Ohio | Department of Job and Family Services

To Strengthen Ohio's Families through the Delivery of Integrated Solutions to Temporary Challenges

# State of Ohio Workforce

## 4TH Quarter

## 2010

# Quarterly Report on the State of Ohio's Workforce

## Reference Period: Fourth Quarter 2010

(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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# Summary

Ohio's unemployment rate was 9.6 percent during the fourth quarter of 2010, down from 9.9 during the third quarter and 10.6 percent one year ago. The U.S. unemployment rate for the fourth quarter was 9.6 percent, unchanged from 9.6 percent in the third quarter and down from 10.0 percent one year ago. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month decreased over the quarter from 583,000 to 565,000.

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 3,900 jobs over the fourth quarter, from 5,035,400 to 5,039,300 on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Service-providing industries increased by 5,900 jobs over the quarter. Increases in educational and health services; leisure and hospitality; professional and business services, and other services were partially offset by losses in financial activities; trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and information. Employment in goods-producing industries decreased over the quarter by 2,000 jobs. Increases in mining and logging partially offset larger losses in manufacturing and construction.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced 32,400. Service-providing industries increased 26,200 from fourth quarter 2009. Gains were posted in professional and business services; educational and health services; leisure and hospitality; and other services, while employment decreased over the year in financial activities; government; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. Goods-producing industries added 6,200 jobs over the year. Manufacturing increased, mining and logging posted a modest gain, and construction declined.

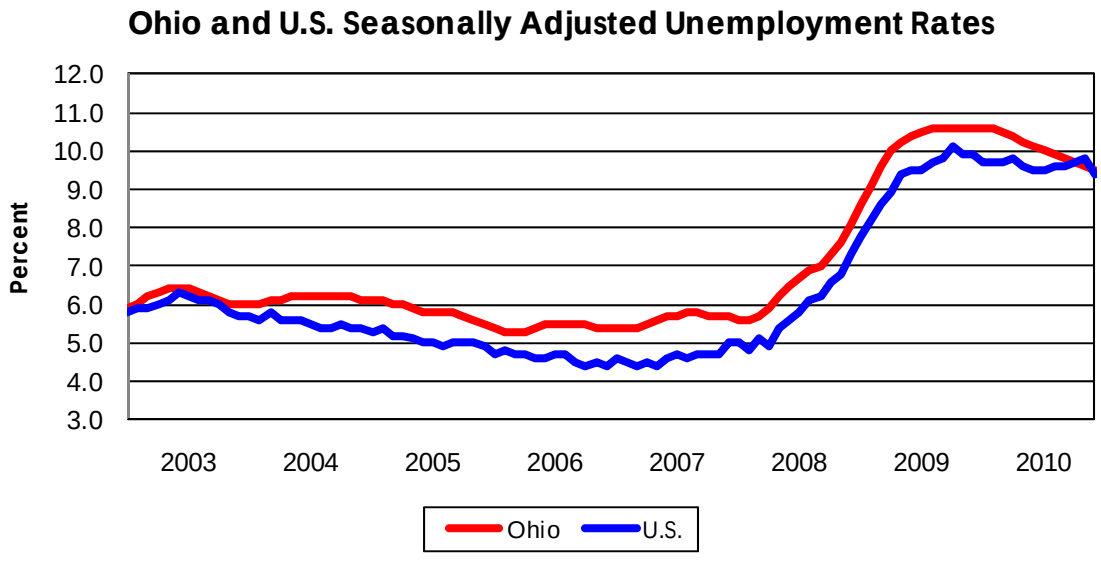
# Unemployment Rates
# and
# Related Data

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

Ohio's unemployment rate for the fourth quarter of 2010 was 9.6 percent, down from 9.9 percent in third quarter 2010 and from 10.6 a year ago. The U.S. unemployment rate for the fourth quarter was 9.6 percent, unchanged from the third quarter 2010 and from 10.0 percent a year ago. The average number of Ohioans unemployed per month has decreased over the quarter from 583,000 to 565,000.

| Employment Situation Indicators for Ohio and U.S. | Quarterly Data (in thousands) | | | Change (in thousands) | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seasonally Adjusted | 4th Qtr. 2010 | 3rd Qtr. 2010 | 4th Qtr. 2009 | From Last Quarter | From Last Year | From Last Quarter | From Last Year |
| | **Ohio** | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force** | 5,892 | 5,886 | 5,894 | 6 | -2 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Employment | 5,326 | 5,303 | 5,269 | 23 | 57 | 0.4% | 1.1% |
| Unemployment | 565 | 583 | 624 | -18 | -59 | -3.0% | -9.4% |
| Unemployment Rate | 9.6% | 9.9% | 10.6% | -0.3% | -1.0% | | |
| | **U.S.** | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force** | 153,867 | 153,956 | 153,663 | -89 | 204 | -0.1% | 0.1% |
| Employment | 139,066 | 139,212 | 138,314 | -146 | 752 | -0.1% | 0.5% |
| Unemployment | 14,801 | 14,744 | 15,349 | 57 | -548 | 0.4% | -3.6% |
| Unemployment Rate | 9.6% | 9.6% | 10.0% | 0.0% | -0.4% | | |

