Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance

NEPA




2013 - 2014 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Annual Performance Report for Northeastern Pennsylvania

Submitted to the:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

December 2014

1151 Oak Street • Pittston, PA 18640-3726 • Phone: 570.655.5581 & 866.758.1929 • www.nepa-alliance.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance thanks the following individuals for their contribution to the development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) process by serving on the CEDS Committee.

2014 Northeastern Pennsylvania CEDS Committee

Stephen Barrouk	Mericle Commercial Real Estate Services	Private
John Casella, CWDP	Monroe County CareerLink	Public
Philip Condron	Condron & Cosgrove Advertising & Communications	Private
Matthew Connell, Ph.D.	Northampton Community College	Public
David Farrington	SolutionPro, LLC – EnergySmart Buildings	Private
Noble Quandel, Jr.	The Quandel Group, Inc.	Private
Joseph Sebelin	Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Board	Public
Mary Beth Wood	Wayne Economic Development Corporation	Private

Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
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RESOLUTION
OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENDORSING THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2013 - 2014

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance, as the Economic Development District for the seven-county region of Northeastern Pennsylvania, is required to submit an Annual Performance Report on its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) to the Economic Development Administration; and

WHEREAS, The CEDS Annual Performance Report documents the progress achieved on economic development activities, adjusts the 2013 - 2018 Five-Year Plan, reports on the changing economic conditions in the region and identifies projects for Economic Development Administration funding consideration.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE Board of Directors of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance that:

1. Endorsement of the CEDS Annual Performance Report for the period July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014 is hereby adopted.

2. The President & CEO of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance is authorized to transmit the report to the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Philadelphia Regional Office and share the report with Economic and Community Development organizations within the region.

ADOPTED THIS 25th DAY of March, 2015

ATTEST:

Joseph J. Sebelin, Secretary

Mary Beth Wood, Chairperson

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2013 - 2014 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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By the:

Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) planning process allows us to reflect on the past and begin to plan for the future. The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance, with the assistance of the Northeastern Pennsylvania CEDS Committee, has developed a CEDS Five-Year Plan. The plan helps the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance and other economic development agencies provide programs and services that coincide with the needs of the region. In between five-year plans, an annual performance report is submitted to the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration and this is the first annual performance report since the completion of the five-year plan.

Our region is positioned for growth and prosperity due to numerous economic development opportunities and drivers. A medical school, The Commonwealth Medical College, and two gaming venues have provided new jobs. Logistics facilities, as a result of our proximity to the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and New York City, continue to expand. Natural gas drilling activity in the Marcellus Shale formation has had a positive effect on gas prices and has spurred new investment in small businesses throughout the region. Recreational activities, in primarily the Pocono Mountains region, have attracted visitors from all over the northeastern region of the United States. These new jobs, along with relatively low housing costs, have contributed to an increase in diversity within the region.

Economic Development Events, Observations and Trends

- Lackawanna, Luzerne and Monroe counties experienced growth in new business start-ups at their incubator facilities. Wayne and Carbon counties have expressed interest in constructing incubators.

- Marcellus Shale natural gas drilling activity in the neighboring Northern Tier region has and will continue to contribute to the economy of the Northeastern Pennsylvania. According to an Energy Information Administration report that was cited in an October 23, 2013 Associated Press article by Kevin Begos, *Marcellus Shale Gas Growing Faster than Expected*, “Marcellus production has now reached 12 billion cubic feet a day, which is the energy equivalent of about 2 million barrels of oil a day and more than six times the 2009 production rate.” “If the Marcellus Shale region were a country, its natural gas production would rank eighth in the world.” The majority of Marcellus gas is coming from Pennsylvania and West Virginia because New York has placed a moratorium on shale gas drilling. This activity, along with the construction of a pipeline, will provide a regional competitive advantage because of the close location of the resource. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fueling centers have been constructed in the Northern Tier and they will soon be constructed in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

- According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, in 2013, the Natural Gas Electric Power Price in Pennsylvania was $4.17 per Thousand Cubic Feet. This is well below the U.S. price of $4.49. Among surrounding states, only Ohio, at $3.95, had a lower price. New York had a price of $5.25 and New Jersey had a price of $4.34. The price in Maryland was withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data and Virginia and West Virginia both had prices of $4.29.

- The population has become more diverse. In 2000, the region's population consisted of 5.9 percent minority and in 2010, the region's population had a minority percentage of 13.3 percent. In 2013, the percentage rose to 15.0 percent.

- According to 2012 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region, at 12.2 percent, has a higher percentage of workers employed in the Manufacturing industry as compared to the state and nation with 10.6 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively.

- Northeastern Pennsylvania's business base is overwhelmingly dominated by small businesses. According to 2012 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 22,059 businesses in the region and 73.4 percent of them employed between 1 and 9 people. The nation had 73.5 percent and the state had 71.2 percent.

- The region is served by three primary interstate highways (Interstates 80, 81 and 84) and two auxiliary interstate highways (Interstates 380 and 476). These highways have been used as marketing for the Transportation & Warehousing industry to locate to the region. There has been a considerable increase in employment within this industry in the last several years.

- Improvements to access roads, which will improve truck traffic flow, have been made to the Humboldt Industrial Parks in Hazleton.

- The Pocono Mountains provide many recreational activities that attract visitors to our region. According to a 2012 Visitor Report about the Pocono Mountains from Longwoods Travel USA, there were an estimated 25 million total person-trips that consisted of 9.1 million in overnight trips and 15.9 million day trips during 2012. Total spending that resulted from overnight visits was $1.3 billion and total spending that resulted from day visits was $936 million. According to the 2012 Annual Report of the Pocono Mountains Visitors Bureau, meetings generated an estimated economic impact of $6,586,910 within the four-county region, which consists of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties.

- Housing costs within the region are lower than the state and nation. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region has a lower median housing value and median rent than the state and nation.

- The region's largest employer is Tobyhanna Army Depot, which is the largest full-service electronics maintenance facility in the Department of Defense. The Depot overhauls, repairs, tests, modifies, converts, demilitarizes and provides technical assembly and installation for airborne and electronic warfare systems and associated equipment for the Joint Warfighter.

- According to GovernmentContractsWon.com, there were 969 defense contracts, with an amount of $293.3 million awarded, during 2013.

- TCI Mobility, a manufacturer of mobility vans for the medical transport, hotel and airport shuttle, and adult daycare industries, opened a new facility in March 2014 that brought up to 25 high-paying jobs to Gilbert in Monroe County.

- Ground was broken on October 11, 2013 for a 12,000 SF Waste Not Technologies, LLC manufacturing facility in Pocono Mountains Corporate Center East, Monroe County. They manufacture post and rail fencing by mostly using recycled milk containers.

- In October 2013, at a 150-acre site at Pocono Manor in Monroe County, Kalahari Resorts & Convention Center broke ground on their new African-themed waterpark and convention center. Phase 1 will include 457 luxury guest rooms and suites; a 100,000 SF indoor waterpark and seasonal outdoor waterpark; a 65,000 SF convention center; a 30,000 SF family entertainment center and 6,000 SF of retail space. The facility is slated to open in summer 2015.

- Construction of a three-building campus that replaced the existing building at the Monroe Campus of Northampton Community College has been completed and was constructed with materials and technologies with the lowest environmental impact by following LEED (U.S. Building Council) Silver standards. The campus will accommodate 5,000 students as compared to 2,000 students at its previous location.

- Kahr Arms, a major handgun manufacturer, has built a plant in the Pike County Business Park. As many as 80 jobs are expected. They will be constructing a 40,000 SF addition which will be used as part of their corporate offices and manufacturing facility.

- Econo-Pak, a food re-packager, moved some of its facilities from Sussex, NJ to the former Altec Lansing building in Milford Township. About 400 jobs will be brought to Pike County.

- Sterling Business & Technology Park in Wayne County is ready for occupancy. It is a 252-acre mixed use business park on State Routes 191 and 196 that is less than one mile north of Exit 17 on Interstate 84. Constructed at a cost of $8.5 million, there are 23 parcels that range from 3 to 30 acres. The park has been designated as a Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone (KOEZ), which required approval from state and local taxing bodies. Businesses locating there will receive tax abatements on most state and local taxes through December 2023.

- The Scranton Lackawanna Industrial Building Company (SLIBCO) announced the sale of a parcel of land in the Valley View Business Park to Mericle Commercial Real Estate Services, who plans to construct a 120,000 to 160,000 SF flex building on the property. This flex building can be sub-divided into increments of approximately 6,400 SF.

- Five businesses have been added to the TekRidge Center, a technology incubator office facility located at the Jessup Small Business Center in Lackawanna County. Businesses at the TekRidge Center have access to shared office services, a conference room, equipment, flexible leases and expandable office space. These five businesses are:

    - Besta Cork – A manufacturing and retail company that has a strong focus on environmentally-friendly products, especially the commercial application of recycled cork.
    - Bedrock Technology – A company that works with private and public sectors in several vertical markets including: healthcare, software development, advertising/marketing and financial services.
    - Med-Dev Corporation – A medical device development company comprised of an accomplished team of medical professionals and private business entrepreneurs. The company has acquired an exclusive license to patent pending technologies and corresponding intellectual property to develop, market and distribute a novel pro-active medical device, the "M-Clip," which utilizes a non-antibiotic patent pending formulation that has been found effective against a type of staph nasal colonization.
    - iQ Product Design, LLC provides product design services for electronic-based products.
    - Precision POS/O-EZ is a technology company that provides complete technology solutions including Android/iPhone/iPad ordering apps to food/beverage operators.

- PPLSolutions moved its call center to a building in the Humboldt Industrial Park, which is in the Hazleton Area of Luzerne County. The company has signed a lease to double its space and total employment after the expansion is expected to be the current level of 114 employees plus up to an additional 100 employees.

- A local manufacturer of sanitary paper products, BelleMarque, LLC, has relocated to CAN DO's multi-tenant building in Valmont Industrial Park. As a result, the company increased its square footage from 35,000 to 60,000.

- Tech Packaging, Inc. began operations in its new facility in the Humboldt Industrial Park. The company provides packaging services for Frito-Lay, Del Monte, PepsiCo and Kellogg's, among others.

- During the period, construction was done on a 1 million SF distribution center for American Eagle Outfitters in the Humboldt Industrial Park. A ribbon-cutting was held in August 2014. The new distribution center will provide a total of 600 jobs.

Goals and Strategies for the Region

The following goals for the region were evolved as a result of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy process.

- Retain and Expand Existing Businesses
- Attract New Businesses
- Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation
- Link Workforce with Current and Future Job Opportunities
- Build on Energy, Environmental and Agricultural Opportunities
- Inventory and Strengthen Regional Infrastructure

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance, along with other economic and small business development agencies within the region, will continue to collaborate in order to implement the strategies proposed in this plan.

SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

The 2013 - 2014 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Annual Performance Report for Northeastern Pennsylvania describes the problems, needs, potentials and resources of the region; presents the region's goals and strategies; establishes projects for possible implementation; and outlines the standards for the annual evaluation and update of the planning process.

This CEDS Annual Performance Report for 2013 - 2014:

1. Is in compliance with 13 C.F.R. § 303.7.

2. Provides an updated statistical analysis of the region and, in some cases, compares the region to the state and nation. These data are presented in Appendix A.

3. Lists the current Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Board of Directors in Appendix B.

ABOUT THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA Alliance) is a regional multi-county economic development agency providing leadership, planning, expertise and services to regional and local governments, businesses, institutions and individuals through innovative and beneficial collaborations and partnerships to enhance the economic development and quality of life of the area.

The NEPA Alliance was organized in 1964 by the private sector that saw the need for a regional approach to economic and community development issues within the region. The NEPA Alliance is now a public/private sector partnership with representation from government and private sector organizations. The goal of the NEPA Alliance is to provide a quality menu of programs and valuable services that best match the needs of its partners and add value to the region.

The NEPA Alliance carries out its mission within the counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne, which have a total population of 1,021,027 people (according to estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2013) and covers 4,476 square miles.

The NEPA Alliance is the designated Economic Development District (EDD) for economic development planning.

The NEPA Alliance is one of seven regional agencies called Local Development Districts (LDDs). LDDs help coordinate community and economic development activities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The NEPA Alliance is guided by a fifty (50) member Board of Directors, headed by Board Chairperson, Mary Beth Wood, of which forty-five (45) members have voting capabilities. Members of the Board of Directors represent industries, labor, governments, general businesses, professionals and citizens in each of the seven counties that the NEPA Alliance serves.

Jeffrey K. Box, President & CEO of the NEPA Alliance, provides executive leadership working with state and federal legislators to expand and explore opportunities that will be beneficial for Northeastern Pennsylvania. He can be contacted at (570) 655-5581 Ext. 222 or jbox@nepa-alliance.org.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

This chapter provides background information about Northeastern Pennsylvania. A detailed analysis of its regional economy by comparing regional statistics with those of the state and nation is presented in Appendix A.

The seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region is a 4,476 square mile area that includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties. Its major urban centers are primarily concentrated in the 87 miles stretching from Carbondale in Lackawanna County through the Wyoming Valley to Nanticoke and then following Interstate 81 south to Hazleton and Pottsville. The major cities within this belt are Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Northeastern Pennsylvania in April 2010 was 1,028,926 and in July 2013 the estimated population was 1,021,027. This population decline was concentrated in Wayne County (-2.4 percent), Monroe County (-1.6 percent), Pike County (-1.4 percent), Schuylkill County (-0.9 percent) and Carbon County (-0.7 percent). Lackawanna and Luzerne counties also experienced a percent decrease with -0.2 percent and -0.3 percent, respectively.

Overall, the region continues to experience a relatively high median age. According to July 1, 2013 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age in the United States was 37.6 years, in Pennsylvania, it was 40.7 years, and the average in the region was 44.1 years.

The population has become more diverse. In 2000, the region's population consisted of 5.9 percent minority and in 2010, the region's population had a minority percentage of 13.3 percent. In 2013, the percentage rose to 15.0 percent.

Housing costs within the region are lower than the state and nation. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region has a lower median housing value and median rent than the state and nation.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, the 2012 per capita personal income in the region ($35,433) was below that of the state ($45,083) and the nation ($43,735).

Northeastern Pennsylvania enjoys a diversified economic base. The region continues to be extremely competitive and successful as a location for warehousing and distribution centers, back office call centers, medical and health-related office facilities and processing centers, and food processing and distribution. Employment reflects diversification efforts and is not concentrated in any business sector.

Northeastern Pennsylvania's business base is overwhelmingly dominated by small businesses. According to 2012 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 22,059 businesses in the region and 73.4 percent of them employed between 1 and 9 people. The single largest industry sectors by employment are: 1) Health Care and Social Assistance 2) Retail Trade and 3) Manufacturing. Employment in the Manufacturing sector is dominated by Electronics, Fabricated Metal Products, Plastics and Rubber Products, Food, and Chemical industries. In 2012, the nation had 73.5 percent of its businesses employed between 1 and 9 people and the state had 71.2 percent.

According to 2012 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region, at 12.2 percent, has a higher percentage of workers employed in the Manufacturing industry as compared to the state and nation with 10.6 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively. From 2000 to 2012, employment in the Manufacturing sector declined by 19,247 or 31.7 percent. From 2007 to 2012, employment in the Manufacturing sector declined by 9,051 jobs or 17.9 percent. Historically, most of the decreases in employment were attributed to the decline in the region's Needle Trades, Tobacco Products and Textile Mill Products Manufacturing sectors. In recent years, other industries in the Manufacturing sector have declined including Furniture, Pressed and Blown Glass, and Glassware. This has been influenced by outsourcing, as well as technology. Despite this downturn, Manufacturing is anticipated to continue as a prime contributor to the region's economic well-being. Technology advancements will affect employment; however, Manufacturing is anticipated to have a strong presence. Despite these statistics, Manufacturing is anticipated to continue to be a prime contributor to the Northeastern Pennsylvania regional economy.

Due to its location by having proximity to major markets, excellent interstate highway connectivity and available land, coupled with an available and trainable labor force, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region (especially the Interstate 81 Corridor) has been able to attract considerable investment from logistics-related businesses.

In 2010, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region and in the nation was 9.6 percent, as compared to the state, which was 8.5 percent. From 2010 to 2013, the regional not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 9.0 percent as compared to the nation and state, which both decreased to 7.4 percent. In 2012, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region was 9.5 percent, as compared to the nation, which was 8.1 percent, and the state, which was 7.9 percent. From 2012 to 2013, the regional not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 9.0 percent as compared to the nation, which decreased to 7.4 percent, and the state, which remained at 7.9 percent. In October 2014, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the region was 5.5 percent as compared to the nation with 5.5 percent and the state with 4.5 percent.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis, the Scranton - Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, along with Wyoming County, has experienced the highest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among all of the MSAs in the state from September 2011, if not before, to October 2014.

There were positive developments recently in the region including the on-going enhancements at The Commonwealth Medical College. Redevelopment of the Hawley Silk Mill as a multi-use facility continues with a focus on Education, Technology and Business Development. The region's higher education facilities continue to expand their curricula. Expansions to several incubators progressed. The potential implications arising from the presence of the Marcellus Shale in contiguous counties presents complementary business opportunities and new jobs. Entrepreneurial enhancements expanded throughout the region. In particular, Lackawanna, Luzerne and Monroe counties experienced growth in new business start-ups at their incubator facilities. Wayne and Carbon counties have expressed interest in having incubators for supporting business start-ups and entrepreneurial development opportunities.

Northeastern Pennsylvania is positioned for growth and prosperity due to numerous economic development opportunities and drivers. A medical school, The Commonwealth Medical College, and two gaming venues have provided new jobs. Logistics facilities, as a result of the region's proximity to the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and New York City, continue to expand. Natural gas drilling activity in the Marcellus Shale formation has had a positive effect within the region. Recreational activities, in primarily the Pocono Mountains region, have attracted visitors from all over the northeastern United States. These new jobs, along with relatively low housing costs, have contributed to an increase in diversity within the region.

The Regional Bioscience Initiative (RBI) sponsored by the Scranton-Lackawanna Industrial Building Company has greatly expanded in the past year. A marketing study was conducted. Numerous Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) Partners continue to be actively involved in the RBI, as well as community leaders and representatives from private industry.

Major activities within the region include continued major investments at Schuylkill Highridge Park. New employment opportunities will come from development of the Sterling Business & Technology Park in Wayne County, the Humboldt Industrial Parks in the Hazleton Area of Luzerne County, the Pocono Mountains Corporate Center in Monroe County and the Mt. Pleasant Corporate Center and Jessup Business Center in Lackawanna County. Also, additional business locations in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties were created as a result of major land development and construction work by privately-owned developers.

The Pocono Mountains provide many recreational activities that attract visitors to our region. According to a 2012 Visitor Report about the Pocono Mountains from Longwoods Travel USA, there were an estimated 25 million total person-trips that consisted of 9.1 million in overnight trips and 15.9 million day trips during 2012. Total spending that resulted from overnight visits was $1.3 billion and total spending that resulted from day visits was $936 million. According to the 2012 Annual Report of the Pocono Mountains Visitors Bureau, meetings generated an estimated economic impact of $6,586,910 within the four-county region, which consists of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties.

Significant development is occurring in several downtown districts in the region's largest cities. Major revitalization is underway in the cities of Scranton, Hazleton, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, where millions of dollars in private capital have been invested, resulting in thousands of new and planned employment opportunities. Downtown amenities are important in building a knowledge-based economy.

Over the past several years, significant attention and priority has been given to entrepreneurial-related projects to help new to market businesses. Strong attention has also been placed on establishing knowledge based, technology-led economic development. This is extremely important from an economic development, youth retention and image-related perspective.

According to the United States Green Building Council, there are over 14 buildings in the region that are Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified. There are over 45 buildings that are either waiting for certification or are being constructed under this certification.

Some competitive strengths of the region include:

- Proximity to Major Markets and to World's Second Largest Natural Gas Resource
- Available Productive Labor Pool
- High Quality of Life
- Natural Resources - Four Seasons Recreational Activities
- Low Cost of Living
- Educational Resources - Opportunities for people to attend college
- Low Cost of Doing Business

Some regional deficiencies are:

- Out-Migration of Younger Population
- Aging Infrastructure, especially the transportation network
- Shortage of Skilled Technical Labor
- Low Educational Attainment Levels
- Lack of Terminal Degree Programs
- Lack of Entrepreneurial Culture

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

This chapter provides additional information about the regional deficiencies that were presented in Chapter 1, along with relevant material from other government-sponsored or supported plans and a brief discussion about the state-identified targeted industry clusters at the regional level.

Out-Migration of Younger Population

From April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013, the population in the region declined by 7,899 people or 0.8 percent. Monroe County had the highest population loss with 2,694 people and Schuylkill County was second with a loss of 1,369 people.

All of the counties, along with the region, the state and the nation, had decreases in the number of people who are under 18 years of age from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Pike County had the largest percent decrease (-12.8 percent) and Lackawanna County (-2.5 percent) had the lowest percent decrease. Three counties experienced decreases in the population between the ages of 18 and 24 years during the period. Pike County had the highest percent decrease (-7.7 percent) and Schuylkill County had the lowest percent decrease (-1.0 percent).

In the population 25 to 44 years of age group, all seven counties, the region and the state experienced a population decline from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. The nation had a 1.4 percent increase during the period. Pike County had the highest percent decrease (-11.1 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (-6.7 percent), Wayne County (-5.0 percent) and Carbon County (-4.6 percent).

The 45 to 64 years age group increased in all areas, with the exception of the Northeastern Pennsylvania region and Lackawanna, Luzerne and Wayne counties. This could mean that people from the region are leaving when they are in their mid-twenties for larger metropolitan areas and are returning when they approach their mid-forties, after they discover that the region provides a quality of life that is better than what they are experiencing.

