

Labor Market Information In Review: 2017 Annual Economic Report



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
The Labor Force and Unemployment Rates.....	3
Labor Demand – Online Job Ads	16
Industry Employment.....	24
Summary	43

Executive Summary

Ohio's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued to improve in 2017. The state added 44,800 jobs, and most sectors experienced gains.

The unemployment rate improved from 5.2 percent in January to 4.9 percent in the last three months of the year. The Appalachian counties had the highest unemployment rates, with eight counties having average annual unemployment rates greater than 7.0 percent. Counties in central and western Ohio had lower unemployment, with annual rates below 4.0 percent in eight of those counties.

The volume of online job ads was lower for most of 2017 compared 2016. However, the Conference Board – the global, not-for-profit independent research association that supplies this data – noted that this was a national trend and not indicative of broader trends in the labor market. The top advertised jobs were for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and registered nurses.

Seasonally adjusted average total nonfarm employment increased 44,800 over the year to 5,525,900. Average total private employment increased 37,700 over the year to 4,743,700. Most of the increases occurred in two periods: December 2016 to January 2017 and May 2017 to June 2017.

Industry sector growth from 2016 to 2017 was led by educational and health services (+10,600). The increase was driven primarily by the health care and social assistance subsector (+9,500). The construction sector added 10,200 jobs, followed by leisure and hospitality with 8,000 jobs. Accommodation and food services (+7,400) and government employment (+7,200) both increased. Government employment includes employment at government-owned schools and hospitals.

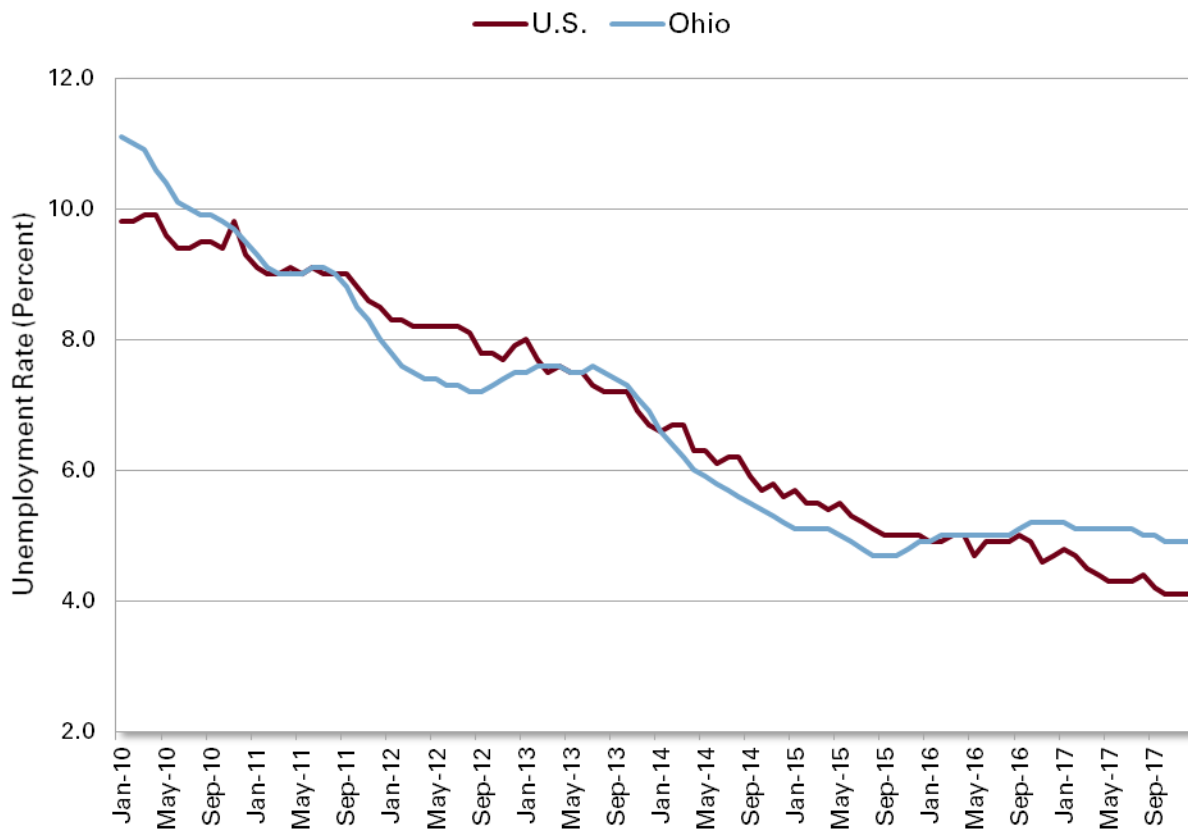
Since January 2010 and continuing through 2017, Ohio has outpaced the U.S. in goods-producing industry employment. The goods-producing industries are construction, manufacturing, and mining and logging.

