



2014 - 2015 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Annual Performance Report for Northeastern Pennsylvania

Submitted to the:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

December 2015

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.

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David Farrington	SolutionPro, LLC – EnergySmart Buildings	Private
Noble Quandel, Jr.	The Quandel Group, Inc.	Private
Joseph Sebelin	Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Board	Public
Mary Beth Wood	Wayne Economic Development Corporation	Private



**RESOLUTION
OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENDORSING THE
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2014 - 2015**

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

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

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

1. Endorsement of the CEDS Annual Performance Report for the period July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015 is hereby adopted.
2. The President & CEO of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance is authorized to transmit the report to the Philadelphia Regional Office of the United States Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration, and share the report with Economic and Community Development organizations within the region.

ADOPTED THIS 27th DAY of January, 2016

ATTEST:



Joseph J. Sebelin, Secretary



Mary Beth Wood, Chairperson

**2014 - 2015 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA**

Submitted to the:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

By the:



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December 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

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

Economic Development Events, Observations and Trends

- Lackawanna, Luzerne and Monroe counties experienced growth in new business start-ups at their incubator facilities. Wayne County has started a business incubator, the Wayne County Business Technology Enterprise Center, which opened in the former Stourbridge School in Honesdale. Carbon County continues to be interested in constructing an incubator.
- Marcellus Shale natural gas drilling activity in the neighboring Northern Tier region has and will continue to contribute to the economy of the Northeastern Pennsylvania. According to an Energy Information Administration report that was cited in an October 23, 2013 Associated Press article by Kevin Begos, *Marcellus Shale Gas Growing Faster than Expected*, “Marcellus production has now reached 12 billion cubic feet a day, which is the energy equivalent of about 2 million barrels of oil a day and more than six times the 2009 production rate.” “If the Marcellus Shale region were a country, its natural gas production would rank eighth in the world.” The majority of Marcellus gas is coming from Pennsylvania and West Virginia because New York has placed a moratorium on shale gas drilling. This activity, along with the construction of a pipeline, will provide a regional competitive advantage because of the close location of the resource. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fueling centers have been constructed in the Northern Tier and they have started to be constructed in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

- According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, in 2014, the Natural Gas Electric Power Price in Pennsylvania was \$5.04 per Thousand Cubic Feet. This is well below the U.S. price of \$5.19. Among surrounding states, only Ohio, at \$4.31, and New Jersey, at \$4.83, had a lower price. Maryland, New York and Virginia had prices of \$5.35, \$5.46 and \$6.12, respectively. The prices in Delaware and West Virginia were withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
- The population has become more diverse. In 2010, the region's population had a minority percentage of 13.3 percent. In 2014, the percentage rose to 15.6 percent.
- According to 2013 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region, at 12.1 percent, has a higher percentage of workers employed in the Manufacturing industry as compared to the state and nation with 10.4 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.
- Northeastern Pennsylvania's business base is overwhelmingly dominated by small businesses. According to 2013 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 22,059 businesses in the region and 73.6 percent of them employed between 1 and 9 people. The nation had 73.3 percent and the state had 71.1 percent.
- The region is served by three primary interstate highways (Interstates 80, 81 and 84) and two auxiliary interstate highways (Interstates 380 and 476). These highways have been used as marketing for the Transportation & Warehousing industry to locate to the region. There has been a considerable increase in employment within this industry in the last several years.
- The Pocono Mountains provide many recreational activities that attract visitors to the region. According to a 2014 Visitor Report about the Pocono Mountains from Longwoods Travel USA, there were an estimated 25.6 million total person-trips that consisted of 9.3 million in overnight trips and 16.3 million day trips during 2014. Total spending that resulted from overnight visits was \$1.4 billion and total spending that resulted from day visits was \$964 million.
- Housing costs within the region are lower than the state and nation. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region has a lower median housing value and median rent than the state and nation.
- The region's largest employer is Tobyhanna Army Depot, which is the largest full-service electronics maintenance facility in the Department of Defense. The Depot overhauls, repairs, tests, modifies, converts, demilitarizes and provides technical assembly and installation for airborne and electronic warfare systems and associated equipment for the Joint Warfighter.

- According to GovernmentContractsWon.com, there were 974 defense contracts, with an amount of \$342.1 million awarded, during 2014.
- The Kalahari Resort & Convention Center opened on July 1, 2015. The initial phase of the project has an outdoor adventure park, hotel, convention center, spa and salon, golf course, retail shops, full-service restaurants and indoor and outdoor water parks. In the second phase, there will be an additional 400 guest rooms, which will bring the total number of rooms and suites to 857. There will also be an additional water park.
- Kahr Arms, a major handgun manufacturer, will be constructing a 40,000 square foot addition, which will be used as part of their corporate offices and manufacturing facility at the Pike County Business Park in Blooming Grove Township. As many as 80 to 100 jobs are expected once the construction is completed. They will begin manufacturing during 2016.
- Econo-Pak Packaging that was formerly located in Sussex, New Jersey began operating in the former Altec Lansing building in Milford Township, Pike County. It employs about 500 people.
- Sterling Business & Technology Park in Wayne County is ready for occupancy. It is a 252-acre mixed use business park on State Routes 191 and 196 that is less than one mile north of Exit 17 on Interstate 84. Constructed at a cost of \$8.5 million, there are 23 parcels that range from 3 to 30 acres. The park has been designated as a Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone (KOEZ), which required approval from state and local taxing bodies. Businesses locating there will receive tax abatements on most state and local taxes through December 2023. According to the *Wayne Independent*, “The first building has been constructed at the Sterling Business & Technology Park, which is close to Exit 17 off Interstate 84. The 25,000 square foot building is on the market and is ready for a firm.”
- In October 2014, BelleMarque, LLC, a manufacturer of napkin products that is located in the Hazleton area of Luzerne County, combined its operations from two locations to one. Their new location is 60,000 square feet, which is up from its previous 35,000 square feet of combined space. It currently has more than 40 employees and anticipates more employees with the expansion.
- In August 2014, American Eagle Outfitters, Inc. opened its new 1 million square foot distribution center in CAN DO’s Humboldt Industrial Park in Hazle Township. This distribution center is a LEED-certified building. LEED, or Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design, is a green-building certification program that recognizes best-in-class building strategies and practices.

Goals and Strategies for the Region

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

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

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

SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

The 2014 - 2015 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Annual Performance Report for Northeastern Pennsylvania describes the problems, needs, potentials and resources of the region; presents the region's goals and strategies; establishes projects for possible implementation; and outlines the standards for the annual evaluation and update of the planning process.

This CEDS Annual Performance Report for 2014 - 2015:

1. Is in compliance with 13 C.F.R. § 303.7.
2. Provides an updated statistical analysis of the region and, in some cases, compares the region to the state and nation. These data are presented in Appendix A.
3. Lists the current Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Board of Directors in Appendix B.

ABOUT THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

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

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

The NEPA Alliance carries out its mission within the counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne, which have a total population of 1,015,692 people (according to estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2014) and covers 4,476 square miles.

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

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

The NEPA Alliance is guided by a fifty (50) member Board of Directors, headed by Board Chairperson, Mary Beth Wood, of which forty-three (43) members have voting capabilities. Members of the Board of Directors represent industries, labor, governments, general businesses, professionals and citizens in each of the seven counties that the NEPA Alliance serves.

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

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

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

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

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Northeastern Pennsylvania in April 2010 was 1,028,926 and in July 2014 the estimated population was 1,015,692. This population decline was concentrated in Wayne County (-2.7 percent), Monroe County (-2.1 percent), Pike County (-2.0 percent), Schuylkill County (-1.7 percent) and Carbon County (-1.2 percent). Lackawanna and Luzerne counties also experienced a decrease with -0.8 percent and -0.7 percent, respectively.

Overall, the region continues to experience a relatively high median age. According to July 1, 2014 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age in the United States was 37.7 years, in Pennsylvania, it was 40.7 years, and the average in the region was 44.5 years.

The population has become more diverse. In 2010, the region's population had a minority percentage of 13.3 percent. In 2014, the percentage rose to 15.6 percent.

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

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis, the 2013 per capita personal income in the region (\$38,166) was below that of the state (\$46,202) and the nation (\$44,438).

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

Northeastern Pennsylvania's business base is overwhelmingly dominated by small businesses. According to 2013 "County Business Patterns" from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 22,059 businesses in the region and 73.6 percent of them employed between 1 and 9 people. The single largest industry sectors by employment are: 1) Health Care and Social Assistance, 2) Retail

Trade and 3) Manufacturing. Employment in the Manufacturing sector is dominated by Electronics, Fabricated Metal Products, Plastics and Rubber Products, Food, and Chemical industries. In 2013, the nation had 73.3 percent of its businesses employed between 1 and 9 people and the state had 71.1 percent.

According to 2013 “County Business Patterns” from the U.S. Census Bureau, the region, at 12.1 percent, has a higher percentage of workers employed in the Manufacturing industry as compared to the state and nation with 10.4 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. From 2000 to 2013, employment in the Manufacturing sector declined by 19,200 or 31.6 percent. From 2008 to 2013, employment in the Manufacturing sector declined by 8,944 jobs or 17.7 percent. This percent decrease is higher than that of the state (-15.5 percent) and the nation (-13.9 percent). Historically, most of the decreases in employment were attributed to the decline in the region’s Needle Trades, Tobacco Products and Textile Mill Products Manufacturing sectors. In recent years, other industries in the Manufacturing sector have declined including: Furniture, Pressed and Blown Glass, and Glassware. This has been influenced by outsourcing, as well as technology. Despite this downturn, Manufacturing is anticipated to continue as a prime contributor to the region’s economic well-being. Technology advancements will affect employment; however, Manufacturing is anticipated to have a strong presence. Despite these statistics, Manufacturing is anticipated to continue to be a prime contributor to the Northeastern Pennsylvania regional economy.

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

In 2010, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region was 9.7 percent, as compared to the nation, which was 9.6 percent and the state, which was 8.5 percent. From 2010 to 2014, the regional not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 7.0 percent as compared to the nation and state, which decreased to 6.2 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively. In 2013, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region was 9.1 percent, as compared to the nation and the state, which were both 7.4 percent. In October 2015, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the region was 5.3 percent as compared to the nation with 4.8 percent and the state with 4.6 percent.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis, the East Stroudsburg Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of Monroe County, has experienced the highest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among all of the MSAs in the state from September 2011, if not before, to May 2014. The MSA also had the highest or second highest unemployment rate from June 2014 to October 2015. Unemployment rate information for this MSA was recently provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis. The Scranton – Wilkes-Barre – Hazleton MSA, which includes Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, along with Wyoming County, experienced the second highest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in

the state from September 2011, if not before, to May 2014 and from September 2014 to October 2014.

The Pocono Mountains provide many recreational activities that attract visitors to the region. According to a 2014 Visitor Report about the Pocono Mountains from Longwoods Travel USA, there were an estimated 25.6 million total person-trips that consisted of 9.3 million in overnight trips and 16.3 million day trips during 2014. Total spending that resulted from overnight visits was \$1.4 billion and total spending that resulted from day visits was \$964 million.

Northeastern Pennsylvania enjoys abundant natural resources that afford numerous recreation and outdoor activities. The Pocono Mountains area has world-class resorts. Water parks are emerging as a major tourist attraction.

Camping, kayaking, hunting, skiing, white water rafting, golfing, boating, hiking, fishing and numerous other outdoor activities are available in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are 16 state parks in the region as well as a national recreation area.

Spectator sports enthusiasts can enjoy horse racing at Mohegan Sun Pocono; NASCAR- and Indy-style racing at Pocono Raceway; the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre RailRiders, a AAA minor league baseball affiliate of the New York Yankees at PNC Field; and the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Penguins, an American Hockey League affiliate of the Pittsburgh Penguins, at Mohegan Sun Arena at Casey Plaza. Also, the gaming industry is present at casinos in Luzerne and Monroe counties. For the person who enjoys arts and culture, there are performing arts centers where performances can be seen.

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 25 buildings in the region that are Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified. There are 30 buildings that are either waiting for certification or are being constructed under this certification.

Some competitive strengths of the region include:

- Proximity to Major Markets and to World's Second Largest Natural Gas Resource
- Available Productive Labor Pool
- High Quality of Life

- Natural Resources - Four Seasons Recreational Activities
- Low Cost of Living
- Educational Resources - Opportunities for people to attend college
- Low Cost of Doing Business

Some regional deficiencies are:

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

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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

Out-Migration of Younger Population

From April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014, the population in the region declined by 13,234 people or 1.3 percent. Monroe County had the highest population loss with 3,528 people and Schuylkill County was second with a loss of 2,492 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, 2014. Pike County had the largest percent decrease (-16.8 percent) and Lackawanna County (-3.2 percent) had the lowest percent decrease. Three counties experienced decreases in the population between the ages of 18 and 24 years during the period. Lackawanna County had the highest percent decrease (-5.4 percent) and Carbon County had the lowest percent decrease (-1.7 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, 2014. The nation had a 2.3 percent increase during the period. Pike County had the highest percent decrease (-12.2 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (-7.3 percent), Carbon County (-6.0 percent) and Schuylkill County (-5.6 percent).

The 45 to 64 years age group decreased in all areas, with the exception of the nation, state, and Carbon and Monroe counties. Wayne County had the highest percent decrease (-4.3 percent) and it was followed by Lackawanna County (-1.7 percent) and Luzerne and Schuylkill counties (-1.1 percent).

Therefore, as a result of the out-migration that is occurring at the age of 25 to 64, 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 in 2000 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. There are now three chapters of POWER! in Northeastern Pennsylvania: Hazleton, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Aging Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, through its Rapid Bridge Replacement Project, has 29 bridges scheduled to be replaced with a completion date of either 2016 or 2017. Seven bridges have been replaced. There were also three bridges that have a stated completion date of late 2015.

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.

Several improvements to Interstate 81 have occurred or have commenced during the year. There is a reconstruction event occurring northbound in Schuylkill County from the Lebanon County line to Mile Marker 105, where traffic has been diverted to share the southbound lanes, with one lane in each direction. In Luzerne County, starting at Mile Marker 170, bridges have been reconstructed in both directions of the highway. This reconstruction has increased the capability for a third lane in anticipation of a widening of the highway from two to three lanes in each direction. Reconstruction of the highway continues to be in progress between Mile Marker 175 in Luzerne County and Mile Marker 180 in Lackawanna County. This reconstruction includes

the reconstruction of the interchange that provides access to the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport. The road from the interstate to the airport has also been reconstructed. In Lackawanna County, construction has been completed in a section that is near Dickson City, a suburb of Scranton. This construction involved several bridge improvements and a reconstruction of a hillside that is adjacent to the northbound lanes between Dickson City and Clarks Summit.

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

The housing stock in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region is one of the oldest in the state. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, Schuylkill County had the oldest median year housing structure built in the state, which is 1941, with a margin of error of 2 years. Lackawanna County (1951, with a margin of error of 2 years) and Luzerne County (1953, with a margin of error of a year) are ranked as fifth and tied for sixth oldest median year housing structure built in the state. Pennsylvania had a median year housing structure built of 1961, with a margin of error of a year, and Carbon County had a median year housing structure built of 1969, with a margin of error of 3 years. Finally, Monroe County had the second most recent median year in the state, which is 1983, with a margin of error of 2 years, and Pike County had the most recent median year housing structure built in the state, which is 1984, with a margin of error of a year. Wayne County was tied for the fourth most recent median year housing structure built in the state, which is 1978, with a margin of error of 2 years. In comparison, the median year housing structure built in the United States is 1976, 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. 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: East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania, 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, Summit University (formerly Baptist Bible College and Seminary), The Commonwealth Medical College, The University of Scranton and Wilkes University. There are 46 public school districts, many private schools and 7 vocational technical schools in the region.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table S1401, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for School Enrollment," and Table S1501, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Educational Attainment,"

<<http://factfinder2.census.gov/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>>.