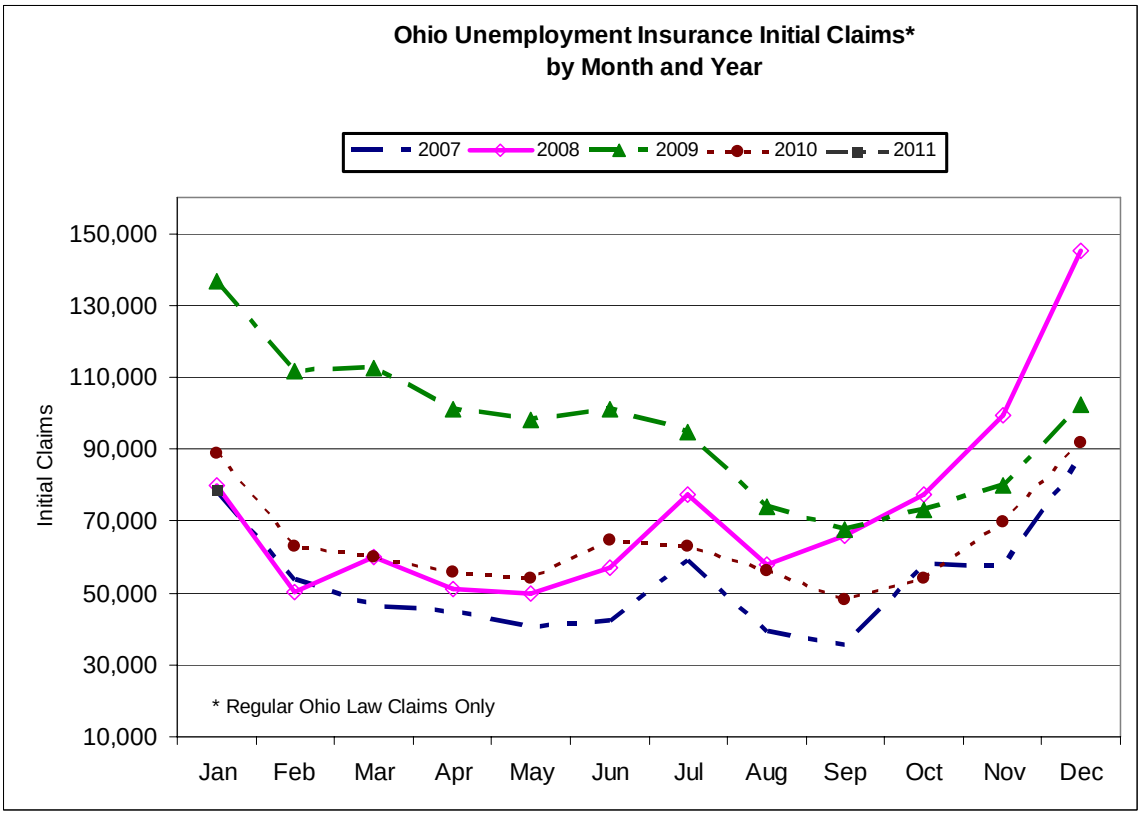
- Ohio and U.S. unemployment rates closely mirrored each other through mid-2003.
- During the latter half of 2003, the rates began to diverge as Ohio's unemployment rate remained higher than the U.S. unemployment rate. The rates started to converge in the last half of 2010.
- During the last six months, Ohio's unemployment rate has an average 0.2 percentage point higher than the U.S. rate.



## 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.

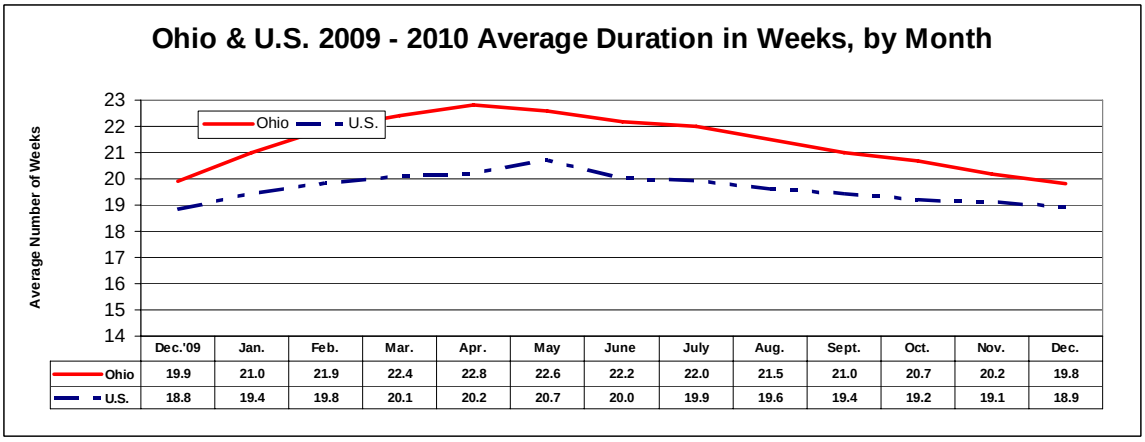
- Initial claims in January 2011 were substantially lower (11.4%) than the level recorded in 2010.



