

# State of Ohio Workforce

*Fourth Quarter  
2007*



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# Quarterly Report on the State of Ohio's Workforce

Reference Period: Fourth Quarter 2007

(Per Ohio Revised Code 6301.10)

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Ohio Department of Job and Family Services  
Office of Workforce Development  
Bureau of Labor Market Information  
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## Analyst Summary

Ohio's unemployment rate held steady at 5.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2007, but was up from 5.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2006. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month increased over the quarter from 345,000 to 349,000.

The U.S. unemployment rate for the fourth quarter averaged 4.8 percent, up from 4.7 percent during the third quarter and up from 4.4 percent during the fourth quarter of 2006.

The number of initial claims for unemployment insurance filed in Ohio were generally elevated from 2001 through 2007 when compared to 2000 for any given month. Initial claims filed through most of 2007 were somewhat lower than a year ago, but claims for December 2007 were higher than for December 2006. The average duration of unemployment compensation ranged from 14.9 to 15.1 weeks through 2007. The length of Ohio unemployment duration tended to be equal to or less than the U.S. duration through 2007.

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 8,700 in the fourth quarter to 5,428,700, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Employment in goods-producing industries dropped by 5,200, and service-providing industries declined by 3,500. Professional and business services added 1,600 jobs, and education and health services rose 500.

For 2007, Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 13,800. Goods-producing industries lost 16,900. These losses were offset by gains of 10,600 in education and health services and 3,400 in professional and business services.

The composite index of Ohio's leading indicators decreased slightly to 96.6 in the fourth quarter; this was equal to the index at this time last year. The national composite index of leading economic indicators dropped from 138.0 to 136.9 in the fourth quarter, and was lower than the fourth quarter of 2006. The number of permits for new residential construction in Ohio dropped over 20 percent seasonally for the quarter, and this was 16.5 percent lower than the fourth quarter of last year. U.S. domestic auto production increased this quarter, but was lower than for the fourth quarter a year ago.

# Unemployment Rates and Related Data

## Employment Situation: Ohio and U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted)

Ohio's unemployment rate for the fourth quarter of 2007 was 5.8 percent, unchanged from third quarter 2007 and up from 5.5 a year ago. The U.S. unemployment rate for the fourth quarter was 4.8 percent, up from the third quarter 2007 rate of 4.7 percent and up from 4.4 a year ago. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month has increased over the quarter from 345,000 to 349,000.

### Employment Situation Indicators for Ohio and U.S.

Seasonally Adjusted

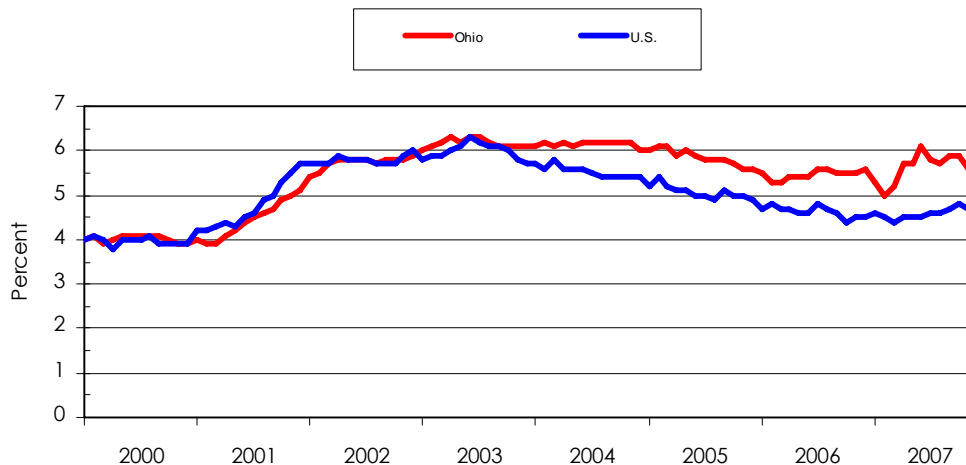
**Civilian Labor Force**  
 Employment  
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 Unemployment Rate

