

# State of Ohio Workforce

First Quarter 2008



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# Quarterly Report on the State of Ohio's Workforce

Reference Period: First Quarter 2008

(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 dropped to 5.5 percent during the first quarter of 2008 from 5.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 2007. The rate during the first quarter of 2007 was also 5.5 percent. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month decreased over the quarter from 344,000 to 330,000.

The U.S. unemployment rate for the first quarter averaged 4.9 percent, up from 4.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2007 and up from 4.5 percent one year ago.

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 for March and April 2008 were higher than for March and April of 2007. The average duration of unemployment compensation through the first quarter averaged about 15.1 weeks. The Ohio unemployment insurance exhaustion rate remains well below the U.S. rate, but it increased slightly during the first quarter of 2008.

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 8,600 in the first quarter to 5,424,200 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Employment in goods-producing industries dropped by 3,200, with the largest decreases in nondurable goods (-2,000). Service-providing industries increased by 11,800, led by education and health services with 4,800 jobs.

Compared to the first quarter of 2007, Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 6,300. Goods-producing industries lost 18,500, mostly in durable-goods industries. Service-providing industries increased a total of 12,200 from the first quarter of 2007, with increases concentrated in education and health services (+15,100).

The composite index of Ohio's leading indicators decreased slightly to 96.3 for the first quarter of 2008, suggesting weak employment growth in early 2008. The national composite index of leading economic indicators dropped from 102.8 in the fourth quarter of 2007 to 102.0. The number of permits for new residential construction in Ohio was almost 43 percent lower than the first quarter of 2007. U.S. domestic auto production increased this quarter, and was unchanged from the first quarter a year ago.

# Unemployment Rates and Related Data

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

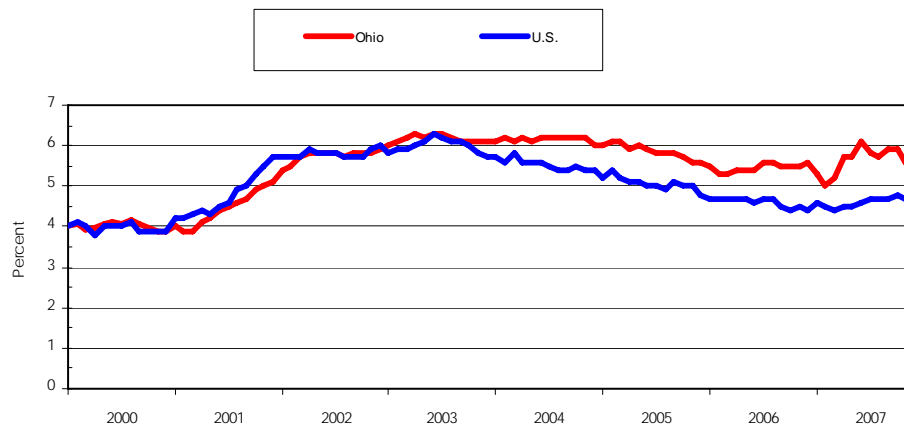
Ohio's unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2008 was 5.5 percent, down from the fourth quarter 2007 rate of 5.7 and unchanged from a year ago. The U.S. unemployment rate for the first quarter was 4.9 percent, up slightly from the fourth quarter 2007 rate of 4.8 percent and up from 4.5 a year ago. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month has decreased over the quarter from 344,000 to 330,000.