## 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.

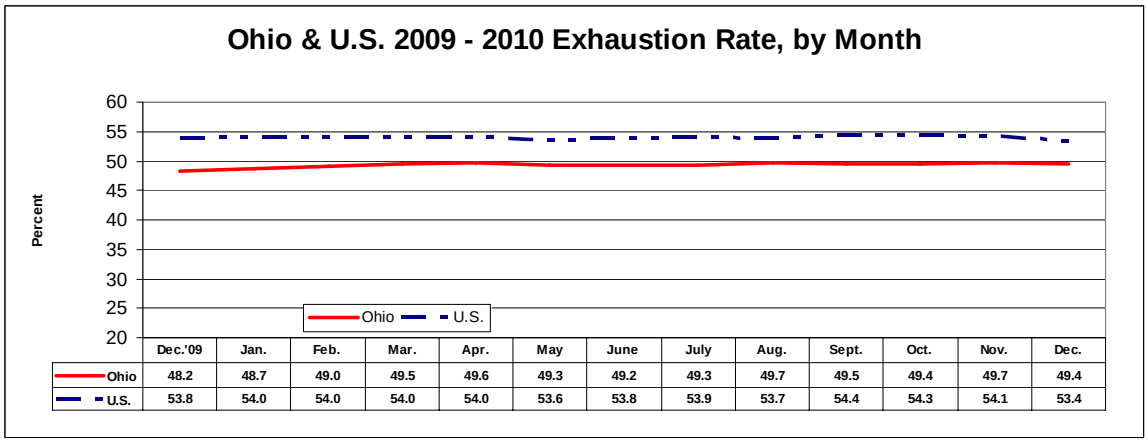
- Ohio's average duration of unemployment has remained higher than that of the U.S. for the past 12 months.
- The Ohio average duration decreased to 19.8 weeks for December 2010 while the U.S. average decreased slightly to 18.9 weeks for the same period.




| | Dec.'09 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 19.9 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 |
| U.S. | 18.8 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 18.9 |

## 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.




| | Dec.'09 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 48.2 | 48.7 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 49.7 | 49.4 |
| U.S. | 53.8 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 53.6 | 53.8 | 53.9 | 53.7 | 54.4 | 54.3 | 54.1 | 53.4 |

- Ohio and national exhaustion rates have remained steady over the past 12 months.
- Ohio's exhaustion rate stayed consistently lower than that of the U.S.
- Ohio's exhaustion rate decreased to 49.4 percent, while the U.S. rate decreased to 53.4 percent in December 2010.

# Employment Data

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

Ohio's nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 3,900 over the quarter, from 5,035,400 in the third quarter to 5,039,300 in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Service-providing industries increased 5,900 over the quarter. Educational and health services added 5,200 jobs. Employment was also up in leisure and hospitality (+3,400), professional and business services (+2,400), and other services (+1,300). Industries experiencing declines included financial activities (-3,500), trade, transportation, and utilities (-1,800), government (-800), and information (-300). The total workforce in goods-producing industries decreased 2,000 to 799,400. Manufacturing dropped 1,500 due to a loss in nondurable goods. Construction declined 700, while mining and logging increased slightly (+200).