**Civilian Labor Force**  
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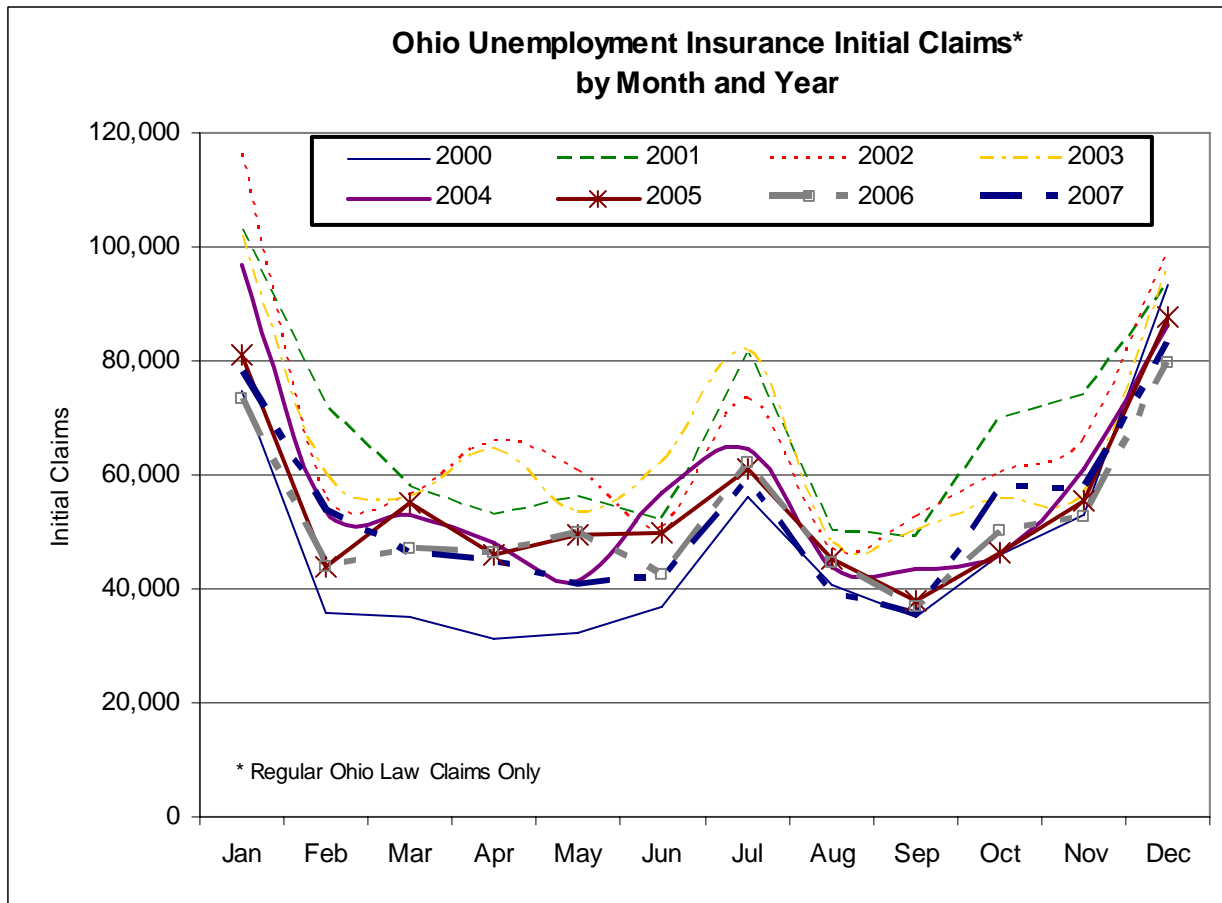
	Quarterly Data (in thousands)			Change (in thousands)		Percent Change	
	4th Qtr. 2007	3rd Qtr. 2007	4th Qtr. 2006	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
<b>Ohio</b>							
Civilian Labor Force	6,002	5,973	5,953	29	49	0.5%	0.8%
Employment	5,653	5,628	5,623	25	31	0.4%	0.5%
Unemployment	349	345	330	4	19	1.1%	5.7%
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.5%	0.0%	0.3%		
<b>U.S.</b>							
Civilian Labor Force	153,667	153,191	152,414	476	1,253	0.3%	0.8%
Employment	146,291	146,019	145,642	272	649	0.2%	0.4%
Unemployment	7,376	7,172	6,772	204	604	2.8%	8.9%
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	0.1%	0.4%		

- Ohio and U.S. unemployment rates closely mirrored each other through mid-2003.
- During the latter half of 2003, the rates began to diverge as Ohio's unemployment rate remained high while the U.S. unemployment rate steadily declined.
- During the last six months, Ohio's unemployment rate has average 1.1 percentage point higher than the U.S. rate.

Ohio and U.S. Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



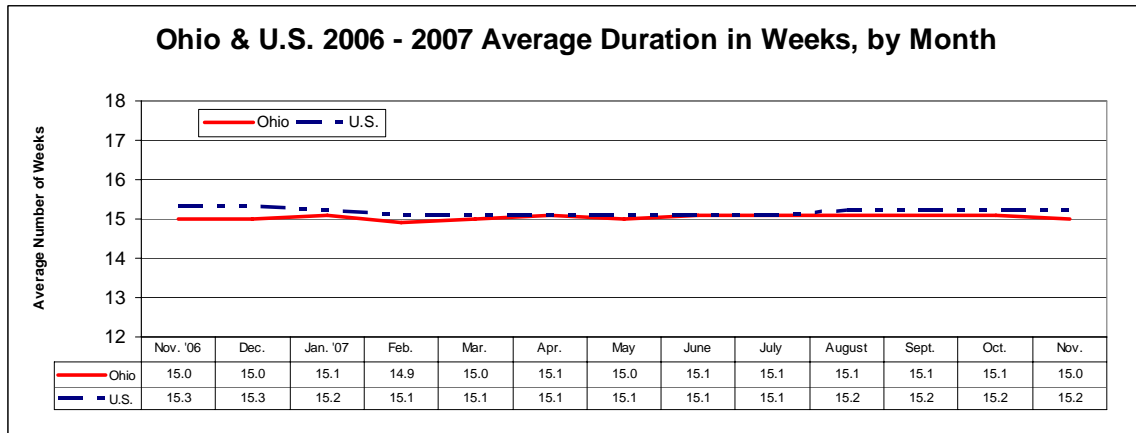
## Ohio Monthly Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims



- Monthly initial claims for unemployment insurance follow a typical seasonal pattern every year, with major increases in claims activity occurring in January, July and December.
- Initial claims were generally elevated from 2001 through 2007 when compared to 2000 for any given month.
- Initial claims in December 2007 were higher than the level recorded in December 2006.

