

Ohio Economic Profile

Jefferson County

*Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Workforce Development*

July 2019



BUILDING Ohio's Workforce
CREATING Innovative Solutions
PROMOTING Economic Independence and Growth

1. Employment Percent by Industry

The table below shows how jobs are distributed throughout the county by industry. The higher the percentage, the more workers there are in the industry. Multiple years are shown to demonstrate how employment in the industries may have shifted over time. However, percent change across years does not necessarily indicate growth or decline in employment by industry.

1a. Employment Percent by Industry

Industry Name	Percent Annual Employment in Industry		
	2004	2010	2017
Health Care and Social Assistance	18.8%	23.3%	22.5%
Educational Services	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%
Retail Trade	11.7%	11.2%	11.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	6.8%	6.7%	8.2%
Manufacturing	13.7%	7.9%	7.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	1.8%	5.3%	6.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	4.6%	3.3%	4.5%
Construction	4.6%	4.3%	4.5%
Utilities	5.7%	6.5%	4.5%
Public Administration	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%
Information	3.0%	2.9%	2.1%
Finance and Insurance	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2.2%	1.9%	1.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NA*	NA*	NA*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, excludes federal government.

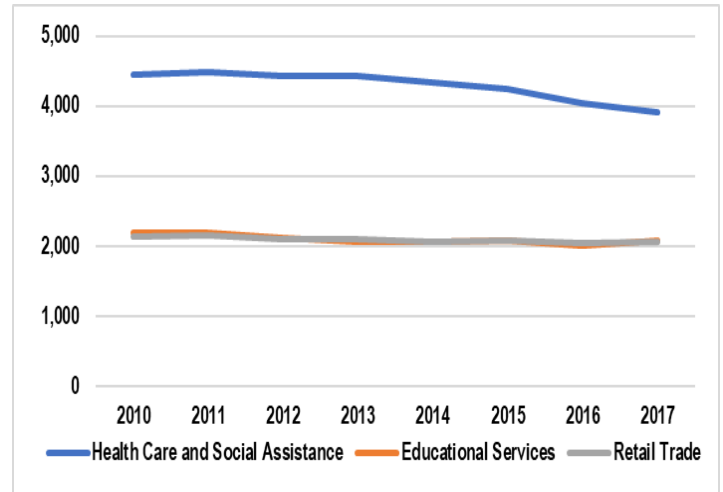
*Data non-disclosable as it does not meet U.S. Census Bureau publication standards. Columns may not sum to 100 percent due to both U.S. Census Bureau methodology and the effects of rounding. The difference between summed percentages (<100%) and 100 is not the employment share of the non-disclosed industry.

2. Employment, Wage and Firm Size Trends

The next series of tables and graphs provide more information on the top 3 industry shares of county employment for the most recent year identified in the previous chart. Detailed information includes annual employment and wage trends for the three sectors. Employment and wage trends show fluctuations and indicate growth or decline over the years.

2a. Employment Trends– Health Care and Social Assistance, Educational Services, and Retail Trade

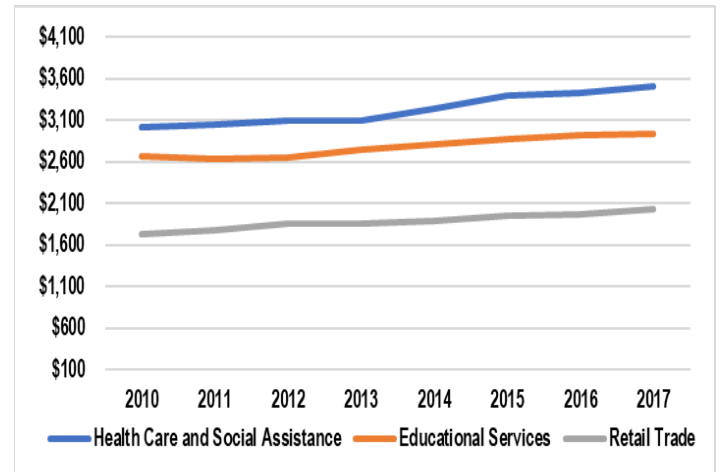
Year	Average Employment		
	Health Care and Social Assistance	Educational Services	Retail Trade
2010	4,441	2,203	2,136
2011	4,488	2,193	2,161
2012	4,435	2,121	2,096
2013	4,437	2,056	2,096
2014	4,343	2,058	2,066
2015	4,240	2,090	2,077
2016	4,050	2,000	2,045
2017	3,915	2,081	2,071



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, excludes federal government.

2b. Wage Trends – Health Care and Social Assistance, Educational Services, and Retail Trade

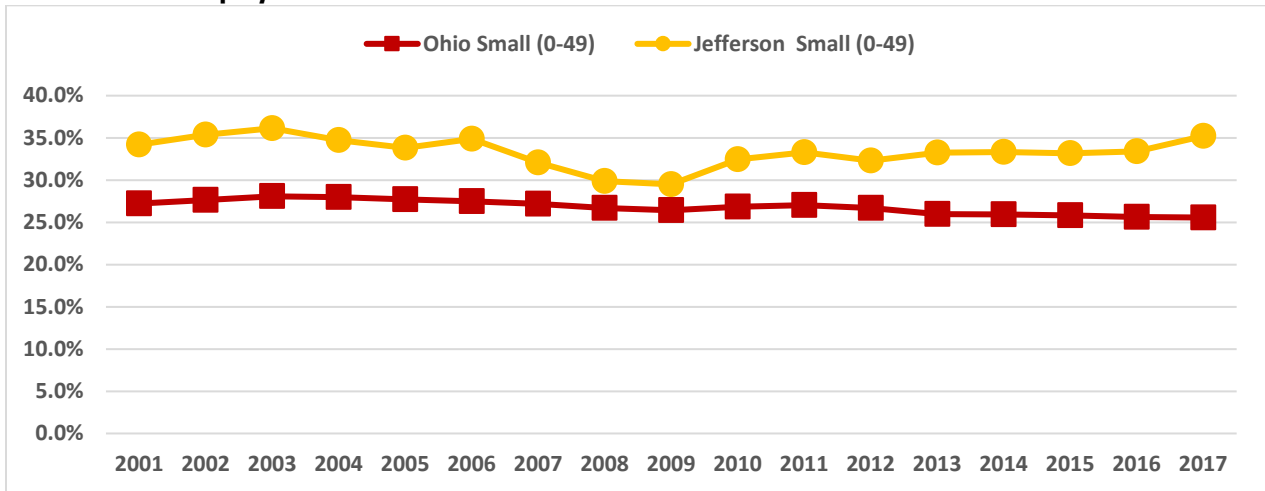
Year	Average Monthly Wage		
	Health Care and Social Assistance	Educational Services	Retail Trade
2010	\$3,023	\$2,667	\$1,733
2011	\$3,048	\$2,634	\$1,783
2012	\$3,091	\$2,648	\$1,857
2013	\$3,104	\$2,745	\$1,854
2014	\$3,239	\$2,815	\$1,887
2015	\$3,401	\$2,874	\$1,951
2016	\$3,427	\$2,925	\$1,974
2017	\$3,514	\$2,936	\$2,029



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, excludes federal government.