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

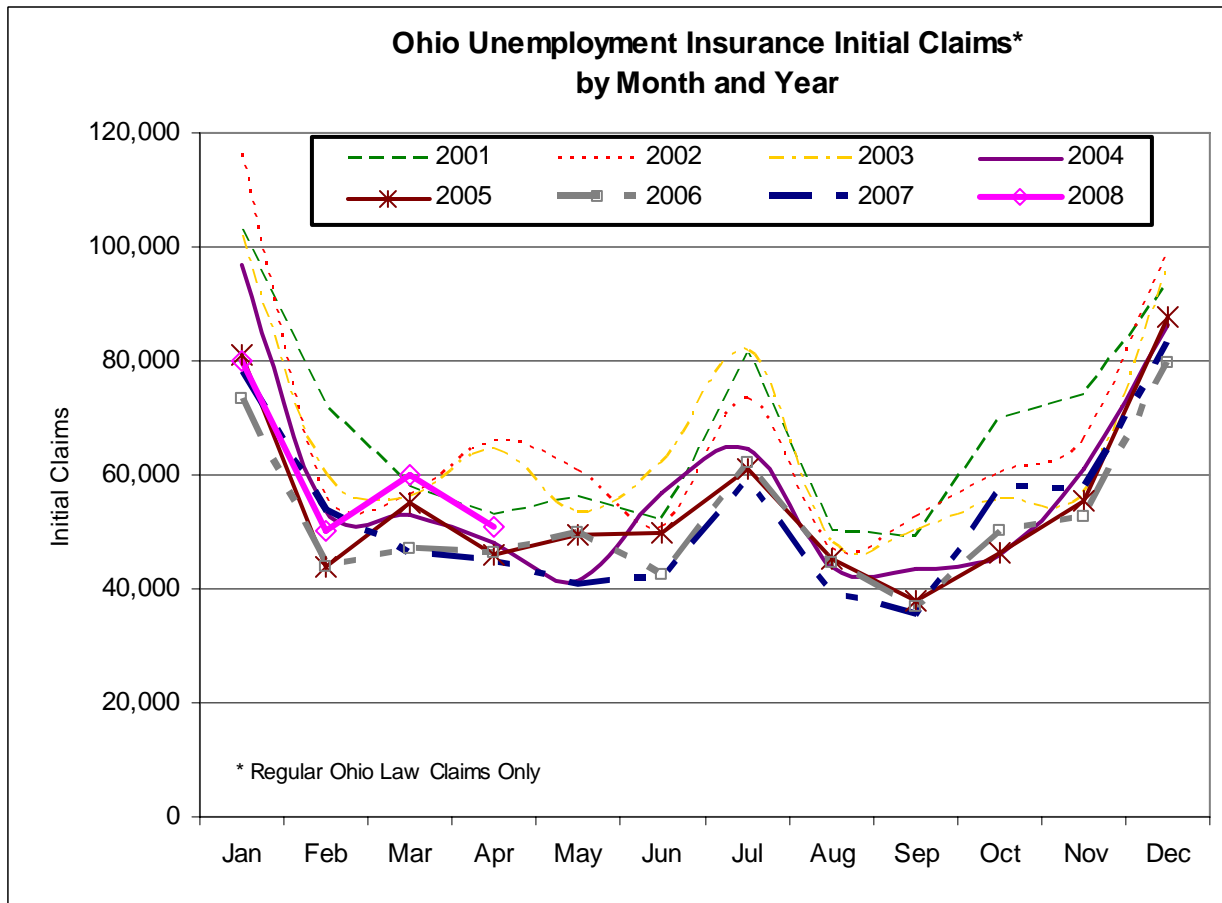
	Quarterly Data (in thousands)			Change (in thousands)		Percent Change	
	1st Qtr. 2008	4th Qtr. 2007	1st Qtr. 2007	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
Seasonally Adjusted							
	<b>Ohio</b>						
<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	5,980	5,984	5,965	-4	15	-0.1%	0.3%
Employment	5,650	5,641	5,639	10	11	0.2%	0.2%
Unemployment	330	344	326	-14	4	-4.0%	1.3%
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.7%	5.5%	-0.2%	0.1%		
	<b>U.S.</b>						
<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	153,661	153,667	152,855	-6	805	0.0%	0.5%
Employment	146,070	146,291	145,983	-221	87	-0.2%	0.1%
Unemployment	7,591	7,376	6,873	215	718	2.9%	10.4%
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	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 0.8 percentage point higher than the U.S. rate.

Ohio and U.S. Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



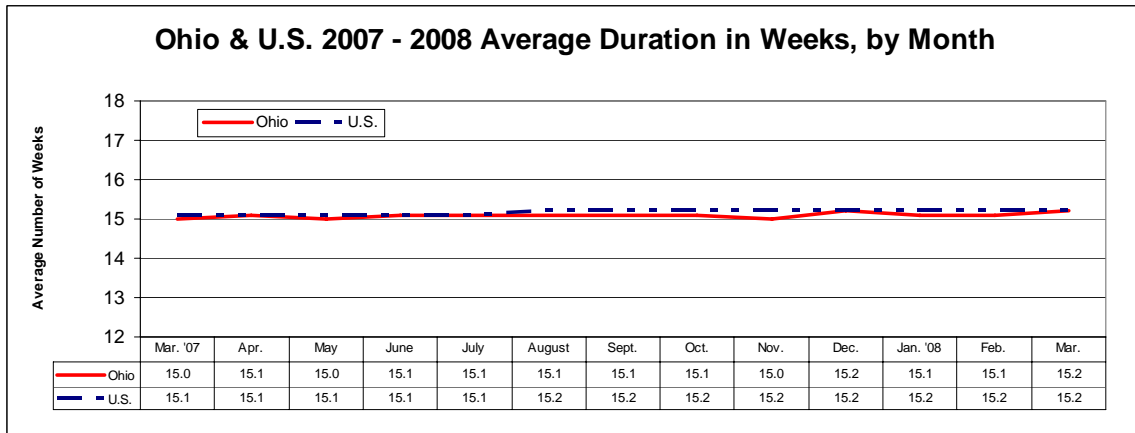
## Ohio Monthly Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims



- 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 April 2008 were substantially higher than the level recorded in April 2007.