Therefore, as a result of the out-migration that is occurring at the age of 25 to 44, there is a "brain drain" that is affecting Northeastern Pennsylvania. Previous efforts, such as "Work & Play in Northeast PA," and current efforts, such as POWER!, Professionals Organized & Working to Enrich the Region, a network that was organized several years ago as a means of retaining young professionals in the region by the Great Valley Technology Alliance, now TecBridge, are attempting to entice younger people to stay in Northeastern Pennsylvania after they complete their formal education.

Aging Infrastructure

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), in 2014, there were 738 structurally deficient bridges that are either state- or locally-owned in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region. This reflects 11.6 percent of the statewide total. Luzerne

County had the most bridges, with 162, and it was followed by Schuylkill County, with 151. Next was Monroe County, with 123 bridges, and it was followed by Wayne County, with 100, and Lackawanna County, with 95. Pike County had next to the lowest amount, with 62 bridges, and Carbon County had the least, with 45. According to September 2014 data for the state from PennDOT, there are 25,360 bridges on state roads that have a length of at least 8 feet and 6,421 bridges on local roads that have a length of at least 20 feet. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there are:

- 2,308 bridges on state roads and 513 on local roads
- 6 closed bridges on state roads (15.0 percent of the state total) and 31 closed bridges on local roads (9.7 percent of the state total)
- 125 posted bridges on state roads (14.4 percent of the state total) and 241 posted bridges on local roads (9.5 percent of the state total)
- 485 structurally deficient bridges on state roads (11.8 percent of the state total) and 382 structurally deficient bridges on local roads (12.0 percent of the state total)

Based on the above information, 45.0 percent of the bridges in the region that are at least 8 feet in length are closed, posted or structurally deficient. These bridges need to be upgraded or replaced in order for goods to be transported and for markets to remain open and functional.

Northeastern Pennsylvania's major arterial highways, such as Interstates 80 and 81, continue to have improvements. A task force, the "Safe 80 Task Force," has been started to address the high accident rate on Interstate 80 in Monroe County. According to a December 17, 2012 editorial, "Interstate 80 Task Force Has Work Cut Out for It" in the *Pocono Record*, "The stretch of I-80 through the Stroudsburgs is one of the oldest parts of the coast-to-coast highway. Experts say it is under-designed for the volume of traffic it now carries." A major need is the widening of Interstate 81 from two to three lanes in each direction from Milepost 164, the Nanticoke exit in Luzerne County, to Milepost 197, the Waverly exit in Lackawanna County. This is needed because the amount of traffic has exceeded the capacity of the highway. Truck transportation has increased considerably from the additional logistics facilities that have come to the region and Interstate 81 continues to serve as a major North - South route from New England and New York State to the Southeast.

The availability of broadband continues to improve in the region. A major announcement occurred in September 2013 when First Communications, a regional fiber-based provider of data communications, announced through a press release that it will provide connectivity services to businesses locating in The Synchrium Group's 100,000 SF Penn Regional Business Center (PRBC) in Marshalls Creek, Monroe County. This is a major step in broadband becoming available throughout the Northeastern Pennsylvania region. First Communications has a network that spans the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States and consists of more than 5,400 fiber route miles, 250,000 fiber miles and 600 on-net wire centers.

Many outlying areas of the Northeastern Pennsylvania region have private well water and septic systems. Depending on how close an industrial site is from a public water and wastewater system, development could occur in some of these outlying areas. Another factor would be whether the industrial site is served by adequate roads and/or railroads.

The housing stock in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region is one of the oldest in the state. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, Schuylkill County had the oldest median year housing structure built in the state, which is 1941, with a margin of error of 2 years. Lackawanna County (1951, with a margin of error of 2 years) and Luzerne County (1953, with a margin of error of a year) are ranked as fifth and tied for sixth oldest median year housing structure built in the state. Pennsylvania had a median year housing structure built of 1961, with a margin of error of a year, and Carbon County had a median year housing structure built of 1969, with a margin of error of 3 years. Finally, Monroe County had the second most recent median year in the state, which is 1983, with a margin of error of 2 years, and Pike County had the most recent median year housing structure built in the state, which is 1984, with a margin of error of a year. Wayne County was tied for fourth most recent median year housing structure built in the state, which is 1978, with a margin of error of a year. In comparison, the median year housing structure built in the United States is 1975, with a margin of error of a year.

Shortage of Skilled Technical Labor

There is a shortage of skilled technical labor in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region. Through the three local workforce investment boards (Lackawanna County, Luzerne/Schuylkill and Pocono Counties), colleges and universities (Penn State Hazleton, Penn State Schuylkill, Penn State Wilkes-Barre, Penn State Worthington Scranton, Lackawanna College, Luzerne County Community College, Northampton Community College, Lehigh Carbon Community College and Johnson College) and the local career technical schools, this shortage is being addressed by providing educational programs that train the local workforce in using the latest technology possible. Bachelor’s degree programs in technology-related fields are being offered by four-year colleges and universities. As technology continues to evolve, there will be a continual need for this type of training.

Low Educational Attainment Levels

There are 18 colleges and universities located in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region, including: Baptist Bible College and Seminary, East Stroudsburg University, Johnson College, Keystone College, King’s College, Lackawanna College, Lehigh Carbon Community College, Luzerne County Community College, Marywood University, Misericordia University, Northampton Community College, Penn State Hazleton, Penn State Schuylkill, Penn State Wilkes-Barre, Penn State Worthington Scranton, The Commonwealth Medical College, The University of Scranton and Wilkes University. There are 46 public school districts, many private schools and 7 vocational technical schools in the region.

A measure of education is by looking at the educational attainment level by county and comparing it to the state and nation, and this is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2011 - 2013

Area	Population 18 to 24 Years-Percent Enrolled in College or Graduate School	Margin of Error	Population 25 Years and Over-Percent with Less Than a 9th Grade Education	Margin of Error	Population 25 Years and Over-Percent High School Graduate or Higher	Margin of Error	Population 25 Years and Over-Percent with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Margin of Error	Population 25 to 34 Years-Percent with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Margin of Error
United States	43.1%	+/-0.1%	5.8%	+/-0.1%	86.3%	+/-0.1%	29.1%	+/-0.1%	32.2%	+/-0.1%
Pennsylvania	45.7%	+/-0.4%	3.6%	+/-0.1%	88.9%	+/-0.1%	27.9%	+/-0.1%	36.2%	+/-0.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	42.5%	n/a	3.1%	n/a	88.7%	n/a	20.8%	n/a	27.7%	n/a
Carbon County	37.6%	+/-7.3%	2.6%	+/-0.6%	88.2%	+/-1.4%	14.9%	+/-1.7%	24.2%	+/-5.4%
Lackawanna County	54.5%	+/-2.8%	3.1%	+/-0.4%	89.3%	+/-0.8%	25.8%	+/-0.9%	35.6%	+/-2.6%
Luzerne County	42.8%	+/-2.7%	3.4%	+/-0.3%	88.6%	+/-0.5%	20.9%	+/-0.6%	27.9%	+/-2.0%
Monroe County	43.6%	+/-4.5%	2.7%	+/-0.6%	90.0%	+/-1.1%	22.4%	+/-1.6%	25.8%	+/-4.3%
Pike County	34.6%	+/-8.3%	3.1%	+/-0.8%	90.1%	+/-1.4%	21.6%	+/-2.0%	25.5%	+/-6.4%
Schuylkill County	24.7%	+/-3.9%	3.2%	+/-0.4%	86.9%	+/-0.8%	14.7%	+/-0.8%	20.5%	+/-2.0%
Wayne County	33.8%	+/-6.2%	3.3%	+/-0.8%	89.1%	+/-1.2%	20.2%	+/-1.7%	23.4%	+/-4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table S1401, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for School Enrollment," and Table S1501, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Educational Attainment," <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

In the region, the percentage of people (42.5 percent) who are age 18 to 24 and enrolled either in college or graduate school was lower than the nation (43.1 percent) and the state (45.7 percent). In Lackawanna County, the percentage (54.5 percent) was higher than the region, state and nation and in Monroe County (43.6 percent), the percentage was higher than the region and nation. In Luzerne County (42.8 percent), the percentage was higher than the region.

Carbon County (2.6 percent) and Monroe County (2.7 percent) had a lower percentage of people 25 years of age and over who do not have a ninth grade education than the region (3.1 percent) and state (3.6 percent). Luzerne (3.4 percent), Schuylkill (3.2 percent) and Wayne (3.3 percent) counties had a percentage that was higher than the region. Lackawanna and Pike counties, each with 3.1 percent, had the same percentage as the region. However, none of the percentages exceeded the nation (5.8 percent).

In the percent of the population who were age 25 years and over and were at least a high school graduate group, the region (88.7 percent) had a percentage that was higher than the nation (86.3 percent) and lower than the state (88.9 percent). Lackawanna (89.3 percent), Monroe (90.0 percent), Pike (90.1 percent) and Wayne (89.1 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the region, state and nation and Carbon (88.2 percent), Luzerne (88.6 percent) and Schuylkill (86.9 percent) counties exceeded the national percentage.

There were no counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania that had a percentage in population who were age 25 years and over with at least a Bachelor's Degree that exceeded the state (27.9 percent) and national (29.1 percent) percentages. However, Lackawanna (25.8 percent), Monroe (22.4 percent) and Pike (21.6 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the regional (20.8 percent) percentage.

Finally, Lackawanna County (35.6 percent) exceeded the national (32.2 percent) and regional (27.7 percent) percentages in population who were age 25 to 34 years with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Luzerne County (27.9 percent) had a percentage that exceeded the regional percentage.

Lack of Terminal Degree Programs

In the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region, there is not a critical mass of terminal degree programs in certain fields, especially in the Engineering, Sciences and Technology-Related fields. By having this degree available, people could look into the possibilities of returning to school on a part-time basis to obtain the degree and staying in the region for employment. However, in recent years, significant progress has been made. The medical school, The Commonwealth Medical College, is now in its sixth year and is located in a state-of-the-art Medical Sciences Building in Scranton. Currently, a Doctorate of Education (Ed.D.), a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) and a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degree are offered at Wilkes University. At Marywood University in Scranton, a Ph.D. degree in Human Development and a Psy.D. degree in Clinical Psychology are offered. At Misericordia University in Dallas, doctoral degrees in Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy are offered. The University of Scranton also offers a doctoral degree in Physical Therapy and a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degree. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania has an agreement with Indiana University of Pennsylvania to offer courses that can be used towards an Ed.D. degree in Administration and

Leadership Studies, which is awarded by Indiana University of Pennsylvania. This low amount of terminal degree programs is related to the lack of a major research-driven educational institution in the region because earning a Ph.D. degree is training for research. Therefore, the participation of academia is a prerequisite in enhancing economic growth in the region.

Lack of Entrepreneurial Culture

Continued exploration of entrepreneurship in niche markets is needed in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region. According to "County Business Patterns," a publication by the U.S. Census Bureau, 73.5 percent of all firms located within the Northeastern Pennsylvania region in March 2010 had 1 to 9 employees and this percentage increased to 77.7 percent in March 2012. These percentages were higher than the state (71.4 percent in March 2010 and 71.2 percent in March 2012) and in March 2012 in the nation (73.5 percent). Table 2 provides more detailed information.

Table 2. The Number and Percent of Firms with 1 to 9 Employees for the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and Each of the Seven Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, March 2010 and March 2012

Area	Number of Firms in March 2010	Percent in March 2010	Number of Firms in March 2012	Percent in March 2012
United States	5,431,419	73.6%	5,455,178	73.5%
Pennsylvania	211,855	71.4%	211,208	71.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	16,404	73.5%	16,191	77.7%
Carbon County	878	77.9%	869	80.0%
Lackawanna County	3,808	70.9%	3,802	71.0%
Luzerne County	5,206	71.1%	5,119	77.0%
Monroe County	2,593	76.2%	2,588	81.7%
Pike County	731	82.5%	721	72.7%
Schuylkill County	2,104	73.5%	2,046	79.8%
Wayne County	1,084	79.9%	1,046	73.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns – 2010 and 2012," <http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>.

When looking at the percent of firms that have 1 to 4 employees, the region was lower than the nation but higher than the state during the same period. In March 2010, the region had 52.9 percent as compared to the nation (55.0 percent) and the state (51.5 percent). In March 2012, the region had 52.3 percent as compared to the nation (54.6 percent) and the state (50.8 percent). Consequently, the gap widened between the region and the nation by 0.2 percentage points. Table 3 provides more detailed information.

Table 3. The Number and Percent of Firms with 1 to 4 Employees for the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and Each of the Seven Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, March 2010 and March 2012

	Number of Firms in March 2010	Percent in March 2010	Number of Firms in March 2012	Percent in March 2012
United States	4,058,139	55.0%	4,053,218	54.6%
Pennsylvania	152,698	51.5%	150,628	50.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	11,801	52.9%	11,528	52.3%
Carbon County	628	55.7%	606	54.2%
Lackawanna County	2,715	50.6%	2,693	50.3%
Luzerne County	3,695	50.5%	3,591	49.8%
Monroe County	1,890	55.6%	1,853	55.1%
Pike County	574	64.8%	556	63.0%
Schuylkill County	1,482	51.8%	1,463	52.0%
Wayne County	817	60.2%	766	58.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, “County Business Patterns – 2010 and 2012,” <http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>.

Industry Clusters

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, the state has nine targeted industry clusters. They are: Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing, Agriculture and Food Production, Building and Construction, Business and Financial Services, Education, Information and Communication Services, Life Sciences, Logistics and Transportation, and Lumber, Wood and Paper. Some of these clusters have experienced an increase in the location quotient in both the region and state. A location quotient is a ratio of ratios that is used in determining the industries that are exporters, which should be targeted for recruitment, and the industries that are importers. The numerator of a location quotient is the number of employees in a particular industry in a county divided by the total number of employees in the same county. The denominator is the number of employees in a particular industry in either the state or nation divided by the total number of employees in either the state or nation. According to the Penn State Agricultural Research and Cooperative Extension publication, “Using Employment Data to Better Understand Your Local Economy - Tool 3: Use Location Quotients to Identify Local Strengths, Opportunities and Industry Clusters,” “If a location quotient is greater than 1.25, then the industry is exporting goods and services.” On the other hand, “If a location quotient is less than 0.75, then the industry is importing goods or services.”

Table 4 provides the location quotients of the targeted industry clusters. The identification of the industries in the table is different than what is stated above because it is based on the “County Business Patterns” publication from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 4. Location Quotients of Targeted Industry Clusters for Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2002 and 2012

Industry	State LQ 2002	State LQ 2012	Change	Region LQ 2002	Region LQ 2012	Change
Manufacturing	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.29	1.26	-0.03
Agriculture	0.42	0.36	-0.06	0.19	0.14	-0.05
Construction	0.86	0.95	+0.11	0.71	0.76	+0.05
Finance and Insurance	1.09	0.97	-0.12	0.75	0.77	+0.02
Education	1.66	1.67	+0.01	1.33	1.17	-0.16
Information	0.93	0.85	-0.08	0.90	0.67	-0.23
Health Care	1.16	1.18	0.02	1.26	1.25	-0.01
Transportation and Warehousing	1.03	1.08	+0.05	0.91	1.81	+0.90
Lumber, Wood and Paper	n/a	n/a	--	n/a	n/a	--

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns – 2002 and 2012," <http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>.

The above table indicates that in 2012, the location quotients in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region were higher than the state in the Manufacturing, Health Care and Transportation and Warehousing industries. In both the region and state, there was a decrease in the Agriculture and Information industries from 2002 to 2012.

In Northeastern Pennsylvania, Manufacturing and Transportation and Warehousing are exporting industries. This means that people are coming to the region to obtain the goods and services that are provided by these industries.

The location quotient for the Transportation and Warehousing industry in the region had a substantial increase between 2002 and 2012. This occurred as a result of warehousing firms locating here because of the close proximity of the region to both the New York City and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. There is growth in this industry in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe and Schuylkill counties because of the available sites that are close to Interstates 80, 81 and 380.

The location quotient for Lumber, Wood and Paper was not calculated because of its interaction with the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Retail Trade industries.

The Hospitality industry cluster, although not a targeted industry cluster for Pennsylvania, has significance on the Northeastern Pennsylvania economy because of the tourism activity in the region, especially the Pocono Mountains because of their recreational amenities and the Scranton - Wilkes-Barre area because of the Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs Casino, Racetrack and Hotel. As a result of the cluster consisting of the combination of the Accommodation and Food Services, and the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industries, a location quotient was not calculated.

CHAPTER 3

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

In the future, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region will continue to be an attractive place to live because of its excellent quality of life, which is supported by a strong and diversified economic base that brings prosperity to its residents. The Northeastern Pennsylvania region will maintain a balance between the preservation of its rural environment with open space and an expanded economic base with industrial, commercial and retail centers for its residents.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania region strives to build comparative advantage in accessibility to the region and its places of employment, its highly-skilled workforce and its low cost of living as compared to the major metropolitan areas of New York City and Philadelphia, each being within 1.5 to 2.5 hours driving time. An asset of the region where comparative advantage can be built is its low taxes and crime rate, along with its good schools and housing costs that are considerably lower than the New York City and Philadelphia metropolitan areas.

As part of developing the CEDS Five-Year Plan, three meetings that had an average of 49 attendees, along with 440 responses to the “Survey on the Future of Northeastern Pennsylvania,” the following goals, objectives and performance measures were generated. The first meeting was a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis that was used in creating the goals and objectives, which were presented at the second meeting. The third meeting was a discussion of the goals and objectives.

The six goals that were created for the region are:

- Retain and Expand Existing Businesses
- Attract New Business
- Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation
- Link Workforce with Current and Future Job Opportunities
- Build on Energy, Environmental and Agricultural Opportunities
- Inventory and Strengthen Regional Infrastructure

The goals of Retain and Expand Existing Businesses, Attract New Businesses and Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation will continue to be addressed because from 2007 to 2012, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region experienced a decline in the percentage that exceeded the state and nation of the number of firms that had 1 to 4 employees, 5 to 9 employees, 10 to 19 employees, 20 to 49 employees, 100 to 249 employees, 250 to 499 employees and 500 to 999 employees. The region experienced an increase in the number of firms that had 50 to 99 employees and 1,000 or more employees.

Goal 1: Retain and Expand Existing Businesses

This is one of the region's goals for the remaining four-year period because of the decline in the number of firms and employment within the region from 2007 to 2012. The Scranton - Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of the Northeastern Pennsylvania counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne, along with Wyoming County, has experienced the highest unemployment rate among all of the MSA's within Pennsylvania from at least September 2011 to October 2014.

Research has indicated that more jobs are created through Business Retention and Expansion rather than through Business Recruitment. According to Birch (1987), in *Job Creation in America: How Our Smallest Companies Put the Most People to Work*, up to 80 percent of net new job growth comes from existing businesses. According to Kraybill (1995), in *Retention First, Ohio's Challenge*, there was an average of 70 percent in job growth from existing businesses in Ohio and rural areas had as much as 86 percent in net job growth from existing businesses. In other words, most job growth occurs through the addressing of needs by existing businesses rather than through business recruitment.

Strategies

1. Utilize the members of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) and related organizations to provide integrated and comprehensive assistance to businesses by focusing on key business retention services
2. Continue to market financing programs that existing businesses can use for asset purchases
3. Continue to explore ways that existing firms can increase production and be more energy efficient
4. Provide services to encourage businesses to implement energy conservation measures and explore renewable alternative energy sources
5. Promote technology-led business development
6. Promote increased international business activity

Performance Measures

1. Total employment
2. Number of business establishments
3. Growth in key sectors
4. Per capita income levels

Goal 2: Attract New Businesses

This goal continues to be one of the region's goals for the next four years because the region experienced reductions in both the number of jobs and the number of firms from 2007 to 2012. As in the first goal, the attraction of new businesses, when coupled with addressing the needs of existing businesses, will help spur economic growth in the region.

<u>Strategies</u>

1. Continue to market the region to entice businesses to locate here
2. Recognize the tourism and travel industry as a prime source of employment in the region, especially in the Pocono Mountains
3. Continue to attract environmentally-friendly businesses to the region
4. Utilize our natural resources to facilitate a new and expanded business base
5. Actively promote clustering opportunities as a means to encourage growth
6. Promote the regional marketing initiative that complements county-based activities
7. Actively market the region to foreign-owned businesses for investment opportunities
8. Encourage and help facilitate the return of jobs that have been outsourced
9. Maximize the use of existing infrastructure for land/building redevelopment projects
10. Make strategic investments in downtown areas of the region
11. Develop Brownfield and other disturbed sites for industrial/business use
12. Educate municipalities about the importance of economic development and how surrounding municipalities can benefit from a business locating within their "municipal cluster"

Performance Measures

1. Number of contacts with site selectors
2. Number of businesses attracted to locate in the region
3. Number of jobs established
4. Dollars in total investment

Goal 3: Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation

This continues to be one of the regional goals because according to 2012 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, 73.4 percent of all firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania had less than 10 employees, as compared to Pennsylvania (71.2 percent) and the United States (73.5 percent). In 2007, 73.7 percent of all firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania, 71.6 percent of all firms in Pennsylvania and 71.2 percent of all firms in the United States had less than 10 employees. The region experienced a decrease in the number of firms that had less than 10 employees of 6.8 percent while both the nation and state experienced a decrease of 3.3 percent. Due to the Northeastern Pennsylvania economy being geared towards small business development, an increase in the number of entrepreneurs is needed. This increase will provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, especially downtowns.