## Average Duration of Unemployment: Ohio and U.S.

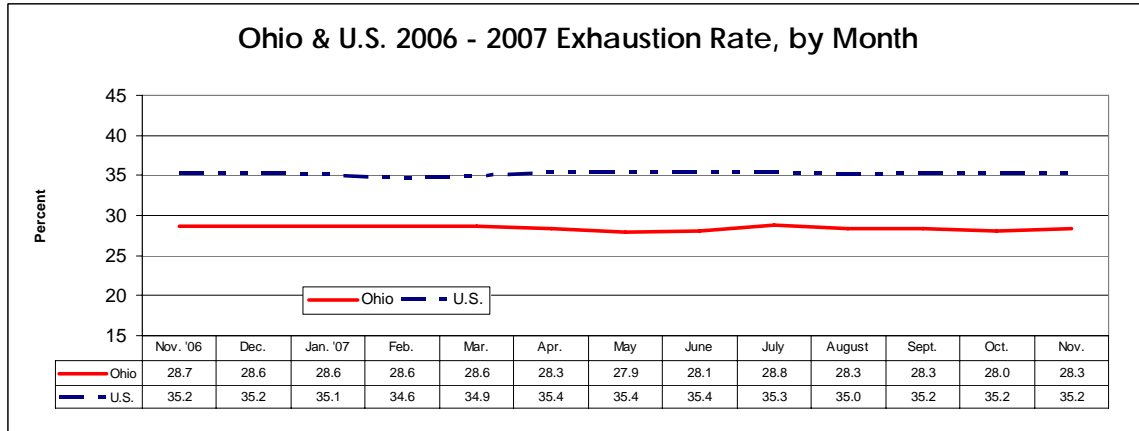
Average duration represents the average number of weeks of compensation received by unemployed claimants during the represented period.



- Ohio's average duration of unemployment closely mirrored the U.S. for the past 12 months.
- The Ohio average duration decreased slightly to 15.0 weeks for November 2007 while the U.S. average duration remained at 15.2 for the same period.

## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustions: Ohio and U.S.

The exhaustion rate represents a measure of the proportion of unemployment insurance recipients who ultimately exhaust their benefits.



- Ohio and national exhaustion rates have remained relatively unchanged over the past 12 months.
- Ohio's exhaustion rate stayed consistently lower than that of the U.S.
- Ohio's exhaustion rate increased slightly to 28.3 percent, while the U.S. rate remained at 35.2 percent in November 2007.



# Employment Data

## **Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)**

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 8,700 over the quarter, from 5,437,400 in the third quarter of 2007 to 5,428,700 in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Employment in goods-producing industries, at 1,014,600, was 5,200 lower. Losses in durable goods (-3,400) and nondurable goods (-1,100) reduced manufacturing employment 4,500. Construction was down 600, while natural resources and mining slipped 100. Service-providing industries dropped 3,500 to 4,414,100. Declines in arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation and food services lowered leisure and hospitality 3,000. Smaller decreases occurred in other services (-1,400), trade, transportation, and utilities (-1,000), information (-200), and government (-100). Professional and business services added 1,600 jobs over the quarter. Educational and health services rose 500. Financial activities had a modest gain of 100.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased 13,800. Goods-producing industries fell 16,900. Most of the loss was in manufacturing (-16,500) due to a drop of 13,000 in durable-goods industries. Natural resources and mining dropped 400. Construction employment was on par with its year-ago level. Service-providing industries rose 3,100 from fourth quarter, 2006. The increase was concentrated in educational and health services (+10,600). Also up were professional and business services (+3,400) and government (+300). Financial activities dropped 3,900, while leisure and hospitality fell 2,400. Smaller declines were noted in trade, transportation, and utilities (-2,000), information (-1,800), and other services (-1,100).

