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Penn State Extension, the Center for Economic and Community Development (CECD), & the Department of Agricultural Economic, Sociology and Education (AESE)

Bill Shuffstall, Sr. Extension Educator

Walt Whitmer, Sr. Extension Associate

Tim Kelsey, Professor, Agricultural Economics, AESE

Alexandra Sorce, Research Assistant, AESE

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SUPPLEMENT: PERRY COUNTY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND DISCUSSION GUIDE

This supplement provides additional data and analysis for the October 2016 “Perry County Economic Assessment and Discussion Guide”.

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The United States' Economy in 2005

On paper, the U.S. economy enjoyed a banner 2005, shaking off natural disasters, experiencing spiking energy prices, and growing at a robust 3.5% rate for the third consecutive year. Nearly two million new jobs were created, and the nation's unemployment rate fell from 5.4% to 4.9%. Interest rates and inflation, while rising modestly, remained at historically low levels. Labor productivity rose for a fifth consecutive year.

The economic performance was particularly impressive in the third quarter as Hurricanes Katrina and Rita devastated the Gulf Coast region. The storms eliminated 600,000 jobs, disrupted shipping traffic, and shut down refining and energy infrastructure, sending gasoline prices nationwide temporarily over \$3 per gallon. Relief from the federal government and from private insurers helped to jump-start rebuilding efforts, and the national economy grew by a healthy 4.1% during the August–October period.

As the U.S. again provided its traditional economic leadership among industrialized nations, however, there were disquieting signs of excess. The U.S. trade deficit, which had hit a record \$618 billion in 2004, topped \$700 billion in 2005.

As the U.S. economy expanded, the Federal Reserve pursued its 18-month policy of nudging short-term interest rates higher, to combat anticipated inflation. The key federal funds rate was boosted by 0.25% on eight occasions during the year to 4.25%, up from 1% in early 2004. U.S. consumer price inflation, pushed by rising fossil-fuel prices, rose more than 4% for the year, but core inflation (excluding food and energy) remained at modest levels, just over 2%. The gradual interest-rate rise finally contributed at year's end to a cooling of an extended boom in housing construction, sales, and refinancing. Meanwhile, property values in some major urban areas had doubled over the previous five years.

In another cautious indicator, the solid economic growth failed to impress major equity markets. Stock averages dipped during the spring, recovered later in the year, but ended 2005 with only slight gains. Overall, smaller companies outperformed major firms. Most broad market gauges rose less than 5%, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average actually dropped by nearly 0.5% for the year.

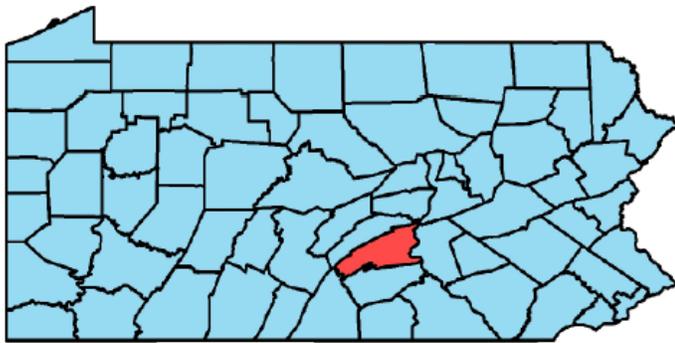
Source: United States in 2005 – The Economy – Britannica Online Encyclopedia <https://www.britannica.com/print/article/1090403>

Perry County Profile – The Center for Workforce Information and Analysis

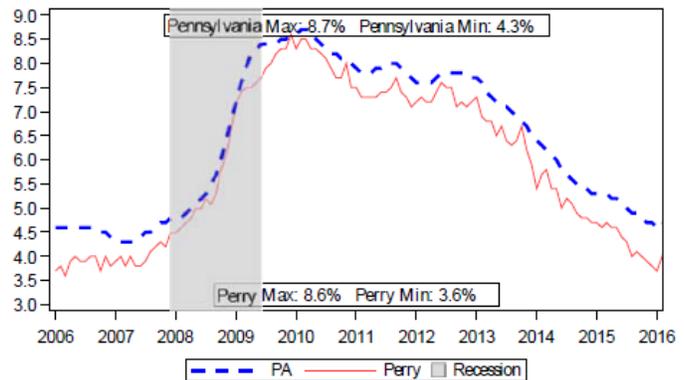
The following Perry County Profile below provides 2015-16 employment and wage data than is provided in the Economic Analysis and Discussion Guide. This profile is available for every county in the state and was downloaded from the Center for Workforce Information and Analysis website.