Strategies

1. Assist aspiring entrepreneurs by increasing their awareness about regional and state resources
2. Promote financing programs that are geared towards entrepreneurs
3. Encourage aspiring entrepreneurs to enter annual business plan competitions such as the one by TecBridge
4. Explore the possibility of having student-run entrepreneurial residential programs at colleges and universities such as the one at Duke University
5. Market business incubators that provide kitchen space to producers of agricultural products who can add value

Performance Measures

1. Number of new business start-ups
2. Incubator/Accelerator occupancy rates
3. Number of projects funded by the Ben Franklin Partnership
4. Number and dollar amounts of angel investments

Goal 4: Link the Workforce with Current and Future Job Opportunities

This goal is necessary for growth in the regional economy to occur. Growth in a regional economy comes from a combination of economic development, workforce development and community development. If one is missing, then growth in the regional economy becomes more difficult. Workforce development is instrumental in reducing the number of people who are unemployed. A question that needs to be addressed is whether future employment opportunities require a Bachelor's Degree from a college or university as compared to an Associate's Degree or a certificate from a community college or other post-secondary educational institution.

Strategies

1. Address the skills gap between the existing workforce and employer needs
2. Explore funding sources for the training of potentially-displaced workers due to decreases in the federal defense spending budget
3. Ensure that adults and youth have the soft skills needed for entering the labor force
4. Educate students and then parents on technical employment opportunities
5. Utilize the capacity and resources of community colleges and technical schools to provide customized opportunities
6. Provide job shadowing opportunities for youth
7. Align the needs of private industry with workforce training curricula
8. Promote manufacturing sector jobs by using various venues – i.e. Electronic Job Fair websites
9. Enhance the skill level of our existing workforce by focusing on technology
10. Support industry partnerships that will be used for developing the region's workforce
11. Support the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) Initiative
12. Add programs at educational institutions that provide training of potential workers

Performance Measures

1. Number of jobs filled as a result of training programs
2. Number of jobs retained over the five-year period
3. Amount of earnings increase over the five-year period

According to the United States Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration, the following are Core Performance Measures from the Workforce Investment Act that should be included as performance measures:

1. Entry into unsubsidized employment
2. Retention in unsubsidized employment six months after entry into employment

3. Earnings received in unsubsidized employment six months after entry into employment; and

4. Attainment of a recognized credential relating to achievement of educational skills, which may include attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or occupational skills, by participants who enter unsubsidized employment

Goal 5: Capitalize on Energy, Environmental & Agricultural Resources & Opportunities

The Northeastern Pennsylvania region is experiencing the advent of alternative energy sources. Within the last several years, five wind farms have been constructed in the region with three being in Schuylkill County and one each in Luzerne and Wayne counties. There has been interest in constructing a coal gasification plant in Schuylkill County. In the neighboring Northern Tier region, there has been a substantial amount of drilling into the Marcellus Shale formation for natural gas. This activity is here for the long-run and needs to be capitalized over the next five years. Environmental concerns, such as air and water pollution, have to continue to be regulated. Pollution causes a lower quality of life and damage to streams, which are used for boating and fishing.

Safe agricultural practices, such as using more organic materials for crop fertilization, need to continually be explored. Additional markets, either in regards to an increase in the number of locations or an increase in hours in existing markets, should be provided as outlets for producers of agricultural products. These additional markets, along with efforts such as "Buy Fresh, Buy Local" that are by the University of Scranton Small Business Development Center and the PA Preferred program that is from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, would increase farm income. The "Buy Fresh, Buy Local" initiative applies to any consumer of agricultural products whether it is households or institutions such as colleges and universities, or state correctional institutions.

Strategies

1. Develop opportunities to capitalize on shale gas for existing business and the recruitment of new business, including supply chain industries

2. Encourage the safe and efficient transfer of natural gas throughout the region from shale gas formations

3. Assist in the development of Compressed/Liquefied Natural Gas public fueling stations

4. Encourage the continued construction of LEED certified green buildings and infrastructure in the region

5. Continue to support renewable energy opportunities including solar, wind and geothermal

6. Develop and support policies that provide incentives for natural gas conversions and renewables

7. Assist businesses in managing their energy use

8. Increase the demand for locally-produced food and other products by promoting their use at places that use large quantities

9. Promote the purchase of PA Preferred products

10. Preserve and expand the agricultural industry as a primary economic development component of the region

Performance Measures

1. Number of firms using alternate energy sources

2. Number of jobs established from alternate energy sources and from the increased demand of locally-produced products

3. Number of households and businesses with decreased energy consumption

4. Average sale of locally-produced products

Goal 6: Inventory and Strengthen the Infrastructure within the Region

Like the nation, Pennsylvania's current infrastructure, especially its roads and bridges, needs to be addressed. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), as of September 2014, Northeastern Pennsylvania has 485 structurally deficient bridges that are on state roads and are at least 8 feet in length. This is 11.8 percent of the state total. In regards to structurally deficient bridges that are at least 20 feet in length on the local route system in the state, the region has 382, which is 12.0 percent of the state total.

Regional initiatives, such as Safe 80 and Focus 81, are addressing the needs for safety improvements on Interstate 80 in Monroe County and Interstate 81 in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties. These safety improvements, which include the exploration of potential widening of a 33-mile section of Interstate 81 from Waverly in Lackawanna County to Nanticoke in Luzerne County, will decrease accident rates and improve the flow of goods and services both within and through the region.

Other infrastructure, such as dams, is in dire need of repair or reconstruction. According to the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission, who manages 20 Commonwealth-owned dams that were, or currently are, considered as high-hazard and unsafe, two of these dams are located in Wayne County. The dam projects at Belmont Lake and Lower Woods Pond are unfunded and have repair work that is not scheduled. Belmont Lake has an estimated construction cost of $3.5

million and a capital budget authorization of $2.55 million. Lower Woods Pond has an estimated construction cost of $5.0 million and a capital budget authorization of $2.55 million.

In Fiscal Year 2013 - 2014, according to the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority, there was $3.2 million awarded in loans from federal sources for drinking water system improvements. A community in Pike County was approved for a loan of $610,650 and an area of Schuylkill County was approved for a loan of $2.6 million.

Another infrastructure need that should be addressed is broadband connectivity, especially in rural areas. According to a May 2013 report by the U.S. Census Bureau, "Computer and Internet Use in the United States," that used July 2011 Current Population Survey data, 16.3 percent (1,956,652 individuals) of individuals 3 years and older in Pennsylvania had no computer in the household and 14.2 percent (1,704,568 individuals) had a computer with no connection anywhere. The percentages for the nation were 15.9 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively. Another category was "No connection at home, but connect somewhere else." In this category, 2.4 percent (288,096 individuals) did not have a computer in the household and 3.1 percent (372,124 individuals) had a computer present in the household. The percentages for the nation were 3.0 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. These data indicate that there is a need for both computers in households and broadband connectivity in the state. Unfortunately, county-level data were not available.

Strategies

1. Continue to support funding for improving or replacing aging bridges, and water and sewer systems
2. Develop regional opportunities for multi-modal hubs that support rail, truck and air freight to enhance the movement of goods
3. Inventory and expand broadband capabilities, especially in rural areas
4. Utilize our transportation network as an asset for increased economic development
5. Explore Public-Private Partnerships (P3) to expedite localized infrastructure needs
6. Continue to support the widening and safety enhancements on Interstate 81 and safety and corridor improvements on Interstate 80
7. Develop and implement expanded Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to improve safety and congestion

Performance Measures

1. Number of accidents on Interstates 80 and 81
2. Number of jobs established from infrastructure improvements

3. Number of people who use public transportation

4. Number of households who have broadband capabilities

Monitoring of Performance Measures by the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance

As the Economic Development District organization for Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance will monitor the following performance measures:

1. Number of U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) investments

2. Number of new jobs established after the implementation of the CEDS

3. Number of jobs retained

4. Amount of private sector investment

5. Types of investments to attract key business clusters

6. Lower unemployment rates

7. Higher regional income averages

As a Local Development District for the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development Appalachian Development Center, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance routinely utilizes the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) goals and strategies as a component of its project review process for Appalachian Regional Commission funding consideration.

Of particular importance in this process is the Commonwealth's State Appalachian Development Plan. The goals, objectives and strategies contained in this document influence the types of projects chosen for funding consideration. It further helps to establish the framework for certain Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance work programs. Thus, the CEDS and the State Appalachian Development Plan have a strong connectivity in order to help guide investments into the region based upon need and opportunities.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance recognizes the need to integrate state strategies into its regional planning efforts. Both are viewed as an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the economy of Northeastern Pennsylvania that is based upon national and global conditions.

CHAPTER 4

COMMUNITY AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance acknowledges that a vibrant, engaged private/public sector partnership is critical to the development and implementation of the CEDS. In the initial planning of the CEDS Five-Year Plan, the private and public, as well as the not for profit, sectors were heavily involved in the identification of regional goals and objectives through a series of three meetings that averaged 49 attendees, as well as a survey where there were approximately 440 respondents.

The composition of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Board of Directors, as well as the various Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Committees, draws upon the expertise and resources of these volunteers to add additional capacity to the delivery of regional programs and services.

Historically, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance has enjoyed strong participation from the region's private sector in its management structure and operations. Private sector representation has come from banks, legal firms, private industries, business owners, utilities, insurance companies etc. Their perspective and capacity brings additional value to the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance and its various programs and services.

The participation and interaction of community and private sector organizations is necessary for any region to improve its quality of life and advance its economic scorecard. As a regional community and economic development organization, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance strives to be as inclusive as possible and bring together all resources in addressing issues of significance. Examples of regional private/public partnerships include:

- Interstate 81 Transportation Advisory Committee
- The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Business Finance Center/Loan Review Committee
- Regional Project Priority Committee
- Tobyhanna Army Depot Blue Ribbon Task Force
- The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Executive Committee/Board of Directors
- Northeastern Pennsylvania Entrepreneurial Network
- Industry Partnership Initiatives

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance also strongly acknowledges that the private sector generates jobs and wealth. The role of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance is to work in partnership with various organizations throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania to help establish conditions that promote economic growth. Investments that have incurred in the region arise out of partnerships. Time and time again, evidence has been accumulated to demonstrate that economic growth does not come about as a result of a single instance. It comes about because the private sector decides that a given region or community contains the appropriate characteristics to support an investment.

A holistic and integrated approach is required for the Northeastern Pennsylvania region to achieve its economic potential. This has many factors including:

- Trained and available workforce
- Integrated transportation network
- Infrastructure (highway, water, technology/telecommunications)
- Affordable housing
- Educational attainment
- Recreational/leisure/cultural amenities
- Access to capital
- Environmental awareness
- Entrepreneurial development

These requirements for economic growth are included in the CEDS goals, objectives and strategies.

Examples of regional private/public sector partnerships, which are included in this CEDS plan, have resulted in increased investment and related jobs in the region. Many of these investments have occurred in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) funded projects including industrial/business parks, technology incubators, multi-tenant buildings and revitalization of downtowns or had its foundation in technical assistance and planning projects.

Each of these initiatives has a common foundation, which is community-related organizations planning and implementing a project in order to attract private sector investment, based upon market-based opportunities and assets. This approach brings together all available resources to enhance economic development in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER 5

STRATEGIC PROJECTS

This chapter provides a table of non-prioritized regional projects for Fiscal Year 2013 - 2014. Table 5 provides information about projects within the region in regards to which counties would benefit from the project, the project cost, the local match that would be used in obtaining the funds for the project, a project description and the anticipated project outputs and/or outcomes. These projects are not prioritized.

Table 5. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Project List

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
1	Regional Defense Transition Partnership	Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development (PA DCED) & Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) Partners	Business Retention & Expansion	1	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$2.9 m	$450 k	Implementation of a customized economic development strategy designed to provide regional businesses and manufacturers with the market diversification planning assistance and business/technical support services needed to respond to the cancellation of Department of Defense (DoD) contracts. DoD assessment not to proceed with previously approved major weapons systems, publicly-announced reductions in DoD spending, and/or the downsizing of Northeastern Pennsylvania regional DoD facilities.	1) Companies engaged: 50 2) Companies assisted (with Diversification Plan): 25 3) Jobs created/retained: 250
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation	2					
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						
2	Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP)	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	Business Retention & Expansion	1	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$800 k	$400 k	NEPA proposes the continued use of Appalachian Regional Commission funds supported by additional federal, state and local funds to maintain the multi-faceted services provided through this program, which primarily focuses directly on business development resulting in employment creation/retention in Northeastern Pennsylvania communities.	1) From the Export Program, there will be 43 jobs created and 65 jobs retained. 2) From the Government Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAC), there will be 30 jobs created and 230 jobs retained. 3) From the Business Finance Program, there will be 40 jobs created and 100 jobs retained.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction	2					

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
3	Wayne County Business Technology Enterprise Center	Wayne County/Wayne County Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO)	Business Retention & Expansion		WA, LA, PI	$200 k	$100 k	Funding is needed to add technology to an existing County-owned school building that would be used to create a Business and Technology Enterprise Center that will be within walking distance of downtown Honesdale. Currently, the facility has 10,000 SF of usable space, which, with the addition of new technology, will provide information, media and Internet technology companies with a location that has the supportive systems to grow their business.	1) Provide family-sustaining wages 2) Attract a younger demographic to the region 3) Diversify the industry base 4) Revitalize the downtown core of Honesdale through increased foot traffic and professional employment opportunities
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction	2					
4	Monroe County Energy Conservation & Efficiency Initiative	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	Business Retention & Expansion		MO	$220 k	$110 k	This initiative is designed to implement previously identified energy conservation and efficiency measures at Monroe County facilities. Funding will be used for retrofitting, upgrading and installing energy efficient building components and systems including lighting, windows, HVAC and sensor technologies to reduce energy consumption, operational costs and improve facility functionality and aesthetics.	Outputs: 1) Retrofit and upgrade 500 lights and controls 2) Upgrade over 200 windows and doors 3) Completion of lighting assessments and energy audits at buildings/facilities Outcomes: 1) Annual energy savings of 300,000+ kWh 2) Increased energy efficiency of lighting by a minimum of 15 to 25 percent 3) Increased energy efficiency from building envelope improvement 4) A total of $100,000 in local funds are leveraged by this project 5) A total of $33,000 in rebates earned for future county energy initiatives through PA Act 129 6) Annual cost savings of $33,000, based on $0.11/kWh
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural	1					
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	2					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
5	Community Foundation Initiative	Northeastern Pennsylvania Nonprofit & Community Assistance Center (NCAC)	Business Retention & Expansion		CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$110 k	$55 k	This initiative is designed to provide seed capital and technical assistance for the start-up of three community foundations in Northeastern Pennsylvania. NCAC, in collaboration with the Northeastern Pennsylvania Grantmakers Committee and The Luzerne Foundation, will develop start-up committees in each county to discuss feasibility and formation options for the development of a community foundation (CF).	Outputs: 1) Developing multiple community foundations endowments/partnerships 2) $150,000 in seed capital for endowment 3) Marketing/Fundraising Materials for CF launch Outcomes: 1) Increased capacity of community leaders to address community needs and deficiencies 2) Increased opportunities for existing CFs to partner with new foundations, reducing operating costs through economies of scale 3) The reduction of the out-migration of wealth to other areas outside Appalachia 4) Leveraging of new resources for long-term growth and sustainability of foundation initiatives and community needs
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
6	PA Made Again	United States Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (Award No. 01-69-14381)	Business Retention & Expansion		52 County Region in Rural PA	$1.0 m	$500 k from EDA and $508 k from local sources	Marketing a region that consists of 52 counties that form a "T" in Pennsylvania to foreign prospects or domestic companies that had previously moved their production overseas in an effort to get them to locate to Pennsylvania. These counties do not include the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas.	1) Develop a comprehensive marketing piece and brand, which will include information for the region 2) Each of at least two locations within the region will have a networking reception and a seminar or presentation highlighting the assets of the region 3) Have 5 publication mentions internationally 4) A foreign company will establish a physical presence in the region, which will result in 50 jobs created within 6 to 9 years of the project's conclusion
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment	2					
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction	1					

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
7	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) Energy Resource Center	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance	Business Retention & Expansion		CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$110 k	$55 k	Funds are requested to continue this program to assist clients (local governments, schools, nonprofits and businesses) in reducing energy demand and operational costs and procuring services available from the public and private sectors. NEPA will assist clients in the development and implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency and conservation projects and initiatives. Of the funding, fifty percent will be used for technical assistance and fifty percent will be used for the purchase of energy efficient equipment/systems at 5 to 7 NEPA Energy Resource Center government and nonprofit clients.	Outputs: 1) 25 communities, 25 businesses and 75 communities served with energy efficiency/renewable energy-related assistance 2) 150 participants served at 4 workshops on energy-related topics Outcomes: 1) 15 communities will implement energy efficiency/renewable energy improvements to their facilities resulting in $50,000 in energy costs reduced, equivalent to 625,000 kWh saved 2) 10 organizations and 10 businesses will implement energy efficiency/ renewable energy improvements to their facilities resulting in $30,000 in energy costs reduced, equivalent to 390,625 kWh saved 3) 150 workshop participants with improvements to include increased awareness and knowledge of energy-related information from workshops 4) $75,000 in leveraged private investment from business clients
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural	1					
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	2					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
8	Lincoln Drive Sanitary Sewer Line Extension Project	Rush Township Board of Supervisors	Business Retention & Expansion	2	SC	$956 k	$906 k	The Lincoln Drive Sanitary Sewer Extension Project in Rush Township will provide long-term sewage disposal needs for the existing parcels/residences located in the project area. Current use is on-lot disposal systems. The project will alleviate on-lot sewage disposal systems that can be classified as potentially malfunctioning. It will also protect soils in the project area and quality of the watershed, i.e. Nesquehoning Creek, which is a High Quality, Cold Water Fishery watershed.	Outputs: 1) 3 small business and 1 vacant commercial properties served 2) 9 households served, 7 are low-moderate income 3) 3,735 LF of PVC pipe is installed Outcomes: 1) 4 business sites are improved 2) 14 new jobs are projected to be established 3) 10 jobs are retained 4) 9 residences are improved
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
9	Retooling the Advanced Manufacturing Workforce	Northampton Community College	Business Retention & Expansion	2	MO, PI, WA	$200 k	$100 k	Appalachian Regional Commission funding is requested to allow Northampton Community College to expand its technology programming to its Monroe Campus, which, in turn, will revitalize, upgrade and expand the region's education and training infrastructure through the purchase of equipment that meets technological standards in the workplace. This equipment will be used in supporting course objectives and student learning outcomes in five courses that are required for nearly every technology program: Hand and Power Tools, Machine Components, Introduction to Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), Introduction to Computer Manufacturing and Manufacturing Processes. This equipment will also support post-secondary workforce development programs in Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing, a state and regionally-targeted industry cluster.	Outputs: 1) 450 new, incumbent and displaced workers will be trained in the first three years. 2) $200,000 in equipment is purchased. Physical evidence of equipment and supplies is needed to promote teaching and learning. Outcome: 385 students (85 percent) will receive enhanced training and job-related skills that allow them to complete their program, continue their education or obtain or retain employment.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment	1					
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
10	Enhancing Chemistry Research & Education for Undergraduates	King's College	Business Retention & Expansion		CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$100 k	$50 k	This request is for the purchase of scientific equipment and instrumentation that will be used by undergraduate students at King's College in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Funds will be used to purchase four Student Auscultation Manikins and three Examination Tables for the Physician Assistant/Medical Studies, Athletic Training and Exercise Science programs at King's on the Square and one Wyatt Dynapro Nanostar light-scattering detector, which will be used to quantitatively assess diameters of particles down to nanometers in size and will be maintained within the Department of Chemistry and Physics. King's College purchased the former Ramada Hotel on Public Square in Wilkes-Barre (King's on the Square) and has demonstrated its commitment to help establish a vibrant downtown, which benefits the college, the City of Wilkes-Barre and the larger community by completely renovating the facility.	Outputs/Outcomes: Approximately 500 students will benefit from this project over 3 years. These students will become professional Physician Assistants, Certified Athletic Trainers, Personal Trainers, Strength and Conditioning Coaches, Exercise Physiologists, Nutritionists, Fitness Center Managers, and Chemists and will obtain in-demand well-paying jobs.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction	2					