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

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

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

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

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

Lack of Terminal Degree Programs

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

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

Lack of Entrepreneurial Culture

Continued exploration of entrepreneurship in niche markets is needed in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region. According to “County Business Patterns,” a publication by the U.S. Census Bureau, 73.4 percent of all firms located within the Northeastern Pennsylvania region in March 2011 had 1 to 9 employees and this percentage increased to 73.6 percent in March 2013. These percentages were higher than the state (71.3 percent in March 2011 and 71.1 percent in March 2013) and in March 2013 in the nation (73.3 percent). Table 2 provides more detailed information.

Table 2. The Number and Percent of Firms with 1 to 9 Employees for the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and Each of the Seven Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, March 2011 and March 2013

Area	Number of Firms in March 2011	Percent in March 2011	Number of Firms in March 2013	Percent in March 2013
United States	5,398,167	73.6%	5,476,609	73.3%
Pennsylvania	210,638	71.3%	211,600	71.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	16,209	73.4%	16,229	73.6%
Carbon County	876	78.1%	886	78.1%
Lackawanna County	3,791	71.2%	3,852	71.3%
Luzerne County	5,081	70.8%	5,070	70.7%
Monroe County	2,582	76.0%	2,578	76.8%
Pike County	722	81.4%	727	82.0%
Schuylkill County	2,088	73.5%	2,068	73.8%
Wayne County	1,069	80.2%	1,048	80.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, “County Business Patterns – 2011 and 2013,”

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>.

When looking at the percent of firms that have 1 to 4 employees, the region was lower than the nation but higher than the state during the same period. In March 2011, the region had 52.9 percent as compared to the nation (54.8 percent) and the state (51.2 percent). In March 2013, the region had 52.9 percent as compared to the nation (54.5 percent) and the state (50.9 percent). Consequently, the gap decreased between the region and the nation by 0.6 percentage points. Table 3 provides more detailed information.

Table 3. The Number and Percent of Firms with 1 to 4 Employees for the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and Each of the Seven Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, March 2011 and March 2013

	Number of Firms in March 2011	Percent in March 2011	Number of Firms in March 2013	Percent in March 2013
United States	4,020,833	54.8%	4,076,529	54.5%
Pennsylvania	151,252	51.2%	151,296	50.9%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	11,686	52.9%	11,547	52.3%
Carbon County	619	55.2%	626	55.2%
Lackawanna County	2,696	50.6%	2,732	50.6%
Luzerne County	3,598	50.1%	3,569	49.8%
Monroe County	1,921	56.5%	1,869	55.7%
Pike County	569	64.1%	565	63.7%
Schuylkill County	1,490	52.4%	1,431	51.1%
Wayne County	793	59.5%	755	57.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, “County Business Patterns – 2011 and 2013,”

<<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, 2003 and 2013

Industry	State LQ 2003	State LQ 2013	Change	Region LQ 2003	Region LQ 2013	Change
Manufacturing	1.09	1.09	0.00	1.26	1.27	0.01
Agriculture	0.39	0.38	-0.01	0.16	0.14	-0.02
Construction	0.83	0.91	0.08	0.71	0.73	0.02
Finance and Insurance	1.09	1.00	-0.09	0.79	0.75	-0.04
Education	1.66	1.67	0.01	1.31	1.12	-0.19
Information	0.88	0.82	-0.06	0.75	0.75	0.00
Health Care	1.17	1.18	0.01	1.23	1.24	0.01
Transportation and Warehousing	1.02	1.10	0.08	1.36	1.87	0.51
Lumber, Wood and Paper	n/a	n/a	--	n/a	n/a	--

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns – 2003 and 2013,"

<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>.

The above table indicates that in 2013, the location quotients in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region were higher than the state in the Manufacturing, Health Care, and Transportation and Warehousing industries. In both the region and state, there was a decrease in the Agriculture, and Finance and Insurance industries from 2003 to 2013.

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

The location quotient for the Transportation and Warehousing industry in the region had a substantial increase between 2003 and 2013. This occurred as a result of warehousing firms locating here because of the close proximity of the region to both the New York City and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. There is growth in this industry in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe and Schuylkill counties because of the available sites that are close to Interstates 80, 81 and 380.

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

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

CHAPTER 3

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

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

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

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

Strengths

- Wisdom – Older Population
- Balanced Regional Economy over 7 counties
- No 2 or 3 groups dominate the market as compared to other states
 - Health care, education, energy and transportation
- Location - Proximity to world’s second largest natural gas resource
- Population-People (workforce – work ethic)
- Education Institutions - Opportunities for kids to go to college
- Activities-many things to do
- Labor costs
 - Low cost of living (Tax Structure)
- World Class Businesses
- Casinos and related Local Share Account (LSA) grant funding
 - Abundant water resources for manufacturing and tourism
- Four Seasons recreational activities
- Entrepreneurial business/spirit
- Incubator buildings
- Business support mechanism in place
 - Small business funding assistance
- Economic Stability
- Opportunities resulting from wealth created by natural gas –how to tie into the region

- Redefine the region to include all of the natural gas areas to the north and west
- Attract northern rural residents to urban areas for spending opportunities
- Region is perfect for transition
 - Example: Panama Canal as a game changer
- In-migration
 - Transportation, industry, labor costs
- Strong successful local developer present within the region
- Trains as a mode of transportation – movement of freight
- Basic Infrastructure-NE PA
 - Sewer, water, internet in certain locations of core urban areas
 - However, Wayne and Pike counties need to develop infrastructure
- Bio Tech Industry (Sanofi)/The Commonwealth Medical College
- Tobyhanna Army Depot
- Identify strength & weakness
- Do we develop the Pocono Brand?
- **Summary**
 - NE PA is a great place to live, visit and bring a business
 - NE PA has an older population, which reflects wisdom
 - Quality of life
 - PA has highest number of people that are born, live and die here
 - Boomers are coming because there are less options in other areas
 - Pennsylvania doesn't tax pensions
 - Challenges tax revenues will decrease because the population is decreasing
 - Business incentives are needed for a level playing field
 - The region is pristine, especially the Pocono Mountains
 - The region needs tax reform which would tie into business retention
 - The education system does not meet the technological needs of businesses
 - Biggest area of growth to be at the airport so that it can be expanded to be a hub (Grant Opportunity)
 - Technology is improving

Weaknesses

- Jobs with family sustaining wages are needed
- Transportation – Rural areas not served by public transportation
- Educational attainment is lower than the state and nation
 - Degree completion rate is low
- Aging population
- Affordable housing is available only in certain areas
- Older housing stock
 - Lack of townhouses in the region
- Daycare is expensive
 - It is not widespread available
- High crime rate
 - Drug trafficking from New York and Philadelphia
- Not being able to deal with diversity

- Outmigration of youth
- Limited arts and culture events
- Perception of the region by nonresidents
- Workforce that is skilled in certain areas and unskilled in others
 - Lack of “soft” skills
- Transportation network is aging
 - Older infrastructure – high number of bridges and roads needing repair
 - Higher amount of truck traffic than previously
 - No mass transportation in rural counties (Carbon, Pike and Wayne)
- Running out of available land that can be developed
- Shortage of land near airports
- Lack of communication among counties
- Mismatch between people who are seeking employment and available jobs
- Challenge of using technology to increase productivity
 - Not progressive enough
 - People afraid of change
- Youth entitlement issues

Opportunities

- Energy
 - Marcellus Shale
 - Wind
- Health Care
 - Bio Science (Regional Bioscience Initiative (RBI))
 - Supply chain
 - Start ups
 - The Commonwealth Medical College
- Tourism
 - Ecotourism
 - Arts and entertainment
 - Gaming
- Transportation
 - Passenger rail
 - Freight/logistics
 - Panama canal widening
- Available workforce
 - Region has experienced a slight increase in population
 - Entrepreneurial mindset increasing
- Educational institutions
 - Student population – retention after graduation
- Cluster development
- Buy local
- Re-shoring of jobs
- Municipal/regional cooperation such as the Back Mountain Community Partnership in Luzerne County

- Location – proximity to major metropolitan centers
- Tobyhanna Army Depot/defense-related industries

Threats

Threats = Challenges

- Funding: Economic funding cycles
- Defense Department budget (subject to cuts)
 - Job losses at Tobyhanna Army Depot
- Note of low wages – not building on knowledge base – loss of diverse workforce
- Economic contraction
 - Lack of access to start-up funds
 - Banks risk exposure – results impact graduates
 - People taking on more debt – student loans/mortgages
 - Lack of family sustaining employment
- Population Loss causes school layoffs and an increase in school taxes
- Taxes taking funds out of businesses, thereby causing difficulties
- Lack of long range educational initiatives
 - Tech education stigma – lack of guidance
- Work force development
- Transportation infrastructure
 - Air
- Federal spending decreasing
- Youth migrating out of the region
 - Have them represented to speak – give them a voice
- Economic development funding experiencing a 50% shortfall – where is the match
 - Land use (Availability-house tech companies)
 - Two biggest industries being Health Care and Higher Education
 - Changes = Position when students come out STEM stronger
- Changes will they be stronger or weaker
- Leadership transitions local vs. regional
 - Protecting the leadership changes are they positive or negative
- Perception that the area is depressed
 - Has to change
 - Going to get my degree and leave the region is the mind set
- **Summary**
- Youth – education and training
- Defense funding – direct/indirect
- Family sustaining compensation
 - Cost of living
 - Low paying jobs = taxes
- Perception of region (overarching perception)

The above SWOT Analysis evolved in to the following six goals that were created for the region.

- Retain and Expand Existing Businesses

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

The goals of Retain and Expand Existing Businesses, Attract New Businesses and Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation will continue to be addressed because from 2008 to 2013, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region experienced a decline in the percentage that exceeded the state and nation of the number of firms that had 1 to 4 employees, 5 to 9 employees, 10 to 19 employees, 20 to 49 employees, 100 to 249 employees and 500 to 999 employees. In the 50 to 99 employee and the 250 to 499 employee ranges, the percent decline in the region was lower than the state and the nation. Northeastern Pennsylvania experienced an increase in the number of firms that had 1,000 or more employees.

Goal 1: Retain and Expand Existing Businesses

This is one of the region's goals for the remaining three-year period because of the decline in the number of firms and employment within the region from 2008 to 2013. The East Stroudsburg Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of Monroe County, has experienced the highest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the state from September 2011, if not before, to May 2014. The MSA also had the highest or second highest unemployment rate from June 2014 to October 2015. Unemployment rate information for this MSA was recently provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis. The Scranton – Wilkes-Barre – Hazleton MSA, which consists of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties and Wyoming County, experienced the second highest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the state from September 2011, if not before, to May 2014 and from September 2014 to October 2014.

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

Strategies

1. Utilize the members of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) and related organizations to provide integrated and comprehensive assistance to businesses by focusing on key business retention services

2. Continue to market financing programs that existing businesses can use for asset purchases
3. Continue to explore ways that existing firms can increase production and be more energy efficient
4. Provide services to encourage businesses to implement energy conservation measures and explore renewable alternative energy sources
5. Promote technology-led business development
6. Promote increased international business activity

Performance Measures

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

To address this goal, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance applied for and received funding from the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment in order to lead the Northeastern Pennsylvania Defense Transition Partnership. The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Industrial Resource Center (NEPIRC), the Manufacturers Resource Center (MRC) and the Small Business Development Centers at The University of Scranton and Wilkes University provide services through the program. The purpose of the program is to diversify businesses that have been producing goods for use by the military into businesses that produce goods that will be used by others. The Small Business Development Centers are working with displaced workers who have the desire to start their own business.

Goal 2: Attract New Businesses

This goal continues to be one of the region's goals for the next four years because the region experienced reductions in both the number of jobs and the number of firms from 2008 to 2013. 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.

Strategies

1. Continue to market the region to entice businesses to locate here

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

Performance Measures

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

Goal 3: Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation

This continues to be one of the regional goals because according to 2013 “County Business Patterns” from the U.S. Census Bureau, 73.6 percent of all firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania had less than 10 employees, as compared to Pennsylvania (71.1 percent) and the United States (73.3 percent). In 2007, 73.7 percent of all firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania, 71.6 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 6.6 percent while the nation and state experienced a decrease of 3.0 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. Due to the Northeastern Pennsylvania economy being geared towards small business development, an increase in the number of entrepreneurs is needed. This increase will provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, especially downtowns.

Strategies

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

Performance Measures

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

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

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

Strategies

1. Address the skills gap between the existing workforce and employer needs
2. Explore funding sources for the training of potentially-displaced workers due to decreases in the federal defense spending budget
3. Ensure that adults and youth have the soft skills needed for entering the labor force
4. Educate students and then parents on technical employment opportunities

5. Utilize the capacity and resources of community colleges and technical schools to provide customized opportunities
6. Provide job shadowing opportunities for youth
7. Align the needs of private industry with workforce training curricula
8. Promote manufacturing sector jobs by using various venues – i.e. Electronic Job Fair websites
9. Enhance the skill level of our existing workforce by focusing on technology
10. Support industry partnerships that will be used for developing the region's workforce
11. Support the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) Initiative
12. Add programs at educational institutions that provide training of potential workers

Performance Measures

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

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

1. Entry into unsubsidized employment
2. Retention in unsubsidized employment six months after entry into employment
3. Earnings received in unsubsidized employment six months after entry into employment; and
4. Attainment of a recognized credential relating to achievement of educational skills, which may include attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or occupational skills, by participants who enter unsubsidized employment

As a means of addressing this goal, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance used funding from a JOBS1st PA grant that was administered by the Pennsylvania Departments of Labor & Industry and Community & Economic Development for conducting a survey of the labor pool in the seven-county region. The labor pool consisted of the employed, unemployed and underemployed. The Northeastern Pennsylvania JOBS1st Survey was developed by using

questions from two sources. The first one is an article in the 2003 Kentucky Annual Economic Report, “Underemployment in Kentucky Counties,” which was authored by faculty at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. The second one is a study by Foote Consulting Group, LLC, “Labor Shed Analysis, 2010 for the Boone & Winnebago Counties (IL) Area.”

Rather than develop a survey that intertwined questions for the three groups of the labor pool, three separate surveys were developed by using Survey Monkey and were created on March 12, 2015 and were available until June 30, 2015. Two press releases, one on April 7, 2015 and the other on June 5, 2015, were used to publicize the survey. Also, a request was made to the Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) partners, Chambers of Commerce and Workforce Investment Boards within the region to notify the public about the survey through their websites.

The survey responses by county were as follows:

Table 5. Number of Responses to 2015 Workforce Survey

County	Employed	Unemployed	Underemployed	Total	Percent of Total
Carbon	14	15	5	34	11.3
Lackawanna	16	9	8	33	11.0
Luzerne	74	89	43	206	68.7
Monroe	0	1	1	2	0.7
Pike	0	0	1	1	0.3
Schuylkill	7	8	3	18	6.0
Wayne	1	2	3	6	2.0
Total	112	124	64	300	100.0
Percent of Total	37.3	41.3	21.3		

The purpose of the survey was to determine what the state of the regional labor pool is at a particular time. Economic Developers would use the results of the survey as a means of matching prospects with the characteristics of the labor force. Employers would use the results of the survey to match the characteristics of the labor force with their current and future needs. The employed were surveyed because it was desired to have representation from all three groups of the labor pool. The unemployed were surveyed because they are the group that is in need of employment. The underemployed were surveyed because they desire to optimally utilize their educational background and skills.

The National Center for College and Career Transitions, or NC3T, of Columbia, Maryland conducted a survey of employers within the seven-county region to determine their labor needs. This survey researched the demand side as compared to the supply side. Their main recommendations are: 1) Create a regional sector education/employer coordinating organization, 2) Enhance career awareness and career development across the region, and 3) Support/Leverage existing initiatives.