Ohio's private industry employment grew 0.8 percent from 2016 to 2017. The Columbus metro area had the largest increase (+1.8 percent), followed by the Dayton (+1.5 percent), Cincinnati (+1.4 percent), and Lima (+1.3 percent) metro areas.

The Labor Force and Unemployment Rates

The traditional indicator of the health of the labor force is the unemployment rate. Figure 1 shows the seasonally adjusted U.S. and Ohio monthly unemployment rates from January 2010 through December 2017. Ohio's unemployment rate was above the U.S. rate from May 2016 through 2017.

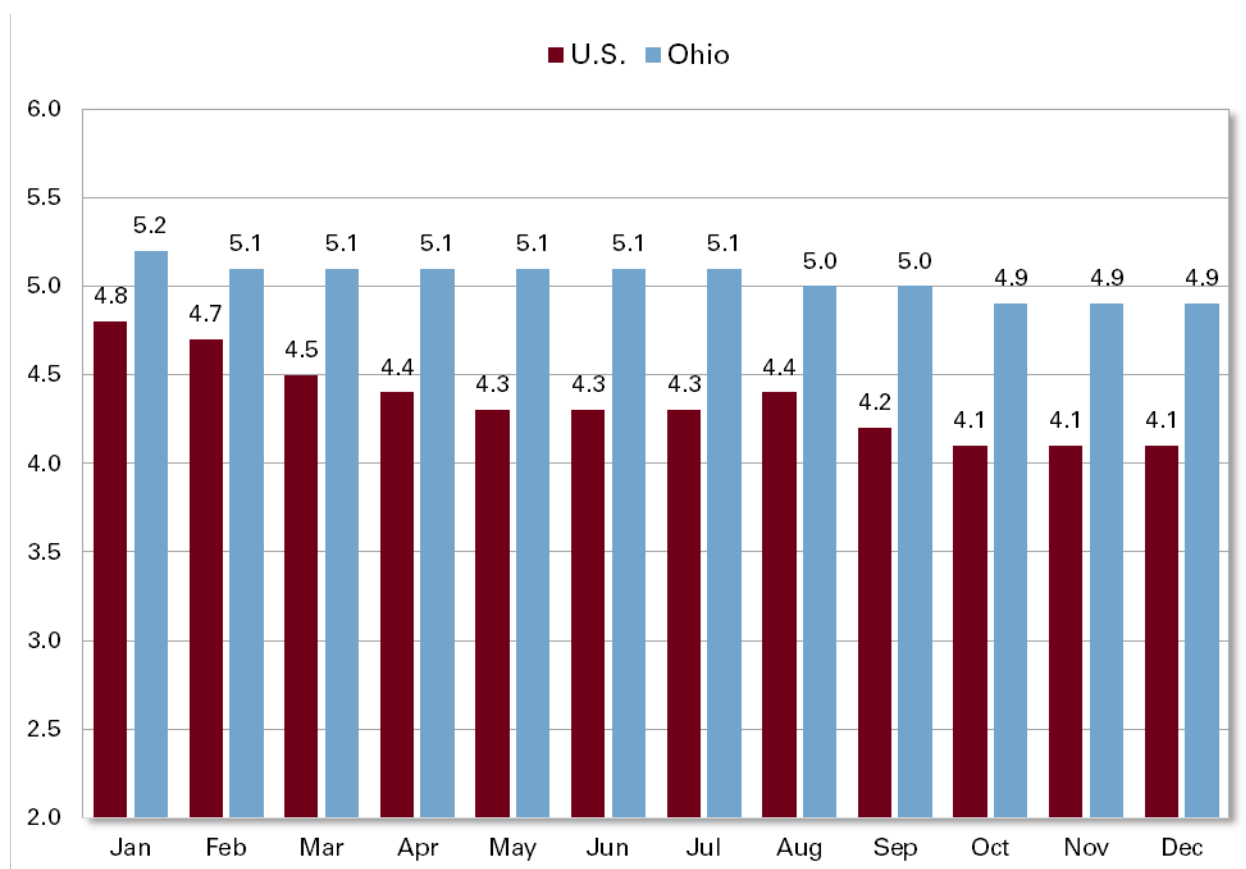
Figure 1. U.S. and Ohio Monthly Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Ohio's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in January 2017, and it dropped to 4.9 percent for the last three months of 2017. The annual average unemployment rate for 2017 was 5.0 percent, unchanged from 2016. The number of unemployed Ohioans increased 1,000 over the year to 289,000, in part because of a growing labor force, and the number of employed Ohioans increased 40,000 to 5,491,000.