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
11	Digital Upgrade of Mobile Production Truck	WVIA TV	Business Retention & Expansion	2	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$220 k	$110 k	WVIA TV proposes the use of Appalachian Regional Commission funds that are matched by committed local cash to enhance current programming through the purchase of new digital technology equipment. This equipment will allow WVIA TV to enhance its informative, educational, television programs for communities/residents within its 18-county coverage area. As WVIA Public Media examines shifts in the region's employment, population, environment and well-being, its goal is to help address these issues by producing a multitude of remote programs, which help analyze the outlying key realities that affect rural policy with active participation from area residents.	Outputs: 1) 18 Appalachian Counties are served by this project with an estimated population of 1,460,399 2) 220,000 K-12 students served 3) New programming is implemented 4) New state of the art equipment is purchased Outcomes: 1) 1,460,399 residents are served 2) 220,000 students are served 3) New analog equipment improves programming and better quality service through broadcast, cable, satellite and web sources.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
12	Center for Rehabilitation Education	The University of Scranton	Business Retention & Expansion	2	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$1.1 m	$981 k	This project will provide equipment for anatomy, rehabilitation, research and teaching laboratories, as well as special simulation rooms, within The University of Scranton's Center for Rehabilitation Education and will fulfill the center's academic training programs and accompanying community outreach activities.The academic programs in The Center for Rehabilitation Education will add well-trained professionals in important rehabilitation fields to Northeastern Pennsylvania. The project enjoys support from and collaboration with key health institutions in the area, including Allied Services.The new center will provide substantial economic and community benefits, in the form of taxes and fees and temporary and long-term jobs created, to the City of Scranton and Lackawanna County. Moreover, the center will facilitate community service activities by allowing for expansion of the pro-bono physical and occupational therapy that is provided by faculty, along with the free developmental screenings for children conducted by occupational therapy students. Many of these activities will take place by utilizing the specialized equipment in the state-of-the-art pediatric rehabilitation laboratories. Patients from the community include the uninsured and underinsured, disabled veterans and special needs children.	Outputs: 1) Equipment purchase: 200 pieces of rehabilitation and classroom-related equipment to outfit the new facility a) Leveraging private investment: $756,366 in University of Scranton investment for a purchasing project that totals $1,106,366 b) 650 students will be served by the project annually Outcomes: 1) Equipment will help fulfill the following outcomes of new facility: a) Graduating trained professionals: In the 2012-2013 academic year, the University had 38 graduates in the Doctor of Physical Therapy, 39 in the Masters of Science in Occupational Therapy, 43 in the Bachelors Degree in Occupational Therapy and 60 in the Bachelors Degree in Exercise Science. The new center and accompanying equipment will enable the education of future students, the expansion of existing programs and the potential addition of future students and new programs. In particular, the Doctor of Physical Therapy will be able to grow by 50 percent. 2) Contributing to economic impact of the construction of new facility that is currently under construction, having begun in the fall of 2013, with completion date of summer 2015 to open for fall 2015 academic semester: $900,000 in taxes and fees to the City of Scranton, 1,200 temporary construction jobs, 18 permanent jobs, including 16 full-time faculty and 2 full-time custodians.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment	1					
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification	#	Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
13	Historic Carbondale Smart Phone Walking Tour Expansion Project	City of Carbondale	Business Retention & Expansion	2	LA, WA	$30 k	$15 k	The Historic Carbondale Smart Phone Walking Tour Expansion Project is designed to utilize the City's historic and cultural resources to create the City as a destination for cultural and heritage tourism. The Appalachian Regional Commission funding will be utilized for the video and audio/interactive historic tours at each of the six historic sites that are currently part of the Smart Phone Walking Tour.This project will allow the City to link to its historic past that helps spawn the industrial revolution and connects the world with the story of the first underground mine, canal system and first commercial railroad in the United States.	Economic growth through this increase in tourism will occur within the city, the surrounding region and neighboring U.S. Route 6 Heritage Communities.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
14	White Birch Extension & Maplewood/Forest Radii Expansion	CAN DO, Inc.	Business Retention & Expansion	2	LU, CA, SC	$1.6 m	$1.1 m	This project will improve safety conditions and traffic flow throughout the Humboldt Industrial Park, establish conditions for the development of additional lots and provide access to an already State approved road construction (SR 0424 extension) as part of the recent Transportation Bill. Existing businesses within the major industrial site will benefit from improved ingress/egress as movement of freight, cargo and raw materials will become more efficient. Existing sites will become more marketable by improved traffic flow and access. Currently, there are over 50 businesses located in the Humboldt Industrial Park that employ nearly 10,000 workers. The Humboldt Industrial Park is a major wealth generator for the Greater Hazleton Area.	Outputs: 1) 3,104 LF of roadway is constructed 2) 50 business located in the Humboldt Industrial Park benefit from this project Outcome: 10,000 + jobs are retained
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
15	JOBS1stPA Regional Initiative	Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) Partners and the Lackawanna County, Luzerne/Schuylkill and Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Boards	Business Retention & Expansion	2	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$425 k	$0	Project is designed to link labor demand with labor supply. The project work includes: 1) Establishing Individual Training Accounts 2) Conducting a Survey of Unemployed, Underemployed and Employed 3) Developing a regional workforce profile and plan 4) Conducting surveys of businesses	1) Over 500 surveys of businesses are planned 2) Six focus groups are planned 3) Eleven individuals will be placed in Individual Training Accounts
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment	1					
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
16	Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF)	Tobyhanna Army Depot (TYAD) and Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	Business Retention & Expansion	1	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$25 k	$0	According to a staff report, "Tobyhanna Army Depot Task Force Holds 1st Meeting," that was in the April 16, 2014 edition of the *Pocono Record*, the BRTF was originally organized by NEPA and has been providing community support to TYAD since 1992. In preparation for a possible Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) in 2017, a meeting of the BRTF was held in April 2014. The purpose of the meeting was to brief the committee of the current financial status of TYAD, designate committees and gain support from the public, business community and elected officials. Since that meeting, several BRTF committees have convened. TYAD, as Northeastern Pennsylvania's largest industrial employer, generates an annual estimated economic impact of $3.4 billion, according to an economic impact analysis conducted by NEPA. According to the TYAD website, "Tobyhanna is a recognized leader in providing world-class logistics support for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Systems across the Department of Defense.	1) Promote job retention and job creation 2) Enhance the competitive position of TYAD in the Department of Defense system 3) Spare TYAD from any reductions in its labor force due to a BRAC or sequestration
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment	2					
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

APPENDIX A

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL STATISTICS

APPENDIX A

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL STATISTICS

Population

The Northeastern Pennsylvania region has a land area of 4,388 square miles and consists of seven counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne. Wayne and Pike counties border the state of New York and Pike and Monroe counties share a border with the state of New Jersey. The population for each of the seven counties, along with the state and nation, is indicated in Table A-1.

Table A-1. Population for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
United States	308,747,716	316,128,939	7,381,223	2.4%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,773,801	71,422	0.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,028,926	1,021,027	-7,899	-0.8%
Carbon County	65,250	64,786	-464	-0.7%
Lackawanna County	214,436	213,931	-505	-0.2%
Luzerne County	320,918	320,103	-815	-0.3%
Monroe County	169,842	167,148	-2,694	-1.6%
Pike County	57,366	56,591	-775	-1.4%
Schuylkill County	148,289	146,920	-1,369	-0.9%
Wayne County	52,825	51,548	-1,277	-2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013,” Release Date: May 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

Age

Table A-2 provides information regarding the median age of the population. At 44.1 years, the median age of the population of the Northeastern Pennsylvania region is higher than the United States (37.6 years) and Pennsylvania (40.7 years). Between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2013, the percent change in median age was the highest in Pike County (5.7 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (4.0 percent), Northeastern Pennsylvania (2.6 percent) and Carbon County (2.5 percent).

Table A-2. The Median Age of the Population in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
United States	37.2	37.6	0.4	1.1%
Pennsylvania	40.1	40.7	0.6	1.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	43.0	44.1	1.1	2.6%
Carbon County	43.9	45.0	1.1	2.5%
Lackawanna County	41.8	42.3	0.5	1.2%
Luzerne County	42.5	43.0	0.5	1.2%
Monroe County	40.3	41.9	1.6	4.0%
Pike County	43.7	46.2	2.5	5.7%
Schuylkill County	43.2	43.8	0.6	1.4%
Wayne County	45.9	46.6	0.7	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013," Release Date: June 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

In Table A-3, all areas experienced a decrease in the number of people who are under 18 years of age. Monroe County had the largest decrease (-4,327 people) and Pike County had the largest percent decrease (-12.8 percent). The nation had the smallest decrease in percent change (-0.8 percent), as compared to the state (-2.7 percent) and region (-5.0 percent).

Table A-3. Population Under 18 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	74,181,525	24.0%	73,585,872	23.3%	-595,653	-0.8%
Pennsylvania	2,792,155	22.0%	2,715,645	21.3%	-76,510	-2.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	215,999	21.0%	205,147	20.1%	-10,852	-5.0%
Carbon County	13,540	20.8%	13,002	20.1%	-538	-4.0%
Lackawanna County	43,947	20.5%	42,869	20.0%	-1,078	-2.5%
Luzerne County	64,800	20.2%	63,103	19.7%	-1,697	-2.6%
Monroe County	40,574	23.9%	36,247	21.7%	-4,327	-10.7%
Pike County	13,358	23.3%	11,643	20.6%	-1,715	-12.8%
Schuylkill County	29,738	20.1%	28,977	19.7%	-761	-2.6%
Wayne County	10,042	19.0%	9,306	18.1%	-736	-7.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013," Release Date: June 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

In Table A-4, the Pocono Mountain counties of Pike (10.2 percent), Wayne (7.2 percent) and Monroe (4.0 percent) had the largest percent increases in people who are between the ages of 18 and 24. On the other hand, Carbon, Lackawanna and Schuylkill counties had decreases of -1.0 percent, -1.7 percent and -7.7 percent, respectively. The overall increase in the Poconos of 1,325 people could be from migration from the New York City, Long Island, Northern New Jersey and Philadelphia areas.

Table A-4. Population 18 to 24 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	30,672,352	9.9%	31,457,653	10.0%	785,301	2.6%
Pennsylvania	1,261,381	9.9%	1,244,564	9.7%	-16,817	-1.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	92,156	9.0%	92,330	9.0%	174	0.2%
Carbon County	4,517	6.9%	4,470	6.9%	-47	-1.0%
Lackawanna County	21,530	10.0%	21,163	9.9%	-367	-1.7%
Luzerne County	29,989	9.3%	30,040	9.4%	51	0.2%
Monroe County	17,683	10.4%	18,385	11.0%	702	4.0%
Pike County	4,087	7.1%	4,504	8.0%	417	10.2%
Schuylkill County	10,847	7.3%	10,012	6.8%	-835	-7.7%
Wayne County	3,503	6.6%	3,756	7.3%	253	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013," Release Date: June 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

In Table A-5, all of the Northeastern Pennsylvania counties had decreases in population who are between 25 and 44 years of age. Pike County (-11.1 percent) had the highest decrease and it was followed by Monroe County (-6.7 percent) and Wayne County (-5.0 percent). The smallest decreases occurred in Lackawanna (-0.2 percent) and Luzerne (-1.2 percent) counties. At the regional level, this decline could be attributed to people leaving for employment opportunities and this is being addressed through the efforts of several organizations.

Table A-5. Population 25 to 44 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	82,135,579	26.6%	83,297,277	26.3%	1,161,698	1.4%
Pennsylvania	3,126,788	24.6%	3,141,234	24.6%	14,446	0.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	243,641	23.7%	235,871	23.1%	-7,770	-3.2%
Carbon County	15,603	23.9%	14,892	23.0%	-711	-4.6%
Lackawanna County	50,564	23.6%	50,445	23.6%	-119	-0.2%
Luzerne County	76,719	23.9%	75,786	23.7%	-933	-1.2%
Monroe County	38,646	22.8%	36,073	21.6%	-2,573	-6.7%
Pike County	12,493	21.8%	11,107	19.6%	-1,386	-11.1%
Schuylkill County	37,472	25.3%	36,036	24.5%	-1,436	-3.8%
Wayne County	12,144	23.0%	11,532	22.4%	-612	-5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013," Release Date: June 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

Table A-6 indicates that Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill and Wayne counties had decreases in people who are between the ages of 45 and 64. Monroe, Pike and Carbon counties had increases of 913 (1.8 percent), 151 (0.8 percent) and 51 (0.3 percent), respectively. Overall, the region experienced a decrease of 769 people (-0.3 percent). As a result of the migration of people, many of whom could be people who had left when they were in their twenties and thirties, increases have occurred in the state and in some counties.

Table A-6. Population 45 to 64 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	81,490,156	26.4%	83,083,963	26.3%	1,593,807	2.0%
Pennsylvania	3,562,748	28.0%	3,581,028	28.0%	18,280	0.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	302,136	29.4%	301,367	29.5%	-769	-0.3%
Carbon County	19,946	30.6%	19,997	30.9%	51	0.3%
Lackawanna County	60,500	28.2%	59,911	28.0%	-589	-1.0%
Luzerne County	91,815	28.6%	91,295	28.5%	-520	-0.6%
Monroe County	51,238	30.2%	52,151	31.2%	913	1.8%
Pike County	18,125	31.6%	18,276	32.3%	151	0.8%
Schuylkill County	43,404	29.3%	43,165	29.4%	-239	-0.6%
Wayne County	17,108	32.4%	16,572	32.1%	-536	-3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013," Release Date: June 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

Table A-7 indicates that there were percent increases in all areas in the number of people who are at least age 65. Monroe County had the greatest increase (2,591 people) and Pike County had the largest percent increase (18.9 percent). These increases occur as a result of migration of people into the region and some of them could be converting their vacation homes into primary residences.

Table A-7. Population 65 Years of Age and Over for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2013 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	40,268,104	13.0%	44,704,074	14.1%	4,435,970	11.0%
Pennsylvania	1,959,307	15.4%	2,091,330	16.4%	132,023	6.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	174,906	17.0%	181,816	17.8%	6,910	4.0%
Carbon County	11,644	17.8%	12,425	19.2%	781	6.7%
Lackawanna County	37,895	17.7%	39,543	18.5%	1,648	4.3%
Luzerne County	57,595	17.9%	59,879	18.7%	2,284	4.0%
Monroe County	21,701	12.8%	24,292	14.5%	2,591	11.9%
Pike County	9,303	16.2%	11,061	19.5%	1,758	18.9%
Schuylkill County	26,828	18.1%	27,730	18.9%	902	3.4%
Wayne County	10,028	19.0%	10,382	20.1%	354	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013," Release Date: June 2014, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

Diversity

Since April 2000, the population of the region has become more diverse. In April 2000, the percent of the population who are minority was 5.9 percent and in April 2010, this percentage increased to 13.3 percent. Based on July 1, 2013 Population Estimates, the percent of minority population has increased to 15.0 percent. Tables A-8, A-9, A-10 and A-11 provide detailed information.

Table A-8. Population Diversity – April 1, 2000 Census

Area	Total Population	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority Population	Percent Minority
United States	281,421,906	194,552,774	86,869,132	30.9%
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	10,322,455	1,958,599	15.9%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	974,394	917,138	57,256	5.9%
Carbon County	58,802	56,952	1,850	3.1%
Lackawanna County	213,295	204,560	8,735	4.1%
Luzerne County	319,250	306,528	12,722	4.0%
Monroe County	138,687	117,592	21,095	15.2%
Pike County	46,302	41,569	4,733	10.2%
Schuylkill County	150,336	144,290	6,046	4.0%
Wayne County	47,722	45,647	2,075	4.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000. Accessed from the Pennsylvania State Data Center <http://www.pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/Data/CensusProfiles/tabid/1490/Default.aspx>

Table A-9. Population Diversity – April 1, 2010 Census

Area	Total Population	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority Population	Percent Minority
United States	308,745,538	197,318,956	111,426,582	36.1%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	10,108,932	2,593,447	20.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,028,926	891,821	137,105	13.3%
Carbon County	65,249	61,210	4,039	6.2%
Lackawanna County	214,437	192,562	21,875	10.2%
Luzerne County	320,918	283,347	37,571	11.7%
Monroe County	169,842	120,118	49,724	29.3%
Pike County	57,369	47,630	9,739	17.0%
Schuylkill County	148,289	138,323	9,966	6.7%
Wayne County	52,822	48,631	4,191	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml#>

Table A-10. Population Diversity – July 1, 2013 Population Estimates

Area	Total Population	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority Population	Percent Minority
United States	316,128,839	197,836,231	118,292,608	37.4%
Pennsylvania	12,773,801	10,010,815	2,762,986	21.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,021,027	868,079	152,948	15.0%
Carbon County	64,786	60,197	4,589	7.1%
Lackawanna County	213,931	188,785	25,146	11.8%
Luzerne County	320,103	275,013	45,090	14.1%
Monroe County	167,148	115,126	52,022	31.1%
Pike County	56,591	46,417	10,174	18.0%
Schuylkill County	146,920	135,506	11,414	7.8%
Wayne County	51,548	47,035	4,513	8.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2013 Population Estimates <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>

From 2000 to 2013, the percent minority has more than tripled in Luzerne County. It has more than doubled in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region and in Carbon, Lackawanna, Monroe and Wayne counties.

Table A-11. Change in Minority Population – 2000 Census, 2010 Census and 2013 Population Estimates

Area	Minority Population in 2000	Minority Population in 2010	Minority Population in 2013	Percent Change from 2000 to 2010	Percent Change from 2000 to 2013
United States	86,869,132	111,426,582	118,292,608	28.3%	36.2%
Pennsylvania	1,958,599	2,593,447	2,762,986	32.4%	41.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	57,256	137,105	152,948	139.5%	167.1%
Carbon County	1,850	4,039	4,589	118.3%	148.1%
Lackawanna County	8,735	21,875	25,146	150.4%	187.9%
Luzerne County	12,722	37,571	45,090	195.3%	254.4%
Monroe County	21,095	49,724	52,022	135.7%	146.6%
Pike County	4,733	9,739	10,174	105.8%	115.0%
Schuylkill County	6,046	9,966	11,414	64.8%	88.8%
Wayne County	2,075	4,191	4,513	102.0%	117.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 and 2010. Accessed from the Pennsylvania State Data Center <http://www.pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/Data/CensusProfiles/tabid/1490/Default.aspx> and U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2013 Population Estimates <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>

According to Table A-11, all of the counties and the region had percent increases in minority population that were greater than the nation (36.2 percent) and state (41.1 percent) from 2000 to 2013. Luzerne County's minority population increased 254.4 percent and Lackawanna County's increased 187.9 percent. Northeastern Pennsylvania's minority population increased 167.1 percent. Other counties with a percent increase in minority population that was greater than 100 percent were Carbon (148.1 percent), Monroe (146.6 percent), Wayne (117.5 percent) and Pike (115.0 percent).

Education

There are 18 colleges and universities located in Northeastern Pennsylvania, including: Baptist Bible College and Seminary, East Stroudsburg University, Johnson College, Keystone College, King's College, Lackawanna College, Lehigh Carbon Community College, Luzerne County Community College, Marywood University, Misericordia University, Northampton Community College, Penn State Hazleton, Penn State Schuylkill, Penn State Wilkes-Barre, Penn State Worthington Scranton, The Commonwealth Medical College, The University of Scranton and Wilkes University. There are 43 public school districts and parts of seven others that are in the region. There are also many private schools and seven Vocational - Technical schools in the region.

Table A-12 provides the educational attainment level by county and comparing it to the state and nation. The percentage of people in the region (42.5 percent) who are age 18 to 24 and enrolled either in college or graduate school was lower than the nation (43.1 percent) and the state (45.7 percent). In Lackawanna County, the percentage (54.5 percent) was higher than the region, state and nation and in Luzerne (42.8 percent) and Monroe (43.6 percent) counties, the percentage was higher than the region and nation.

Luzerne (3.4 percent), Schuylkill (3.2 percent) and Wayne (3.3 percent) counties had a higher percentage of people 25 years of age and over who do not have a ninth grade education than the region (3.1 percent) and lower than the state (3.6 percent). Lackawanna and Pike counties, each with 3.1 percent, had the same percentage as the region. Carbon (2.6 percent) and Monroe (2.7 percent) counties had a percentage that was lower than the region. However, none of the percentages exceeded the nation (5.8 percent).

In the percent of the population who were age 25 years and over and were at least a high school graduate group, the region (88.7 percent) had a percentage that was higher than the nation (86.3 percent) and lower than the state (88.9 percent). Lackawanna (89.3 percent), Monroe (90.0 percent), Pike (90.1 percent) and Wayne (89.1 percent) counties had percentages that exceeded the region, state and nation and Carbon (88.2 percent), Luzerne (88.6 percent) and Schuylkill (86.9 percent) counties exceeded the national percentage.

There were no counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania that had a percentage in population who were age 25 years and over with at least a Bachelor's Degree that exceeded the state (27.9 percent) and national (29.1 percent) percentages. However, Lackawanna (25.8 percent), Luzerne (20.9 percent), Monroe (22.4 percent) and Pike (21.6 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the regional (20.8 percent) percentage.

Lackawanna County (35.6 percent) exceeded the national (32.2 percent) and regional (27.7 percent) percentages in population who were age 25 to 34 years with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Luzerne County (27.9 percent) had a percentage that exceeded the regional percentage.

Table A-12. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2011 - 2013

Area	Population 18 to 24 Years-Percent Enrolled in College or Graduate School	Margin of Error	Population 25 Years and Over-Percent with Less Than a 9th Grade Education	Margin of Error	Population 25 Years and Over-Percent High School Graduate or Higher	Margin of Error	Population 25 Years and Over-Percent with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Margin of Error	Population 25 to 34 Years-Percent with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Margin of Error
United States	43.1%	+/-0.1%	5.8%	+/-0.1%	86.3%	+/-0.1%	29.1%	+/-0.1%	32.2%	+/-0.1%
Pennsylvania	45.7%	+/-0.4%	3.6%	+/-0.1%	88.9%	+/-0.1%	27.9%	+/-0.1%	36.2%	+/-0.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	42.5%	n/a	3.1%	n/a	88.7%	n/a	20.8%	n/a	27.7%	n/a
Carbon County	37.6%	+/-7.3%	2.6%	+/-0.6%	88.2%	+/-1.4%	14.9%	+/-1.7%	24.2%	+/-5.4%
Lackawanna County	54.5%	+/-2.8%	3.1%	+/-0.4%	89.3%	+/-0.8%	25.8%	+/-0.9%	35.6%	+/-2.6%
Luzerne County	42.8%	+/-2.7%	3.4%	+/-0.3%	88.6%	+/-0.5%	20.9%	+/-0.6%	27.9%	+/-2.0%
Monroe County	43.6%	+/-4.5%	2.7%	+/-0.6%	90.0%	+/-1.1%	22.4%	+/-1.6%	25.8%	+/-4.3%
Pike County	34.6%	+/-8.3%	3.1%	+/-0.8%	90.1%	+/-1.4%	21.6%	+/-2.0%	25.5%	+/-6.4%
Schuylkill County	24.7%	+/-3.9%	3.2%	+/-0.4%	86.9%	+/-0.8%	14.7%	+/-0.8%	20.5%	+/-2.0%
Wayne County	33.8%	+/-6.2%	3.3%	+/-0.8%	89.1%	+/-1.2%	20.2%	+/-1.7%	23.4%	+/-4.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Table S1401, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for School Enrollment," and Table S1501, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Educational Attainment," <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Poverty

According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty rate in six of the seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties was lower than the nation (15.9 percent). Luzerne County had a poverty rate of 16.0 percent. The poverty rate in Lackawanna County (14.1 percent) exceeded the state (13.7 percent). Poverty at the regional level (14.0 percent) was lower than the nation and higher than the state. Carbon (12.7 percent), Monroe (12.6 percent), Pike (9.6 percent) and Schuylkill and Wayne counties, each with 13.4 percent, had a poverty rate that was lower than the region, state and nation. Pike County had the lowest poverty rate and Luzerne County had the highest poverty rate in the region. These rates are indicated in Table A-13.