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

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

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

Strategies

1. Develop opportunities to capitalize on shale gas for existing business and the recruitment of new business, including supply chain industries
2. Encourage the safe and efficient transfer of natural gas throughout the region from shale gas formations
3. Assist in the development of Compressed/Liquefied Natural Gas public fueling stations
4. Encourage the continued construction of LEED certified green buildings and infrastructure in the region
5. Continue to support renewable energy opportunities including solar, wind and geothermal
6. Develop and support policies that provide incentives for natural gas conversions and renewables
7. Assist businesses in managing their energy use
8. Increase the demand for locally-produced food and other products by promoting their use at places that use large quantities
9. Promote the purchase of PA Preferred products

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

Performance Measures

1. Number of firms using alternate energy sources
2. Number of jobs established from alternate energy sources and from the increased demand of locally-produced products
3. Number of households and businesses with decreased energy consumption
4. Average sale of locally-produced products

Goal 6: Inventory and Strengthen the Infrastructure within the Region

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

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, through its Rapid Bridge Replacement Project, has 29 bridges scheduled to be replaced with a completion date of either 2016 or 2017. Seven bridges have been replaced. There were also three bridges that have a stated completion date of late 2015.

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

Other infrastructure, such as dams, is in dire need of repair or reconstruction. According to the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission, who manages 20 Commonwealth-owned dams that were, or currently are, considered as high-hazard and unsafe, two of these dams are located in Wayne County. The dam projects at Belmont Lake and Lower Woods Pond are unfunded and have repair work that is not scheduled. Belmont Lake has an estimated construction cost of \$3.5 million and a capital budget authorization of \$2.55 million. Lower Woods Pond has an estimated construction cost of \$5.0 million and a capital budget authorization of \$2.55 million.

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

area of Schuylkill County was approved for a loan of \$2.6 million. In April 2015, the Hazleton City Authority received a \$2,210,181 grant to install a two mile water distribution line connecting the authority's system to an existing unfiltered system in the Village of Stockton. This will allow for the abandonment of the existing system and will provide a reliable and safe source of drinking water for the village residents.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

There are two types of shocks that can occur in a regional economy. Shocks can be caused by natural disasters or changing economic conditions. In regards to natural disasters, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region has experienced flooding over several decades, with the most recent events being from Hurricane Irene that, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), affected Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties in August 2011; Tropical Storm Lee in September 2011 that affected Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Schuylkill and Wayne counties; and Hurricane Sandy, that affected Monroe and Pike counties in November 2012. The most devastating flood that affected the region was from Hurricane Agnes in June 1972. At the time, Hurricane Agnes was called by the President of the United States as the “Greatest natural disaster in the history of the United States.”

To address the damage that is caused by natural disasters in Pennsylvania, Hazard Mitigation Plans have been developed at the state and county levels. Plans for each of the seven counties, along with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency state plan were reviewed and in all of the plans, a presentation about economic resiliency was not included.

Among the goals and objectives in several of the county Hazard Mitigation Plans, were working with media outlets and posting information online that promotes public awareness on the potential impacts of natural hazards. These plans note that educational programs, which lead to hazard reduction, should be considered. The targeted audiences for these programs are residents, business owners and potential property buyers. Penn State Cooperative Extension could possibly be one of the sources for the delivery of these educational programs.

According to the Hazard Mitigation Plans for Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, one of the four regional recovery projects is Business Continuity Planning. These plans indicate that “Activities include awareness, identifying resources, working with PEMA (Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency) and facilitating training for local business owners on subjects such as employee preparedness, disaster-resistant construction, flood insurance and protecting business data.”

In addressing the need of when a disaster arises, a toolkit from the International Economic Development Council (IEDC), “Leadership in a Time of Crisis: A Toolkit for Economic Recovery and Resiliency (<http://restoreyoureconomy.org/toolkit>) would be consulted.

Business owners should be willing to provide information regarding their economic shock-related needs through surveys, such as those of the Business Retention & Expansion type, to workforce development, economic development and community development professionals. These surveys would be used in matching business needs with necessary resources.

The retention of existing businesses is important in the resiliency of a regional economy. Research shows that up to 86 percent of new jobs are created by existing businesses in a community, rather than businesses attracted to a community. Consequently, most job growth

occurs through the addressing of needs by existing businesses rather than through business recruitment.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance, as the Economic Development District organization, would have a role in coordinating a recovery center that will have as its resources the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), the Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) and possibly the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). These agencies would provide guidance to affected businesses. The SBA would offer loans to eligible businesses.

Other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration, would be engaged for providing disaster funding assistance from either a grant or a loan. HUD would provide assistance through its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The U.S. Department of Labor has national emergency grants available and the U.S. Economic Development Administration operates a revolving loan fund.

When disaster strikes, the essence of economic resiliency is to have open communication networks that are needed for the rebuilding process. The local chamber of commerce and/or the local Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) partner would be a conduit of communication. This communication could include a list of businesses that are either operating or planning to re-open, a list of available financial services and a list of upcoming community meetings. A list of licensed contractors would be made available so that business and home owners would not be subject to illegal activities.

Critical facilities in the case of natural disasters are airports, bridges, dams, emergency response buildings, government buildings, hazardous storage sites, hospitals, nursing homes, pipelines, power plants, primary electrical substations, prisons, pumping stations (storm and sanitary) and schools. It is essential that these facilities be protected from flood waters.

County and municipal governments in the region have and will continue to seek funding for the purchase of properties that are in flood-prone areas. Property owners, who are located in these areas, should be thinking about retrofitting their properties to minimize property damage due to floods and other natural disasters.

Along with the purchase of properties, county and municipal governments would establish preventative measures from zoning and subdivision regulations; building codes; hazard mapping; floodplain regulations; stormwater management; drainage system maintenance; and capital improvements programs. Natural resource protection from erosion and sediment control; stream and wetland restoration; habitat preservation; and slope stabilization would also be necessary in remediating flood damage.

To rebuild a regional economy after a natural disaster, such as a flood, workers, who are trained in construction trades, need to be prepared. These workers can be local or non-local because the key to rebuilding is to complete it in a safe and efficient manner so that businesses can start operating.

When there is a change in economic conditions, such as a manufacturing plant ceasing operations, steps should be taken to find employment for those who are affected by the closing. The affected workers can gain new job skills through training programs and can work with the two Small Business Development Centers that serve the region in developing their business plan if they desire to open a business.

Workforce training is essential for an economy to recover from a shock. A workforce that is trained, along with the proper infrastructure, is required for business attraction. Participation of high school students in leadership programs that provide job shadowing skills as part of their curricula builds a sense of community pride, which could lead to younger people returning to the region after completing their formal education.

Economic developers should be working with workforce development professionals to determine the current and future needs of existing and prospective businesses. In addition to the proper infrastructure, such as water, sewer, three-phase power and broadband, prospective businesses desire to have a trained workforce that can be an asset as soon as production starts.

Within the last couple of years, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance has added to its array of services Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities. GIS has many features that can be used in taking preventative measures that address the economic shocks from natural disasters and provide information that can be used in determining what steps should be taken to help affected areas.

Economic diversification is necessary for a regional economy to function and remain competitive. This diversification could occur in industries that provide intermediate goods that are used in producing a final product.

CHAPTER 5

COMMUNITY AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 6

STRATEGIC PROJECTS

This chapter provides a table of non-prioritized regional projects for Fiscal Year 2014 - 2015. Table 6 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 6. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Project List

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification	Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
1	Regional Defense Transition Partnership	Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development (PA DCED) & Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP) Partners	<div>Business Retention & Expansion</div> <div>Energy, Environmental, Agricultural</div> <div>Entrepreneurship & Innovation</div> <div>Workforce Investment</div> <div>Infrastructure/Capacity Building</div> <div>Business Start-up/Attraction</div>	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	\$2.9 m	\$450 k	Implementation of a customized economic development strategy designed to provide regional businesses and manufacturers with the market diversification planning assistance and business/technical support services needed to respond to the cancellation of Department of Defense (DoD) contracts. DoD assessment not to proceed with previously approved major weapons systems, publicly-announced reductions in DoD spending, and/or the downsizing of Northeastern Pennsylvania regional DoD facilities.	1) Companies engaged: 50 2) Companies assisted (with Diversification Plan): 25 3) Jobs created/retained: 250
2	Northeastern Pennsylvania Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance (PREP)	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	<div>Business Retention & Expansion</div> <div>Energy, Environmental, Agricultural</div> <div>Entrepreneurship & Innovation</div> <div>Workforce Investment</div> <div>Infrastructure/Capacity Building</div> <div>Business Start-up/Attraction</div>	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

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box		List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
3	Wayne County Business Technology Enterprise Center	Wayne County/Wayne County Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO)	Business Retention & Expansion		WA, LA, PI	\$200 k	\$100 k	Funding is needed to add technology to an existing County-owned school building that would be used to create a Business and Technology Enterprise Center that will be within walking distance of downtown Honesdale. Currently, the facility has 10,000 SF of usable space, which, with the addition of new technology, will provide information, media and Internet technology companies with a location that has the supportive systems to grow their business. The Wayne County Business Technology Enterprise Center has opened in the former Stourbridge School in Honesdale.	1) Provide family-sustaining wages 2) Attract a younger demographic to the region 3) Diversify the industry base 4) Revitalize the downtown core of Honesdale through increased foot traffic and professional employment opportunities
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						
4	Monroe County Energy Conservation & Efficiency Initiative	Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA)	Business Retention & Expansion		MO	\$220 k	\$110 k	This initiative is designed to implement previously identified energy conservation and efficiency measures at Monroe County facilities. Funding will be used for retrofitting, upgrading and installing energy efficient building components and systems including lighting, windows, HVAC and sensor technologies to reduce energy consumption, operational costs and improve facility functionality and aesthetics. A grant application for \$110,000 in Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) funding that was supported by a match of \$110,000 from Monroe County was submitted by the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Energy Resource Center in March 2015. The funding was awarded by ARC in November 2015.	<u>Outputs:</u> 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 <u>Outcomes:</u> 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						
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building						
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

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

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

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

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
8	Lincoln Drive Sanitary Sewer Line Extension Project	Rush Township Board of Supervisors	Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box		List counties			<p>The Lincoln Drive Sanitary Sewer Extension Project in Rush Township will provide long-term sewage disposal needs for the existing parcels/residences located in the project area. Current use is on-lot disposal systems. The project will alleviate on-lot sewage disposal systems that can be classified as potentially malfunctioning. It will also protect soils in the project area and quality of the watershed, i.e. Nesquehoning Creek, which is a High Quality, Cold Water Fishery watershed.</p> <p>In February 2015, Rush Township was awarded \$50,000 in grant funds from the Appalachian Regional Commission for the project. Additional funding of \$500,000 from state Community Development Block Grant funds and \$406,178 from Rush Township's Hometown Sewer Fund bring the total amount of funds of the project to be \$956,178.</p>	<p>List 3-5 outputs/outcomes</p> <p><u>Outputs:</u></p> <p>1) 3 small business and 1 vacant commercial properties served</p> <p>2) 9 households served, 7 are low-moderate income</p> <p>3) 3,735 LF of PVC pipe is installed</p> <p><u>Outcomes:</u></p> <p>1) 4 business sites are improved</p> <p>2) 14 new jobs are projected to be established</p> <p>3) 10 jobs are retained</p> <p>4) 9 residences are improved</p>
			Business Retention & Expansion		#	\$956 k	\$906 k		
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural		2				
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation						
			Workforce Investment						
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building		1				
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

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

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

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

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification	Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
			Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
12	Center for Rehabilitation Education	The University of Scranton	Business Retention & Expansion	2	CA, LA, LU, MO, PI, SC, WA	\$1.1 m	\$981 k	<p>This project will provide equipment for anatomy, rehabilitation, research and teaching laboratories, as well as special simulation rooms, within The University of Scranton's Center for Rehabilitation Education and will fulfill the center's academic training programs and accompanying community outreach activities. The academic programs in the new center will add well-trained professionals in important rehabilitation fields to Northeastern Pennsylvania. The project enjoys support from and collaboration with key health institutions in the area, including Allied Services. The new center will provide substantial economic and community benefits, in the form of taxes and fees and temporary and long-term jobs created, to the City of Scranton and Lackawanna County. Moreover, the center will facilitate community service activities by allowing for expansion of the pro-bono physical and occupational therapy that is provided by faculty, along with the free developmental screenings for children conducted by occupational therapy students. Many of these activities will take place by utilizing the specialized equipment in the state-of-the-art pediatric rehabilitation laboratories. Patients from the community include the uninsured and underinsured, disabled veterans and special needs children. In November 2014, the University was awarded a \$2 million Economic Growth Initiative grant from the PA Office of the Budget and the center opened on August 24, 2015.</p>
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural					
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation					
			Workforce Investment	1				
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building					
			Business Start-up/Attraction					<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1) Equipment purchase: 200 pieces of rehabilitation and classroom-related equipment to outfit the new facility</p> <p>a) Leveraging private investment: \$756,366 in University of Scranton investment for a purchasing project that totals \$1,106,366</p> <p>b) 650 students will be served by the project annually</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>1) Equipment will help fulfill the following outcomes of new facility:</p> <p>a) Graduating trained professionals: In the 2012-2013 academic year, the University had 38 graduates in the Doctor of Physical Therapy, 39 in the Masters of Science in Occupational Therapy, 43 in the Bachelors Degree in Occupational Therapy and 60 in the Bachelors Degree in Exercise Science. The new center and accompanying equipment will enable the education of future students, the expansion of existing programs and the potential addition of future students and new programs. In particular, the Doctor of Physical Therapy will be able to grow by 50 percent.</p> <p>2) Contributing to economic impact of the construction of new facility that is currently under construction, having begun in the fall of 2013, with completion date of summer 2015 to open for fall 2015 academic semester: \$900,000 in taxes and fees to the City of Scranton, 1,200 temporary construction jobs, 18 permanent jobs, including 16 full-time faculty and 2 full-time custodians.</p>

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

#	Project Title	Project Sponsor(s)	Project Classification		Location	Project Cost	Match/LPI	Project Description	Project Outputs/Outcomes
14	White Birch Extension & Maplewood/Forest Road Expansion	CAN/DO, Inc.	Choose the project's classification by using "1" and "2" in the box	#	List counties			Provide a brief project description	List 3-5 outputs/outcomes
			Business Retention & Expansion	2	LU, CA, SC	\$1.6 m	\$1.1 m	This project will improve safety conditions and traffic flow throughout the Humboldt Industrial Park, establish conditions for the development of additional lots and provide access to an already State approved road construction (SR 0424 extension) as part of the recent Transportation Bill.	Outputs: 1) 3,104 LF of roadway is constructed 2) 50 business located in the Humboldt Industrial Park benefit from this project
			Energy, Environmental, Agricultural					Existing businesses within the major industrial site will benefit from improved ingress/egress as movement of freight, cargo and raw materials will become more efficient. Existing sites will become more marketable by improved traffic flow and access.	Outcome: 10,000 + jobs are retained
			Entrepreneurship & Innovation					Currently, there are over 50 businesses located in the Humboldt Industrial Park that employ nearly 10,000 workers. The Humboldt Industrial Park is a major wealth generator for the Greater Hazleton Area.	
			Workforce Investment					In September 2014, the project received \$1 million from the PA Multimodal Transportation Fund Program	
			Infrastructure/Capacity Building	1					
			Business Start-up/Attraction						

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

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

APPENDIX A

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL STATISTICS

APPENDIX A

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL STATISTICS

Population

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

Table A-1. Population for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
United States	308,758,105	318,857,056	10,098,951	3.3%
Pennsylvania	12,702,884	12,787,209	84,325	0.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,028,926	1,015,692	-13,234	-1.3%
Carbon County	65,250	64,441	-809	-1.2%
Lackawanna County	214,436	212,719	-1,717	-0.8%
Luzerne County	320,918	318,829	-2,089	-0.7%
Monroe County	169,842	166,314	-3,528	-2.1%
Pike County	57,366	56,191	-1,175	-2.0%
Schuylkill County	148,289	145,797	-2,492	-1.7%
Wayne County	52,825	51,401	-1,424	-2.7%

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, 2014," Release Date: May 2015, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/>>.