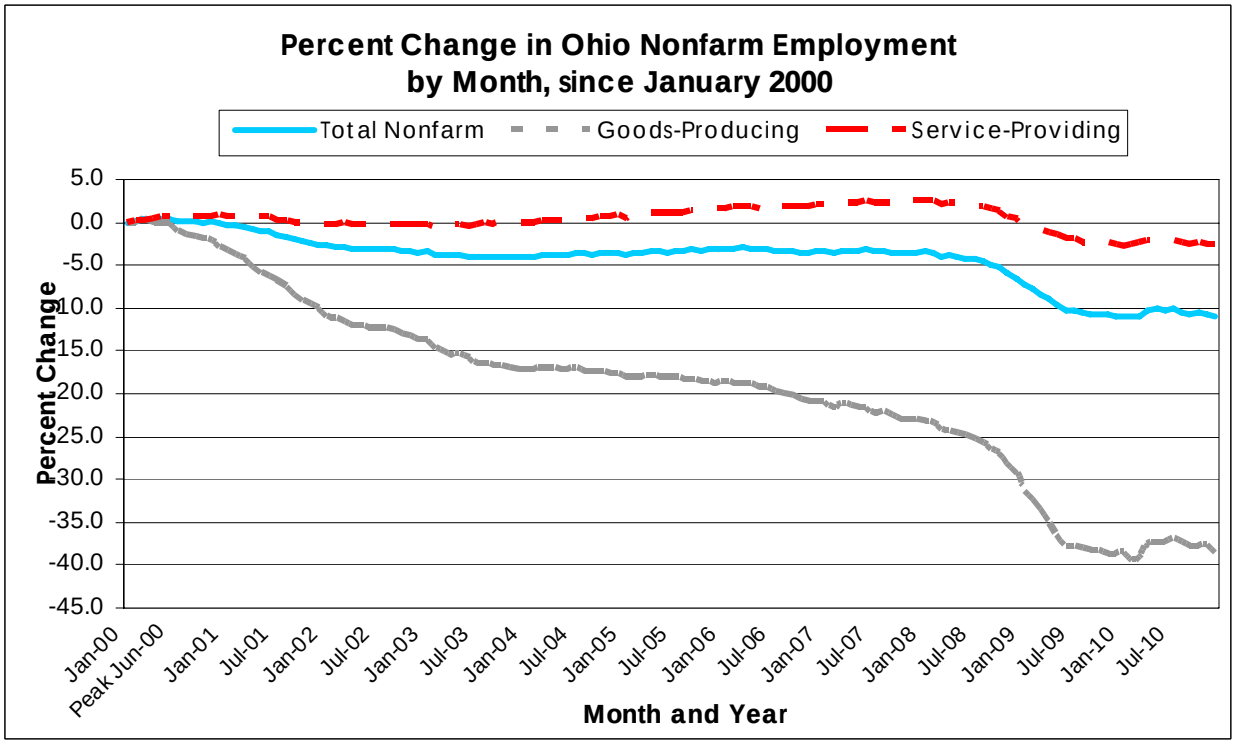
Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced 32,400. Service-providing industries increased 26,200 from fourth quarter 2009. Gains were posted in professional and business services (+18,500), educational and health services (+14,500), leisure and hospitality (+6,400), and other services (+1,900). Employment decreased over the year in financial activities (-5,600), government (-4,200), trade, transportation, and utilities (-3,500), and information (-1,800). Goods-producing industries added 6,200 jobs. Manufacturing increased 11,700 as a loss in nondurable goods (-200) was more than offset by a gain in durable goods (+11,900). Mining and logging posted a modest gain (+100) while construction declined 5,600.

| Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Estimates for Ohio[a] Seasonally Adjusted | Employment (in thousands) | | | Change (in thousands) | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4th Qtr. 2010 | 3rd Qtr. 2010 | 4th Qtr. 2009 | From Last Quarter | From Last Year | From Last Quarter | From Last Year |
| **Employer Survey Data[b]** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | 5,039.3 | 5,035.4 | 5,006.9 | 3.9 | 32.4 | 0.1% | 0.6% |
| **Goods-Producing Industries** | 799.4 | 801.4 | 793.2 | -2.0 | 6.2 | -0.2% | 0.8% |
| Mining and Logging | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.8% | 0.9% |
| Construction | 166.0 | 166.7 | 171.6 | -0.7 | -5.6 | -0.4% | -3.3% |
| Manufacturing | 622.0 | 623.5 | 610.3 | -1.5 | 11.7 | -0.2% | 1.9% |
| Durable Goods | 413.8 | 413.8 | 401.9 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0.0% | 3.0% |
| Nondurable Goods | 208.2 | 209.7 | 208.4 | -1.5 | -0.2 | -0.7% | -0.1% |
| **Service-Providing Industries** | 4,239.9 | 4,234.0 | 4,213.7 | 5.9 | 26.2 | 0.1% | 0.6% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 945.6 | 947.4 | 949.1 | -1.8 | -3.5 | -0.2% | -0.4% |
| Wholesale Trade | 216.6 | 216.5 | 216.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Retail Trade | 548.4 | 550.0 | 552.9 | -1.6 | -4.5 | -0.3% | -0.8% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 180.6 | 180.9 | 180.2 | -0.3 | 0.4 | -0.2% | 0.2% |
| Information | 76.9 | 77.2 | 78.7 | -0.3 | -1.8 | -0.4% | -2.3% |
| Financial Activities | 271.2 | 274.7 | 276.8 | -3.5 | -5.6 | -1.3% | -2.0% |
| Finance and Insurance | 214.1 | 216.7 | 217.6 | -2.6 | -3.5 | -1.2% | -1.6% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 57.1 | 58.0 | 59.2 | -0.9 | -2.1 | -1.6% | -3.5% |
| Professional and Business Services | 628.1 | 625.7 | 609.6 | 2.4 | 18.5 | 0.4% | 3.0% |
| Professional and Technical Services | 238.5 | 239.2 | 236.4 | -0.7 | 2.1 | -0.3% | 0.9% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 107.6 | 107.5 | 108.3 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 0.1% | -0.6% |
| Administrative, Support, and Waste Services | 282.0 | 279.0 | 264.9 | 3.0 | 17.1 | 1.1% | 6.5% |
| Educational and Health Services | 848.5 | 843.3 | 834.0 | 5.2 | 14.5 | 0.6% | 1.7% |
| Educational Services | 110.9 | 112.4 | 111.3 | -1.5 | -0.4 | -1.3% | -0.4% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 737.6 | 730.9 | 722.7 | 6.7 | 14.9 | 0.9% | 2.1% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 479.1 | 475.7 | 472.7 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 0.7% | 1.4% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 63.1 | 61.9 | 61.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9% | 2.1% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 416.0 | 413.8 | 410.9 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 0.5% | 1.2% |
| Other Services | 212.5 | 211.2 | 210.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Government | 778.0 | 778.8 | 782.2 | -0.8 | -4.2 | -0.1% | -0.5% |
| Federal Government | 80.8 | 83.6 | 78.9 | -2.8 | 1.9 | -3.3% | 2.4% |
| State Government | 161.5 | 162.0 | 161.1 | -0.5 | 0.4 | -0.3% | 0.2% |
| Local Government | 535.7 | 533.2 | 542.2 | 2.5 | -6.5 | 0.5% | -1.2% |