Table A-13. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Poverty Rates, 2011 - 2013

Area	Percent	Margin of Error
United States	15.9%	+/-0.1%
Pennsylvania	13.7%	+/-0.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	14.0%	+/-1.3%
Carbon County	12.7%	+/-1.9%
Lackawanna County	14.1%	+/-1.0%
Luzerne County	16.0%	+/-0.9%
Monroe County	12.6%	+/-1.8%
Pike County	9.6%	+/-1.6%
Schuylkill County	13.4%	+/-1.3%
Wayne County	13.4%	+/-2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table S1701, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months," <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Housing

When coupled with Per Capita Income indicators, comparisons of the Median Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a mortgage and without a mortgage between the nation, state and region provide a measure of how well a regional economy is performing. This information is presented in Table A-14.

The median value for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage was lower in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region ($158,757) and in Carbon ($158,400), Lackawanna ($155,200), Luzerne ($134,000) and Schuylkill ($111,900) counties than in the state ($177,900) and nation ($189,900). In Monroe ($186,200), Pike ($178,500) and Wayne ($187,100) counties, it was higher than the region and state. When looking at the median value for owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage, the average for Northeastern Pennsylvania ($136,229) was lower than the state ($138,800) and the nation ($144,300). This median value was lower than the region, state and nation in Carbon ($118,100), Lackawanna ($123,600), Luzerne ($106,600) and Schuylkill ($76,900) counties. In Monroe ($168,400), Pike ($188,900) and Wayne ($171,100) counties, this median value exceeded the region, state and nation.

Table A-14. The Estimated Median Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage and without a Mortgage for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2011 - 2013

Area	Median Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage	Margin of Error	Median Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units without a Mortgage	Margin of Error
United States	$189,900	+/-$211	$144,300	+/-$306
Pennsylvania	$177,900	+/-$716	$138,800	+/-$1,139
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$158,757	+/-$6,161	$136,229	+/-$7,358
Carbon County	$158,400	+/-$8,038	$118,100	+/-$6,839
Lackawanna County	$155,200	+/-$4,100	$123,600	+/-$5,250
Luzerne County	$134,000	+/-$3,590	$106,600	+/-$4,374
Monroe County	$186,200	+/-$5,244	$168,400	+/-$6,845
Pike County	$178,500	+/-$8,625	$188,900	+/-$18,990
Schuylkill County	$111,900	+/-$4,291	$76,900	+/-$3,293
Wayne County	$187,100	+/-$9,239	$171,100	+/-$5,915

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Table S2506, “Financial Characteristics for Housing Units with a Mortgage,” and Table S2507, “Financial Characteristics for Housing Units without a Mortgage,” <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region has historically been lower than the state and nation. Table A-15 provides some detailed information from 1979, 1989, 1999 and the average over 2011 - 2013. In 1979, 1989 and 1999, the United States and Pennsylvania had a per capita income that was higher than all seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties. In 1979, 1989 and 1999, Pike and Monroe counties had a per capita income that was the closest to the nation and state. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, Pike County had the highest per capita income in the region ($26,853). However, it was lower than the state ($28,257) and nation ($27,884).

Table A-15. Per Capita Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2011 - 2013

Area	1979 Per Capita Income	1989 Per Capita Income	1999 Per Capita Income	2011 - 2013 Per Capita Income	Margin of Error 2011 – 2013
United States	$7,295	$14,420	$21,587	$27,884	+/-$33
Pennsylvania	$7,075	$14,068	$20,880	$28,257	+/-$100
Carbon County	$6,353	$11,729	$17,064	$24,795	+/-$1,848
Lackawanna County	$6,107	$12,358	$18,710	$24,943	+/-$536
Luzerne County	$6,008	$12,002	$18,228	$24,689	+/-$504
Monroe County	$6,771	$13,630	$20,011	$24,409	+/-$744
Pike County	$6,869	$13,785	$20,315	$26,853	+/-$1,334
Schuylkill County	$5,890	$11,193	$17,230	$23,281	+/-$558
Wayne County	$5,735	$11,257	$16,977	$23,768	+/-$863

Sources: University of Virginia Library Scholars' Lab, <http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/ccdb>, Pennsylvania State Data Center, <http://www.pasdc.hbg.psu.edu> and U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=>.

A comparison of the per capita income between the nation, state and counties over time that is based on the percent that the county is to the state and the nation is provided in Table A-16. These percentages can be compared to see whether the difference between the county and state or region has increased.

Table A-16. The Percentage of County Per Capita Income to that of Pennsylvania (PA) and the United States (US), 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2011 - 2013

County	1979 PA	1989 PA	1999 PA	2011 - 2013 PA	1979 US	1989 US	1999 US	2011 - 2013 US
Carbon County	89.8%	83.4%	81.7%	87.7%	87.1%	81.3%	79.0%	88.9%
Lackawanna County	86.3%	87.8%	89.6%	88.3%	83.7%	85.7%	86.7%	89.5%
Luzerne County	84.9%	85.3%	87.3%	87.4%	82.4%	83.2%	84.4%	88.5%
Monroe County	95.7%	96.9%	95.8%	86.4%	92.8%	94.5%	92.7%	87.5%
Pike County	97.1%	98.0%	97.3%	95.0%	94.2%	95.6%	94.1%	96.3%
Schuylkill County	83.3%	79.6%	82.5%	82.4%	80.7%	77.6%	79.8%	83.5%
Wayne County	81.1%	80.0%	81.3%	84.1%	78.6%	78.1%	78.6%	85.2%

Sources: University of Virginia Library Scholars' Lab, <http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/ccdb>, Pennsylvania State Data Center, <http://www.pasdc.hbg.psu.edu> and U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=>.

According to Table A-16, from 1999 to 2011 - 2013, the percentage increased in Carbon, Luzerne and Wayne counties when using Pennsylvania as a benchmark. When using the United States as a benchmark, all of the counties, with the exception of Monroe County, experienced an increase in percentage.

Per Capita Personal Income

Table A-17 provides a comparison of 2010 and 2012 per capita personal income for the nation, state, region and each of the seven counties. Wayne County (8.6 percent) had the highest percent increase in per capita personal income and it exceeded the regional percent increase (6.8 percent) and the state percent increase (8.2 percent). All of the percent increases exceeded the inflation rate of 5.0 percent, which is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator.

In 2010, the United States had a Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) of $40,163 and Pennsylvania had a PCPI of $41,680. Northeastern Pennsylvania had a PCPI of approximately $33,190. The difference between the region and nation was $6,973 and the difference between the region and state was $8,490. In 2012, the United States had a PCPI of $43,735 and Pennsylvania had a PCPI of $45,083. Northeastern Pennsylvania had a PCPI of approximately $35,433. The difference was $8,302 between the region and nation and $9,650 between the region and state. Therefore, from 2010 to 2012, the difference widened by $1,329 between the region and nation and widened by $1,160 between the region and state.

Table A-17. Per Capita Personal Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2012

Area	2010	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	$40,163	$43,735	$3,572	8.9%
Pennsylvania	$41,680	$45,083	$3,403	8.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$33,190	$35,433	$2,243	6.8%
Carbon County	$33,031	$35,251	$2,220	6.7%
Lackawanna County	$37,921	$40,254	$2,333	6.2%
Luzerne County	$36,309	$38,654	$2,345	6.5%
Monroe County	$31,529	$33,781	$2,252	7.1%
Pike County	$35,448	$37,976	$2,528	7.1%
Schuylkill County	$32,556	$34,882	$2,326	7.1%
Wayne County	$32,770	$35,582	$2,812	8.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Table CA1-3, "Local Area Personal Income," <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/index.htm>.

Table A-18 compares the percentage of region and county PCPI to that of Pennsylvania and the United States. Between 2010 and 2012, the percentage of area PCPI based on the state and the nation increased in Wayne County. During the same period, the percentage of area PCPI based on the nation increased in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region and in each of its seven counties.

Table A-18. The Percentage of Region and County Per Capita Personal Income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States, 2010 and 2012

Area	2010 Pennsylvania	2012 Pennsylvania	2010 United States	2012 United States
Northeastern Pennsylvania	79.6%	78.6%	62.8%	76.4%
Carbon County	79.2%	78.2%	62.2%	75.3%
Lackawanna County	91.0%	89.3%	65.3%	69.7%
Luzerne County	87.1%	85.7%	65.6%	73.0%
Monroe County	75.6%	74.9%	63.0%	79.8%
Pike County	85.0%	84.2%	70.8%	79.8%
Schuylkill County	78.1%	77.4%	65.1%	79.8%
Wayne County	78.6%	78.9%	78.7%	96.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Table CA1-3, "Local Area Personal Income," <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/index.htm>.

Median Household Income

According to Table A-19, Schuylkill County (10.0 percent) had the highest percent increase in median household income and it was followed by Carbon County (5.7 percent). These two counties exceeded the percent increases for the nation (2.6 percent), state (4.0 percent) and region (3.3 percent). Schuylkill and Carbon counties had a percent increase that was above the 5.0 percent rate of inflation between 2010 and 2012.

Table A-19. Median Household Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, Estimated for 2010 and 2012

Area	2010 Estimated	2012 Estimated	Change	Percent Change
United States	$50,046	$51,371	$1,325	2.6%
Pennsylvania	$49,245	$51,225	$1,980	4.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$46,046	$47,558	$1,512	3.3%
Carbon County	$45,698	$48,313	$2,615	5.7%
Lackawanna County	$42,081	$43,002	$921	2.2%
Luzerne County	$41,745	$42,244	$499	1.2%
Monroe County	$54,111	$55,492	$1,381	2.6%
Pike County	$54,674	$55,159	$485	0.9%
Schuylkill County	$40,384	$44,430	$4,046	10.0%
Wayne County	$43,627	$44,265	$638	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>.

Table A-20 provides the percentage of region and county median household income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States. Between 2010 and 2012, the percentage of area median household income increased in Carbon and Schuylkill counties when based on the state and the Northeastern Pennsylvania region, Carbon and Schuylkill counties when based on the nation. The percentage of median household income to the state and nation exceeded 100 percent in Monroe and Pike counties. This occurred from the migration of people who work in the New York City area to those two counties.

Table A-20. The Percentage of Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and County Median Household Income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States, 2010 and 2012

Area	2010 Pennsylvania	2012 Pennsylvania	2010 United States	2012 United States
Northeastern Pennsylvania	93.5%	92.8%	92.0%	92.6%
Carbon County	92.8%	94.3%	91.3%	94.0%
Lackawanna County	85.5%	83.9%	84.1%	83.7%
Luzerne County	84.8%	82.5%	83.4%	82.2%
Monroe County	109.9%	108.3%	108.1%	108.0%
Pike County	111.0%	107.7%	109.2%	107.4%
Schuylkill County	82.0%	86.7%	80.7%	86.5%
Wayne County	88.6%	86.4%	87.2%	86.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>.

Employment by Industry

Tables A-21, A-22 and A-23 provide the employment by industry for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States, respectively. These statistics were from 2007 and 2012 and were selected because it is the most current five-year interval possible and 2012 was the most current year that employment data were available from U.S. Census Bureau "County Business Patterns."

Table A-21 indicates that actual employment growth in 2007 - 2012 occurred in ten industries of the Northeastern Pennsylvania economy. The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (6,348 jobs); Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (1,959 jobs); Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (949 jobs) and Educational Services (923 jobs). Employment in Northeastern Pennsylvania grew at its highest rate of 41.2 percent in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and was followed by Arts, Entertainment and Recreation at 27.0 percent. Manufacturing had the highest job loss (-9,051 jobs) and was followed by Retail Trade (-3,883 jobs). There were 3,478 jobs lost in Construction, 2,321 jobs lost in Information and 1,834 jobs lost in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Management of Companies and Enterprises (-31.1 percent) and Information (-27.3 percent).

Table A-21. Employment by Industry, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	56	67	11	19.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	869	1,227	358	41.2%
Utilities	2,871	3,389	518	18.0%
Construction	15,287	11,809	-3,478	-22.8%
Manufacturing	50,603	41,552	-9,051	-17.9%
Wholesale Trade	14,440	14,463	23	0.2%
Retail Trade	56,535	52,652	-3,883	-6.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	21,859	22,594	735	3.4%
Information	8,511	6,190	-2,321	-27.3%
Finance and Insurance	14,374	13,613	-761	-5.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,606	3,300	-1,306	-28.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12,480	13,429	949	7.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,129	3,532	-1,597	-31.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	17,705	15,871	-1,834	-10.4%
Educational Services	11,062	11,985	923	8.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	61,071	67,419	6,348	10.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7,269	9,228	1,959	27.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	34,713	35,003	290	0.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	15,149	14,159	-990	-6.5%
Total	354,589	341,482	-13,107	-3.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Table A-22 indicates that actual employment growth in 2007 - 2012 occurred in nine industries of the Pennsylvania economy. The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (87,369 jobs); Management of Companies and Enterprises (30,688 jobs); Educational Services (25,659 jobs); Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (23,244 jobs) and Accommodation and Food Services (17,415 jobs). Employment in the state grew at its highest rate of 65.1 percent in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and was followed by Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (30.0 percent). Manufacturing had the highest job loss with 97,069 jobs and was followed by Construction with 37,001 jobs lost. There were 33,077 jobs lost in Retail Trade, 28,181 jobs lost in Finance and Insurance and 15,760 jobs lost in Information. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-15.3 percent) and Manufacturing (-15.0 percent).

Table A-22. Employment by Industry, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,912	2,609	-303	-10.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	21,074	34,796	13,722	65.1%
Utilities	29,594	29,717	123	0.4%
Construction	258,832	221,831	-37,001	-14.3%
Manufacturing	644,994	547,925	-97,069	-15.0%
Wholesale Trade	236,913	247,012	10,099	4.3%
Retail Trade	682,414	649,337	-33,077	-4.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	206,207	203,872	-2,335	-1.1%
Information	133,994	118,234	-15,760	-11.8%
Finance and Insurance	287,928	259,747	-28,181	-9.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	70,935	60,076	-10,859	-15.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	320,169	313,836	-6,333	-2.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	140,905	171,593	30,688	21.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	296,085	302,174	6,089	2.1%
Educational Services	233,126	258,785	25,659	11.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	882,034	969,403	87,369	9.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	77,573	100,817	23,244	30.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	420,025	437,440	17,415	4.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	249,864	239,890	-9,974	-4.0%
Total	5,195,578	5,169,094	-26,484	-0.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Table A-23 indicates that an employment increase in 2007 - 2012 occurred in six sectors of the national economy. Manufacturing had the highest job loss (-2,128,129 jobs) and was followed by Construction (-2,006,941 jobs). There were 951,970 jobs lost in Retail Trade and 569,207 jobs lost in Finance and Insurance. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Construction (-27.6 percent) and Manufacturing (-16.0 percent). The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (1,580,695 jobs) and Educational Services (437,662 jobs). Employment in the nation grew at its highest rate of 14.4 percent in Educational Services and was followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (9.4 percent) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (3.8 percent).

Table A-23. Employment by Industry, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	172,105	161,077	-11,028	-6.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	700,887	727,626	26,739	3.8%
Utilities	622,757	641,063	18,306	2.9%
Construction	7,267,883	5,260,942	-2,006,941	-27.6%
Manufacturing	13,320,172	11,192,043	-2,128,129	-16.0%
Wholesale Trade	5,964,850	5,776,243	-188,607	-3.2%
Retail Trade	15,759,928	14,807,958	-951,970	-6.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,395,432	4,233,381	-162,051	-3.7%
Information	3,399,313	3,136,025	-263,288	-7.7%
Finance and Insurance	6,548,868	5,979,661	-569,207	-8.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,224,175	1,940,681	-283,494	-12.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,179,941	8,016,181	-163,760	-2.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,121,402	3,037,299	-84,103	-2.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9,983,661	9,866,296	-117,365	-1.2%
Educational Services	3,039,385	3,477,047	437,662	14.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,797,647	18,378,342	1,580,695	9.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,008,567	2,057,290	48,723	2.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	11,564,864	11,985,274	420,410	3.6%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5,519,773	5,256,250	-263,523	-4.8%
Total	120,591,610	115,930,679	-4,660,931	-3.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Location Quotient Analysis

Table A-24 provides a comparison between location quotients for 2007 and 2012. The location quotients above 1.00 in both years are in Utilities, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Information had the largest decrease in the location quotient during the period. There were also decreases in Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, Educational Services, Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. According to the Penn State Cooperative Extension publication, "Using Employment Data to Better Understand Your Local Economy - Tool 3 - Use Location Quotients to Identify Local Strengths, Opportunities and Industry Clusters," "An industry that has at least a location quotient of 1.25 is an exporting industry and an importing industry has a location quotient less than 0.75. If an industry has a location quotient greater than 1.00, then it is at least self-sufficient and could be an exporter of goods and services."

An increase in the location quotient with both the location quotient in 2007 and 2012 being greater than 1.00 occurred in Utilities, Transportation and Warehousing, Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Other industries that experienced an increase in the location quotient are: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and

Oil and Gas Extraction; Construction; Wholesale Trade; Finance and Insurance and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

Table A-24. Location Quotient Analysis, Northeastern Pennsylvania and the United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.10	0.14	0.04	40.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.42	0.57	0.15	35.7%
Utilities	1.57	1.79	0.22	14.0%
Construction	0.72	0.76	0.04	5.6%
Manufacturing	1.29	1.26	-0.03	-2.3%
Wholesale Trade	0.82	0.85	0.03	3.7%
Retail Trade	1.22	1.21	-0.01	-0.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	1.69	1.81	0.12	7.1%
Information	0.85	0.67	-0.18	-21.2%
Finance and Insurance	0.75	0.77	0.02	2.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.70	0.58	-0.12	-17.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0.52	0.57	0.05	9.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.56	0.39	-0.17	-30.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	0.60	0.55	-0.05	-8.3%
Educational Services	1.24	1.17	-0.07	-5.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.24	1.25	0.01	0.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.23	1.52	0.29	23.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	1.02	0.99	-0.03	-2.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0.93	0.91	-0.02	-2.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Shift-Share Analysis

There are three components to Shift-Share Analysis: National Share, Industrial Mix and Competitive Component. The National Share measures how much of the region's total growth can be attributed to overall growth in the national economy. It answers the question about how much regional employment would have grown if it had grown at the national rate. The Industrial Mix indicates how much of the region's overall growth is related to its mix of industries. The Competitive Component indicates how much of the region's overall growth can be attributed to local effects or local competitive advantage. According to a 2005 Clemson University publication, "Targeting Industry Clusters for Regional Economic Development: An Overview of the Regional Economic Development Research Laboratory (REDRL) Approach," if an industry has a positive Competitive Component, it is one of the factors used in identifying industries that have a competitive advantage.

According to Table A-25, there were nine industries that had a positive Competitive Component over the five-year period: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Construction; Wholesale Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Finance and Insurance; Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation.

Table A-25. Shift-Share Analysis for the Seven-County Northeastern Pennsylvania Region, 2007 - 2012

Industry	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Component
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	-4	15
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	358	33	325
Utilities	518	84	434
Construction	-3,478	-4,221	743
Manufacturing	-9,051	-8,085	-966
Wholesale Trade	23	-457	480
Retail Trade	-3,883	-3,415	-468
Transportation and Warehousing	735	-806	1,541
Information	-2,321	-659	-1,662
Finance and Insurance	-761	-1,249	488
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-1,306	-587	-719
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	949	-250	-1,199
Management of Companies and Enterprises	-1,597	-138	-1,459
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	-1,834	-208	-1,626
Educational Services	923	1,593	-670
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,348	5,747	601
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,959	176	1,783
Accommodation and Food Services	290	1,262	-972
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-990	-723	-267
Total	-13,107	-11,907	-1,200

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Therefore, several industries had an increasing location quotient from 2007 to 2012, had a location quotient of at least 1.00 in 2007, and had a positive Competitive Component. These industries are: Utilities, Transportation and Warehousing, Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Among the industries that had an increasing location quotient that was below 1.00 and had a positive Competitive Component were: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Construction; Wholesale Trade; and Finance and Insurance.

In sum, based on the Clemson University methodology that calls for an increase in employment, an increase in the location quotient and a positive Competitive Component, the industries that should be considered for targeting in Northeastern Pennsylvania are:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
- Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction
- Utilities
- Wholesale Trade
- Transportation and Warehousing
- Health Care and Social Assistance

- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

Other industries that had an increase in location quotient and a positive Competitive Component, such as Construction, could be considered, although they had a decrease in employment during the period, which included the recession of 2007 to 2009. Although the recession ended in 2009, the region continues to experience a decrease in employment and three of the goals of the current Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Five-Year Plan pertain to this issue.

