



Department of
Job and Family Services

TO STRENGTHEN OHIO'S FAMILIES THROUGH THE DELIVERY OF INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS TO TEMPORARY CHALLENGES

State of Ohio Workforce

1ST QUARTER

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Quarterly Report on the State of Ohio's Workforce

Reference Period: First Quarter 2010

(Per Ohio Revised Code 6301.10)

- **Summary**

- **Unemployment Rates and Related Data**
 - Employment Situation: Ohio and U.S.
 - Ohio Monthly Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims
 - Average Duration of Unemployment: Ohio and U.S.
 - Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustions: Ohio and U.S.

- **Employment Data**
 - Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
 - Trends in Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
 - Ohio Leading Indicators
 - Jobs Gained or Lost

- **Related Information**
 - IHS Global Insight Analysis
 - Other Economic Indicators

- **Technical Notes**

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

Ohio's unemployment rate was 10.9 percent during the first quarter of 2010, up from 10.8 during the fourth quarter of 2009 and up from 9.1 percent a year ago. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month increased from 637,000 to 648,000 over the quarter.

The U.S. unemployment rate for the first quarter was 9.7 percent, down from 10.0 percent during the fourth quarter of 2009 and up from 8.2 percent a year ago.

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 8,400 over the first quarter, from 5,008,300 to 4,999,900 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Service-providing industries declined by 2,700 jobs. Losses in financial activities (-7,000); trade, transportation, and utilities (-3,100); government (-1,500); other services (-700); information (-200); and educational and health services (-100) were partially offset by gains in professional and business services (+8,400) and leisure and hospitality (+1,500). Goods-producing industries declined by 5,700 jobs, with losses in construction (-7,900) and mining and logging (-100) partially offset by gains in manufacturing (+2,300).

Compared to the first quarter of 2009, Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 179,100 jobs. Goods-producing industries lost 85,200 jobs, mostly in manufacturing (-54,700). Service-providing industries lost 93,900 jobs compared to the first quarter of 2009, with the largest losses in trade, transportation, and utilities (-41,500).

Unemployment Rates and Related Data

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

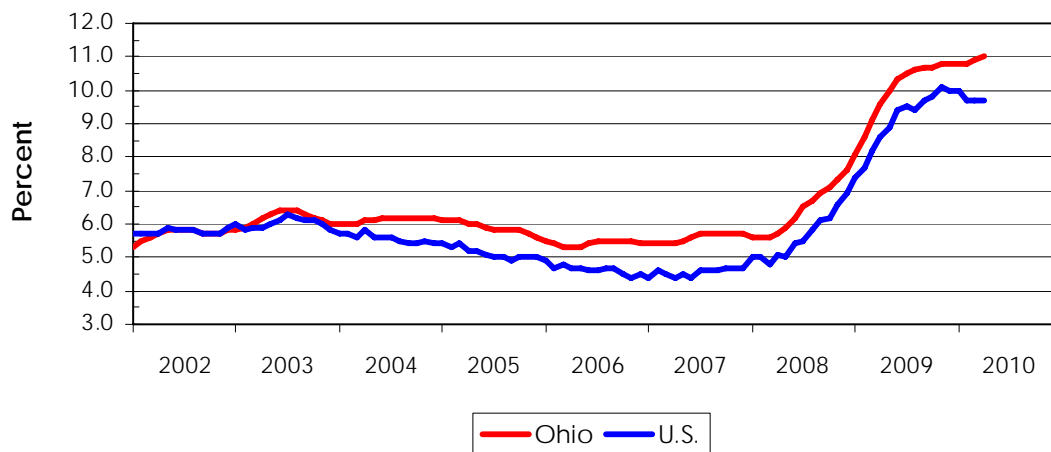
Ohio's unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2010 was 10.9 percent, up from 10.8 percent in fourth quarter 2009 and up from 9.1 a year ago. The U.S. unemployment rate for the first quarter was 9.7 percent, down from the fourth quarter 2009 rate of 10.0 percent and up from 8.2 a year ago. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month has increased over the quarter from 637,000 to 648,000.

Employment Situation Indicators for Ohio and U.S.