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

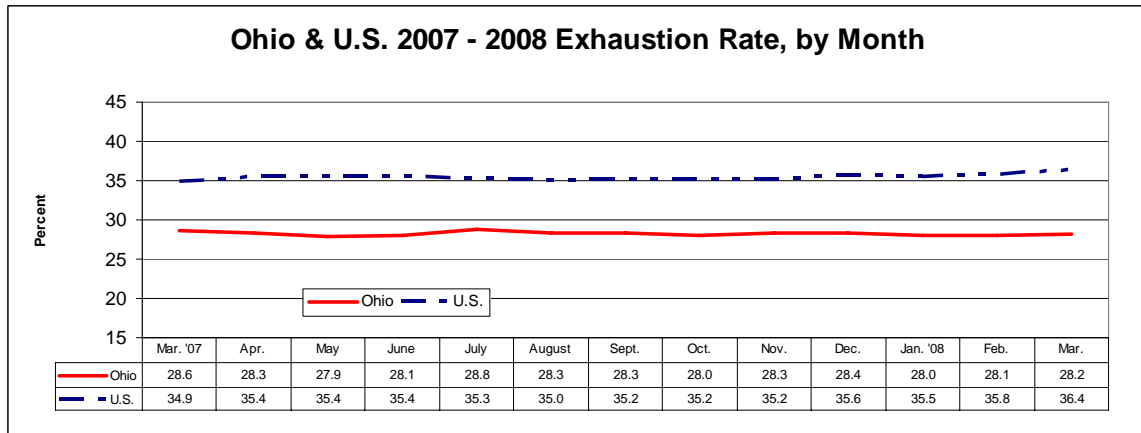
Average duration represents the average number of weeks of compensation received by unemployed claimants during the represented period.



- Ohio's average duration of unemployment closely mirrored the U.S. for the past 12 months.
- The Ohio average duration increased slightly to 15.2 weeks for March 2008 while the U.S. average duration held steady 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 28.2 weeks, while the U.S. rate increased to 36.4 weeks in March 2008.



# Employment Data

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

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 8,600 over the quarter, from 5,415,600 in the fourth quarter of 2007 to 5,424,200 in the first quarter of 2008.

Employment in service-providing industries, at 4,424,100, was 11,800 higher. Educational and health services advanced 4,800, while trade, transportation, and utilities added 3,100 jobs. Also up were professional and business services (+2,900), leisure and hospitality (+2,400), and financial activities (+1,100). Small declines occurred in government (-2,200) and other services (-300). Information was little changed. Goods-producing industries dropped 3,200 to 1,000,100. Declines in nondurable goods (-2,000) and durable goods (-1,100) lowered manufacturing 3,100. Construction employment was down 300. Natural resources and mining increased 200.