**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Estimates for Ohio<sup>a</sup>**

Seasonally Adjusted

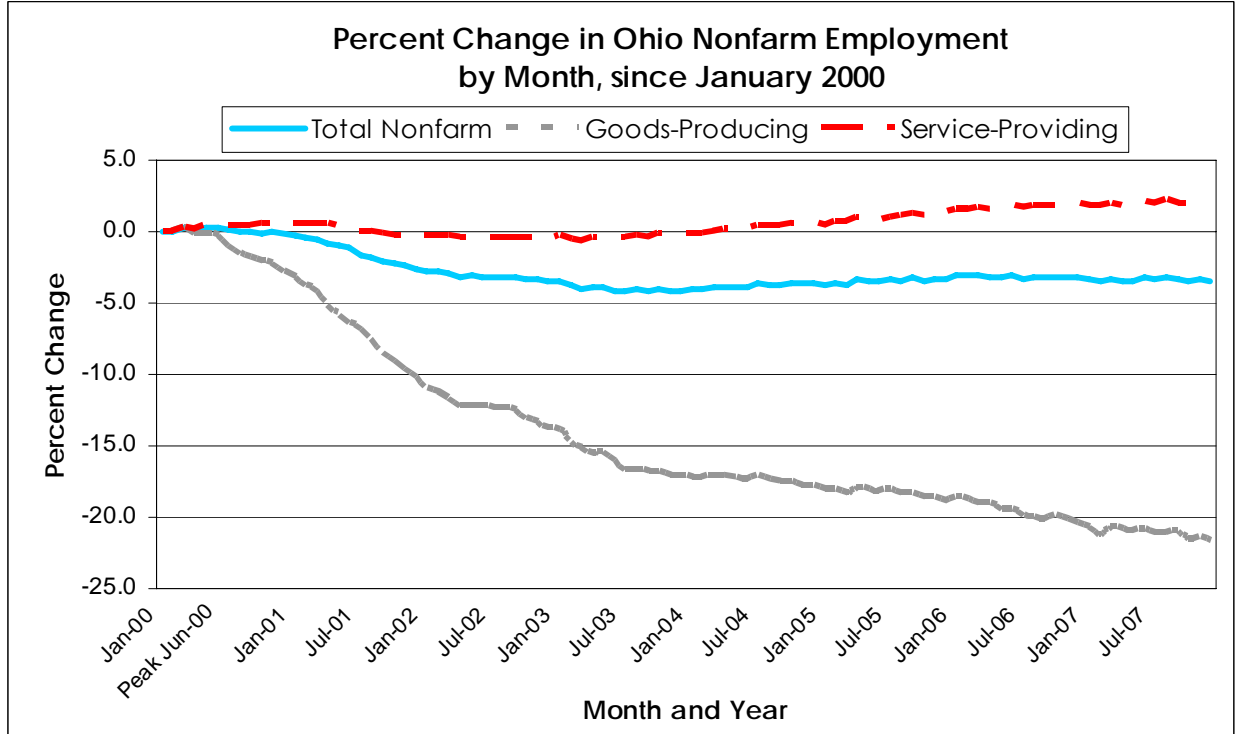
**Employer Survey Data<sup>b</sup>**

	Employment (in thousands)			Change (in thousands)		Percent Change	
	4th Qtr. 2007	3rd Qtr. 2007	4th Qtr. 2006	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
<b>Total</b>	5,428.7	5,437.4	5,442.5	-8.7	-13.8	-0.2%	-0.3%
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	1,014.6	1,019.8	1,031.5	-5.2	-16.9	-0.5%	-1.6%
Natural Resources and Mining	11.3	11.4	11.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9%	-3.4%
Construction	228.8	229.4	228.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.3%	0.0%
Manufacturing	774.5	779.0	791.0	-4.5	-16.5	-0.6%	-2.1%
Durable Goods	530.2	533.6	543.2	-3.4	-13.0	-0.6%	-2.4%
Nondurable Goods	244.3	245.4	247.8	-1.1	-3.5	-0.4%	-1.4%
<b>Service-Providing Industries</b>	4,414.1	4,417.6	4,411.0	-3.5	3.1	-0.1%	0.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,045.6	1,046.6	1,047.6	-1.0	-2.0	-0.1%	-0.2%
Wholesale Trade	238.7	239.1	238.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.2%	0.1%
Retail Trade	596.8	600.3	602.0	-3.5	-5.2	-0.6%	-0.9%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	210.1	207.2	207.1	2.9	3.0	1.4%	1.4%
Information	87.1	87.3	88.9	-0.2	-1.8	-0.2%	-2.0%
Financial Activities	303.1	303.0	307.0	0.1	-3.9	0.0%	-1.3%
Finance and Insurance	237.6	237.2	238.8	0.4	-1.2	0.2%	-0.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	65.5	65.8	68.2	-0.3	-2.7	-0.5%	-4.0%
Professional and Business Services	666.4	664.8	663.0	1.6	3.4	0.2%	0.5%
Professional and Technical Services	242.0	241.8	240.3	0.2	1.7	0.1%	0.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	102.3	102.1	101.9	0.2	0.4	0.2%	0.4%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Services	322.1	320.9	320.8	1.2	1.3	0.4%	0.4%
Educational and Health Services	791.1	790.6	780.5	0.5	10.6	0.1%	1.4%
Educational Services	96.5	98.4	96.5	-1.9	0.0	-1.9%	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	694.6	692.2	684.0	2.4	10.6	0.3%	1.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	496.6	499.6	499.0	-3.0	-2.4	-0.6%	-0.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	62.2	63.7	65.1	-1.5	-2.9	-2.4%	-4.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	434.4	435.9	433.9	-1.5	0.5	-0.3%	0.1%
Other Services	221.8	223.2	222.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.6%	-0.5%
Government	802.4	802.5	802.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Government	76.9	76.3	76.1	0.6	0.8	0.8%	1.1%
State Government	168.0	168.3	168.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1%
Local Government	557.5	557.9	557.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1%	-0.1%

<sup>a</sup>Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding. All data exclude military personnel.

<sup>b</sup>From the Current Employment Statistics Survey, a monthly survey of approximately 12,100 employers conducted by ODJFS in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates represent nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by place of work.

## Trends in Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

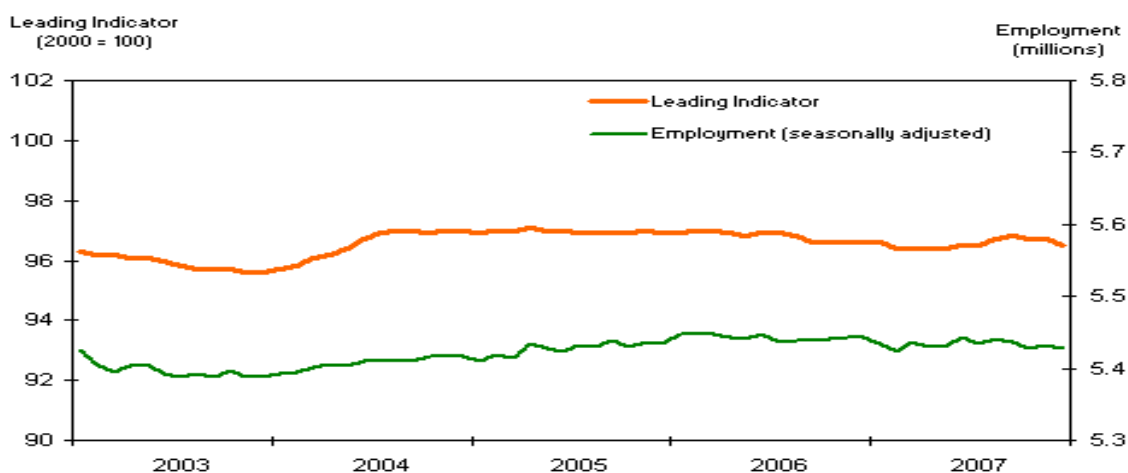


- Since January 2000, Ohio's goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction and natural resources and mining) have lost 21.6 percent of their employment while service-providing industries have risen 2.0 percent.
- In comparison, the U.S. has lost 10.1 percent of the employment in goods-producing industries while service-providing industries increased 9.6 percent.

## Leading Indicators: Ohio and U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted)

Ohio's composite index of leading indicators decreased 0.1 percentage point to 96.6 in the fourth quarter of 2007, suggesting weak employment growth in early 2008. The national composite index of leading economic indicators decreased by 1.1 points, and was lower than the fourth quarter of 2006.