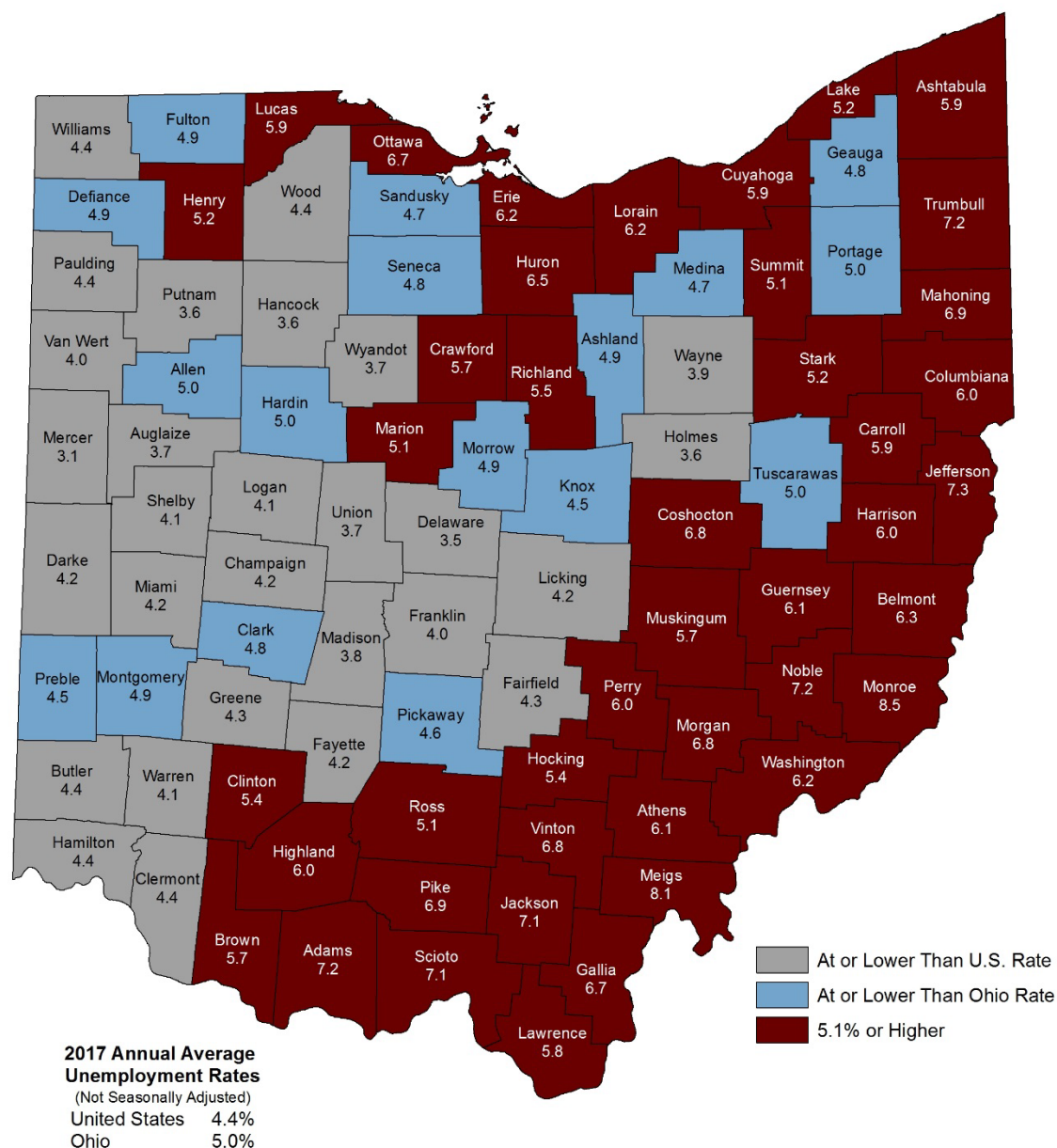
Figure 2. 2017 U.S. and Ohio Monthly Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Twenty-eight counties had annual unemployment rates that were equal to or below the national average rate of 4.4 percent. Seventeen counties were above the national average and less than or equal to the state average of 5.0 percent. Forty-three counties had annual rates above the state average. Mercer County had the lowest annual rate at 3.1 percent; Monroe County had the highest annual rate at 8.5 percent.