Age

Table A-2 provides information regarding the median age of the population. At 44.5 years, the median age of the population of the Northeastern Pennsylvania region is higher than the United States (37.7 years) and Pennsylvania (40.7 years). Between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2014, the percent change in median age was the highest in Pike County (7.1 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (5.0 percent), Northeastern Pennsylvania (3.5 percent) and Carbon County (3.4 percent).

Table A-2. The Median Age of the Population in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Change	Percent Change
United States	37.2	37.7	0.5	1.3%
Pennsylvania	40.1	40.7	0.6	1.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	43.0	44.5	1.5	3.5%
Carbon County	43.9	45.4	1.5	3.4%
Lackawanna County	41.8	42.5	0.7	1.7%
Luzerne County	42.5	43.2	0.7	1.6%
Monroe County	40.3	42.3	2.0	5.0%
Pike County	43.7	46.8	3.1	7.1%
Schuylkill County	43.2	44.1	0.9	2.1%
Wayne County	45.9	46.9	1.0	2.2%

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, 2014,” Release Date: June 2015, <<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 (-5,230 people) and Pike County had the largest percent decrease (-16.8 percent). The nation had the smallest decrease in percent change (-0.8 percent), as compared to the state (-3.3 percent) and region (-6.6 percent).

Table A-3. Population Under 18 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	74,182,279	24.0%	73,583,618	23.1%	-598,661	-0.8%
Pennsylvania	2,792,309	22.0%	2,700,893	21.1%	-91,416	-3.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	215,999	21.0%	201,713	19.9%	-14,286	-6.6%
Carbon County	13,540	20.8%	12,706	19.7%	-834	-6.2%
Lackawanna County	43,947	20.5%	42,519	20.0%	-1,428	-3.2%
Luzerne County	64,800	20.2%	62,535	19.6%	-2,265	-3.5%
Monroe County	40,574	23.9%	35,344	21.3%	-5,230	-12.9%
Pike County	13,358	23.3%	11,114	19.8%	-2,244	-16.8%
Schuylkill County	29,738	20.1%	28,444	19.5%	-1,294	-4.4%
Wayne County	10,042	19.0%	9,051	17.6%	-991	-9.9%

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, 2014,” Release Date: June 2015, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/>>.

In Table A-4, the Pocono Mountain counties of Pike (11.6 percent), Wayne (8.8 percent) and Monroe (2.1 percent) had the largest percent increases in people who are between the ages of 18 and 24. On the other hand, Carbon, Lackawanna and Luzerne counties had decreases of 1.7 percent, 5.4 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. The overall increase in the Poconos of 1,084 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 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	30,674,232	9.9%	31,464,158	9.9%	789,926	2.6%
Pennsylvania	1,261,460	9.9%	1,226,409	9.6%	-35,051	-2.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	92,156	9.0%	91,471	9.0%	-685	-0.7%
Carbon County	4,517	6.9%	4,442	6.9%	-75	-1.7%
Lackawanna County	21,530	10.0%	20,366	9.6%	-1,164	-5.4%
Luzerne County	29,989	9.3%	29,379	9.2%	-610	-2.0%
Monroe County	17,683	10.4%	18,059	10.9%	376	2.1%
Pike County	4,087	7.1%	4,562	8.1%	475	11.6%
Schuylkill County	10,847	7.3%	10,852	7.4%	5	0.0%
Wayne County	3,503	6.6%	3,811	7.4%	308	8.8%

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, 2014,” Release Date: June 2015, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/>>.

In Table A-5, all of the Northeastern Pennsylvania counties had decreases in population who are between 25 and 44 years of age. Pike County (-12.2 percent) had the highest decrease and it was followed by Monroe County (-7.3 percent) and Wayne County (-5.1 percent). The smallest decreases occurred in Lackawanna (-0.2 percent) and Luzerne (-1.3 percent) counties. At the regional level, this decline could be attributed to people leaving for employment opportunities and this is being addressed through the efforts of several organizations.

Table A-5. Population 25 to 44 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	82,138,349	26.6%	84,029,637	26.4%	1,891,288	2.3%
Pennsylvania	3,126,889	24.6%	3,152,939	24.7%	26,050	0.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	243,641	23.7%	234,523	23.1%	-9,118	-3.7%
Carbon County	15,603	23.9%	14,667	22.8%	-936	-6.0%
Lackawanna County	50,564	23.6%	50,459	23.7%	-105	-0.2%
Luzerne County	76,719	23.9%	75,686	23.7%	-1,033	-1.3%
Monroe County	38,646	22.8%	35,837	21.5%	-2,809	-7.3%
Pike County	12,493	21.8%	10,974	19.5%	-1,519	-12.2%
Schuylkill County	37,472	25.3%	35,375	24.3%	-2,097	-5.6%
Wayne County	12,144	23.0%	11,525	22.4%	-619	-5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014,” Release Date: June 2015, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/>>.

Table A-6 indicates that Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Schuylkill and Wayne counties had decreases in the number of people who are between the ages of 45 and 64. Monroe and Carbon counties had increases of 769 (1.5 percent) and 15 (0.1 percent), respectively. Overall, the region experienced a decrease of 2,470 people (-0.8 percent). As a result of the migration of people,

many of whom could be people who had left when they were in their twenties and thirties, increases have occurred in the state and in some counties.

Table A-6. Population 45 to 64 Years of Age for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	81,492,006	26.4%	83,536,432	26.2%	2,044,426	2.5%
Pennsylvania	3,562,808	28.0%	3,572,447	27.9%	9,639	0.3%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	302,136	29.4%	299,666	29.5%	-2,470	-0.8%
Carbon County	19,946	30.6%	19,961	31.0%	15	0.1%
Lackawanna County	60,500	28.2%	59,468	28.0%	-1,032	-1.7%
Luzerne County	91,815	28.6%	90,805	28.5%	-1,010	-1.1%
Monroe County	51,238	30.2%	52,007	31.3%	769	1.5%
Pike County	18,125	31.6%	18,110	32.2%	-15	-0.1%
Schuylkill County	43,404	29.3%	42,939	29.5%	-465	-1.1%
Wayne County	17,108	32.4%	16,376	31.9%	-732	-4.3%

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, 2014,” Release Date: June 2015, <<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 (3,366 people) and Pike County had the largest percent increase (22.9 percent). These increases occur as a result of migration of people into the region and some of them could be converting their vacation homes into primary residences.

Table A-7. Population 65 Years of Age and Over for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2014

Area	April 1, 2010 Estimate Base	Percent of Total	July 1, 2014 Estimate	Percent of Total	Change	Percent Change
United States	40,271,239	13.0%	46,243,211	14.5%	5,971,972	14.8%
Pennsylvania	1,959,418	15.4%	2,134,521	16.7%	175,103	8.9%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	174,906	17.0%	188,319	18.5%	13,413	7.7%
Carbon County	11,644	17.8%	12,665	19.7%	1,021	8.8%
Lackawanna County	37,895	17.7%	39,907	18.8%	2,012	5.3%
Luzerne County	57,595	17.9%	60,424	19.0%	2,829	4.9%
Monroe County	21,701	12.8%	25,067	15.1%	3,366	15.5%
Pike County	9,303	16.2%	11,431	20.3%	2,128	22.9%
Schuylkill County	26,828	18.1%	28,187	19.3%	1,359	5.1%
Wayne County	10,028	19.0%	10,638	20.7%	610	6.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014,” Release Date: June 2015, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/>>.

Diversity

Since April 2010, the population of the region has become more diverse. In April 2010, the percent of the population who are minority was 13.3 percent. Based on July 1, 2014 Population Estimates, the percent of minority population has increased to 15.6 percent. Tables A-8 and A-9 provide detailed information.

Table A-8. Population Diversity – April 1, 2010 Census

Area	Total Population	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority Population	Percent Minority
United States	308,758,105	197,326,246	111,431,859	36.1%
Pennsylvania	12,702,884	10,109,237	2,593,647	20.4%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,028,926	891,821	137,105	13.3%
Carbon County	65,250	61,211	4,039	6.2%
Lackawanna County	214,436	192,561	21,875	10.2%
Luzerne County	320,918	283,347	37,571	11.7%
Monroe County	169,842	120,118	49,724	29.3%
Pike County	57,366	47,627	9,739	17.0%
Schuylkill County	148,289	138,323	9,966	6.7%
Wayne County	52,825	48,634	4,191	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2010 Population Count

<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>

Table A-9. Population Diversity – July 1, 2014 Population Estimates

Area	Total Population	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority Population	Percent Minority
United States	318,857,056	197,870,516	120,986,540	37.9%
Pennsylvania	12,787,209	9,958,389	2,828,820	22.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	1,015,692	857,263	158,429	15.6%
Carbon County	64,441	59,684	4,757	7.4%
Lackawanna County	212,719	186,221	26,498	12.5%
Luzerne County	318,829	271,347	47,482	14.9%
Monroe County	166,314	113,478	52,836	31.8%
Pike County	56,191	45,835	10,356	18.4%
Schuylkill County	145,797	133,955	11,842	8.1%
Wayne County	51,401	46,743	4,658	9.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2014 Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>

According to Table A-10, all of the counties, with the exception of Monroe and Pike counties, and the region, had percent increases in minority population that were greater than the nation (8.6 percent) and state (9.1 percent) from 2010 to 2014. The percent minority has increased in all areas and Luzerne County had the highest increase with 26.4 percent. In addition to Luzerne County, Carbon (17.8 percent), Lackawanna (21.1 percent) and Schuylkill (18.8 percent) counties have a higher percent increase than Northeastern Pennsylvania's 15.6 percent.

Table A-10. Change in Minority Population – 2010 Census and 2014 Population Estimates

Area	Minority Population in 2010	Minority Population in 2014	Change from 2010 to 2014	Percent Change from 2010 to 2014
United States	111,431,859	120,986,540	9,554,681	8.6%
Pennsylvania	2,593,647	2,828,820	235,173	9.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	137,105	158,429	21,324	15.6%
Carbon County	4,039	4,757	718	17.8%
Lackawanna County	21,875	26,498	4,623	21.1%
Luzerne County	37,571	47,482	9,911	26.4%
Monroe County	49,724	52,836	3,112	6.3%
Pike County	9,739	10,356	617	6.3%
Schuylkill County	9,966	11,842	1,876	18.8%
Wayne County	4,191	4,658	467	11.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2010 Population Count and July 1, 2014 Population Estimates <<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>>

Education

There are 18 colleges and universities located in Northeastern Pennsylvania, including: East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania, 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, Summit University (formerly Baptist Bible College and Seminary), 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-11 provides the educational attainment level by county and comparing it to the state and nation. The percentage of people in the region (42.5 percent) who are age 18 to 24 and enrolled either in college or graduate school was lower than the nation (43.1 percent) and the state (45.7 percent). In Lackawanna County, the percentage (54.5 percent) was higher than the region, state and nation and in Luzerne (42.8 percent) and Monroe (43.6 percent) counties, the percentage was higher than the region and nation.

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

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

the region, state and nation and Carbon (88.2 percent), Luzerne (88.6 percent) and Schuylkill (86.9 percent) counties exceeded the national percentage.

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

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

Table A-11. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2011 - 2013

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

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

Poverty

According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty rate in six of the seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties was lower than the nation (15.9 percent). Luzerne County had a poverty rate of 16.0 percent. The poverty rate in Lackawanna County (14.1 percent) exceeded the state (13.7 percent). Poverty at the regional level (14.0 percent) was lower than the nation and higher than the state. Carbon (12.7 percent), Monroe (12.6 percent), Pike (9.6 percent) and Schuylkill and Wayne counties, each with 13.4 percent, had a poverty rate that was lower than the region, state and nation. Pike County had the lowest poverty rate and Luzerne County had the highest poverty rate in the region. These rates are indicated in Table A-12.

Table A-12. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Poverty Rates, 2011 - 2013

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table S1701, "American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months,"

<<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>>.

Housing

When coupled with Per Capita Income indicators, comparisons of the Median Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a mortgage and without a mortgage between the nation, state and region provide a measure of how well a regional economy is performing. This information is presented in Table A-13.

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

Table A-13. The Estimated Median Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage and without a Mortgage for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2011 - 2013

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

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

Per Capita Income

Per capita income in the seven-county Northeastern Pennsylvania region has historically been lower than the state and nation. Table A-14 provides some detailed information from 1979, 1989, 1999 and the average over 2011 - 2013. In 1979, 1989 and 1999, the United States and Pennsylvania had a per capita income that was higher than all seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties. In 1979, 1989 and 1999, Pike and Monroe counties had a per capita income that was the closest to the nation and state. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, Pike County had the highest per capita income in the region (\$26,853). However, it was lower than the state (\$28,257) and nation (\$27,884).

Table A-14. Per Capita Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2011 - 2013

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

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

A comparison of the per capita income between the nation, state and counties over time that is based on the percent that the county is to the state and the nation is provided in Table A-15. These percentages can be compared to see whether the difference between the county and state or region has increased.

Table A-15. The Percentage of County Per Capita Income to that of Pennsylvania (PA) and the United States (US), 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2011 - 2013

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

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

According to Table A-15, from 1999 to 2011 - 2013, the percentage increased in Carbon, Luzerne and Wayne counties when using Pennsylvania as a benchmark. When using the United States as a benchmark, all of the counties, with the exception of Monroe County, experienced an increase in percentage.

Per Capita Personal Income

Table A-16 provides a comparison of 2010 and 2013 per capita personal income for the nation, state, region and each of the seven counties. Wayne County (12.3 percent) had the highest percent increase in per capita personal income and it exceeded the national percent increase (10.6 percent) and the state percent increase (10.8 percent). All of the percent increases exceeded the inflation rate of 7.0 percent, which is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator.

In 2010, the United States had a Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) of \$40,163 and Pennsylvania had a PCPI of \$41,680. Northeastern Pennsylvania had a PCPI of approximately \$33,190. The difference between the region and nation was \$6,973 and the difference between the region and state was \$8,490. In 2013, the United States had a PCPI of \$44,438 and Pennsylvania had a PCPI of \$46,202. Northeastern Pennsylvania had a PCPI of approximately \$38,166. The difference was \$6,272 between the region and nation and \$8,036 between the region and state. Therefore, from 2010 to 2013, the difference decreased by \$701 between the region and nation and decreased by \$454 between the region and state.

Table A-16. Per Capita Personal Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2010 and 2013

Area	2010	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	\$40,163	\$44,438	\$4,275	10.6%
Pennsylvania	\$41,680	\$46,202	\$4,522	10.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	\$33,190	\$38,166	\$4,976	15.0%
Carbon County	\$33,031	\$36,660	\$3,629	11.0%
Lackawanna County	\$37,921	\$41,428	\$3,507	9.2%
Luzerne County	\$36,309	\$39,621	\$3,312	9.1%
Monroe County	\$31,529	\$33,930	\$2,401	7.6%
Pike County	\$35,448	\$39,188	\$3,740	10.6%
Schuylkill County	\$32,556	\$35,820	\$3,264	10.0%
Wayne County	\$32,770	\$36,787	\$4,017	12.3%

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-17 compares the percentage of region and county PCPI to that of Pennsylvania and the United States. Between 2010 and 2013, the percentage of area PCPI based on the state and the nation increased in all areas.

Table A-17. The Percentage of Region and County Per Capita Personal Income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States, 2010 and 2013

Area	2010 Pennsylvania	2013 Pennsylvania	2010 United States	2013 United States
Northeastern Pennsylvania	79.6%	82.6%	82.6%	85.9%
Carbon County	79.2%	82.2%	79.3%	82.5%
Lackawanna County	91.0%	94.4%	89.7%	93.2%
Luzerne County	87.1%	90.4%	85.8%	89.2%
Monroe County	75.6%	78.5%	73.4%	76.4%
Pike County	85.0%	88.3%	84.8%	88.2%
Schuylkill County	78.1%	81.1%	77.5%	80.6%
Wayne County	78.6%	81.6%	79.6%	82.8%

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-18, Pike County (10.0 percent) had the highest percent increase in median household income and it was followed by Luzerne County (7.2 percent). These two counties exceeded the percent increases for the nation (4.4 percent), state (5.6 percent) and region (4.5 percent). Only Pike and Luzerne counties had a percent increase that was above the 7.0 percent rate of inflation between 2010 and 2013.