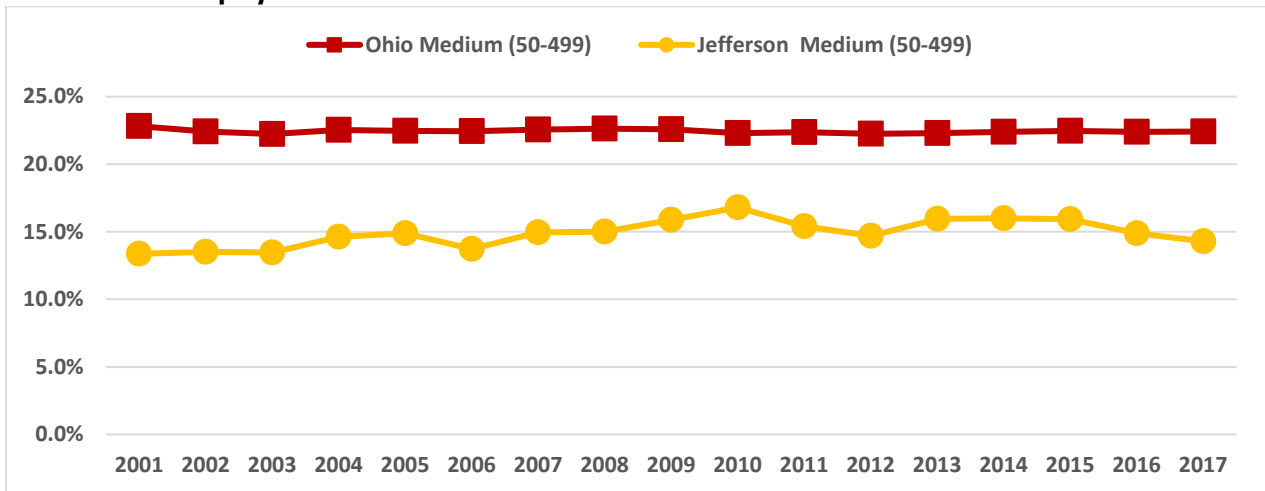
The following three charts compare the percentage of employment in firm size between the county and Ohio. Tables comparing firms with 0-49 employees (small firms), 50-499 employees (medium firms), and 500+ employees (large firms) are shown. When a large firm dominates an area, downturns in that industry will have a greater impact on a county than when employment is dispersed among many small or mid-size firms.

2c. Percent of Employment in Small Firms



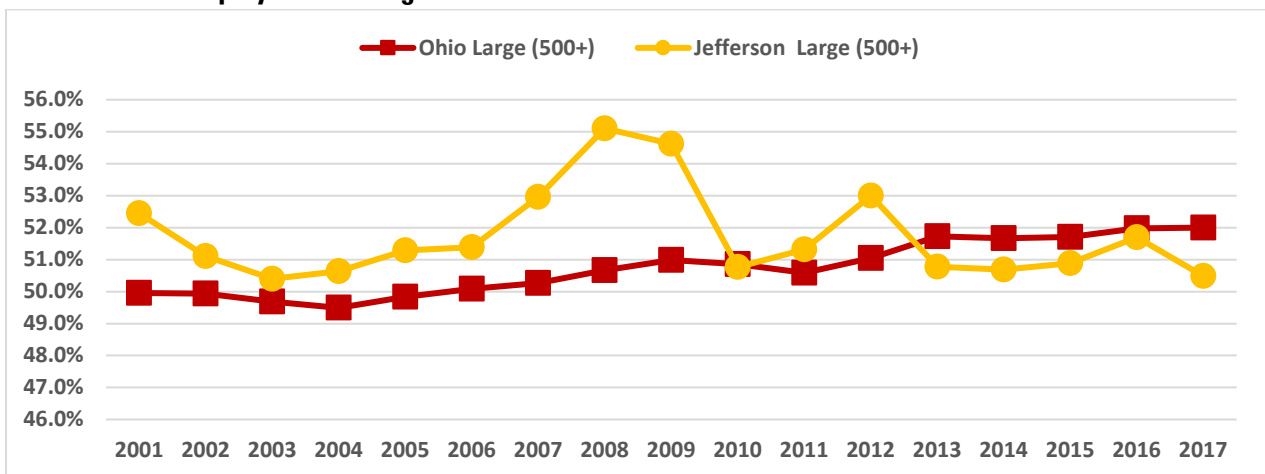
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, private ownership only.

2d. Percent of Employment in Medium Firms



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, private ownership only.

2e. Percent of Employment in Large Firms



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, private ownership only.

3. Online Job Postings

The following section provides a count of online job advertisements for the county. It is a snapshot of one aspect of the labor market and provides a look at labor demand by industry within the county.

3a. Online Job Postings by Industry, 1/1/2018 – 12/31/2018

Industry	Ads
Transportation and Warehousing	3,685
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	707
Retail Trade	677
Health Care and Social Assistance	290
Accommodation and Food Services	259
Other Services (except Public Administration)	245
Wholesale Trade	240
Information	201
Construction	187
Finance and Insurance	116
Educational Services	114
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	111
Manufacturing	108
Public Administration	79
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	63
Utilities	27
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	16
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10
Total	7,135

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL), 2018. Job advertisements counted are those posted in OhioMeansJobs.com, Monster, Indeed, LinkedIn, Career Builder, online newspapers and many others.