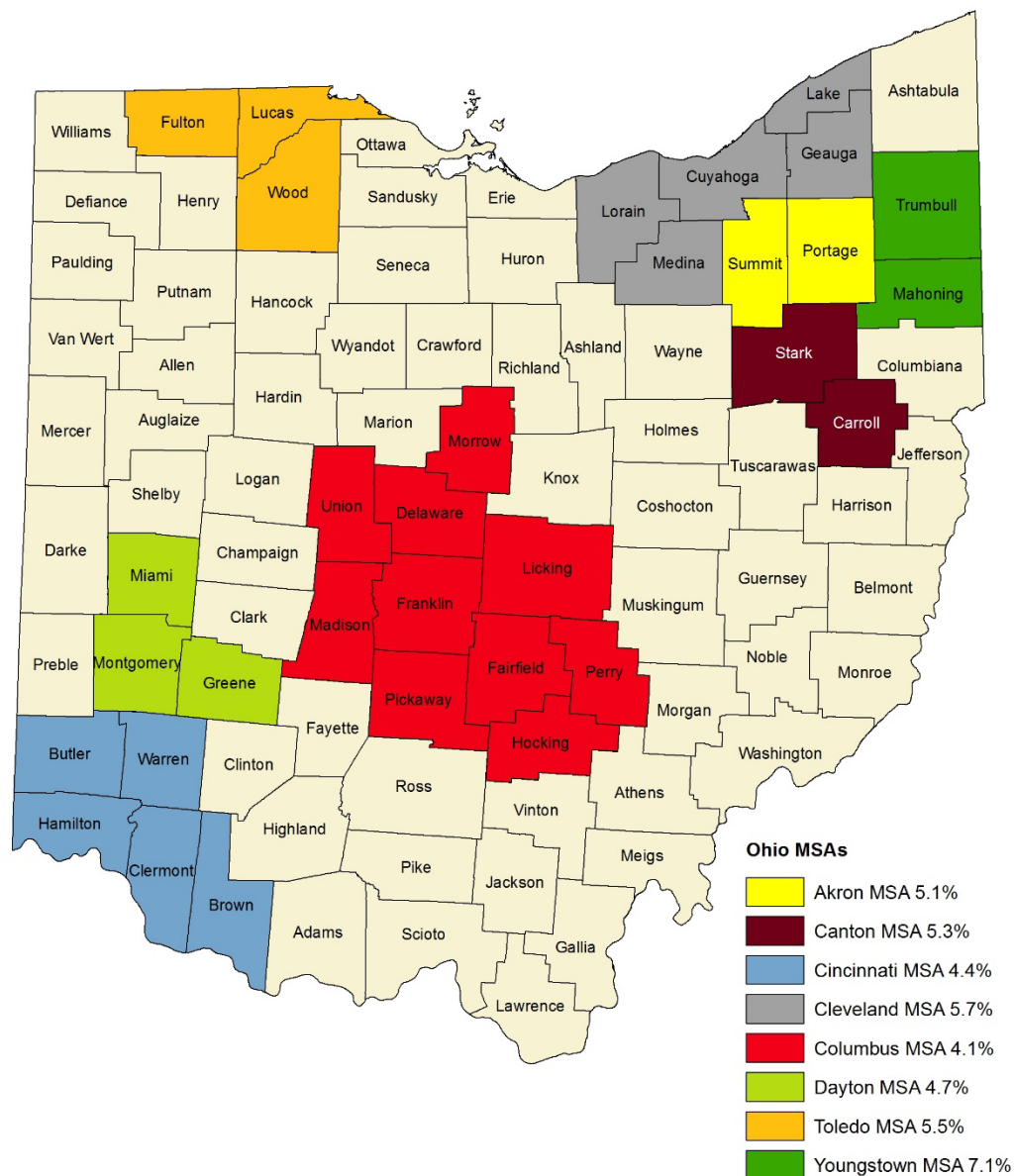
Figure 3. > 2017 Annual Unemployment Rates by County