Table A-18. Median Household Income for the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, Estimated for 2010 and 2013

Area	2010 Estimated	2013 Estimated	Change	Percent Change
United States	\$50,046	\$52,250	\$2,204	4.4%
Pennsylvania	\$49,245	\$52,005	\$2,760	5.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	\$46,046	\$48,109	\$2,063	4.5%
Carbon County	\$45,698	\$44,338	-\$1,360	-3.0%
Lackawanna County	\$42,081	\$44,926	\$2,845	6.8%
Luzerne County	\$41,745	\$44,734	\$2,989	7.2%
Monroe County	\$54,111	\$55,273	\$1,162	2.1%
Pike County	\$54,674	\$60,168	\$5,494	10.0%
Schuylkill County	\$40,384	\$41,514	\$1,130	2.8%
Wayne County	\$43,627	\$45,807	\$2,180	5.0%

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

Table A-19 provides the percentage of region and county median household income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States. Between 2010 and 2013, the percentage of area median household income increased in Lackawanna, Luzerne and Pike counties when based on the state and the Northeastern Pennsylvania region, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike and Wayne counties when based on the nation. The percentage of median household income to the state and nation exceeded 100 percent in Monroe and Pike counties. This occurred from the migration of people who work in the New York City area to those two counties.

Table A-19. The Percentage of Northeastern Pennsylvania Region and County Median Household Income to that of Pennsylvania and the United States, 2010 and 2013

Area	2010	2013	2010	2013
	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	United States	United States
Northeastern Pennsylvania	93.5%	92.5%	92.0%	92.1%
Carbon County	92.8%	85.3%	91.3%	84.9%
Lackawanna County	85.5%	86.4%	84.1%	86.0%
Luzerne County	84.8%	86.0%	83.4%	85.6%
Monroe County	109.9%	106.3%	108.1%	105.8%
Pike County	111.0%	115.7%	109.2%	115.2%
Schuylkill County	82.0%	79.8%	80.7%	79.5%
Wayne County	88.6%	88.1%	87.2%	87.7%

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

Employment by Industry

Tables A-20, A-21 and A-22 provide the employment by industry for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States, respectively. These statistics are from 2008 and 2013 and were selected because it is the most current five-year interval possible and 2013 was the most current year that employment data were available from U.S. Census Bureau “County Business Patterns.”

Table A-20 indicates that actual employment growth in 2008 - 2013 occurred in five industries of the Northeastern Pennsylvania economy. The growth occurred in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (2,791 jobs); Health Care and Social Assistance (1,857 jobs); Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (319 jobs); Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (199 jobs); and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (3 jobs). Employment in Northeastern Pennsylvania grew at its highest rate of 33.9 percent in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and was followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services at 23.6 percent. Manufacturing had the highest job loss (-8,944 jobs) and was followed by Construction (-3,624 jobs). There were 2,760 jobs lost in Retail Trade, 1,595 jobs lost in Finance and Insurance and 1,483 jobs lost in Real Estate and Leasing. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-33.6 percent) and Construction (-23.8 percent).

Table A-20. Employment by Industry, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	62	65	3	4.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	942	1,261	319	33.9%
Utilities	3,140	3,124	-16	-0.5%
Construction	15,208	11,584	-3,624	-23.8%
Manufacturing	50,543	41,599	-8,944	-17.7%
Wholesale Trade	14,335	13,818	-517	-3.6%
Retail Trade	55,823	53,063	-2,760	-4.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	23,507	23,335	-172	-0.7%
Information	7,824	7,077	-747	-9.5%
Finance and Insurance	14,826	13,231	-1,595	-10.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,420	2,937	-1,483	-33.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,842	14,633	2,791	23.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,596	4,194	-402	-8.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	17,902	16,653	-1,249	-7.0%
Educational Services	11,889	11,467	-422	-3.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	65,328	67,185	1,857	2.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9,145	9,344	199	2.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	35,203	35,074	-129	-0.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	14,429	13,836	-593	-4.1%
Total	360,964	343,480	-17,484	-4.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

Table A-21 indicates that actual employment growth in 2008 - 2013 occurred in seven industries of the Pennsylvania economy. The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (55,167 jobs); Management of Companies and Enterprises (27,517 jobs); Educational Services (21,896 jobs); Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (16,635 jobs); and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (12,176 jobs). Employment in the state grew at its highest rate of 57.8 percent in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and was followed by Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (19.5 percent). Manufacturing had the highest job loss with 99,106 jobs and was followed by Construction with 39,309 jobs lost. There were 20,958 jobs lost in Retail Trade, 11,581 jobs lost in Information and 11,002 jobs lost in Finance and Insurance. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Manufacturing (-15.5 percent) and Construction (-15.3 percent).

Table A-21. Employment by Industry, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,893	2,575	-318	-11.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	21,052	33,228	12,176	57.8%
Utilities	30,941	29,612	-1,329	-4.3%
Construction	257,229	217,920	-39,309	-15.3%
Manufacturing	638,681	539,575	-99,106	-15.5%
Wholesale Trade	247,957	246,563	-1,394	-0.6%
Retail Trade	676,811	655,853	-20,958	-3.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	209,328	206,938	-2,390	-1.1%
Information	128,262	116,681	-11,581	-9.0%
Finance and Insurance	276,899	265,897	-11,002	-4.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	68,505	60,940	-7,565	-11.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	313,614	320,473	6,859	2.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	146,770	174,287	27,517	18.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	307,181	306,581	-600	-0.2%
Educational Services	235,908	257,804	21,896	9.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	905,622	960,789	55,167	6.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	85,211	101,846	16,635	19.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	432,215	444,226	12,011	2.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	245,690	238,856	-6,834	-2.8%
Total	5,230,769	5,180,644	-50,125	-1.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

Table A-22 indicates that an employment increase in 2008 - 2013 occurred in seven sectors of the national economy. Manufacturing had the highest job loss (-1,819,721 jobs) and was followed by Construction (-1,573,450 jobs). There were 591,395 jobs lost in Retail Trade and 447,855 jobs lost in Finance and Insurance. The two industries with the largest percent decreases were Construction (-22.3 percent) and Manufacturing (-13.9 percent). The highest growth occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (1,381,455 jobs) and Accommodation and Food Services (469,058 jobs). Employment in the nation grew at its highest rate of 16.4 percent in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction and was followed by Educational Services (11.8 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (8.0 percent).

Table A-22. Employment by Industry, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	167,039	154,496	-12,543	-7.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	629,271	732,186	102,915	16.4%
Utilities	639,403	638,575	-828	-0.1%
Construction	7,043,631	5,470,181	-1,573,450	-22.3%
Manufacturing	13,096,159	11,276,438	-1,819,721	-13.9%
Wholesale Trade	6,165,204	5,908,763	-256,441	-4.2%
Retail Trade	15,614,757	15,023,362	-591,395	-3.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,438,903	4,287,236	-151,667	-3.4%
Information	3,434,234	3,266,084	-168,150	-4.9%
Finance and Insurance	6,511,616	6,063,761	-447,855	-6.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,196,314	1,972,105	-224,209	-10.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,032,847	8,275,350	242,503	3.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,887,407	3,098,762	211,355	7.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	10,224,557	10,185,297	-39,260	-0.4%
Educational Services	3,141,297	3,513,469	372,172	11.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,217,256	18,598,711	1,381,455	8.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,069,346	2,112,000	42,654	2.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	11,926,329	12,395,387	469,058	3.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5,452,603	5,282,688	-169,915	-3.1%
Total	120,888,173	118,254,851	-2,633,322	-2.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

Location Quotient Analysis

Table A-23 provides a comparison between location quotients for 2008 and 2013. The location quotients above 1.00 in both years are in Utilities, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the largest decrease in the location quotient during the period. There were also decreases in Manufacturing, Information, Finance and Insurance, 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. 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 2008 and 2013 being greater than 1.00 occurred in Utilities, Retail Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Other industries that experienced an increase in the location

quotient are: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Construction; Wholesale Trade; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; and Other Services.

Table A-23. Location Quotient Analysis, Northeastern Pennsylvania and the United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.12	0.14	0.02	16.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.50	0.59	0.09	18.0%
Utilities	1.64	1.68	0.04	2.4%
Construction	0.72	0.73	0.01	1.4%
Manufacturing	1.29	1.27	-0.02	-1.6%
Wholesale Trade	0.78	0.81	0.03	3.8%
Retail Trade	1.20	1.22	0.02	1.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	1.77	1.87	0.10	5.6%
Information	0.76	0.75	-0.01	-1.3%
Finance and Insurance	0.76	0.75	-0.01	-1.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.67	0.51	-0.16	-23.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0.49	0.61	0.12	24.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.53	0.47	-0.06	-11.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	0.59	0.56	-0.03	-5.1%
Educational Services	1.27	1.12	-0.15	-11.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.27	1.24	-0.03	-2.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.48	1.52	0.04	2.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	0.99	0.97	-0.02	-2.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0.89	0.90	0.01	1.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013,” 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

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-24, there were six industries that had a positive Competitive Component over the five-year period: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Wholesale Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation.

Table A-24. Shift-Share Analysis for the Seven-County Northeastern Pennsylvania Region, 2008 - 2013

Industry	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Component
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	-5	8
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	319	154	165
Utilities	-16	-4	-12
Construction	-3,624	-3,397	-227
Manufacturing	-8,944	-7,023	-1,921
Wholesale Trade	-517	-596	79
Retail Trade	-2,760	-2,114	-646
Transportation and Warehousing	-172	-803	631
Information	-747	-383	-364
Finance and Insurance	-1,595	-1,020	-575
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-1,483	-451	-1,032
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,791	357	2,434
Management of Companies and Enterprises	-402	336	-738
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	-1,249	-69	-1,180
Educational Services	-422	1,409	-1,831
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,857	5,242	-3,385
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	199	188	11
Accommodation and Food Services	-129	1,385	-1,514
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-593	-450	-143
Total	-17,484	-7,244	-10,240

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>

Therefore, two industries had an increasing location quotient from 2008 to 2013, had a location quotient of at least 1.00 in 2008, and had a positive Competitive Component. These industries were: Transportation and Warehousing, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Among the industries that had an increasing location quotient that was below 1.00 and had a positive Competitive Component were: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Wholesale Trade; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

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

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
- Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

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

Number of Firms by Industry

From 2008 to 2013, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region experienced a percentage decline that exceeded the state and nation in the number of firms that had 1 to 4 employees, 5 to 9 employees, 10 to 19 employees, 20 to 49 employees, 100 to 249 employees and 500 to 999 employees. In the 50 to 99 employee and the 250 to 499 employee ranges, the percent decline in the region was lower than the state and the nation. Northeastern Pennsylvania experienced an increase in the number of firms that had 1,000 or more employees. In the region, as a result of many ranges in the number of firms that experienced a decline, this information supports having the three goals of Retain and Expand Existing Businesses, Attract New Businesses and Encourage Entrepreneurial Activity and Innovation.

The number of firms by industry for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-25, A-26 and A-27. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-460 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-19.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (40 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (13.0 percent).

Table A-25. The Number of Firms by Industry, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	27	24	-3	-11.1%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	92	104	12	13.0%
Utilities	97	101	4	4.1%
Construction	2,415	1,955	-460	-19.0%
Manufacturing	1,062	932	-130	-12.2%
Wholesale Trade	962	909	-53	-5.5%
Retail Trade	3,977	3,849	-128	-3.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	787	772	-15	-1.9%
Information	369	328	-41	-11.1%
Finance and Insurance	1,349	1,201	-148	-11.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	725	646	-79	-10.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,819	1,746	-73	-4.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	118	106	-12	-10.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,073	1,071	-2	-0.2%
Educational Services	192	194	2	1.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,730	2,770	40	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	339	329	-10	-2.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,387	2,416	29	1.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2,683	2,606	-77	-2.9%
Total	23,203	22,059	-1,144	-4.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-26, 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; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Accommodation and Food Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (1,187 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (10.1 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-2,669 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-9.3 percent).

Table A-26. The Number of Firms by Industry, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	507	480	-27	-5.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,006	1,108	102	10.1%
Utilities	755	812	57	7.5%
Construction	28,820	26,151	-2,669	-9.3%
Manufacturing	15,174	13,710	-1,464	-9.6%
Wholesale Trade	15,559	14,968	-591	-3.8%
Retail Trade	45,583	43,900	-1,683	-3.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,057	8,227	170	2.1%
Information	5,320	5,098	-222	-4.2%
Finance and Insurance	19,223	17,605	-1,618	-8.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9,560	9,435	-125	-1.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	29,723	29,431	-292	-1.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,224	2,308	84	3.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	15,026	15,281	255	1.7%
Educational Services	3,467	3,754	287	8.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	35,605	36,387	782	2.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,648	4,502	-146	-3.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	27,264	28,451	1,187	4.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	35,376	35,849	473	1.3%
Total	302,897	297,457	-5,440	-1.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-27, there were nine industries that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; 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 (52,596 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (37,224 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (10.8 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (6.6 percent) was second. Utilities had a 6.2 percent increase and Accommodation and Food Services had a 5.8 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Construction (-115,131 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-14.9 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-10.5 percent) and Finance and Insurance (-5.9 percent).

Table A-27. The Number of Firms by Industry, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	22,651	22,111	-540	-2.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	27,440	28,720	1,280	4.7%
Utilities	16,960	18,004	1,044	6.2%
Construction	773,614	658,483	-115,131	-14.9%
Manufacturing	326,216	292,094	-34,122	-10.5%
Wholesale Trade	429,463	419,648	-9,815	-2.3%
Retail Trade	1,100,943	1,063,616	-37,327	-3.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	217,083	215,547	-1,536	-0.7%
Information	141,554	135,627	-5,927	-4.2%
Finance and Insurance	501,907	472,242	-29,665	-5.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	365,662	357,533	-8,129	-2.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	848,309	869,445	21,136	2.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	51,761	52,909	1,148	2.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	393,538	393,354	-184	0.0%
Educational Services	88,578	98,104	9,526	10.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	791,007	843,603	52,596	6.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	124,279	126,952	2,673	2.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	636,586	673,810	37,224	5.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	730,694	734,406	3,712	0.5%
Total	7,588,245	7,476,208	-112,037	-1.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>

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 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-28, A-29 and A-30. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Utilities; 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; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Construction had the highest decrease (-319 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent decrease (-20.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Accommodation and Food Services (56 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (10.8 percent).

Table A-28. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	25	20	-5	-20.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	37	41	4	10.8%
Utilities	38	35	-3	-7.9%
Construction	1,707	1,388	-319	-18.7%
Manufacturing	330	307	-23	-7.0%
Wholesale Trade	468	447	-21	-4.5%
Retail Trade	1,670	1,657	-13	-0.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	391	381	-10	-2.6%
Information	172	165	-7	-4.1%
Finance and Insurance	708	602	-106	-15.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	511	466	-45	-8.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,241	1,198	-43	-3.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	40	33	-7	-17.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	620	632	12	1.9%
Educational Services	77	80	3	3.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,145	1,069	-76	-6.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	191	184	-7	-3.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,031	1,087	56	5.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,750	1,755	5	-0.3%
Total	12,152	11,547	-605	-5.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-29, 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; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (307 firms) and Educational Services had the highest percent increase (12.1 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Construction (-1,305 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Finance and Insurance (-10.3 percent).