[a]Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding. All data exclude military personnel.

[b]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



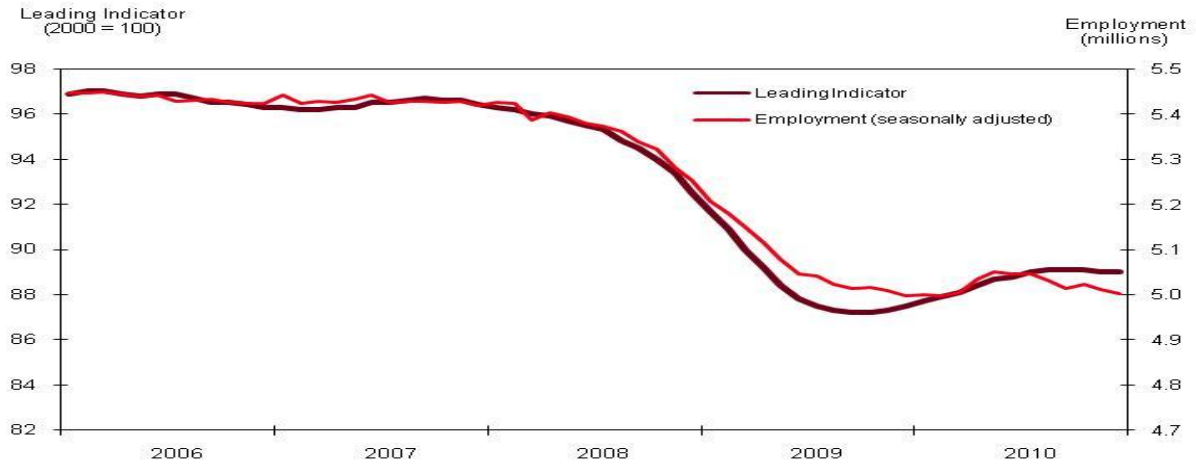

- Since January 2000, Ohio's goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction and mining and logging) have lost 38.4 percent of their employment while service-providing industries have dropped 2.7 percent.

- In comparison, the U.S. has lost 26.8 percent of the employment in goods-producing industries while service-providing industries increased 6.1 percent.

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

Ohio's composite index of leading indicators decreased from 89.1 to 89.0 for the fourth quarter of 2010. The composite index was higher than for the fourth quarter of 2009. The national composite index of leading economic indicators increased from 109.3 to 111.3, and this was higher than for the fourth quarter of 2009.

**Ohio Leading Indicator and Employment**




The fourth quarter 2010 averages of individual Ohio index components (not seasonally adjusted) were mixed compared to one year ago. Initial claims for unemployment insurance were lower and average weekly hours manufacturing increased, but the number of housing permits and their valuation were lower than for the fourth quarter of 2009.

