Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
NEPA

 

 

2013 - 2018 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Five-Year Plan for Northeastern Pennsylvania

Submitted to the:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

December 2013

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.

CEDS Committee Members - 2013

Leadership		
Chairperson		
Matthew Connell, Ph.D.[*]	Northampton Community College	Public
Co-Chairpersons		
Stephen Barrouk[*]	Mericle Commercial Real Estate Services	Private
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Joseph Sebelin[*]	Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Area	Public
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Jane Ashton	Penn State Wilkes-Barre	Public
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* Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Board Member
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Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance

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RESOLUTION
OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENDORSING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE
NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for the seven-county region including Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties, for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, Through the CEDS Committee, NEPA has initiated a cooperative planning process that included an extensive evaluation and review of issues affecting the growth and development of Northeastern Pennsylvania and will serve as a guide for economic and community development of the region over the next several years; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, NEPA will implement several of the proposed strategies that pertain to its mission and the technical expertise of staff as outlined within the plan and use the established performance measures to monitor outputs, outcomes and impacts; and

WHEREAS, NEPA will develop strategic partnerships and collaborations with key stakeholders, including it PREP Partners, to further implement proposed strategies; and,

WHEREAS, The seven county governments in Northeastern Pennsylvania served by

NEPA, have participated on the CEDS Committee and will be asked to enact resolutions approving the CEDS Five-Year Plan; and

WHEREAS, The NEPA CEDS Committee recommends the adoption of this document to the NEPA Board of Directors.

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

1. Endorsement of the CEDS Five-Year Plan for the period July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2018 is hereby adopted.

2. Staff of the NEPA is authorized to transmit the plan to the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Philadelphia Regional Office.

3. The President & CEO of NEPA is authorized to transmit copies of this resolution to appropriate officials.

ADOPTED THIS 20th DAY of November, 2013

ATTEST:

Judy Borger

Judy Borger, Secretary

Matt Connell

Matt Connell, Chairperson

2013 - 2018 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

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By the:

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December 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

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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.

Our region is positioned for growth and prosperity due to numerous economic development opportunities and drivers. A new 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

- The region now has a medical school, The Commonwealth Medical College in Scranton, which had its first class of graduating physicians in May 2013.

- There are two casinos, Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs, which is in the Wilkes-Barre area, and Mount Airy Casino Resort, which is located in Mount Pocono, Monroe County.

- Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs recently completed a hotel that has 218 standard rooms and 20 suites. Employment at the hotel is 250, which will bring total employment at the casino to 2,000. Additional hotels are being constructed in the Wilkes-Barre area to accommodate visitors to the area and the adjacent Pocono Mountains.

- In Wayne County, the transformation of the Hawley Silk Mill from a vacant building into a center that has a local newspaper, retail stores, a coffee shop, a fitness center, arts space and a regional educational center for Lackawanna College occurred.

- 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.

- Attracting bioscience-related firms to the region has been initiated through the Regional Bioscience Initiative (RBI), which is sponsored by the Scranton-Lackawanna Industrial Building Company. Numerous Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) Partners, as well as community leaders and representatives from private industry, are actively involved in the RBI.

- 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 the 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 2012, the Natural Gas Electric Power Price in Pennsylvania was $3.27 per Thousand Cubic Feet. This is well below the U.S. price of $3.52. Among surrounding states, only Ohio, at $3.07, had a lower price. New York had a price of $3.89 and New Jersey had a price of $3.61. Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia had prices of $3.30, $3.38 and $3.33, respectively.

- The population has become more diverse. In 2000, then region's population consisted of 5.9 percent minority and in 2010, the region's population had a minority percentage of 13.4 percent. In 2012, the percentage rose to 14.4 percent.

- According to 2011 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region, at 12.8 percent, has a higher percentage of workers employed in the Manufacturing industry as compared to the state and nation with 10.8 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively.

- The economy of the region is overwhelmingly dominated by small businesses. According to 2011 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 22,080 businesses in the region and 73.4 percent of these businesses employed between 1 and 9 people. The nation had 73.6 percent and the state had 71.3 percent.

- Within the past year, a new Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) that serves Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Schuylkill counties was formed. Federal funding for transportation projects and programs are channeled through MPOs and they were created by Congress as a means of ensuring that existing and future expenditures of governmental funds for transportation projects and programs are based on a continuing, cooperative and comprehensive planning process.

- 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 five years.

- A new business park has been constructed in Sterling Township, Wayne County. The Sterling Business & Technology Park consists of 23 lots with 252 total acres.

- 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.

- Housing costs within the region are lower than the state and nation. According to 2009 - 2011 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 1,102 defense contracts, with an amount of $379.0 million awarded, during 2012.

- Kalahari Resorts, a resort that will provide lodging, convention space, restaurants, a large waterpark and other recreational amenities, is under construction and is slated to open in Monroe County in the summer of 2015.

- Construction of a three-building campus that will replace the existing building at the Monroe Campus of Northampton Community College is scheduled for completion in 2014. The new campus, which is being constructed with materials and technologies with the lowest environmental impact by following LEED (U.S. Building Council) Silver standards, will accommodate 5,000 students as compared to 2,000 students at the existing campus.

- Kahr Arms, a major handgun manufacturer, intends to build a plant in the Pike County Business Park. As many as 80 jobs are expected.

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 be collaborating to implement the strategies proposed in this plan.

SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

The 2013 - 2018 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for Northeastern Pennsylvania is available for public inspection and 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 Five-Year Plan for 2013 - 2018:

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.
4. Provides resolutions from six County Boards of Commissioners and one County Council supporting the plan in Appendix C.

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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 non-governmental 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 our partners and add value to our 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 1,025,225 people (according to estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2012) 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, Matthew J. Connell, Ph.D., 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.

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CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

This chapter provides some background information about Northeastern Pennsylvania. A more 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 includes a land area of 4,388 square miles. 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 2012 the estimated population was 1,025,225. This population decline was concentrated in Wayne County (-1.6 percent), Pike and Schuylkill counties (-0.8 percent), Monroe County (-0.6 percent) and Carbon County (-0.4 percent). Lackawanna and Luzerne counties did not experience a percent change during the period. Overall, the region continues to experience a relatively high median age. According to July 1, 2012 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age in the United States was 37.4 years, in Pennsylvania, it was 40.5 years, and the average in the region was 43.8 years.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis, in 2011, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region was 9.4 percent, as compared to the nation, which was 8.9 percent, and the state, which was 7.9 percent. From 2011 to 2012, the regional not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 9.5 percent as compared to the nation, which decreased to 8.1 percent, and the state, which remained at 7.9 percent. In August 2013, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the region was 8.9 percent as compared to the nation with 7.3 percent and the state with 7.6 percent.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis, the Scranton - Wilkes-Barre Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of Lackawanna, Luzerne and Wyoming counties, had the highest monthly not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among all MSAs in Pennsylvania from September 2011 to May 2013. The unemployment rate in the Scranton - Wilkes-Barre MSA ranged from 8.7 percent in November 2011 to 10.8 percent in January 2013.

Northeastern Pennsylvania's business base is overwhelmingly dominated by small businesses. According to 2011 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 22,080 businesses in the region and 73.4 percent of these businesses 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 2011, the nation had 73.6 percent of its businesses employed between 1 and 9 people and the state had 71.3 percent.

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.

From 2000 to 2011, employment in the Manufacturing sector declined by 17,757 or 29.2 percent. From 2006 to 2011, employment in the Manufacturing sector declined by 7,967 jobs or 15.6 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.

There were positive developments in the region in the past year 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.

The Regional Bioscience Initiative (RBI) sponsored by the Scranton-Lackawanna Industrial Building Company has greatly expanded in the past year. A series of roundtables focusing on certain sectors in the biosciences convened. A marketing study is also being conducted. Numerous Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) Partners are actively involved in the RBI as well as community leaders and representatives from private industry.

Major activities in this 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, Humboldt Parks in 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.

Within the past year, a new Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) that serves Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Schuylkill counties was formed. This was as a result of the East Stroudsburg, PA area becoming an urbanized area. Federal funding for transportation projects and programs are channeled through MPOs and they were created by Congress as a means of ensuring that existing and future expenditures of governmental funds for transportation projects and programs are based on a continuing, cooperative and comprehensive planning process.

One important area of economic interest is the Travel Development and Tourism industry. 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. The Pocono Mountains region consists of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties. Total spending that resulted from overnight visits was $1.3 billion and total spending that resulted from day visits was $936 million. Of the day person-trips, 94 percent were for leisure, 4 percent were for business and 2 percent were for business and leisure combined. Regarding the night person-trips, 92 percent were for leisure, 5 percent were for business and 3 percent were for business and leisure combined. 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.

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 2 buildings in the region that are Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certified, 7 buildings that are Silver certified and 5 buildings that are certified. There are also 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 detailed 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, 2012, the population in the region declined by 3,701 people or 0.4 percent. However, in two counties, Lackawanna and Luzerne, there was a population increase of 41 people and 109 people, respectively. Schuylkill County had the highest population loss with 1,226 people and Monroe County was second with a loss of 1,044 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, 2012. Pike County had the largest percent decrease (-10.0 percent) and Lackawanna County (-1.6 percent) had the lowest percent decrease. On the other hand, all areas experienced increases in the population between 18 and 24 years during the period. Pike County had the highest percent increase (8.6 percent) and Carbon County had the lowest percent increase (0.7 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, 2012. The nation had a 0.8 percent increase during the period. Pike County had the highest percent decrease (-8.0 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (-4.2 percent), Wayne County (-3.3 percent) and Schuylkill County (-2.8 percent).

The 45 to 64 years age group increased in all areas, with the exception of 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.[1]

[1] Information about POWER! was obtained from the Web site, http://www.nepapower.com/mission.php.

Aging Infrastructure

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), in 2013, there were 145 risk-based bridges that are either state- or locally-owned in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region. This reflects 17.2 percent of the statewide total. Monroe County had the most bridges, with 48, and it was followed by Schuylkill County, with 37. Next was Wayne County, with 25 bridges, and it was followed by Luzerne County, with 14, and Lackawanna County, with 13. Pike County had next to the lowest amount, with 5 bridges, and Carbon County had the least, with 3. Monroe County also had 2 National Highway System (NHS) risk-based bridges. According to October 2013 data from PennDOT, there are 31,701 bridges that have a length of 20 feet or greater in Pennsylvania, with 25,315 being on state roads and 6,386 being on local roads. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there are:

- 2,299 bridges on state roads and 511 on local roads
- 8 closed bridges on state roads (20.0 percent of the state total) and 22 closed bridges on local roads (10.4 percent of the state total)
- 104 posted bridges on state roads (13.9 percent of the state total) and 154 posted bridges on local roads (9.1 percent of the state total)
- 510 structurally deficient bridges on state roads (11.7 percent of the state total) and 237 structurally deficient bridges on local roads (10.6 percent of the state total)

Based on the above information, 36.8 percent of the bridges that are at least 20 feet in length in the region 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 be providing connectivity services to businesses locating in The Synchrium Group's 100,000 square foot 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 2009 - 2011 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 1942, with a margin of error of 2 years. Lackawanna County (1948, with a margin of error of 2 years) and Luzerne County (1952, with a margin of error of a year) are ranked as fourth and tied for fifth oldest median year housing structure built in the state. Pennsylvania had a median year housing structure built of 1960, with a margin of error of a year, and Carbon County had a median year housing structure built of 1971, with a margin of error of 2 years. Finally, Monroe County had the second most recent median year in the state, which is 1983, with a margin of error of a year, 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 the 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.

In the region, the percentage of people (43.9 percent) who are age 18 to 24 and enrolled either in college or graduate school was higher than the nation (42.8 percent) but lower than the state (47.0 percent). In Lackawanna County, the percentage (54.9 percent) was higher than the region, state and nation; and in Luzerne (44.0 percent) and Monroe (46.9 percent) counties, the percentage was higher than the region and nation.

Lackawanna (3.9 percent) and Luzerne (3.6 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 (3.5 percent) and state (3.8 percent). Schuylkill County's percentage was the same as the region. Luzerne (3.6 percent) and Wayne (4.4 percent) counties had a percentage that was higher than the region. However, none of the percentages exceeded the nation (6.1 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 (88.2 percent) had a percentage that was higher than the nation (85.6 percent) and lower than the state (88.3 percent). Monroe (89.5 percent) and Pike (92.6 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the region, state and nation; and Carbon (87.3 percent), Lackawanna (88.4 percent), Luzerne (88.2 percent), Schuylkill (85.8 percent) and Wayne (86.6 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 (26.9 percent) and national (28.2 percent) percentages. However, Lackawanna (25.7 percent), Monroe (24.3 percent) and Pike (23.3 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the regional (21.0 percent) percentage.

Finally, Lackawanna County (35.2 percent) exceeded the national (31.2 percent), state (34.8 percent) and regional (27.2 percent) percentages in population who were age 25 to 34 years with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Luzerne (27.3 percent) and Monroe (28.9 percent) counties had a percentage that exceeded the regional percentage.