*Excludes job advertisements in unclassified establishments (NAICS 999999) and establishments for which industry was unavailable. *Note: Recently, the HWOL Data Series has experienced a declining trend in the number of online job ads that may not reflect broader trends in the U.S. labor market.*

3b. Top Occupations with the Most Area Online Job Ads, 1/1/2018 – 12/31/2018

Occupations	Ads
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,939
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	179
Registered Nurses	124
Retail Salespersons	110
Services Offered	90
Customer Service Representatives	78
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	53
Nursing Assistants	50
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	47
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	43

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL), 2018.

3c. Top Employers with the Most Area Online Job Ads, 1/1/2018 – 12/31/2018

Employer	Ads
Celadon	273
Trinity Health	264
U.S. Xpress	243
Dart Transit	193
CRST	155
Matheson Tri-Gas	146
USA Truck, Inc.	141
Roehl Transport, Inc.	139
K & B Transportation	134
MTB Inc.	132

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL), 2018.

3d. Top Certifications for Online Job Ads, 1/1/2018 – 12/31/2018

Certifications	Ads
Class A Commercial Driver's License	3,907
Commercial Driver's License	3,105
HAZMAT	887
Driver's License	655
Tanker and Hazmat Endorsement	358
DOT Medical card	334
Transportation Worker Identification Credential	143
Basic Life Support	134
Certified Registered Nurse	122
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	83

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL), 2018.

3e. Top Skills for Online Job Ads, 1/1/2018 – 12/31/2018

Skills	Ads
Freight+	2,708
Tractor-trailers	790
Flatbed trucks	290
Straight trucks	201
Food processors	190
Integrated Decision Support Corporation Expert Fuel	132
Microsoft Office	110
English speaker	69
Flatbed trailers	67
Asset protection	64

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL), 2018.

4. Industry Turnover Rates

The following table looks at industry turnover rates for Ohio and by county. Turnover rates are calculated from stable employment (employment that lasted one calendar quarter with the same employer) and are an indicator of job churn. Industries with high churn will have more openings to replace workers than industries with low churn. It should be noted that this calculation does not include short-term employment that lasts less than a full quarter.

4a. Industry Turnover Rates, Statewide and County

Industry	Ohio				Jefferson County			
	2016Q4	2017Q1	2017Q2	2017Q3	2016Q4	2017Q1	2017Q2	2017Q3
All NAICS Sectors	8.4%	8.3%	8.2%	9.4%	8.7%	8.3%	8.6%	9.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7.9%	7.3%	7.8%	8.5%	7.7%	6.6%	7.7%	6.5%
Educational Services	5.8%	7.3%	5.0%	4.1%	5.0%	9.0%	5.0%	3.6%
Retail Trade	10.6%	11.0%	9.9%	10.3%	11.0%	10.8%	11.1%	10.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	16.0%	16.2%	16.5%	17.3%	14.8%	14.4%	14.0%	16.5%
Manufacturing	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	3.5%	3.4%	6.6%	5.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	8.0%	7.8%	7.4%	8.6%	9.0%	8.7%	8.4%	10.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	18.3%	16.5%	16.6%	20.1%	15.2%	10.6%	14.1%	17.2%
Construction	8.5%	7.6%	9.3%	16.3%	16.3%	10.1%	13.1%	20.9%
Utilities	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	3.3%	2.8%	5.6%	2.2%	1.6%
Public Administration	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	5.1%	5.8%	4.4%	5.1%	5.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8.6%	8.4%	8.8%	9.3%	7.3%	6.2%	9.8%	10.0%
Wholesale Trade	5.9%	5.7%	6.0%	6.4%	7.8%	4.9%	6.4%	4.9%
Information	6.4%	5.9%	6.3%	7.3%	5.4%	5.6%	4.8%	5.8%
Finance and Insurance	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	6.2%	5.3%	5.6%	5.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	9.0%	8.9%	8.5%	11.6%	36.8%	22.1%	20.4%	17.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6.9%	7.5%	7.1%	7.4%	4.1%	11.0%	4.9%	9.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.7%	10.3%	11.1%	24.9%	12.4%	15.8%	23.1%	46.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8.2%	8.0%	8.2%	10.1%	6.0%	14.9%	10.3%	8.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5.6%	5.2%	6.1%	6.1%	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	8.1%	8.3%	11.2%	19.0%	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, All ownerships, except federal government.

*Data non-disclosable as it does not meet U.S. Census Bureau publication standards.

5. High School Enrollment

The table below shows annual enrollment trends for high school seniors for public, private and charter schools by fiscal year, where FY 18 represents the school year 2017-2018. Enrollment is the count of students in October of the school year. School enrollment is important as it has implications for the workforce as well as the county's capacity to accommodate its students. Enrollment changes can be affected by boundary changes or redistricting. Also presented in the table is information regarding the number of OhioMeansJobs.com K-12 accounts that migrated to regular OMJ accounts.

5a. Number of High School Seniors

Fiscal Year	Number of 12th Graders*				OMJ K-12 Accts Migrate to Regular Acct***
	Public	Private	Charter	Total**	
2014	652	96	-	748	
2015	497	59	-	556	39
2016	484	80	<10	564	137
2017	519	57	11	586	255
2018	503	85	-	588	431

*Source: Ohio Department of Education. All data that represents <10 students is masked to ensure student privacy.

**Does not include <10 estimate.

***Source: Monster Government Solutions, K-12 data accessed December 2015, December 2017 and July 2018.

6. Local Area Talent Report

The next set of tables highlight resumes or talent in the local area. This data provides useful information on the workforce in the local area and presents a snapshot of skills and educational levels. The local reports are created using the Monster.com Talent Dashboard tool and are based on activity or logging into OhioMeansJobs.com or Monster.com in the previous three years. The workforce skills table is organized in ascending order and starts with the skill reported least often and ends with the most reported skill.