Table A-29. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	394	360	-34	-8.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	443	465	22	5.0%
Utilities	258	286	28	10.9%
Construction	18,852	17,547	-1,305	-6.9%
Manufacturing	4,652	4,489	-163	-3.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,413	7,051	-362	-4.9%
Retail Trade	18,852	18,235	-617	-3.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,091	4,212	121	3.0%
Information	2,624	2,519	-105	-4.0%
Finance and Insurance	10,376	9,307	-1,069	-10.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,078	6,224	146	2.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19,386	19,276	-110	-0.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	772	777	5	0.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	8,631	8,938	307	3.6%
Educational Services	1,335	1,496	161	12.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,654	14,220	-434	-3.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,492	2,442	-50	-2.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	11,256	11,389	133	1.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	21,509	22,063	554	2.6%
Total	154,068	151,296	-2,772	-1.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-30, there were eleven industries with 1 to 4 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; 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 (26,906 firms) and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (25,786 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services were the highest (10.9 percent) and were followed by Utilities (8.1 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (7.5 percent). The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Construction (-59,311 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-11.8 percent). This was followed by Manufacturing (-6.4 percent) and Finance and Insurance (-5.2 percent).

Table A-30. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1 to 4 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15,363	15,158	-205	-1.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	13,690	14,468	778	5.7%
Utilities	6,680	7,218	538	8.1%
Construction	503,522	444,211	-59,311	-11.8%
Manufacturing	116,660	109,224	-7,436	-6.4%
Wholesale Trade	222,097	218,973	-3,124	-1.4%
Retail Trade	489,734	473,560	-16,174	-3.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	123,109	122,799	-310	-0.3%
Information	72,343	70,246	-2,097	-2.9%
Finance and Insurance	296,358	280,922	-15,436	-5.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	261,594	263,673	2,079	0.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	587,740	613,526	25,786	4.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19,866	20,295	429	2.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	229,935	236,076	6,141	2.7%
Educational Services	41,433	45,944	4,511	10.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	360,311	387,217	26,906	7.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	73,550	76,892	3,342	4.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	214,722	219,213	4,491	2.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	446,911	456,914	10,003	2.2%
Total	4,095,618	4,076,529	-19,089	-0.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>

5 to 9 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 5 to 9 employees for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-31, A-32 and A-33. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Construction had the highest decrease (-76 firms) and it, along with Information, had the highest percent decrease (-20.7 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (65 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (100.0 percent).

Table A-31. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2	4	2	100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	23	30	7	30.4%
Utilities	17	18	1	5.9%
Construction	368	292	-76	-20.7%
Manufacturing	179	143	-36	-20.1%
Wholesale Trade	201	175	-26	-12.9%
Retail Trade	1,029	1,025	-4	-0.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	135	119	-16	-11.9%
Information	58	46	-12	-20.7%
Finance and Insurance	431	401	-30	-7.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	145	127	-18	-12.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	300	285	-15	-5.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18	19	1	5.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	176	172	-4	-2.3%
Educational Services	29	37	8	27.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	675	740	65	9.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	54	55	1	1.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	489	426	-63	-12.9%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	621	568	-53	-8.5%
Total	4,950	4,682	-268	-5.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-32, there was an increase in the number of firms with 5 to 9 employees in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Other Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (187 firms) and Educational Services had the highest percent increase (5.7 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-611 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-12.8 percent).

Table A-32. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	72	76	4	5.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	167	173	6	3.6%
Utilities	127	128	1	0.8%
Construction	4,759	4,148	-611	-12.8%
Manufacturing	2,656	2,343	-313	-11.8%
Wholesale Trade	3,118	3,119	1	0.0%
Retail Trade	11,830	11,067	-763	-6.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,243	1,227	-16	-1.3%
Information	832	807	-25	-3.0%
Finance and Insurance	5,028	4,757	-271	-5.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,070	1,892	-178	-8.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,549	4,469	-80	-1.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	314	293	-21	-6.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,308	2,364	56	2.4%
Educational Services	575	608	33	5.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,684	8,826	142	1.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	775	681	-94	-12.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,962	5,100	138	2.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8,039	8,226	187	2.3%
Total	62,108	60,304	-1,804	-2.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-33, there were five industries with 5 to 9 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (7,378 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (7,244 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (11.2 percent) and was followed by Utilities (7.9 percent) and Accommodation and Food Services (6.6 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-24,878 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-19.7 percent). Manufacturing was next (-11.5 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-10.2 percent) followed.

Table A-33. The Number of Firms by Industry with 5 to 9 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3,919	3,676	-243	-6.2%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,229	4,354	125	3.0%
Utilities	2,685	2,897	212	7.9%
Construction	126,428	101,550	-24,878	-19.7%
Manufacturing	57,220	50,626	-6,594	-11.5%
Wholesale Trade	82,144	81,112	-1,032	-1.3%
Retail Trade	279,812	267,823	-11,989	-4.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	32,569	32,527	-42	-0.1%
Information	22,440	20,772	-1,668	-7.4%
Finance and Insurance	104,686	100,040	-4,646	-4.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	60,713	54,526	-6,187	-10.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	122,042	118,774	-3,268	-2.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,490	7,341	-149	-2.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	58,397	57,315	-1,082	-1.9%
Educational Services	14,252	15,851	1,599	11.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	184,754	192,132	7,378	4.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17,663	16,635	-1,028	-5.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	109,049	116,293	7,244	6.6%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	157,076	155,836	-1,240	-0.8%
Total	1,447,568	1,400,080	-47,488	-3.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

10 to 19 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 10 to 19 employees from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-34, A-35 and A-36. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Construction; 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. Retail Trade had the highest decrease (-65 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent decrease (-28.6 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (52 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (29.0 percent).

Table A-34. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	21	15	-6	-28.6%
Utilities	21	22	1	4.8%
Construction	184	157	-27	-14.7%
Manufacturing	144	145	1	-0.7%
Wholesale Trade	135	130	-5	-3.7%
Retail Trade	720	655	-65	-9.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	104	92	-12	-11.5%
Information	65	54	-11	-16.9%
Finance and Insurance	124	113	-11	-8.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	48	41	-7	-14.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	168	164	-4	-2.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	17	13	-4	-23.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	118	125	7	5.9%
Educational Services	34	26	-8	-23.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	427	479	52	12.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31	40	9	29.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	371	395	24	6.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	215	187	-28	-13.0%
Total	2,947	2,853	-94	-3.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-35, 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; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Accommodation and Food Services. Accommodation and Food Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (646 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent increase (16.7 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Construction (-388 firms) and it had the highest percent decrease (-14.2 percent).

Table A-35. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	18	21	3	16.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	176	182	6	3.4%
Utilities	133	130	-3	-2.3%
Construction	2,739	2,351	-388	-14.2%
Manufacturing	2,516	2,191	-325	-12.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,367	2,289	-78	-3.3%
Retail Trade	7,806	7,634	-172	-2.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,021	1,032	11	1.1%
Information	726	703	-23	-3.2%
Finance and Insurance	2,199	2,009	-190	-8.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	870	787	-83	-9.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,984	2,928	-56	-1.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	308	314	6	1.9%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,580	1,565	-15	-0.9%
Educational Services	507	515	8	1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,933	6,302	369	6.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	538	517	-21	-3.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,509	5,155	646	14.3%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,674	3,561	-113	-3.1%
Total	40,604	40,186	-418	-1.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-36, there were five industries with 10 to 19 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were: 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 (15,509 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (7,537 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Accommodation and Food Services had the highest (12.1 percent) and was followed by Educational Services (10.5 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (6.2 percent). Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-15,056 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-20.3 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-13.2 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-10.7 percent).

Table A-36. The Number of Firms by Industry with 10 to 19 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,963	1,847	-116	-5.9%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,934	3,837	-97	-2.5%
Utilities	2,352	2,481	129	5.5%
Construction	74,314	59,258	-15,056	-20.3%
Manufacturing	50,596	43,913	-6,683	-13.2%
Wholesale Trade	60,608	58,312	-2,296	-3.8%
Retail Trade	176,314	171,041	-5,273	-3.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	25,044	24,479	-565	-2.3%
Information	18,995	17,954	-1,041	-5.5%
Finance and Insurance	56,556	51,763	-4,793	-8.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27,248	24,323	-2,925	-10.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	73,370	71,320	-2,050	-2.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,280	7,379	99	1.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	40,052	38,465	-1,587	-4.0%
Educational Services	12,229	13,507	1,278	10.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	122,080	129,617	7,537	6.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	13,101	12,968	-133	-1.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	128,689	144,198	15,509	12.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	77,619	74,493	-3,126	-4.0%
Total	972,344	951,155	-21,189	-2.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

20 to 49 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 20 to 49 employees from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-37, A-38 and A-39. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Construction; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Information; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services. Retail Trade had the highest decrease (-56 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-36.7 percent). Accommodation and Food Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (30 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (75.0 percent).

Table A-37. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	10	13	3	30.0%
Utilities	8	14	6	75.0%
Construction	113	86	-27	-23.9%
Manufacturing	181	151	-30	-16.6%
Wholesale Trade	100	104	4	4.0%
Retail Trade	360	304	-56	-15.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	82	101	19	23.2%
Information	38	32	-6	-15.8%
Finance and Insurance	51	57	6	11.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11	7	-4	-36.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	80	69	-11	-13.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	23	19	-4	-17.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	82	75	-7	-8.5%
Educational Services	26	25	-1	-3.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	268	249	-19	-7.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	34	28	-6	-17.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	348	378	30	8.6%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	77	73	-4	-5.2%
Total	1,892	1,785	-107	-5.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-38, 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 (483 firms) and Utilities had the highest percent increase (28.8 percent). Manufacturing had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-263 firms) and Construction had the highest percent decrease (-13.1 percent).

Table A-38. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15	14	-1	-6.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	135	154	19	14.1%
Utilities	104	134	30	28.8%
Construction	1,690	1,468	-222	-13.1%
Manufacturing	2,615	2,352	-263	-10.1%
Wholesale Trade	1,766	1,630	-136	-7.7%
Retail Trade	4,527	4,449	-78	-1.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	890	955	65	7.3%
Information	633	594	-39	-6.2%
Finance and Insurance	965	920	-45	-4.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	371	366	-5	-1.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,837	1,765	-72	-3.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	348	378	30	8.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,240	1,250	10	0.8%
Educational Services	535	595	60	11.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,676	4,159	483	13.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	496	487	-9	-1.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,546	4,869	323	7.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,620	1,521	-99	-6.1%
Total	28,009	28,060	51	0.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-39, there were eight industries with 20 to 49 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Accommodation and Food Services gained the most firms (8,719 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (5,598 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (10.0 percent). Utilities had a 9.4 percent increase and Health Care and Social Assistance had a 7.7 percent increase. Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-9,822 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-21.1 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-12.8 percent) and Finance and Insurance (-12.5 percent).

Table A-39. The Number of Firms by Industry with 20 to 49 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	940	992	52	5.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,246	3,366	120	3.7%
Utilities	2,534	2,771	237	9.4%
Construction	46,621	36,799	-9,822	-21.1%
Manufacturing	49,645	43,281	-6,364	-12.8%
Wholesale Trade	42,275	40,582	-1,693	-4.0%
Retail Trade	95,450	92,780	-2,670	-2.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	20,587	20,187	-400	-1.9%
Information	15,128	14,806	-322	-2.1%
Finance and Insurance	27,642	24,197	-3,445	-12.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11,170	10,459	-711	-6.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	41,957	41,807	-150	-0.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,736	7,994	258	3.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	31,818	30,240	-1,578	-5.0%
Educational Services	11,534	12,688	1,154	10.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	73,021	78,619	5,598	7.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11,499	11,857	358	3.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	134,690	143,409	8,719	6.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	36,712	35,224	-1,488	-4.1%
Total	664,205	652,058	-12,147	-1.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

50 to 99 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 50 to 99 employees for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-40, A-41 and A-42. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Educational Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-24 firms); and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation each had the highest percent decrease (-33.3 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance (18 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction (400.0 percent).

Table A-40. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1	5	4	400.0%
Utilities	7	7	0	0.0%
Construction	27	24	-3	-11.1%
Manufacturing	94	70	-24	-25.5%
Wholesale Trade	37	34	-3	-8.1%
Retail Trade	107	114	7	6.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	37	36	-1	-2.7%
Information	13	18	5	38.5%
Finance and Insurance	16	17	1	6.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6	4	-2	-33.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16	19	3	18.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8	12	4	50.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	27	28	1	3.7%
Educational Services	12	11	-1	-8.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	84	102	18	21.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	18	12	-6	-33.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	111	102	-9	-8.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	12	16	4	33.3%
Total	633	631	-2	-0.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-41, 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 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (122 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent increase (50.0 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-177 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Construction (-16.5 percent).

Table A-41. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4	6	2	50.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	51	68	17	33.3%
Utilities	66	72	6	9.1%
Construction	468	391	-77	-16.5%
Manufacturing	1,294	1,117	-177	-13.7%
Wholesale Trade	540	524	-16	-3.0%
Retail Trade	1,360	1,340	-20	-1.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	423	401	-22	-5.2%
Information	262	256	-6	-2.3%
Finance and Insurance	297	279	-18	-6.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	118	125	7	5.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	545	585	40	7.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	210	245	35	16.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	615	569	-46	-7.5%
Educational Services	287	305	18	6.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,229	1,351	122	9.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	200	223	23	11.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,568	1,562	-6	-0.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	383	346	-37	-9.7%
Total	9,920	9,765	-155	-1.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-42, there were eight industries with 50 to 99 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, during the period from 2008 to 2013. These industries were Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (2,880 firms) and Accommodation and Food Services (2,703 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Educational Services had the highest (11.8 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance had an 11.7 percent increase; Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had a 9.2 percent increase and Accommodation and Food Services had a 7.1 percent increase. Construction had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-3,573 firms) and the highest percent decrease (-25.2 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-13.0 percent), Finance and Insurance (-10.2 percent) and Wholesale Trade (-8.1 percent).

Table A-42. The Number of Firms by Industry with 50 to 99 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	277	281	4	1.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,207	1,318	111	9.2%
Utilities	1,352	1,345	-7	-0.5%
Construction	14,177	10,604	-3,573	-25.2%
Manufacturing	24,102	20,972	-3,130	-13.0%
Wholesale Trade	13,384	12,305	-1,079	-8.1%
Retail Trade	31,746	31,102	-644	-2.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,143	8,005	-138	-1.7%
Information	6,490	6,020	-470	-7.2%
Finance and Insurance	8,397	7,539	-858	-10.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,019	2,900	-119	-3.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,027	13,391	364	2.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,936	4,203	267	6.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	15,447	14,345	-1,102	-7.1%
Educational Services	4,954	5,537	583	11.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	24,709	27,589	2,880	11.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,828	4,963	135	2.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	37,968	40,671	2,703	7.1%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8,426	8,102	-324	-3.8%
Total	225,589	221,192	-4,397	-1.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

100 to 249 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 100 to 249 employees for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-43, A-44 and A-45. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Accommodation and Food Services. Manufacturing had the highest decrease (-18 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in Transportation and Warehousing (2 firms) and the highest percent increase was in Educational Services (33.3 percent).

Table A-43. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	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	4	3	-1	-25.0%
Construction	14	7	-7	-50.0%
Manufacturing	100	82	-18	-18.0%
Wholesale Trade	15	11	-4	-26.7%
Retail Trade	78	79	1	1.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	21	23	2	9.5%
Information	18	8	-10	-55.6%
Finance and Insurance	12	4	-8	-66.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12	7	-5	-41.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8	6	-2	-25.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	34	29	-5	-14.7%
Educational Services	3	4	1	33.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	95	94	-1	-1.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	4	0	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	31	22	-9	-29.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	7	7	0	-12.5%
Total	457	390	-67	-11.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-44, there was an increase in the number of firms with 100 to 249 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Transportation and Warehousing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (77 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (87.5 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-154 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Construction (-20.9 percent).