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Ohio's eight largest metropolitan areas¹ account for about 77 percent of Ohio's labor force. The Akron, Canton, Cleveland, and Youngstown metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) had annual unemployment rates above the Ohio annual rate of 5.0 percent. The Ohio counties in the Youngstown MSA had the highest unemployment rate at 7.1 percent. The Cincinnati and Columbus MSAs had annual unemployment rates at or below the U.S. annual rate of 4.4 percent. The Columbus MSA had the lowest annual unemployment rate at 4.1 percent.

Figure 4. 2017 Annual Unemployment Rates for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas

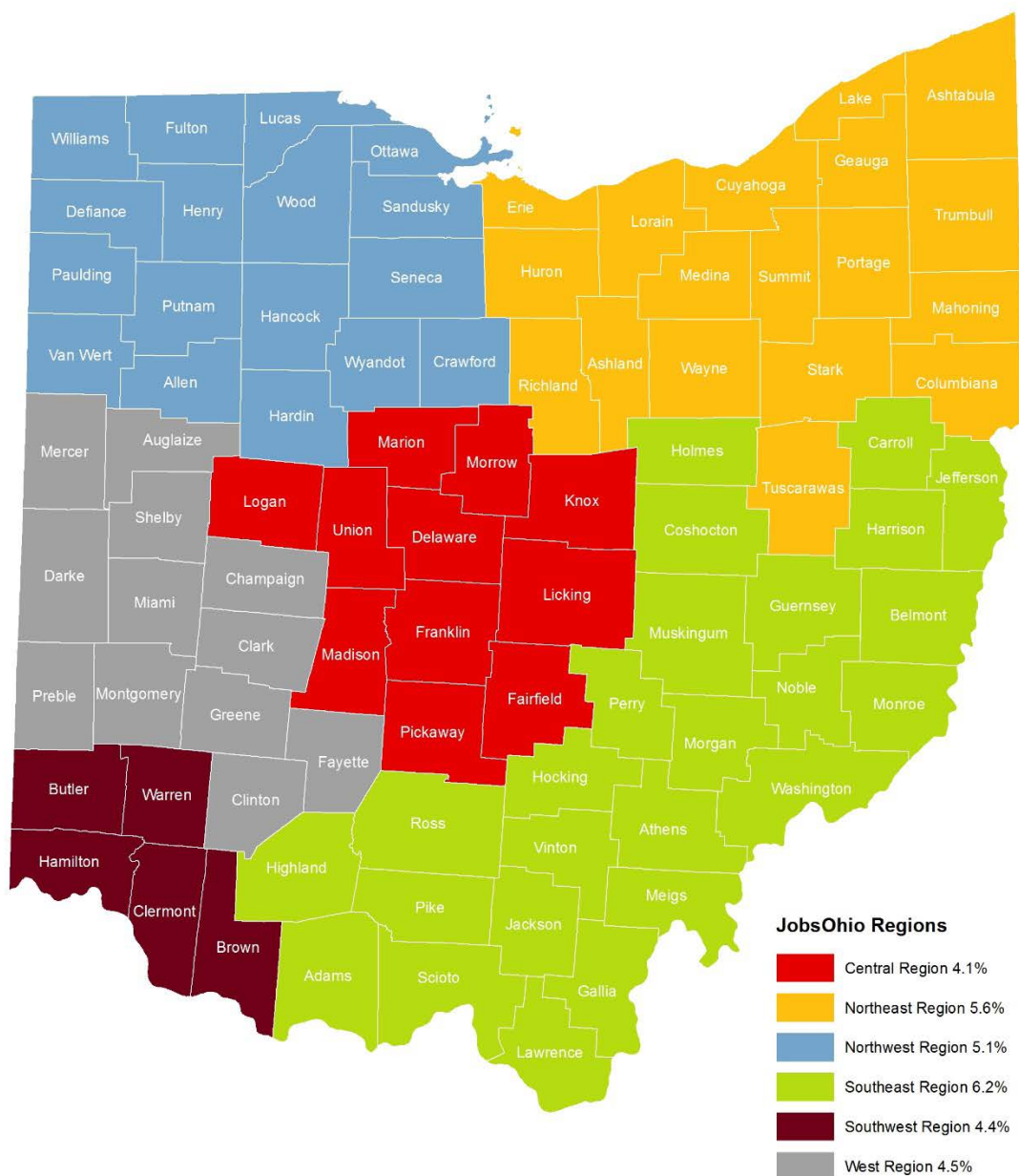


Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

¹ For the Cincinnati and Youngstown MSAs, the unemployment rates shown are only for the Ohio counties in the MSAs.

Of the JobsOhio regions, the Southeast region had the highest annual average unemployment rate at 6.2 percent, and the Central region had the lowest annual rate at 4.1 percent. JobsOhio is a private, nonprofit organization that promotes job creation and economic development for Ohio. The state comprises six geographic regions anchored by Ohio's major metropolitan areas, each with specific industry strengths and resources.