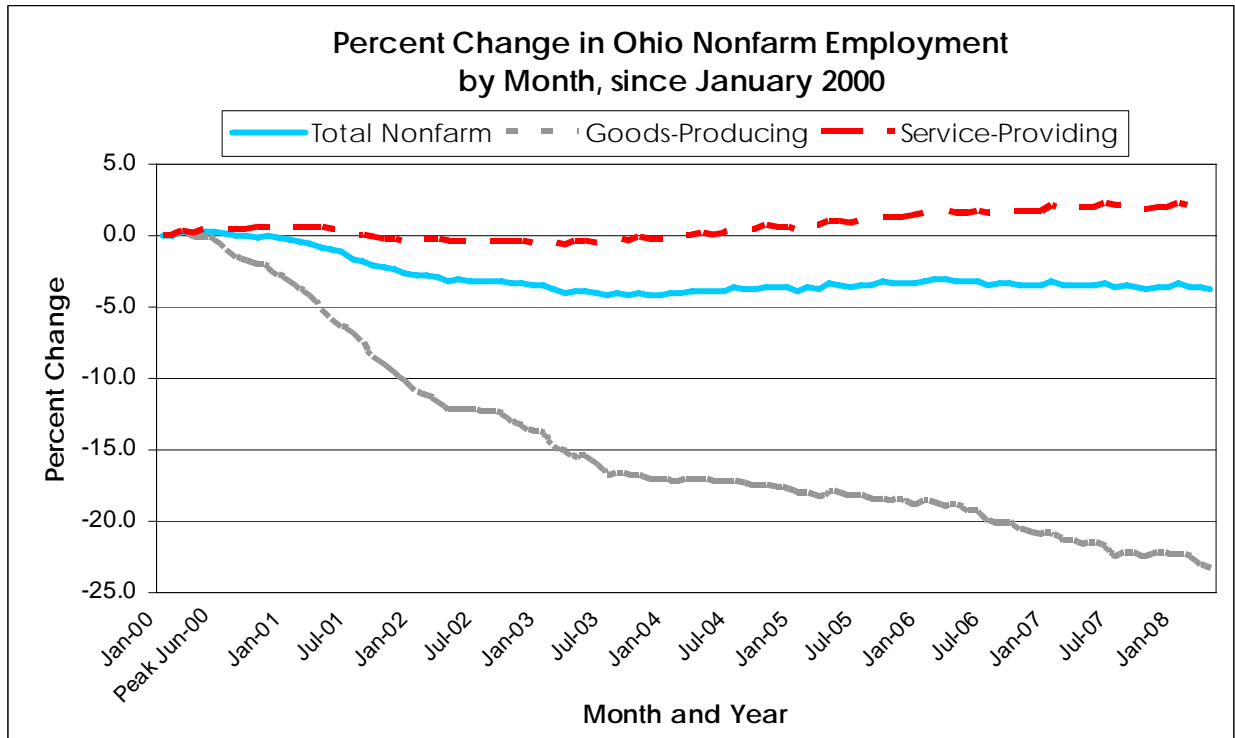
Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased 6,300. Goods-producing industries fell 18,500. Most of the loss was in manufacturing (-16,700) due chiefly to a drop of 13,400 in durable-goods industries. Construction lost 2,200 jobs. Natural resources and mining advanced 400. Service-providing industries rose 12,200 from first quarter, 2007. The increase was concentrated in educational and health services (+15,100). Also up were professional and business services (+3,700) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+3,200). Leisure and hospitality fell 3,800. Smaller declines were noted in financial activities (-2,100), other services (-2,000), government (-1,300), and information (-600).

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Estimates for Ohio <sup>a</sup> Seasonally Adjusted	Employment (in thousands)			Change (in thousands)		Percent Change	
	1st Qtr. 2008	4th Qtr. 2007	1st Qtr. 2007	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
	<b>Employer Survey Data<sup>b</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	5,424.2	5,415.6	5,430.5	8.6	-6.3	0.2%	-0.1%
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	1,000.1	1,003.3	1,018.6	-3.2	-18.5	-0.3%	-1.8%
Natural Resources and Mining	12.0	11.8	11.6	0.2	0.4	1.7%	3.4%
Construction	224.2	224.5	226.4	-0.3	-2.2	-0.1%	-1.0%
Manufacturing	763.9	767.0	780.6	-3.1	-16.7	-0.4%	-2.1%
Durable Goods	525.0	526.1	538.4	-1.1	-13.4	-0.2%	-2.5%
Nondurable Goods	238.9	240.9	242.2	-2.0	-3.3	-0.8%	-1.4%
<b>Service-Providing Industries</b>	4,424.1	4,412.3	4,411.9	11.8	12.2	0.3%	0.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,052.3	1,049.2	1,049.1	3.1	3.2	0.3%	0.3%
Wholesale Trade	240.6	238.6	238.8	2.0	1.8	0.8%	0.8%
Retail Trade	600.3	599.9	601.0	0.4	-0.7	0.1%	-0.1%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	211.4	210.7	209.3	0.7	2.1	0.3%	1.0%
Information	87.1	87.1	87.7	0.0	-0.6	0.0%	-0.7%
Financial Activities	300.7	299.6	302.8	1.1	-2.1	0.4%	-0.7%
Finance and Insurance	233.9	232.2	235.5	1.7	-1.6	0.7%	-0.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	66.8	67.4	67.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.9%	-0.7%
Professional and Business Services	667.9	665.0	664.2	2.9	3.7	0.4%	0.6%
Professional and Technical Services	249.8	247.5	244.2	2.3	5.6	0.9%	2.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	105.2	106.4	105.1	-1.2	0.1	-1.1%	0.1%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Services	312.9	311.1	314.9	1.8	-2.0	0.6%	-0.6%
Educational and Health Services	799.9	795.1	784.8	4.8	15.1	0.6%	1.9%
Educational Services	101.2	99.8	98.2	1.4	3.0	1.4%	3.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	698.7	695.3	686.6	3.4	12.1	0.5%	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	499.3	496.9	503.1	2.4	-3.8	0.5%	-0.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	66.4	65.4	66.8	1.0	-0.4	1.5%	-0.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	432.9	431.5	436.3	1.4	-3.4	0.3%	-0.8%
Other Services	220.6	220.9	222.6	-0.3	-2.0	-0.1%	-0.9%
Government	796.3	798.5	797.6	-2.2	-1.3	-0.3%	-0.2%
Federal Government	78.5	77.7	76.6	0.8	1.9	1.0%	2.5%
State Government	168.4	169.4	168.6	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6%	-0.1%
Local Government	549.4	551.4	552.4	-2.0	-3.0	-0.4%	-0.5%

