



CHESTER COUNTY
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD

Advancing Chester County's Workforce

Labor Market Profile



March 2008

Chester County Workforce Investment Board

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General

Chester County

Characteristics

Advancing Chester County's Workforce

Introduction

Dear Colleagues:

The 2008 Labor Market Profile contains a tremendous amount of data related to the status of Chester County's current and future labor force. As the Chester County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) embarks on a two-year Strategic Plan, this Labor Market Profile will serve as a critical resource to better understand the current and future workforce development challenges and opportunities that we face. With this knowledge, the Chester County WIB will establish a Strategic Plan that will serve as a guide for workforce development investment.

However, the data contained within this document will not be the only information used in crafting the Strategic Plan. The Chester County WIB will also look toward the experience of our many partners to provide feedback on the workforce development system in Chester County. Since its inception, the Chester County Workforce Investment Board has strived to create and maintain strong local partnerships. These partnerships are committed to placing the economic health of the county ahead of any one of the Board member's individual agenda. With representatives from education, economic development, government, labor and the private industry; the Chester County WIB serves in a comprehensive way with an eye always on the future to ensure the continued success of the county's businesses and workforce.

As the Chair and Director of the Chester County WIB, I encourage you to review and reflect on the information provided in this document. Most importantly, please continue to participate in the workforce development system within Chester County. There certainly is a role for you.

Patrick Bokovitz
Director of the Chester County Workforce Investment Board

Disclaimer:

Most of the data in this publication has been compiled by other organizations. Please note that the Chester County Department of Community Development does not control and cannot guarantee the accuracy of these materials. Due to the use of multiple sources, data may vary mutually.

Urban Centers

Chester County encompasses 762 square miles in the Delaware Valley Region of Southeastern Pennsylvania. It contains seventy-three municipalities consisting of one city, fifteen boroughs, and fifty-seven townships. These fifteen boroughs and one city make up the urban centers. While Chester County, as a whole, has experienced significant population growth since 1990, the urban centers have not experienced the same residential and economic increases.

In 1990, the urban centers made up 21% of the county population. Many urban centers experienced a decrease in population in the next decade and, in 2000, 18% of the county population lived in the urban centers. Specifically, Spring City has experienced a 4% decrease in population, while the City of Coatesville, Downingtown, and Phoenixville have all experienced a 2% decrease. Some smaller boroughs, however, have had fortunate opportunities to develop and grow. The Borough of Elverson more than doubled its population from 1990 to 2000. The Borough of Atglen had 48% growth, and West Grove experienced 25% growth.

Data related to the Chester County urban centers has not been released since 2000, but the economic and residential decrease in these centers is telling of the struggle to retain their character and vitality. The Chester County urban centers do, however, have advantages of

existing infrastructure, historical charm, access to transportation corridors, and a diverse mix of housing. All but one of the sixteen urban centers have adopted Urban Revitalization Plans and places such as West Chester and Phoenixville host an array of community events and are strengthening their economies by welcoming local businesses.

Furthermore, those urban centers with active Urban Revitalization Plans are eligible for grant funds from the Community Revitalization Program, established by the Chester County Board of Commissioners to support infrastructure and streetscapes improvements, sewer and water system improvements, floodplain management and more. Since 2002, the urban centers have received over \$21.9 million dollars in CRP funds.

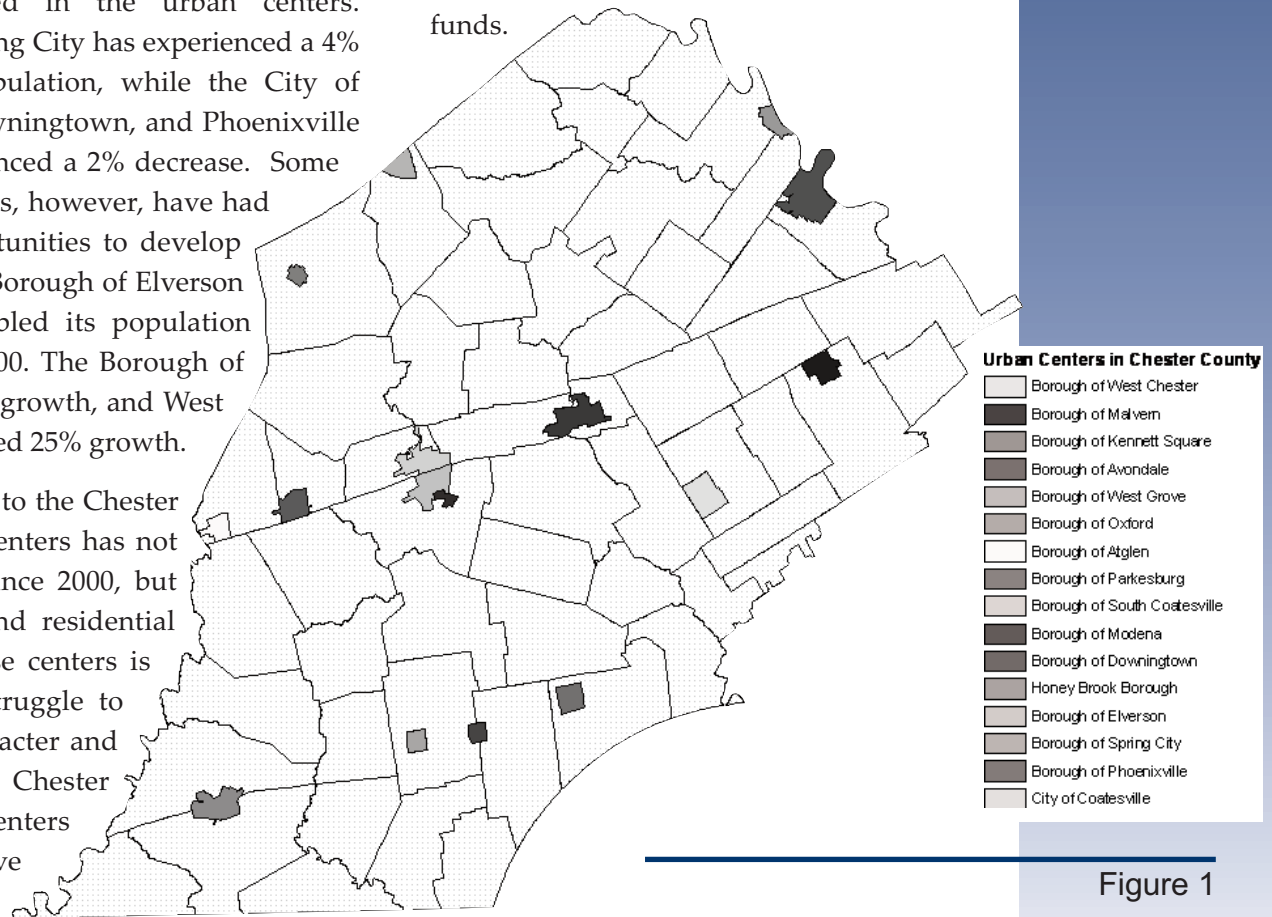


Figure 1
Map of Urban Centers

Population Growth

Chester County has experienced exponential growth in previous decades. Population increased 15% from 1990 to 2000, and experienced another 11.2% increase from 2000 to 2006. Currently, the total population estimate for 2006 is 482,112. Chester County experienced the largest increase among all sixty-seven counties and ranks as the seventh highest populated county in Pennsylvania. It is important to note that counties with the highest population growths include neighboring counties located from south-central to southeast Pennsylvania and northward along the Delaware River: Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, ranging from 401,109 persons to 1,448,394 persons.

Additionally, Chester County has grown by 14,000 more people (40%) than York County, the county with the second highest amount of growth. In 2002, the Chester County Planning Commission projected the population to reach 528,000 by the year 2020 and 571,800 by 2030. The areas with the largest concentration of growth are located in the central part of the county and along the Route 1 corridor in southern Chester County, in areas such as Avondale, New Garden Township, Upper Uwchlan, and East Nottingham. The population increase in Chester County has averaged 7,700 people per year since 2000.

Age and Gender

The median age in Chester County has decreased from 39.9 years in 2000 to 38.2 years in 2006. Seniors age 65 and over constitute 11.9% of the population, not a significant change from 2000. However, with 28% of our total population being between the ages of 45 and 64 years old, we can project that our elderly population will experience an increase over the next few decades. In fact, 26.2% of the population in 2000 was under 18 years old and, in 2006, the number of children decreased to 24.4%. Considering the growing older population, projections indicate that the percentage of children will continue to decrease in the future. The division of male and female populations is, respectively, 49.4% and 50.6%. However, the senior population age 65 years and over reports a 43.8% male division and a 56.2% female division.

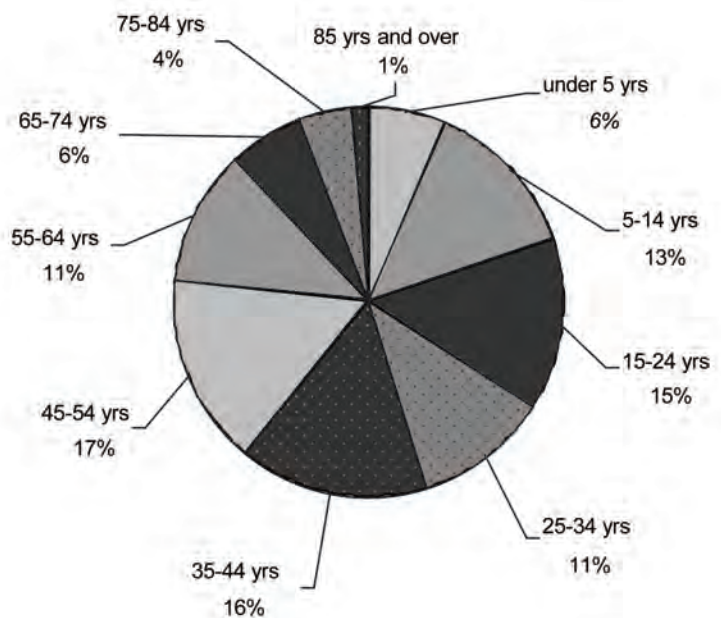


Figure 2
Population and Age

American Community Survey 2006

Cultural Diversity

Since 2000, Chester County's population has become increasingly diverse. In 2000, 89.2% of the population was White and this has decreased to 87.7% in only six years. The African-American population has remained at 6.2%, while the Hispanic and Asian population has grown significantly. The Hispanic population represents 4.3% of Chester County's population, and has increased 28.8% since 2000 with a current estimate of 20,764 persons. The Asian population has increased from 2% (8,463 persons) in 2000 to 3.5% (16,695 persons) in 2006. While the American Indian/Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander populations are at levels below .5% of the population, Census data shows that the numbers are increasing at a low rate.

Seven percent of Chester County's population is foreign born. Of that seven percent, 57.3% are not U.S. citizens. While over seventy-two percent of the population born out of the U.S. entered before 2000, over 9,500 of the foreign born individuals have entered the U.S. over the past six years. These immigrants are arriving from many regions of the world, with 37.4% coming from Asia. Immigrants from Latin America make up 34.1% of this population and Europeans make up 22.1% of the foreign born individuals.

Furthermore, 10% of Chester County's population at least five years old speaks a language other than English at home. Forty percent of those individuals speak Spanish and 60% speak some other language. The U.S.

Department of Labor's Employment & Training Administration created Special Tabulations from Census 2000 on the population and characteristics of Limited English speaking adults. This data reveals the top five languages spoken at homes in Chester County, other than English. It is important to note that the 2006 American Community Survey reports an increase in these populations, and this in-depth language-use study of the 2000 Census data is the only existing of its kind.

Additionally, the U.S. Department of Labor compiled the employment status and occupation data for the Limited English speaking population (LEP) between 18 and 65 years of age (5,745 persons). This specific population, which speaks English "not well" or "not at all," has 3,765 individuals in Chester County's labor force with 58.9% employed. The highest concentration of LEP employees are working in Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations (32.5%), followed by 19.8% working in Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations, and 18.6% working in Service Occupations. The difference in occupations is interesting when comparing the Spanish speaking LEP population with the Chinese speaking LEP population.

	Spanish speaking	Chinese speaking
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	40.1%	0%
Production & Transportation	18.3%	20%
Service Occupations	18.1%	44%
Management, Professional and related	7.1%	24%
Sales & Office Occupations	8.4%	12%
Construction	7.7%	0%

Figure 3
Language and Occupation
Census 2000

Households

The average household size in Chester County is 2.7 people, not significantly larger than the average 2.6 people per household in 2000. Of the 173,033 households in Chester County, 71% are families. Of those families, 4.3% are single mothers and 1.9% are single fathers. The average family size during 2006 was 3.2 persons. Married couples make up 60% of the households in Chester County, while 22% are people who live alone. These are not significant changes from 2000. Housing characteristics, however, have changed tremendously. The median housing cost has risen 79.9%, from \$182,500 in 2000 to \$328,400 in 2006. Median rental costs have increased 23%, from \$754 per month in 2000 to \$929 per month in 2006.

According to the Affordable Housing Standard, households should pay no more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs. In 2000, 33% of renters spent more than

30% of their gross income on housing costs. This percentage increased to 44% in 2006. In 2000, more than 22% of homeowners with a mortgage spent over 30% of their gross income on housing costs, which increased to 32% in 2006. Undoubtedly, the housing cost burden is a challenge faced by many Chester County residents. With 22% of households being renter occupied, one must look at what it takes to afford housing in Chester County. According to the Fair Market Rent standards created by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, a person can afford to rent a one-bedroom unit if they make \$14.87 per hour during a forty hour work week. The PA Minimum Wage rate is currently \$6.25. For someone making \$8.00 per hour, they must work 74 hours per week in order to afford a one-bedroom unit in Chester County. In order to rent a three-bedroom unit, a household must earn at least \$21.25 per hour during a forty hour work week. At \$8.00 per hour, this person must work 106 hours per week to meet the housing cost burden.