### Ohio Leading Indicator and Employment



The Ohio fourth quarter averages of individual components (not seasonally adjusted) in the index overall were mixed. Permits and valuation for new housing construction were lower than the fourth quarter of 2006. Initial claims for unemployment insurance were almost 12 percent higher than the fourth quarter of 2006. The average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers were higher than in the third quarter and compared to a year ago.

Economic Indicators	Data			Change		Percent Change	
	4th Qtr. 2007	3rd Qtr. 2007	4th Qtr. 2006	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
<b>Ohio</b>							
Leading Indicator Index (2000=100)	96.6	96.7	96.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0%
Average Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance	71,382	45,787	63,911	25,595	7,471	55.9%	11.7%
Average Weekly Hours for Manufacturing	42.2	42.0	41.7	0.2	0.5	0.5%	1.2%
Average Valuation of Housing Permits (millions of dollars)	350.683	453.502	450.327	-102.819	-99.644	-22.7%	-22.1%
Average Number of Housing Permits	2,203	2,806	2,638	-603	-435	-21.5%	-16.5%
<b>National Data</b>							
National Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators (1996=100)	136.9	138.0	137.8	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8%	-0.7%
U.S. Domestic Auto Production (annualized in millions)	3.843	3.554	4.100	0.289	-0.257	8.1%	-6.3%
Difference between 10-Year and 1-Year Treasuries, Constant Maturities	0.64	0.21	-0.36	0.43	1.00	204.8%	-277.8%
Average Number of Housing Permits	87,585	113,379	118,444	-25,794	-30,859	-22.8%	-26.1%

## Jobs Gained or Lost

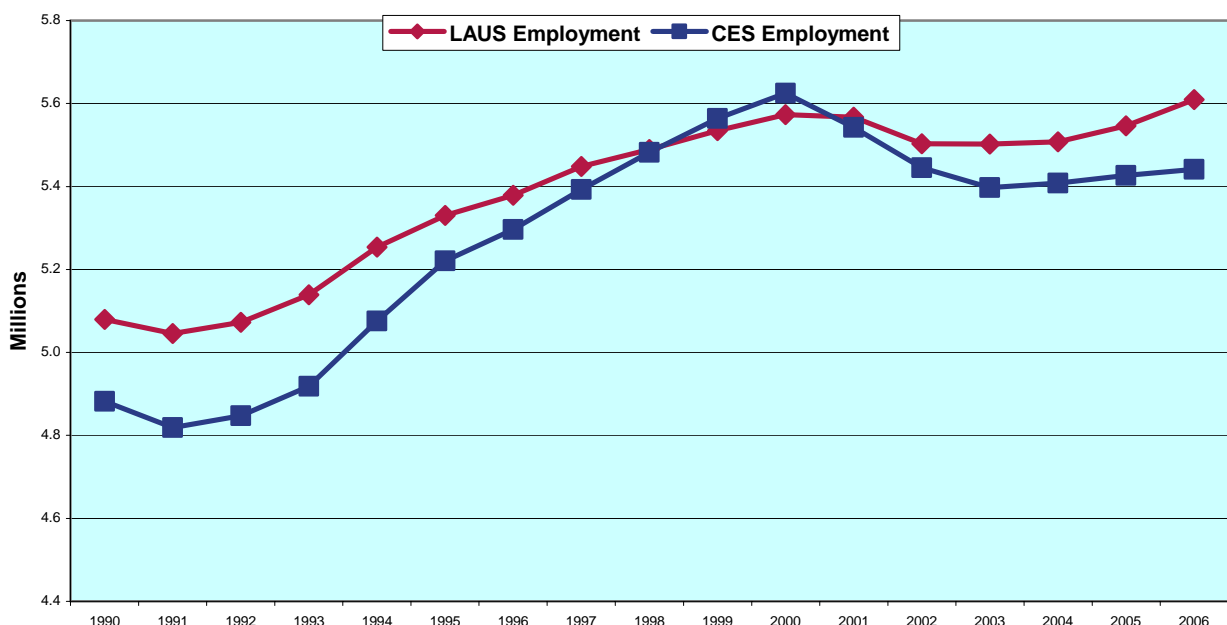
### Current Employment Survey (CES)

The most reliable and most easily understood statistic on jobs is the nonagricultural wage and salary employment which comes from the Current Employment Survey (see the Technical Notes section for more detail). This business establishment survey tracks most closely with business cycle changes and is the statistical source most heavily relied on by labor economists, including those at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides information on jobs lost or gained from month-to-month and over the year. The trend in nonagricultural employment is CES data. Of course, there is considerable dynamic activity behind these figures in respect to job changes, layoffs and hiring activity, which in themselves are not represented in the net job statistic.

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) and Current Population Survey (CPS)

The employment numbers published under the Employment Situation Indicators chart for Ohio (LAUS data) earlier in this packet are heavily dependent on the Current Population Survey (often referred to as the "Household" survey). These figures are useful for understanding the unemployment rate and can be useful for the labor economist's analysis of what is happening in the labor market. However, as a general measure of job growth or decline and corresponding public announcements, it has proven problematic. The CPS for Ohio contains a small sample of households, tends to be highly volatile and is benchmarked (i.e., controlled to a known universe) only once every ten years with the decennial census. It has not proven to be a good measure of business cycles. For example, the LAUS employment numbers showed only a slight decline at the onset of the 2001 recession and a much more rapid recovery in 2005 and 2006 than indicated by the CES data (see chart below). The LAUS data have no measure of job loss or gain by industry.