<http://www.workstats.dli.pa.gov/Products/CountyProfiles/Pages/default.aspx>.

Pennsylvania's Center for Workforce Information and Analysis provides more up-to-date employment and wage data, as well as additional demographic information than the U.S. Bureau of Analysis. Note that BEA and Center for Workforce Information and Analysis use the same primary source (BLS) for analyzing wages and employment, but use their assumptions and analysis methods are different. Therefore, care should be taken to not directly compare the numbers for a given year, but trends would likely be very similar.



Perry Unemployment Rate, Jan. 2006 to June 2016



2015 Population Estimates		
Demographic	County	Pennsylvania
Total Population	45,685	12,802,503
Female	22,637	6,538,129
Male	23,048	6,264,374
Population by Race		
White	97.1%	82.6%
Black	0.9%	11.7%
Other	2.0%	5.7%
Hispanic Origin (all races)	1.8%	6.8%
Population by Age		
Ages 0 to 17	21.8%	21.0%
Ages 18 to 24	7.8%	9.4%
Ages 25 to 34	11.5%	13.0%
Ages 35 to 44	12.0%	11.7%
Ages 45 to 54	15.1%	13.9%
Ages 55 to 64	15.4%	14.0%
Ages 65 to 74	10.3%	9.3%
Ages 75 and Older	6.1%	7.7%
Median Age	42.8	40.7

Source: U.S. Census - 2015 Pop. Estimates (Tables: PEPAGESEX & PEPSR6H)

2014 Veterans	County	Pennsylvania
Total Veterans	3,887	906,384
Median Veteran Income	\$36,750	\$34,006
Median Non-Veteran Income	\$29,443	\$26,520
Veteran Unemployment Rate	5.5%	8.1%

Source: U.S. Census 5 Year Estimate 2010-2014 (Table: S2101)

Online Job Postings	County	Pennsylvania
July 2016	107	205,780
July 2015	150	230,364
Annual Volume Change	-43	-24,584
Annual Percent Change	-28.7%	-10.7%

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™

Income	County	Pennsylvania
Per Capita Personal Income	\$38,135	\$47,679
Total Personal Income	\$1,740,256	\$609,679,210
Median Household Income	\$57,417	\$53,115
Median Family Income	\$65,921	\$67,521

Note: Total Personal Income is displayed in thousands.
 Note: Median Incomes are in 2014 adjusted dollars.
 Source: Personal Incomes - Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) - 2014
 Source: Median Incomes - U.S. Census 2010-2014 (Tables: B19013 & B19113)

Local Area Unemployment Statistics		
June 2016	County	Pennsylvania
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	5.6%
Labor Force	24,800	6,537,000
Employed	23,700	6,173,000
Unemployed	1,100	364,000

Notes: Current month's data are preliminary. Data are Seasonally Adjusted.
 Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Unemployment Compensation Exhaustees				
Aug 2015 to Jul 2016	Volume		Percent of Total	
	County	PA	County	PA
Natural Resources & Mining	10	4,360	3.5%	4.0%
Construction	40	12,220	13.5%	10.5%
Manufacturing	40	16,620	13.5%	14.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	70	20,460	23.5%	18.0%
Information	0	1,800	0.0%	1.5%
Financial Activities	30	5,950	10.0%	5.0%
Professional & Business Services	50	20,720	16.5%	18.0%
Education & Health Services	30	18,320	10.0%	16.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	10	7,920	3.5%	7.0%
Other Services	10	2,980	3.5%	2.5%
Government	0	1,030	0.0%	1.0%
Info Not Available	10	2,620	3.5%	2.5%
Total	300	115,000	100%	100%

Note: Percentages less than 0.5% will be displayed as 0.0%.
 Source: Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation System