Table 1. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2009 - 2011

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	42.8%	+/-0.1%	6.1%	+/-0.1%	85.6%	+/-0.1%	28.2%	+/-0.1%	31.2%	+/-0.1%
Pennsylvania	47.0%	+/-0.4%	3.8%	+/-0.1%	88.3%	+/-0.1%	26.9%	+/-0.1%	34.8%	+/-0.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	43.9%	n/a	3.5%	n/a	88.2%	n/a	21.0%	n/a	27.2%	n/a
Carbon County	28.5%	+/-6.3%	3.0%	+/-0.7%	87.3%	+/-0.1%	16.4%	+/-1.8%	25.4%	+/-6.6%
Lackawanna County	54.9%	+/-3.7%	3.9%	+/-0.5%	88.4%	+/-0.9%	25.7%	+/-1.1%	35.2%	+/-3.1%
Luzerne County	44.0%	+/-3.2%	3.6%	+/-0.3%	88.2%	+/-0.5%	20.4%	+/-0.9%	27.3%	+/-2.1%
Monroe County	46.9%	+/-4.6%	3.1%	+/-0.7%	89.5%	+/-1.0%	24.3%	+/-1.4%	28.9%	+/-3.5%
Pike County	42.2%	+/-8.9%	2.5%	+/-0.8%	92.6%	+/-1.2%	23.3%	+/-2.1%	20.4%	+/-6.8%
Schuylkill County	29.2%	+/-2.9%	3.5%	+/-0.5%	85.8%	+/-0.8%	14.5%	+/-0.8%	19.2%	+/-2.5%
Wayne County	31.4%	+/-5.9%	4.4%	+/-0.9%	86.6%	+/-1.4%	17.7%	+/-1.6%	18.8%	+/-3.9%

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>.

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 fifth year and is 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. 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, 74.0 percent of all firms located within the Northeastern Pennsylvania region in March 2009 had 1 to 9 employees and this percentage decreased to 73.4 percent in March 2011. These percentages were higher than the state (71.7 percent in March 2009 and 71.3 percent in March 2011) and in March 2009 in the nation (73.6 percent). Table 2 provides more detailed information.

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 2009, the region had 53.1 percent as compared to the nation (54.5 percent) and the state (51.3 percent). In March 2011, the region had 52.9 percent as compared to the nation (54.8 percent) and the state (51.2 percent). Consequently, the gap widened between the region and the nation by 0.5 percentage points. Table 3 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 2009 and March 2011

Area	Number of Firms in March 2009	Percent in March 2009	Number of Firms in March 2011	Percent in March 2011
United States	5,447,313	73.4%	5,398,167	73.6%
Pennsylvania	213,823	71.7%	210,638	71.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	16,719	74.0%	16,209	73.4%
Carbon County	900	78.9%	876	78.1%
Lackawanna County	3,852	71.2%	3,791	71.2%
Luzerne County	5,257	71.3%	5,081	70.8%
Monroe County	2,696	77.2%	2,582	76.0%
Pike County	767	83.6%	722	81.4%
Schuylkill County	2,151	74.3%	2,088	73.5%
Wayne County	1,096	79.9%	1,069	80.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns – 2009 and 2011," <http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>.

Table 3. The Number and Percent of Firms with 1to 4 Employees for the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and Each of the Seven Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, March 2009 and March 2011

	Number of Firms in March 2009	Percent in March 2009	Number of Firms in March 2011	Percent in March 2011
United States	4,044,963	54.5%	4,020,833	54.8%
Pennsylvania	152,979	51.3%	151,252	51.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	12,005	53.1%	11,686	52.9%
Carbon County	656	57.5%	619	55.2%
Lackawanna County	2,757	51.0%	2,696	50.6%
Luzerne County	3,729	50.6%	3,598	50.1%
Monroe County	1,961	56.1%	1,921	56.5%
Pike County	593	64.7%	569	64.1%
Schuylkill County	1,501	51.9%	1,490	52.4%
Wayne County	808	58.9%	793	59.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns – 2009 and 2011," <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, 2001 and 2011

Industry	State LQ 2001	State LQ 2011	Change	Region LQ 2001	Region LQ 2011	Change
Manufacturing	1.10	1.11	+0.01	1.29	1.32	+0.03
Agriculture	0.35	0.46	+0.11	0.15	0.15	0.00
Construction	0.84	0.95	+0.11	0.71	0.75	+0.04
Finance and Insurance	1.11	0.97	-0.14	0.75	0.77	+0.02
Education	1.75	1.69	-0.06	1.36	1.24	-0.12
Information	0.86	0.89	+0.03	0.87	0.75	-0.12
Health Care	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.25	1.22	-0.03
Transportation and Warehousing	1.03	1.07	+0.04	0.85	1.64	+0.79
Lumber, Wood and Paper	n/a	n/a	--	n/a	n/a	--

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns – 2001 and 2011," <http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>.

The above table indicates that in 2011, 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 Education industry from 2001 to 2011.

In Northeastern Pennsylvania, Manufacturing, Education, Health Care, 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. Unfortunately, Education in the state and region is an exporting industry which means that people are coming to the state and region to obtain their education and then taking it to another location where it can be applied.

The location quotient for the Transportation and Warehousing industry in the region had a substantial increase between 2001 and 2011. This occurred as a result of warehousing firms locating here as a result 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 its 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.

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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.

Based on a series of 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 be addressed because from 2006 to 2011, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region experienced a decline in the percentage of the number of firms that exceeded the state and nation in firms that had 1 to 4 employees, 5 to 9 employees, 20 to 49 employees and 500 to 999 employees. In the number of firms that had 10 to 19 employees and the number of firms that had 100 to 249 employees, the percent decline in the region exceeded that of the state. 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 next five-year period because of the decline in the number of firms and employment within the region from 2006 to 2011. The Scranton - Wilkes-Barre Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of the Northeastern Pennsylvania counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne, along with neighboring Wyoming County, has experienced the highest unemployment rate among all of the MSA's within Pennsylvania from at least September 2011 to August 2013.

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 is one of the region's goals for the next five years because the region experienced reductions in both the number of jobs and the number of firms from 2006 to 2011. 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 is one of the regional goals because according to 2011 "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 (71.3 percent) and the United States (73.6 percent). In 2006, 73.8 percent of all firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania, 71.5 percent of all firms in Pennsylvania and 73.3 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 6.5 percent while the nation experienced a decrease of 2.8 percent and the state experienced a decrease of 3.0 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: Match 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 Web Sites
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 the employment

3. Earnings received in unsubsidized employment six months after entry into the 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, 5 wind farms have been constructed in the region with 3 being in Schuylkill County and 1 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 5 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 October 2013, Northeastern Pennsylvania has 510 structurally deficient bridges that are on state roads and are at least 20 feet in length. This is 11.7 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 237, which is 10.6 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, 2 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 2012 - 2013, according to the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority, there was $21.3 million awarded in federal funds for drinking water system improvements and $21.4 million in federal funds for waste water system improvements in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The Hazleton area received $11.4 million in drinking water system improvements. Wayne County received $10.0 million in waste water system improvements and $9.9 million in drinking water system improvements. Lackawanna County received $9.7 million in waste water system improvements and Luzerne County received $1.6 million in waste water system improvements. Local water and sanitary authorities should continue to inspect their systems for areas that need repair.

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 based upon national and global conditions.

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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, 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 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. As a regional community and economic development organization, 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 Five-Year 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 (75 words or less)	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes (50 words or less)
1	Defense Community Adjustment Strategy	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	$1.1 m	$110 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						
			Business Start-up Attraction						
2	Youth Entrepreneurship Conference	The University of Scranton Small Business Development Center	Business Retention & Expansion		LA, WA, PI, LU, MO, CA	$30 k	$3 k	Facilitation of a Youth Entrepreneurship Conference for Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA) students from three Pennsylvania FBLA regions (16, 21, 22). Conference to include workshops on how to start and run a business; presentations and activities by Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) and other local economic development partners, local banks, and universities; along with local entrepreneurs as guest speakers.	1) Encourage entrepreneurial activity and innovation among 300 high school students 2) 15 local partners share information about their agency's programs and services 3) 5 entrepreneurs serve as guest speakers
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation	1					
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure						
			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 (75 words or less)	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes (50 words or less)
3	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						
			Business Start-up Attraction	2					
4	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Pennsylvania Energy Resource Center	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	Business Retention & Expansion		CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$220 k	$110 k	NEPA will provide technical assistance, training and education, empowering communities, nonprofits and businesses to make informed energy consumption decisions. 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	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 (75 words or less)	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes (50 words or less)
5	Preparing Tomorrow's Workforce Today/Equipment Update	Misericordia University	Business Retention & Expansion	2	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$50 k	$25 k	This project addresses the need of additional equipment that is used by students in the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Health Sciences. Biochemistry and Chemistry majors have seen an undergraduate aggregate increase of 200 percent and Biology and Clinical Laboratory Science majors have seen an aggregate increase of 83 percent.	1) Sustain traditional area industries and support emerging new ones with an infusion of skilled professionals 2) In addition to enhancing both faculty teaching and student learning, this equipment will make the transition/orientation upon employment more seamless – a direct impact on workforce development.
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment	1					
			Infrastructure						
			Business Start-up Attraction						
6	Wayne County Business Technology Enterprise Center	Wayne County/Wayne County Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO)	Business Retention & Expansion		WA, LA, PI	$250 k	$125 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 within walking distance of downtown Honesdale. Currently, the facility has 10,000 square feet of usable space, which with the addition of new technology, will provide information, media and Internet technology companies a location with 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	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 (75 words or less)	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes (50 words or less)
7	Historic Carbondale Cultural Tourism Development Project	City of Carbondale	Business Retention & Expansion		LA, WA	$440 k	$50 k	Funding is requested for developing and acquiring interactive kiosks that provide visitors with an interactive experience in exploring Carbondale's history. The actual historic sites will be created in a virtual state through the use of technology. Carbondale's history will be told by utilizing modern technology and linking it to the world.	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	1					
			Business Start-up Attraction						
8	Monroe County Energy Conservation & Efficiency Initiative	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	Business Retention & Expansion		MO	$220 k	$100 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	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 (75 words or less)	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes (50 words or less)
9	Community Foundation Initiative	Northeastern Pennsylvania Nonprofit & Community Assistance Center (NCAC)	Business Retention & Expansion		CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	$220 k	$110 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						
			Business Start-up Attraction						
10	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						
			Business Start-up Attraction	1					

APPENDIX A

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL STATISTICS

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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 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
United States	308,745,538	313,914,040	5,168,502	1.7%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,763,536	61,157	0.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,028,926	1,025,225	-3,701	-0.4%
Carbon County	65,249	65,006	-243	-0.4%
Lackawanna County	214,436	214,477	41	0.0%
Luzerne County	320,918	321,027	109	0.0%
Monroe County	169,842	168,798	-1,044	-0.6%
Pike County	57,367	56,899	-468	-0.8%
Schuylkill County	148,289	147,063	-1,226	-0.8%
Wayne County	52,825	51,955	-870	-1.6%

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, 2012,” Release Date: May 2013, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

Age

Table A-2 provides information regarding the median age of the population. At 43.8 years, the median age of the population of the Northeastern Pennsylvania region is higher than the United States (37.4 years) and Pennsylvania (40.5 years). Between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2012, the percent change in median age was the highest in Pike County (4.3 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (2.7 percent) and Northeastern Pennsylvania (1.9 percent).

Table A-2. The Median Age of the Population in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
United States	37.2	37.4	0.2	0.5%
Pennsylvania	40.1	40.5	0.4	1.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	43.0	43.8	0.8	1.9%
Carbon County	43.9	44.6	0.7	1.6%
Lackawanna County	41.8	42.2	0.4	1.0%
Luzerne County	42.5	42.8	0.3	0.7%
Monroe County	40.3	41.4	1.1	2.7%
Pike County	43.7	45.6	1.9	4.3%
Schuylkill County	43.2	43.7	0.5	1.2%
Wayne County	45.9	46.3	0.4	0.9%

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, 2012," Release Date: June 2013, <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 (-2,904 people) and Pike County had the largest percent decrease (-10.0 percent). The nation has the smallest decrease in percent change (-0.6 percent), as compared to the state (-1.9 percent) and region (-3.7 percent).

Table A-3. Population under 18 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	74,181,467	24.0%	73,728,088	23.5%	-453,379	-0.6%
Pennsylvania	2,792,155	22.0%	2,739,386	21.5%	-52,769	-1.9%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	215,830	21.0%	207,892	20.3%	-7,938	-3.7%
Carbon County	13,540	20.8%	13,152	20.2%	-388	-2.9%
Lackawanna County	43,898	20.5%	43,189	20.1%	-709	-1.6%
Luzerne County	64,731	20.2%	63,592	19.8%	-1,139	-1.8%
Monroe County	40,574	23.9%	37,670	22.3%	-2,904	-7.2%
Pike County	13,358	23.3%	12,023	21.1%	-1,335	-10.0%
Schuylkill County	29,687	20.0%	28,745	19.5%	-942	-3.2%
Wayne County	10,042	19.0%	9,521	18.3%	-521	-5.2%

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, 2012," Release Date: June 2013, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

In Table A-4, the Pocono Mountain counties of Pike (8.6 percent), Wayne (5.8 percent) and Monroe (4.1 percent) had the largest percent increases in people who are between the ages of 18 and 24. On the other hand, Carbon and Lackawanna counties had increases of 0.7 percent and 0.8 percent. The overall increase in the Poconos of 1,307 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 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	30,672,088	9.9%	31,359,915	10.0%	687,827	2.2%
Pennsylvania	1,261,381	9.9%	1,263,768	9.9%	2,387	0.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	91,693	8.9%	93,775	9.1%	2,082	2.3%
Carbon County	4,517	6.9%	4,548	7.0%	31	0.7%
Lackawanna County	21,382	10.0%	21,554	10.0%	172	0.8%
Luzerne County	29,766	9.3%	30,204	9.4%	438	1.5%
Monroe County	17,683	10.4%	18,405	10.9%	722	4.1%
Pike County	4,087	7.1%	4,438	7.8%	351	8.6%
Schuylkill County	10,755	7.3%	10,920	7.4%	165	1.5%
Wayne County	3,503	6.6%	3,706	7.1%	203	5.8%

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, 2012," Release Date: June 2013, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

In Table A-5, all of the Northeastern Pennsylvania counties and the state had decreases in population who are between 25 and 44 years of age. Pike County (-8.0 percent) had the highest decrease and it was followed by Monroe County (-4.2 percent) and Wayne County (-3.3 percent). The smallest decreases occurred in Lackawanna (-0.6 percent) and Luzerne (-0.7 percent). At the state and 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 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	82,134,554	26.6%	82,825,741	26.4%	691,187	0.8%
Pennsylvania	3,126,788	24.6%	3,126,423	24.5%	-365	0.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	243,658	23.7%	238,308	23.2%	-5,350	-2.2%
Carbon County	15,603	23.9%	15,140	23.3%	-463	-3.0%
Lackawanna County	50,585	23.6%	50,296	23.5%	-289	-0.6%
Luzerne County	76,718	23.9%	76,193	23.7%	-525	-0.7%
Monroe County	38,645	22.8%	37,014	21.9%	-1,631	-4.2%
Pike County	12,494	21.8%	11,490	20.2%	-1,004	-8.0%
Schuylkill County	37,469	25.3%	36,429	24.8%	-1,040	-2.8%
Wayne County	12,144	23.0%	11,746	22.6%	-398	-3.3%

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, 2012," Release Date: June 2013, <http://www.census.gov/popest/>.