| Economic Indicators | Data | | | Change | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4th Qtr 2010 | 3rd Qtr 2010 | 4th Qtr 2009 | From Last Quarter | From Last Year | From Last Quarter | From Last Year |
| **Ohio** | | | | | | | |
| Leading Indicator Index (2000=100) | 89.0 | 89.1 | 87.3 | -0.1 | 1.7 | -0.1% | 1.9% |
| Average Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance | 77,236 | 58,641 | 93,324 | 18,595 | -16,088 | 31.7% | -17.2% |
| Average Weekly Hours for Manufacturing | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| Average Valuation of Housing Permits (millions of dollars) | 160.859 | 204.200 | 174.456 | -43.341 | -13.597 | -21.2% | -7.8% |
| Average Number of Housing Permits | 931 | 1,256 | 1,063 | -325 | -132 | -25.9% | -12.4% |
| **National Data** | | | | | | | |
| National Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators (1996=100) | 111.3 | 109.3 | 105.1 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 1.8% | 5.9% |
| U.S. Domestic Auto Production (annualized in millions) | 2.533 | 2.608 | 2.877 | -0.075 | -0.344 | -2.9% | -12.0% |
| Difference between 10-Year and 1-Year Treasuries, Constant Maturities | 2.61 | 2.52 | 3.11 | 0.09 | -0.50 | 3.6% | -16.1% |
| Average Number of Housing Permits | 43,461 | 50,237 | 44,884 | -6,776 | -1,423 | -13.5% | -3.2% |

# Jobs Gained or Lost

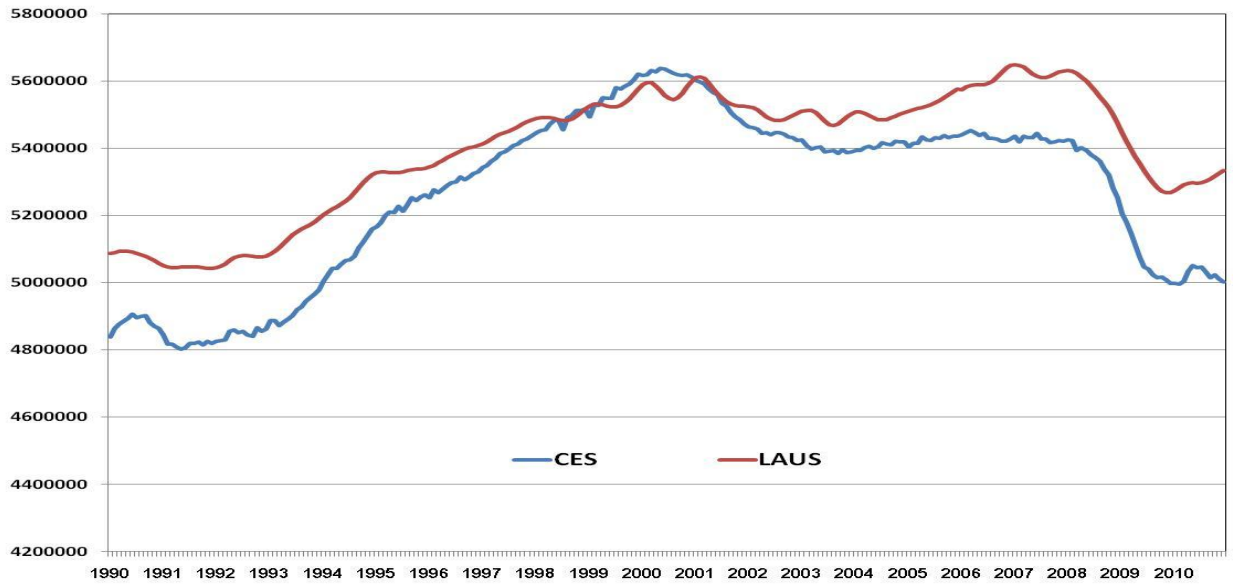
## Current Employment Survey (CES)

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 Data Sources 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 on the previous page 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, 1990-2010**



## Mass Layoff Announcements

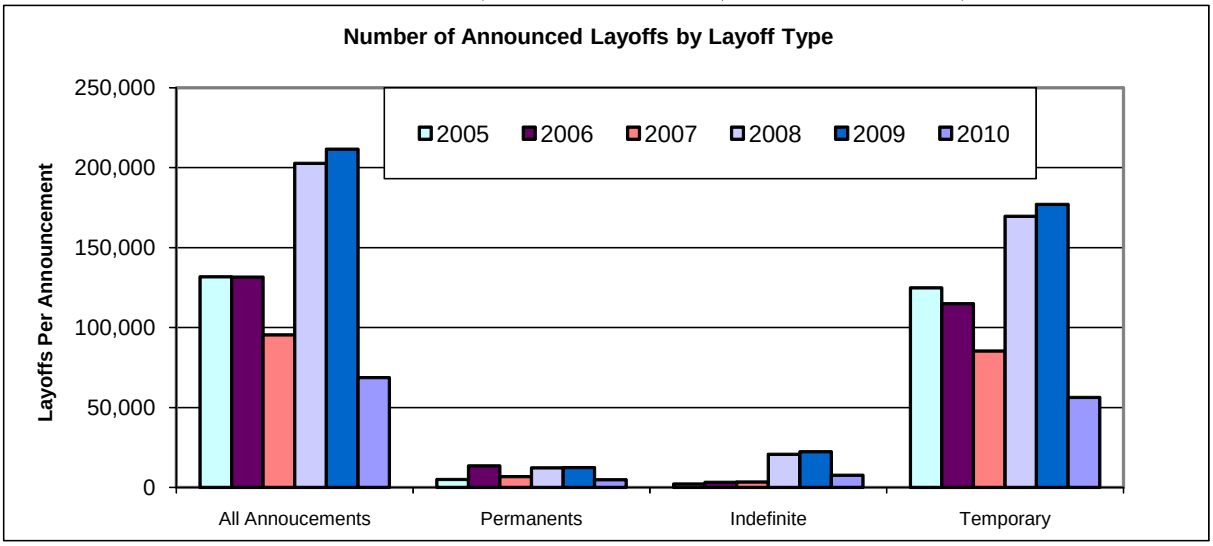
Mass layoff announcements are reported by the business entity. These statistics have proven useful to explain major shifts in the employment situation that may occur at the local level from one month to another. However, they must be used with caution, particularly when considering them at a summary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