	Quarterly Data (in thousands)			Change (in thousands)		Percent Change	
	1st Qtr. 2010	4th Qtr. 2009	1st Qtr. 2009	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
Ohio							
Civilian Labor Force	5,929	5,916	6,002	13	-72	0.2%	-1.2%
Employment	5,281	5,279	5,454	2	-173	0.0%	-3.2%
Unemployment	648	637	547	11	101	1.7%	18.4%
Unemployment Rate	10.9%	10.8%	9.1%	0.1%	1.8%		
U.S.							
Civilian Labor Force	153,531	153,545	154,235	-14	-704	0.0%	-0.5%
Employment	138,626	138,138	141,587	488	-2,961	0.4%	-2.1%
Unemployment	14,904	15,406	12,648	-502	2,257	-3.3%	17.8%
Unemployment Rate	9.7%	10.0%	8.2%	-0.3%	1.5%		

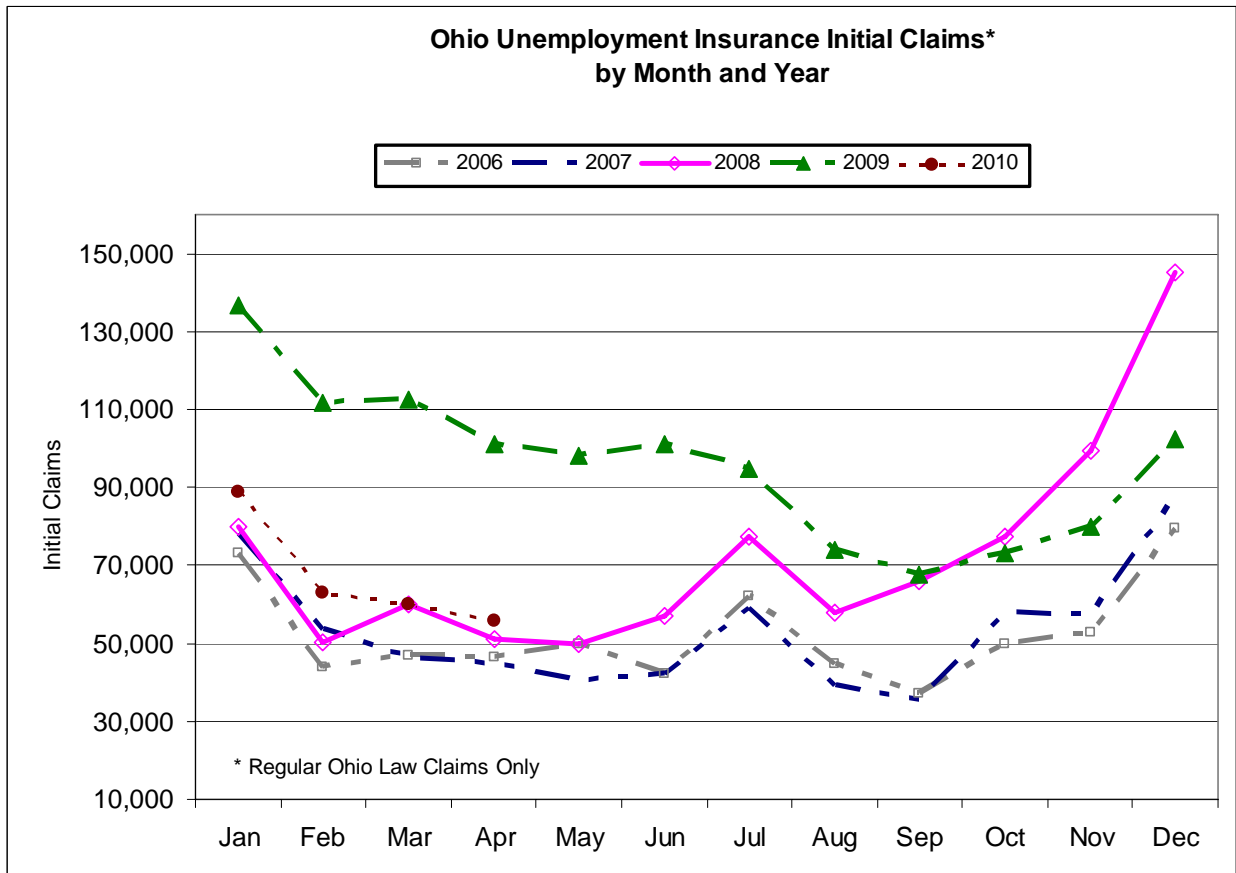
- Ohio and U.S. unemployment rates closely mirrored each other through mid-2003.
- During the latter half of 2003, the rates began to diverge as Ohio's unemployment rate remained higher than the U.S. unemployment rate.
- During the last six months, Ohio's unemployment rate has an average 1.0 percentage point higher than the U.S. rate.