Number of Firms by Industry

From 2007 to 2012, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region experienced a percentage decline that exceeded the state and nation in the number of firms that had 1 to 4 employees, 5 to 9 employees, 10 to 19 employees, 20 to 49 employees, 100 to 249 employees, 250 to 499 employees and 500 to 999 employees. In all of the above indicated ranges with the exception of 500 to 999 employees, the percent decline in the region exceeded the state and the nation. Northeastern Pennsylvania experienced an increase in the number of firms that had 50 to 99 employees and 1,000 or more employees. In the region, as a result of many ranges in the number of firms that experienced a decline, this information supports having the three goals of Retain and Expand Existing Businesses, Attract New Businesses and Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation.

The number of firms by industry for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-26, A-27 and A-28. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-595 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-23.3 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (40 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Utilities (47.1 percent).

Table A-26. Number of Firms by Industry, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29	25	-4	-13.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	92	108	16	17.4%
Utilities	70	103	33	47.1%
Construction	2,555	1,960	-595	-23.3%
Manufacturing	1,090	963	-127	-11.7%
Wholesale Trade	964	905	-59	-6.1%
Retail Trade	4,081	3,861	-220	-5.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	799	769	-30	-3.8%
Information	385	333	-52	-13.5%
Finance and Insurance	1,371	1,210	-161	-11.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	749	622	-127	-17.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,847	1,745	-102	-5.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	112	108	-4	-3.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,045	1,056	11	1.1%
Educational Services	210	188	-22	-10.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,767	2,807	40	1.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	357	318	-39	-10.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,368	2,378	10	0.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2,708	2,600	-108	-4.0%
Total	23,599	22,080	-1,519	-6.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;” 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-27, there was an increase in the number of firms in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (1,335 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (25.4 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-3,614 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-12.1 percent).

Table A-27. Number of Firms by Industry, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	537	486	-51	-9.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	938	1,149	211	22.5%
Utilities	629	789	160	25.4%
Construction	29,753	26,139	-3,614	-12.1%
Manufacturing	15,381	13,995	-1,386	-9.0%
Wholesale Trade	15,875	15,097	-778	-4.9%
Retail Trade	46,328	44,046	-2,282	-4.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,103	8,210	107	1.3%
Information	5,366	4,985	-381	-7.1%
Finance and Insurance	19,238	17,846	-1,392	-7.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9,844	9,243	-601	-6.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	30,417	29,366	-1,051	-3.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,091	2,308	217	10.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	14,525	15,002	477	3.3%
Educational Services	3,448	3,661	213	6.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	35,243	36,578	1,335	3.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,682	4,444	-238	-5.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	26,815	27,667	852	3.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	35,949	35,737	-212	-0.6%
Total	305,162	296,748	-8,414	-2.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-28, there were seven industries that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (49,652 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (30,268 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and Educational Services each had the highest (10.3 percent) and Utilities (7.0 percent) was second. Health Care and Social Assistance had a 6.3 percent increase and Accommodation and Food Services had a 4.8 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Construction (-158,550 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-19.5 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-10.3 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-8.0 percent).

Table A-28. Number of Firms by Industry, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	23,645	22,046	-1,599	-6.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	26,202	28,909	2,707	10.3%
Utilities	16,674	17,833	1,159	7.0%
Construction	811,452	652,902	-158,550	-19.5%
Manufacturing	331,355	297,221	-34,134	-10.3%
Wholesale Trade	434,464	420,501	-13,963	-3.2%
Retail Trade	1,123,629	1,063,842	-59,787	-5.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	219,806	214,492	-5,314	-2.4%
Information	143,779	135,185	-8,594	-6.0%
Finance and Insurance	508,091	474,510	-33,581	-6.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	380,138	349,776	-30,362	-8.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	867,556	859,182	-8,374	-1.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	50,643	52,247	1,604	3.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	384,501	387,465	2,964	0.8%
Educational Services	86,896	95,872	8,976	10.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	784,231	833,883	49,652	6.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	125,222	125,082	-140	-0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	632,489	662,757	30,268	4.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	744,252	730,999	-13,253	-1.8%
Total	7,695,025	7,424,704	-270,321	-3.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Percent Change in the Number of Firms by Employee Range

1 to 4 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 1 to 4 employees from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-29, A-30 and A-31. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-403 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-22.5 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (21 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Utilities (56.0 percent).

Table A-29. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	27	21	-6	-22.2%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	40	48	8	20.0%
Utilities	25	39	14	56.0%
Construction	1,793	1,390	-403	-22.5%
Manufacturing	340	325	-15	-4.4%
Wholesale Trade	470	435	-35	-7.4%
Retail Trade	1,759	1,706	-53	-3.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	416	375	-41	-9.9%
Information	191	157	-34	-17.8%
Finance and Insurance	732	615	-117	-16.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	510	441	-69	-13.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,255	1,200	-55	-4.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	34	39	5	14.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	600	621	21	3.5%
Educational Services	73	78	5	6.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,190	1,092	-98	-8.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	211	176	-35	-16.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,064	1,056	-8	-0.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,766	1,714	-52	-2.9%
Total	12,496	11,528	-968	-7.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-30, there was an increase in the number of firms with 1 to 4 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services and Educational Services. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (310 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (25.9 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Construction (-1,923 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-13.3 percent).

Table A-30. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	427	370	-57	-13.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	393	464	71	18.1%
Utilities	201	253	52	25.9%
Construction	19,349	17,426	-1,923	-9.9%
Manufacturing	4,743	4,612	-131	-2.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,656	7,149	-507	-6.6%
Retail Trade	19,772	18,548	-1,224	-6.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,179	4,154	-25	-0.6%
Information	2,663	2,386	-277	-10.4%
Finance and Insurance	10,337	9,565	-772	-7.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,277	6,085	-192	-3.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19,813	19,249	-564	-2.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	689	762	73	10.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	8,235	8,545	310	3.8%
Educational Services	1,362	1,494	132	9.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,524	14,288	-236	-1.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,572	2,338	-234	-9.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	11,089	11,038	-51	-0.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	21,968	21,902	-66	-0.3%
Total	156,249	150,628	-5,621	-3.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-31, there were eight industries with 1 to 4 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (19,465 firms) and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (7,107 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction were the highest (16.5 percent) and were followed by Educational Services (10.7 percent) and Utilities (6.7 percent). The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Construction (-83,819 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-15.9 percent). This was followed by Information (-7.7 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-6.3 percent).

Table A-31. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	16,042	15,144	-898	-5.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	12,441	14,494	2,053	16.5%
Utilities	6,600	7,041	441	6.7%
Construction	526,964	443,145	-83,819	-15.9%
Manufacturing	119,182	111,780	-7,402	-6.2%
Wholesale Trade	227,154	220,748	-6,406	-2.8%
Retail Trade	508,753	480,251	-28,502	-5.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	125,980	122,110	-3,870	-3.1%
Information	76,160	70,310	-5,850	-7.7%
Finance and Insurance	299,336	282,871	-16,465	-5.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	273,887	256,617	-17,270	-6.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	601,991	606,980	4,989	0.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18,768	19,688	920	4.9%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	223,477	230,584	7,107	3.2%
Educational Services	40,799	45,162	4,363	10.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	359,730	379,195	19,465	5.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	74,243	74,985	742	1.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	218,960	218,031	-929	-0.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	455,181	454,082	-1,099	-0.2%
Total	4,185,648	4,053,218	-132,430	-3.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

5 to 9 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 5 to 9 employees for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-32, A-33 and A-34. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-125 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-30.8 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (91 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (100.0 percent).

Table A-32. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2	4	2	100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	22	26	4	18.2%
Utilities	12	21	9	75.0%
Construction	406	281	-125	-30.8%
Manufacturing	185	147	-38	-20.5%
Wholesale Trade	198	177	-21	-10.6%
Retail Trade	1,025	974	-51	-5.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	120	118	-2	-1.7%
Information	55	53	-2	-3.6%
Finance and Insurance	423	386	-37	-8.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	166	132	-34	-20.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	301	282	-19	-6.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	15	16	1	6.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	177	172	-5	-2.8%
Educational Services	35	33	-2	-5.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	657	748	91	13.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	50	56	6	12.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	417	449	32	7.7%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	620	588	-32	-5.2%
Total	4,886	4,663	-223	-4.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-33, there was an increase in the number of firms with 5 to 9 employees in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (448 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (49.5 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-893 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-17.6 percent).

Table A-33. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	60	65	5	8.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	170	190	20	11.8%
Utilities	91	136	45	49.5%
Construction	5,084	4,191	-893	-17.6%
Manufacturing	2,747	2,403	-344	-12.5%
Wholesale Trade	3,215	3,109	-106	-3.3%
Retail Trade	11,556	11,134	-422	-3.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,200	1,235	35	2.9%
Information	896	822	-74	-8.3%
Finance and Insurance	5,040	4,704	-336	-6.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,068	1,883	-185	-8.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,653	4,457	-196	-4.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	291	313	22	7.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,260	2,400	140	6.2%
Educational Services	565	594	29	5.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,612	9,060	448	5.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	755	701	-54	-7.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,784	4,983	199	4.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8,108	8,200	92	1.1%
Total	62,155	60,580	-1,575	-2.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-34, there were eight industries with 5 to 9 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (9,385 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (8,625 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Utilities had the highest (10.8 percent) and was followed by Educational Services (10.0 percent) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (8.6 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-32,488 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-24.3 percent). Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was next (-10.4 percent) and Manufacturing (-9.9 percent) followed.

Table A-34. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3,992	3,669	-323	-8.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,074	4,426	352	8.6%
Utilities	2,658	2,946	288	10.8%
Construction	133,490	101,002	-32,488	-24.3%
Manufacturing	57,779	52,063	-5,716	-9.9%
Wholesale Trade	83,831	81,444	-2,387	-2.8%
Retail Trade	277,469	268,483	-8,986	-3.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	32,285	32,548	263	0.8%
Information	22,097	20,442	-1,655	-7.5%
Finance and Insurance	105,485	99,601	-5,884	-5.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	61,906	55,457	-6,449	-10.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	124,125	116,996	-7,129	-5.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,575	7,734	159	2.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56,989	57,585	596	1.0%
Educational Services	13,955	15,354	1,399	10.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	184,514	193,899	9,385	5.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17,949	16,691	-1,258	-7.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	107,121	115,746	8,625	8.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	160,374	155,874	-4,500	-2.8%
Total	1,457,668	1,401,960	-55,708	-3.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

10 to 19 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 10 to 19 employees from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-35, A-36 and A-37. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services and Other Services. Retail Trade had the highest decrease (-46 firms) and Educational Services had the highest percent decrease (-22.9 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (32 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Utilities (50.0 percent).

Table A-35. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	22	19	-3	-13.6%
Utilities	12	18	6	50.0%
Construction	187	163	-24	-12.8%
Manufacturing	155	152	-3	-1.9%
Wholesale Trade	140	139	-1	-0.7%
Retail Trade	700	654	-46	-6.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	110	101	-9	-8.2%
Information	56	64	8	14.3%
Finance and Insurance	126	122	-4	-3.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	44	36	-8	-18.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	175	161	-14	-8.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18	16	-2	-11.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	113	123	10	8.8%
Educational Services	35	27	-8	-22.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	457	489	32	7.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31	35	4	12.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	373	376	3	0.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	209	192	-17	-8.1%
Total	3,022	2,887	-135	-4.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-36, there was an increase in the number of firms with 10 to 19 employees in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services. Accommodation and Food Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (397 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (22.7 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Construction (-363 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-18.8 percent).

Table A-36. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	26	28	2	7.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	150	184	34	22.7%
Utilities	108	125	17	15.7%
Construction	2,794	2,431	-363	-13.0%
Manufacturing	2,513	2,276	-237	-9.4%
Wholesale Trade	2,429	2,308	-121	-5.0%
Retail Trade	7,645	7,450	-195	-2.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	996	1,062	66	6.6%
Information	705	726	21	3.0%
Finance and Insurance	2,243	2,032	-211	-9.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	911	740	-171	-18.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,093	2,929	-164	-5.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	310	317	7	2.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,533	1,645	112	7.3%
Educational Services	482	501	19	3.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,013	6,366	353	5.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	548	543	-5	-0.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,521	4,918	397	8.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,706	3,593	-113	-3.0%
Total	40,726	40,174	-552	-1.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-37, there were six industries with 10 to 19 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services. Accommodation and Food Services gained the most firms (16,991 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (7,842 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Accommodation and Food Services had the highest (13.4 percent) and was followed by Educational Services (10.6 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (6.5 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-21,300 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-27.0 percent). It was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-17.0 percent) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-15.1 percent).

Table A-37. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,138	1,816	-322	-15.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,764	3,931	167	4.4%
Utilities	2,287	2,405	118	5.2%
Construction	78,957	57,657	-21,300	-27.0%
Manufacturing	51,422	44,860	-6,562	-12.8%
Wholesale Trade	60,811	58,156	-2,655	-4.4%
Retail Trade	177,744	168,117	-9,627	-5.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	25,115	24,505	-610	-2.4%
Information	18,609	18,053	-556	-3.0%
Finance and Insurance	58,189	52,362	-5,827	-10.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27,735	23,017	-4,718	-17.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	75,093	71,437	-3,656	-4.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,064	7,162	98	1.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	39,413	38,539	-874	-2.2%
Educational Services	11,923	13,191	1,268	10.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	120,491	128,333	7,842	6.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	13,319	13,111	-208	-1.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	126,475	143,466	16,991	13.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	79,107	74,252	-4,855	-6.1%
Total	979,656	944,370	-35,286	-3.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

20 to 49 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 20 to 49 employees from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-38, A-39 and A-40. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Information; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Retail Trade had the highest decrease (-35 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-52.9 percent). Utilities had the highest increase in the number of firms (6 firms) and the highest percent increase (120.0 percent).

Table A-38. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	10	10	0	0.0%
Utilities	5	11	6	120.0%
Construction	120	97	-23	-19.2%
Manufacturing	180	147	-33	-18.3%
Wholesale Trade	102	99	-3	-2.9%
Retail Trade	360	325	-35	-9.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	91	91	0	0.0%
Information	34	28	-6	-17.6%
Finance and Insurance	52	55	3	5.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17	8	-9	-52.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	80	75	-5	-6.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19	21	2	10.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	79	68	-11	-13.9%
Educational Services	39	22	-17	-43.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	263	240	-23	-8.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	36	26	-10	-27.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	373	362	-11	-2.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	82	84	2	2.4%
Total	1,942	1,769	-173	-8.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-39, there was an increase in the number of firms with 20 to 49 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (478 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (51.1 percent). Retail Trade had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-333 firms) and Construction had the highest percent decrease (-16.1 percent).

Table A-39. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15	15	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	134	159	25	18.7%
Utilities	90	136	46	51.1%
Construction	1,725	1,448	-277	-16.1%
Manufacturing	2,643	2,344	-299	-11.3%
Wholesale Trade	1,691	1,654	-37	-2.2%
Retail Trade	4,757	4,424	-333	-7.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	928	967	39	4.2%
Information	590	565	-25	-4.2%
Finance and Insurance	975	911	-64	-6.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	419	384	-35	-8.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,872	1,758	-114	-6.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	324	386	62	19.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,265	1,239	-26	-2.1%
Educational Services	559	537	-22	-3.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,564	4,042	478	13.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	467	484	17	3.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,506	4,764	258	5.7%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,612	1,558	-54	-3.3%
Total	28,136	27,775	-361	-1.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-40, there were seven industries with 20 to 49 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were Utilities; Information; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (7,107 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (5,226 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Utilities had the highest (10.6 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance had a 10.1 percent increase and Educational Services had a 6.6 percent increase. Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-13,483 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-27.7 percent). It was followed by Finance and Insurance (-13.7 percent) and Manufacturing (-13.1 percent).

Table A-40. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,031	953	-78	-7.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,414	3,350	-64	-1.9%
Utilities	2,482	2,746	264	10.6%
Construction	48,692	35,209	-13,483	-27.7%
Manufacturing	50,094	43,518	-6,576	-13.1%
Wholesale Trade	41,363	39,980	-1,383	-3.3%
Retail Trade	98,920	90,132	-8,788	-8.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	20,834	20,010	-824	-4.0%
Information	14,592	14,852	260	1.8%
Finance and Insurance	28,443	24,536	-3,907	-13.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11,457	10,191	-1,266	-11.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	42,913	40,752	-2,161	-5.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,525	7,838	313	4.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	31,168	29,733	-1,435	-4.6%
Educational Services	11,463	12,216	753	6.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	70,434	77,541	7,107	10.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11,597	11,705	108	0.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	131,549	136,775	5,226	4.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	37,002	35,013	-1,989	-5.4%
Total	664,973	637,050	-27,923	-4.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

50 to 99 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 50 to 99 employees for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-41, A-42 and A-43. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Information; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services and Other Services. Retail Trade had the highest decrease (-12 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-50.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (25 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (150.0 percent).

Table A-41. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	2	5	3	150.0%
Utilities	11	9	-2	-18.2%
Construction	27	21	-6	-22.2%
Manufacturing	83	76	-7	-8.4%
Wholesale Trade	34	35	1	2.9%
Retail Trade	124	112	-12	-9.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	34	41	7	20.6%
Information	16	15	-1	-6.3%
Finance and Insurance	15	17	2	13.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4	2	-2	-50.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17	16	-1	-5.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9	6	-3	-33.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	37	35	-2	-5.4%
Educational Services	11	13	2	18.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	82	107	25	30.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12	15	3	25.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	100	107	7	7.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	17	15	-2	-11.8%
Total	635	647	12	1.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-42, there was an increase in the number of firms with 50 to 99 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Information; Finance and Insurance; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (145 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (55.6 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-146 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Construction (-19.3 percent).

Table A-42. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5	5	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	54	84	30	55.6%
Utilities	73	76	3	4.1%
Construction	498	402	-96	-19.3%
Manufacturing	1,273	1,127	-146	-11.5%
Wholesale Trade	559	527	-32	-5.7%
Retail Trade	1,412	1,323	-89	-6.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	422	413	-9	-2.1%
Information	246	262	16	6.5%
Finance and Insurance	290	310	20	6.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	108	107	-1	-0.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	573	563	-10	-1.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	200	226	26	13.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	593	586	-7	-1.2%
Educational Services	264	303	39	14.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,146	1,291	145	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	212	226	14	6.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,508	1,576	68	4.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	387	357	-30	-7.8%
Total	9,823	9,764	-59	-0.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-43, there were eight industries with 50 to 99 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, during the period from 2007 to 2012. These industries were Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (3,046 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (927 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest (12.8 percent). Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had a 12.6 percent increase, Educational Services had an 11.8 percent increase and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had a 3.5 percent increase. Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-4,494 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-30.7 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-13.3 percent), Finance and Insurance (-11.1 percent) and Real Estate and Leasing (-11.0 percent).

Table A-43. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	253	285	32	12.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,293	1,320	27	2.1%
Utilities	1,337	1,375	38	2.8%
Construction	14,617	10,123	-4,494	-30.7%
Manufacturing	24,359	21,118	-3,241	-13.3%
Wholesale Trade	12,856	12,168	-688	-5.4%
Retail Trade	33,121	30,011	-3,110	-9.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,131	7,984	-147	-1.8%
Information	6,245	5,941	-304	-4.9%
Finance and Insurance	8,511	7,570	-941	-11.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,187	2,838	-349	-11.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,134	12,830	-304	-2.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,053	4,155	102	2.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	15,409	14,338	-1,071	-7.0%
Educational Services	4,803	5,369	566	11.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	23,840	26,886	3,046	12.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,863	5,032	169	3.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	38,139	39,066	927	2.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8,387	8,051	-336	-4.0%
Total	226,538	216,460	-10,078	-4.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

100 to 249 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 100 to 249 employees for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-44, A-45 and A-46. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Information; Finance and Insurance; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-16 firms) and Wholesale Trade had the highest percent decrease (-40.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (11 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (100.0 percent).

Table A-44. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0%
Utilities	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Construction	13	8	-5	-38.5%
Manufacturing	101	85	-16	-15.8%
Wholesale Trade	20	12	-8	-40.0%
Retail Trade	76	75	-1	-1.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	15	21	6	40.0%
Information	15	11	-4	-26.7%
Finance and Insurance	9	7	-2	-22.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	1	1	100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11	7	-4	-36.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	11	7	-4	-36.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	38	26	-12	-31.6%
Educational Services	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	83	94	11	13.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	29	22	-7	-24.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8	7	-1	-12.5%
Total	442	393	-49	-11.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-45, there was an increase in the number of firms with 100 to 249 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Wholesale Trade; Finance and Insurance; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (121 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (57.7 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-143 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Other Services (-25.7 percent).

Table A-45. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	3	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	26	41	15	57.7%
Utilities	44	41	-3	-6.8%
Construction	239	181	-58	-24.3%
Manufacturing	1,002	859	-143	-14.3%
Wholesale Trade	242	258	16	6.6%
Retail Trade	1,018	990	-28	-2.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	264	255	-9	-3.4%
Information	183	150	-33	-18.0%
Finance and Insurance	179	185	6	3.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	40	34	-6	-15.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	279	270	-9	-3.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	138	180	42	30.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	441	395	-46	-10.4%
Educational Services	99	106	7	7.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	910	1,031	121	13.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	92	108	16	17.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	374	353	-21	-5.6%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	144	107	-37	-25.7%
Total	5,717	5,547	-170	-3.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-46, there were five industries with 100 to 249 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, during the period from 2007 to 2012. These industries were Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (2,119 firms) and Educational Services (460 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services was the highest (18.6 percent). Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had a 14.6 percent increase and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had a 13.3 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-2,885 firms). In terms of percent decrease, Construction was the highest (-34.1 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-15.2 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-14.4 percent).