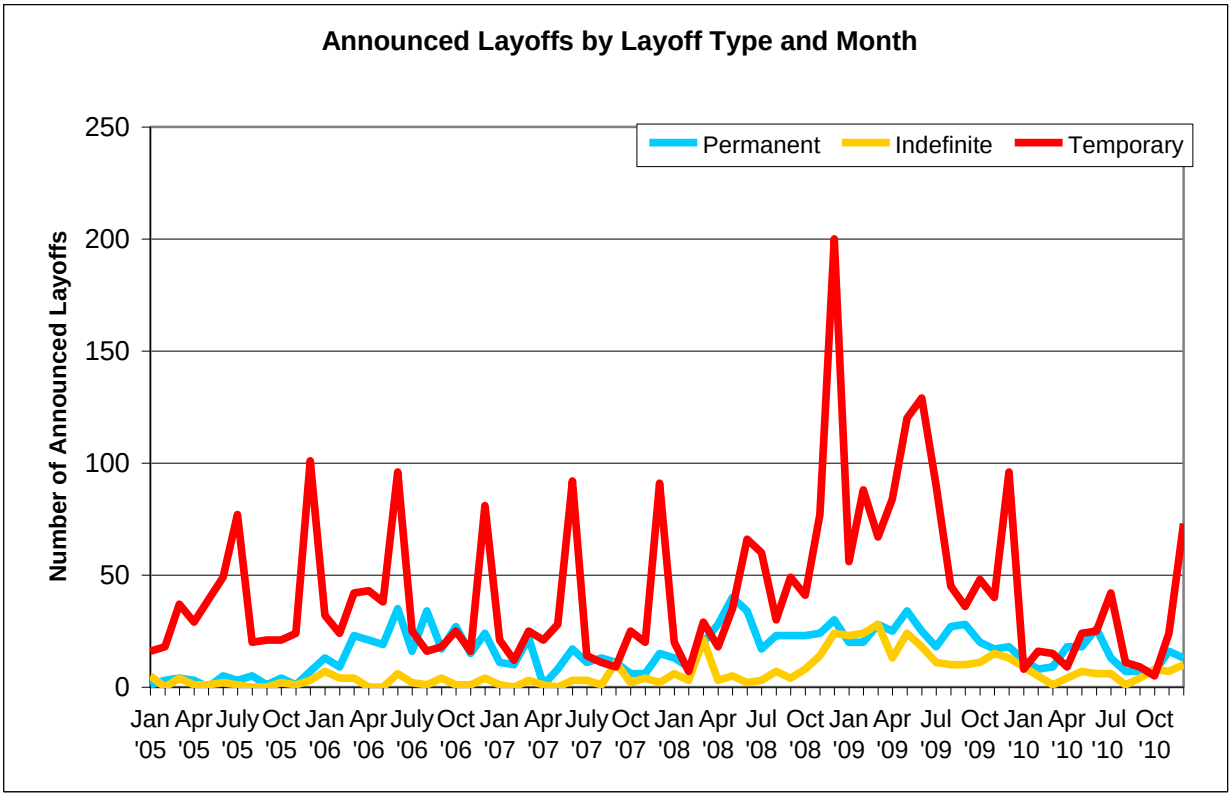
See Mass Layoff Announcements table and graph on next page.

## Mass Layoff Announcements, 2005 to 2010

| Year | Layoff Annoucements Events | Layoff Annoucements Employees | Permanent Layoffs Events | Permanent Layoffs Employees | Indefinite Layoffs Events | Indefinite Layoffs Employees | Temporary Layoffs Events | Temporary Layoffs 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 |
| 2010 | 483 | 68,776 | 154 | 4,818 | 68 | 7,606 | 261 | 56,352 |




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 believes the national may be moving closer to a "self-sustaining" recovery, in which business and consumer spending move together. Small business confidence has improved, but hiring intensions are subdued. IHS Global Insight expects improved growth to create about 200,000 jobs nationally per month. Unemployment will be slow to decline, however, because workers currently outside the labor force are expected to rejoin it as employment improves. Although consumer sentiment is at historic lows, consumer spending is expected to grow 3.2 percent for 2011, up from 1.8 percent in 2010. Light-vehicle sales are expected to reach 13.1 million units in 2011, up from 11.5 million units in 2010. Housing remains a risk. IHS Global Insight expects a further decline in housing prices of close to five percent. At the same time, housing starts are expected to improve from 586,000 units in 2010 to 680,000 units nationally in 2011. Finally, business structures activity appears to be stabilizing. Although IHS Global Insight expects further decline through the first half of 2011, they expect building to increase in the second half.