<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

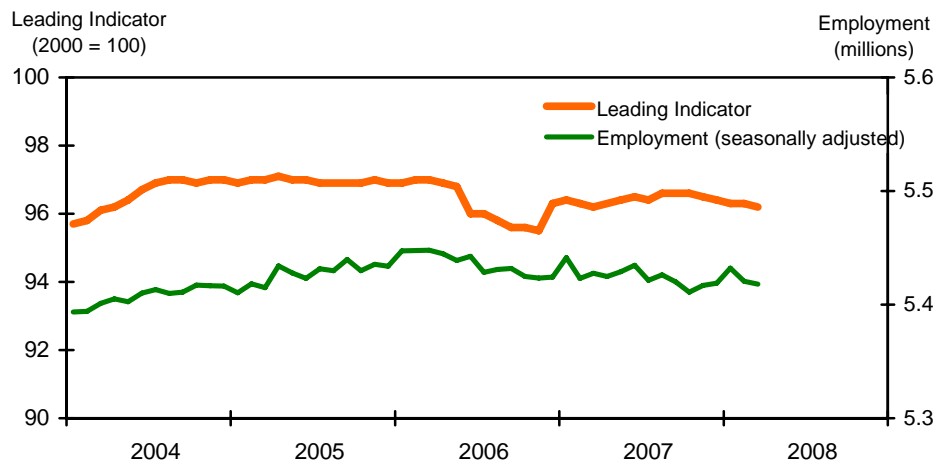


- Since January 2000, Ohio's goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction and natural resources and mining) have lost 23.3 percent of their employment while service-providing industries have risen 2.1 percent.
- In comparison, the U.S. has lost 12.2 percent of the employment in goods-producing industries while service-providing industries increased 9.5 percent.

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

Ohio's composite index of leading indicators decreased to 96.3 in the first quarter of 2008, suggesting weak employment growth in early 2008. The composite index was slightly lower than for the first quarter of 2007. The national composite index of leading economic indicators decreased to 102.0, and this was lower than the first quarter of 2007.

### Ohio Leading Indicator and Employment



The first quarter averages of the individual Ohio index components (not seasonally adjusted) were generally poorer than one year ago. Permits and valuation for new housing construction were lower than for the first quarter of 2007. Initial claims for unemployment insurance were higher than for the first quarter of 2007. The average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers was slightly higher than for the first quarter of 2007.

Economic Indicators	Data			Change		Percent Change	
	1st Qtr. 2008	4th Qtr. 2007	1st Qtr. 2007	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
<b>Ohio</b>							
Leading Indicator Index (2000=100)	96.3	96.5	96.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1%
Average Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance	67,489	71,382	62,877	-3,893	4,612	-5.5%	7.3%
Average Weekly Hours for Manufacturing	41.1	42.2	40.7	-1.1	0.4	-2.6%	1.0%
Average Valuation of Housing Permits (millions of dollars)	233.952	350.683	387.995	-116.731	-154.043	-33.3%	-39.7%
Average Number of Housing Permits	1,374	2,203	2,406	-829	-1032	-37.6%	-42.9%
<b>National Data</b>							
National Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators (1996=100)	102.0	102.8	103.9	-0.8	-1.9	-0.8%	-1.8%
U.S. Domestic Auto Production (annualized in millions)	4.118	3.843	4.120	0.275	-0.002	7.2%	0.0%
Difference between 10-Year and 1-Year Treasuries, Constant Maturities	1.56	0.64	-0.33	0.92	1.89	143.8%	-572.7%
Average Number of Housing Permits	75,568	87,585	120,486	-12,017	-44,918	-13.7%	-37.3%