Ohio and U.S. Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



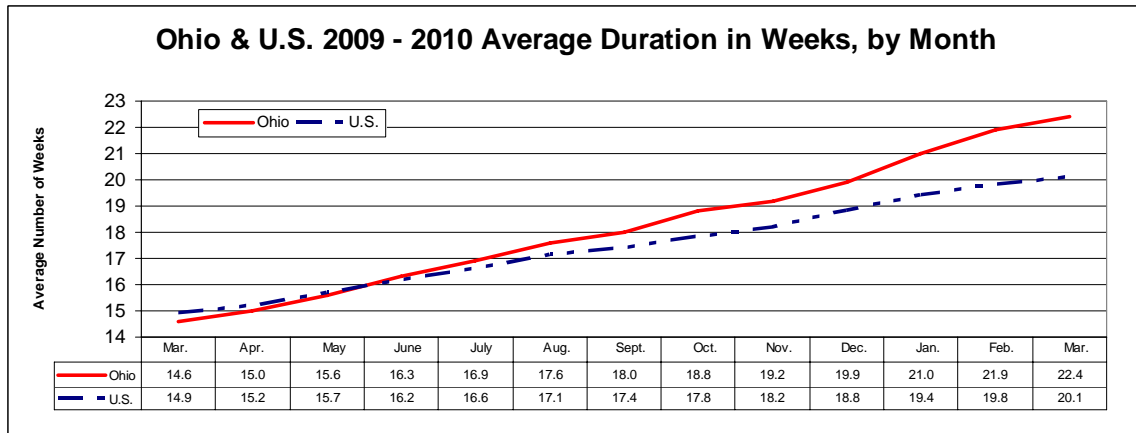
Ohio Monthly Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims

- 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 in April 2010 were substantially lower (44.9%) than the level recorded in 2009.



Average Duration of Unemployment: Ohio and U.S.

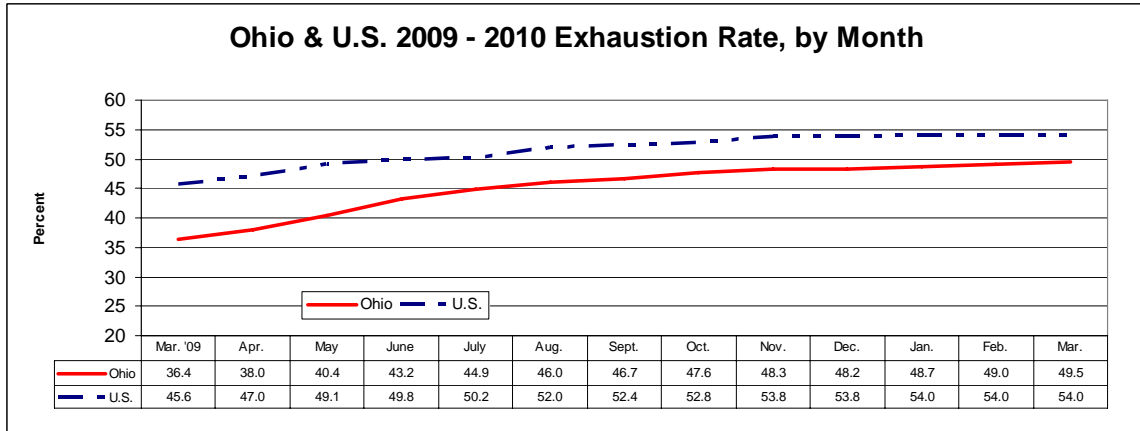
Average duration represents the average number of weeks of compensation received by unemployed claimants during the represented period.



- Ohio's average duration of unemployment closely mirrored the U.S. until July 2009.
- The Ohio average duration increased to 22.4 weeks for March 2010 while the U.S. average increased to 20.1 weeks 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 been increasing 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 49.5 percent, while the U.S. rate remained at 54.0 percent in March 2010.

Employment Data

Ohio Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment dropped 8,400 over the quarter, from 5,008,300 in the fourth quarter of 2009 to 4,999,900 in the first quarter of 2010.

The workforce in goods-producing industries, at 788,300, was 5,700 lower. Construction was down 7,900, while mining and logging slipped 100. Increases in durable goods (+1,600) and nondurable goods (+700) added 2,300 jobs in manufacturing. Service-providing industries declined 2,700 to 4,211,600. The largest decrease was in financial activities (-7,000). Losses were also posted in trade, transportation, and utilities (-3,100), government (-1,500), other services (-700), information (-200), and educational and health services (-100). Employment increased in professional and business services (+8,400) and leisure and hospitality (+1,500).