**Other Economic Indicators:**
The Conference Board's national Help-Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data series, a measure of labor demand, increased by 438,000 online ads nationally in January. Ohio increased by 18,600 advertised job vacancies in January. Ohio's supply/demand rate, the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of advertised job vacancies, was 4.40 in January. This was the 15th highest rate in the country; Ohio had the seventh highest rate for much of 2010. The national supply/demand rate for January was 3.78.

The Federal Reserve Beige Book—The Cleveland Federal Reserve noted that economic activity in the Fourth District has expanded at a moderate pace in the past six weeks. Manufacturers expect modest growth in 2011. To meet increased demand, manufacturers are extending production hours or are using temporary hourly workers. New home construction remains flat. General contractors are working with lean crews and do not anticipate hiring in the near term. Retailers were generally positive about the holiday season. Hiring was limited to temporary workers, and no increase in hiring is expected soon. Freight carriers reported stable shipping volumes, and expect somewhat stronger growth in 2011. Hiring is for replacement needs only.

# Technical Notes

## Data Sources and Additional Resources Links

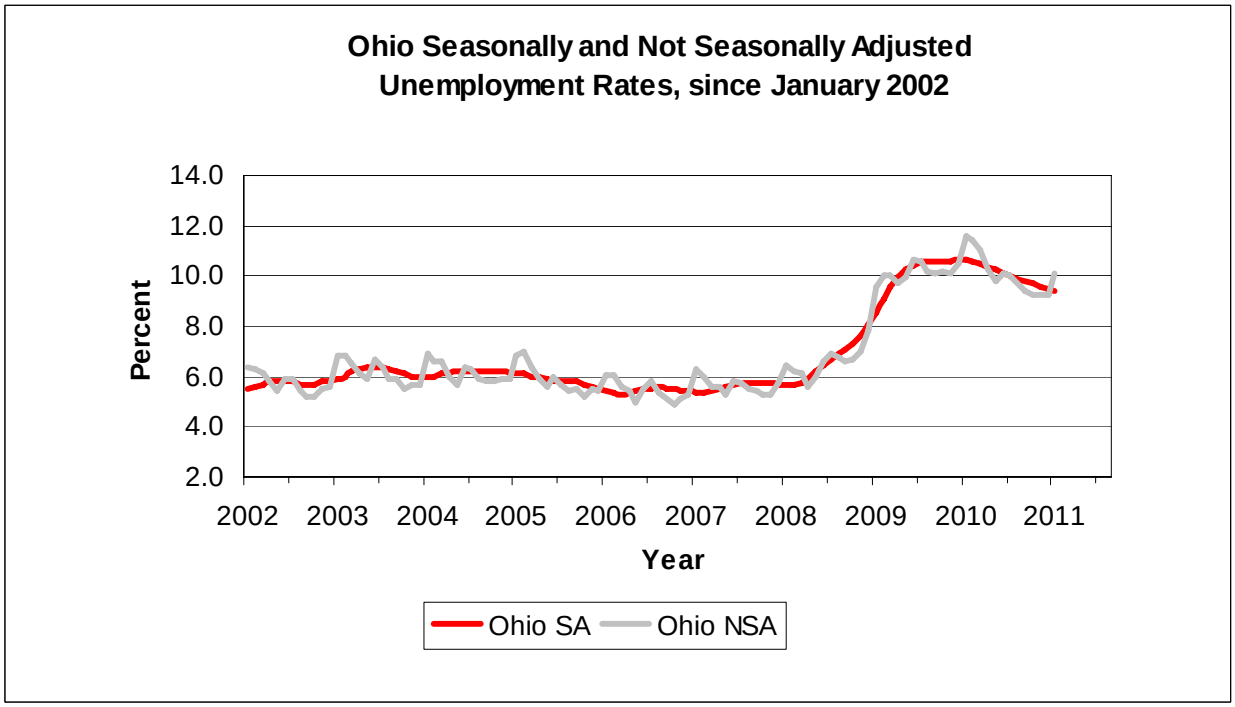
### Seasonal Adjustment

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/lausmenu.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://Ohiolmi.com/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 12,100 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.

John R. Kasich, Governor
State of Ohio
http://Ohio.gov

Michael B. Colbert, 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

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