Table A-46. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	141	129	-12	-8.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	773	876	103	13.3%
Utilities	850	847	-3	-0.4%
Construction	6,745	4,444	-2,301	-34.1%
Manufacturing	18,943	16,058	-2,885	-15.2%
Wholesale Trade	6,348	6,001	-347	-5.5%
Retail Trade	22,688	22,099	-589	-2.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	5,115	5,012	-103	-2.0%
Information	3,965	3,653	-312	-7.9%
Finance and Insurance	4,863	4,420	-443	-9.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,480	1,267	-213	-14.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,132	7,020	-112	-1.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,145	3,199	54	1.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	12,034	10,617	-1,417	-11.8%
Educational Services	2,468	2,928	460	18.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,664	19,783	2,119	12.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,348	2,690	342	14.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	8,721	8,179	-542	-6.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,423	3,027	-396	-11.6%
Total	128,846	122,249	-6,597	-5.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

250 to 499 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 250 to 499 employees for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-47, A-48 and A-49. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Manufacturing; Information; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-4 firms) and Other Services had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). Transportation and Warehousing had the highest increase in the number of firms (6 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (200.0 percent).

Table A-47. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	2	2	200.0%
Construction	0	0	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	28	24	-4	-14.3%
Wholesale Trade	3	7	4	133.3%
Retail Trade	13	14	1	7.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	9	15	6	66.7%
Information	6	4	-2	-33.3%
Finance and Insurance	3	3	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4	2	-2	-50.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4	1	-3	-75.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6	3	-3	-50.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	11	10	-1	-9.1%
Educational Services	2	4	2	100.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	23	21	-2	-8.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	2	-2	-50.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	5	2	-3	-60.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Total	122	114	-8	-6.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-48, there was an increase in the number of firms with 250 to 499 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (30 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (183.3 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-54 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-100.0 percent).

Table A-48. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	6	17	11	183.3%
Utilities	10	12	2	20.0%
Construction	49	43	-6	-12.2%
Manufacturing	307	253	-54	-17.6%
Wholesale Trade	59	61	2	3.4%
Retail Trade	150	161	11	7.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	59	75	16	27.1%
Information	50	51	1	2.0%
Finance and Insurance	86	67	-19	-22.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15	7	-8	-53.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	78	90	12	15.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	82	59	-23	-28.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	138	128	-10	-7.2%
Educational Services	39	46	7	17.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	264	294	30	11.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	24	22	-2	-8.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	24	23	-1	-4.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	21	15	-6	-28.6%
Total	1,462	1,424	-38	-2.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl

In Table A-49, there were six industries with 250 to 499 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (510 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction was second (75 firms). In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (28.8 percent). Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had a 22.2 percent increase and Health Care and Social Assistance had a 13.2 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-1,076 firms) and Construction was the highest in terms of percent decrease (-34.9 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-17.4 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-15.4 percent).

Table A-49. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	36	44	8	22.2%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	260	335	75	28.8%
Utilities	291	288	-3	-1.0%
Construction	1431	932	-499	-34.9%
Manufacturing	6172	5,096	-1,076	-17.4%
Wholesale Trade	1472	1,409	-63	-4.3%
Retail Trade	4491	4,433	-58	-1.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	1370	1,406	36	2.6%
Information	1266	1,148	-118	-9.3%
Finance and Insurance	1712	1,706	-6	-0.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	324	274	-50	-15.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1998	1,942	-56	-2.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1384	1,396	12	0.9%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3652	3,566	-86	-2.4%
Educational Services	679	741	62	9.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3853	4,363	510	13.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	577	550	-27	-4.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	946	903	-43	-4.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	556	481	-75	-13.5%
Total	32,470	31,013	-1,457	-4.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

500 to 999 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 500 to 999 employees for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-50, A-51 and A-52. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Manufacturing; Transportation and Warehousing; Educational Services and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-2 firms). Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest percent decrease (-33.3 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry (2 firms) and it had the highest percent increase (200.0 percent).

Table A-50. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0	0	0.0%
Construction	0	0	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	7	5	-2	-28.6%
Wholesale Trade	1	1	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	1	1	0	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	6	5	-1	-16.7%
Information	1	1	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	4	4	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	0	0	0.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0	2	2	200.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1	1	0	0.0%
Educational Services	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	9	9	0	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	2	3	1	50.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	40	38	-2	-5.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-51, there was an increase in the number of firms with 500 to 999 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Construction; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest increase in the number of firms (5 firms) and had the highest percent increase (125.0 percent). Manufacturing had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-24 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-40.0 percent).

Table A-51. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	9	5	125.0%
Utilities	10	9	-1	-10.0%
Construction	8	11	3	37.5%
Manufacturing	116	92	-24	-20.7%
Wholesale Trade	18	22	4	22.2%
Retail Trade	16	15	-1	-6.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	42	35	-7	-16.7%
Information	24	20	-4	-16.7%
Finance and Insurance	58	46	-12	-20.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5	3	-2	-40.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	42	39	-3	-7.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	38	39	1	2.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	46	48	2	4.3%
Educational Services	42	32	-10	-23.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	106	101	-5	-4.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9	11	2	22.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	8	9	1	12.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2	4	2	100.0%
Total	594	545	-49	-8.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-52, there were seven industries with 500 to 999 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2007 to 2012. These industries were Utilities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services gained the most firms (122 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (114 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (11.3 percent). Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had an 8.3 percent increase and Utilities had a 7.8 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-465 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent decrease (-85.7 percent). It was followed by Construction (-35.1 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-32.7 percent).

Table A-52. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	1	-6	-85.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	134	131	-3	-2.2%
Utilities	128	138	10	7.8%
Construction	405	263	-142	-35.1%
Manufacturing	2,384	1,919	-465	-19.5%
Wholesale Trade	475	430	-45	-9.5%
Retail Trade	399	277	-122	-30.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	671	645	-26	-3.9%
Information	585	566	-19	-3.2%
Finance and Insurance	990	893	-97	-9.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	113	76	-37	-32.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	757	782	25	3.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	685	667	-18	-2.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,478	1,600	122	8.3%
Educational Services	415	462	47	11.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,755	1,869	114	6.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	199	213	14	7.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	378	381	3	0.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	166	157	-9	-5.4%
Total	12,124	11,470	-654	-5.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;” 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

1,000 or More Employees

The number of firms by industry with 1,000 or more employees for the period from 2007 to 2012 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-53, A-54 and A-55. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, the only decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-1 firm) and it had a 33.3 percent decrease. The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (2 firms) and it had the highest percent increase (200.0 percent).

Table A-53. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0%
Utilities	1	1	0	0.0%
Construction	0	0	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	1	2	1	100.0%
Information	0	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	1	1	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	0	0	0.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0	1	1	100.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	0	0	0	0.0%
Educational Services	2	3	1	50.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6	7	1	16.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	2	2	200.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	0	1	1	100.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	14	20	6	42.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-54, there was an increase in the number of firms with 1,000 or more employees in Wholesale Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services. Educational Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (12 firms) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest percent increase (266.7 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-8 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent).

Table A-54. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1	1	0	0.0%
Utilities	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Construction	7	6	-1	-14.3%
Manufacturing	37	29	-8	-21.6%
Wholesale Trade	6	9	3	50.0%
Retail Trade	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	13	14	1	7.7%
Information	9	3	-6	-66.7%
Finance and Insurance	30	26	-4	-13.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14	11	-3	-21.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19	26	7	36.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	14	16	2	14.3%
Educational Services	36	48	12	33.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	104	105	1	1.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3	11	8	266.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	1	3	2	200.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1	1	0	0.0%
Total	300	311	11	3.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-55, there were eight industries with 1,000 or more employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, during the period from 2007 to 2012. These industries were: Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (64 firms) and Educational Services (58 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (14.8 percent). Utilities had a 14.6 percent increase and Other Services had a 10.7 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-211 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-20.7 percent). Manufacturing was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-20.4 percent) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (-17.3 percent).

Table A-55. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, United States, 2007 - 2012

Industry	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5	5	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	49	46	-3	-6.1%
Utilities	41	47	6	14.6%
Construction	151	127	-24	-15.9%
Manufacturing	1020	809	-211	-20.7%
Wholesale Trade	154	165	11	7.1%
Retail Trade	44	39	-5	-11.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	305	272	-33	-10.8%
Information	260	220	-40	-15.4%
Finance and Insurance	562	551	-11	-2.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	49	39	-10	-20.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	413	443	30	7.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	444	408	-36	-8.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	881	903	22	2.5%
Educational Services	391	449	58	14.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1950	2,014	64	3.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	127	105	-22	-17.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	200	210	10	5.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	56	62	6	10.7%
Total	7102	6,914	-188	-2.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Retail Trade

Table A-56 describes the number of firms in the Retail Trade industry of the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region and each of its seven counties. Between 2007 and 2012, there was a decrease in the number of Retail Trade firms in all areas with the exception of Carbon and Pike counties, which had an increase of 2 and 4 firms, respectively. Wayne County (-10.4 percent), Schuylkill County (-8.2 percent), Monroe County (-7.6 percent) and Lackawanna County (-6.4 percent) had greater percent decreases than the nation (-5.3 percent), state (-4.9 percent) and region (-5.4 percent).

Table A-56. The Number of Retail Trade Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2007 - 2012

Area	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	1,123,629	1,063,842	-59,787	-5.3%
Pennsylvania	46,328	44,046	-2,282	-4.9%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	4,081	3,861	-220	-5.4%
Carbon County	192	194	2	1.0%
Lackawanna County	990	927	-63	-6.4%
Luzerne County	1,282	1,242	-40	-3.1%
Monroe County	685	633	-52	-7.6%
Pike County	130	134	4	3.1%
Schuylkill County	552	507	-45	-8.2%
Wayne County	250	224	-26	-10.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Table A-57 illustrates the number of people employed in Retail Trade for the weeks including March 12, 2007 and March 12, 2012. The number of employees decreased in all areas. At the county level, Wayne County had the highest percent decrease (-13.2 percent) and Schuylkill County was second highest (-10.2 percent). Pike County had the lowest percent decrease (-3.0 percent).

Table A-57. The Number of Retail Trade Employees in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania for the Weeks Including March 12, 2007 and March 12, 2012

Area	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	15,759,928	14,807,958	-951,970	-6.0%
Pennsylvania	682,414	649,337	-33,077	-4.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	56,535	52,652	-3,883	-6.9%
Carbon County	2,285	2,182	-103	-4.5%
Lackawanna County	14,499	13,346	-1,153	-8.0%
Luzerne County	19,129	18,094	-1,035	-5.4%
Monroe County	9,268	8,781	-487	-5.3%
Pike County	1,968	1,908	-60	-3.0%
Schuylkill County	6,441	5,785	-656	-10.2%
Wayne County	2,945	2,556	-389	-13.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2007 and 2012;" 2007 information released June 2009 and 2012 information released June 2014; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Family-Sustaining or Self-Sufficient Wages

According to an October 2012 report, "Overlooked and Undercounted: How the Great Recession Impacted Household Self-Sufficiency in Pennsylvania" by Diana Pearce, "The Self-Sufficiency Standard measures how much income is needed for a family of a certain composition in a given county to adequately meet their basic needs without public or private assistance." "The Self-Sufficiency Standard is based on family size and has as components housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous, taxes paid, earned income tax credit, child care tax credit and child tax credit." Table A-58 provides the 2012 Self-Sufficiency Standard for each of the seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties.

Table A-58. Self-Sufficiency Standard by County and Select Family Types (2012 Dollars)

County	Adult	Adult + Infant	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Infant + Preschooler	Adult + School-age + Teenager	Adult + Infant + Preschooler + School-age	2 Adults + Infant + Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler+ School-age
Carbon	$20,670	$36,197	$34,475	$46,299	$33,302	$58,988	$53,811	$50,809
Lackawanna	$18,650	$32,886	$35,128	$46,409	$33,262	$60,624	$53,744	$53,510
Luzerne	$18,317	$31,500	$31,763	$43,208	$28,880	$54,474	$50,636	$48,241
Monroe	$20,956	$37,870	$37,424	$49,002	$36,514	$62,931	$56,515	$54,307
Pike	$24,199	$40,271	$40,952	$52,189	$39,655	$68,074	$59,624	$57,544
Schuylkill	$17,775	$26,394	$28,233	$35,399	$27,934	$48,310	$44,168	$45,598
Wayne	$17,229	$29,794	$30,222	$41,343	$30,295	$54,461	$48,773	$48,754

Source: "Overlooked and Undercounted: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in Pennsylvania," a report prepared by Diana Pearce of the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington for PathWaysPA – October 2012; <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/docs/PA2012_Web_101112.pdf>

Table A-58 indicates that Pike County had the highest Self-Sufficiency Standard in all of the selected family types and Schuylkill County had the lowest Self-Sufficiency Standard in all of the selected family types, with the exception of Adult, where Wayne County was the lowest. Monroe County was ranked second in all of the selected family types. Carbon and Lackawanna counties were ranked third in four selected family types and fourth in the other four selected family types. Luzerne County was ranked fifth in six selected family types and Wayne County was ranked sixth in five selected family types. Table A-59 provides the self-sufficient wage for each of the seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties adjusted for 4 percent inflation from 2012 to 2014.

Table A-59. Self-Sufficiency Standard by County and Select Family Types, Adjusted for Inflation (2014 Dollars)

County	Adult	Adult + Infant	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Infant + Preschooler	Adult + School-age + Teenager	Adult + Infant + Preschooler + School-age	2 Adults + Infant + Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler+ School-age
Carbon	$21,497	$37,645	$35,854	$48,151	$34,634	$61,348	$55,963	$52,841
Lackawanna	$19,396	$34,201	$36,533	$48,265	$34,592	$63,049	$55,894	$55,650
Luzerne	$19,050	$32,760	$33,034	$44,936	$30,035	$56,653	$52,661	$50,171
Monroe	$21,794	$39,385	$38,921	$50,962	$37,975	$65,448	$58,776	$56,479
Pike	$25,167	$41,882	$42,590	$54,277	$41,241	$70,797	$62,009	$59,846
Schuylkill	$18,486	$27,450	$29,362	$36,815	$29,051	$50,242	$45,935	$47,422
Wayne	$17,918	$30,986	$31,431	$42,997	$31,507	$56,639	$50,724	$50,704

Sources: "Overlooked and Undercounted: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in Pennsylvania," a report prepared by Diana Pearce of the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington for PathWaysPA – October 2012; <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/docs/PA2012_Web_101112.pdf>; and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator; <http://www.bls.gov/bls/inflation.htm>

Also in the report are percentages of households that are below and above the self-sufficiency standard. Table A-60 provides this information.

Table A-60. The Percent of Households in Pennsylvania and Each of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties that are Below and Above the Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2010

Area	Percent Below Self-Sufficiency Standard and Below Poverty	Percent Below Self-Sufficiency Standard and Above Poverty	Percent of Total Below Self-Sufficiency Standard	Percent Above Self-Sufficiency Standard
Pennsylvania	10.9%	14.7%	25.6%	74.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	12.0%	12.6%	24.6%	75.4%
Carbon County	9.2%	13.2%	22.4%	77.6%
Lackawanna County	12.6%	14.1%	26.7%	73.3%
Luzerne County	13.2%	11.6%	24.8%	75.2%
Monroe County	11.8%	10.7%	22.5%	77.5%
Pike County	9.9%	16.4%	26.3%	73.7%
Schuylkill County	11.4%	11.8%	23.2%	76.8%
Wayne County	9.9%	16.4%	26.3%	73.7%

Source: "Overlooked and Undercounted: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in Pennsylvania," a report prepared by Diana Pearce of the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington for PathWaysPA – October 2012; <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/docs/PA2012_Web_101112.pdf>

According to Table A-60, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region had a higher percentage of households (12.0 percent) that were below both the self-sufficiency standard and the poverty level than the state (10.9 percent). Lackawanna (12.6 percent), Luzerne (13.2 percent), Monroe (11.8 percent) and Schuylkill (11.4 percent) counties had percentages that exceeded the state. The region had a lower percent of its households (12.6 percent) that was below the self-sufficiency standard and above the poverty level than the state (14.7 percent). However, both Pike and Wayne counties, each with 16.4 percent, had percentages that exceeded the state percentage.

Lackawanna (26.7 percent), Pike (26.3 percent) and Wayne (26.3 percent) counties had a percent of total below the self-sufficiency standard that was higher than the state (25.6 percent). As a result, the same three counties had a percent of their households that was above the self-sufficiency standard to be lower than the percentage of the state. Therefore, some households in the region are struggling to be self-sufficient.

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force of any economy is made up of non-military residents who are employed plus non-military residents who are unemployed but are actively seeking employment. According to Table A-61, the civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 505,400 in 2013. This was down from the 2009 average of 511,200. From 2009 to 2013, Northeastern Pennsylvania's civilian labor force decreased by 1.1 percent. During the same period, both the United States' and Pennsylvania's civilian labor force grew by 0.8 percent. The percent change in Carbon County (2.5 percent) exceeded that of the region, state and nation.

Table A-61. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force, 2009 - 2013

Area	2009	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	154,142,000	155,389,000	1,247,000	0.8%
Pennsylvania	6,406,000	6,460,000	54,000	0.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	511,200	505,400	-5,800	-1.1%
Carbon County	31,500	32,300	800	2.5%
Lackawanna County	107,300	107,200	-100	-0.1%
Luzerne County	161,400	161,000	-400	-0.2%
Monroe County	82,900	80,200	-2,700	-3.3%
Pike County	28,400	26,600	-1,800	-6.3%
Schuylkill County	74,000	73,300	-700	-0.9%
Wayne County	25,700	24,800	-900	-3.5%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

Since the above table reflects a five-year period, a look at a one-year period provides short-term information. According to Table A-62, the civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 507,800, in 2012. In comparison to the 2013 civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 505,400, there was a decrease of 2,400. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's civilian labor force decreased at the rate of 0.5 percent between 2012 and 2013. During the same period, Pennsylvania's decreased by 0.1 percent and the United States' grew by 0.3 percent. Pike County's percent change (0.4 percent) exceeded the region, state and nation. The percent change in Carbon County (0.3 percent) was the same as the nation.

Table A-62. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force, 2012 - 2013

Area	2012	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	154,975,000	155,389,000	414,000	0.3%
Pennsylvania	6,466,000	6,460,000	-6,000	-0.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	507,800	505,400	-2,400	-0.5%
Carbon County	32,200	32,300	100	0.3%
Lackawanna County	107,500	107,200	-300	-0.3%
Luzerne County	161,500	161,000	-500	-0.3%
Monroe County	81,300	80,200	-1,100	-1.4%
Pike County	26,500	26,600	100	0.4%
Schuylkill County	73,700	73,300	-400	-0.5%
Wayne County	25,100	24,800	-300	-1.2%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

Total Employment

Table A-63 indicates that employment in Northeastern Pennsylvania, in 2013, consisted of 459,900 residents. This was down 1.3 percent from the 466,000 average for 2009. During this period, Pennsylvania's employment increased by 1.4 percent and United States' increased by 2.9 percent. Carbon County (3.9 percent) was the only county that had a percent increase that was higher than the region, state and nation. Lackawanna (-0.6 percent) and Luzerne (-0.7 percent) counties had a percent decrease that was less than the region.

Table A-63. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Employment, 2009 - 2013

Area	2009	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	139,877,000	143,929,000	4,052,000	2.9%
Pennsylvania	5,898,000	5,982,000	84,000	1.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	466,000	459,900	-6,100	-1.3%
Carbon County	28,300	29,400	1,100	3.9%
Lackawanna County	98,600	98,000	-600	-0.6%
Luzerne County	147,100	146,000	-1,100	-0.7%
Monroe County	75,500	72,700	-2,800	-3.7%
Pike County	25,900	24,000	-1,900	-7.3%
Schuylkill County	66,800	66,800	0	0.0%
Wayne County	23,800	23,000	-800	-3.4%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

When looking at the period from 2012 to 2013, according to Table A-64, the employment of Northeastern Pennsylvania in 2012 averaged 459,300. In comparison to the 2013 employment of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 459,900, there was an increase of 600. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's employment climbed at the rate of 0.1 percent. Pennsylvania's grew by 0.5 percent and the United States' grew by 1.0 percent. Carbon (1.4 percent) and Pike (1.7 percent) counties percent change exceeded that of the region, state and nation.

Table A-64. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Employment, 2012 - 2013

Area	2012	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	142,469,000	143,929,000	1,460,000	1.0%
Pennsylvania	5,954,000	5,982,000	28,000	0.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	459,300	459,900	600	0.1%
Carbon County	29,000	29,400	400	1.4%
Lackawanna County	97,800	98,000	200	0.2%
Luzerne County	145,700	146,000	300	0.2%
Monroe County	73,300	72,700	-600	-0.8%
Pike County	23,600	24,000	400	1.7%
Schuylkill County	66,700	66,800	100	0.1%
Wayne County	23,200	23,000	-200	-0.9%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

Total Unemployment

According to Table A-65, the number of unemployed Northeastern Pennsylvania residents stood at 45,500, in 2013, which was up 0.9 percent from 2009. At the same time, Pennsylvania's level decreased 6.1 percent and the nation's decreased 19.7 percent. The percent increase in unemployed exceeded the region, state and nation in Lackawanna (6.9 percent), Luzerne (4.2 percent), Monroe (1.4 percent) and Pike (4.0 percent) counties. Carbon, Schuylkill and Wayne counties experienced a decrease in unemployed of 6.5 percent, 9.7 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively.