Resume Snapshot (April 2019)

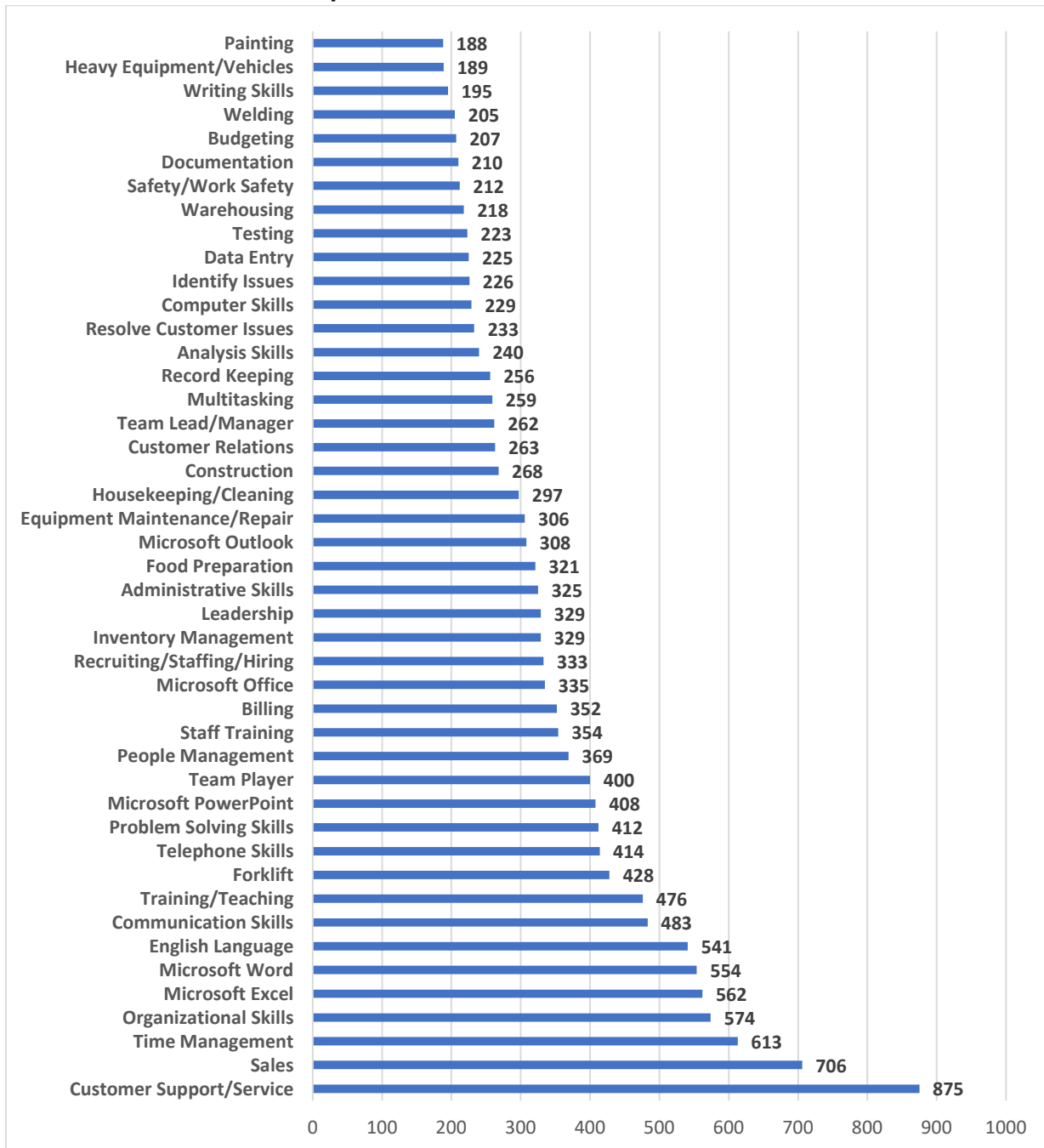
There were 1.6 million total resumes in OhioMeansJobs.com of Ohioans and others willing to relocate to Ohio. Resume counts for the county, veterans, and restored citizens are shown below. Note: resumes for restored citizens are for individuals incarcerated in the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction who had an active resume and a release date in 2019.

County	Total Resumes	Total Veteran Resumes	Total Restored Citizen Resumes*
Jefferson	6,525	431	6

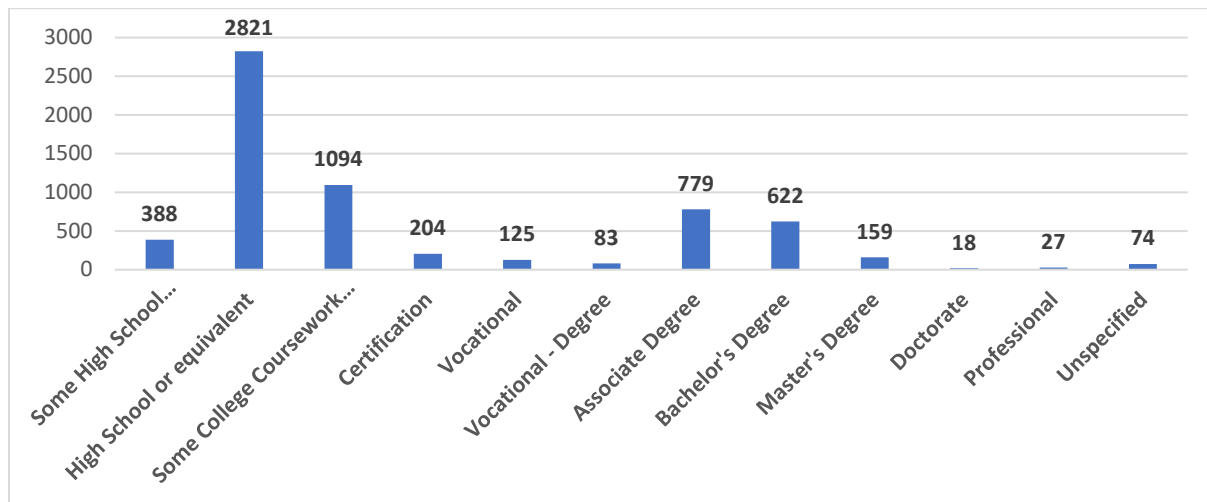
Source: Monster.com and Monster Government Solutions.

*County was determined based on home/returning address provided by incarcerated individuals.

6a. Number of Resumes with Top 45 Workforce Skills



Source: Monster.com, April 2019.

6b. Educational Level

Source: Monster.com, April 2019. See "Quick Guide to Understanding the County Economic Health Reports" for description of educational categories.

7. Educational Attainment

The following table shows the distribution of educational attainment by age group for county residents. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed.

7a. Educational Attainment by Age Group

Age Categories	Less than 9 th grade	9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Total
18 to 24 years	62	514	2,042	2,867	582	301	69	6,437
25 to 34 years	71	360	2,307	1,850	1,233	871	270	6,962
35 to 44 years	74	292	2,500	1,712	1,382	1,049	480	7,489
45 to 64 years	325	1,471	8,550	4,161	2,635	1,789	856	19,787
65 years+	818	1,202	7,125	2,077	523	848	952	13,545

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2013-2017.