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment fell 179,100. Service-providing industries dropped 93,900. The most significant losses were posted in trade, transportation, and utilities (-41,500), financial activities (-17,800), and professional and business services (-17,800). Employment was also lower in government (-8,500), information (-6,000), other services (-4,200), and leisure and hospitality (-2,900). Educational and health services increased 4,800. Goods-producing industries declined 85,200 from first quarter 2009. The workforce in manufacturing dropped 54,700 due to reductions in durable goods (-44,800) and nondurable goods (-9,900). Construction lost 29,800 jobs. Mining and logging was down 700.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Estimates for Ohio^a

Seasonally Adjusted

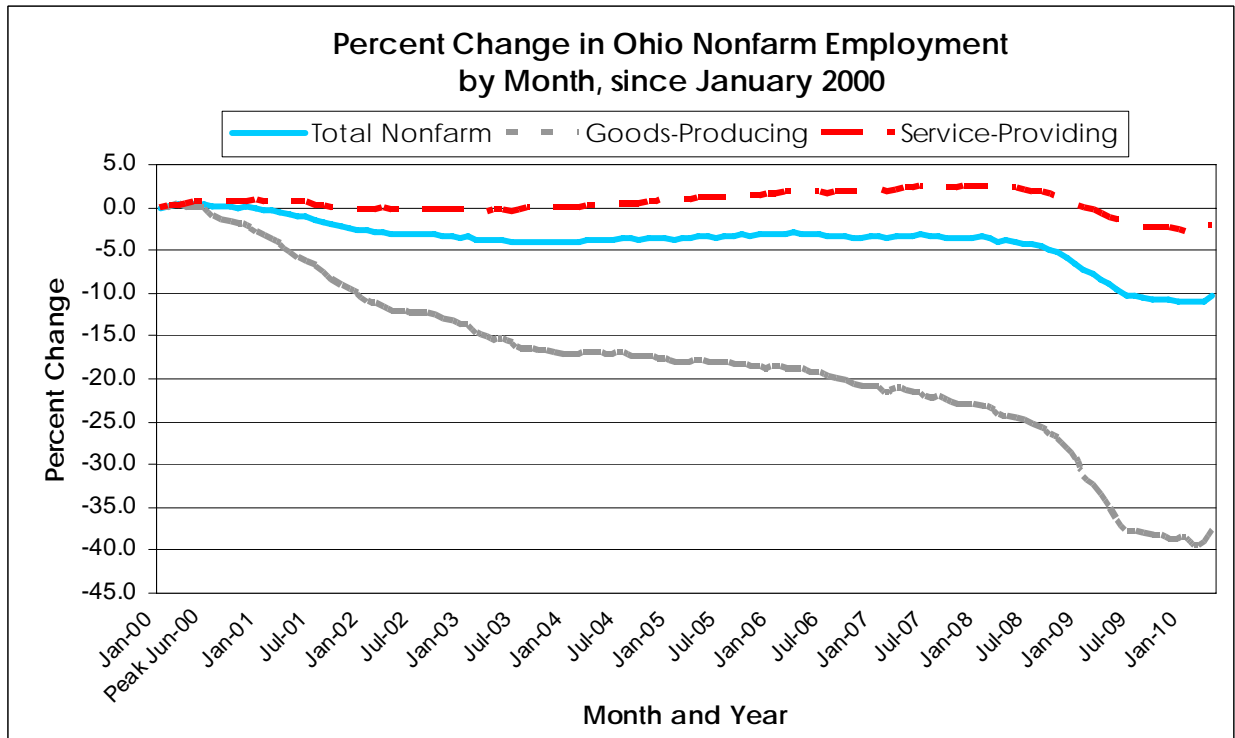
Employer Survey Data^b

	Employment (in thousands)			Change (in thousands)		Percent Change	
	1st Qtr. 2010	4th Qtr. 2009	1st Qtr. 2009	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
Total	4,999.9	5,008.3	5,179.0	-8.4	-179.1	-0.2%	-3.5%
Goods-Producing Industries	788.3	794.0	873.5	-5.7	-85.2	-0.7%	-9.8%
Mining and Logging	11.3	11.4	12.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9%	-5.8%
Construction	165.9	173.8	195.7	-7.9	-29.8	-4.5%	-15.2%
Manufacturing	611.1	608.8	665.8	2.3	-54.7	0.4%	-8.2%
Durable Goods	405.0	403.4	449.8	1.6	-44.8	0.4%	-10.0%
Nondurable Goods	206.1	205.4	216.0	0.7	-9.9	0.3%	-4.6%
Service-Providing Industries	4,211.6	4,214.3	4,305.5	-2.7	-93.9	-0.1%	-2.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	950.2	953.3	991.7	-3.1	-41.5	-0.3%	-4.2%
Wholesale Trade	210.8	215.2	226.9	-4.4	-16.1	-2.0%	-7.1%
Retail Trade	562.1	558.5	568.7	3.6	-6.6	0.6%	-1.2%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	177.3	179.6	196.1	-2.3	-18.8	-1.3%	-9.6%
Information	77.4	77.6	83.4	-0.2	-6.0	-0.3%	-7.2%
Financial Activities	265.8	272.8	283.6	-7.0	-17.8	-2.6%	-6.3%
Finance and Insurance	210.9	216.0	221.8	-5.1	-10.9	-2.4%	-4.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	54.9	56.8	61.8	-1.9	-6.9	-3.3%	-11.2%
Professional and Business Services	616.9	608.5	634.7	8.4	-17.8	1.4%	-2.8%