Table A-6 indicates that Lackawanna, Luzerne and Wayne counties had decreases in people who are between the ages of 45 and 64. Monroe and Pike counties had increases of 1,133 (2.2 percent) and 252 (1.4 percent). Overall, the region experienced an increase of 699 people (0.2

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 occurred at the state, regional and county levels.

Table A-6. Population 45 to 64 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	81,489,445	26.4%	82,854,940	26.4%	1,365,495	1.7%
Pennsylvania	3,562,748	28.0%	3,591,098	28.1%	28,350	0.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	302,735	29.4%	303,434	29.6%	699	0.2%
Carbon County	19,945	30.6%	20,016	30.8%	71	0.4%
Lackawanna County	60,702	28.3%	60,286	28.1%	-416	-0.7%
Luzerne County	92,090	28.7%	91,950	28.6%	-140	-0.2%
Monroe County	51,239	23.5%	52,372	31.0%	1,133	2.2%
Pike County	18,125	25.1%	18,377	32.3%	252	1.4%
Schuylkill County	43,526	29.4%	43,541	29.6%	15	0.0%
Wayne County	17,108	25.6%	16,892	32.5%	-216	-1.3%

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, 2012," Release Date: June 2013, <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 (1,636 people) and Pike County had the largest percent increase (13.6 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 2012

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2012 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	40,267,984	13.0%	43,145,356	13.7%	2,877,372	7.1%
Pennsylvania	1,959,307	15.4%	2,042,861	16.0%	83,554	4.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	174,906	17.0%	181,816	17.7%	6,910	4.0%
Carbon County	11,644	17.8%	12,150	18.7%	506	4.3%
Lackawanna County	37,856	17.7%	39,152	18.3%	1,296	3.4%
Luzerne County	57,558	17.9%	59,088	18.4%	1,530	2.7%
Monroe County	21,701	12.8%	23,337	13.8%	1,636	7.5%
Pike County	9,303	16.2%	10,571	18.6%	1,268	13.6%
Schuylkill County	26,816	18.1%	27,428	18.7%	612	2.3%
Wayne County	10,028	19.0%	10,090	19.4%	62	0.6%

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, 2012," Release Date: June 2013, <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 13.4 percent. Since the last census was taken in April 2010, the percent of minority population has increased to 14.4 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	196,817,552	111,927,986	36.3%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	10,094,652	2,607,727	20.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,028,926	890,604	138,822	13.4%
Carbon County	65,249	61,168	4,081	6.3%
Lackawanna County	214,437	192,250	22,187	10.3%
Luzerne County	320,918	283,058	37,860	11.8%
Monroe County	169,842	119,741	50,101	29.5%
Pike County	57,369	47,549	9,820	17.1%
Schuylkill County	148,289	138,248	10,041	6.8%
Wayne County	52,822	48,590	4,232	8.0%

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, 2012 Population Estimates

Area	Total Population	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority Population	Percent Minority
United States	313,914,040	197,705,655	116,208,385	37.0%
Pennsylvania	12,763,536	10,054,425	2,709,111	21.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,025,225	877,260	147,965	14.4%
Carbon County	65,006	60,613	4,393	6.8%
Lackawanna County	214,477	190,520	23,957	11.2%
Luzerne County	321,027	278,106	42,921	13.4%
Monroe County	168,798	117,236	51,562	30.5%
Pike County	56,899	46,924	9,975	17.5%
Schuylkill County	147,063	136,355	10,708	7.3%
Wayne County	51,955	47,506	4,449	8.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2012 Population Estimates <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>

From 2000 to 2012, the percent minority has more than tripled in Luzerne County. It has more than doubled in the Northeastern Pennsylvania region and in Carbon, Lackawanna and Monroe counties. The percent minority has doubled in Wayne County.

Table A-11. Change in Minority Population – 2000 Census, 2010 Census and 2012 Population Estimates

Area	Minority Population in 2000	Minority Population in 2010	Minority Population in 2012	Percent Change from 2000 to 2010	Percent Change from 2000 to 2012
United States	86,869,132	111,927,986	116,208,385	28.8%	33.8%
Pennsylvania	1,958,599	2,607,727	2,709,111	33.1%	38.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	57,256	138,822	147,965	142.5%	158.4%
Carbon County	1,850	4,081	4,393	120.6%	137.5%
Lackawanna County	8,735	22,187	23,957	154.0%	174.3%
Luzerne County	12,722	37,860	42,921	197.6%	237.4%
Monroe County	21,095	50,101	51,562	137.5%	144.4%
Pike County	4,733	9,820	9,975	107.5%	110.8%
Schuylkill County	6,046	10,041	10,708	66.1%	77.1%
Wayne County	2,075	4,232	4,449	104.0%	114.4%

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, 2012 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 (33.8 percent) and state (38.3 percent) from 2000 to 2012. Luzerne County's minority population increased 237.4 percent and Lackawanna County's increased 174.3 percent. Northeastern Pennsylvania's minority population increased 158.4 percent. Other counties with a percent increase in minority population that was greater than 100 percent were Monroe (144.4 percent), Carbon (137.5 percent), Wayne (114.4 percent) and Pike (110.8 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 (43.9 percent) who are age 18 to 24 and enrolled either in college or graduate school was higher than the nation (42.8 percent) but lower than the state (47.0 percent). In Lackawanna County, the percentage (54.9 percent) was higher than the region, state and nation; and in Luzerne (44.0 percent) and Monroe (46.9 percent) counties, the percentage was higher than the region and nation.

Lackawanna (3.9 percent) and Luzerne (3.6 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 (3.5 percent) and state (3.8 percent). Schuylkill County's percentage was the same as the region. Luzerne (3.6 percent) and Wayne (4.4 percent) counties had a percentage that was higher than the region. However, none of the percentages exceeded the nation (6.1 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 (88.2 percent) had a percentage that was higher than the nation (85.6 percent) and lower than the state (88.3 percent). Monroe (89.5 percent) and Pike (92.6 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the region, state and nation; and Carbon (87.3 percent), Lackawanna (88.4 percent), Luzerne (88.2 percent), Schuylkill (85.8 percent) and Wayne (86.6 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 (26.9 percent) and national (28.2 percent) percentages. However, Lackawanna (25.7 percent), Monroe (24.3 percent) and Pike (23.3 percent) counties each had percentages that exceeded the regional (21.0 percent) percentage.

Lackawanna County (35.2 percent) exceeded the national (31.2 percent), state (34.8 percent) and regional (27.2 percent) percentages in population who were age 25 to 34 years with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Luzerne (27.3 percent) and Monroe (28.9 percent) counties had a percentage that exceeded the regional percentage.

Table A-12. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2009 - 2011

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	42.8%	+/-0.1%	6.1%	+/-0.1%	85.6%	+/-0.1%	28.2%	+/-0.1%	31.2%	+/-0.1%
Pennsylvania	47.0%	+/-0.4%	3.8%	+/-0.1%	88.3%	+/-0.1%	26.9%	+/-0.1%	34.8%	+/-0.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	43.9%	n/a	3.5%	n/a	88.2%	n/a	21.0%	n/a	27.2%	n/a
Carbon County	28.5%	+/-6.3%	3.0%	+/-0.7%	87.3%	+/-0.1%	16.4%	+/-1.8%	25.4%	+/-6.6%
Lackawanna County	54.9%	+/-3.7%	3.9%	+/-0.5%	88.4%	+/-0.9%	25.7%	+/-1.1%	35.2%	+/-3.1%
Luzerne County	44.0%	+/-3.2%	3.6%	+/-0.3%	88.2%	+/-0.5%	20.4%	+/-0.9%	27.3%	+/-2.1%
Monroe County	46.9%	+/-4.6%	3.1%	+/-0.7%	89.5%	+/-1.0%	24.3%	+/-1.4%	28.9%	+/-3.5%
Pike County	42.2%	+/-8.9%	2.5%	+/-0.8%	92.6%	+/-1.2%	23.3%	+/-2.1%	20.4%	+/-6.8%
Schuylkill County	29.2%	+/-2.9%	3.5%	+/-0.5%	85.8%	+/-0.8%	14.5%	+/-0.8%	19.2%	+/-2.5%
Wayne County	31.4%	+/-5.9%	4.4%	+/-0.9%	86.6%	+/-1.4%	17.7%	+/-1.6%	18.8%	+/-3.9%

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 2009 - 2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty rate in all seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties was lower than the nation (15.2 percent). The poverty rates in Lackawanna (13.5 percent) and Luzerne (15.1 percent) counties exceeded the state (13.2 percent). Poverty at the regional level (13.0 percent) was lower than both the nation and state. Carbon (11.3 percent), Monroe (12.5 percent), Pike (7.9 percent), Schuylkill (12.0 percent) and Wayne (11.1 percent) counties each had a poverty rate that was lower than the region, state and nation. Pike County (7.9 percent) had the lowest poverty rate in the region and Luzerne County (15.1 percent) 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, 2009 - 2011

Area	Percent	Margin of Error
United States	15.2%	+/-0.1%
Pennsylvania	13.2%	+/-0.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	13.0%	+/-1.1%
Carbon County	11.3%	+/-1.6%
Lackawanna County	13.5%	+/-1.1%
Luzerne County	15.1%	+/-0.8%
Monroe County	12.5%	+/-1.6%
Pike County	7.9%	+/-1.5%
Schuylkill County	12.0%	+/-1.0%
Wayne County	11.1%	+/-1.7%

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 ($165,800) and in Carbon ($158,400), Lackawanna ($155,500), Luzerne ($132,000) and Schuylkill ($108,300) counties than in the state ($180,700) and nation ($197,000). In Monroe ($205,100) and Pike ($208,900) counties, it was higher than the region, state and nation and in Wayne County ($192,400) 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 ($142,700) was higher than the state ($135,700) but lower than the nation ($147,300). This median value was lower in Carbon ($123,800), Lackawanna ($124,700), Luzerne ($99,600) and Schuylkill ($77,700) counties than the region, state and nation. In Monroe ($196,200), Pike ($209,600) and Wayne ($167,600) 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, 2009 - 2011

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	$197,000	+/-$221	$147,300	+/-$400
Pennsylvania	$180,700	+/-$748	$135,700	+/-$1,278
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$165,800	+/-$6,443	$142,700	+/-$8,978
Carbon County	$158,400	+/-$9,876	$123,800	+/-$9,331
Lackawanna County	$155,500	+/-$3,169	$124,700	+/-$5,093
Luzerne County	$132,000	+/-$3,138	$99,600	+/-$3,469
Monroe County	$205,100	+/-$6,934	$196,200	+/-$11,613
Pike County	$208,900	+/-$10,515	$209,600	+/-$22,819
Schuylkill County	$108,300	+/-$4,807	$77,700	+/-$3,162
Wayne County	$192,400	+/-$6,660	$167,600	+/-$7,361

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 2009 - 2011. 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 2009 - 2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, Pike County had a per capita income of $27,558 that exceeded the state ($27,469) and nation ($27,158).

Table A-15. Per Capita Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009 - 2011

Area	1979 Per Capita Income	1989 Per Capita Income	1999 Per Capita Income	2009 - 2011 Per Capita Income	Margin of Error 2009 – 2011
United States	$7,295	$14,420	$21,587	$27,158	+/-$36
Pennsylvania	$7,075	$14,068	$20,880	$27,469	+/-$112
Carbon County	$6,353	$11,729	$17,064	$24,098	+/-$973
Lackawanna County	$6,107	$12,358	$18,710	$25,084	+/-$591
Luzerne County	$6,008	$12,002	$18,228	$24,000	+/-$535
Monroe County	$6,771	$13,630	$20,011	$24,434	+/-$720
Pike County	$6,869	$13,785	$20,315	$27,558	+/-$1,316
Schuylkill County	$5,890	$11,193	$17,230	$22,363	+/-$404
Wayne County	$5,735	$11,257	$16,977	$23,347	+/-$809

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 over time 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 2009 - 2011

County	1979 PA	1989 PA	1999 PA	2009 - 2011 PA	1979 US	1989 US	1999 US	2009 – 2011 US
Carbon County	89.8%	83.4%	81.7%	87.7%	87.1%	81.3%	79.0%	88.7%
Lackawanna County	86.3%	87.8%	89.6%	91.3%	83.7%	85.7%	86.7%	92.4%
Luzerne County	84.9%	85.3%	87.3%	87.4%	82.4%	83.2%	84.4%	88.4%
Monroe County	95.7%	96.9%	95.8%	89.0%	92.8%	94.5%	92.7%	90.0%
Pike County	97.1%	98.0%	97.3%	100.3%	94.2%	95.6%	94.1%	101.5%
Schuylkill County	83.3%	79.6%	82.5%	81.4%	80.7%	77.6%	79.8%	82.3%
Wayne County	81.1%	80.0%	81.3%	85.0%	78.6%	78.1%	78.6%	86.0%

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 2009 - 2011, the percentage increased in Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike 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 2011 per capita personal income for the nation, state, region and each of the seven counties. Pike County (5.5 percent) had the highest percent increase in per capita personal income and was followed by Carbon County (5.0 percent). These percentages exceeded the regional percent increase (4.1 percent), the state percent increase (4.6 percent) and the national percent increase (4.4 percent). All of the percent increases exceeded the inflation rate of 3.0 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 $39,791 and Pennsylvania had a PCPI of $40,444. Northeastern Pennsylvania had a PCPI of approximately $33,558. The difference between the region and nation was $6,233 and the difference between the region and state was $6,886. In 2011, the United States had a PCPI of $41,560 and Pennsylvania had a PCPI of $42,291. Northeastern Pennsylvania had a PCPI of approximately $34,950. The difference was $6,610 between the region and nation and $7,341 between the region and state. Therefore, from 2010 to 2011, the difference widened by $377 between the region and nation and widened by $455 between the region and state.