Fair Market Rent	Minimum Affordable Housing Wage*
1-Bedroom Unit: \$773/month	40-hour week: \$14.87/hour, \$30,920/year At \$8/hour, must work 74 hours/week
2-Bedroom Unit: \$923/month	40-hour week: \$17.75/hour, \$36,920/year At \$8/hour, must work 89 hours/week
3-Bedroom Unit: \$1,105/month	40-hour week: \$21.25/hour, \$44,200/year At \$8/hour, must work 106 hours/week

In 2006, the Chester County Commissioners awarded housing funds to Hopewell Organics, LLC in the London Grove Township to initiate the County's first farm worker housing development activity.

Figure 4
Renting Housing

- * Affordable Housing Standard: Pay no more than 30% of gross income on housing.
- * Occupancy Standard: No more than two people per bedroom.
- * Fair Market Rent: Determined by HUD for the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area.
- * The Minimum Wage in Pennsylvania is \$6.25, effective January 1, 2007.

Poverty and Income

According to the 2006 American Community Survey, 33,748 people in Chester County were in poverty, representing 7% of the population. Statewide, 1,448,228 people were in poverty, representing 12.1% of Pennsylvania's population. PA ranks thirtieth in the nation for percentage of persons in poverty, while Chester County ranks as the fourth lowest county in PA for percentage of persons in poverty, tied with Franklin County at 7%. In 2006, 32.2% of the population living below the poverty level was African American (8,638 persons) and 51% was White (21,270 persons). Other races were incalculable.

Of the total population that works full-time, 1.5% is living in poverty. Of the part-time working population, 11% is living in poverty. 25.5% of the unemployed are living below the poverty level.

Chester County is ranked highest in the state for median household income at \$77,570, while the median household income for PA is \$46,259 (ACS 2006). The median household income has increased by \$12,275 in Chester County since the 2000 Census, which almost doubles the nationwide increase of \$6,457.

The most recent data for municipalities comes from the 2000 Census. The median household income for the City of Coatesville is \$29,912. The median household income for

Phoenixville is \$42,500. The median household income for Oxford is \$34,966. The median household income for Kennett Square is \$46,523. The median household income for West Chester is \$37,803.

According to the 2006 ACS, 48.4% of the 173,033 households in Chester County earn \$74,999 or below and 51.6% earn \$75,000 or above. The income brackets with the largest concentration of households (50.4%) were those who earned between \$50,000 and \$149,999. However, a large percentage of households (17.8%) fall between the \$50,000

Household Income	1999	2006 Inflation-adjusted	Percentage Change
Total Households	158,025	173,033	9.5%
Median Household Income	\$65,295	\$77,570	18.8%
Less than \$10,000	4.2%	4.2%	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.3%	3.4%	0.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.1%	6.5%	-0.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.9%	6.0%	-2.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.3%	10.5%	-2.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.5%	17.8%	-2.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.2%	13.9%	-1.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15.7%	18.5%	2.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.6%	8.2%	2.6%
\$200,000 or more	6.0%	10.9%	4.9%

Figure 5
Income per Household
American Community Survey 2006

and \$74,999 income bracket which is just below the median household income of \$77,570. Interestingly, households that earn over \$100,000 have increased the most since 1999.

Transportation and Commuting Patterns

The PA State Data Center created a 2000 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP 2000) that reports 5.3% of Chester County households without an available vehicle. However, over 47% of households have two vehicles. In a public survey of Chester County residents, conducted by the Chester County Planning Commission, almost 70% of the respondents said that traffic congestion was one of the things they liked the least about Chester County. Other than traffic congestion, over 30% of the respondents mentioned limited public transportation. When asked what they would prefer to see more in Chester County, 36.8% mentioned opportunities to walk or bike to places and 23.1% said they would like to see more public transportation options. According to the CTPP 2000, only 2.6% of workers 16 years and over bicycle or walk to work, although 25.8% of these workers have less than a fifteen minute travel time to work.

The Chester County Planning Commission compiled 2000 Census data to analyze journey-to-work travel patterns. Key findings included that Chester County residents are leaving earlier than others. Two-thirds of the residents are leaving for work between 6:30 am and 9:00 am and the County peak occurs from 7:00 am to 7:30 am. However, the surrounding counties'

peaks occur from 7:30 am to 8:00 am. The journey-to-work report also reported that workers leaving between midnight and 5:30 am have increased by 40 percent since 1990. When traveling to work, over 80% of the 218,155 workers 16 years and over in Chester County drove alone. Only 8.6% of workers 16 years and over carpooled, down 5.4% since 1990, and only 2.6% used public transportation (including a taxicab). Approximately 5% of Chester County residents work at home. According to the 2000 Census, 137,678 of Chester County residents lived and worked within county boundaries. The highest concentration of workers commuting into Chester County live in Montgomery County (25,673 commuters) and Delaware County (18,504 commuters). Over 22,500 Chester County workers live in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Berks, and Bucks

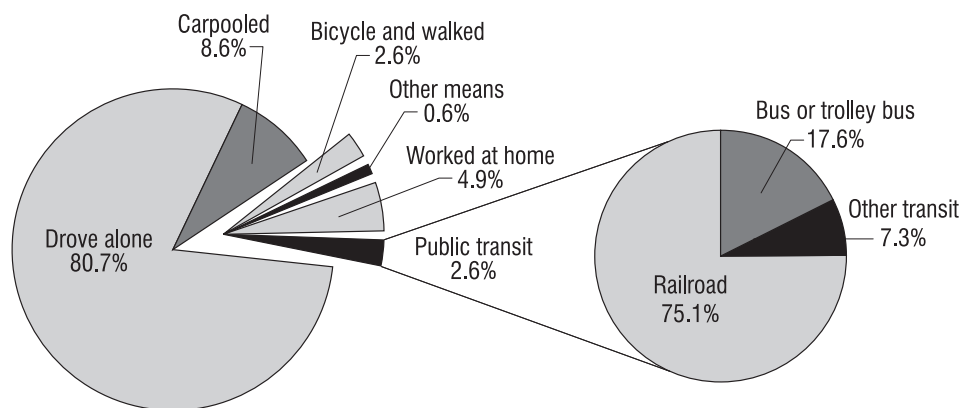


Figure 6
Journey to Work by Mode
 Chester County Planning Commission, Census 2000

Counties, and 5,679 Chester County workers live in Cecil County, Maryland and New Castle County, Delaware. Mean travel time to work for Chester County residents is 27.5 minutes, up 3.6 minutes from 1990.

With 63.1% of our labor force working in Chester County, it is important to note that 25,673 of Chester County residents commute daily to work in Montgomery County and 17,879 residents work in Delaware County. Almost 13,000 Chester County residents work in New Castle, Delaware and just over 25,000 residents work in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Berks and Bucks Counties, and in Cecil County, Maryland. Over 12,000 Chester County workers either commuted to or from

regions other than those previously mentioned.

These traffic patterns and reported trends from the Chester County Planning Commission confirm that Chester County is indeed shifting to a regional employment source, where residents commuting out of the County increased by eight percent and workers traveling into Chester County from other counties increased 35 percent from 1990.

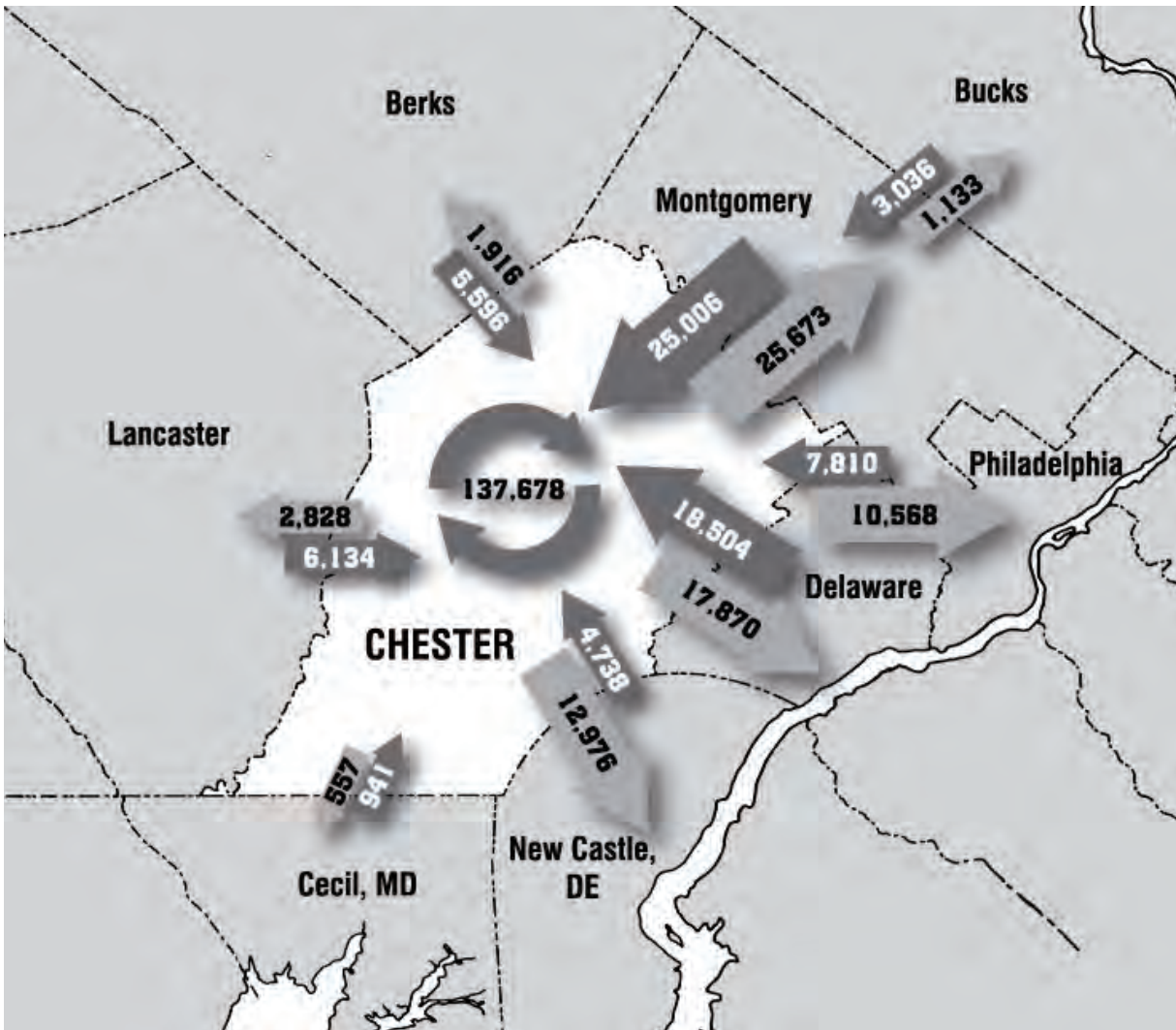


Figure 7
 Commuting Patterns
 Chester County Planning Commission, Census 2000

Education

Chester County has fourteen school districts, with more than 27% of the total population (131,610) enrolled in school. Approximately 26.8% (35,260) of this population is currently enrolled in college or graduate school. More than 91% of Chester County residents 25 years and over are high school graduates, an increase from 89.3% in 2002, and 45% have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

According to the PA Department of Education, Chester County public schools had a 1% dropout rate for the academic year 2005-2006, significantly lower than the latest state and national dropout rates reported for academic year 2004-2005, 2.9% and 3.9% respectively (US Department of Education, National Center for Education

and Statistics). Interestingly, dropout rates higher than that of the County can be found in districts in the western and southern part of Chester County.

Kennett Consolidated School District has a 1.6% dropout rate and Oxford Area School District follows at 1.5%. Furthermore, Chester County's vocational schools, the Center for Arts & Technology have a 1.9% dropout rate. Examining high schools alone, Kennett High School has a dropout rate of 2.5% and West Chester Henderson High School has a 1.5% dropout rate. Although Chester County does not experience a high dropout rate among its public schools, there were 342 students who left school during the academic year 2005-2006 (PA Department of Education).

In October 2006, Chester County public schools reported that 14.5% of their 69,826 enrolled students were eligible for free or reduced lunch. The largest concentration of students receiving free or reduced lunch can be found in the school districts of Coatesville (36.2%), Kennett Square (32.3%) and Oxford (27.2%). School districts with the fewest students receiving free or reduced lunch can be found in Downingtown (3.9%), Unionville-Chadds Ford (1.6%), and Tredyffrin-Easttown (.8%). Disparities between students enrolled in

Chester County public schools are also found in their standardized test scores. According to the PA Department of Education, the 2007 PA State Standardized Assessments reported that 57.3% of students in grades 4-11 in the Coatesville Area School District are proficient or above in Math and 59.5% are proficient or above in