Professional and Technical Services	232.4	233.2	243.7	-0.8	-11.3	-0.3%	-4.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	105.1	107.1	110.4	-2.0	-5.3	-1.9%	-4.8%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Services	279.4	268.2	280.6	11.2	-1.2	4.2%	-0.4%
Educational and Health Services	828.2	828.3	823.4	-0.1	4.8	0.0%	0.6%
Educational Services	106.5	108.2	109.3	-1.7	-2.8	-1.6%	-2.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	721.7	720.1	714.1	1.6	7.6	0.2%	1.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	477.6	476.1	480.5	1.5	-2.9	0.3%	-0.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	66.4	63.9	62.8	2.5	3.6	3.9%	5.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	411.2	412.2	417.7	-1.0	-6.5	-0.2%	-1.6%
Other Services	211.0	211.7	215.2	-0.7	-4.2	-0.3%	-2.0%
Government	784.5	786.0	793.0	-1.5	-8.5	-0.2%	-1.1%
Federal Government	79.2	77.9	78.0	1.3	1.2	1.7%	1.5%
State Government	163.7	163.7	164.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0%	-0.3%
Local Government	541.6	544.4	550.8	-2.8	-9.2	-0.5%	-1.7%

^aSubtotals may not add to totals due to rounding. All data exclude military personnel.

^bFrom 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

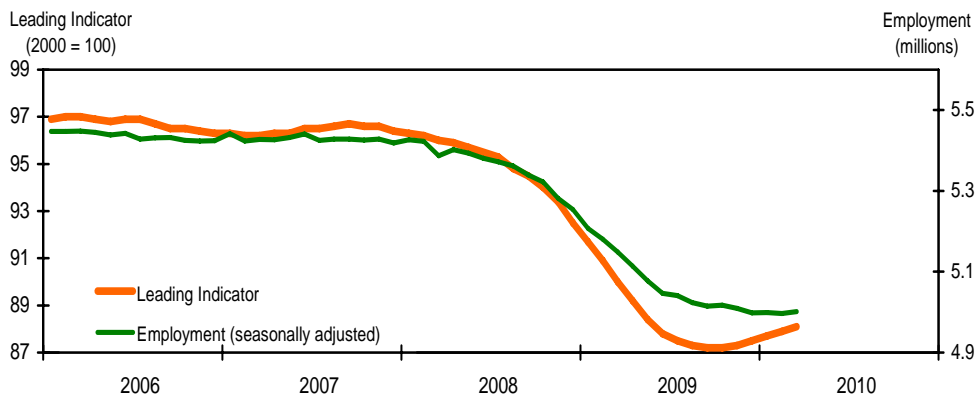


- Since January 2000, Ohio's goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction and mining and logging) have lost 37.5 percent of their employment while service-providing industries have dropped 2.1 percent.
- In comparison, the U.S. has lost 27.1 percent of the employment in goods-producing industries while service-providing industries increased 5.7 percent.

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

Ohio's composite index of leading indicators increased from a revised 87.3 to 87.9 for the first quarter of 2010. The composite index was lower than for the first quarter of 2009. The national composite index of leading economic indicators increased from a revised 105.9 to 108.5, and this was higher than for the first quarter of 2009.

Ohio Leading Indicator and Employment



The first quarter averages of individual Ohio index components (not seasonally adjusted) were better than one year ago. Permits and valuation for new housing construction and the average weekly hours for manufacturing production were higher than for the first quarter of 2009. Initial claims for unemployment insurance were much lower.