Table A-17. Per Capita Personal Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2011

Area	2010	2011	Change	Percent Change
United States	$39,791	$41,560	$1,769	4.4%
Pennsylvania	$40,444	$42,291	$1,847	4.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$33,558	$34,950	$1,392	4.1%
Carbon County	$30,861	$32,394	$1,533	5.0%
Lackawanna County	$36,742	$38,171	$1,429	3.9%
Luzerne County	$34,999	$36,441	$1,442	4.1%
Monroe County	$30,416	$31,566	$1,150	3.8%
Pike County	$33,680	$35,523	$1,843	5.5%
Schuylkill County	$31,381	$32,744	$1,363	4.3%
Wayne County	$31,309	$32,431	$1,122	3.6%

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 2011, the percentage of area PCPI based on the state and the nation increased in Carbon and Pike counties.

Table A-18. The Percentage of Region and County Per Capita Personal Income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States, 2000 and 2010

Area	2010 Pennsylvania	2011 Pennsylvania	2010 United States	2011 United States
Northeastern Pennsylvania	83.0%	82.6%	84.3%	84.1%
Carbon County	76.3%	76.6%	77.6%	77.9%
Lackawanna County	90.8%	90.3%	92.3%	91.8%
Luzerne County	86.5%	86.2%	88.0%	87.7%
Monroe County	75.2%	74.6%	76.4%	76.0%
Pike County	83.3%	84.0%	84.6%	85.5%
Schuylkill County	77.6%	77.4%	78.9%	78.8%
Wayne County	77.4%	76.7%	78.7%	78.0%

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 (12.8 percent) had the highest percent increase in median household income and it was followed by Wayne County (9.6 percent), Lackawanna County (4.3 percent) and Northeastern Pennsylvania (3.2 percent). These four areas, along with Pike County (2.6 percent), exceeded the percent increases for the nation (0.9 percent) and the state (2.0 percent). On the other hand, Carbon and Monroe counties experienced a decrease of 3.6 percent and a decrease of 3.0 percent during the period. Northeastern Pennsylvania, along with Schuylkill, Wayne and Lackawanna counties, had a percent increase that was above the 3.0 percent rate of inflation between 2010 and 2011.

Table A-19. Median Household Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, Estimated for 2010 and 2011

Area	2010 Estimated	2011 Estimated	Change	Percent Change
United States	$50,046	$50,502	$456	0.9%
Pennsylvania	$49,245	$50,221	$976	2.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$46,046	$47,497	$1,451	3.2%
Carbon County	$45,698	$44,062	-$1,636	-3.6%
Lackawanna County	$42,081	$43,886	$1,805	4.3%
Luzerne County	$41,745	$42,584	$839	2.0%
Monroe County	$54,111	$52,505	-$1,606	-3.0%
Pike County	$54,674	$56,070	$1,396	2.6%
Schuylkill County	$40,384	$45,549	$5,165	12.8%
Wayne County	$43,627	$47,824	$4,197	9.6%

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 2011, the percentage of area median household income based on the state and nation increased in all areas, with the exception of Luzerne County when based on the state and Carbon and Monroe counties when based on the state and 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 Region and County Median Household Income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States, 2010 and 2011

Area	2010 Pennsylvania	2011 Pennsylvania	2010 United States	2011 United States
Northeastern Pennsylvania	93.5%	94.6%	92.0%	94.0%
Carbon County	92.8%	87.7%	91.3%	87.2%
Lackawanna County	85.5%	87.4%	84.1%	86.9%
Luzerne County	84.8%	84.8%	83.4%	84.3%
Monroe County	109.9%	104.5%	108.1%	104.0%
Pike County	111.0%	111.6%	109.2%	111.0%
Schuylkill County	82.0%	90.7%	80.7%	90.2%
Wayne County	88.6%	95.2%	87.2%	94.7%

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 2006 and 2011 and were selected because 2006 was the last year indicated in the 2008 CEDS and 2011 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 2006 - 2011 occurred in eight industries of the Northeastern Pennsylvania economy. The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (4,397 jobs); Educational Services (1,386 jobs); Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (1,187 jobs); and Accommodation and Food Services (1,179 jobs). Employment in Northeastern Pennsylvania grew at its highest rate of 49.2 percent in Utilities and was followed by Management of Companies and Enterprises at 15.2 percent. Manufacturing had the highest job loss (-7,967 jobs) and was followed by Construction (-3,353 jobs). There were 3,041 jobs lost in Transportation & Warehousing, 2,971 jobs lost in Retail Trade and 2,283 jobs lost in Finance & Insurance. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-30.5 percent) and Construction (-22.5 percent).

Table A-21. Employment by Industry, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	62	71	9	14.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	894	938	44	4.9%
Utilities	2,128	3,174	1,046	49.2%
Construction	14,889	11,536	-3,353	-22.5%
Manufacturing	51,009	43,042	-7,967	-15.6%
Wholesale Trade	14,183	13,779	-404	-2.8%
Retail Trade	55,998	53,027	-2,971	-5.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	23,035	19,994	-3,041	-13.2%
Information	8,048	6,997	-1,051	-13.1%
Finance and Insurance	15,790	13,507	-2,283	-14.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,820	3,350	-1,470	-30.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12,749	11,110	-1,639	-12.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,034	4,647	613	15.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	17,164	16,110	-1,054	-6.1%
Educational Services	11,134	12,520	1,386	12.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	61,059	65,456	4,397	7.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7,888	9,075	1,187	15.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	33,791	34,970	1,179	3.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	15,232	13,863	-1,369	-9.0%
Total	342,113	337,166	-4,947	-1.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Table A-22 indicates that actual employment growth in 2006 - 2011 occurred in eight industries of the Pennsylvania economy. The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (83,688 jobs); Management of Companies and Enterprises (28,290 jobs); Educational Services (25,281 jobs); Accommodation and Food Services (19,953 jobs); and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (11,194 jobs). Employment in the state grew at its highest rate of 60.1 percent in the Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction industry and was followed by the Management of Companies and Enterprises industry (21.8 percent). Manufacturing had the highest job loss with 116,856 jobs and was followed by Finance and Insurance with 50,407 jobs lost. There were 37,556 jobs lost in Construction, 32,218 jobs lost in Retail Trade and 10,745 jobs lost in Other Services. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Manufacturing (-17.6 percent) and Construction (-14.6 percent).

Table A-22. Employment by Industry, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,679	3,245	566	21.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	18,290	29,288	10,998	60.1%
Utilities	31,475	31,783	308	1.0%
Construction	257,300	219,744	-37,556	-14.6%
Manufacturing	663,812	546,956	-116,856	-17.6%
Wholesale Trade	241,755	235,931	-5,824	-2.4%
Retail Trade	679,188	646,970	-32,218	-4.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	208,113	196,806	-11,307	-5.4%
Information	129,718	124,689	-5,029	-3.9%
Finance and Insurance	306,427	256,020	-50,407	-16.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	69,069	62,125	-6,944	-10.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	316,047	310,331	-5,716	-1.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	129,545	157,835	28,290	21.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	306,181	296,807	-9,374	-3.1%
Educational Services	231,686	256,967	25,281	10.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	860,829	944,517	83,688	9.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	77,828	89,022	11,194	14.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	411,031	430,984	19,953	4.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	248,483	237,738	-10,745	-4.3%
Total	5,189,456	5,077,758	-111,698	-2.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;” 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Table A-23 indicates that an employment increase in 2006 - 2011 occurred in six sectors of the national economy. Manufacturing had the highest job loss (-2,647,322 jobs) and was followed by Construction (-2,147,878 jobs). There were 1,069,303 jobs lost in Retail Trade and 760,496 jobs lost in Finance and Insurance. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Construction (-29.3 percent) and Manufacturing (-19.4 percent). The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (1,607,751 jobs); and Educational Services (406,533 jobs). Employment in the nation grew at its highest rate of 17.5 percent in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and was followed by Educational Services (13.6 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (9.8 percent).

Table A-23. Employment by Industry, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	165,661	156,520	-9,141	-5.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	554,333	651,204	96,871	17.5%
Utilities	614,427	639,795	25,368	4.1%
Construction	7,338,799	5,190,921	-2,147,878	-29.3%
Manufacturing	13,631,683	10,984,361	-2,647,322	-19.4%
Wholesale Trade	6,030,647	5,626,328	-404,319	-6.7%
Retail Trade	15,767,866	14,698,563	-1,069,303	-6.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,306,405	4,106,359	-200,046	-4.6%
Information	3,396,246	3,121,317	-274,929	-8.1%
Finance and Insurance	6,647,098	5,886,602	-760,496	-11.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,216,803	1,917,640	-299,163	-13.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,054,094	7,929,910	-124,184	-1.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,915,644	2,921,669	6,025	0.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	10,003,626	9,389,950	-613,676	-6.1%
Educational Services	2,979,514	3,386,047	406,533	13.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,451,361	18,059,112	1,607,751	9.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,973,655	2,003,129	29,474	1.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	11,381,226	11,556,285	175,059	1.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5,458,558	5,181,801	-276,757	-5.1%
Total	119,887,646	113,407,513	-6,480,133	-5.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Location Quotient Analysis

Table A-24 provides a comparison between location quotients for 2006 and 2011. 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; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Transportation and Warehousing had the largest decrease in the location quotient during the period. In addition to Transportation and Warehousing, there were decreases in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; 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; Health Care and Social Assistance; 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 2006 and 2011 being greater than 1.00 occurred in Utilities; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Arts, Entertainment and

Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Other industries that experienced an increase in the location quotient are Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Construction; Wholesale Trade and Management of Companies and Enterprises.

Table A-24. Location Quotient Analysis, Northeastern Pennsylvania and the United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.13	0.15	0.02	15.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.55	0.48	-0.07	-12.7%
Utilities	1.17	1.67	0.50	42.7%
Construction	0.69	0.75	0.06	8.7%
Manufacturing	1.27	1.32	0.05	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	0.80	0.82	0.02	2.5%
Retail Trade	1.20	1.21	0.01	0.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	1.81	1.64	-0.17	-9.4%
Information	0.80	0.75	-0.05	-6.3%
Finance and Insurance	0.80	0.77	-0.03	-3.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.74	0.59	-0.15	-20.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0.54	0.47	-0.07	-13.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.47	0.53	0.06	12.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	0.58	0.57	-0.01	-1.7%
Educational Services	1.27	1.24	-0.03	-2.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.26	1.22	-0.04	-3.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.35	1.52	0.17	12.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	1.01	1.02	0.01	1.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0.95	0.90	-0.05	-5.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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; Utilities; Construction;

Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services.

Table A-25. Shift-Share Analysis for the Seven-County Northeastern Pennsylvania Region, 2006 - 2011

Industry	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Component
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-3	0	12
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	-48	205	-112
Utilities	-115	203	958
Construction	-805	-3,553	1,005
Manufacturing	-2,757	-7,149	1,939
Wholesale Trade	-767	-184	547
Retail Trade	-3,027	-771	827
Transportation and Warehousing	-1,245	175	-1,971
Information	-435	-216	-400
Finance and Insurance	-853	-953	-476
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-261	-390	-820
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-689	493	-1,442
Management of Companies and Enterprises	-218	226	605
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	-928	-125	-1
Educational Services	-602	2,121	-133
Health Care and Social Assistance	-3,300	9,267	-1,570
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-426	544	1,069
Accommodation and Food Services	-1,826	2,346	659
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-823	51	-597
Total	-16,741	2,290	99

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

Therefore, the industries that had an increasing location quotient and was at least 1.00 in 2006 also had a positive Competitive Component. These industries are: Utilities; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. 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; Construction; Wholesale Trade; and Management of Companies and Enterprises.

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
- Utilities
- Management of Companies and Enterprises
- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

- Accommodation and Food Services

Other industries that had an increase in location quotient and a positive Competitive Component, such as Manufacturing, 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 this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Five-Year Plan pertain to this issue.

Number of Firms by Industry

From 2006 to 2011, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region experienced a percentage decline in the number of firms that exceeded the state and nation in firms that had 1 to 4 employees, 5 to 9 employees, 20 to 49 employees and 500 to 999 employees. In the number of firms that had 10 to 19 employees and the number of firms that had 100 to 249 employees, the percent decline in the region exceeded the state. 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 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 2006 to 2011 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 Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Educational Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-559 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-21.9 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Accommodation and Food Services (41 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Utilities (26.9 percent).