**Ohio LAUS and CES Employment Trends, 1990-2006**



## Mass Layoff Announcements

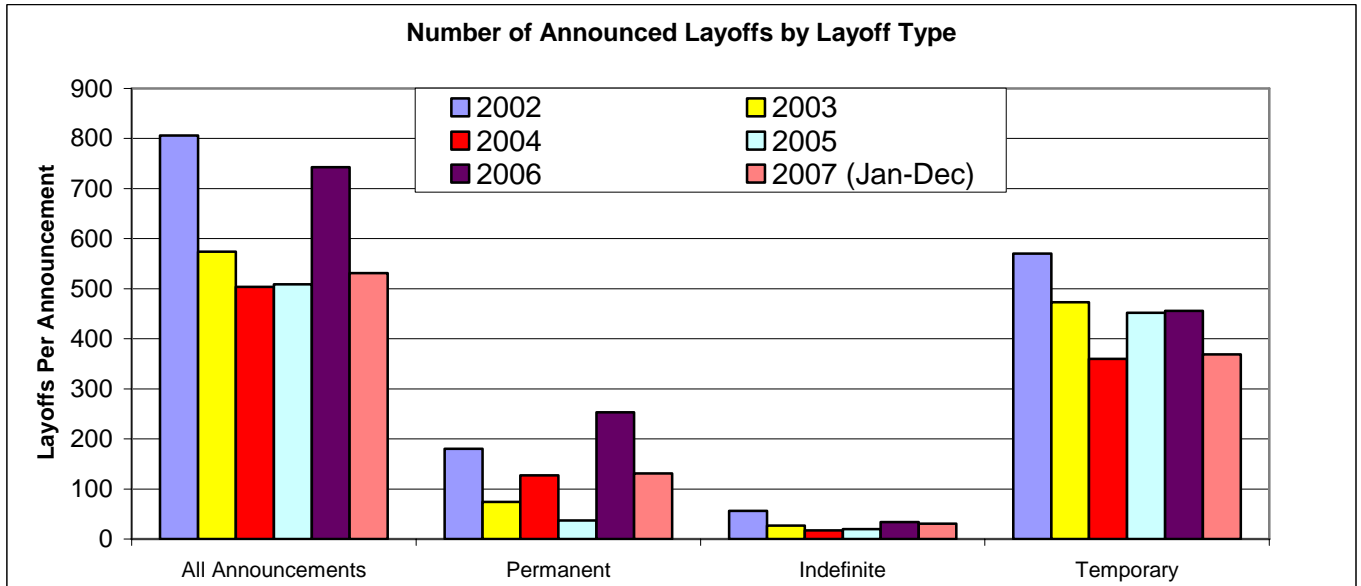
Mass layoff announcements are reported by the business entity. These statistics have proven useful to explain major shifts in the employment situation that may occur at the local level from one month to another. However, they must be used with caution, particularly when considering them at a summary level or as a state-wide indicator. These statistics have the following caveats.

- ODJFS requests employers to provide the greatest number of workers potentially affected and actual numbers are normally less.
- Any employer may announce mass layoffs multiple times and / or for multiple locations over the year.
- There is no formal process or monitoring to assure consistent reporting.
- These numbers are reported "intent" and are never independently verified.
- They may be reported but then circumstances change that decrease the size of the layoff or eliminate the need for a layoff.
- Even if a layoff materializes, it does not necessarily mean people are unemployed as a result. They may retire, work part time, take severance pay or find another job.
- A number of the reported layoffs are part of a normal business cycle, where the business normally restricts operations for product change-over, inventory processes or because of seasonal demand cycles.
- Some layoffs are very short lived, while others could take a year or more to complete. There is no precise measure of timing.

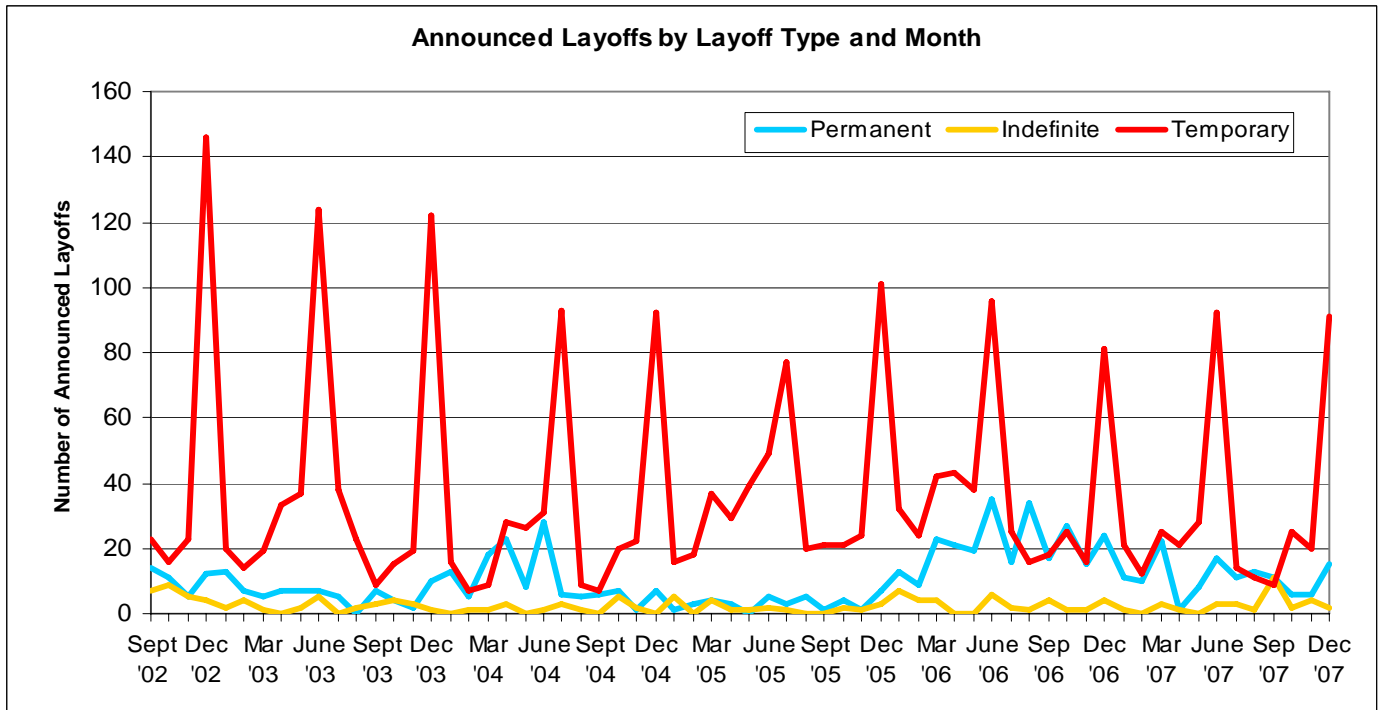
See Mass Layoff Announcements table and graph on next page.