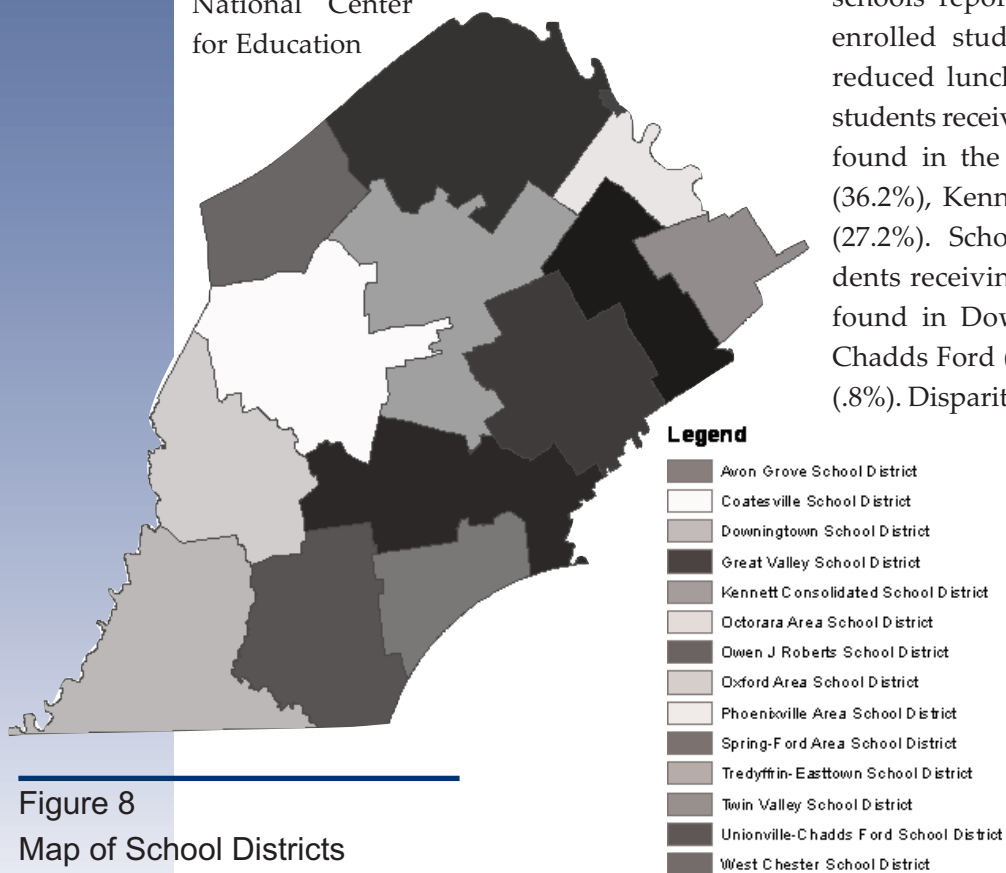


Figure 8
Map of School Districts

Post-secondary educational institutions in Chester County

Albright College
 Center for Arts & Technology - Brandywine & Pickering Campus
 Cheyney University
 Delaware County Community College
 Immaculata University
 Lincoln University
 Neumann College
 Penn State Great Valley
 Valley Forge Christian College
 West Chester University
 Widener University

Figure 9

Post-secondary Educational Institutions

Reading. In the Oxford Area School District, 70.4% of students in grades 4-11 are proficient or above in Math, while 73.9% are proficient or above in Reading. Approximately 84% of Downingtown Area School District's students in grades 4-11 are proficient or above in Math and 86.2% are proficient or above in Reading. Avon Grove School District, which reports 15.6% of their students as recipients of free or reduced lunches, has 83% of its students in grades 4-11 proficient or above in Math and 79.5% of those students are proficient or above in Reading.

Both federal and state laws require that all students with disabilities be administered assessments intended to hold schools and school leaders accountable for academic performance. Individualized Education Program (IEP) students are assured the provision of accommodations to facilitate such assessments and schools have access to alternate methods of assessing achievement of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities. In order to ensure that all students are making progress

toward, and ultimately achieving, proficiency in the core academic subjects of Reading and Mathematics, districts receive report cards that show how students performed compared with the goals of No Child Left Behind. Governor Rendell has continued to support the Department of Education's Framework for Highly Qualified Special Education School Personnel, which will continue to promote the two long term outcomes identified by the PA State Performance Plan:

1. Students with disabilities will make adequate yearly progress to graduate from high school ready for adult life.
2. Students with disabilities will receive education in the least restrictive environment.

School District	Overall Math	Overall Reading
Avon Grove	43%	38%
Coatesville Area	20%	19%
Downingtown Area	54%	52%
Great Valley	45%	52%
Kennett Consolidated	30%	27%
Octorara Area	30%	24%
Owen J. Roberts	45%	43%
Oxford Area	30%	28%
Phoenixville Area	43%	42%
Twin Valley	46%	34%
Tredyfrin-Easttown	59%	58%
Spring-Ford Area	55%	47%
Unionville-Chadds Ford	65%	64%
West Chester Area	44%	44%

Figure 10
 Percentage of IEP Students Proficient and Above (State Target: Math 45%, Reading 54%)
 PA Department of Education, 2006-2007 Report Card

Labor Force

Chester County is economically healthy, with a labor force of more than 250,000 people. Traditionally, the unemployment rate has been the lowest in the surrounding five-county area and it ranks among the lowest unemployment rates in the state.

	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Civilian labor force	261,800	6,333,000	153,253,000
Employed	253,000	6,047,000	146,006,000
Unemployed	8,800	285,000	7,245,000
Unemployment rate	3.4%	4.5%	4.7%

Figure 11
Unemployment Rates, October 2006
<http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us> (data is seasonally adjusted)

Of the employed Chester County civilian labor force, 4.9% are living below the poverty level (12,482 persons). 25.5% of the unemployed are living below the poverty level (2,664 persons).

In Chester County there were 13,713 pri-

vate non-farm establishments in 2005. These establishments employed 223,180 people. This is a percentage change of 17.4%, between 2000 and 2005, compared to -0.1% in Pennsylvania.

The total number of firms in Chester County is 42,561. Of these 42,561 firms, 36,676 (86.2%) have no employees.

The average annual wage in 2005 in Chester County was \$50,329 (CED Hot Report).

According to the American Community Survey, the two biggest occupational groups in Chester County in 2005 were respectively, Management Occupations (33,893 persons) and Office and Administrative Support Occupations (30,393 persons).

Looking at employment projections produced by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, the growing trend in Chester County will continue. By 2030, Chester County will experience the highest employment growth when compared to Bucks, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

County	2000 Census	2030 Forecast	Projected Growth Rate
Chester County	238,641	345,062	44.6%
Bucks County	267,124	352,772	32.1%
Delaware County	238,164	273,411	14.8%
Montgomery County	492,677	597,300	21.2%
Philadelphia County	741,397	763,176	2.9%

Figure 12
Employment Growth per County
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Chester County employers with 1,000 employees or more

Chester County Hospital
 Chester County Intermediate Unit
 Centocor, Inc.
 Centocor Research
 County of Chester
 Downingtown Area School District
 Paoli Memorial Hospital
 QVC, Inc.
 Siemens Medical Solutions
 The Vanguard Group
 Veterans Administration Hospital
 West Chester Area School District
 West Chester University

Figure 13

Chester County employers with more than 1,000 employees
 RDAT

Chester County is home to several Fortune 500 companies, including The Vanguard Group, Herr's Snack Foods, Cephalon, Inc. and QVC, Inc.

Thirteen Chester County employers have 1,000 employees or more. Of these 13 companies, The Vanguard Group and Siemens Medical Solutions have more than 5,000 employees. Twenty-two additional firms have 500-999 employees.

Key areas for high industry employment are within health services and life sciences, education and computer design.

Six of the largest Chester County employers are medical facilities, and four of the largest employers are focused on pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing or manufacturing of

Chester County employers with 500-999 employees

Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation
 Cephalon, Inc.
 Coatesville Hospital
 George Krapf Jr. and Sons, Inc.
 De Lage Landen
 ISG Plate, Inc.
 IBM
 International Rehabilitation
 Immaculata University
 Herr's Food, Inc.
 Kaolin Mushroom Farms Inc.
 Lincoln University of the Commonwealth
 Phoenixville Hospital
 Sungard Higher Education, Inc.
 Sungard Recovery Services, Inc.
 Synthes USA
 The Pyle Corporation
 Treddyfrin-Easttown School District
 Unisys Corporation
 United Parcel Service
 US Postal Service
 Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Figure 14

Chester County employers with 500-999 employees
 RDAT

medical equipment. Seven educational institutions are in this top 35 of Chester County's largest employers and six industries are part of the industry of computer systems design.

Interestingly, one of the largest employers in Chester County is Kaolin Mushroom Farms. This is one of 65 mushroom farms in Chester County. In 2006, the mushroom producers in southern Chester County produced 338 million pounds of mushrooms, valued at \$266 million. This accounts for 59 percent of all mushrooms produced in the United States in that year.

Industry

Clusters

Industry Clusters

The Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, together with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, developed a set of Targeted Industry Clusters that are utilized by the state's lead workforce development agencies – the Department of Labor and Industry, Community & Economic Development, Education and Public Welfare – to develop effective workforce strategies that focus resources on existing and projected job opportunities.

These targeted industry clusters include distinct groups of businesses with unique relationships linked to one another by common product markets, labor pools, and similar technologies. By working within these clusters, we are able to aggregate training needs for multiple firms with similar skill needs and help drive a market-based approach to workforce development. These industry clusters play a key role in supporting the alignment of training and education services with local employment needs.

Clusters are strategically important because activities that benefit one group member will generally have positive spillover effects on another. The identification of industry clusters lays the foundation for occupational analysis and the related allocation of education and training dollars toward knowledge, skill, and ability development to support those industries critical to Pennsylvania's current and future economic growth. The clusters were chosen based on their potential for growth or their overall importance to the stability of the local economy.

Over the past three years, the Chester County Workforce Investment Board has administered several Industry Partnership and Incumbent Worker Training Programs that have focused resources on four key Industry Clusters specific to Chester County. These industries include: Manufacturing, Information and Communication Services, Life Sciences and Energy.

On the following pages a closer look will be given to eight industry clusters and one sub-cluster. These are respectively, Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing, Agriculture and Food Processing, Building and Construction, Business and Financial Services, Education, Information and Communication, Life Sciences and Logistics and Transportation. Within Life Sciences, the Bio-Medical industry plays an important role in Chester County.

Lumber, Wood and Paper does not play a significant role in Chester County and the Energy Cluster was recently added to the targeted industries. Unfortunately, there is no current data about the Energy cluster available.

Pennsylvania's 10 Targeted Industry Clusters

Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing
Agriculture and Food Production
Building and Construction
Business and Financial Services
Education
Energy
Information and Communication Services
Life Sciences
Logistics and Transportation
Lumber, Wood and Paper

Figure 15
Targeted Industry Clusters in Pennsylvania

Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing

Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing involves a production process that utilizes specific materials and equipment by a workforce with advanced skills in the area of focus. With advances in science and the development of new materials, advanced materials manufacturing often requires specific environments and extensive research and development processes in addition to the actual manufacturing of the final product.

Despite continued declines in manufacturing employment, this cluster provides nearly half a million jobs in Pennsylvania with wages 20% higher than the state wide average. Sub-clusters of significance include:

- Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics
- Electronics
- Metals and Metal Fabrication
- Printing
- Vehicle and Vehicle Equipment

This map shows all of the Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing Businesses in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide (STW) Cluster. The map shows the 403 businesses in Chester County. Of these businesses, eight businesses have 250 employees or more, forty-seven businesses have 50-249 employees, 223 businesses have 5-49 employees and 125 businesses have less than 5 employees.

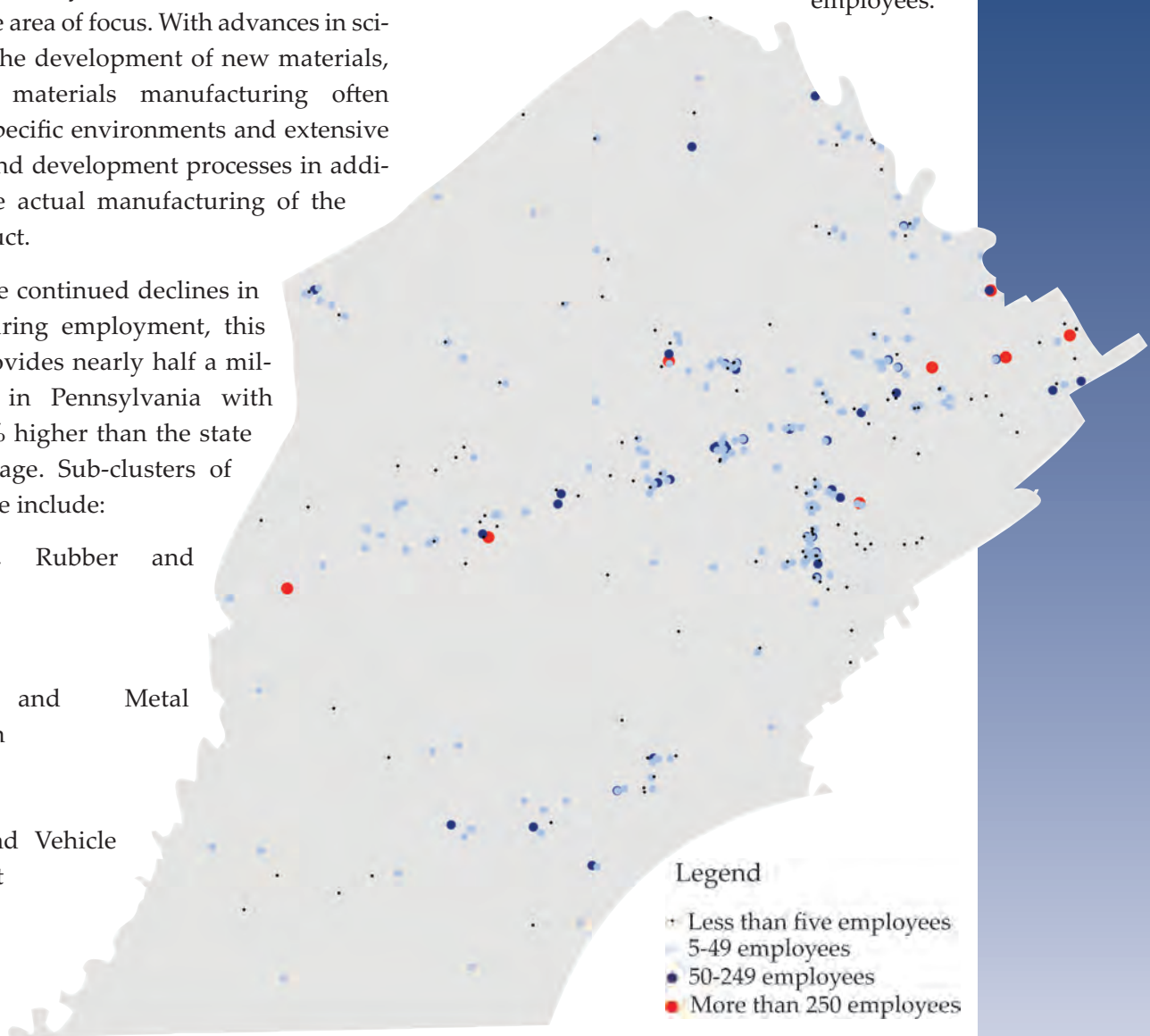


Figure 16
Map of Advanced Materials and Diversified Manufacturing Businesses

Agriculture and Food Production

Agriculture and Food Production encompasses industries ranging from those that focus on the growing of food crops through food processing and distribution. This also includes support industries such as refrigerated warehousing and government oversight agencies.