Table A-26. Number of Firms by Industry, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29	29	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	99	105	6	6.1%
Utilities	78	99	21	26.9%
Construction	2,554	1,995	-559	-21.9%
Manufacturing	1,088	962	-126	-11.6%
Wholesale Trade	943	910	-33	-3.5%
Retail Trade	4,083	3,857	-226	-5.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	771	751	-20	-2.6%
Information	387	349	-38	-9.8%
Finance and Insurance	1,385	1,200	-185	-13.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	750	639	-111	-14.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,817	1,773	-44	-2.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	105	105	0	0.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,034	1,064	30	2.9%
Educational Services	207	191	-16	-7.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,746	2,753	7	0.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	359	333	-26	-7.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,308	2,349	41	1.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2,749	2,616	-133	-4.8%
Total	23,492	22,080	-1,412	-6.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 (1,555 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (21.2 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-3,374 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-11.4 percent).

Table A-27. Number of Firms by Industry, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	526	499	-27	-5.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	945	1,145	200	21.2%
Utilities	679	764	85	12.5%
Construction	29,701	26,327	-3,374	-11.4%
Manufacturing	15,430	13,958	-1,472	-9.5%
Wholesale Trade	15,805	14,994	-811	-5.1%
Retail Trade	46,660	44,193	-2,467	-5.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	7,958	8,180	222	2.8%
Information	5,396	4,988	-408	-7.6%
Finance and Insurance	19,551	17,647	-1,904	-9.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9,867	9,060	-807	-8.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	29,942	29,402	-540	-1.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,069	2,167	98	4.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	14,346	14,765	419	2.9%
Educational Services	3,268	3,611	343	10.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	34,707	36,262	1,555	4.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,678	4,445	-233	-5.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	26,218	27,702	1,484	5.7%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	35,801	35,277	-524	-1.5%
Total	303,547	295,386	-8,161	-2.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-28, there were nine industries that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2006 to 2011. Some of these industries were: Health Care and Social Assistance; Accommodation and Food Services; Educational Services; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (56,275 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (36,757 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (10.7 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (7.4 percent) was second. Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had a 6.8 percent increase and Accommodation and Food Services had a 6.0 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Construction (-144,611 firms) and had the highest percent decrease (-18.0 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-10.7 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-10.6 percent).

Table A-28. Number of Firms by Industry, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	23,551	21,340	-2,211	-9.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	26,248	28,022	1,774	6.8%
Utilities	17,174	17,634	460	2.7%
Construction	802,349	657,738	-144,611	-18.0%
Manufacturing	331,062	295,643	-35,419	-10.7%
Wholesale Trade	429,952	411,930	-18,022	-4.2%
Retail Trade	1,120,319	1,062,942	-57,377	-5.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	215,117	211,854	-3,263	-1.5%
Information	141,945	134,452	-7,493	-5.3%
Finance and Insurance	494,329	467,537	-26,792	-5.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	382,128	341,683	-40,445	-10.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	846,473	850,903	4,430	0.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	48,311	49,497	1,186	2.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	378,335	380,671	2,336	0.6%
Educational Services	82,647	91,492	8,845	10.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	762,451	818,726	56,275	7.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	123,048	123,327	279	0.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	612,254	649,011	36,757	6.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	736,440	722,398	-14,042	-1.9%
Total	7,574,133	7,336,800	-237,333	-3.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-325 firms) and had the highest percent decrease (-18.3 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Accommodation and Food Services (12 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Management of Companies and Enterprises (30.0 percent).

Table A-29. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	26	24	-2	-7.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	41	46	5	12.2%
Utilities	32	37	5	15.6%
Construction	1,773	1,448	-325	-18.3%
Manufacturing	359	321	-38	-10.6%
Wholesale Trade	463	454	-9	-1.9%
Retail Trade	1,757	1,657	-100	-5.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	411	373	-38	-9.2%
Information	187	165	-22	-11.8%
Finance and Insurance	707	596	-111	-15.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	502	452	-50	-10.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,238	1,229	-9	-0.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	30	39	9	30.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	622	623	1	0.2%
Educational Services	78	76	-2	-2.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,176	1,143	-33	-2.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	204	190	-14	-6.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,056	1,068	12	1.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,826	1,745	-81	-4.4%
Total	12,488	11,686	-802	-6.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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; 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. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (447 firms), and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (26.0 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Construction (-1,394 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Information (-10.6 percent).

Table A-30. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	407	382	-25	-6.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	393	495	102	26.0%
Utilities	230	254	24	10.4%
Construction	19,166	17,772	-1,394	-7.3%
Manufacturing	4,780	4,521	-259	-5.4%
Wholesale Trade	7,577	7,276	-301	-4.0%
Retail Trade	19,927	18,652	-1,275	-6.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,101	4,220	119	2.9%
Information	2,680	2,395	-285	-10.6%
Finance and Insurance	10,185	9,317	-868	-8.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,261	5,935	-326	-5.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19,568	19,343	-225	-1.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	642	726	84	13.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	8,040	8,487	447	5.6%
Educational Services	1,248	1,447	199	15.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,492	14,510	18	0.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,509	2,383	-126	-5.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	11,093	11,472	379	3.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	21,881	21,665	-216	-1.0%
Total	155,180	151,252	-3,928	-2.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; 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. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (21,917 firms) and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (15,998 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services was the highest (11.3 percent) and was followed by Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (8.5 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (6.2 percent). The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Construction (-65,235 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-12.7 percent). This was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-9.4 percent) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-8.3 percent).

Table A-31. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15,910	14,591	-1,319	-8.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	13,201	14,326	1,125	8.5%
Utilities	6,874	6,985	111	1.6%
Construction	515,340	450,105	-65,235	-12.7%
Manufacturing	117,391	112,108	-5,283	-4.5%
Wholesale Trade	223,943	219,099	-4,844	-2.2%
Retail Trade	509,188	479,826	-29,362	-5.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	123,012	121,887	-1,125	-0.9%
Information	74,238	70,182	-4,056	-5.5%
Finance and Insurance	287,564	277,194	-10,370	-3.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	275,239	249,455	-25,784	-9.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	584,745	600,743	15,998	2.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18,017	17,900	-117	-0.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	218,686	228,211	9,525	4.4%
Educational Services	38,390	42,729	4,339	11.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	351,535	373,452	21,917	6.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	72,499	74,479	1,980	2.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	216,268	219,415	3,147	1.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	449,329	448,146	-1,183	-0.3%
Total	4,111,369	4,020,833	-90,536	-2.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-157 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-37.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Accommodation and Food Services (24 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Utilities (100.0 percent).

Table A-32. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	5	2	66.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	32	32	0	0.0%
Utilities	9	18	9	100.0%
Construction	424	267	-157	-37.0%
Manufacturing	163	162	-1	-0.6%
Wholesale Trade	187	168	-19	-10.2%
Retail Trade	1,051	986	-65	-6.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	115	113	-2	-1.7%
Information	60	51	-9	-15.0%
Finance and Insurance	415	375	-40	-9.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	158	128	-30	-19.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	295	265	-30	-10.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14	10	-4	-28.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	152	160	8	5.3%
Educational Services	31	28	-3	-9.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	675	682	7	1.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	48	57	9	18.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	407	431	24	5.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	593	585	-8	-1.3%
Total	4,832	4,523	-309	-6.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; 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 (355 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (18.6 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-1,024 firms) and had the highest percent decrease (-20.3 percent).

Table A-33. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	71	64	-7	-9.9%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	186	196	10	5.4%
Utilities	113	134	21	18.6%
Construction	5,032	4,008	-1,024	-20.3%
Manufacturing	2,675	2,510	-165	-6.2%
Wholesale Trade	3,153	2,986	-167	-5.3%
Retail Trade	11,727	11,006	-721	-6.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,200	1,230	30	2.5%
Information	935	820	-115	-12.3%
Finance and Insurance	5,034	4,666	-368	-7.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,009	1,836	-173	-8.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,552	4,378	-174	-3.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	312	265	-47	-15.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,287	2,242	-45	-2.0%
Educational Services	541	579	38	7.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,537	8,892	355	4.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	754	734	-20	-2.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,574	4,890	316	6.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8,036	7,950	-86	-1.1%
Total	61,728	59,386	-2,342	-3.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-34, there were six industries with 5 to 9 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2006 to 2011. 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. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (10,825 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (10,768 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (10.8 percent) and was followed by Accommodation and Food Services (10.6 percent), and Management of Companies and Enterprises (6.5 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-34,933 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-26.1 percent). Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting was next (-11.3 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-11.0 percent) followed.

Table A-34. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4,032	3,578	-454	-11.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,204	4,379	175	4.2%
Utilities	2,883	2,915	32	1.1%
Construction	133,825	98,892	-34,933	-26.1%
Manufacturing	57,171	51,779	-5,392	-9.4%
Wholesale Trade	81,912	78,516	-3,396	-4.1%
Retail Trade	275,912	266,414	-9,498	-3.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	31,763	31,619	-144	-0.5%
Information	22,689	20,580	-2,109	-9.3%
Finance and Insurance	100,267	97,438	-2,829	-2.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	61,185	54,478	-6,707	-11.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	121,639	116,595	-5,044	-4.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,969	7,419	450	6.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56,831	55,491	-1,340	-2.4%
Educational Services	13,169	14,593	1,424	10.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	178,747	189,572	10,825	6.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17,703	16,567	-1,136	-6.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	102,042	112,810	10,768	10.6%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	158,439	153,699	-4,740	-3.0%
Total	1,431,382	1,377,334	-54,048	-3.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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 Construction; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-45 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-34.9 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (54 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Utilities (42.9 percent).

Table A-35. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	15	18	3	20.0%
Utilities	14	20	6	42.9%
Construction	201	156	-45	-22.4%
Manufacturing	145	139	-6	-4.1%
Wholesale Trade	135	137	2	1.5%
Retail Trade	713	677	-36	-5.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	98	109	11	11.2%
Information	67	68	1	1.5%
Finance and Insurance	168	144	-24	-14.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	63	41	-22	-34.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	165	177	12	7.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	23	15	-8	-34.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	110	136	26	23.6%
Educational Services	32	33	1	3.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	419	473	54	12.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	41	31	-10	-24.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	343	359	16	4.7%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	227	187	-40	-17.6%
Total	2,979	2,900	-79	-2.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; 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 (475 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent increase (15.4 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Construction (-446 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-26.2 percent).

Table A-36. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	26	30	4	15.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	166	180	14	8.4%
Utilities	109	124	15	13.8%
Construction	2,915	2,469	-446	-15.3%
Manufacturing	2,540	2,252	-288	-11.3%
Wholesale Trade	2,469	2,331	-138	-5.6%
Retail Trade	7,760	7,768	8	0.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	969	1,038	69	7.1%
Information	680	739	59	8.7%
Finance and Insurance	2,476	2,102	-374	-15.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,008	744	-264	-26.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,013	2,995	-18	-0.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	316	314	-2	-0.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,557	1,613	56	3.6%
Educational Services	466	494	28	6.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,718	6,193	475	8.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	579	505	-74	-12.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,333	4,741	408	9.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,686	3,620	-66	-1.8%
Total	40,786	40,252	-534	-1.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011. 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 (19,860 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (9,979 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Accommodation and Food Services had the highest (16.8 percent) and was followed by Educational Services (12.3 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (8.6 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-21,866 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-27.3 percent). It was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-18.7 percent) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-13.7 percent).

Table A-37. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,123	1,833	-290	-13.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,744	3,760	16	0.4%
Utilities	2,336	2,344	8	0.3%
Construction	80,041	58,175	-21,866	-27.3%
Manufacturing	51,627	44,643	-6,984	-13.5%
Wholesale Trade	60,521	56,500	-4,021	-6.6%
Retail Trade	175,486	171,082	-4,404	-2.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	24,473	23,981	-492	-2.0%
Information	17,956	17,860	-96	-0.5%
Finance and Insurance	58,601	52,805	-5,796	-9.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28,992	23,571	-5,421	-18.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	74,111	71,281	-2,830	-3.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,929	7,048	119	1.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	39,159	37,940	-1,219	-3.1%
Educational Services	11,348	12,739	1,391	12.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	115,771	125,750	9,979	8.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	13,264	12,814	-450	-3.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	118,332	138,192	19,860	16.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	78,896	74,059	-4,837	-6.1%
Total	963,710	936,377	-27,333	-2.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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 Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; 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; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-44 firms) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest percent decrease (-32.6 percent). Other Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (32 firms) and the highest percent increase (39.5 percent).

Table A-38. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	10	7	-3	-30.0%
Utilities	10	11	1	10.0%
Construction	121	90	-31	-25.6%
Manufacturing	188	144	-44	-23.4%
Wholesale Trade	104	97	-7	-6.7%
Retail Trade	357	342	-15	-4.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	87	83	-4	-4.6%
Information	38	33	-5	-13.2%
Finance and Insurance	62	55	-7	-11.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16	11	-5	-31.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	86	78	-8	-9.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	16	22	6	37.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	82	74	-8	-9.8%
Educational Services	38	27	-11	-28.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	285	253	-32	-11.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	43	29	-14	-32.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	360	350	-10	-2.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	81	113	32	39.5%
Total	1,984	1,786	-198	-10.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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; 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 (370 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (22.9 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-338 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-18.8 percent).

