










## United States Economic Indicators

	<u>Sept-12</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept-13</u>	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> The number of individuals unemployed divided by the labor force. <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	7.4%	7.3%	n.a.	
<b>Monthly Net Job Gains (000s)</b> Average net increase in payroll employment based on latest three months of data. <sup>2</sup>	152.0	150.7	148.3	n.a.	
<b>Advance Retail Sales</b> Year-over-year growth rate of retail sales based on latest three months of data. Includes purchases of gas and motor vehicles. <sup>3</sup>	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	n.a.	
<b>Residential Home Sales</b> Year-over-year growth rate in residential home sales based on latest three months of data. <sup>4</sup>	10.2%	14.6%	15.0%	n.a.	
<b>Consumer Sentiment Index</b> A diffusion index that reflects consumer optimism. A declining index signals increasing pessimism. <sup>5</sup>	78.3	83.9	82.1	77.5	
<b>Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)</b> A diffusion index that reflects the relative health of the manufacturing sector. An index greater than 50 indicates that the sector is expanding. <sup>6</sup>	51.5	55.4	55.7	n.a.	
<b>Average Gas Price</b> National average price for one gallon of unleaded gasoline. <sup>7</sup>	3.85	3.59	3.57	3.53	
<b>S&amp;P 500 Index</b> An index based on the stock prices of 500 top publicly traded corporations. Index values are from month end. <sup>8</sup>	1,441	1,686	1,633	1,682	
<b>Consumer Price Index (CPI - U)</b> Year-over-year change in average price level. Includes outlays for energy. <sup>9</sup>	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	n.a.	

**Sources:**

1/ U.S. Department of Labor - Survey of Households.

2/ U.S. Department of Labor - Survey of Establishments.

3/ U.S. Department of Commerce.

4/ National Association of Realtors.

5/ University of Michigan - Survey of Consumers.









6/ Institute of Supply Management.

7/ Energy Information Administration.

8/ Standard and Poor's.

9/ U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Pennsylvania Economic Indicators

	<u>Sept-12</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept-13</u>	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> The number of individuals unemployed divided by the labor force. <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	7.5%	7.7%	n.a.	
<b>Monthly Net Job Gains (000s)</b> Average net increase in payroll employment based on latest three months of data. <sup>2</sup>	1.9	2.3	9.1	n.a.	
<b>Sales-Use Taxes</b> Year-over-year growth rate of sales taxes based on latest three months of collections. Excludes motor vehicle sales taxes. <sup>3</sup>	1.4%	3.1%	2.6%	2.1%	
<b>Motor Vehicle Sales Taxes</b> Year-over-year growth rate of motor vehicle sales taxes based on latest three months of collections. <sup>3</sup>	5.8%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	
<b>Realty Transfer Taxes</b> Year-over-year growth rate of realty transfer taxes based on latest three months of collections. Monthly residential sales data are not available at state level. <sup>3</sup>	7.8%	15.0%	18.2%	26.5%	
<b>Current Business Outlook Index</b> A diffusion index that measures the current outlook of manufacturing firms in the third federal reserve district (PA, NJ, DE). A negative number indicates increasing pessimism. <sup>4</sup>	1.4	19.8	9.3	22.3	
<b>Average Gas Price</b> Central Atlantic (PA, NY, NJ) average price for one gallon of unleaded gasoline. <sup>5</sup>	3.89	3.63	3.65	3.60	
<b>Consumer Price Index (PA-NJ-DE-MD)</b> Year-over-year change in average price level. Includes outlays for energy. Data are published on a bi-monthly basis. <sup>6</sup>	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	

**Sources:**

1/ U.S. Department of Labor - Survey of Households.

2/ U.S. Department of Labor - Survey of Establishments.






3/ PA Department of Revenue.

4/ Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.




5/ Energy Information Administration.

6/ U.S. Department of Labor. For non-release months, values held constant.