Agriculture production in Pennsylvania produces over \$4 billion annually in cash receipts. Food Processing is a sub-cluster of significance.

This map shows all of the Agriculture and Food Production Businesses in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide (STW) Cluster. The map shows the 559 Agricultural and Food Production businesses in Chester County. Of these businesses, six businesses have 250 employees or more. Eighty-four businesses have 50-249 employees, 304 businesses have 5-49 employees and 165 businesses have less than 5 employees.

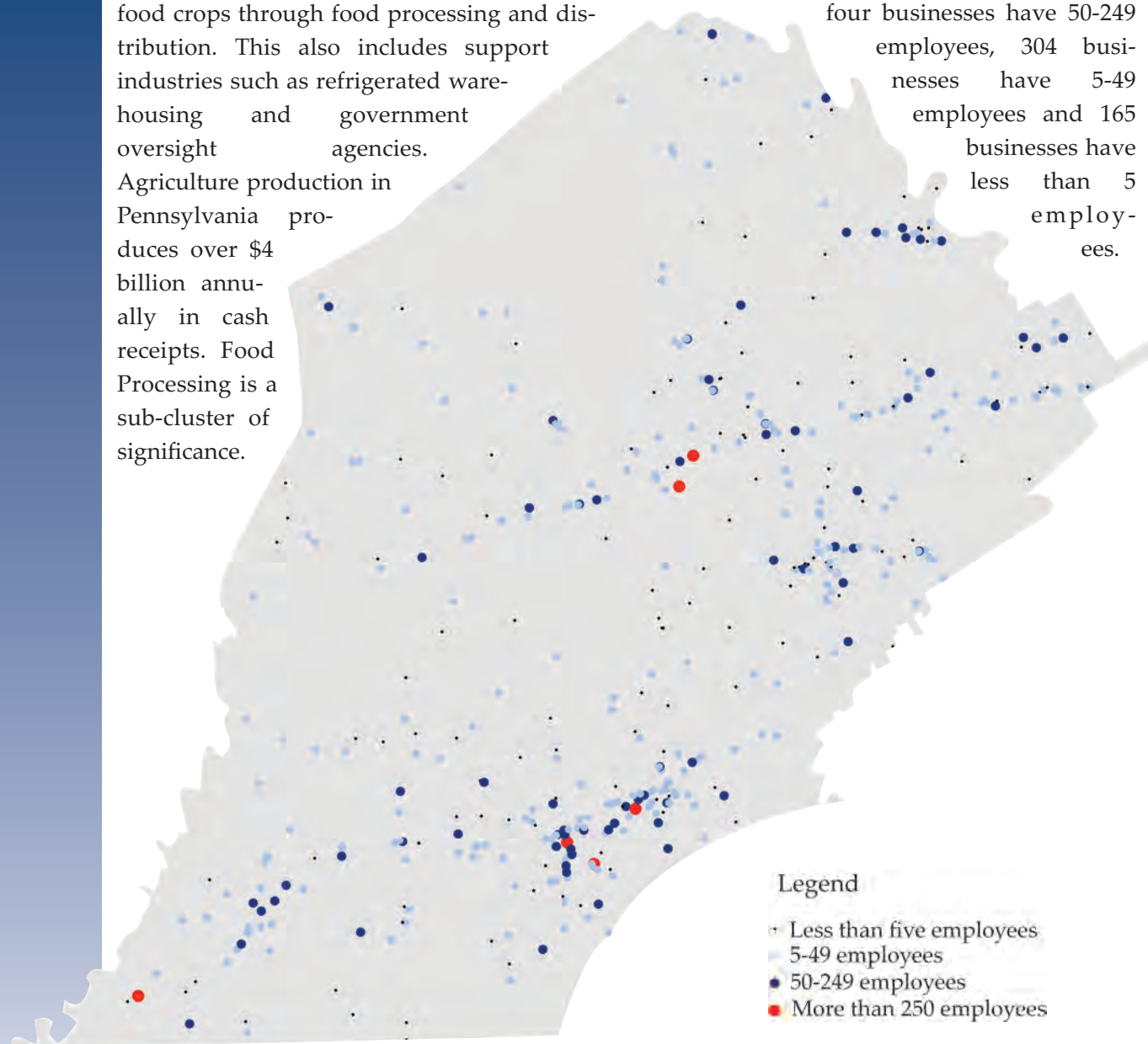


Figure 17
Map of Agriculture and Food Production Businesses
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Building and Construction

The industry cluster Building and Construction includes industries directly involved in the construction of housing, roadways and other physical structures. Average wages are nearly 15% higher than the statewide average for many vocational occupations that do not require post-secondary education.

This map shows all the Building and Construction Businesses in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide Cluster (STW) Building and Construction. There are 1,551 Building and Construction businesses in Chester County, Thirteen of these businesses have 100 employees or more, thirty-five businesses have 50-99 employees, 608 businesses have 5-49 employees and 895 businesses have less than 5 employees.

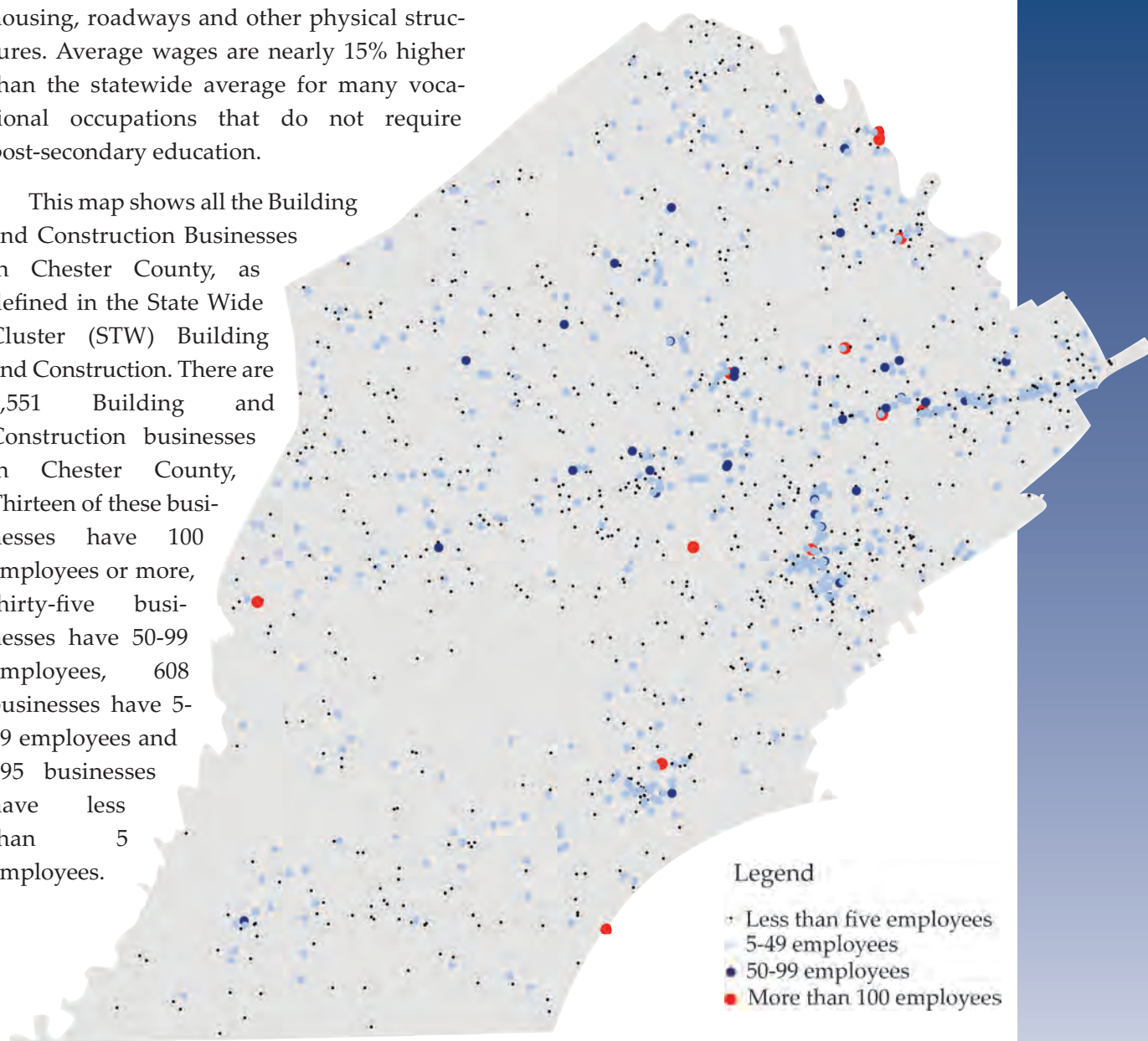


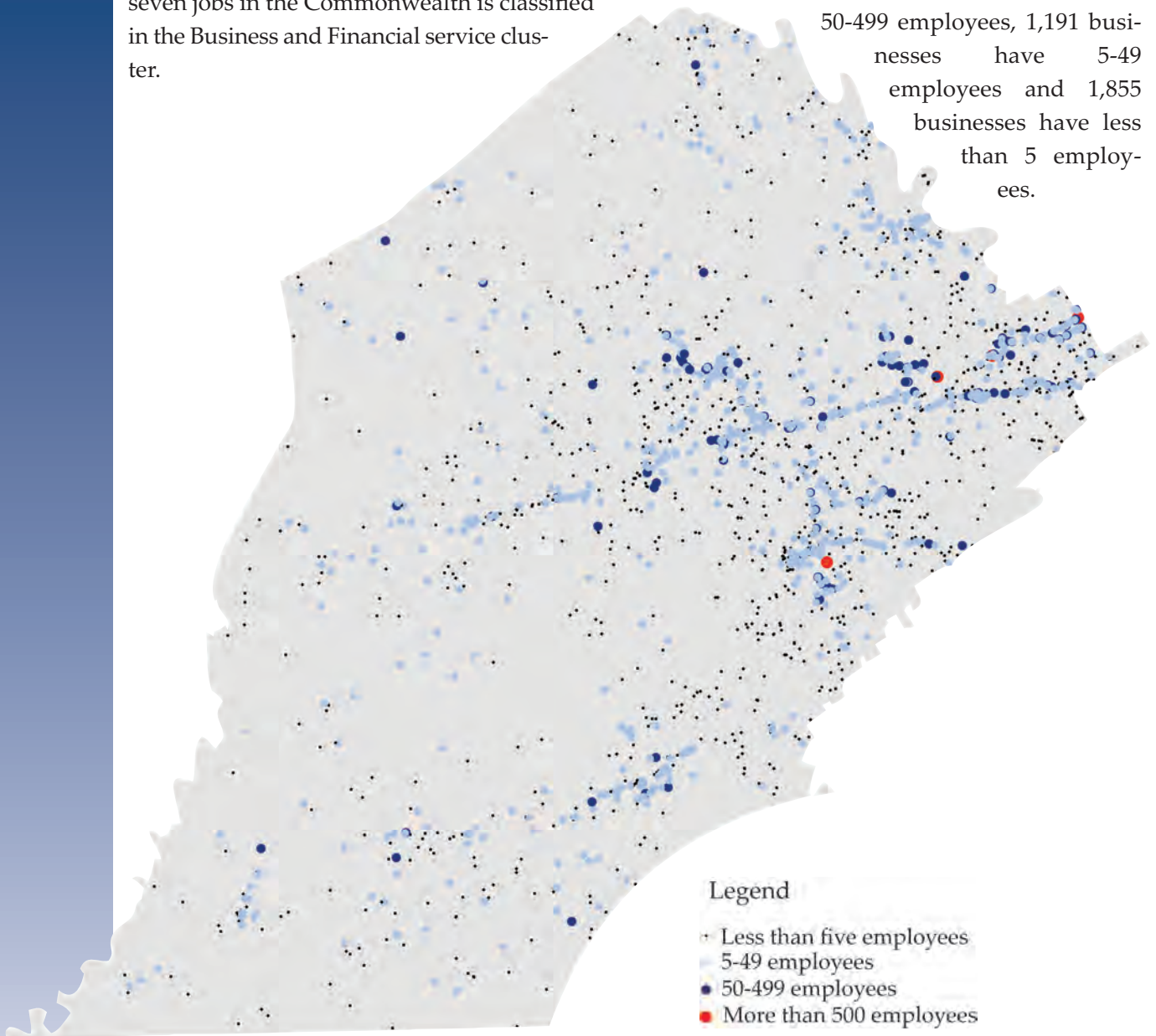
Figure 18
Map of Building and Construction Businesses

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Business and Finance

This cluster consists of highly diverse industries, ranging from business support services and marketing, to waste management and banking. One out of every seven jobs in the Commonwealth is classified in the Business and Financial service cluster.

This map shows all the Business and Finance Businesses in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide Cluster (STW) Business and Finance. There are 3,190 Business and Finance businesses in Chester County. Four of these businesses have 500 employees or more, 140 businesses have 50-499 employees, 1,191 businesses have 5-49 employees and 1,855 businesses have less than 5 employees.



Legend

- Less than five employees
- 5-49 employees
- 50-499 employees
- More than 500 employees

Figure 19
Map of Business and Finance Businesses
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Education

Education encompasses elementary schools through universities, museums and historical sites, as well as support services such as childcare and school bus transportation. In Pennsylvania, education has the second highest positive average annual percent change in job volume based on 2000-2002 data.

This map shows all the Education businesses in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide Cluster (STW) Education. There are 415 businesses in Chester County, five of these businesses have 500 employees or more, 125 businesses have 50-499 employees, 191 businesses have 5-49 employees and ninety-four businesses have less than 5 employees.