Table A-39. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15	13	-2	-13.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	127	147	20	15.7%
Utilities	96	118	22	22.9%
Construction	1,796	1,458	-338	-18.8%
Manufacturing	2,629	2,328	-301	-11.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,698	1,577	-121	-7.1%
Retail Trade	4,585	4,306	-279	-6.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	912	919	7	0.8%
Information	578	568	-10	-1.7%
Finance and Insurance	1,148	936	-212	-18.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	424	390	-34	-8.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,847	1,725	-122	-6.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	347	349	2	0.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,254	1,274	20	1.6%
Educational Services	540	573	33	6.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,506	3,876	370	10.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	496	470	-26	-5.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,332	4,681	349	8.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,644	1,577	-67	-4.1%
Total	27,974	27,285	-689	-2.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-40, there were six industries with 20 to 49 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2006 to 2011. 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. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (7,841 firms), and Accommodation and Food Services (4,470 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest (11.6 percent). Utilities had an 8.5 percent increase and Management of Companies and Enterprises had a 5.5 percent increase. Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-14,237 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-28.9 percent). It was followed by Finance and Insurance (-18.1 percent) and Manufacturing (-15.2 percent).

Table A-40. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,062	891	-171	-16.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,094	3,177	83	2.7%
Utilities	2,496	2,709	213	8.5%
Construction	49,204	34,967	-14,237	-28.9%
Manufacturing	50,800	43,065	-7,735	-15.2%
Wholesale Trade	41,954	38,230	-3,724	-8.9%
Retail Trade	97,430	89,608	-7,822	-8.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	20,556	19,578	-978	-4.8%
Information	14,601	14,471	-130	-0.9%
Finance and Insurance	30,442	24,917	-5,525	-18.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11,593	9,987	-1,606	-13.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	42,699	39,937	-2,762	-6.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,222	7,617	395	5.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	30,376	29,263	-1,113	-3.7%
Educational Services	11,050	11,719	669	6.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	67,843	75,684	7,841	11.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11,723	11,237	-486	-4.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	127,319	131,789	4,470	3.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	37,154	34,960	-2,194	-5.9%
Total	658,618	623,662	-34,956	-5.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; and Accommodation and Food Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-14 firms), and both Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, and Educational Services had the highest percent decrease (-28.6 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (31 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (100.0 percent).

Table A-41. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1	2	1	100.0%
Utilities	9	7	-2	-22.2%
Construction	25	25	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	96	82	-14	-14.6%
Wholesale Trade	29	33	4	13.8%
Retail Trade	109	99	-10	-9.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	31	34	3	9.7%
Information	16	14	-2	-12.5%
Finance and Insurance	17	16	-1	-5.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	5	-2	-28.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17	16	-1	-5.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9	8	-1	-11.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	26	32	6	23.1%
Educational Services	14	10	-4	-28.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	71	102	31	43.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	13	17	4	30.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	107	106	-1	-0.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	12	12	0	0.0%
Total	609	620	11	1.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; 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 (225 firms), and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent increase (100.0 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Retail Trade (-200 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Construction (-17.9 percent).

Table A-42. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	6	3	100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	49	74	25	51.0%
Utilities	55	71	16	29.1%
Construction	474	389	-85	-17.9%
Manufacturing	1,311	1,122	-189	-14.4%
Wholesale Trade	567	493	-74	-13.1%
Retail Trade	1,474	1,274	-200	-13.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	407	391	-16	-3.9%
Information	252	248	-4	-1.6%
Finance and Insurance	329	305	-24	-7.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	109	113	4	3.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	552	560	8	1.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	189	229	40	21.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	599	562	-37	-6.2%
Educational Services	251	278	27	10.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,084	1,309	225	20.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	209	205	-4	-1.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,461	1,529	68	4.7%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	394	343	-51	-12.9%
Total	9,769	9,501	-268	-2.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-43, there were seven industries with 50 to 99 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, during the period from 2006 to 2011. 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; and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (2,945 firms), and Accommodation and Food Services (828 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest (12.5 percent). Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had a 10.8 percent increase, Educational Services had an 8.8 percent increase and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had an 8.7 percent increase. Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-4,810 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-32.4 percent). It was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-16.6 percent) and Manufacturing (-16.2 percent).

Table A-43. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	254	276	22	8.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,066	1,181	115	10.8%
Utilities	1,286	1,386	100	7.8%
Construction	14,868	10,058	-4,810	-32.4%
Manufacturing	24,819	20,801	-4,018	-16.2%
Wholesale Trade	13,107	11,805	-1,302	-9.9%
Retail Trade	34,622	29,452	-5,170	-14.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,080	7,733	-347	-4.3%
Information	6,317	5,912	-405	-6.4%
Finance and Insurance	9,060	7,682	-1,378	-15.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,187	2,657	-530	-16.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,074	12,447	-627	-4.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,823	4,079	256	6.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	15,103	13,872	-1,231	-8.2%
Educational Services	4,754	5,172	418	8.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	23,594	26,539	2,945	12.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,694	4,687	-7	-0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	36,896	37,724	828	2.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8,519	7,930	-589	-6.9%
Total	227,123	211,393	-15,730	-6.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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 Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Other Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-22 firms) and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services had the highest percent decrease (-53.8 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Transportation and Warehousing (5 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (100.0 percent).

Table A-44. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	1	100.0%
Utilities	3	4	1	33.3%
Construction	10	9	-1	-10.0%
Manufacturing	102	80	-22	-21.6%
Wholesale Trade	20	14	-6	-30.0%
Retail Trade	79	82	3	3.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	14	19	5	35.7%
Information	13	14	1	7.7%
Finance and Insurance	8	8	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	0	0	0.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13	6	-7	-53.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9	7	-2	-22.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	31	29	-2	-6.5%
Educational Services	5	6	1	20.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	84	82	-2	-2.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3	4	1	33.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	28	29	1	3.6%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	9	7	-2	-22.2%
Total	431	400	-31	-7.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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; Retail 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; and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (90 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (123.5 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-203 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Construction (-32.7 percent).

Table A-45. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	3	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	17	38	21	123.5%
Utilities	50	39	-11	-22.0%
Construction	257	173	-84	-32.7%
Manufacturing	1,036	833	-203	-19.6%
Wholesale Trade	246	238	-8	-3.3%
Retail Trade	1,003	1,014	11	1.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	258	266	8	3.1%
Information	187	147	-40	-21.4%
Finance and Insurance	199	190	-9	-4.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	40	30	-10	-25.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	275	258	-17	-6.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	139	156	17	12.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	398	400	2	0.5%
Educational Services	112	118	6	5.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	911	1,001	90	9.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	95	102	7	7.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	378	352	-26	-6.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	134	102	-32	-23.9%
Total	5,738	5,460	-278	-4.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011. 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 (2,181 firms) and Educational Services (460 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction was the highest (24.3 percent). Educational Services had an 18.9 percent increase and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had a 12.8 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-3,806 firms). In terms of percent decrease, Construction was the highest (-38.6 percent). It was followed by Accommodation and Food Services (-22.1 percent) and Manufacturing (-19.6 percent).

Table A-46. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	133	126	-7	-5.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	626	778	152	24.3%
Utilities	851	833	-18	-2.1%
Construction	6,960	4,272	-2,688	-38.6%
Manufacturing	19,381	15,575	-3,806	-19.6%
Wholesale Trade	6,336	5,751	-585	-9.2%
Retail Trade	22,735	21,923	-812	-3.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,959	4,828	-131	-2.6%
Information	4,036	3,577	-459	-11.4%
Finance and Insurance	5,133	4,479	-654	-12.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,438	1,158	-280	-19.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,157	6,825	-332	-4.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,999	3,108	109	3.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,990	10,108	-1,882	-15.7%
Educational Services	2,434	2,894	460	18.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,414	19,595	2,181	12.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,288	2,580	292	12.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	9,809	7,638	-2,171	-22.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,369	2,946	-423	-12.6%
Total	130,048	118,994	-11,054	-8.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 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; Retail Trade; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest decrease (-4 firms) and it, along with Other Services, had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). Transportation and Warehousing had the highest increase in the number of firms (9 firms) and the highest percent increase (150.0 percent).

Table A-47. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	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	25	24	-1	-4.0%
Wholesale Trade	4	6	2	50.0%
Retail Trade	15	13	-2	-13.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	6	15	9	150.0%
Information	5	3	-2	-40.0%
Finance and Insurance	3	1	-2	-66.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4	2	-2	-50.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3	1	-2	-66.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	2	-2	-50.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9	10	1	11.1%
Educational Services	2	4	2	100.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	19	23	4	21.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	0	-4	-100.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	5	2	-3	-60.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Total	110	107	-3	-2.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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; Transportation and Warehousing; 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 (16 firms), and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (200.0 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Finance and Insurance (-32 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, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	2	6	4	200.0%
Utilities	15	12	-3	-20.0%
Construction	45	42	-3	-6.7%
Manufacturing	298	273	-25	-8.4%
Wholesale Trade	73	68	-5	-6.8%
Retail Trade	160	151	-9	-5.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	57	68	11	19.3%
Information	53	46	-7	-13.2%
Finance and Insurance	94	62	-32	-34.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	14	7	-7	-50.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	82	93	11	13.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	69	66	-3	-4.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	146	124	-22	-15.1%
Educational Services	34	40	6	17.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	257	273	16	6.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	23	23	0	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	38	23	-15	-39.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	22	16	-6	-27.3%
Total	1,483	1,393	-90	-6.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011. These industries were Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Retail Trade; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (404 firms), and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction was second (76 firms). In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (39.8 percent). Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had a 25.9 percent increase and Health Care and Social Assistance had a 10.4 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-1,389 firms) and Construction was the highest in terms of percent decrease (-40.6 percent). It was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-30.1 percent) and Manufacturing (-21.8 percent).

Table A-49. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	27	34	7	25.9%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	191	267	76	39.8%
Utilities	281	270	-11	-3.9%
Construction	1,508	895	-613	-40.6%
Manufacturing	6,375	4,986	-1,389	-21.8%
Wholesale Trade	1,524	1,429	-95	-6.2%
Retail Trade	4,278	4,315	37	0.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,350	1,350	0	0.0%
Information	1,263	1,145	-118	-9.3%
Finance and Insurance	1,760	1,646	-114	-6.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	336	235	-101	-30.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,930	1,892	-38	-2.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,297	1,310	13	1.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,873	3,454	-419	-10.8%
Educational Services	716	748	32	4.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,899	4,303	404	10.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	553	535	-18	-3.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,018	848	-170	-16.7%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	525	446	-79	-15.0%
Total	32,704	30,108	-2,596	-7.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2010 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 Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest decrease (-4 firms). Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in the Management of Companies and Enterprises and the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industries, with 2 firms each, and Management of Companies and Enterprises had the highest percent increase (200.0 percent).

Table A-50. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	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	8	1	14.3%
Wholesale Trade	1	1	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	7	4	-3	-42.9%
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	1	1	100.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	2	2	200.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2	0	-2	-100.0%
Educational Services	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11	7	-4	-36.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2	4	2	100.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	2	3	1	50.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	44	40	-4	-9.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest increase in the number of firms (5 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing each had the highest percent increase (100.0 percent). Manufacturing had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-28 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-24.1 percent).

Table A-51. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	1	1	100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	5	8	3	60.0%
Utilities	8	10	2	25.0%
Construction	8	8	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	116	88	-28	-24.1%
Wholesale Trade	16	16	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	22	21	-1	-4.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	39	36	-3	-7.7%
Information	24	21	-3	-12.5%
Finance and Insurance	55	46	-9	-16.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2	4	2	100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	40	40	0	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	37	39	2	5.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	50	46	-4	-8.0%
Educational Services	37	35	-2	-5.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	102	105	3	2.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10	15	5	50.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	8	10	2	25.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3	3	0	0.0%
Total	582	552	-30	-5.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-52, there were 9 industries with 500 to 999 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2006 to 2011. These industries were Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; 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. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (101 firms) and Educational Services (58 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (26.4 percent). Utilities had a 15.6 percent increase and Educational Services had a 14.7 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-541 firms) and Retail Trade had the highest percent decrease (-54.2 percent). It was followed by Construction (-41.5 percent) and Manufacturing (-22.4 percent).

Table A-52. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	7	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	87	110	23	26.4%
Utilities	122	141	19	15.6%
Construction	451	264	-187	-41.5%
Manufacturing	2,412	1,871	-541	-22.4%
Wholesale Trade	495	443	-52	-10.5%
Retail Trade	624	286	-338	-54.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	601	616	15	2.5%
Information	586	539	-47	-8.0%
Finance and Insurance	955	869	-86	-9.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	119	93	-26	-21.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	707	742	35	5.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	647	637	-10	-1.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,445	1,469	24	1.7%
Educational Services	395	453	58	14.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,734	1,835	101	5.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	208	220	12	5.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	367	392	25	6.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	159	157	-2	-1.3%
Total	12,027	11,144	-883	-7.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;” 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 2006 to 2011 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-53, A-54 and A-55. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Manufacturing and in Transportation and Warehousing. Both industries had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-1 firm) and Transportation and Warehousing had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (2 firms). Utilities and Accommodation and Food Services each had the highest percent increase (100.0 percent).

Table A-53. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 – 2011

Industry	2006	2010	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	1	1	100.0%
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	2	1	-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	0	0	0.0%
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	8	2	33.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1	1	0	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	0	1	0	100.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	15	18	0	20.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Wholesale Trade; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; 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 (8 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services had the highest percent increase (300.0 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-14 firms) and Retail Trade had the highest percent decrease (-50.0 percent).

Table A-54. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	1	100.0%
Utilities	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Construction	8	8	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	45	31	-14	-31.1%
Wholesale Trade	6	9	3	50.0%
Retail Trade	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	15	12	-3	-20.0%
Information	7	4	-3	-42.9%
Finance and Insurance	31	23	-8	-25.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	1	1	100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13	10	-3	-23.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18	23	5	27.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	15	17	2	13.3%
Educational Services	39	47	8	20.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	100	103	3	3.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3	8	5	166.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	1	4	3	300.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1	1	0	0.0%
Total	307	305	-2	-0.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl>

In Table A-55, there were ten industries with 1,000 or more employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, during the period from 2006 to 2011. These industries were: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (82 firms) and Educational Services (54 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest (33.3 percent). Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had a 25.7 percent increase and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had a 25.6 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-271 firms). In terms of percent decrease, Construction was the highest (-27.6 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-25.0 percent) and Transportation and Warehousing (-18.9 percent).