Table A-44. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	3	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	24	45	21	87.5%
Utilities	44	40	-4	-9.1%
Construction	244	193	-51	-20.9%
Manufacturing	993	839	-154	-15.5%
Wholesale Trade	259	258	-1	-0.4%
Retail Trade	1,043	1,001	-42	-4.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	266	275	9	3.4%
Information	162	149	-13	-8.0%
Finance and Insurance	202	193	-9	-4.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36	33	-3	-8.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	282	275	-7	-2.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	136	174	38	27.9%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	438	391	-47	-10.7%
Educational Services	107	111	4	3.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	944	1,021	77	8.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	105	102	-3	-2.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	382	338	-44	-11.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	130	110	-20	-15.4%
Total	5,800	5,551	-249	-4.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-45, 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 2008 to 2013. These industries were Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (1,600 firms) and Educational Services (270 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (15.9 percent). Educational Services had a 10.2 percent increase and Health Care and Social Assistance had an 8.7 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-2,672 firms). In terms of percent decrease, Construction was the highest (-29.9 percent). It was followed by Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-15.8 percent) and Manufacturing (-14.3 percent).

Table A-45. The Number of Firms by Industry with 100 to 249 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	146	123	-23	-15.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	759	880	121	15.9%
Utilities	888	832	-56	-6.3%
Construction	6,599	4,623	-1,976	-29.9%
Manufacturing	18,694	16,022	-2,672	-14.3%
Wholesale Trade	6,707	6,158	-549	-8.2%
Retail Trade	22,795	22,566	-229	-1.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	5,197	5,167	-30	-0.6%
Information	4,001	3,789	-212	-5.3%
Finance and Insurance	4,986	4,545	-441	-8.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,418	1,272	-146	-10.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,117	7,347	230	3.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,109	3,242	133	4.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,871	10,634	-1,237	-10.4%
Educational Services	2,651	2,921	270	10.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	18,404	20,004	1,600	8.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,684	2,677	-7	-0.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	9,813	8,462	-1,351	-13.8%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,224	3,147	-77	-2.4%
Total	131,063	124,411	-6,652	-5.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

250 to 499 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 250 to 499 employees for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-46, A-47 and A-48. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Construction; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest decrease (-9 firms); and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services each had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (6 firms) and Wholesale Trade had the highest percent increase (60.0 percent).

Table A-46. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	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	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Manufacturing	23	27	4	17.4%
Wholesale Trade	5	8	3	60.0%
Retail Trade	11	14	3	27.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	11	10	-1	-9.1%
Information	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Finance and Insurance	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	3	-1	-25.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	16	7	-9	-56.3%
Educational Services	3	4	1	33.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	17	23	6	35.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	4	3	-1	-25.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Total	111	109	-2	-1.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-47, there was an increase in the number of firms with 250 to 499 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest increase in the number of firms (30 firms) and Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest percent increase (175.0 percent). The highest decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-41 firms) and the highest percent decrease was in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (-100.0 percent).

Table A-47. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	11	7	175.0%
Utilities	11	11	0	0.0%
Construction	51	36	-15	-29.4%
Manufacturing	305	264	-41	-13.4%
Wholesale Trade	74	65	-9	-12.2%
Retail Trade	143	160	17	11.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	68	69	1	1.5%
Information	54	50	-4	-7.4%
Finance and Insurance	80	63	-17	-21.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10	6	-4	-40.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	84	79	-5	-6.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	83	65	-18	-21.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	153	133	-20	-13.1%
Educational Services	41	44	3	7.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	268	298	30	11.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25	23	-2	-8.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	29	26	-3	-10.3%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	17	17	0	0.0%
Total	1,501	1,420	-81	-5.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-48, there were six industries with 250 to 499 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Finance and Insurance; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Health Care and Social Assistance gained the most firms (511 firms) and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services was second (178 firms). In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (33.6 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance had a 12.8 percent increase and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services had a 9.4 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-702 firms) and Construction was the highest in terms of percent decrease (-28.6 percent). It was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-21.7 percent) and Manufacturing (-11.8 percent).

Table A-48. The Number of Firms by Industry with 250 to 499 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	30	29	-1	-3.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	238	318	80	33.6%
Utilities	284	276	-8	-2.8%
Construction	1,414	1,010	-404	-28.6%
Manufacturing	5,957	5,255	-702	-11.8%
Wholesale Trade	1,605	1,540	-65	-4.0%
Retail Trade	4,646	4,433	-213	-4.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,465	1,442	-23	-1.6%
Information	1,289	1,220	-69	-5.4%
Finance and Insurance	1,729	1,749	20	1.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	332	260	-72	-21.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,898	2,076	178	9.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,313	1,334	21	1.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,652	3,602	-50	-1.4%
Educational Services	702	755	53	7.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,989	4,500	511	12.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	632	603	-29	-4.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,011	965	-46	-4.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	498	476	-22	-4.4%
Total	32,684	31,843	-841	-2.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013," 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

500 to 999 Employees

The number of firms by industry with 500 to 999 employees for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-49, A-50 and A-51. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, there was a decrease in the number of firms in Utilities; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest decrease (-5 firms). Utilities, Wholesale Trade, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing each had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent). The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in the Transportation and Warehousing, and the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services industries (3 firms); and the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services industry had the highest percent increase (300.0 percent).

Table A-49. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	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	0	-1	-100.0%
Construction	0	0	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	8	6	-2	-25.0%
Wholesale Trade	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Retail Trade	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	5	8	3	60.0%
Information	0	1	1	100.0%
Finance and Insurance	2	3	1	50.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0	1	1	100.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	1	1	100.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	0	3	3	300.0%
Educational Services	6	3	-3	-50.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12	7	-5	-41.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	3	-1	-25.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	2	2	0	0.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	44	39	-5	-11.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-50, there was an increase in the number of firms with 500 to 999 employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Other Services. Wholesale Trade had the highest increase in the number of firms (9 firms) and had the highest percent increase (64.3 percent). Educational Services had the highest decrease in the number of firms (-11 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-66.7 percent).

Table A-50. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	5	8	3	60.0%
Utilities	11	9	-2	-18.2%
Construction	11	11	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	106	86	-20	-18.9%
Wholesale Trade	14	23	9	64.3%
Retail Trade	20	13	-7	-35.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	43	43	0	0.0%
Information	21	18	-3	-14.3%
Finance and Insurance	49	48	-1	-2.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6	2	-4	-66.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	43	37	-6	-14.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	33	34	1	3.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	49	55	6	12.2%
Educational Services	40	29	-11	-27.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	112	109	-3	-2.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11	16	5	45.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	11	8	-3	-27.3%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3	4	1	33.3%
Total	588	553	-35	-6.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Table A-51, there were eight industries with 500 to 999 employees that had an increase in the number of firms in the United States, from 2008 to 2013. These industries were Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Wholesale Trade; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services gained the most firms (228 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (126 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (31.9 percent). Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had a 20.9 percent increase and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services had a 15.5 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-363 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent decrease (-75.0 percent). It was followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-33.6 percent) and Retail Trade (-33.3 percent).

Table A-51. The Number of Firms by Industry with 500 to 999 Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	8	2	-6	-75.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	94	124	30	31.9%
Utilities	138	134	-4	-2.9%
Construction	377	290	-87	-23.1%
Manufacturing	2,340	1,977	-363	-15.5%
Wholesale Trade	470	490	20	4.3%
Retail Trade	405	270	-135	-33.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	670	666	-4	-0.6%
Information	599	590	-9	-1.5%
Finance and Insurance	988	908	-80	-8.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	122	81	-41	-33.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	729	733	4	0.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	664	696	32	4.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,467	1,695	228	15.5%
Educational Services	420	452	32	7.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,786	1,912	126	7.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	201	243	42	20.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	430	382	-48	-11.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	163	154	-9	-5.5%
Total	12,071	11,799	-272	-2.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

1,000 or More Employees

The number of firms by industry with 1,000 or more employees for the period from 2008 to 2013 is illustrated for Northeastern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and the United States in Tables A-52, A-53 and A-54. In Northeastern Pennsylvania, the only decrease in the number of firms occurred in Manufacturing (-2 firms) and it had a 66.7 percent decrease. The highest increase in the number of firms occurred in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry and the Educational Services industry (2 firms) and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services had the highest percent increase (200.0 percent).

Table A-52. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	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	1	-2	-66.7%
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	1	2	1	100.0%
Information	0	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	2	2	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	0	0	0.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0	2	2	200.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	0	0	0	0.0%
Educational Services	2	4	2	100.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7	7	0	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2	3	1	50.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	0	1	1	100.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	17	23	6	35.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

In Pennsylvania, according to Table A-53, there was an increase in the number of firms with 1,000 or more employees in Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Finance and Insurance; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services. Educational Services had the highest increase in the number of firms (11 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 (-8 firms) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had the highest percent decrease (-100.0 percent).

Table A-53. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	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	1	2	1	100.0%
Construction	6	6	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	37	29	-8	-21.6%
Wholesale Trade	8	9	1	12.5%
Retail Trade	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	12	13	1	8.3%
Information	6	2	-4	-66.7%
Finance and Insurance	27	29	2	7.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13	17	4	30.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	20	28	8	40.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	12	16	4	33.3%
Educational Services	40	51	11	27.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	105	101	-4	-3.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6	11	5	83.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	1	4	3	300.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1	1	0	0.0%
Total	299	322	23	7.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;
<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>

In Table A-54, 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 2008 to 2013. These industries were: Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Finance and Insurance; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Accommodation and Food Services. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services gained the most firms (83 firms) and Health Care and Social Assistance (60 firms) was second. In terms of percent increase, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest (27.9 percent). Management of Companies and Enterprises had a 15.8 percent increase and Educational Services had an 11.4 percent increase. The industry with the highest decrease in the number of firms was Manufacturing (-178 firms) and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the highest percent decrease (-40.0 percent). It was followed by Manufacturing (-17.8 percent) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-15.2 percent).

Table A-54. The Number of Firms by Industry with 1,000 or More Employees, United States, 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5	3	-2	-40.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	43	55	12	27.9%
Utilities	47	50	3	6.4%
Construction	162	138	-24	-14.8%
Manufacturing	1,002	824	-178	-17.8%
Wholesale Trade	173	176	3	1.7%
Retail Trade	41	41	0	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	299	275	-24	-8.0%
Information	269	230	-39	-14.5%
Finance and Insurance	565	579	14	2.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46	39	-7	-15.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	429	471	42	9.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	367	425	58	15.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	899	982	83	9.2%
Educational Services	403	449	46	11.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,953	2,013	60	3.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	121	114	-7	-5.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	214	217	3	1.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	65	60	-5	-7.7%
Total	7,103	7,141	38	0.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; "County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;" 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

Retail Trade

Table A-55 describes the number of firms in the Retail Trade industry of the United States, Pennsylvania, the Northeastern Pennsylvania region and each of its seven counties. Between 2008 and 2013, there was a decrease in the number of Retail Trade firms in all areas with the exception of Luzerne County, which had an increase of 2 firms. Schuylkill County (-6.4 percent), Pike County (-6.0 percent), Carbon County (-5.5 percent) and Monroe and Wayne counties (-5.0 percent) had greater percent decreases than the nation (-3.4 percent), state (-3.7 percent) and region (-3.2 percent).

Table A-55. The Number of Retail Trade Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania, 2008 - 2013

Area	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	1,100,943	1,063,616	-37,327	-3.4%
Pennsylvania	45,583	43,900	-1,683	-3.7%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	3,977	3,849	-128	-3.2%
Carbon County	199	188	-11	-5.5%
Lackawanna County	957	925	-32	-3.3%
Luzerne County	1,257	1,259	2	0.2%
Monroe County	663	630	-33	-5.0%
Pike County	134	126	-8	-6.0%
Schuylkill County	528	494	-34	-6.4%
Wayne County	239	227	-12	-5.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;” 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

Table A-56 illustrates the number of people employed in Retail Trade for the weeks including March 12, 2008 and March 12, 2013. The number of employees decreased in all areas with the exception of Monroe County, which experienced an increase of 26 employees and a percent increase of 0.3 percent. Wayne County had the highest percent decrease (-16.9 percent) and Schuylkill County had the second highest (-10.3 percent). Pike County had the lowest percent decrease (-0.1 percent).

Table A-56. The Number of Retail Trade Employees in the United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania for the Weeks Including March 12, 2008 and March 12, 2013

Area	2008	2013	Change	Percent Change
United States	15,614,757	15,023,362	-591,395	-3.8%
Pennsylvania	676,811	655,853	-20,958	-3.1%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	55,823	53,063	-2,760	-4.9%
Carbon County	2,317	2,126	-191	-8.2%
Lackawanna County	14,235	13,394	-841	-5.9%
Luzerne County	19,079	18,492	-587	-3.1%
Monroe County	8,928	8,954	26	0.3%
Pike County	1,906	1,905	-1	-0.1%
Schuylkill County	6,353	5,696	-657	-10.3%
Wayne County	3,005	2,496	-509	-16.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; “County Business Patterns – 2008 and 2013;” 2008 information released June 2010 and 2013 information released June 2015;

<<http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml>>

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-57, the civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 493,100 in 2014. This was down from the 2010 average of 501,800. From 2010 to 2014, Northeastern Pennsylvania’s civilian labor force decreased by 1.7 percent. During the same

period, the United States' civilian labor force grew by 1.3 percent and there was no percentage change in Pennsylvania's civilian labor force. Carbon and Lackawanna counties had the lowest negative percent change (-0.3 percent) and Wayne County had the highest negative percent change (-5.5 percent).

Table A-57. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force, 2010 - 2014

Area	2010	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	153,889,000	155,922,000	2,033,000	1.3%
Pennsylvania	6,381,000	6,378,000	-3,000	0.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	501,800	493,100	-8,700	-1.7%
Carbon County	31,800	31,700	-100	-0.3%
Lackawanna County	107,000	106,700	-300	-0.3%
Luzerne County	159,800	158,600	-1,200	-0.8%
Monroe County	82,700	79,700	-3,000	-3.6%
Pike County	26,200	25,400	-800	-3.1%
Schuylkill County	70,700	68,700	-2,000	-2.8%
Wayne County	23,600	22,300	-1,300	-5.5%

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

Since the above table reflects a five-year period, a look at a one-year period provides short-term information. According to Table A-58, the civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 501,000, in 2013. In comparison to the 2014 civilian labor force of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 493,100, there was a decrease of 7,900. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's civilian labor force decreased at the rate of 1.6 percent between 2013 and 2014. During the same period, Pennsylvania's decreased by 1.0 percent and the United States' grew by 0.3 percent. Monroe County had the highest negative percent change (-2.3 percent) and Schuylkill County had the second highest (-2.1 percent). The percent change in Carbon and Pike counties (-1.6 percent) were the same as the region.

Table A-58. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force, 2013 - 2014

Area	2013	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	155,389,000	155,922,000	533,000	0.3%
Pennsylvania	6,442,000	6,378,000	-64,000	-1.0%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	501,000	493,100	-7,900	-1.6%
Carbon County	32,200	31,700	-500	-1.6%
Lackawanna County	107,700	106,700	-1,000	-0.9%
Luzerne County	160,800	158,600	-2,200	-1.4%
Monroe County	81,600	79,700	-1,900	-2.3%
Pike County	25,800	25,400	-400	-1.6%
Schuylkill County	70,200	68,700	-1,500	-2.1%
Wayne County	22,700	22,300	-400	-1.8%

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-59 indicates that employment in Northeastern Pennsylvania, in 2014, consisted of 458,500 residents. This was up 1.2 percent from the 452,900 average for 2010. During this period, Pennsylvania's employment increased by 2.9 percent and United States' increased by 5.2 percent. Carbon County (3.9 percent) was the only county that had a percent increase that was higher than the region and state. Wayne County had the highest negative percent change (-3.7 percent) and it was followed by Monroe County (-1.2 percent) and Pike County (-0.4 percent).