## Jobs Gained or Lost

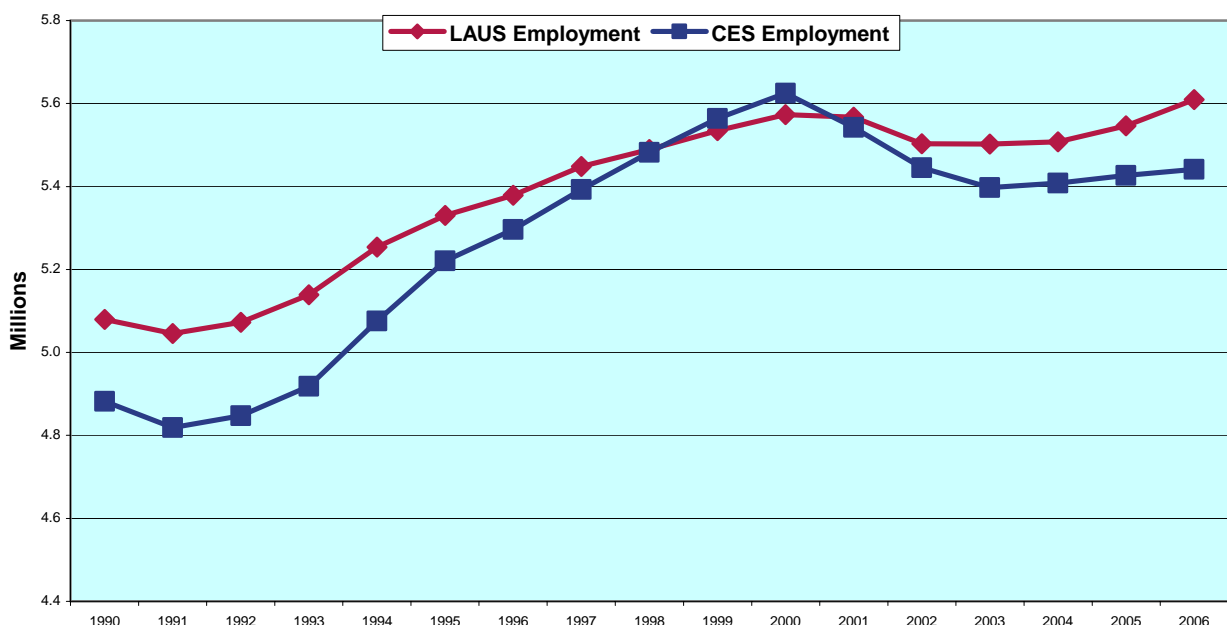
### Current Employment Survey (CES)

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

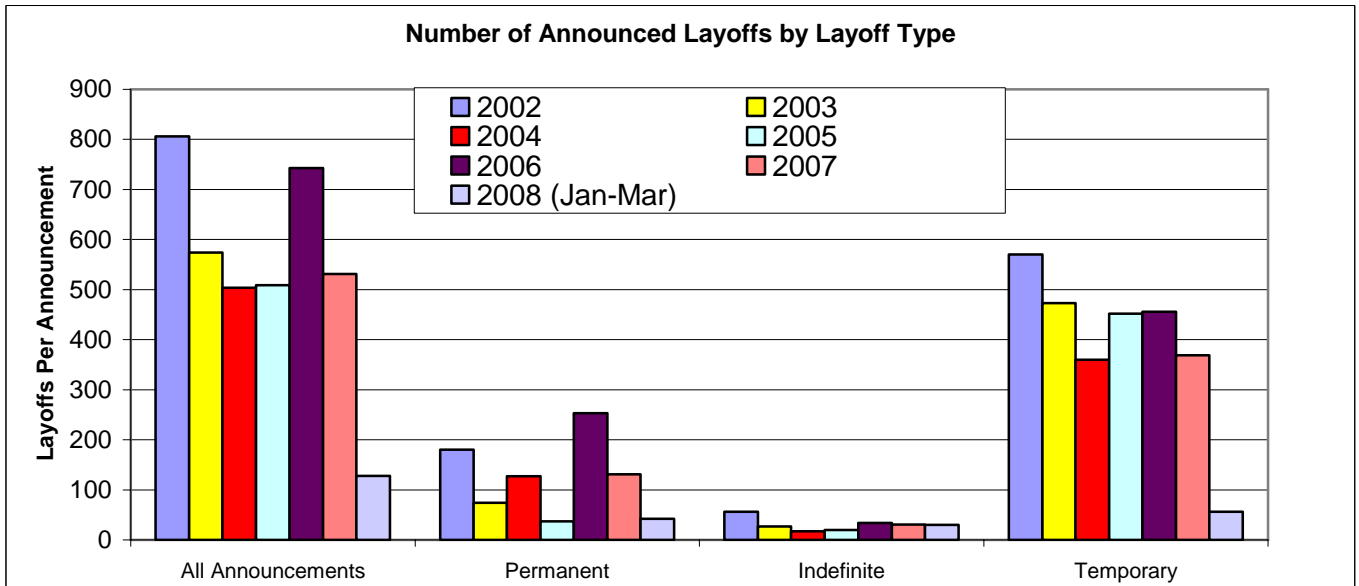
Mass layoff announcements are reported by the business entity. These statistics have proven useful to explain major shifts in the employment situation that may occur at the local level from one month to another. However, they must be used with caution, particularly when considering them at a summary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