Economic Indicators	Data			Change		Percent Change	
	1st Qtr. 2010	4th Qtr. 2009	1st Qtr. 2009	From Last Quarter	From Last Year	From Last Quarter	From Last Year
Ohio							
Leading Indicator Index (2000=100)	87.9	87.3	91.1	0.6	-3.2	0.7%	-3.5%
Average Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance	82,000	93,324	128,263	-11,324	-46,263	-12.1%	-36.1%
Average Weekly Hours for Manufacturing	40.0	40.1	38.0	-0.1	2.0	-0.2%	5.3%
Average Valuation of Housing Permits (millions of dollars)	183.595	173.456	131.043	10.139	52.552	5.8%	40.1%
Average Number of Housing Permits	1,107	1,063	793	44	314	4.1%	39.6%
National Data							
National Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators (1996=100)	108.5	105.9	98.1	2.6	10.4	2.5%	10.6%
U.S. Domestic Auto Production (annualized in millions)	3.001	2.877	1.702	0.124	1.299	4.3%	76.3%
Difference between 10-Year and 1-Year Treasuries, Constant Maturities	3.35	3.11	2.17	0.24	1.18	7.7%	54.4%
Average Number of Housing Permits	48,535	44,884	39,412	3,651	9,123	8.1%	23.1%

Jobs Gained or Lost

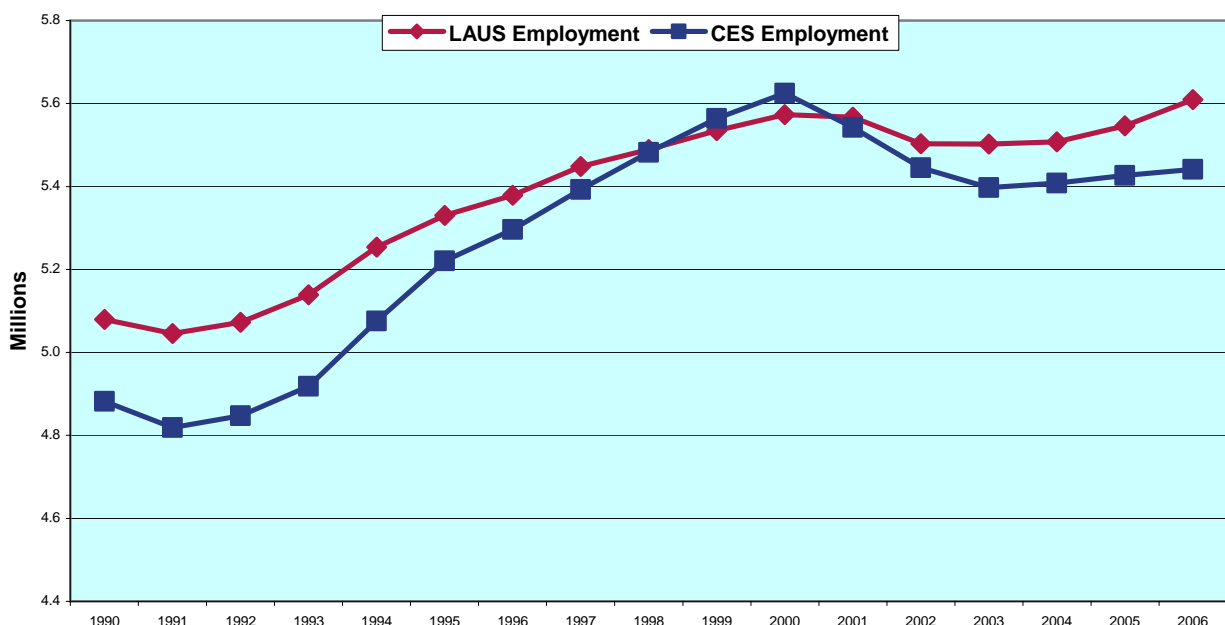
Current Employment Survey (CES)

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 10 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