8. Veteran Employment at the Local Level

The following table represents a snapshot of veteran and nonveteran labor force population (i.e., estimate of the employed and those looking for work); the labor force participation rate (i.e., percent of the total population participating in the labor force); and the unemployment rate (i.e., percent of the labor force that is unemployed). Veterans are those who have ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard.

8a. County Veteran and Nonveteran Employment Estimates

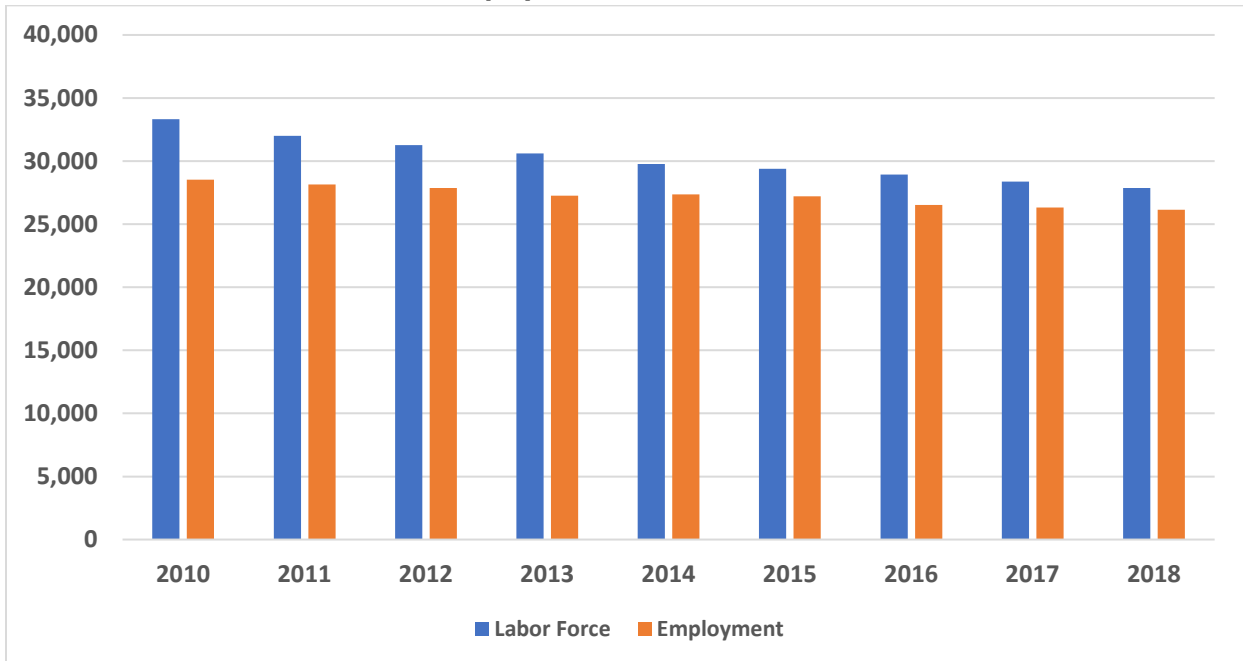
	Nonveterans	Veterans
Labor Force Population	25,860	1,861
Labor Force Participation Rate	68.1%	69.4%
Unemployment Rate	7.9%	14.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 18-64-year-olds, 5-year estimates, 2013-2017.

9. Civilian Labor Force and Commuting Patterns

The next set of tables look at the civilian labor force and commuting patterns of workers in the county. The civilian labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed. It is based on civilians 16 years of age and over who are working or seeking work. It excludes military personnel, persons in institutions, those studying or keeping house full-time, retirees, and volunteer workers. This is the available workforce, and used in conjunction with commuting patterns data, one can see where workers in the county live and work. Commuting information is based on all jobs held. Commuting trends data are also presented to see inflow and outflow trends of workers, including the top work counties for out-commuters and top home counties for in-commuters.

9a. Civilian Labor Force and Number Employed



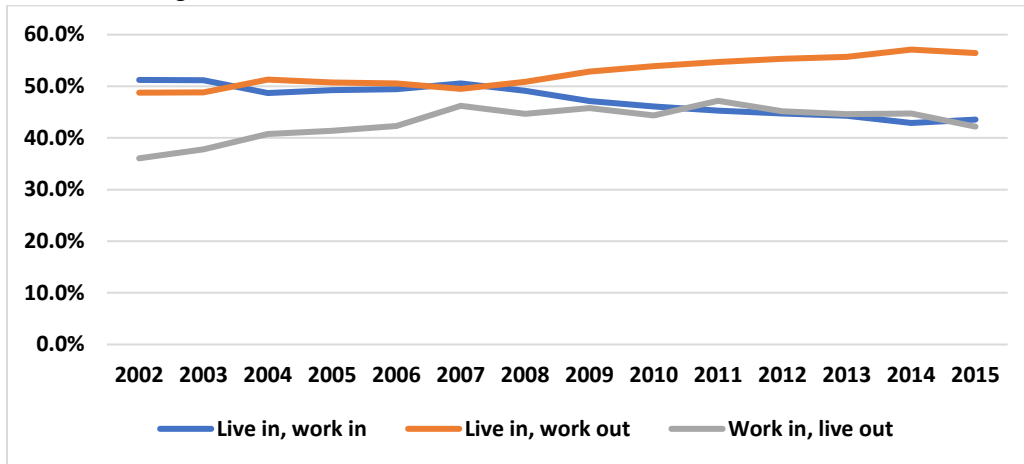
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

9b. Commuting Patterns, 2005 – 2015

	2005	2010	2015
# of workers who live and are employed here	13,958	12,234	11,485
# of workers who live here, but work in another county	14,375	14,316	14,884
# of workers who work here, but live in another county	9,845	9,764	8,382

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap. Includes all jobs, 2nd quarter only.

9c. Commuting Trends



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap. Includes all jobs, 2nd quarter only.