Top 10 Employers by Employment in Q4 of 2015	
H E Rohrer Inc	
State Government	
West Perry School District	
Susquenita School District	
Perry County Commissioners	
Specialty Bakers LLC	
Newport School District	
Greenwood School District	
HC Private Duty Ltd	
Mutzabaughs Market Inc	

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Center for Workforce Information & Analysis

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2015 Annual Averages									
NAICS	NAICS Description	Estab.		Employment		Employment %		Wages	
		County	LQ	County	PA	County	PA	County	PA
	Total, All Industries	878	1.00	7,726	5,691,584	100.0%	100.0%	\$31,628	\$52,155
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	23	6.19	204	24,286	2.6%	0.4%	\$24,801	\$33,630
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas	2	ND	ND	33,048	ND	0.6%	ND	\$81,627
22	Utilities	10	ND	ND	35,218	ND	0.6%	ND	\$93,000
23	Construction	120	1.93	638	243,457	8.3%	4.3%	\$39,255	\$59,761
31-33	Manufacturing	32	0.59	455	568,061	5.9%	10.0%	\$39,715	\$59,575
42	Wholesale Trade	24	0.39	118	224,839	1.5%	4.0%	\$46,910	\$77,340
44-45	Retail Trade	118	1.31	1,132	637,796	14.7%	11.2%	\$21,950	\$27,326
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	51	2.63	988	277,080	12.8%	4.9%	\$25,009	\$46,999
51	Information	7	0.23	28	88,325	0.4%	1.6%	\$29,697	\$72,578
52	Finance and Insurance	40	0.73	255	257,623	3.3%	4.5%	\$46,989	\$87,413
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15	0.44	37	62,356	0.5%	1.1%	\$35,891	\$56,543
54	Professional and Technical Services	44	0.41	188	341,425	2.4%	6.0%	\$40,656	\$87,357
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	ND	ND	132,374	ND	2.3%	ND	\$130,114
56	Administrative and Waste Services	30	0.36	152	314,287	2.0%	5.5%	\$24,957	\$33,815
61	Educational Services	28	1.55	1,004	477,134	13.0%	8.4%	\$42,848	\$53,584
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	143	0.83	1,119	994,705	14.5%	17.5%	\$33,488	\$47,876
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6	ND	ND	95,029	ND	1.7%	ND	\$32,017
72	Accommodation and Food Services	66	0.79	487	453,942	6.3%	8.0%	\$11,387	\$17,278
81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	75	1.30	345	195,434	4.5%	3.4%	\$25,025	\$31,469
92	Public Administration	42	1.54	492	235,164	6.4%	4.1%	\$32,749	\$57,248

Company Ownership									
	Total, All Ownership	878	1.00	7,726	5,691,584	100.0%	100.0%	\$31,628	\$52,155
	Private Ownership	783	0.86	5,832	5,015,832	75.5%	88.1%	\$28,675	\$51,848
	Federal Ownership	14	0.60	78	95,857	1.0%	1.7%	\$48,622	\$70,896
	State Ownership	17	2.36	429	134,016	5.6%	2.4%	\$49,494	\$58,691
	Local Ownership	63	2.29	1,387	445,879	18.0%	7.8%	\$37,564	\$49,613

Note: 'LQ' (Location Quotient) is the percent of county employment by sector divided by the percent of Pennsylvania's employment by sector. Note: 'ND' represents Non-Disclosable information. 'Estab.' represents establishments.