Table A-59. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Employment, 2010 - 2014

Area	2010	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	139,064,000	146,305,000	7,241,000	5.2%
Pennsylvania	5,841,000	6,009,000	168,000	2.9%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	452,900	458,500	5,600	1.2%
Carbon County	28,400	29,500	1,100	3.9%
Lackawanna County	97,400	99,700	2,300	2.4%
Luzerne County	143,900	147,100	3,200	2.2%
Monroe County	74,700	73,800	-900	-1.2%
Pike County	23,600	23,500	-100	-0.4%
Schuylkill County	63,200	64,000	800	1.3%
Wayne County	21,700	20,900	-800	-3.7%

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 2013 to 2014, according to Table A-60, the employment of Northeastern Pennsylvania in 2013 averaged 455,200. In comparison to the 2014 employment of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 458,500, there was an increase of 3,300. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's employment climbed at the rate of 0.7 percent. Pennsylvania's grew by 0.8 percent and the United States' grew by 1.7 percent. Monroe County was the only county with a negative percent change (-0.1 percent). Carbon (1.0 percent), Lackawanna (1.1 percent), Luzerne (1.0 percent) and Pike (0.9 percent) counties percent change exceeded that of the region and state.

Total Unemployment

According to Table A-61, the number of unemployed Northeastern Pennsylvania residents stood at 34,700, in 2014, which was down 28.9 percent from 2010. At the same time, Pennsylvania's level decreased 31.5 percent and the nation's decreased 35.1 percent. The percent decrease in unemployed exceeded the region, state and nation in Carbon County (-35.3 percent) and Schuylkill County (-36.0 percent).

Table A-60. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Employment, 2013 - 2014

Area	2013	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	143,929,000	146,305,000	2,376,000	1.7%
Pennsylvania	5,964,000	6,009,000	45,000	0.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	455,200	458,500	3,300	0.7%
Carbon County	29,200	29,500	300	1.0%
Lackawanna County	98,600	99,700	1,100	1.1%
Luzerne County	145,600	147,100	1,500	1.0%
Monroe County	73,900	73,800	-100	-0.1%
Pike County	23,300	23,500	200	0.9%
Schuylkill County	63,700	64,000	300	0.5%
Wayne County	20,900	20,900	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>>

Table A-61. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment, 2010 - 2014

Area	2010	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	14,825,000	9,616,000	-5,209,000	-35.1%
Pennsylvania	540,000	370,000	-170,000	-31.5%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	48,800	34,700	-14,100	-28.9%
Carbon County	3,400	2,200	-1,200	-35.3%
Lackawanna County	9,600	7,000	-2,600	-27.1%
Luzerne County	15,900	11,500	-4,400	-27.7%
Monroe County	8,000	5,900	-2,100	-26.3%
Pike County	2,500	1,900	-600	-24.0%
Schuylkill County	7,500	4,800	-2,700	-36.0%
Wayne County	1,900	1,400	-500	-26.3%

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

When looking at the period from 2013 to 2014, according to Table A-62, the unemployment of Northeastern Pennsylvania in 2013 averaged 45,600. In comparison to the 2014 unemployment of Northeastern Pennsylvania of 34,700, there was a decrease of 10,900 or 23.9 percent. Pennsylvania's decreased by 22.6 percent and the United States' decreased by 16.1 percent. All seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties experienced a decrease in the number of unemployed from 2013 to 2014. Carbon and Pike counties had the highest percent decreases with 26.7 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively. They were followed by Luzerne County, with a percent decrease of 24.3 percent, and Pike County, with a percent decrease of 24.0 percent.

Table A-62. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment, 2013 - 2014

Area	2013	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	11,460,000	9,616,000	-1,844,000	-16.1%
Pennsylvania	478,000	370,000	-108,000	-22.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	45,600	34,700	-10,900	-23.9%
Carbon County	3,000	2,200	-800	-26.7%
Lackawanna County	9,000	7,000	-2,000	-22.2%
Luzerne County	15,200	11,500	-3,700	-24.3%
Monroe County	7,700	5,900	-1,800	-23.4%
Pike County	2,500	1,900	-600	-24.0%
Schuylkill County	6,400	4,800	-1,600	-25.0%
Wayne County	1,800	1,400	-400	-22.2%

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

Unemployment Rate

The not seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in Northeastern Pennsylvania, as indicated in Table A-63, averaged 7.0 percent in 2014, as compared to 9.7 percent in 2010. Pennsylvania's rate also decreased by 2.7 percentage points by going from 8.5 percent to 5.8 percent while the United States' rate decreased by 3.4 percentage points by going from 9.6 percent to 6.2 percent. None of the seven Northeastern Pennsylvania counties experienced an increase during the period. Schuylkill County had the highest percent decrease (-34.9 percent) and it was followed by Carbon County (-34.0 percent) and Luzerne County (-27.0 percent).

Table A-63. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2010 - 2014

Area	2010	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	9.6%	6.2%	-3.4	-35.4%
Pennsylvania	8.5%	5.8%	-2.7	-31.8%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	9.7%	7.0%	-2.7	-27.8%
Carbon County	10.6%	7.0%	-3.6	-34.0%
Lackawanna County	9.0%	6.6%	-2.4	-26.7%
Luzerne County	10.0%	7.3%	-2.7	-27.0%
Monroe County	9.7%	7.4%	-2.3	-23.7%
Pike County	9.7%	7.3%	-2.4	-24.7%
Schuylkill County	10.6%	6.9%	-3.7	-34.9%
Wayne County	8.1%	6.3%	-1.8	-22.2%

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

When looking at the period from 2013 to 2014, according to Table A-64, the unemployment rate of Northeastern Pennsylvania averaged 9.1 percent in 2013. In comparison to the 2014 unemployment rate of Northeastern Pennsylvania (7.0 percent), there was a decrease of 2.1 percentage points. Percentage wise, Northeastern Pennsylvania's unemployment rate had a decrease of 23.1 percent between 2013 and 2014. During the same period, Pennsylvania experienced a decrease of 21.6 percent and there was a 16.2 percent decrease in the

unemployment rate for the nation. Northeastern Pennsylvania (-23.1 percent) and Carbon (-25.5 percent), Luzerne (-22.3 percent), Pike (-24.7 percent) and Schuylkill (-25.0 percent) counties had a negative percent change that was greater than the state and nation. The negative percent changes for Lackawanna County (-21.4 percent), Monroe County (-21.3 percent) and Wayne County (-18.2 percent) were greater than the nation and less than the state.

Table A-64. United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania County Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2013 - 2014

Area	2013	2014	Change	Percent Change
United States	7.4%	6.2%	-1.2	-16.2%
Pennsylvania	7.4%	5.8%	-1.6	-21.6%
Northeastern Pennsylvania	9.1%	7.0%	-2.1	-23.1%
Carbon County	9.4%	7.0%	-2.4	-25.5%
Lackawanna County	8.4%	6.6%	-1.8	-21.4%
Luzerne County	9.4%	7.3%	-2.1	-22.3%
Monroe County	9.4%	7.4%	-2.0	-21.3%
Pike County	9.7%	7.3%	-2.4	-24.7%
Schuylkill County	9.2%	6.9%	-2.3	-25.0%
Wayne County	7.7%	6.3%	-1.4	-18.2%

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

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-65 indicates that between 2007 and 2012, which is the most current data, the number of farms decreased in the United States, Pennsylvania and in all Northeastern Pennsylvania counties, with the exception of Wayne County. According to Table A-66, the land in farms decreased in all areas during the period, with the exception of Carbon, Pike and Wayne counties. On the other hand, according to Table A-67, the average size of farms increased in all areas. Pike County had the largest increase (54 acres) and Lackawanna County had the largest percent increase (13.7 percent).

In Table A-68, all of the areas, with the exception of Wayne County, had percent increases in the average per farm market value of agricultural products sold. Schuylkill County had the highest increase (\$80,532) and Monroe County had the highest percent increase (73.1 percent). Schuylkill County was the only county that exceeded the increase in the United States of \$52,290. Both Monroe County and Schuylkill County (62.4 percent) exceeded the nation's percent increase (38.8 percent). Northeastern Pennsylvania had a percent increase of 36.5 percent, which was greater than Pennsylvania (35.7 percent).

Table A-65. The Number of Farms, United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2012 and Earlier Census Years;"

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf> and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-66. The Land in Farms (Acres), United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2012 and Earlier Census Years;"

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf> and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-67. The Land in Farms (Average Size of Farm, Acres), United States, Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data; "Table 1. Historical Highlights: 2012 and Earlier Census Years;"

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_001_001.pdf> and U.S. Department of Agriculture; Census of Agriculture; 2012 Census Publications; State and County Profiles for Pennsylvania
<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/>

Table A-68. The Average Per Farm Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold for Pennsylvania and Northeastern Pennsylvania Counties, 2007 and 2012

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

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

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

noted for its Aquaculture, with state rankings of Wayne County being 1st and Monroe County being 4th.

Health Services

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

Topography

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

Climate Profile

The climate for Scranton, the most populous city in the region, is seasonable. According to data from 1951 to 2015 from the United States Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service Forecast Office in Binghamton, New York, the average temperature over the period was 49.5 degrees and the average annual precipitation was 36.7 inches. Annual snowfall averaged 43.9 inches during the period. Based on 1981 to 2010 data from the National Weather Service, the average temperature at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport was 49.4 degrees. During the same period, the average precipitation was 38.3 inches and the average amount of snowfall was 46.2 inches.

Recreation Profile

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

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

The spectator sports enthusiast can see horse racing at Mohegan Sun Pocono and NASCAR at Pocono Raceway in Long Pond. 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 Pocono in the Wilkes-Barre area of Luzerne County and the Mount Airy Casino Resort in the Mount Pocono area of Monroe County. These gaming facilities contribute to the regional economy and provide investment dollars in counties and municipalities.

Infrastructure

Transportation

The region is served by five interstate highways (Interstates 80, 81, 84, 380 and 476, which is the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike), three U.S. routes (U.S. 6, 11 and 209) and many state routes. The Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport offers service to six hubs, which include Charlotte, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Newark, Chicago and Detroit, as well as over 400 one-stop destinations worldwide. Although there is currently no passenger rail service in the region, plans are underway to establish a commuter rail line between Scranton and New York City. Residents of Pike County currently have access to passenger rail service in adjacent Port Jervis, New York. Several areas in the region have bus systems including: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Monroe County and Schuylkill County. The average in the region commuting time from home to work is 29.9 minutes and this is far less than most metropolitan areas. According to 2011 - 2013 American Community Survey 3-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Lackawanna County has the lowest mean travel time to work in the region (20.5 minutes) and Pike County has the highest in the region and the state (43.3 minutes). Monroe County has the second highest in the state (38.5 minutes). According to 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Pike and Monroe counties have the highest percentages of super commuters at 28.7 percent and 23.9 percent, respectively. Super Commuters are defined as employed people who are at least 18 years old and travel 60 minutes or more to work, according to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania. These high mean travel times are occurring in Pike and Monroe counties as a result of residents commuting to the New York City Metropolitan Area for employment.

Major Utility Companies Serving the Region

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

Water – Pennsylvania American Water Company

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

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

Major Employers

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

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

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

Media

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

Public Safety

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

Conclusion

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

APPENDIX B

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

APPENDIX B

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE

During Fiscal Year 2015 - 2016, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance is guided by a fifty (50) member Board of Directors, of which forty-three (43) 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-five (25) 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, 2015

	NAME	COUNTY OR OTHER AFFILIATION	OFFICER (1=YES)	VOTING MEMBER (1=YES)	MINORITY (1=YES)	FEMALE (1=YES)	PUBLIC OFFICIAL (1=YES)	REPRESENTING
1	Beckett, Nicole	Carbon		1		1	1	Lehighton Borough
2	Henderson, Kathy	Carbon		1		1		Carbon Chamber and Economic Development Corporation
3	Nothstein, Wayne	Carbon		1			1	Carbon County Board of Commissioners
4	Pudliner, Harold	Carbon		1			1	Weatherly Borough
5	Sebelin, Joseph	Carbon	1	1			1	Pocono Counties Workforce Investment Board
6	Abitabilo, Lou	Lackawanna		1				Cruise One
7	Condron, Philip	Lackawanna	1	1				Condron & Cosgrove Advertising & Communications
8	Donohue, Tom	Lackawanna		1				Lamar Advertising
	Kelly, George*	Lackawanna						Lackawanna County Department of Economic Development
9	McNulty, John	Lackawanna		1			1	Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry
10	Stark, Alex	Lackawanna		1				Kane is Able, Inc.
11	Wansacz, James	Lackawanna		1			1	Lackawanna County Board of Commissioners
12	Barrouk, Stephen	Luzerne	1	1				Mericle Commercial Real Estate Services
13	Lawton, Robert	Luzerne		1			1	Luzerne County Manager
14	Maher, Paul	Luzerne		1			1	City of Wilkes-Barre Parking Authority
15	Malone, Mary	Luzerne		1		1		Greater Hazleton Chamber of Commerce
16	McClosky Houck, Linda	Luzerne		1		1	1	Luzerne County Council
17	O'Donnell, W. Kevin	Luzerne		1			1	CAN DO, Inc.
18	Canevari, Paul	Monroe		1				Private Citizen
19	Casella, John	Monroe	1	1			1	Monroe County Career Link
	Garris, Charles*	Monroe						Monroe County Board of Commissioners

	NAME	COUNTY OR OTHER AFFILIATION	OFFICER (1=YES)	VOTING MEMBER (1=YES)	MINORITY (1=YES)	FEMALE (1=YES)	PUBLIC OFFICIAL (1=YES)	REPRESENTING
20	Gildea, Michael	Monroe		1			1	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania Innovation Center
21	Leonard, Charles	Monroe		1			1	Pocono Mountains Economic Development Corporation
22	Moyer, John	Monroe		1			1	Monroe County Board of Commissioners
23	Farrington, David	Pike	1	1				SolutionPro, LLC – EnergySmart Buildings
24	Kerstetter, William	Pike		1			1	Pike County Public Library
25	Osterberg, Matthew	Pike		1			1	Pike County Board of Commissioners
26	Suljic, Fred	Pike		1				Private Citizen
	Wagner, Karl, Jr.*	Pike						Pike County Board of Commissioners
27	Wulforth, Peter	Pike		1			1	Penn State Cooperative Extension
28	Carl, Robert	Schuylkill		1				Schuylkill Chamber of Commerce
29	Gursky, Micah	Schuylkill		1				St. Luke's University Health Network – Miners Campus
30	McCord, Michael	Schuylkill		1			1	Office of State Representative Neal P. Goodman
31	Quandel, Noble, Jr.	Schuylkill	1	1				The Quandel Group, Inc.
	Scarbinsky, Mark*	Schuylkill						Offices of Schuylkill County Administrator and Economic Development
32	Staudenmeier, Frank	Schuylkill		1			1	Schuylkill County Board of Commissioners
33	Fritz, Jonathan	Wayne		1			1	Wayne County Board of Commissioners
34	Graziadio, Mark	Wayne		1				The Honesdale National Bank
35	Hoff, David	Wayne		1				Wayne Memorial Health System
36	Rickard, Craig	Wayne		1			1	Wayne County Department of Planning
37	Wood, Mary Beth	Wayne	1	1		1		Wayne Economic Development Corporation
38	Bean, Mike	At-Large		1				Mohegan Sun at Pocono Downs
39	Connell, Matthew	At-Large	1	1			1	Northampton Community College
40	Durst, Ricky	At-Large		1				Pocono Raceway
41	Malski, Lawrence	At-Large		1			1	Pennsylvania Northeast Regional Railroad Authority
42	Pacyna, Michael	At-Large		1				The Fidelity Deposit & Discount Bank
43	Wiercinski, John	At-Large		1				Geisinger Health System
44	Barber, Charles	Ex Officio						The Luzerne Foundation
45	Box, Jeffrey	Ex Officio						Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance
46	Scranton, William, III	Ex Officio						Scranton Family Office
47	Brandwene, Phyllis	Emeritus						Brandwene Marketing
48	Donlin, David	Emeritus						Private Citizen
49	Fahmy, Mahmoud	Emeritus						Private Citizen
50	Preate, Ernest, Jr.	Emeritus						The Law Office of Ernest D. Preate, Jr.
	TOTALS BASED ON VOTING MEMBERS		8	43	0	5	23	
	% OF TOTAL				0.0%	11.6%	53.5%	

* Alternate Member

Our Mission

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

Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance

NEPA



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