9d. Commuting Trends for Out-Commuters – Live in County, but Work in Another County, 2015

Top Work Counties for Out-Commuters	
Belmont County OH	1,539
Ohio County WV	1,512
Brooke County WV	1,481
Hancock County WV	1,150
Allegheny County PA	1,096
Washington County PA	599
Franklin County OH	595
Cuyahoga County OH	541
Columbiana County OH	489
Harrison County OH	448

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap. Includes all jobs, 2nd quarter only.

9e. Commuting Trends for In-Commuters – Work in County, but Live in Another County, 2015

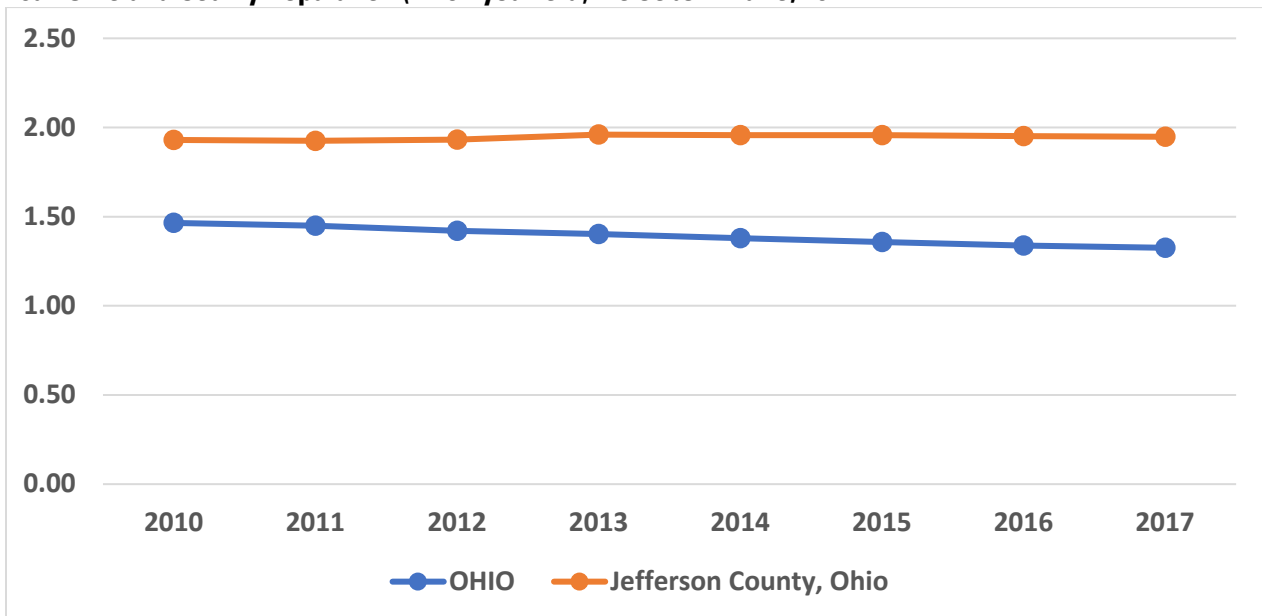
Top Home Counties for In-Commuters	
Hancock County WV	861
Belmont County OH	814
Brooke County WV	786
Columbiana County OH	729
Harrison County OH	562
Stark County OH	309
Allegheny County PA	292
Mahoning County OH	264
Ohio County WV	252
Tuscarawas County OH	229

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap. Includes all jobs, 2nd quarter only.

10. Area Population to Jobs

The graph below and map on the next page look at the population to jobs ratio. The prime working-age population consists of those ages 18 to 64. However, not everyone in the working-age population is employed – they may be going to school, caring for children or others, or retired. As the population-to-jobs ratio increases, there are more workers living in the county than there are jobs, meaning there will be more competition for jobs in that county. Workers in high-ratio counties may be more likely to commute to other counties for work. A lower population-to-jobs ratio would indicate the county could have a higher ratio of in-commuters. This will be rare, but a population-to-jobs ratio less than one would indicate there are more jobs than workers. The graph below compares the county population to jobs ratio to the statewide ratio. The map shows population to jobs ratio for all counties.

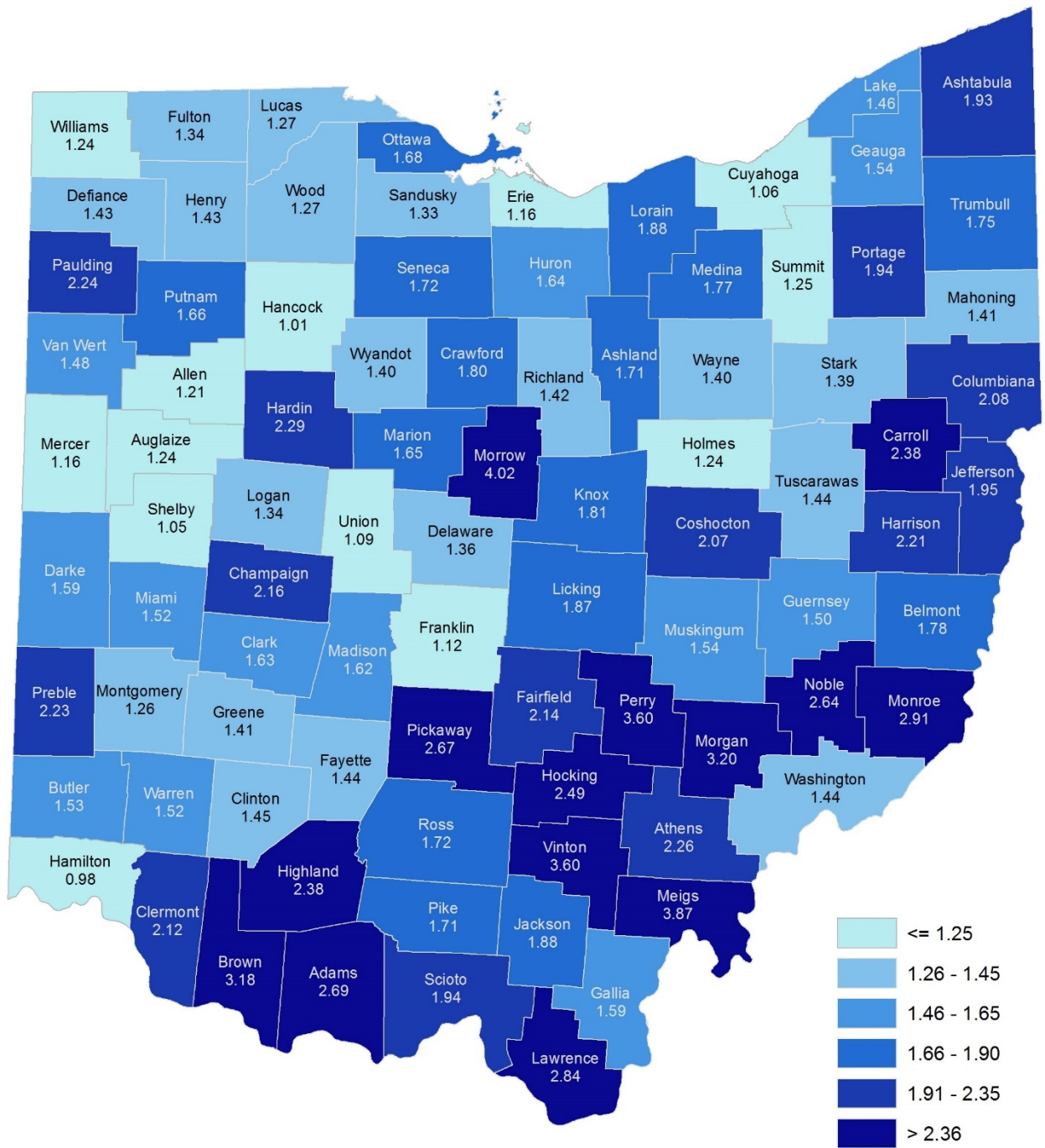
10a. Ohio and County Population (18-64-year-old)* to Jobs Ratio, 2017**