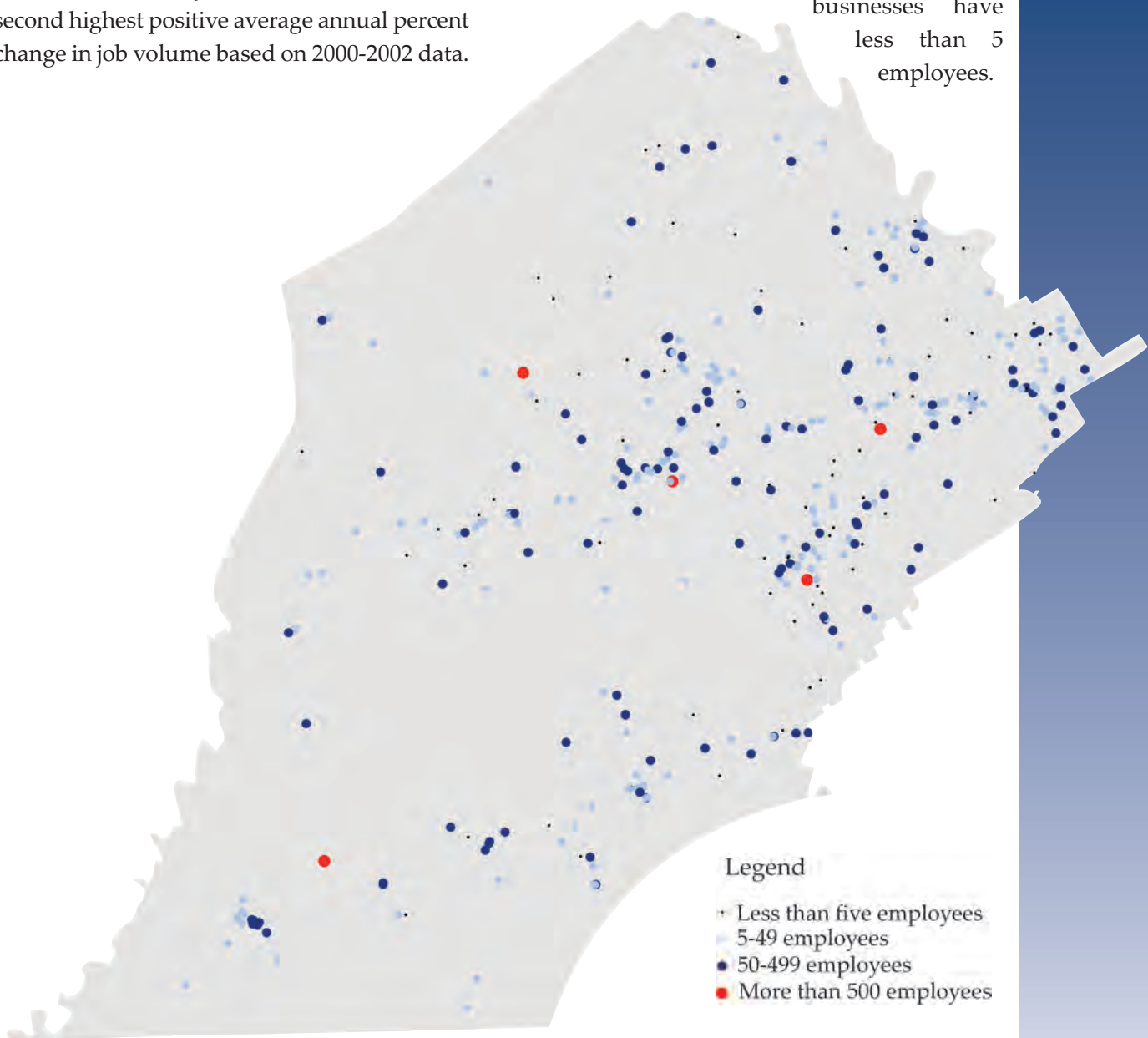


Figure 20
Map of the Educational Businesses
RDAT

Life Sciences

Together, the Bio Medical and Health Care sub-clusters examine all aspects of the well-being of the population through either medical research and development or direct patient care. Life Sciences incorporates findings from research into the organization and processes of the body into the exploration and innovation of procedures and new methods of caring for patients.

This cluster has the highest level of employment among all targeted clusters, accounting for over 15% of total Pennsylvania jobs in 2002.

This map shows all the Life Science Industries in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide Cluster (STW) Life Science. There are 1,277 Life Science businesses in Chester County, four of these businesses have 1,000 employees or more, ninety-nine businesses have 50-999 employees, 678 businesses have 5-49 employees and 495 businesses have less than 5 employees.

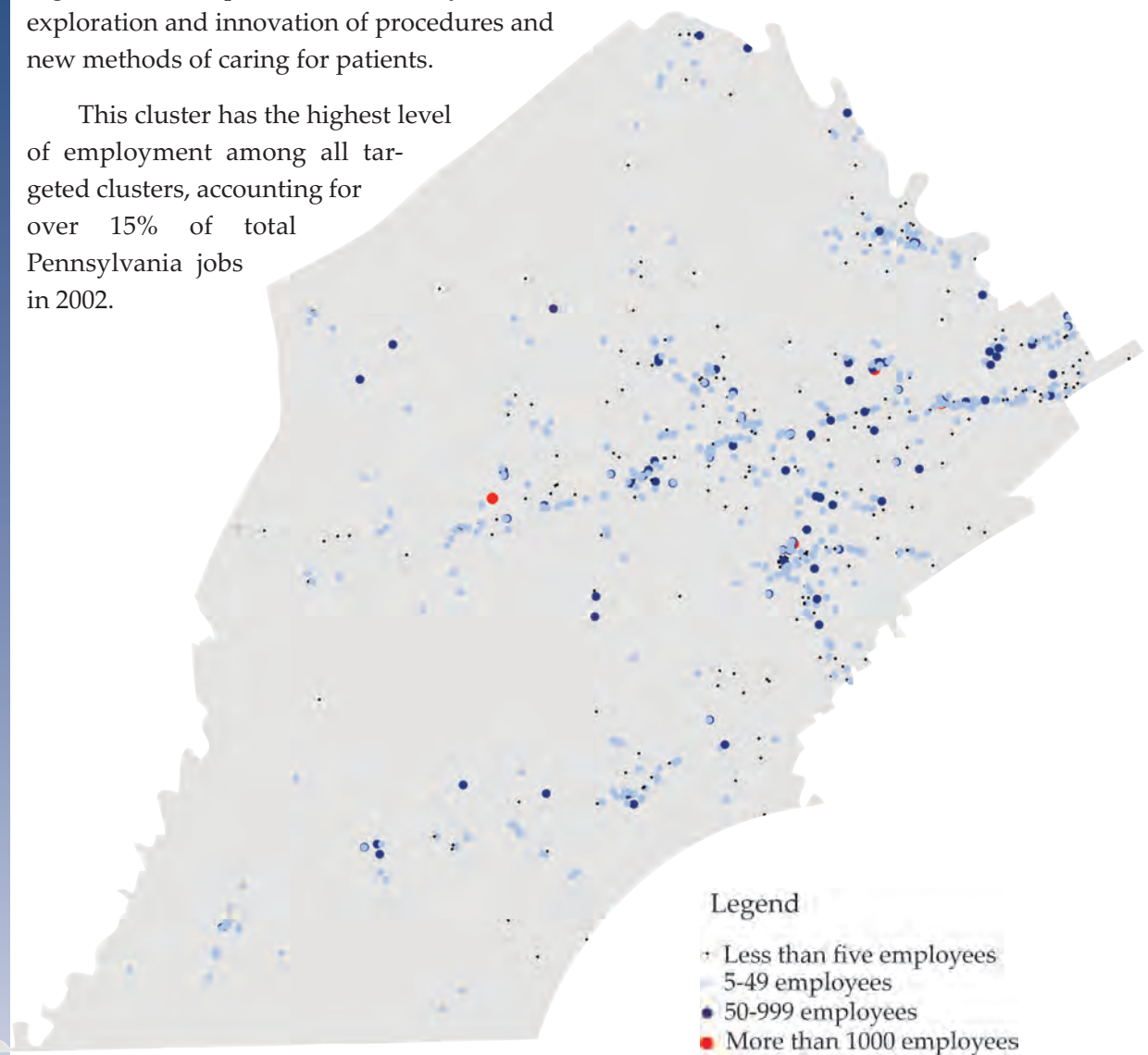


Figure 21
Map of the Life Science Businesses
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Bio Medical

Bio Medical is a subcluster of Life Sciences. Pennsylvania encompasses the entire continuum of the biosciences – basic research, emerging companies, mature industry and global pharmaceuticals. In that way, Pennsylvania fosters research and innovation necessary to make advances in biotechnology. With a focus on integrated biopharma manufacturing, biotech research, and medical equipment and devices, Pennsylvania is known for innovation.

The following are a few facts about the biosciences industry in Pennsylvania:

- Eight of the United States' largest pharmaceutical companies are located within a fifty-mile radius of Philadelphia, with some of them having either headoffices or satellite offices located in Chester County.
- One hundred twenty five biopharma companies and more than 2,000 biosciences-related companies are located in Pennsylvania.
- Philadelphia has the third most vibrant biosciences cluster in the nation, according to a June

2005 Milken Institute study.

This map shows all of the Bio Medical Industries in Chester County, as defined in the State Wide (STW) Cluster Bio Medical. The map shows the 111 businesses in Chester County. Of these businesses, four businesses have 500 employees or more. Sixteen businesses have 50-499 employees. Forty-seven businesses have 5-49 employees and forty-four

businesses have less than 5 employees.

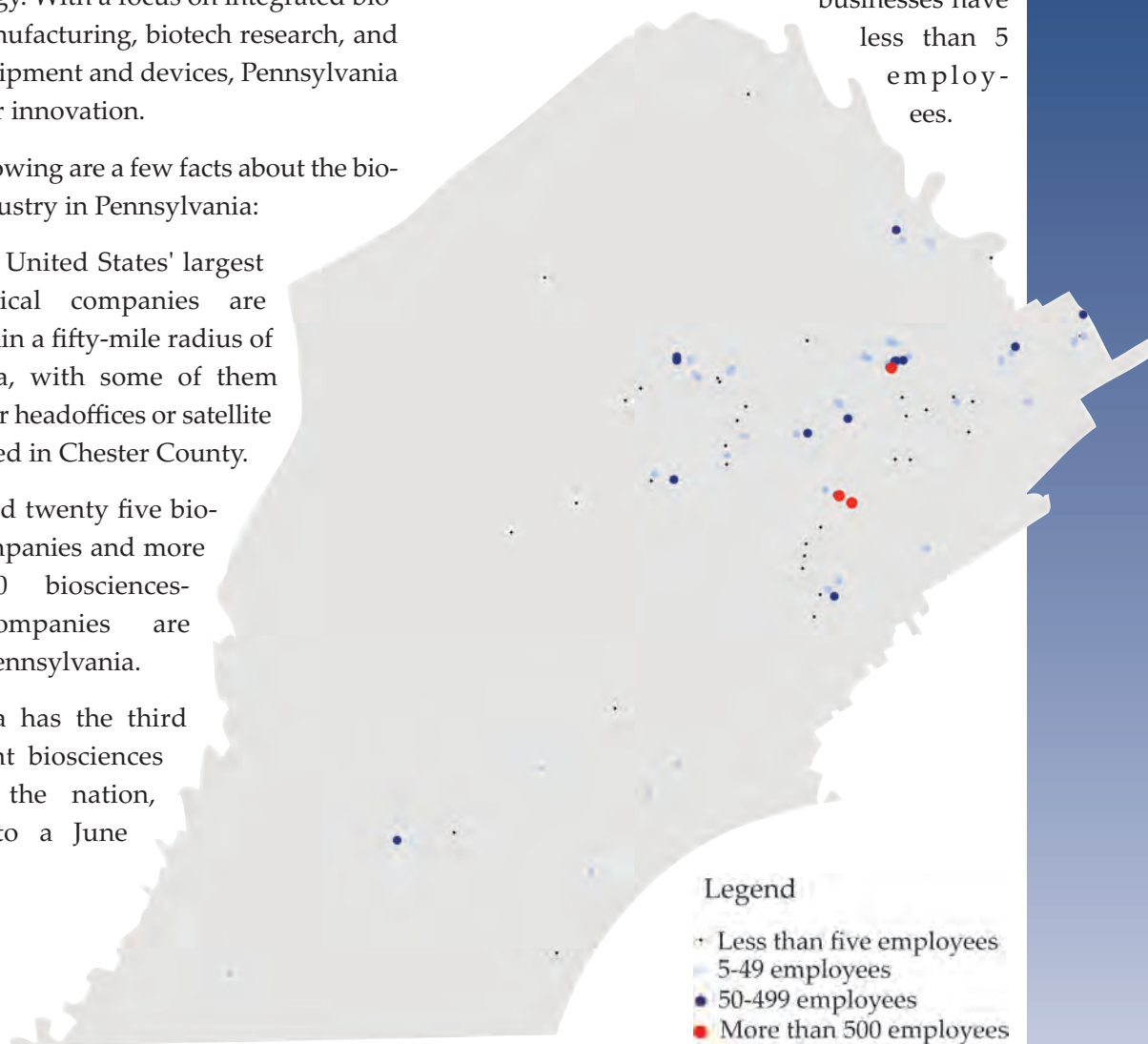


Figure 22
Map of Bio Medical Businesses

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Information and Communication

The Information and Communication Industry revolves around the production, refinement and transfer of information and the methods employed in its distribution. This includes the main companies that communicate the information, as well as those providing support to the industry by providing outlets and servicing the transfer of information.

While this cluster accounts for less than 4% of total Pennsylvania jobs, average annual wages were over \$20,000 greater than the statewide average.

The map shows all the Information and Communication Businesses, as defined in the State Wide Cluster (STW) Information and Communication. There are 877 Information and Communication businesses in Chester County. Five of these businesses have 500 employees or more, fifty businesses have 50-499 employees, 245 businesses have 5-49 employees and 577 businesses have less than 5 employees.