SOC Code	2015 Occupational Wages Major Occupational Group	Entry-Level Wage		Average Wage	
		County	PA	County	PA
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	\$19,235	\$20,780	\$34,977	\$46,550
11-0000	Management Occupations	ND	\$58,380	ND	\$119,550
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations Occupations	\$35,795	\$40,800	\$60,709	\$70,850
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occupations	ND	\$45,880	ND	\$78,880
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occupations	\$32,412	\$45,150	\$47,140	\$76,240
19-0000	Life, Physical & Social Science Occupations	\$20,073	\$36,580	\$37,777	\$67,900
21-0000	Community & Social Services Occupations	ND	\$26,620	ND	\$42,260
23-0000	Legal Occupations	ND	\$40,830	ND	\$98,220
25-0000	Education, Training & Library Occupations	ND	\$26,630	ND	\$55,550
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media Occupations	\$51,074	\$23,850	\$63,587	\$50,610
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	ND	\$36,530	ND	\$73,250
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	ND	\$20,040	ND	\$28,570
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	ND	\$20,370	ND	\$43,050
35-0000	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	\$17,093	\$16,990	\$21,535	\$21,780
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	ND	\$18,470	ND	\$27,360
39-0000	Personal Care & Service Occupations	ND	\$17,140	ND	\$24,620
41-0000	Sales & Related Occupations	ND	\$17,300	ND	\$39,380
43-0000	Office & Administrative Support Occupations	ND	\$22,150	ND	\$35,700
45-0000	Farming, Fishing & Forestry Occupations	ND	\$19,040	ND	\$30,820
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occupations	ND	\$29,240	ND	\$48,900
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	\$29,016	\$27,510	\$40,646	\$44,950
51-0000	Production Occupations	ND	\$23,550	ND	\$37,500
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	\$22,018	\$20,340	\$29,451	\$34,970

Note: 'ND' represents Non-Disclosable information.



Center for Workforce Information & Analysis
 651 Boas Street Room 220
 Harrisburg, PA 17121-0001
 Phone: 877-4WF-DATA
 www.workstats.dli.pa.gov

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Comparing Worker Migration to Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin and Juniata Counties

Approximately 28% of the workers employed by Perry County employers migrated from other locations (Economic Analysis and Discussion Guide Table 4). This compares to 39% of Cumberland County employees, 44% of Dauphin County employees and 23% of Juniata County employees (Tables 1, 2 and 3 below).

Table 1. Residence of Employees Working in Cumberland County: Annual Average 2009-2013

	Number	%Total
Cumberland County	77,999	61%
Dauphin County	15,479	12%
York County	12,564	10%
Perry County	7,363	6%
Franklin County	4,356	3%
Adams County	2,088	2%
Other	8,157	6%
Total	128,006	

American Community Survey- *estimated

Table 2. Residence of Employees Working in Dauphin County: Annual Average 2009-2013

	Number	%Total
Dauphin County	100,410	56%
Cumberland County	24,334	14%
Lebanon County	13,490	8%
York County	11,538	6%
Lancaster County	8,742	5%
Perry County	6,309	4%
Schuylkill County	2,283	1%
Other	11,250	6%
Total	178,356	

American Community Survey *estimated

Table 3. Residence of Employees Working in Juniata County: Annual Average 2009-2013

	Number	%Total
Juniata County	5,740	77%
Mifflin County	724	10%
Snyder County	247	3%
Perry County	147	2%
Other	627	8%
Total	7,485	

American Community Survey- *estimated



NEWS RELEASE



For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, December 8, 2015 USDL-15-2327

Technical information: (202) 691-5700 • ep-info@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/emp Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS — 2014-24

Healthcare occupations and industries are expected to have the fastest employment growth and to add the most jobs between 2014 and 2024, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. With the increase in the proportion of the population in older age groups, more people in the labor force will be entering prime retirement age. As a result, the labor force participation rate is projected to decrease and labor force growth to slow. This slowdown of labor force growth is expected, in turn, to lead to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 2.2 percent annually over the decade. This economic growth is projected to generate 9.8 million new jobs—a 6.5-percent increase between 2014 and 2024. The projections are predicated on assumptions including a 5.2 percent unemployment rate in 2024 and labor productivity growth of 1.8 percent annually over the projected period. Highlights of the BLS projections for the labor force and macroeconomy, industry employment, and occupational employment are included below.