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

**Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

10b. Ohio County Population* (18-64-year-old) to Jobs** Ratio Map, 2017



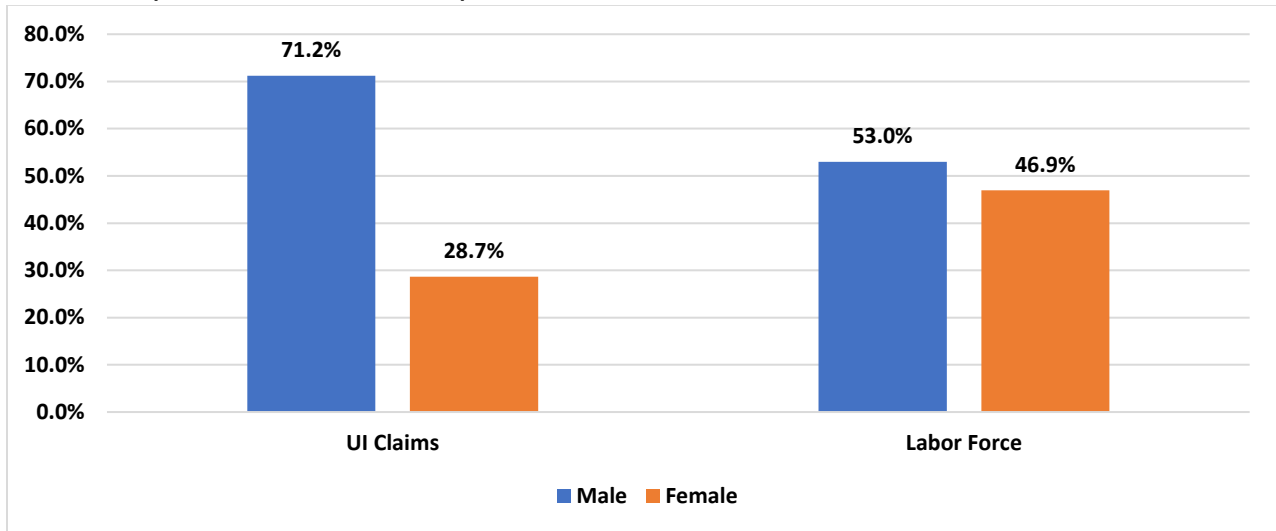
*Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

**Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

11. Profile of UI Claims

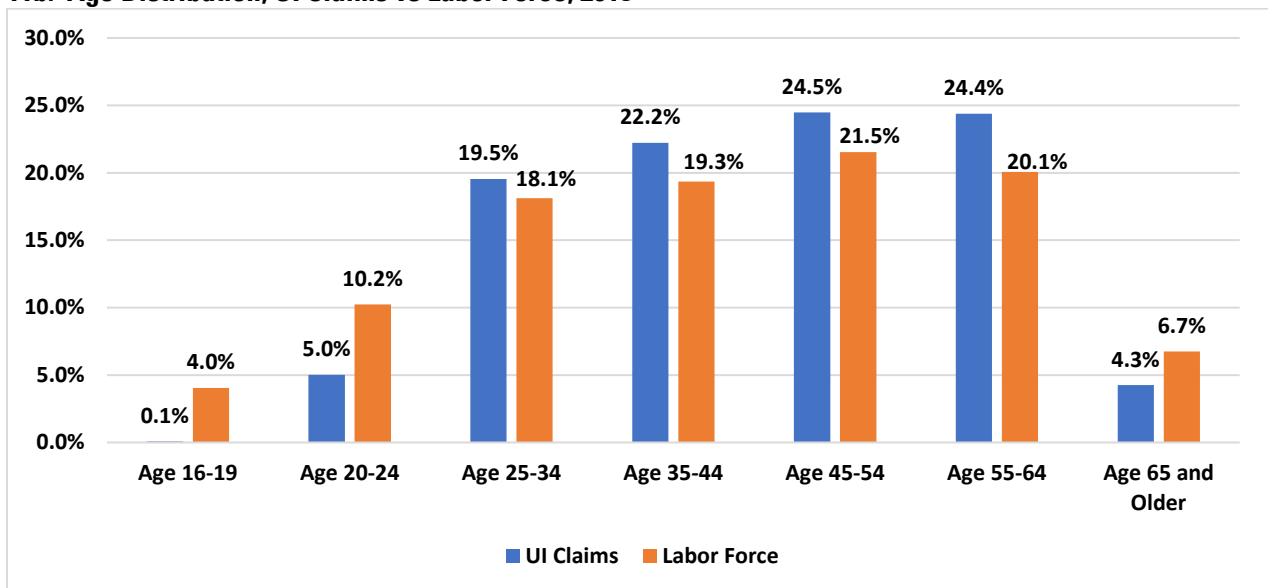
The next set of charts compares demographic characteristics of unemployment insurance claimants and people in the labor force for the county. These graphs can show if some segments of the labor force are filing higher proportions of claims. However, certain industries with seasonal work patterns and/or typical shut down periods, such as construction and manufacturing will have higher proportion of men than women. Differences between the labor force and UI claimants can be used to target intervention and training programs.