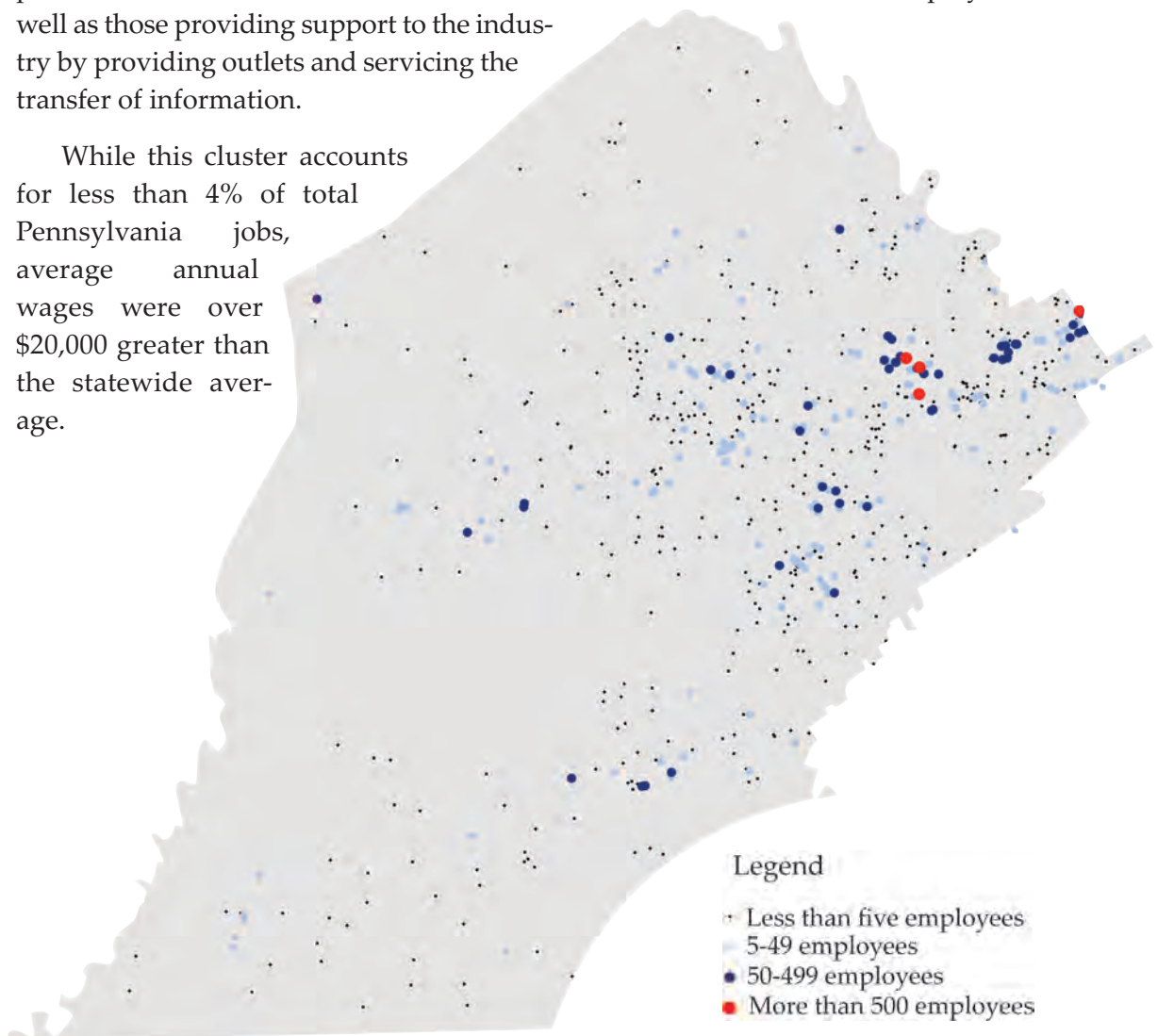


Figure 23
Map of Information and Communication Businesses
RDAT

Logistics and Transportation

This industry cluster isolates industries that are related to the storage, transportation and distribution of goods. Being an important gateway to the Northeast of the United States, Pennsylvania is highly competitive in the warehousing and shipment of goods.

The map shows all the Logistics and Transportation Businesses, as defined in the State Wide Cluster (STW). There are 255 Logistics and Transportation businesses in Chester County. Three of these businesses have 250 employees or more, twelve businesses have 50-249 employees, seventy-eight businesses have 5-49 employees and 135 businesses have less than 5 employees.

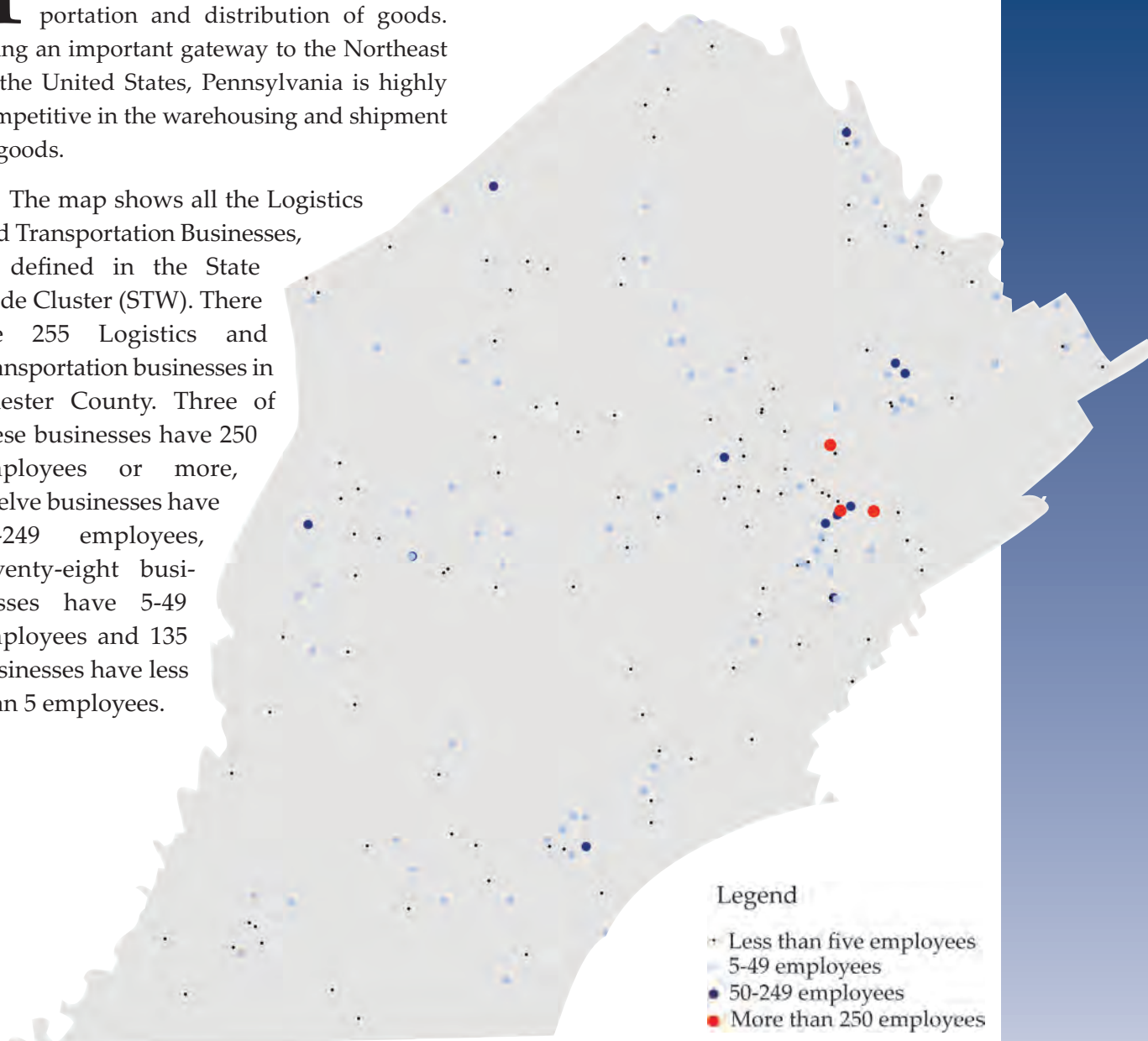


Figure 24
Map of the Logistics and Transportation Businesses
RDAT

NAICS

Codes

Industries

The Northern American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industry classification that ensures that consistent statistics can be produced and used for measuring productivity and unit labor costs. The first-ever uniform system of North American industry classifications, NAICS was developed in cooperation with Canada's and Mexico's statistical information system. NAICS replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that originated in the 1930s.

The primary objectives of NAICS include (1) developing a system based on an economic concept; (2) focusing on new and emerging industries, industries engaged in the production of advanced technologies, and service industries; and (3) improving comparability with the International Standard Industrial Classification System (ISIC), developed and maintained by the United Nations Statistical Office.

Number	Industry
xx (Two digits)	Industry Sector (20 broad sectors)
xxx (Three digits)	Industry Sub sector
xxxx (Four digits)	Industry Group
xxxxx (Five digits)	Industry
xxxxxx (Six digits)	U.S., Canadian or Mexican National Specific

Figure 25

The NAICS Codes Hierarchical Structure

<http://www.naics.com/info.htm>

The NAICS industries break down the entire labor market and its industries into 20 different two digitcodes. These codes can be broken down further, in three, four, five and even six digit numbers, representing different subsectors and groups within the industries.

Number	Industry
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)
92	Public Administration

Figure 26
NAICS Codes and Industry

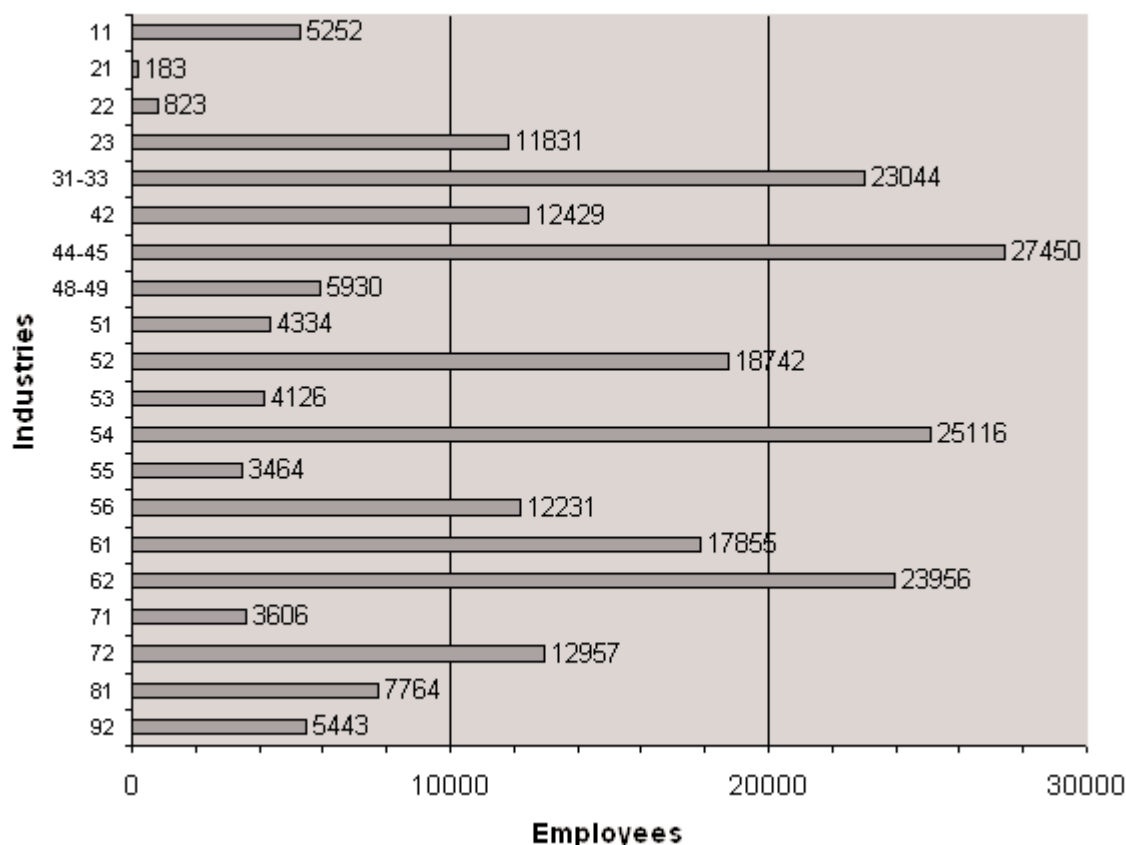


Figure 27

Employment by Industry

The average amount of employees during the 4 quarters of 2006. <http://lehd.did.census.gov>

The following section of this report will give a closer look at the NAICS Industries in Chester County and their different characteristics.

The four Chester County industries that provide the largest number of employee placement are:

- Retail Trade
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
- Manufacturing
- Health Care and Social Assistance

It is not surprising that over 27,000 Chester County workers are employed by retailers. In most urban counties, retail is one of the larger industries. Ironically, the largest retailer sells most of its products over the telephone, QVC, Inc. home-shopping network.

These four industries are followed by Finance and Insurance and Educational Services.

The two smallest industries are Mining and Utilities.

Growth

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor has made growth projections for all of Chester County's industries. This growth is based on employee projections for the year 2014.

Health Care and Social Assistance and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services are respectively the fastest growing industries, in absolute numbers, as well as in relative numbers. The only industry not showing an absolute nor relative growth is Utilities.

Industry	2004 Employment	2014 Projection	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting *	350	460	110	31.4%
21 Mining	130	160	30	23.1%
22 Utilities	1,170	1,100	-70	-6.0%
23 Construction	11,480	14,260	2,780	24.2%
30-31 Manufacturing	25,070	27,900	2,830	11.3%
42 Wholesale Trade	13,070	16,340	3,270	25.0%
44-45 Retail Trade	28,580	35,230	6,650	23.3%
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	7,050	9,130	2,080	29.5%
51 Information	4,820	6,450	1,630	33.8%
52 Finance and Insurance	19,360	25,670	6,310	32.6%
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,490	4,450	960	27.5%
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	20,980	29,200	8,220	39.2%
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,710	4,530	820	22.1%
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management	10,660	14,300	3,640	34.1%
61 Educational Services	17,560	23,590	6,030	34.3%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	25,520	36,570	11,050	43.3%
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3,380	4,660	1,280	37.9%
72 Accommodation and Food Services	12,520	16,760	4,240	33.9%
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	10,320	13,300	2,980	28.9%
92 Public Administration	6,210	7,810	1,600	25.8%

Figure 28
Projected Employee Growth
PA Department of Labor

* The PA Department of Labor does not include farm jobs in their projections.