Table A-55. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, United States, 2006 - 2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	4	1	33.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	35	44	9	25.7%
Utilities	45	51	6	13.3%
Construction	152	110	-42	-27.6%
Manufacturing	1,086	815	-271	-25.0%
Wholesale Trade	160	157	-3	-1.9%
Retail Trade	44	36	-8	-18.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	323	262	-61	-18.9%
Information	259	240	-19	-7.3%
Finance and Insurance	547	507	-40	-7.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	39	49	10	25.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	411	441	30	7.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	408	379	-29	-7.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	872	863	-9	-1.0%
Educational Services	391	445	54	13.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,914	1,996	82	4.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	116	118	2	1.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	203	205	2	1.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	50	55	5	10.0%
Total	7,058	6,775	-283	-4.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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 county economies. Between 2006 and 2011, there was a decrease in the number of Retail Trade firms in all areas with the exception of Pike County, which had an increase of 7 firms. Wayne County (-16.0 percent), Schuylkill County (-8.2 percent), and Monroe County (-7.9 percent), had greater percent decreases than the nation (-5.1 percent), state (-5.3 percent) and region (-5.5 percent).

Table A-56. The Number of Retail Trade Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2006 - 2011

Area	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
United States	1,120,319	1,062,942	-57,377	-5.1%
Pennsylvania	46,660	44,193	-2,467	-5.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	4,083	3,857	-226	-5.5%
Carbon County	196	191	-5	-2.6%
Lackawanna County	964	931	-33	-3.4%
Luzerne County	1,279	1,227	-52	-4.1%
Monroe County	685	631	-54	-7.9%
Pike County	127	134	7	5.5%
Schuylkill County	564	518	-46	-8.2%
Wayne County	268	225	-43	-16.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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, 2006 and March 12, 2011. The number of employees decreased in all areas. At the county level, Wayne County had the highest percent decrease (-14.9 percent) and Carbon County was second highest (-14.2 percent). Monroe County had the lowest percent decrease (-1.9 percent).

Table A-57. The Number of Retail Trade Employees in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania for the Weeks Including March 12, 2006 and March 12, 2011

Area	2006	2011	Change	Percent Change
United States	15,767,866	14,698,563	-1,069,303	-6.8%
Pennsylvania	679,188	646,970	-32,218	-4.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	55,998	53,027	-2,971	-5.3%
Carbon County	2,343	2,011	-332	-14.2%
Lackawanna County	14,037	13,149	-888	-6.3%
Luzerne County	19,039	18,608	-431	-2.3%
Monroe County	9,010	8,836	-174	-1.9%
Pike County	1,888	1,805	-83	-4.4%
Schuylkill County	6,609	6,004	-605	-9.2%
Wayne County	3,072	2,614	-458	-14.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2006 and 2011;" 2006 information released June 2008 and 2011 information released June 2013; <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

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 2 percent inflation from 2012 to 2013.

Table A-59. Self-Sufficiency Standard by County and Select Family Types, Adjusted for Inflation, 2012

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	$21,083	$36,921	$35,165	$47,225	$33,968	$60,168	$54,887	$51,825
Lackawanna	$19,023	$33,544	$35,831	$47,337	$33,927	$61,836	$54,819	$54,580
Luzerne	$18,683	$32,130	$32,398	$44,072	$29,458	$55,563	$51,649	$49,206
Monroe	$21,375	$38,627	$38,172	$49,982	$37,244	$64,190	$57,645	$55,393
Pike	$24,683	$41,076	$41,771	$53,233	$40,448	$69,435	$60,816	$58,695
Schuylkill	$18,131	$26,922	$28,798	$36,107	$28,493	$49,276	$45,051	$46,510
Wayne	$17,574	$30,390	$30,826	$42,170	$30,901	$55,550	$49,748	$49,729

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>; 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 are below both the self-sufficiency standard and the poverty level than the state (10.9 percent). Lackawanna (12.6 percent) and Luzerne (13.2 percent) counties, which are the two most populous counties in the region, also had percentages that exceeded those of 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, Pike (16.4 percent) and Wayne (16.4 percent) counties, which are the two least populous counties in the region, 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. As a result, the same three counties had a percent of their households that were 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 510,500 in 2012. This was down from the 2008 average of 514,400. Percentage wise, the size of Northeastern Pennsylvania's civilian labor force decreased by 0.8 percent between 2008 and 2012. During the same period, the United States' grew by 0.4 percent and Pennsylvania's grew by 0.6 percent. The percent change in Carbon County (2.8 percent) exceeded that of the region, state and nation and the percent change in Luzerne County (0.4 percent) was identical to the nation.

Table A-61. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force, 2008 - 2012

Area	2008	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	154,287,000	154,975,000	688,000	0.4%
Pennsylvania	6,450,000	6,487,000	37,000	0.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	514,400	510,500	-3,900	-0.8%
Carbon County	31,600	32,500	900	2.8%
Lackawanna County	108,500	108,000	-500	-0.5%
Luzerne County	161,700	162,300	600	0.4%
Monroe County	84,000	81,700	-2,300	-2.7%
Pike County	28,400	26,700	-1,700	-6.0%
Schuylkill County	74,500	73,900	-600	-0.8%
Wayne County	25,700	25,400	-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>

Since the above table reflects a five-year period, a look at a one-year period provides short-term information. According to Table A-58, the civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 504,900, in 2011. In comparison to the 2012 civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 510,500, there was an increase of 5,600. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's civilian labor force climbed at the rate of 1.1 percent between 2011 and 2012. During the same period, Pennsylvania's increased by 1.4 percent and the United States' grew by 0.9 percent. Pike (2.3 percent) and Carbon (2.2 percent) counties percent change exceeded the region, state and nation. The percent change in Luzerne County (1.2 percent) exceeded the region. The percent change in Schuylkill County (1.4 percent) exceeded the national and regional percent change and was identical to the state.

Table A-62. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force, 2011 - 2012

Area	2011	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	153,617,000	154,975,000	1,358,000	0.9%
Pennsylvania	6,400,000	6,487,000	87,000	1.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	504,900	510,500	5,600	1.1%
Carbon County	31,800	32,500	700	2.2%
Lackawanna County	107,200	108,000	800	0.7%
Luzerne County	160,300	162,300	2,000	1.2%
Monroe County	81,200	81,700	500	0.6%
Pike County	26,100	26,700	600	2.3%
Schuylkill County	72,900	73,900	1,000	1.4%
Wayne County	25,400	25,400	0	0.0%

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 2012, consisted of 461,900 residents. This was down 4.4 percent from the 483,000 average for 2008. During this period, Pennsylvania's employment decreased by 2.2 percent and United States' decreased by 2.0 percent. Carbon County (-0.7 percent) was the only county that had a percent decrease that was lower than the region, state and nation. Lackawanna (-3.8 percent), Luzerne (-3.3 percent), Schuylkill (-4.2 percent) and Wayne (-4.1 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, 2008 - 2012

Area	2008	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	145,362,000	142,469,000	-2,893,000	-2.0%
Pennsylvania	6,105,000	5,973,000	-132,000	-2.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	483,000	461,900	-21,100	-4.4%
Carbon County	29,500	29,300	-200	-0.7%
Lackawanna County	102,200	98,300	-3,900	-3.8%
Luzerne County	151,500	146,500	-5,000	-3.3%
Monroe County	78,900	73,700	-5,200	-6.6%
Pike County	26,700	23,800	-2,900	-10.9%
Schuylkill County	69,800	66,900	-2,900	-4.2%
Wayne County	24,400	23,400	-1,000	-4.1%

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 2011 to 2012, according to Table A-64, the employment of Northeastern Pennsylvania in 2011 averaged 457,600. In comparison to the 2012 employment of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 461,900, there was an increase of 4,300. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's employment climbed at the rate of 0.9 percent. Pennsylvania's grew by 1.4 percent and the United States' grew by 1.9 percent. Carbon (2.4 percent) and Pike (2.1 percent) counties percent change exceeded that of the region, state and nation.

Total Unemployment

According to Table A-65, the number of unemployed Northeastern Pennsylvania residents stood at 48,500, in 2012, which was up 53.5 percent from 2008. At the same time, Pennsylvania's level increased 48.7 percent and the nation's increased 40.1 percent. The percent increase in unemployed exceeded the region, state and nation in Luzerne (54.9 percent), Monroe (56.9 percent) and Pike (70.6 percent) counties. In Wayne County, the percent increase in unemployed (35.7 percent) was less than the region, state and nation.

Table A-64. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Employment, 2011 - 2012

Area	2011	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	139,869,000	142,469,000	2,600,000	1.9%
Pennsylvania	5,893,000	5,973,000	80,000	1.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	457,600	461,900	4,300	0.9%
Carbon County	28,600	29,300	700	2.4%
Lackawanna County	97,500	98,300	800	0.8%
Luzerne County	145,300	146,500	1,200	0.8%
Monroe County	73,400	73,700	300	0.4%
Pike County	23,300	23,800	500	2.1%
Schuylkill County	66,000	66,900	900	1.4%
Wayne County	23,500	23,400	-100	-0.4%

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

Table A-65. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment, 2008 - 2012

Area	2008	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	8,924,000	12,506,000	3,582,000	40.1%
Pennsylvania	345,000	513,000	168,000	48.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	31,600	48,500	16,900	53.5%
Carbon County	2,100	3,200	1,100	52.4%
Lackawanna County	6,400	9,700	3,300	51.6%
Luzerne County	10,200	15,800	5,600	54.9%
Monroe County	5,100	8,000	2,900	56.9%
Pike County	1,700	2,900	1,200	70.6%
Schuylkill County	4,700	7,000	2,300	48.9%
Wayne County	1,400	1,900	500	35.7%

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 2011 to 2012, according to Table A-66, the unemployment of Northeastern Pennsylvania in 2011 averaged 47,300. In comparison to the 2012 unemployment of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 48,500, there was an increase of 1,200 or 2.5 percent. Pennsylvania's increased by 1.2 percent and the United States' decreased by 9.0 percent. With no change between 2011 and 2012, Carbon, Lackawanna and Wayne counties percent change was less than the region and state. On the other hand, Luzerne County had the highest percent increase (5.3 percent) and it was followed by Pike County (3.6 percent).

Table A-66. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment, 2011 - 2012

Area	2011	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	13,747,000	12,506,000	-1,241,000	-9.0%
Pennsylvania	507,000	513,000	6,000	1.2%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	47,300	48,500	1,200	2.5%
Carbon County	3,200	3,200	0	0.0%
Lackawanna County	9,700	9,700	0	0.0%
Luzerne County	15,000	15,800	800	5.3%
Monroe County	7,800	8,000	200	2.6%
Pike County	2,800	2,900	100	3.6%
Schuylkill County	6,900	7,000	100	1.4%
Wayne County	1,900	1,900	0	0.0%

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 9.5 percent in 2012, as compared to 6.1 percent in 2008. Pennsylvania's rate increased by 2.6 percentage points going from 5.3 percent to 7.9 percent while the United States' rate increased by 2.3 percentage points going from 5.8 percent to 8.1 percent. All of the Northeastern Pennsylvania counties experienced an increase during the period. Pike County (77.0 percent) had the highest percent change and it was followed by Monroe County (63.3 percent). The percent changes for Northeastern Pennsylvania (55.7 percent) and Pike (77.0 percent), Monroe (63.3 percent), Luzerne (54.0 percent), Lackawanna (52.5 percent), and Schuylkill (49.2 percent) counties were greater than the state (49.1 percent).

Table A-67. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2008 - 2012

Area	2008	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	5.8%	8.1%	2.3	93.7%
Pennsylvania	5.3%	7.9%	2.6	49.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	6.1%	9.5%	3.4	55.7%
Carbon County	6.8%	9.9%	3.1	45.6%
Lackawanna County	5.9%	9.0%	3.1	52.5%
Luzerne County	6.3%	9.7%	3.4	54.0%
Monroe County	6.0%	9.8%	3.8	63.3%
Pike County	6.1%	10.8%	4.7	77.0%
Schuylkill County	6.3%	9.4%	3.1	49.2%
Wayne County	5.3%	7.6%	2.3	43.4%

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 2011 to 2012, according to Table A-68, the unemployment rate of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 9.4 percent in 2011. In comparison to the 2012 unemployment rate of Northeastern Pennsylvania (9.5 percent), there was an increase of 0.1

percentage points. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's unemployment rate had an increase of 1.1 percent between 2011 and 2012. During the same period, Pennsylvania experienced no change and there was a 9.0 percent decrease in the unemployment rate for the nation. Northeastern Pennsylvania (1.1 percent) and Luzerne (3.2 percent), Monroe (2.1 percent), Pike (0.9 percent) and Wayne (1.3 percent) counties had a percent change that was greater than the state and nation. The percent change for Carbon (-2.0 percent) and Lackawanna (-1.1 percent) counties was greater than the state and less than the nation. The no percent change for Schuylkill County was less than the nation and equal to the state.