## Quarterly United States Economic Indicators

	<u>2012.3</u>	<u>2012.4</u>	<u>2013.1</u>	<u>2013.2</u>	
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b> The quarterly annualized growth rate of the U.S. economy. Excludes inflation. <sup>1</sup> Note: The GDP series was revised to include intangible assets (e.g., intellectual property).	2.8%	0.1%	1.1%	2.5%	
<b>Personal Income</b> The year-over-year growth rate of U.S. personal income. Includes wages, interest, dividends, rents, pensions, business and transfer income. Includes any inflationary gains. <sup>1</sup>	3.1%	5.8%	2.8%	3.0%	
<b>Corporate Profits</b> The year-over-year growth rate of domestic and foreign profits of U.S. corporations. <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	2.7%	2.1%	4.5%	
<b>FHFA House Price Index</b> An index that measures the average price change of residential homes whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Rate is the year-over-year change in the index. <sup>2</sup>	4.0%	5.5%	7.1%	7.2%	
<b>U.S. Delinquent Debt</b> Share of consumer debt more than 90 days delinquent. <sup>3</sup>	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	

## Quarterly Pennsylvania Economic Indicators

	<u>2012.3</u>	<u>2012.4</u>	<u>2013.1</u>	<u>2013.2</u>	
<b>Personal Income</b> The year-over-year growth rate of PA personal income. Includes wages, interest, dividends, rents, pensions, business and transfer income. Includes any inflationary gains. <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	3.9%	1.4%	2.2%	
<b>FHFA House Price Index</b> An index that measures the average price change of residential homes whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Rate is the year-over-year change in the index. <sup>2</sup>	-0.1%	2.8%	2.4%	3.7%	
<b>PA Delinquent Debt</b> Share of consumer debt more than 90 days delinquent. <sup>3</sup>	5.3%	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%	

**Sources:**

1/ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2/ Federal Housing Finance Agency. 3/ Fed. Res. Bank of New York.

## Snapshot: Where Are the Jobs?

On September 20<sup>th</sup>, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics released the latest state jobs report indicating that Pennsylvania has gained 21,200 nonfarm jobs since the start of 2013. Although the Commonwealth's labor market continues to slowly gain back jobs since the recession, questions remain on the type of the jobs being created. While the overall number of jobs created is important, the types of jobs created is equally significant.

Since 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that net jobs in Pennsylvania have increased by 139,700 jobs (2.5%).<sup>1</sup> The job growth during this time period occurred in the following sectors: professional & business services (+67,000 jobs), educational & health services (+62,400), leisure & hospitality (+33,200), construction, natural resources & mining (+15,400), transportation, warehousing & utilities (+14,700), other services (+8,700) and retail trade (+7,700). These gains are partially offset by job losses in government (-46,000), information (-10,000), financial activities (-7,900), manufacturing (-5,400) and wholesale trade (-100) sectors.

As the table below shows, most of the sectors that are gaining employment tend to be in sectors with average wages less than \$50,000 such as educational & health services (average wage of \$44,400), leisure & hospitality (\$20,600), transportation, warehousing & utilities (\$49,100), other services (\$34,700) and retail trade (\$26,900). The two sectors that have gained employment since 2009 and have average annual wages above \$50,000 include professional & business services (\$69,300) and construction, natural resources, & utilities (\$59,700). Equally important is the focus on industries that have been declining. With the exception of the government, all industries within Pennsylvania that have seen a decline in jobs since 2009 have an average annual wage above \$50,000 including wholesale trade (\$73,600), manufacturing (\$58,400), financial activities (\$73,100), and information (\$72,600) sectors.

<sup>1</sup> Jobs in 2013 estimated by IHS Global Insight based in the most recent data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Job Growth and Average Annual Wages by Various Job Sectors

Job Sector	2009 Jobs (thousands)	2013 Jobs (thousands)	Job Growth 2009-2013 (thousands)	Average Annual Wage 2013
Professional & Business Services	674.7	741.6	67.0	\$69,300
Educational & Health Services	1,119.1	1,181.6	62.4	\$44,400
Leisure & Hospitality	494.2	527.4	33.2	\$20,600
Construction, Natural Resources, & Mining	246.9	262.3	15.4	\$59,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	230.4	245.1	14.7	\$49,100
Other Services	249.8	258.5	8.7	\$34,700
Retail Trade	624.7	632.4	7.7	\$26,900
Wholesale Trade	225.6	225.5	-0.1	\$73,600
Manufacturing	574.0	568.7	-5.4	\$58,400
Financial Activities	318.5	310.6	-7.9	\$73,100
Information	99.5	89.5	-10.0	\$72,600
Government	759.5	713.5	-46.0	\$48,900
Total Nonfarm	5,616.9	5,756.6	139.7	\$49,100

Source: IHS Global Insight, September 2013.