Eight Industries

Based on the data on the previous pages, a more in depth look will be given to the six largest industries in Chester County. These are also among the fastest growing industries, with the addition of the relatively fast growing, but small, industries of Information, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation.

Gender

The gender characteristics in the eight different industries show that females make up more than 75% of the labor force in Education. Females are also dominant in Health Care (almost 68%). A large male labor force can be seen in Manufacturing (a little over 70%) and Information (around 62%). In the industries of Retail Trade, Finance and Insurance, Professional Services, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation only a small difference in gender and labor force can be seen.

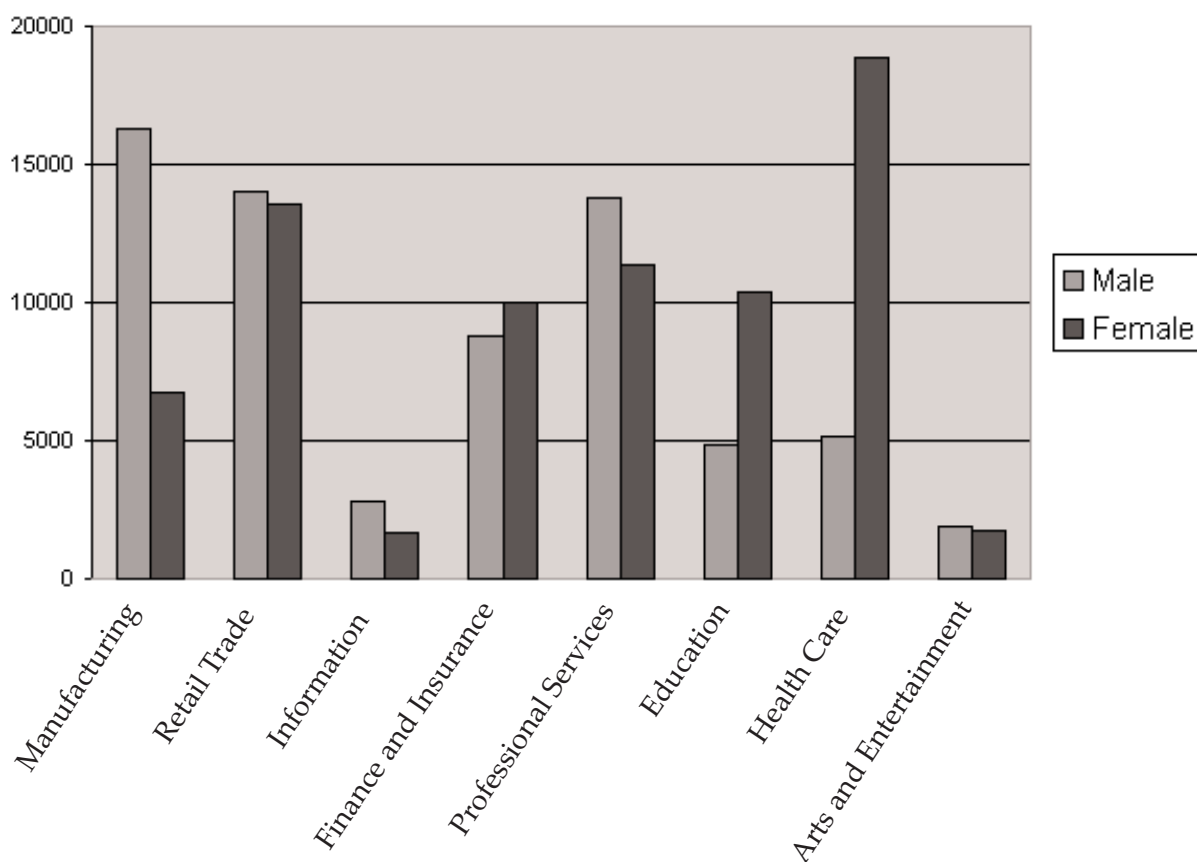


Figure 29
Gender in the Largest Industries
Quarterly Workforce Indicators, 2006

Age

A relatively high number of older workers are working in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industry with 6.3% of the workers being 65 years or older. In addition Retail Trade (4.9%), Health Care (3.9%) and Education (3.7%) also have a relatively high amount of older workers.

Education is the only industry in which the age group of 45-64 is bigger than the age group of 25-44. In total, more than 53% of the Education labor force is 45 years or older.

The youngest labor force can be found in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, followed closely by respectively, Finance and Insurance, Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Information. Approximately 69% of the workers in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Industry are younger than 45 years. This percentage is 66.7% in Finance and Insurance and 64.5% in Retail Trade.

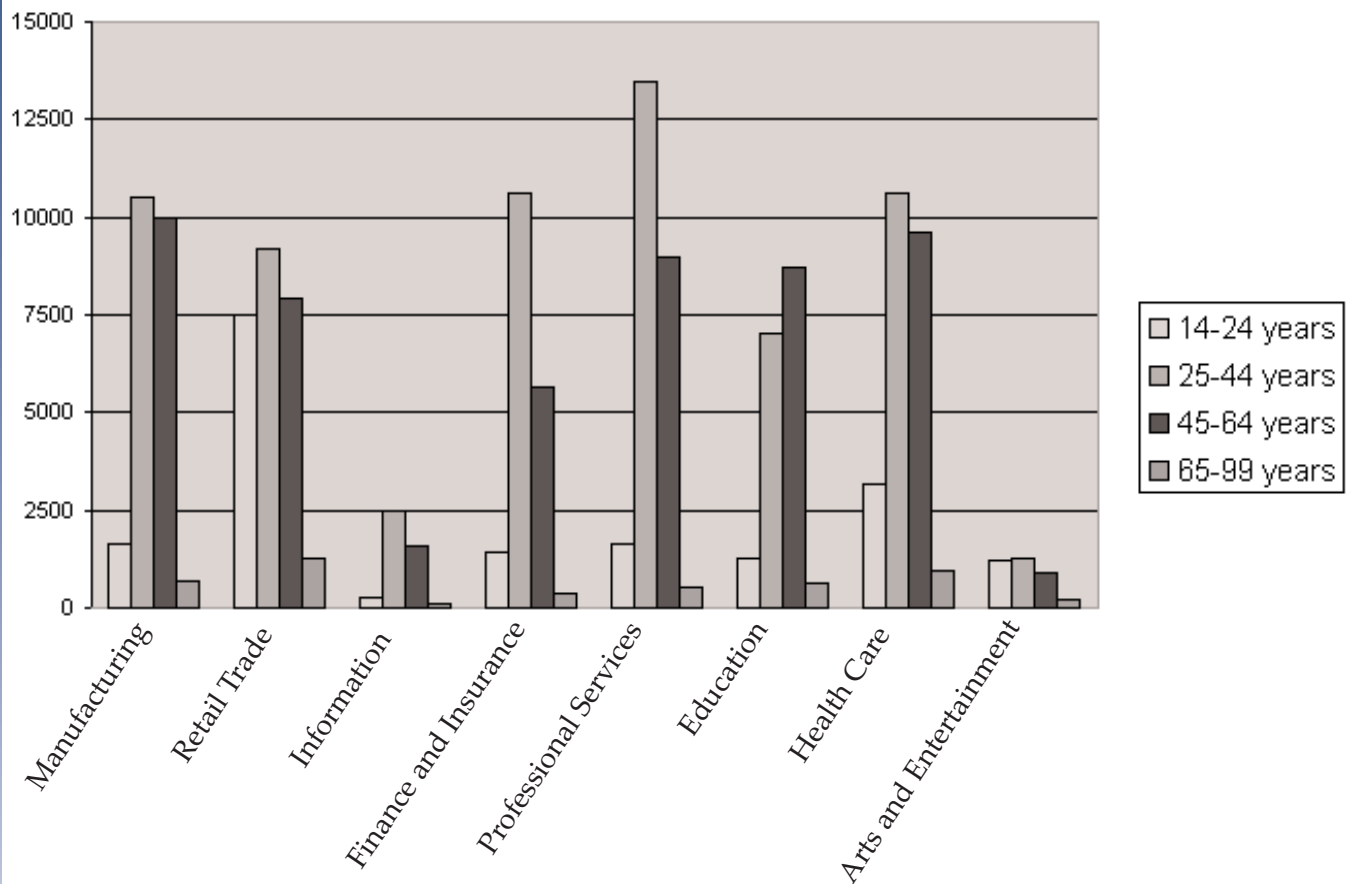


Figure 30
Age in the Largest Industries
Quarterly Workforce Indicators, 2006

Characteristics

The net job flow is the difference in employment between the current and the previous year. The biggest expansion by far takes place in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

The number of new jobs created by either new area business or the expansion of employment by existing firms is shown by the amount of job creation. Again, the biggest creation takes place in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and the smallest creation of jobs is seen in the Finance and Insurance industry.

New hires show the total number of accessions that were not employed by that employer during the previous four quarters. This number is highest in Retail Trade. Health Care and

more separations than new hires. The most separations took place in Retail Trade, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance.

The turnover rate is calculated by adding the total accessions and separations, dividing this number by 2 and then dividing this number by the total employment. This shows the amount of workers that is new to the job. The industry with the highest turnover rate is found in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, followed by Retail Trade. Finance and Insurance, Education, Manufacturing and Information have a relatively low turnover rate. Interestingly, the highest turnover rate of all the industries is found in industry 56, Administrative and Supportive Services. This industry has a turnover rate of 18.5%.

	Net Job Flow	Job Creation	New Hires	Separations	Turnover
31-33 Manufacturing	444	1148	1718	1972	7.40%
44-45 Retail Trade	437	1656	4828	5378	11.80%
51 Information	-10	152	417	497	8.6%
52 Finance and Insurance	-87	441	1040	1496	6.80%
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1855	2851	2402	3613	10.60%
61 Educational Services	404	910	1683	2000	7.00%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	382	1125	2985	3283	9.20%
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-18	477	822	1,190	17.0%

Social Services, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services also hired a significant amount of workers. The total number of workers that were employed by a business in the current quarter, but not in the subsequent quarter, is shown through the amount of separations. In all of the six industries, there were

Figure 31
Characteristics of the Largest Industries

This data is the average of the four quarters of 2006 compared to the data of the four quarters of 2005.

<http://lehd.did.census.gov>

		2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
Total	Units	13,353	14,697	1,344	10.1%
	Employment	216,674	235,025	18,351	8.5%
	Wage	\$43,805	\$54,690	\$10,866	24.9%
31-33 Manufacturing	Units	777	660	-17	-15.06%
	Employment	31,296	23,216	-8,080	-25.82%
	Wage	\$52,473	\$65,391	\$12,918	24.62%
44-45 Retail Trade	Units	1,514	1,548	34	2.25%
	Employment	26,404	29,389	10,942	11.31%
	Wage	\$27,706	\$38,648	\$10,942	39.49%
51 Information	Units	296	275	-21	-7.09%
	Employment	6,744	4,530	-2,214	-32.83
	Wage	\$59,566	\$75,769	\$16,203	27.20%
52 Finance and Insurance	Units	785	951	166	21.15%
	Employment	18,120	20,035	1,915	10.57%
	Wage	\$67,902	\$89,835	\$21,932	32.30%
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Units	2,052	2,320	268	13.06%
	Employment	17,326	24,330	7,004	40.42%
	Wage	\$67,994	\$84,578	\$16,583	24.39%
61 Educational Services	Units	183	309	126	68.85%
	Employment	13,847	17,657	3,810	27.51%
	Wage	\$37,967	\$42,762	\$4,795	12.63%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	Units	1,083	1,466	383	35.36%
	Employment	23,222	27,370	4,148	17.86%
	Wage	\$31,925	\$41,096	\$9,171	28.73%
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	Units	160	211	51	31.88%
	Employment	2,765	3,519	754	27.27%
	Wage	\$20,724	\$20,951	\$227	1.09%

Figure 32

Change in Units and Employment in the Biggest Industries

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Growth in Volume and Wages

Other interesting facts can be deducted, when comparing the data over time.

When comparing the year 2006 to 2000, the highest percentage growth in the amount of units per industry takes place in Education Services, followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The absolute growth in units is the highest in Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services shows the largest relative and absolute employee growth, followed by respectively, Education, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, and Health Care and Social Assistance.

Both Manufacturing and Information show a decline in units and employees.

For most industries, the height and increase in wages is consistent with the county and state wide growth in wages. Retail Trade and Finance and Insurance show the largest growth in yearly earnings.

Overall, Chester County wages are slightly above the average wages in the state. When compared to

Education	2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
Chester County	\$37,967	\$42,762	\$4,795	12.63 %
Pennsylvania	\$35,422	\$42,053	\$6,632	18.72%
United States	\$31,957	\$38,395	\$6,438	20.14%

Figure 33
Wages in Education, compared to Pennsylvania and the United States

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state and national wages, the wages in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services show a significant growth in Chester County over the last few years. Unfortunately, compared to the other industries and wages, the development of wages is stagnant in the Education, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector.

All of this data can be compared with trends in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Most noticeable is the growth of Educational Services. In Chester County, the growth in units and employment in Educational Services is significantly greater than the growth in Pennsylvania. This trend is also visible in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

Professional Services	2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
Chester County	\$67,994	\$84,578	\$16,583	24.39 %
Pennsylvania	\$55,515	\$67,769	\$12,254	22.07%
United States	\$57,955	\$68,542	\$10,497	18.11%

Figure 34
Wages in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, compared to Pennsylvania and the United States

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Location Quotient

A location quotient is an industry's share of local employment over the industry's share of state employment.

If the location quotient is 1, the industry's share of local employees is the same as the industry's share state wide. A location quotient greater than 1 means the industry employs a greater share of the local workforce than it does state wide. Likewise, a location quotient less than 1 implies that the industry's share of local employment is smaller than its share of state employment.