Table A-68. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2011 - 2012

Area	2011	2012	Change	Percent Change
United States	8.9%	8.1%	-0.8	-9.0%
Pennsylvania	7.9%	7.9%	0.0	0.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	9.4%	9.5%	0.1	1.1%
Carbon County	10.1%	9.9%	-0.2	-2.0%
Lackawanna County	9.1%	9.0%	-0.1	-1.1%
Luzerne County	9.4%	9.7%	0.3	3.2%
Monroe County	9.6%	9.8%	0.2	2.1%
Pike County	10.7%	10.8%	0.1	0.9%
Schuylkill County	9.4%	9.4%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne County	7.5%	7.6%	0.1	1.3%

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 the number of farms increased in the United States, Pennsylvania and in all Northeastern Pennsylvania counties between 2002 and 2007, which is the most current data. According to Table A-70, the land in farms increased in all areas between 2002 and 2007, with the exception of the United States and Luzerne, Monroe and Wayne counties. On the other hand, according to Table A-71, the average size of farms increased in the region and in Carbon and Pike counties. Pike County had the largest increase (313 acres) and largest percent increase (158.1 percent). However, the average decreased in the nation, state and Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Schuylkill and Wayne counties.

In Table A-72, all of the areas, with the exception of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, had percent increases in the average per farm market value of agricultural products sold. Schuylkill County had the highest increase ($45,264) and highest percent increase (54.0 percent). It was the only county that exceeded the increase in the United States of $40,562. Wayne County (50.2 percent) also exceeded the nation's percent increase (43.0 percent). Pike County had a percent increase of 32.8 percent, which was greater than Pennsylvania (25.5 percent) and Northeastern Pennsylvania (31.1 percent).

Table A-69. The Number of Farms, United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2002 and 2007

Area	2002	2007	Change	Percent Change
United States	2,128,982	2,204,792	75,810	3.6%
Pennsylvania	58,105	63,163	12,648	8.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	2,917	3,206	289	9.9%
Carbon County	206	207	1	0.5%
Lackawanna County	289	417	128	44.3%
Luzerne County	548	610	62	11.3%
Monroe County	324	349	25	7.7%
Pike County	51	54	3	5.9%
Schuylkill County	838	966	128	15.3%
Wayne County	661	603	-58	-8.8%

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2007 and Earlier Census Years;" <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf > and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-70. The Land in Farms (Acres), United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2002 and 2007

Area	2002	2007	Change	Percent Change
United States	938,279,056	922,095,840	-16,183,216	-1.7%
Pennsylvania	7,745,336	7,809,244	63,908	0.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	392,568	394,542	1,974	0.5%
Carbon County	19,257	20,035	778	4.0%
Lackawanna County	32,931	39,756	6,825	20.7%
Luzerne County	73,216	66,577	-6,639	-9.1%
Monroe County	32,938	29,165	-3,773	-11.5%
Pike County	10,113	27,569	17,456	172.6%
Schuylkill County	110,946	118,501	7,555	6.8%
Wayne County	113,167	92,939	-20,228	-17.9%

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2007 and Earlier Census Years;" <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf > and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-71. The Land in Farms (Average Size of Farm, Acres), United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2002 and 2007

Area	2002	2007	Change	Percent Change
United States	441	418	-46	-9.4%
Pennsylvania	133	124	-25	-15.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	135	168	33	24.4%
Carbon County	93	97	4	4.3%
Lackawanna County	114	95	-19	-16.7%
Luzerne County	134	109	-25	-18.7%
Monroe County	102	84	-18	-17.6%
Pike County	198	511	313	158.1%
Schuylkill County	132	123	-9	-6.8%
Wayne County	171	154	-17	-9.9%

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2007 and Earlier Census Years;" <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf > and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-72. The Average Per Farm Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold for Pennsylvania and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2002 and 2007

Area	2002	2007	Change	Percent Change
United States	$94,245	$134,807	$40,562	43.0%
Pennsylvania	$73,263	$91,965	$18,702	25.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	$49,442	$64,827	$15,385	31.1%
Carbon County	$39,551	$43,206	$3,655	9.2%
Lackawanna County	$46,820	$38,886	-$7,934	-16.9%
Luzerne County	$40,887	$29,756	-$11,131	-27.2%
Monroe County	$20,305	$22,404	$2,099	10.3%
Pike County	$35,211	$46,744	$11,533	32.8%
Schuylkill County	$83,879	$129,143	$45,264	54.0%
Wayne County	$32,487	$48,803	$16,316	50.2%

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

According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture by the United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service, Schuylkill County was ranked 2nd in the state in sales of vegetables, melons, potatoes and sweet potatoes with $5,620,000 and Lackawanna County was ranked 7th with $4,215,000. Another commodity that is highly ranked in the state is cut Christmas trees. Schuylkill County was ranked 2nd in the state and 24th nationally with sales of $2,571,000 and Carbon County was ranked 4th in the state and 32nd nationally with sales of $1,699,000.

Health Services

There are 14 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 Hospital in Peckville, Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Regional Hospital of Scranton, Special Care Hospital in Nanticoke 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; Saint Catherine Medical Center Fountain Springs; 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 the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Forecast Office in Binghamton, New York, during an entire year, there is a normal amount of precipitation of 38.26 inches and during the months of May through September, there is an average of 3.76 inches. Annual snowfall averages 46.2 inches and monthly maximum snow amounts have ranged from 22.0 inches in February 1964 to 42.3 inches in January 1994. In July, the warmest average temperature of 77.4 degrees occurred in 1995 and the coldest average temperature of 67.2 degrees occurred in 2000. In January, the warmest average temperature of 35.2 degrees occurred in 1990 and the coldest average temperature of 15.0 degrees occurred in 1977. The record highest temperature occurred in July 1936 with a reading of 103 degrees and the lowest record temperature occurred in January 1994, with a reading of -21 degrees.

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, 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 including: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Monroe County and Schuylkill County, have bus systems. The average in the region commuting time from home to work is 29.7 minutes and this is far less than most metropolitan areas. According to 2009 - 2011 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 (20.0 minutes) and Pike County has the highest in the region and the state (41.2 minutes). Monroe County has the second highest in the state (39.3 minutes). 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 Who Serve 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 Electric Utilities markets and delivers energy to nearly 6 million customers throughout the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Latin America. PPL Electric Utilities 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 2013 the top two employers in each county are: Carbon County - Blue Mountain Ski Area and Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital; Lackawanna County - State Government and Allied Services Foundation; Luzerne County - State Government and Federal Government; Monroe County - Federal Government and Sanofi Pasteur; 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, Lockheed Martin Corporation in Lackawanna County, Pride Mobility Products Corporation in Luzerne County, Sanofi Pasteur in Monroe County; Clarion Safety Systems, LLC in Pike County; Sapa Extrusions, Inc. in Schuylkill County and Highlights for Children, 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

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APPENDIX B

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

During Fiscal Year 2013 - 2014, 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-two (22) 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, 2013

	NAME	COUNTY OR OTHER AFFILIATION	OFFICER (1=YES)	VOTING MEMBER (1=YES)	MINORITY (1=YES)	FEMALE (1=YES)	PUBLIC OFFICIAL (1=YES)	REPRESENTING
1	Borger, Judy	Carbon	1	1		1	1	Carbon County Office of Planning and Development
2	Costello, Stanley, Jr.	Carbon		1				Private Citizen
3	Ferrante, Dawn	Carbon		1		1	1	Carbon Chamber and Economic Development Corporation
4	Nothstein, Wayne	Carbon		1			1	Carbon County Board of Commissioners
5	Sebelin, Joseph	Carbon		1			1	Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Area
6	Abitabilo, Lou	Lackawanna		1				Cruise One
7	Condron, Philip	Lackawanna	1	1				Condron & Company
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	McGinley, Tim	Luzerne		1			1	Luzerne County Council
16	O'Donnell, W. Kevin	Luzerne		1			1	CAN DO, Inc.
17	Palermo, Donna	Luzerne		1		1		Greater Hazleton Chamber of Commerce
18	Canevari, Paul	Monroe		1				PPL Electric Utilities
19	Casella, John	Monroe		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 Building
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	DeBalko, John	Schuylkill		1				DeBalko’s Standard Drug
30	Gursky, Micah	Schuylkill		1				St. Luke’s University Health Network – Miners Campus
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	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	Montero, Maria	At-Large		1	1	1	1	PA Commission for Women & The Governor’s Advisory Commission on Latino Affairs
44	Preate, Ernest, Jr.	At-Large		1				The Law Office of Ernest D. Preate, Jr.
45	Pacyna, Michael	At-Large		1				PNC Bank
46	Barber, Charles	Ex Officio						The Luzerne Foundation
47	Box, Jeffrey	Ex Officio						Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
48	Cognetti, John	Ex Officio						Penn’s Northeast, Inc.
49	Brandwene, Phyllis	Emeritus						Brandwene Marketing
50	Donlin, David	Emeritus						Private Citizen
	TOTALS BASED ON VOTING MEMBERS		8**	45	1	7	25	
	% OF TOTAL				2.2%	15.6%	55.6%	

* Alternate Member
** There are currently seven officers and the eighth officer is to be determined.

APPENDIX C

RESOLUTIONS FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN THE REGION

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RESOLUTION NO. 13-035
ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY(CEDS)
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and,

WHEREAS, Carbon County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals, objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners of the County of Carbon does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 – 2018.

ADOPTED this 19th day of December 2013.

CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Wayne E. Nothstein
Wayne E. Nothstein, Chairman

Tom J. Gerhard
Tom J. Gerhard, Vice-Chairman

William J. O'Gurek
William J. O'Gurek, Member

ATTEST:

Eloise K. Ahner
Eloise K. Ahner, Chief Clerk/County Administrator

County of Lackawanna

Lackawanna County
Administration Building
200 Adams Avenue
Scranton, Pennsylvania
18503

Certified Copy

Resolution: 13-0286

File Number: 13-0286

Adopting the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

**ADOPTING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE
NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE
NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE**

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and,

WHEREAS, Lackawanna County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE Board of Commissioners of the County of Lackawanna do hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 - 2018.

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Lackawanna County held on December 18, 2013.

COUNTY OF LACKAWANNA

Corey D. O'Brien

COREY D. O'BRIEN

JIM WANSACZ

Pat O'M

PATRICK M. O'MALLEY

ATTEST:

Maria Elkins

MARIA ELKINS
CHIEF OF STAFF

Approved as to form and legality:

DONALD J. FREDERICKSON, ESQUIRE
COUNTY SOLICITOR

RESOLUTION R-2013-90
ADOPTING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and,

WHEREAS, Luzerne County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the County Council, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE County Council of the County of Luzerne does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 - 2018:

ADOPTED THIS 17th DAY OF DECEMBER 2013

Luzerne County Council
Timothy McGinley

Attest:
B.By

R-2013-21 12/18

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and,

WHEREAS, Monroe County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE Board of Commissioners of the County of Monroe does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 - 2018:

ADOPTED THIS 18th **DAY OF** December **2013**

Monroe County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

John R. Moyer, Chairman

Charles A. Garris, Vice Chairman

Suzanne F. McCool

Suzanne F. McCool, Commissioner

PIKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
PIKE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
506 BROAD STREET
MILFORD, PA 18337
570-296-7613
FAX: 570-296-6055

RICHARD A. CARIDI
MATTHEW M. OSTERBERG
KARL A. WAGNER JR.
COMMISSIONERS

GARY R. ORBEN
CHIEF CLERK

THOMAS F. FARLEY, ESQUIRE
COUNTY SOLICITOR

RESOLUTION NO. 13-35

ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS) FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and

WHEREAS, Pike County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners of the County of Pike does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 – 2018.

ADOPTED THIS 18th DAY OF DECEMBER 2013.

Pike County Board of Commissioners

Richard A. Caridi, Chairman

Matthew M. Osterberg, Vice Chairman

Attest:

Gary R. Orben, Chief Clerk

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and,

WHEREAS, Schuylkill County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE Board of Commissioners of the County of Schuylkill does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 - 2018:

ADOPTED THIS 18 DAY OF December 2013

Schuylkill County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Darlene Laughlin

Darlene M. Laughlin, Chief Clerk

Frank J. Staudenmeier, Chairman

George P. Halcovage, Jr.

George P. Halcovage, Jr., Commissioner

Gary J. Hess, Commissioner

COMMISSIONERS OF WAYNE COUNTY

BRIAN W. SMITH, CHAIRMAN
DAMASCUS TOWNSHIP, PA

JONATHAN A. FRITZ
HONESDALE BOROUGH, PA

WENDELL R. KAY
HONESDALE BOROUGH, PA

VICKY J. BOTJER
CHIEF CLERK

LEE C. KRAUSE
SOLICITOR

COURT HOUSE ANNEX
925 COURT STREET
HONESDALE, PA 18431
570-253-5970 EXT. 4050
FAX: 570-253-5432

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2013 - 2018 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CEDS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA) is the designated Economic Development District for the seven-county region in Northeastern Pennsylvania which includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and,

WHEREAS, Wayne County is a partner of NEPA and as such the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, or appointed designee, is granted a seat on NEPA's Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA has formed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, with multiple representatives from each county, that is comprised of local, regional and statewide stakeholders representing the private, public and nonprofit sectors; and

WHEREAS, NEPA has developed the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), in compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended including the comprehensive amendment made by the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004; and

WHEREAS, The planning process has led to the development of the CEDS Five-Year Plan which includes goals, objectives and strategies designed to improve the economic performance and prosperity within the region; and

WHEREAS, The plan includes a list of proposed projects that are consistent with the goals objectives and strategies within the plan and that may be considered for funding through EDA, or other federal or state agencies; and

WHEREAS, The County is eligible for federal funding, through EDA and other federal agencies, for relevant projects that are consistent with the CEDS plan and promote strategic investments in economic growth and community development initiatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE Board of Commissioners of the County of Wayne does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Five-Year Plan for 2013 - 2018:

ADOPTED THIS 19th DAY OF December, 2013

Wayne County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Vicky J Bodger

Brian W. Smith

Brian W. Smith, Chairman

Jonathan A. Fritz, Vice-Chairman

Wendell R Kay

Wendell R. Kay, 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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www.nepa-alliance.org