Figure 5. 2017 Annual Unemployment Rates for the JobsOhio Regions

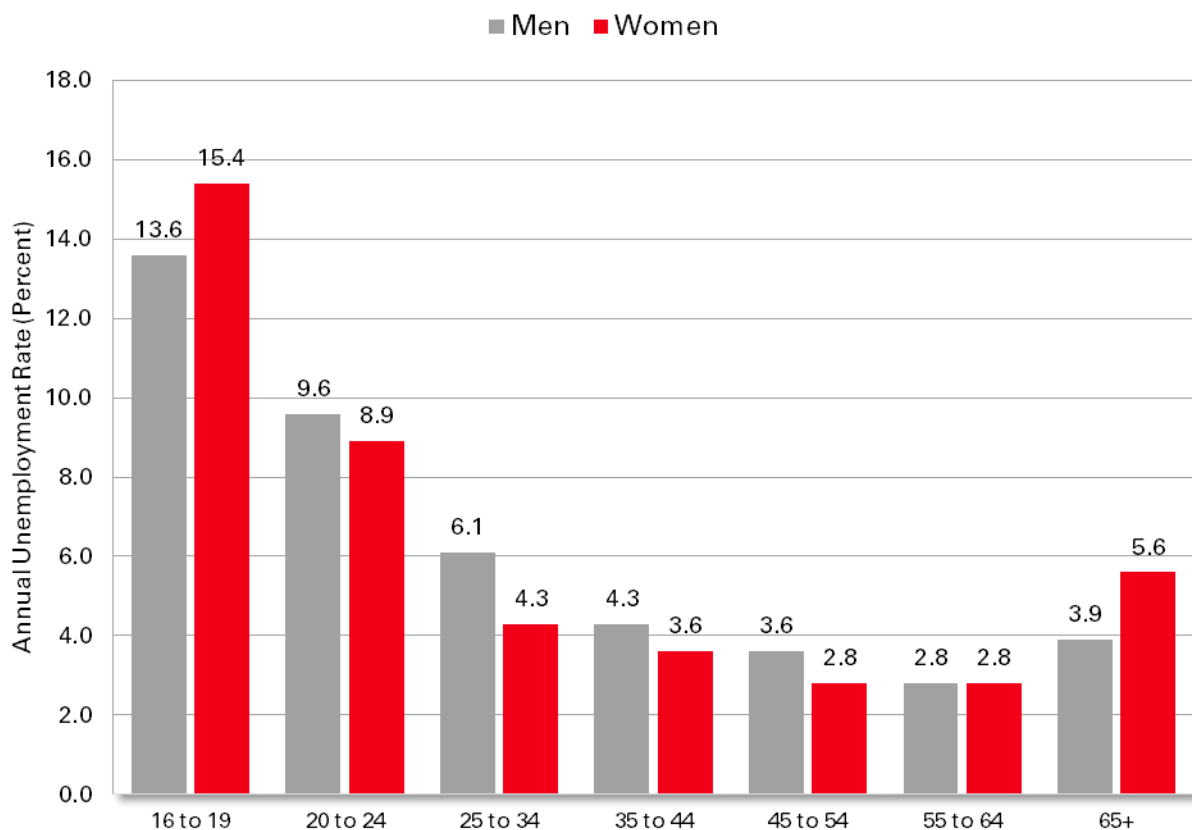


Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Some segments of the labor force are more likely to be unemployed than others. Annual unemployment rates² were highest among the 16-to-19 age group and lowest among the 55-to-64 age group. Unemployment rates declined steadily with age, then increased for those 65 and older; this may be retirees returning to the workforce or working seasonal jobs.