A location quotient between 0.85 and 1.15 is considered equal to 1 and does not indicate a particularly significant location quotient.

Considering our eight dominant industries, Professional, Scientific and Technical

Services and Finance and Insurance have a high location quotient. The location quotient for these two industries has also been significantly growing over the past years.

Surprisingly, the only other industry with a high location quotient in Chester County, is Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. This industry has a location quotient of 5.97. This means that this industry has a large share of local employment compared to the state average.

Manufacturing and Health Care are the two industries with a negative location quotient. Together with Information, these industries also show a negative development in location quotient over the last 6 years. This means that these industries are not seeing a large share of local employment when these industries are compared to the state.

	Location Quotient 2000	Location Quotient 2006	Percentage Change
31-33 Manufacturing	0.89	0.76	-13.5%
44-45 Retail Trade	1.02	1.12	8.97%
51 Information	1.27	0.97	-24.04%
52 Finance and Insurance	1.72	1.76	2.42%
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1.58	1.86	17.90%
61 Educational Services	0.80	0.86	8.34%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	0.79	0.75	-4.77%
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.97	1.00	2.67%

Figure 35

Location Quotient for the Largest Industries, compared to Pennsylvania
RDAT

Shift Share Analysis

	Growth	Share Component
31-33 Manufacturing	-8,080	99
44-45 Retail Trade	2,985	126
51 Information	-2,214	64
52 Finance and Insurance	1,915	173
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,004	165
61 Educational Services	3,810	132
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	4,148	221
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	754	26

Figure 36
Growth and Share of the Largest Industries, compared to Pennsylvania,
2000-2006

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Share, Industry Mix and Competitiveness are three other tools that can be used to gather information about different industries.

Share tells how many jobs in the industry can be attributed to the growth of the state economy. If the state industry is growing at 5%, then 5% of the local job growth can be attributed to the state economy. Further, if an industry is growing or declining at a rate equal to the state, the share component will be equal to the actual job growth. If the rates are not equal, examining what might account for the difference could be interesting.

All the share components for the eight examined industries are positive, even though some cases of Chester County's growth are negative.

The huge difference between the growth or decline in jobs and the share component means Chester County is moving independently from most of the state wide developments.

After accounting growth or decline to economic trends, the next step is to look at the number of jobs that might be attributed to the region's mix of industries. This part of the analysis calculates the number of jobs created or lost in each industry due to the difference in that industry's state growth rate and the average state growth rate. It also provides the number of jobs created or lost as a result of the region's overall industry mix.

Each industry's growth may have been favorable, neutral or unfavorable. If an industry experienced favorable growth compared to

	Industry Mix	Competitiveness
31-33 Manufacturing	-2,315	-477
44-45 Retail Trade	-590	1,957
51 Information	-1,258	-1,021
52 Finance and Insurance	-87	1,830
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,715	5,124
61 Educational Services	1,190	2,488
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	3,307	620
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	398	329

Figure 37
Industry Mix and Competitiveness of the Largest Industries,
compared to Pennsylvania, 2000-2006

RDAT

the state it means that its employment growth rate is greater than the average state growth rate of that industry. Likewise, if the growth is neutral, the industry grew at the average state growth rate. If the growth is unfavorable, the industry grew less quickly than the state growth rate.

A large component of the Chester County growth in Health Care and Social Assistance can be based on the industry mix, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Educational Services. Unfavorable growth rates are seen in Manufacturing and Information, followed by Retail Trade and Finance and Insurance. After calculating the share and industry mix, the next step is to look at the number of jobs created or lost as a result of the region's competitiveness. The assumption is that after the state growth and the mix of industries is accounted for, any additional job growth must be due to the region's competitive advantage. This measures the ability of the

regional economy to capture a growing share of each industry's growth.

By far, Chester County's competitiveness is the highest in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. This industry is followed by Educational Services, Retail Trade and Finance and Insurance.

Lower competitive advantages are found in Health Care and Social Assistance, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Negative numbers are found in Manufacturing and Information.

Next, a prospect in more detail will be presented for four separate two-digit industries, namely 52-Finance and Insurance, 54-Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, 61-Educational Services and 62-Health Care and Social Assistance. On the following page, a breakdown of the four-digit industries in Finance and Insurance is shown.

Finance and Insurance

		2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
5221 Depository credit intermediation	Units	158	203	45	28.48%
	Employment	2,032	2,372	340	16.73%
5222 Nondepository credit intermediation	Units	66	68	2	3.03%
	Employment	400	622	222	55.50%
5223 Activities related to credit intermediation	Units	30	52	22	73.33%
	Employment	122	291	169	138.52%
5231 Securities and commodity contract brokerage	Units	55	66	11	20.00%
	Employment	688	857	169	24.56%
5232 Security and commodity exchanges	Units	0	2	2	-
	Employment	0	3	3	-
5239 Other financial investment activities	Units	116	143	27	23.28%
	Employment	827	1,171	344	41.60%
5241 Insurance carriers	Units	69	76	7	10.14%
	Employment	2,052	2,284	202	9.70%
5242 Insurance agencies, brokerages and related	Units	279	324	45	16.13%
	Employment	3,564	3,523	-41	-1.15%
5251 Insurance and employee benefit funds	Units	4	5	1	25.00%
	Employment	17	39	22	129.41%
5252 Other investment pools and funds	Units	8	13	5	62.50%
	Employment	8,388	8,874	486	5.79%

Figure 38
Change in Units and Employment in the Finance and Insurance Industry
RDAT

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Since 2000, Scientific research and development services has experienced more than 25% growth in business units and a remarkable 229% increase in persons employed within this industry. Computer systems design and related services has increased its volume of employees by 3,910 since 2000.

		2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
5411 Legal services	Units	260	266	6	2.31%
	Employment	1,523	1,704	181	11.88%
5412 Accounting and bookkeeping	Units	166	185	19	11.45%
	Employment	922	1,247	325	35.25%
5413 Architectural and engineering	Units	282	286	4	1.42%
	Employment	2,763	2,834	71	2.57%
5414 Specialized design services	Units	77	73	-4	-5.19%
	Employment	656	245	-411	-62.65%
5415 Computer systems design and related services	Units	439	492	53	12.07%
	Employment	6,602	10,512	3,910	59.22%
5416 Management and technical consulting services	Units	530	642	112	21.13%
	Employment	2,715	3,273	558	20.55%
5417 Scientific research and development services	Units	63	79	16	25.40%
	Employment	725	2,388	1,663	229.38%
5418 Advertising and related services	Units	114	109	-5	-4.39%
	Employment	552	556	4	0.72%
5419 Other professional and technical services	Units	121	190	69	57.02%
	Employment	868	1,572	704	81.11%

Figure 39

Change in Units and Employment in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

RDAT

Educational Services

		2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
6111 Elementary and secondary schools	Units	89	162	73	82.02%
	Employment	10,639	13,336	2,697	25.35%
6112 Junior colleges	Units	1	4	3	300.00%
	Employment	14	346	332	2371.43%
6113 Colleges and universities	Units	3	6	3	100.00%
	Employment	2,322	2,687	365	15.72%
6114 Business, computer and management training	Units	27	26	-1	-3.70%
	Employment	185	138	-47	-25.41%
6115 Technical and trade schools	Units	9	9	0	-
	Employment	362	276	-86	-23.67%
6116 Other schools and instruction	Units	47	79	32	68.09%
	Employment	272	516	244	89.71%
6117 Educational support services	Units	7	24	17	242.86%
	Employment	53	358	305	575.47%

Figure 40
Change in Units and Employment in Educational Services
RDAT

With the many educational facilities and institutions in Chester County, a further look at this industry presents interesting numbers. Specifically, Junior colleges have increased their number of employees by 2,371.43%, growing from 14 employees to 346 employees. Educational support services have experienced a 575% increase in its workers, as well, growing from 53 employees in 2000 to 358 in 2006.

Apart from Business, computer and management training, all industries show a positive growth in units, as well as in employment.

Health Care and Social Assistance

		2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
6211 Offices of physicians	Units	276	322	46	16.67%
	Employment	3,037	3,324	287	9.45%
6212 Offices of dentists	Units	198	228	30	15.15%
	Employment	1,222	1,486	264	21.60%
6213 Offices of other health practitioners	Units	175	207	32	18.29%
	Employment	1,359	1,183	-176	-12.95%
6214 Outpatient care centers	Units	31	46	15	48.39%
	Employment	901	1,170	269	29.86%
6215 Medical and diagnostic laboratories	Units	14	15	1	7.14%
	Employment	78	125	47	60.26%
6216 Home health care	Units	19	19	0	-
	Employment	803	814	11	1.37%
6219 Other ambulatory health care	Units	13	23	10	76.92%
	Employment	158	486	328	207.59%
6221 General medical and surgical hospitals	Units	9	14	5	55.56%
	Employment	5,498	6,115	617	11.22%
6222 Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	Units	1	5	4	400.00%
	Employment	44	96	52	118.18%

Figure 41

Change in Units and Employment in Health Care and Social Assistance, I
RDAT

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry can be broken down into eighteen four-digit NAICS code industries. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals have increased their units by 400%, while Other Hospitals have increased by 1,300%, growing from 1 unit in 2000 to 14 units in 2006. Residential mental health facilities have increased 104%, but have decreased in volume of workers by 26.48%.

		2000 Data	2006 Data	Volume Change	Percentage Change
6223 Other hospitals	Units	1	14	13	1300.00%
	Employment	602	817	215	35.71%
6231 Nursing care facilities	Units	37	21	-16	-43.24%
	Employment	2,884	2,388	-496	-17.20%
6232 Residential mental health facilities	Units	46	94	48	104.35%
	Employment	2,572	1,891	-681	-26.48%
6233 Community care facilities for the elderly	Units	63	81	18	28.57%
	Employment	916	3,084	2,168	236.38%
6239 Other residential care facilities	Units	6	10	4	66.67%
	Employment	628	324	-304	-48.41%
6241 Individual and family services	Units	55	212	157	285.45%
	Employment	737	1,747	1,010	137.04%
6242 Emergency and other relief services	Units	13	12	-1	-7.69%
	Employment	180	147	-33	-18.33%
6243 Vocational rehabilitation services	Units	14	14	-	-
	Employment	196	198	2	1.02%
6244 Child day care services	Units	112	129	17	15.18%
	Employment	1,407	1,978	571	40.58

Figure 42
Change in Units and Employment in Health Care and Social Assistance, II
RDAT

Occupations

The following tables present the projections for largest absolute and relative growth within specific occupations.

	2004 Employment	2014 Projection	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	44,980	54,540	9,560	21.3%
Sales and Related Occupations	27,060	33,670	6,610	24.4%
Management Occupations	22,200	28,530	6,330	28.5%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	10,370	15,260	4,890	47.2%
Computer Specialists	10,170	14,990	4,820	47.4%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	11,800	16,020	4,220	35.8%
Education, Training and Library Occupations	13,990	18,120	4,130	29.5%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	15,430	19,210	3,780	24.5%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	9,200	12,850	3,650	39.7%
Retail Sales Workers	13,290	16,480	3,190	24.0%
Information and Record Clerks	10,940	14,100	3,160	28.9%
Business Operations Specialists	7,090	9,820	2,730	38.5%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	7,410	10,110	2,700	36.4%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8,510	11,170	2,660	31.3%
Maintenance and Repair Occupations	9,780	12,350	2,570	26.3%
Food and Beverage Serving Workers	7,760	10,110	2,350	30.3%
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners	6,080	8,420	2,340	38.5%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	9,540	11,800	2,260	23.7%
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	8,490	10,710	2,220	26.1%
Other Management Occupations	9,260	11,360	2,100	22.7%
Production Occupations	15,140	17,230	2,090	13.8%
Primary, Secondary and Special Education School Teachers	7,580	9,660	2,080	27.4%
Top Executives	6,500	8,550	2,050	31.5%

Figure 43
Largest Projected Growth Occupations: Absolute Change
RDAT

Computer and Mathematical Occupations as well as Computer Specialists are projected to experience a high absolute and relative growth (47%).

	2004 Employment	2014 Projection	Absolute change	Percentage Change
Atmospheric and Space Scientists	20	40	20	100%
Audio-Visual Collections Specialists	10	20	10	100%
Bicycle Repairers	10	20	10	100%
Choreographers	10	20	10	100%
Cooks, Fast Food	10	20	10	100%
Dietetic Technicians	10	20	10	100%
Earth Drillers	10	20	10	100%
Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers	10	20	10	100%
Fabric Menders	10	20	10	100%
Gaming Dealers	10	20	10	100%
Materials Enigeers	10	20	10	100%
Medical Equipment Repairers	10	20	10	100%
Motorboat Mechanics	10	20	10	100%
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	10	20	10	100%
Orthotists and Prosthetists	10	20	10	100%
Painting, Coating and Decorating Workers	10	20	10	100%
Postsecondary Recreation and Fitness Studies Teachers	10	20	10	100%
Statisticians	10	20	10	100%
Home Health Aides	610	1,070	460	75.4%
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	750	1300	550	73.3%
Health Educators	150	260	110	73.3%
Residential Advisors	690	1190	500	72.5%
Computer Software Engineers	1610	2700	1090	67.7%
Ambulance Drivers and Attendants	30	50	20	66.7%
Camera Operators	30	50	20	66.7%
Court, Municipal and License Clerks	30	50	20	66.7%
Glaziers	30	50	20	66.7%
Recreational Therapistst	60	100	40	66.7%
Umpires, Referees and Other Sports Officials	30	50	20	66.7%

Figure 44
Largest Projected Growth Occupations: Percentage Change

RDAT

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Contributing Staff - Chester County Department of Community Development

Patrick Bokovitz
Linda Jackson
Cisca Jansen
Walter Urban, Jr.

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Chester County Department of Community Development
Chester County Workforce Investment Board
601 Westtown Road, Suite 365
P.O. Box 2747
West Chester, PA 19380-0990
(610)344-6900

For more information about the Chester County
Workforce Investment Board programs, services or
data, contact (610) 344-6900

Web address: www.chesco.org/wib
Email: wib@chesco.org or ccdcd@chesco.org



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