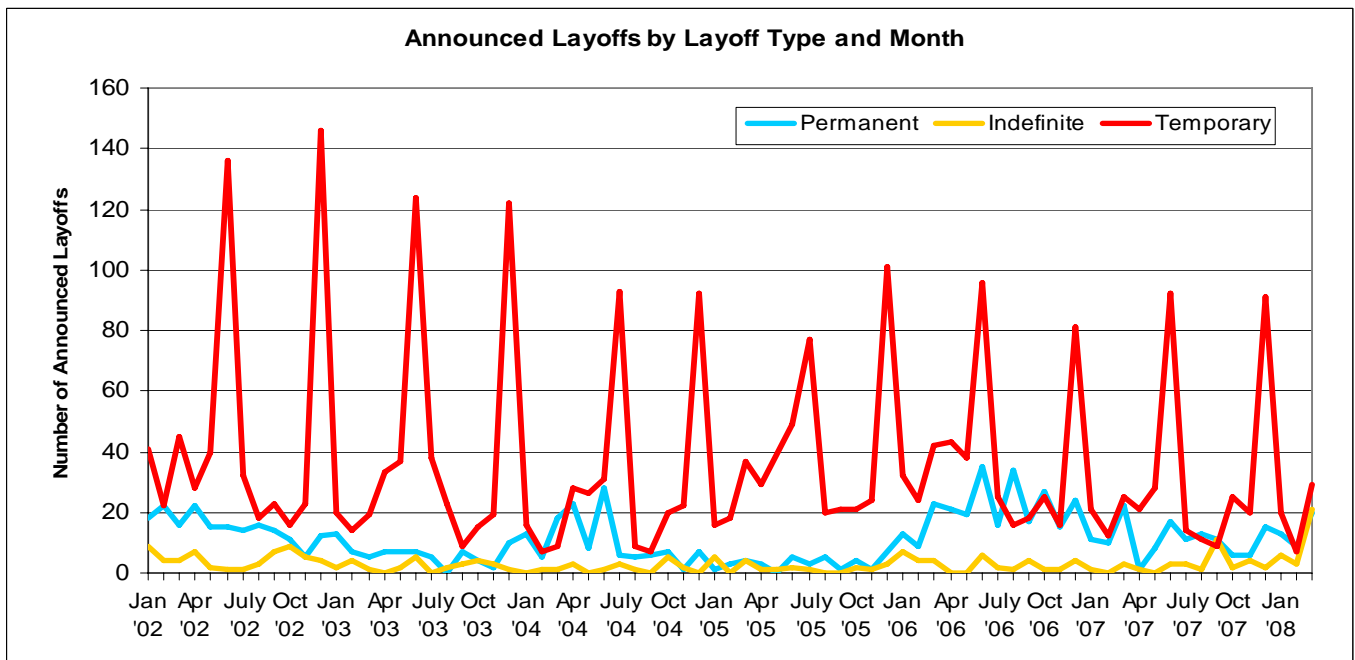
See Mass Layoff Announcements table and graph on next page.

