Table 2: Labor and printing industry statistics for western Pennsylvania during 1991. Unemployed rate for 1993 from the Monthly Labor Review, Jan. 1993. (Current county data not available, n/a)

County	Labor Information		Printing Industry Data			
	Employed ('000s)	Unemployed Rate (%)	Operations Total No.Of Operations	Classed by 1 to 9	Number of 10 to 49	Employees 50+
Allegheny	647.8	n/a	324	208	88	28
Armstrong	16.1	n/a	9	7	1	1
Beaver	42.4	n/a	18	15	2	1
Butler	44.7	n/a	24	11	11	2
Washington	58.7	n/a	37	28	8	1
Westmoreland	105.4	n/a	51	32	12	7
Totals	915.1	6.6	463	301	122	40

in constant dollars." The Industrial Outlook continues to state that certain subdivisions within the industry will do exceptionally well. These subdivisions and their projected growth include; book publishing (8.5%), commercial printing (6.1%), greeting cards (9.0%), bankbooks and binders (5.5%), and platemaking services (5.9%).

It is interesting to note that the Industrial Outlook looks at the potential for exporting from and importing into the United States. In 1992, 32% of all U.S. printing exports were made to Canada and had a value of $344 million (US). Canadian imports amounted to 34% of all imported printed material, but the value was only $151 million (US). However, with the international competitiveness of the U.S. industry being eroded by the exchange rate, the Industrial Outlook noted that foreign printers have made in roads on the U.S. market. The trend is bound to continue.

In the longer term, the Industrial Outlook indicated that U.S. printers will have cost pressures which may make them less competitive. These pressures are expected to be due to stricter environmental standards, materials costs, technology advances and capital equipment upgrading. Furthermore, the cost of training employees in new printing technologies is anticipated to be significant.