## Mass Layoff Announcements, 2002 to December 2007

Year	Layoff Announcements	Announced Laid Off	Permanent Layoffs		Indefinite Layoffs		Temporary Layoffs	
			Events	Employees	Events	Employees	Events	Employees
2002	806	147,385	180	14,563	56	6,969	570	125,853
2003	574	128,497	74	9,187	27	3,201	473	116,109
2004	504	100,098	127	12,240	17	1,781	360	86,077
2005	509	131,712	37	4,894	20	2,072	452	124,746
2006	743	131,628	253	13,481	34	3,224	456	114,923
2007 (Jan-Dec)	531	95,454	131	6,822	31	3,331	369	85,301



The graph below is an example of the highly seasonal nature of these mass layoff announcements.





## **Related Information**

## Related Information

**Regional Skill Shortages in the Dayton MSA:** The Bureau of Labor Market Information recently posted skill shortage reports for the Dayton Metropolitan Statistical Area. These publications, with versions at a summary level and one with more analytical detail, review available supply and demand information for high-skill, high-prospect occupations in the region. They reveal shortages that may be obstacles for business and potential training investment opportunities. The reports also documented the statewide competitive labor market for licensed practical nurses (LPNs), which will require that graduating LPN trainees carry out aggressive job search efforts in the short-term. They are posted in the research folder of the Ohio LMI Classic web site at <http://lmi.state.oh.us/research/research.htm>.

**Fall 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System:** The final report about the Fall 2007 Institutional Characteristics, Completions, and 12-month Enrollment surveys of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) documented the best response rates ever achieved in Ohio. Overall, 99% of the 337 IPEDS postsecondary educational institutions completed these three census surveys. Among the sub-set of postsecondary educational institutions that receive federal financial assistance for their students (i.e., Title IV institutions), 100% of these Title IV schools, colleges, and universities completed the IPEDS censuses. These IPEDS data provide important supply information for workforce and economic development initiatives, as well as general career information.

**Global Insight analysis:** Global Insight, an international economic analysis firm, claims evidence suggests the economy has slipped into a mild recession. They forecast declines in the Gross Domestic Product through the first half of the year. They expect the Federal stimulus package to jolt the economy about midyear. Housing construction remains a major drag on the economy. Nonresidential construction, which has been strong through 2007, may be affected by the credit crunch and the poor housing market. Employment growth has slowed and was negative in January. Consumer spending has slowed because of tightening credit, falling home prices, high energy prices, and a weak labor market. The weakening dollar is improving U.S. international competitiveness. Overall inflation is up because of energy and food prices. Global Insight expects the Federal Reserve Bank to cut interest rates once more in spring.

# Technical Notes

## Data Sources and Additional Resources Links

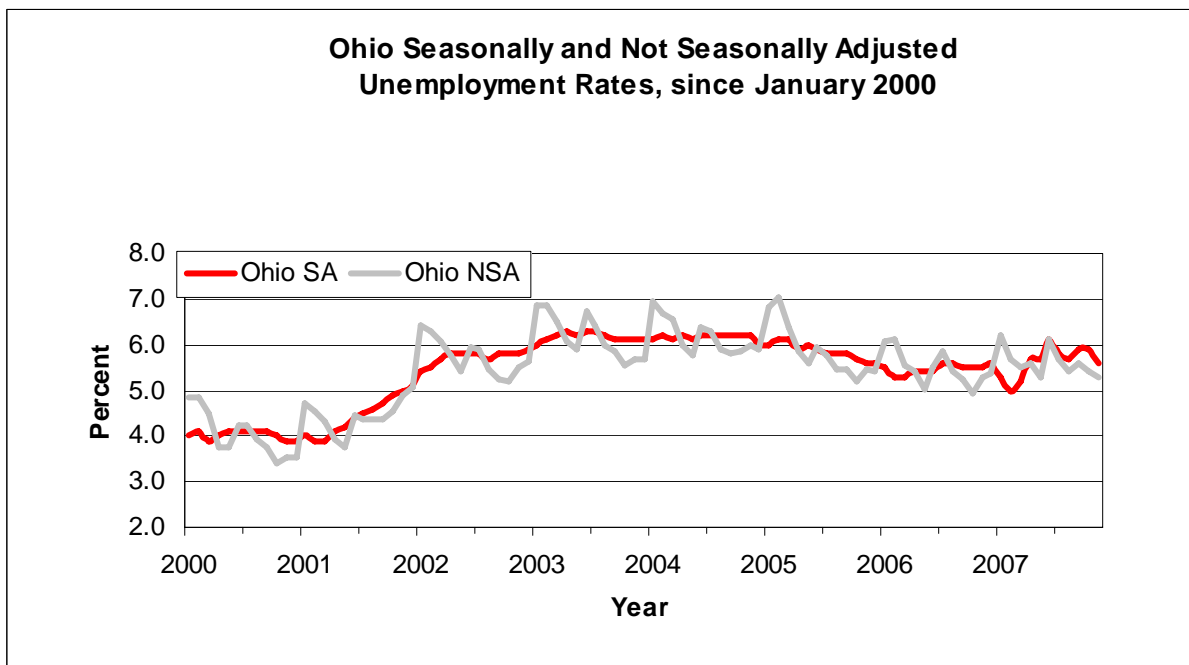
### Seasonal Adjustment

Ohio and U.S. unemployment rates and labor force data are published monthly by the BLS. Two sets of data are published: seasonally adjusted data and not seasonally adjusted data. County data are not seasonally adjusted because seasonal adjustment factors tend to be unreliable for small areas.