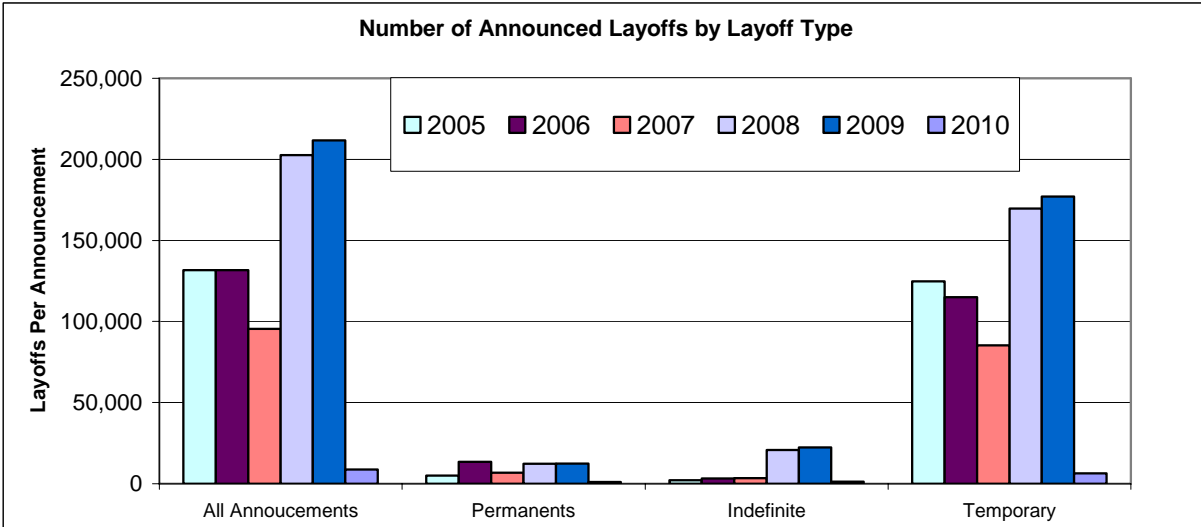
Mass layoff announcements are reported by the business entity. These statistics have proven useful to explain major shifts in the employment situation that may occur at the local level from one month to another. However, they must be used with caution, particularly when considering them at a summary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

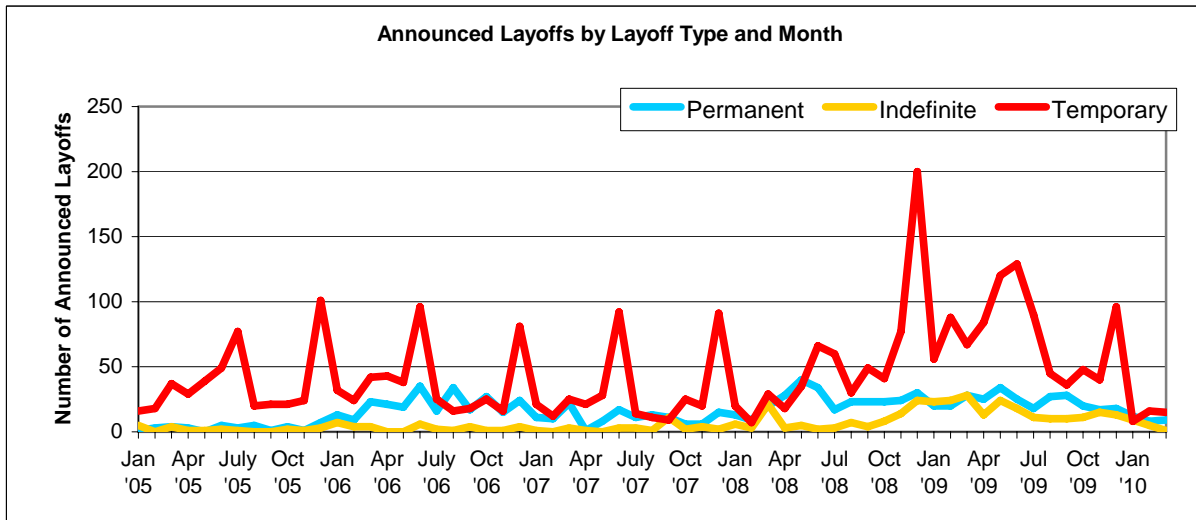
See Mass Layoff Announcements table and graph on next page.

Mass Layoff Announcements, 2005 to 2010

Year	Layoff Announcements		Permanent Layoffs		Indefinite Layoffs		Temporary Layoffs	
	Events	Employees	Events	Employees	Events	Employees	Events	Employees
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	1,016	202,657	284	12,305	100	20,671	632	169,681
2009	1,379	211,641	280	12,354	200	22,282	899	177,005
Mar. 2010	83	12,188	29	1,326	15	1,396	39	9,466



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



Related Information

Related Information

IHS Global Insight Analysis:

IHS Global Insight expects a growth rate of 4.4 percent for the second quarter, and an overall 2010 growth rate of 3.5 percent. They are characterizing this recovery as "subdued" because of tight credit. Manufacturing is now growing rapidly, and the service sector is following. A strong upswing in employment (429,000 jobs in April) will increase consumer spending, but IHS Global Insight does not expect consumer spending to lead the recovery. Increasing employment should help single-family housing sales. The outlook for multi-family housing and most business structures continues to be poor. Business equipment and software sales have surged and are expected to be 13 percent higher in 2010.