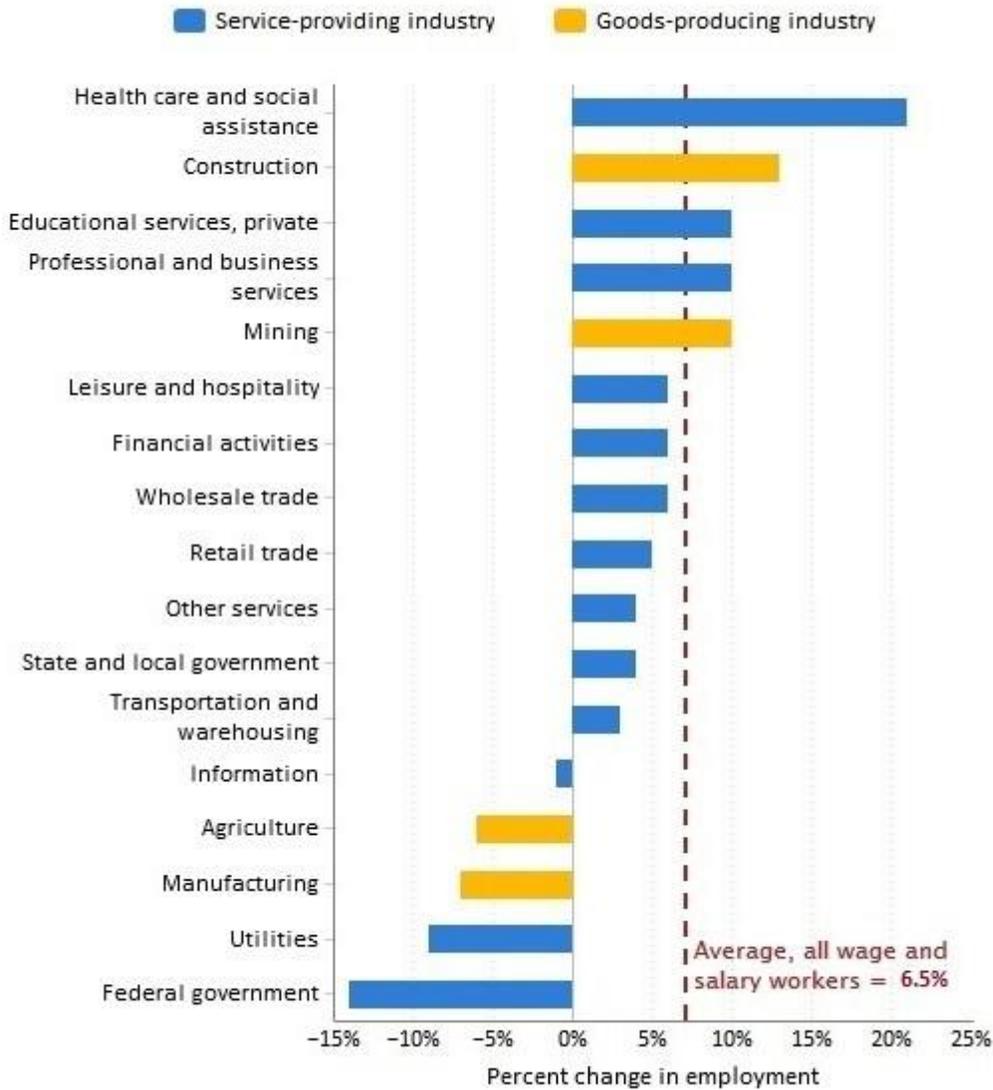
Labor Force and the Macroeconomy

- The civilian labor force is projected to reach 163.8 million in 2024, growing at an annual rate of 0.5 percent. (See table 1.)
- The labor force continues to age. The median age of the labor force was 37.7 in 1994, 40.3 in 2004, 41.9 in 2014, and is projected to be 42.4 in 2024. At the same time, the overall labor force participation rate is projected to decrease from 62.9 percent in 2014 to 60.9 percent in 2024.
- The labor force participation rate for youth (ages 16 to 24) is projected to decrease from 55.0 percent in 2014 to 49.7 percent in 2024. The youth age group is projected to make up 11.3 percent of the civilian labor force in 2024, as compared with 13.7 percent in 2014. In contrast, the labor force participation rate for the 65-and-older age group is projected to increase from 18.6 percent in 2014 to 21.7 percent in 2024. This older age group is projected to represent 8.2 percent of the civilian labor force in 2024 as compared with 5.4 percent in 2014.
- Labor force diversity is projected to increase, with white non-Hispanics making up 59.6 percent of the civilian labor force in 2024, compared with 64.6 percent in 2014.
- Real GDP (2009 chained dollars) is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, from \$16.1 trillion in 2014 to \$19.9 trillion in 2024.
- Within GDP, medical services will continue to grow as a share of nominal personal consumption expenditures. This category is projected to account for 18.0 percent of consumption in 2024— higher than its 16.7-percent share in 2014 and 15.0-percent share in 2004.