Seasonal adjustment is used to remove fluctuations in unemployment and labor force trends that normally occur with changes in the season. The removal of seasonal variation allows evaluation of the unemployment rates as an indicator of economic change.

Seasonal variation in the employment situation occurs for a variety of natural and institutional reasons. Examples include reduction of employment involving outdoor activities during winter, large changes in labor force and unemployment levels with opening and closing of schools, and employment reductions during the automobile model changeover period. The overall impact of such events is a seasonal rise in unemployment rates during the winter months, usually peaking in January and February, and a drop in unemployment rates during the spring and late summer with May and September typically the low months.

The graph below presents the wide month-to-month changes that occur in the not seasonally adjusted data which reinforces our use of seasonally adjusted data, when available.



## Unemployment Rates and Related Data

### Employment Situation: Ohio and U.S

U.S. data are derived from a national household survey known as the Current Population Survey (CPS). This survey is conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey collects data on the demographic characteristics and labor force status of household members, including employment and unemployment from approximately 60,000 households.

Ohio data are developed in cooperation with the BLS using the State Time Series Analysis and Review System (STARS). This method relies heavily on monthly unpublished CPS data as well as current wage and salary employment and unemployment insurance statistics. The time series model is designed to provide data on employment of all types of workers, based on place of residence.

### Ohio Monthly Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims

Initial claims information was obtained from administrative records of the Ohio unemployment compensation program, operated by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.

An initial claim is defined as any notice of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year. Initial claims counts presented in this report include new, additional, transitional, and interstate agent claims. Beginning in January 2005, transitional claims are excluded from counts since they do not represent newly unemployed workers.

### Average Duration of Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustions: Ohio and U.S

Average duration of unemployment was calculated as the total number of weeks compensated for the previous 12 months divided by the total number of first payments for the same 12 month period. First payment is defined as the first payment in a benefit year for a week of unemployment.

Exhaustion rates were calculated as the number of claimants exhausting benefits divided by the number of claimants' first receiving benefits two quarters earlier.

Quarterly totals for average duration of unemployment and number of

exhaustions in the U.S. and Ohio were obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA). The national ETA office collects unemployment data from the states, then compiles and redistributes state and national unemployment insurance statistics through a required reporting mechanism in which all states participate.

The Claims and Payment Activities report (ETA-5159) serves as the basis for these figures. The DOL-ETA site is listed below.

<http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/content/data.asp>

### **Unemployment Rates for U.S. and Eight Largest States**

The unemployment rates presented are the most recent seasonally adjusted data available from BLS for the nation's eight most populated states. This graph includes data for the three months prior to the current reference month because some the states presented release data after the Ohio release date. URL web links for each State are present below and are the quickest source of the most current data.

California	<a href="http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov">http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.labormarketinfo.com/laus/">http://www.labormarketinfo.com/laus/</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/laus/illaus_seasadj.htm">http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/laus/illaus_seasadj.htm</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michlmi.org/">http://www.michlmi.org/</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.labor.state.ny.us/">http://www.labor.state.ny.us/</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://lmi.state.oh.us/LAUS/Current.htm">http://lmi.state.oh.us/LAUS/Current.htm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us">http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=67&amp;SUBID=120">http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=67&amp;SUBID=120</a>

### **Ohio County Unemployment Rates**

Ohio sub-state employment and unemployment estimates are developed using a complex "building-block" methodology, prescribed by BLS. The methodology creates first approximation estimates of the employed and unemployed which are then proportionately adjusted so that they add to the state totals. A more complete statement of methodology may be found at: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/LAUS/Concepts.htm>.

Data for Ohio's sub-state areas are not seasonally adjusted because seasonal adjustment factors for small areas tend to be unreliable.

## Employment Data

### Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Ohio nonfarm employment data are derived from an employer survey known as the Current Employment Survey (CES). This survey is conducted monthly by ODJFS/BLMI, in cooperation with the BLS. The data are compiled from voluntary reports from 11,800 Ohio employers. The employer survey provides data on total employment, and on hours and earnings of production workers, by type of industry.

The employer survey does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, agricultural workers, or those on strike or unpaid vacation and are based on place of work. Analysts generally regard the nonfarm data as the most reliable indicator of the current economic conditions due to its large sample size and the fact that the data are benchmarked annually to the complete count of employment from administrative unemployment insurance records.

### Trends in Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Goods-producing industries include natural resources and mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include trade, transportation and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, educational and health services, leisure and hospitality, other services, and government.

### Web Links for additional information

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics site: <http://www.bls.gov>

Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information site: <http://lmi.state.oh.us>

Office of Workforce Development  
Bureau of Labor Market Information  
P.O. Box 1618  
Columbus, OH 43216-1618

**Bureau of Labor Market Information  
Business Principles for Workforce Development**

Partner with the workforce and economic development community.

Develop and deploy new information solution tools and systems for the workforce and economic development community.

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.

This quarterly report was prepared by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to meet the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code 6301.10.

For further information, visit our Web sites at <http://OhioWorkforceInformer.org> and <http://lmi.state.oh.us> or contact the Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information at 1-888-2WORK-411 or 1-888-296-7541.

Ted Strickland, *Governor*  
State of Ohio

Helen E. Jones-Kelley, *Director*  
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

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