## Mass Layoff Announcements, 2002 to March 2008

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	531	95,454	131	6,822	31	3,331	369	85,301
2008 (Jan-Mar)	128	28,411	42	2,140	30	7,264	56	19,007



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





## **Related Information**

## Related Information

***Ohio's Graying Labor Force: Aging through 2016.*** This new publication revisits a topic first explored by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information in 2004: the effects of the aging baby boom generation on the Ohio economy. The aging of the labor force and the approaching retirement of the baby boom generation is now a widely recognized factor affecting the supply of future workers. The economy faces potential shortages of trained and experienced workers in the next ten years as employees retire in increasing numbers and there are fewer workers to take their places. The full report is available online at <http://lmi.state.oh.us/research/Graying2016.pdf>.

***Ohio Health Care Employment: Labor Market Trends and Challenges.*** This new publication examines employment in the three health care industries: hospitals, ambulatory care services, and nursing and residential care facilities. Health care has been resistant to economic downturns, and it is expected to create more new jobs than any other major industry group. The report examines the employment outlook and the training and education needs of a dozen high-employment health care occupations. The report also examines regional variations in the health care labor market and the education and training resources among the state's Economic Development Regions. The report is available online at <http://lmi.state.oh.us/research/Healthcare.pdf>.

**Global Insight economic analysis.** Global Insight, an international economic analysis firm, is predicting improved economic growth during the third quarter of 2008, but sustained economic recovery may not occur until mid-2009. They see the housing market and oil prices as the two most important factors for economic recovery. They expect housing prices to hit bottom in late 2008. They now expect worldwide demand for oil to keep prices above \$100 per barrel through the end of the year, with a slight decline in prices in 2009. Slow consumer demand is expected to keep capital spending low. Global Insight expects the Federal Reserve Bank to cut interest rates by another half percentage point by the end of the year.

# Technical Notes

## Data Sources and Additional Resources Links

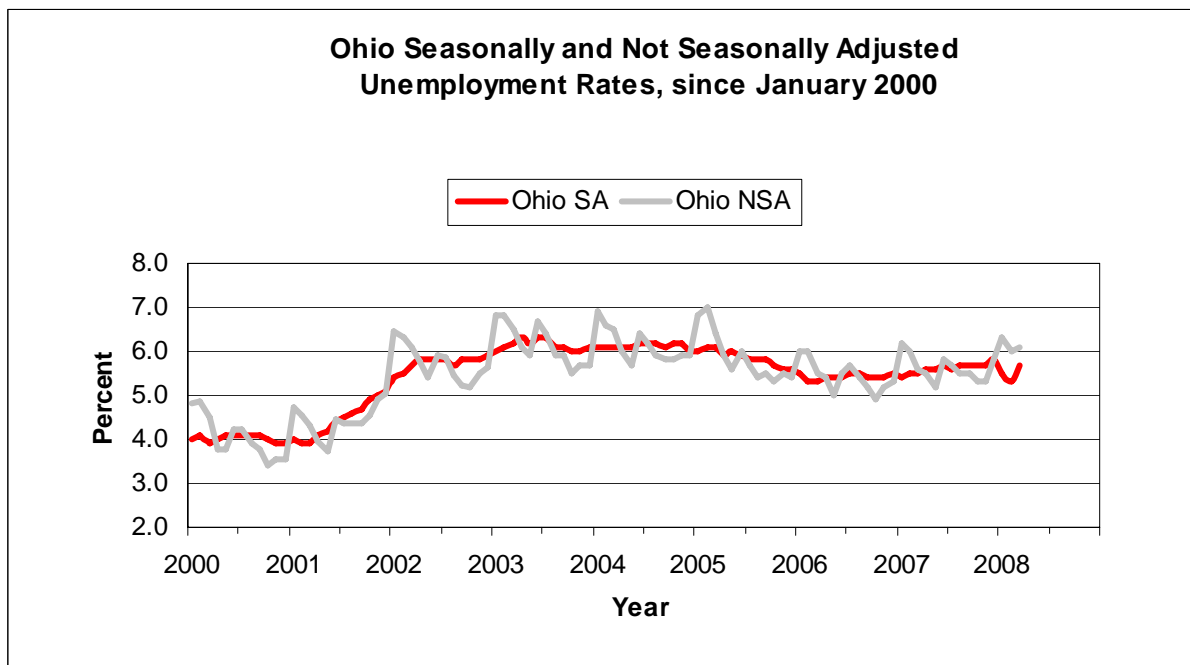
### Seasonal Adjustment

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>

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**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 us on the web at <http://lmi.state.oh.us> or <http://OhioWorkforceInformer.org> or contact the Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information at 1-888-296-7541.

Ted Strickland, Governor  
State of Ohio

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

Office of Workforce Development  
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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