11a. Gender, UI Claims vs Labor Force, 2018



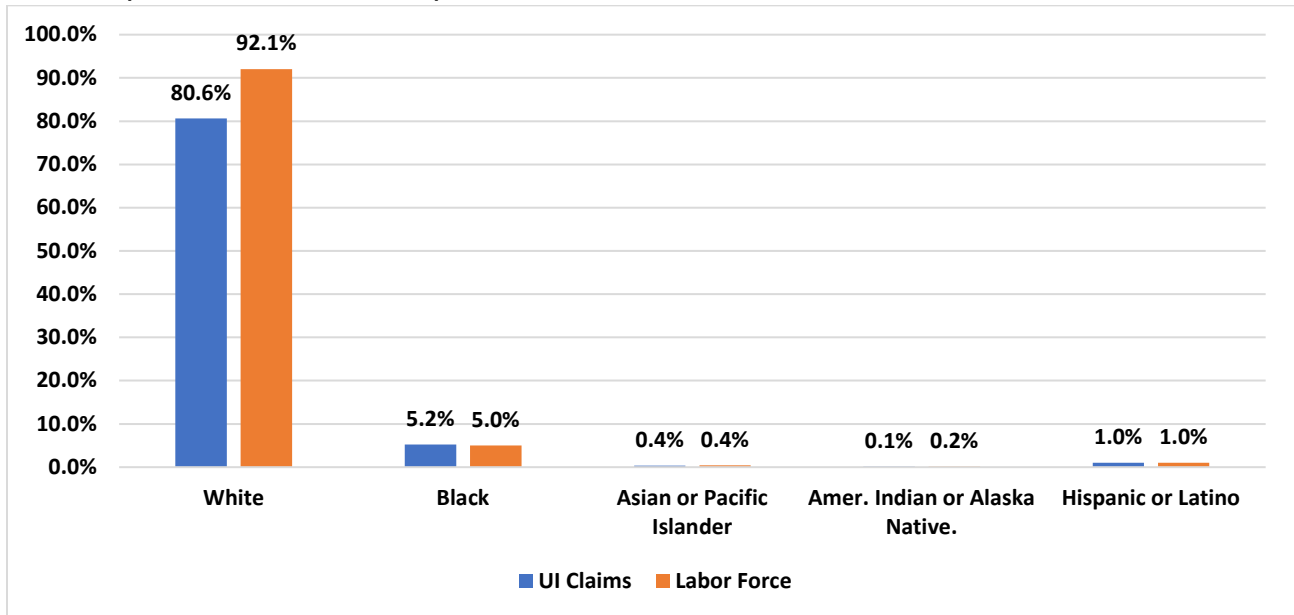
Source: Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information.

11b. Age Distribution, UI Claims vs Labor Force, 2018



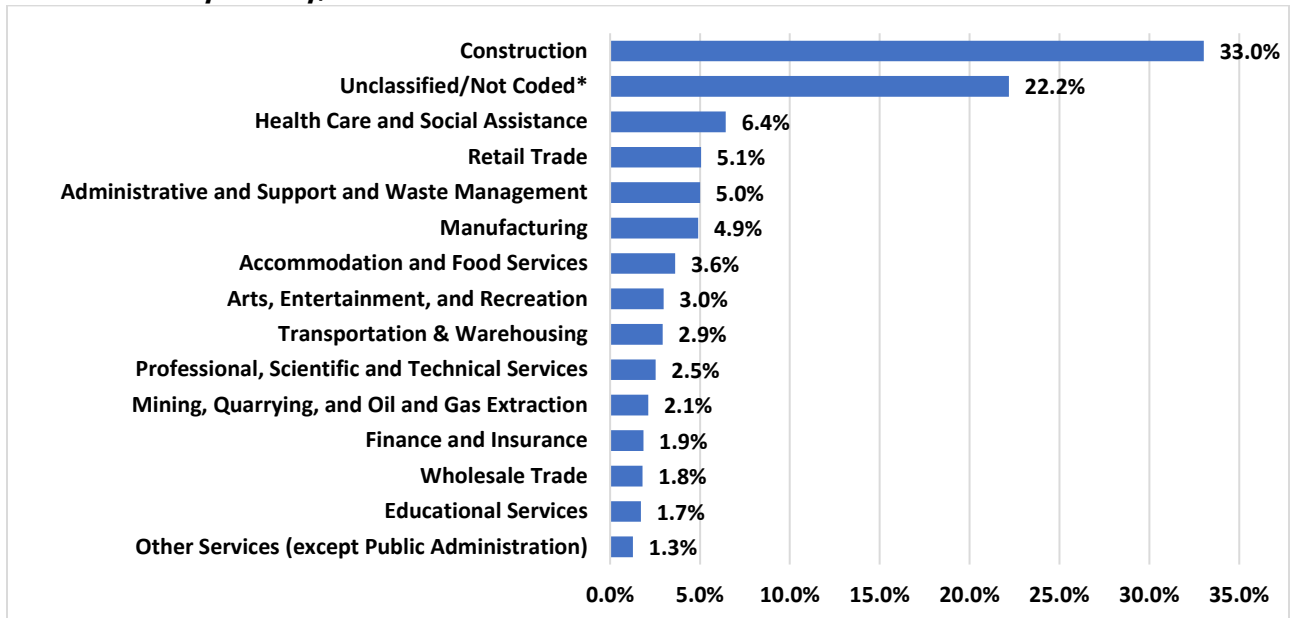
Source: Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information.

11c. Race, UI Claims vs Labor Force, 2018



Source: Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information.

11d. UI Claims by Industry, 2018



Source: Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information.

*Unclassified/Not Coded industries coded as NAICS '999999' or claims with an unspecified employer.

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
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- Provide products and services that are customer- and demand-driven.
- Be known as an important and reliable source for information solutions that support workforce development goals and outcomes.

Acknowledgments: The Office of Workforce Development produced this report under the direction of Bureau Chief Coretta Pettway. For further information, visit OhioLMI.com or call the Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information at **1-888-296-7541** option 6, or **(614) 752-9494**.

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