Table A-65. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment, 2009 - 2013

Area	2009	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	14,265,000	11,460,000	-2,805,000	-19.7%
Pennsylvania	509,000	478,000	-31,000	-6.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	45,100	45,500	400	0.9%
Carbon County	3,100	2,900	-200	-6.5%
Lackawanna County	8,700	9,300	600	6.9%
Luzerne County	14,300	14,900	600	4.2%
Monroe County	7,400	7,500	100	1.4%
Pike County	2,500	2,600	100	4.0%
Schuylkill County	7,200	6,500	-700	-9.7%
Wayne County	1,900	1,800	-100	-5.3%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

When looking at the period from 2012 to 2013, according to Table A-66, the unemployment of Northeastern Pennsylvania in 2012 averaged 48,300. In comparison to the 2013 unemployment of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 45,500, there was a decrease of 2,800 or 5.8 percent. Pennsylvania’s decreased by 6.8 percent and the United States’ decreased by 8.4 percent. All seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties experienced a decrease in the number of unemployed from 2012 to 2013. Pike and Carbon counties had the highest percent decreases with 10.3 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively. This was followed by Monroe County, with a percent decrease of 6.3 percent, and Schuylkill County, with a percent decrease of 5.8 percent.

Table A-66. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment, 2012 - 2013

Area	2012	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	12,506,000	11,460,000	-1,046,000	-8.4%
Pennsylvania	513,000	478,000	-35,000	-6.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	48,300	45,500	-2,800	-5.8%
Carbon County	3,200	2,900	-300	-9.4%
Lackawanna County	9,700	9,300	-400	-4.1%
Luzerne County	15,700	14,900	-800	-5.1%
Monroe County	8,000	7,500	-500	-6.3%
Pike County	2,900	2,600	-300	-10.3%
Schuylkill County	6,900	6,500	-400	-5.8%
Wayne County	1,900	1,800	-100	-5.3%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

Unemployment Rate

The not seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in Northeastern Pennsylvania, as indicated in Table A-67, averaged 9.0 percent in 2013, as compared to 8.8 percent in 2009. Pennsylvania's rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points going from 7.9 percent to 7.4 percent while the United States' rate decreased by 1.9 percentage points going from 9.3 percent to 7.4 percent. Four of the seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties experienced an increase during the period. Pike County (9.0 percent) had the highest percent increase and it was followed by Lackawanna County (6.2 percent). Schuylkill County had the highest percent decrease (-10.2 percent) and it was followed by Carbon County (-9.0 percent) and Wayne County (-1.4 percent).

Table A-67. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2009 - 2013

Area	2009	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	9.3%	7.4%	-1.9	-20.4%
Pennsylvania	7.9%	7.4%	-0.5	-6.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	8.8%	9.0%	0.2	2.3%
Carbon County	10.0%	9.1%	-0.9	-9.0%
Lackawanna County	8.1%	8.6%	0.5	6.2%
Luzerne County	8.9%	9.3%	0.4	4.5%
Monroe County	8.9%	9.4%	0.5	5.6%
Pike County	8.9%	9.7%	0.8	9.0%
Schuylkill County	9.8%	8.8%	-1.0	-10.2%
Wayne County	7.3%	7.2%	-0.1	-1.4%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

When looking at the period from 2012 to 2013, according to Table A-68, the unemployment rate of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 9.5 percent in 2012. In comparison to the 2013 unemployment rate of Northeastern Pennsylvania (9.0 percent), there was a decrease of 0.5 percentage points. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's unemployment rate had a decrease of 5.3 percent between 2012 and 2013. During the same period, Pennsylvania experienced a decrease of 12.7 percent and there was an 8.6 percent decrease in the unemployment rate for the nation. Northeastern Pennsylvania (-5.3 percent) and Carbon (-8.1 percent), Lackawanna (-4.4 percent), Luzerne (-4.1 percent), Monroe (-5.0 percent), Schuylkill (-6.4 percent) and Wayne (-5.3 percent) counties had a percent change that was less than the state and nation. The percent change for Pike County (-11.0 percent) was greater than the nation and less than the state.

Table A-68. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2012 - 2013

Area	2012	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	8.1%	7.4%	-0.7	-8.6%
Pennsylvania	7.9%	7.4%	-0.5	-12.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	9.5%	9.0%	-0.5	-5.3%
Carbon County	9.9%	9.1%	-0.8	-8.1%
Lackawanna County	9.0%	8.6%	-0.4	-4.4%
Luzerne County	9.7%	9.3%	-0.4	-4.1%
Monroe County	9.9%	9.4%	-0.5	-5.0%
Pike County	10.9%	9.7%	-1.2	-11.0%
Schuylkill County	9.4%	8.8%	-0.6	-6.4%
Wayne County	7.6%	7.2%	-0.4	-5.3%

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of Labor and Industry; Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; PA Work Stats; <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us>

Agriculture

Changes in the Agriculture sector can be determined by looking at the number of farms, land in farms (acres), the average size of farm and the average per farm market value of agricultural products sold. Table A-69 indicates that between 2007 and 2012, which is the most current data, the number of farms decreased in the United States, Pennsylvania and in all Northeastern Pennsylvania counties, with the exception of Wayne County. According to Table A-70, the land in farms decreased in all areas during the period, with the exception of Carbon, Pike and Wayne counties. On the other hand, according to Table A-71, the average size of farms increased in all areas. Pike County had the largest increase (54 acres) and Lackawanna County had the largest percent increase (13.7 percent).

In Table A-72, all of the areas, with the exception of Wayne County, had percent increases in the average per farm market value of agricultural products sold. Schuylkill County had the highest increase ($80,532) and Monroe County had the highest percent increase (73.1 percent). Schuylkill County was the only county that exceeded the increase in the United States of $52,290. Both Monroe County and Schuylkill County (62.4 percent) exceeded the nation's percent increase (38.8 percent). Northeastern Pennsylvania had a percent increase of 36.5 percent, which was greater than Pennsylvania (35.7 percent).

Table A-69. The Number of Farms, United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

Area	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	2,204,792	2,109,303	-95,489	-4.3%
Pennsylvania	63,163	59,309	-3,854	-6.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	3,206	2,889	-317	-9.9%
Carbon County	207	195	-12	-5.8%
Lackawanna County	417	303	-114	-27.3%
Luzerne County	610	556	-54	-8.9%
Monroe County	349	283	-66	-18.9%
Pike County	54	50	-4	-7.4%
Schuylkill County	966	791	-175	-18.1%
Wayne County	603	711	108	17.9%

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2012 and Earlier Census Years;" <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf> and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-70. The Land in Farms (Acres), United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

Area	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	922,095,840	914,527,657	-7,568,183	-0.8%
Pennsylvania	7,809,244	7,704,444	-104,800	-1.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	394,542	388,332	-6,210	-1.6%
Carbon County	20,035	21,162	1,127	5.6%
Lackawanna County	39,756	32,750	-7,006	-17.6%
Luzerne County	66,577	60,930	-5,647	-8.5%
Monroe County	29,165	26,483	-2,682	-9.2%
Pike County	27,569	28,260	691	2.5%
Schuylkill County	118,501	105,749	-12,752	-10.8%
Wayne County	92,939	112,998	20,059	21.6%

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2012 and Earlier Census Years;" <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf> and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-71. The Land in Farms (Average Size of Farm, Acres), United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

Area	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	418	434	16	3.8%
Pennsylvania	124	130	6	4.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	123	134	11	8.9%
Carbon County	97	109	12	12.4%
Lackawanna County	95	108	13	13.7%
Luzerne County	109	110	1	0.9%
Monroe County	84	94	10	11.9%
Pike County	511	565	54	10.6%
Schuylkill County	123	134	11	8.9%
Wayne County	154	159	5	3.2%

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2012 and Earlier Census Years;" <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf> and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-72. The Average Per Farm Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold for Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

Area	2007	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	$134,807	$187,097	$52,290	38.8%
Pennsylvania	$91,965	$124,783	$32,818	35.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$64,827	$88,513	$23,686	36.5%
Carbon County	$43,206	$47,894	$4,688	10.9%
Lackawanna County	$38,886	$43,685	$4,799	12.3%
Luzerne County	$29,756	$37,757	$8,001	26.9%
Monroe County	$22,404	$38,777	$16,373	73.1%
Pike County	$46,744	$59,307	$12,563	26.9%
Schuylkill County	$129,143	$209,675	$80,532	62.4%
Wayne County	$48,803	$45,502	-$3,301	-6.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture; National Agricultural Statistics Service; "Table 1. County Summary Highlights;" <http://www.nass.usda.gov.census>

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture by the United States Department of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Service, Schuylkill County, with sales of $1,459,000, was ranked 3rd in the state and 27th nationally in sales of cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops. It was also ranked 4th in the state and 83rd nationally in nursery, greenhouse, floriculture and sod, with $38,185,000 in sales; 6th in the state in vegetables, melons, potatoes and sweet potatoes, with $5,688,000 in sales and 6th in the state in poultry and eggs, with $60,531,000 in sales. Carbon County was ranked 4th in the state and 33rd nationally in cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops, with sales of $1,007,000. The Northeastern Pennsylvania region is noted for its Aquaculture, with state rankings of Wayne County being 1st and Monroe County being 4th.

Health Services

There are 13 Health Service providers that serve the region and they are: Lehigh Valley Hospital - Hazleton; Wilkes-Barre Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Commonwealth Health, which consists of Berwick Hospital in Berwick, First Hospital Wyoming Valley in Kingston, Mid-Valley Outpatient Center in Peckville, Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Regional Hospital of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; Geisinger Health System, which has two locations in the Wilkes-Barre area and a location in Scranton; Wayne Memorial Hospital; Blue Mountain Health System, which consists of Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital and Palmerton Hospital; Bon Secours Community Hospital; Newton Medical Center; Pocono Medical Center; St. Luke's Miners Memorial Hospital; Clarks Summit State Hospital; the Schuylkill Health System, which consists of two medical centers in Pottsville and Allied Services.

Topography

The topography of the region ranges from low elevations near the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers to higher elevations in the Pocono Mountains.

Climate Profile

The climate for Scranton, the most populous city in the region, is seasonable. According to data from 1951 to 2013 from the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Forecast Office in Binghamton, New York, the average temperature over the period was 49.5 degrees and the average annual precipitation was 37.0 inches. Annual snowfall averaged 43.8 inches during the period. Based on 1981 to 2010 data from the National Weather Service, the average temperature at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport was 49.4 degrees. During the same period, the average precipitation was 38.3 inches and the average amount of snowfall was 46.2 inches.

Recreation Profile

Camping, kayaking, hunting, skiing, white water rafting, golfing, boating, hiking, fishing and numerous other outdoor activities are available in Northeastern Pennsylvania. State parks in the region are: Hickory Run, Beltzville, Archbald Pothole, Lackawanna, Frances Slocum, Nescopeck, Ricketts Glen, Gouldsboro, Tobyhanna, Big Pocono, Varden Conservation Area, Lehigh Gorge, Locust Lake, Tuscarora, Prompton and Promised Land. There is also a national recreation area located at Delaware Water Gap. Some of the other attractions in the area include: Claws 'N' Paws Wild Animal Park, Lackawanna Coal Mine Tour, the Houdini Museum, Eckley Miners' Village, Bushkill Falls, the Lodge at Woodloch, the Zane Grey Museum, the Columns Museum, Historic Milford, Historic Jim Thorpe, the Pocono Environmental Education Center and Lake Wallenpaupack. There are two historical sites in the region and they are the Steamtown National Historical Site in Scranton and the Grey Towers National Historic Site in Milford.

For the person who enjoys the arts and culture, there are several venues where performances can be seen. They are: Mohegan Sun Arena at Casey Plaza, Kirby Center for the Performing Arts, Scranton Cultural Center, Toyota Pavilion at Montage Mountain, the J.J. Ferrara Performing Arts Center in Hazleton, the Alice C. Wiltsie Performing Arts Center in Hazleton, the Sherman Theater in Stroudsburg and the Shawnee Playhouse in Shawnee-on-Delaware. Within the region, there are also performances in the arts at colleges and universities.

The spectator sports enthusiast can see horse racing at Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs and NASCAR at Pocono Raceway in Stroudsburg. The Scranton/Wilkes-Barre RailRiders baseball team, an AAA minor-league affiliate of the New York Yankees, can be seen at PNC Field in Moosic. The Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Penguins, an American Hockey League affiliate of the National Hockey League Pittsburgh Penguins, and dirt-bike racing, can be seen at Mohegan Sun Arena at Casey Plaza in Wilkes-Barre. Several colleges in the area have teams in football, basketball, baseball and other intercollegiate sports.

The gaming industry is in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region with Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs in the Wilkes-Barre area of Luzerne County and the Mount Airy Casino Resort in the Mount Pocono area of Monroe County. These gaming facilities contribute to the regional economy and provide investment dollars in counties and municipalities.

Infrastructure

Transportation

The region is served by five interstate highways (Interstates 80, 81, 84, 380 and 476, which is the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike), three U.S. routes (U.S. 6, 11 and 209) and many state routes. The Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport offers service to six hubs, which include Charlotte, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Newark, Chicago and Detroit, as well as over 400 one-stop destinations worldwide. Although there is currently no passenger rail service in the region, plans are underway to establish a commuter rail line between Scranton and New York City. Residents of Pike County currently have access to passenger rail service in adjacent Port Jervis, New York. Several areas in the region have bus systems including: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Monroe County and Schuylkill County. The average in the region commuting time from home to work is 29.9 minutes and this is far less than most metropolitan areas. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Lackawanna County has the lowest mean travel time to work in the region (20.5 minutes) and Pike County has the highest in the region and the state (43.3 minutes). Monroe County has the second highest in the state (38.5 minutes). According to 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Pike and Monroe counties have the highest percentages of super commuters at 28 percent and 25 percent, respectively. Super Commuters are defined as employed people who are at least 18 years old and travel 60 minutes or more to work, according to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania. These high mean travel times are occurring in Pike and Monroe counties as a result of residents commuting to the New York City Metropolitan Area for employment.

Major Utility Companies Serving the Region

Natural Gas – UGI Utilities, Inc. is Northeastern and Central Pennsylvania's largest gas distribution company.

Water – Pennsylvania American Water Company

Telephone – Verizon's Scranton Central Office is the northeast tandem office for the entire Northeastern Pennsylvania Local Access Transport Area (LATA) and is the facility point of presence for all inter-exchange carriers (AT&T, Sprint etc.).

Electricity – PPL Corporation markets and delivers energy to nearly 6 million customers throughout the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Latin America. PPL Corporation serves 1.4 million people in Pennsylvania alone. UGI Electric Service serves nearly 62,000 customers in Luzerne and Wyoming counties. Two First Energy Companies, Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed) serves customers in Monroe and Pike counties and Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec) serves customers in northern Wayne County. Pike County Light & Power provides service to the eastern portion of Pike County, which includes the Matamoras and Milford areas.

Major Employers

According to the Pennsylvania Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, during the first quarter of 2014, the top two employers in each county are: Carbon County - Blue Mountain Ski Area and Kovatch Partners, LP; Lackawanna County - State Government and Allied Services Foundation; Luzerne County - State Government and Federal Government; Monroe County - Federal Government and Aventis Pasteur, Inc.; Pike County - Delaware Valley School District and Woodloch Pines, Inc.; Schuylkill County - Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. and State Government; and Wayne County - State Government and Wayne County Memorial Hospital Association.

According to the Pennsylvania Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, the top manufacturer in each county is Kovatch Partners, LP in Carbon County, Gertrude Hawk Chocolates, Inc. in Lackawanna County, Pride Mobility Products Corporation in Luzerne County, Aventis Pasteur, Inc. in Monroe County; Clarion Safety Systems, LLC in Pike County; Sapa Extrusions, Inc. in Schuylkill County and Highlights Editorial Services, Inc. in Wayne County.

There are 23 banks and 16 Chambers of Commerce located within the region.

Media

The region is served by 8 television stations, 10 cable television providers, 57 radio stations and 21 newspapers.

Public Safety

In the Northeastern Pennsylvania region, there are 117 local police departments and 12 Pennsylvania State Police detachments. Fire service protection is provided by 306 companies.

Conclusion

This appendix provided some of the demographic, socioeconomic, economic and quality of life characteristics of the region. In most cases, the region lags behind the state and nation. The population of Northeastern Pennsylvania continues to become older as a result of many people returning to the region upon retirement and younger people leaving for the larger metropolitan areas after completing their formal education. People in their twenties and thirties are leaving because of more employment opportunities and social venues.

APPENDIX B

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

APPENDIX B

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

During Fiscal Year 2014 - 2015, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance is guided by a fifty (50) member Board of Directors, of which forty-five (45) members have voting capabilities. Members of the Board of Directors represent industries, labor, governments, general businesses, professionals and citizens in each of the seven counties that the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance serves. The varied services available from the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance are performed by a twenty-four (24) member professional and administrative staff.

The officers and other board members of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance are from both the private and public sectors. This is exemplified by the following list.

Table B-1. The Board of Directors of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance as of July 1, 2014

	NAME	COUNTY OR OTHER AFFILIATION	OFFICER (1=YES)	VOTING MEMBER (1=YES)	MINORITY (1=YES)	FEMALE (1=YES)	PUBLIC OFFICIAL (1=YES)	REPRESENTING
1	Costello, Stanley, Jr.	Carbon		1				Private Citizen
2	Henderson, Kathy	Carbon		1		1		Carbon Chamber and Economic Development Corporation
3	Nothstein, Wayne	Carbon		1			1	Carbon County Board of Commissioners
4	Pudliner, Harold	Carbon		1			1	Weatherly Borough
5	Sebelin, Joseph	Carbon	1	1			1	Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Board
6	Abitabilo, Lou	Lackawanna		1				Cruise One
7	Condron, Philip	Lackawanna	1	1				Condron & Cosgrove Advertising & Communications
8	Donohue, Tom	Lackawanna		1				Lamar Advertising
	Kelly, George*	Lackawanna						Lackawanna County Department of Economic Development
9	McNulty, John	Lackawanna		1			1	Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry
10	O'Brien, Corey	Lackawanna		1			1	Lackawanna County Board of Commissioners
11	Riggi, Vincent	Lackawanna		1				*VS***Riggi**+ architects
12	Barrouk, Stephen	Luzerne	1	1				Mericle Commercial Real Estate Services
13	Lawton, Robert	Luzerne		1			1	Luzerne County Manager
14	Maher, Paul	Luzerne		1			1	City of Wilkes-Barre Parking Authority
15	Malone, Mary	Luzerne		1		1		Greater Hazleton Chamber of Commerce
16	Morelli, Rick	Luzerne		1			1	Luzerne County Council
17	O'Donnell, W. Kevin	Luzerne		1			1	CAN DO, Inc.
18	Canevari, Paul	Monroe		1				PPL Corporation
19	Casella, John	Monroe	1	1			1	Monroe County Career Link
20	Connell, Matthew	Monroe	1	1			1	Northampton Community College

	Garris, Charles*	Monroe						Monroe County Board of Commissioners
21	Leonard, Charles	Monroe		1			1	Pocono Mountains Economic Development Corporation
22	Moyer, John	Monroe		1			1	Monroe County Board of Commissioners
23	Farrington, David	Pike	1	1				SolutionPro, LLC – EnergySmart Buildings
24	Kerstetter, William	Pike		1			1	Pike County Public Library
25	Osterberg, Matthew	Pike		1			1	Pike County Board of Commissioners
26	Suljic, Fred	Pike		1				Private Citizen
	Wagner, Karl, Jr.*	Pike						Pike County Board of Commissioners
27	Wulfhorst, Peter	Pike		1			1	Penn State Cooperative Extension
28	Carl, Robert	Schuylkill		1				Schuylkill Chamber of Commerce
29	Gursky, Micah	Schuylkill		1				St. Luke's University Health Network – Miners Campus
30	McCord, Michael	Schuylkill		1			1	Office of State Representative Neal P. Goodman
31	Quandel, Noble, Jr.	Schuylkill	1	1				The Quandel Group, Inc.
	Scarbinsky, Mark*	Schuylkill						Offices of Schuylkill County Administrator and Economic Development
32	Staudenmeier, Frank	Schuylkill		1			1	Schuylkill County Board of Commissioners
33	Fritz, Jonathan	Wayne		1			1	Wayne County Board of Commissioners
34	Graziadio, Mark	Wayne		1				The Honesdale National Bank
35	LaBar, Donna	Wayne		1		1		Wayne County Chamber of Commerce
36	Rickard, Craig	Wayne		1			1	Wayne County Department of Planning
37	Wood, Mary Beth	Wayne	1	1		1		Wayne Economic Development Corporation
38	Bean, Mike	At-Large		1				Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs
39	Cervenak, Anna	At-Large		1		1	1	Tobyhanna Army Depot Blue Ribbon Task Force
40	Fahmy, Mahmoud	At-Large		1			1	Luzerne County Community College
41	Malski, Lawrence	At-Large		1			1	Pennsylvania Northeast Regional Railroad Authority
42	Michel, Wayne	At-Large		1				Reading & Northern Railroad
43	Pacyna, Michael	At-Large		1				PNC Bank
44	Preate, Ernest, Jr.	At-Large		1				The Law Office of Ernest D. Preate, Jr.
45	Roces, Eltgad	At-Large		1	1	1	1	The Governor's Advisory Commission on Latino Affairs
46	Barber, Charles	Ex Officio						The Luzerne Foundation
47	Box, Jeffrey	Ex Officio						Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
48	Scranton, William, III	Ex Officio						Scranton Family Office
49	Brandwene, Phyllis	Emeritus						Brandwene Marketing
50	Donlin, David	Emeritus						Private Citizen
	TOTALS BASED ON VOTING MEMBERS		8	45	1	6	24	
	% OF TOTAL				2.2%	13.3%	53.3%	

* Alternate Member

Our Mission

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is a regional multi-county economic development agency providing leadership, planning, expertise and services to regional and local governments, businesses, institutions and individuals through innovative and beneficial collaborations and partnerships to enhance the economic development and quality of life of the area.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
NEPA

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