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Chart 1. Growth by major industry sector

Percent change in employment of wage and salary workers, projected 2014–24



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry Employment

- Service-providing sectors are projected to capture 94.6 percent of all the jobs added between 2014 and 2024. Of these 9.3 million new service sector jobs, 3.8 million will be added to the healthcare and social assistance major sector.
- The healthcare and social assistance major sector is expected to become the largest employing major sector during the projections decade, overtaking the state and local government major sector and the professional and business services major sector. Healthcare and social assistance is projected to increase its employment share from 12.0 percent in 2014 to 13.6 percent in 2024.
- Construction is projected to add 790,400 jobs by 2024. Even with these additional jobs, employment in the construction major sector is not projected to return to the 2006 peak.
- Manufacturing employment, between 2014 and 2024, is projected to decline at a 0.7 percent rate annually, a more moderate decline than the 1.6 percent rate experienced in the prior decade.

Occupational Employment

- Healthcare support occupations and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations are projected to be the two fastest growing occupational groups during the 2014 to 2024 projections decade. These groups are projected to contribute the most new jobs, with a combined increase of 2.3 million in employment, representing about 1 in 4 new jobs.
- Of the 819 detailed occupations, employment in 602 occupations is projected to grow, while employment in 217 occupations is projected to decline.
- Two major groups are projected to have declining employment. Together, production occupations and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations are projected to shed 339,300 jobs during the projections decade.
- For 11 of the 15 fastest growing occupations, some level of postsecondary education is typically required for entry. (See table 5.)

Technical Note

The BLS projections are focused on long-term structural trends of the economy and do not try to anticipate future business cycle activity. To meet this objective, specific assumptions are made about the labor force, macroeconomy, industry employment, and occupational employment. Critical to the production of these projections is the assumption of full employment for the economy in the projected year. Thus, the projections are not intended to be a forecast of what the future will be, but instead are a description of what would be expected to happen under these specific assumptions and circumstances. When these assumptions are not realized, actual values will differ from projections.

Users of these data should not assume that the difference between projected changes in the labor force and in employment implies a labor shortage or surplus. The BLS projections assume labor market equilibrium, that is, one in which labor supply meets labor demand except for some level of frictional unemployment. In addition, the employment and labor force measures use different definitional and statistical concepts. For example, employment is a count of jobs, and one person may hold more than one job. Labor force is a count of people, and a person is counted only once regardless of how many jobs he or she holds.

More Information

The BLS projections are used by high school and college students, their teachers and parents, job seekers, career counselors, and guidance specialists to determine jobs in demand. The projections are the foundation of the BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook, one of the nation's most widely used career information resources. The projections also are used by state workforce agencies to prepare state and area projections that, together with the national projections, are widely used by policymakers to make decisions about education and training, funding allocations, and program offerings. Projections of jobs in demand help improve the alignment between education and training and the hiring demands of business. In addition, other federal agencies, researchers, and academics use the projections to understand trends in the economy and labor market. The projections are updated every 2 years.

More detailed information on the 2014–24 projections appears in five articles in the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The Monthly Labor Review is available online at www.bls.gov/mlr.

The 2016–17 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook will feature the 2014–24 projections in assessing job outlook, work activities, wages, education and training requirements, and more in 329 occupational profiles. The updated Handbook will be available online on December 17, 2015, at www.bls.gov/ooh. A graphic representation of projections highlights appears in a series of articles in Career Outlook, available

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online at www.bls.gov/careeroutlook.

Tables with detailed, comprehensive statistics used in preparing the projections are available online at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/tables.htm> and projections methodology are accessible at www.bls.gov/emp/ep_projections_methods.htm.

Information from this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request.
Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Services: (800) 877-8339.

Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecopro.t03.htm>

Wage and Salary Projections

Economic News Release

Table 3. Industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth and declines

Table 3. Industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth and declines
(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	Major sector	Employment		Change	Compound annual rate of change
		2014	2024	2014-24	2014-24
Largest Growth					
Construction	Construction	6,138.4	6,928.8	790.4	1.2
Home health care services	Health care and social assistance	1,262.2	2,022.6	760.4	4.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	Health care and social assistance	3,261.0	3,996.7	735.7	2.1
Food services and drinking places	Leisure and hospitality	10,717.0	11,375.0	658.0	0.6
Offices of physicians	Health care and social assistance	2,470.2	2,992.9	522.7	1.9
Local government educational services compensation	State and local government	7,791.2	8,217.6	426.4	0.5
Employment services	Professional and business services	3,421.0	3,845.8	424.8	1.2
Computer systems design and related services	Professional and business services	1,777.7	2,186.6	408.9	2.1
Hospitals; private	Health care and social assistance	4,704.3	5,179.2	394.9	0.8
Offices of other health practitioners	Health care and social assistance	784.2	1,136.5	352.3	3.8
Outpatient care centers	Health care and social assistance	711.1	1,059.2	348.1	4.1
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	Professional and business services	1,244.4	1,573.7	329.3	2.4
Wholesale trade	Wholesale trade	5,826.0	6,151.4	325.4	0.5
Individual and family services	Health care and social assistance	2,032.5	2,318.8	286.3	1.3
General Merchandise stores	Retail trade	3,113.6	3,376.8	263.2	0.8
Retail, except motor vehicle and parts dealers, food and beverage stores, and general merchandise stores	Retail trade	7,395.6	7,646.6	251.0	0.3
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools; private	Educational services; private	1,777.2	1,997.2	220.0	1.2
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	Financial activities	877.6	1,074.2	196.6	2.0
Offices of dentists	Health care and social assistance	891.1	1,050.9	159.8	1.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	Retail trade	1,861.3	2,017.2	155.9	0.8
Largest Declines					
Postal Service	Federal government	593.0	427.9	-165.1	-3.2
Federal non-defense government compensation	Federal government	1,514.8	1,404.3	-110.5	-0.8
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	Information	412.3	309.0	-103.3	-2.8
Wired telecommunications carriers	Information	607.0	509.2	-97.8	-1.7
Federal defense government compensation	Federal government	522.2	460.0	-82.2	-1.7
Printing and related support activities	Manufacturing	452.7	371.3	-81.4	-2.0
Apparel, leather, and allied manufacturing	Manufacturing	169.5	91.7	-76.8	-5.9
Crop production	Agriculture	765.6	699.9	-65.7	-0.9
Plastics product manufacturing	Manufacturing	541.6	478.5	-63.1	-1.2
Textile mills and textile product mills	Manufacturing	232.1	174.2	-57.9	-2.8
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	Manufacturing	275.2	219.3	-55.9	-2.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	Utilities	392.1	351.3	-40.8	-1.1
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	Manufacturing	388.3	353.1	-35.2	-0.9
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	Manufacturing	367.8	332.7	-35.1	-1.0
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	Manufacturing	162.8	135.5	-27.3	-1.8
Travel arrangement and reservation services	Professional business services	195.7	168.9	-26.8	-1.5
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	Manufacturing	488.4	464.1	-24.3	-0.5
Communications equipment manufacturing	Manufacturing	93.5	69.5	-24.0	-2.9
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	Manufacturing	536.6	514.0	-22.6	-0.4
Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities	Federal government	81.1	58.9	-22.2	-3.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Building Permits

The Census Bureau publishes monthly and annual information on residential building permits for counties in the United State <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>. Building permit data for 2015 Building Permits in Perry county can be found in the table below.

2015 Building Permits

Annual New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits Perry County, Pennsylvania

Item	Estimates with Imputation			Reported Only		
	Buildings	Units	Construction cost	Building	Units	Construction cost
Single Family	69	69	16078176	69	69	16078176
Two Family	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three and Four Family	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five or More Family	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69	69	16078176	69	69	16078176

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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