Other Economic Indicators:

The Conference Board's Help-Wanted Online Data Series increased by 222,700 ads nationally in April. Ohio had 8,700 more advertised job vacancies in April than in March. Despite an increase in online job postings, Ohio's supply/demand rate, the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of advertised job vacancies, increased to 5.28 in April from 4.80 in March. This could be because more people are entering or re-entering the job market as the economy improves.

The Conference Board's Employment Trends Index increased in April for the eighth consecutive month. The index stands at 94.7, up from a revised 93.9 in March. The index is up 7.1 percent from a year ago. April's increase in the ETI was driven by positive contributions from six of its eight components: percent of survey respondents who said "jobs are hard to get," percent of firms with jobs not able to fill right now, number of temporary employees, job openings, industrial production, and real manufacturing and trade sales.

Technical Notes

Data Sources and Additional Resources Links

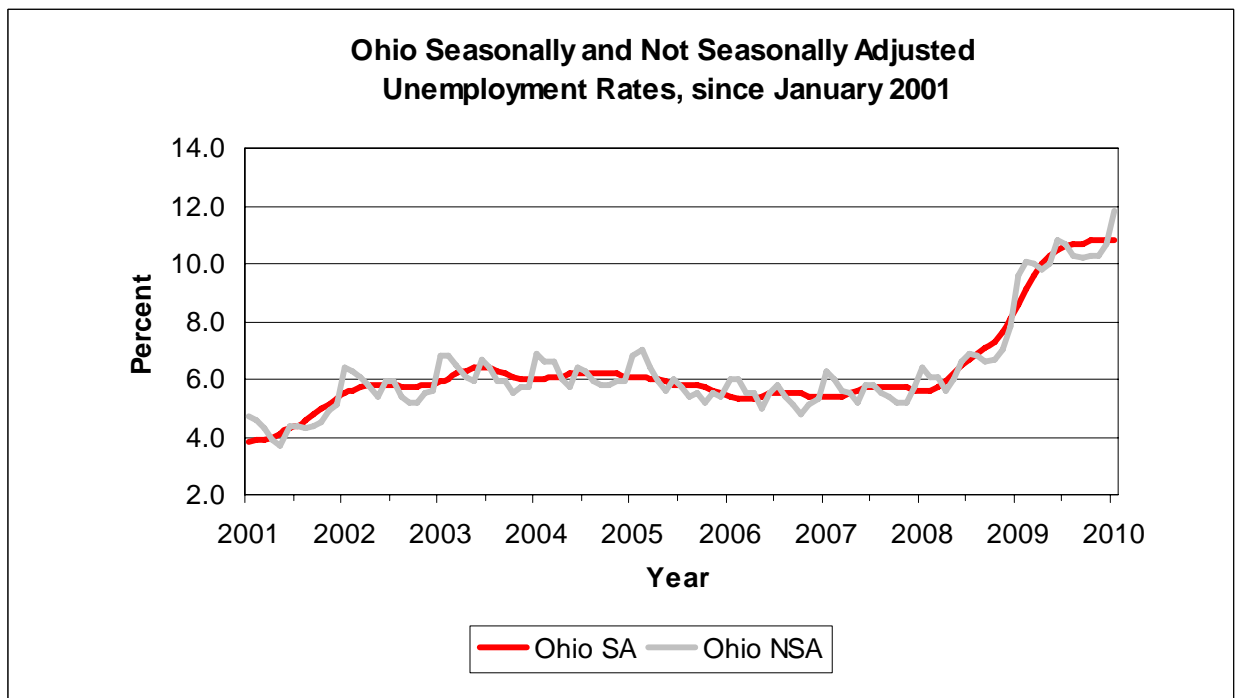
Seasonal Adjustment

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	http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov
Florida	http://www.labormarketinfo.com/laus/
Illinois	http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/laus/illaus_seasadj.htm
Michigan	http://www.milmi.org/
New York	http://www.labor.state.ny.us/
Ohio	http://ohiolmi.com/laus/current.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us
Texas	http://www.tracer2.com/

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://ohiolmi.com>

Office of Workforce Development
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 <http://OhioLMI.com> or call the Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information at 1-888-296-7541.

Ted Strickland, Governor
State of Ohio
<http://Ohio.gov>

Douglas E. Lumpkin, Director
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
<http://jfs.ohio.gov>

Office of Workforce Development
<http://jfs.ohio.gov/owd/>

Bureau of Labor Market Information
<http://OhioLMI.com>

(6/2010)

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