Unemployment rates were higher for men, except for those ages 16 to 19 and those 55 and older.

Figure 6. 2017 Preliminary Ohio Annual Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age

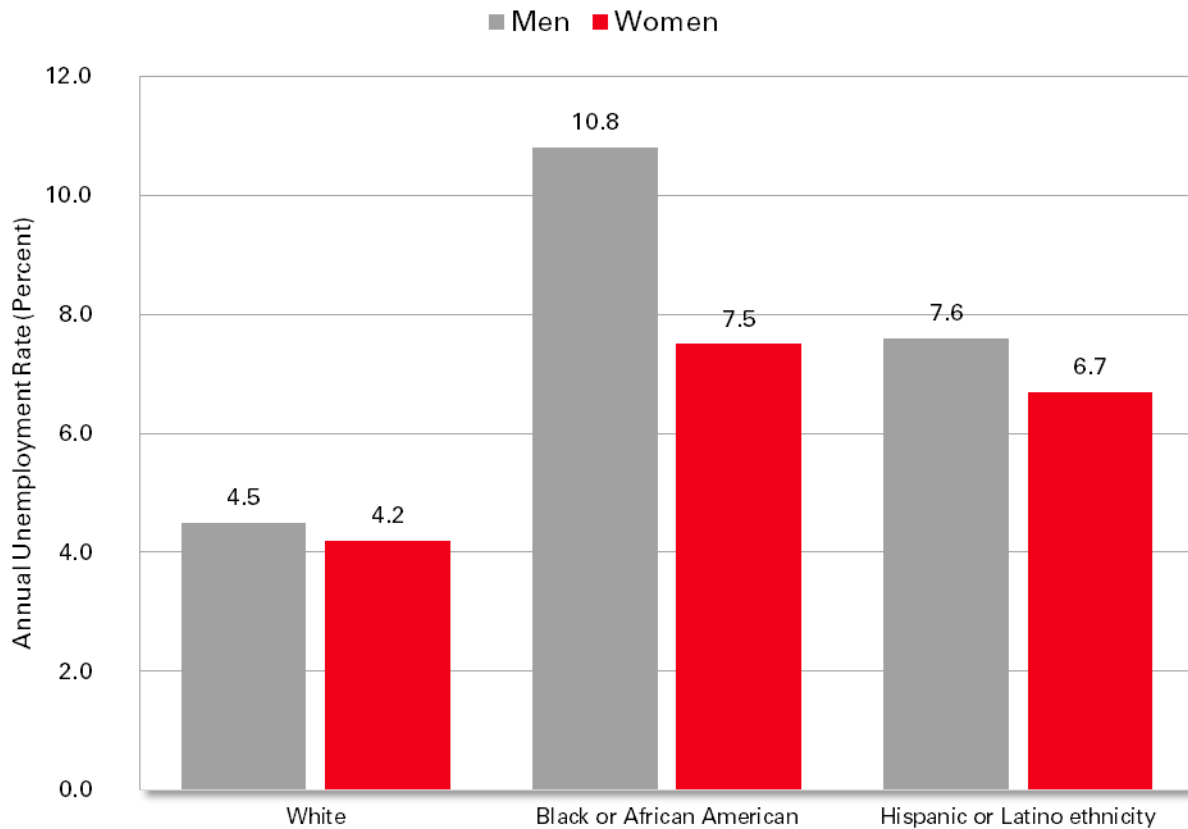


Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment

² 2017 preliminary annual averages.

In 2017, Black or African-American men had the highest annual unemployment rate at 10.8 percent; white women had the lowest rate at 4.2 percent.

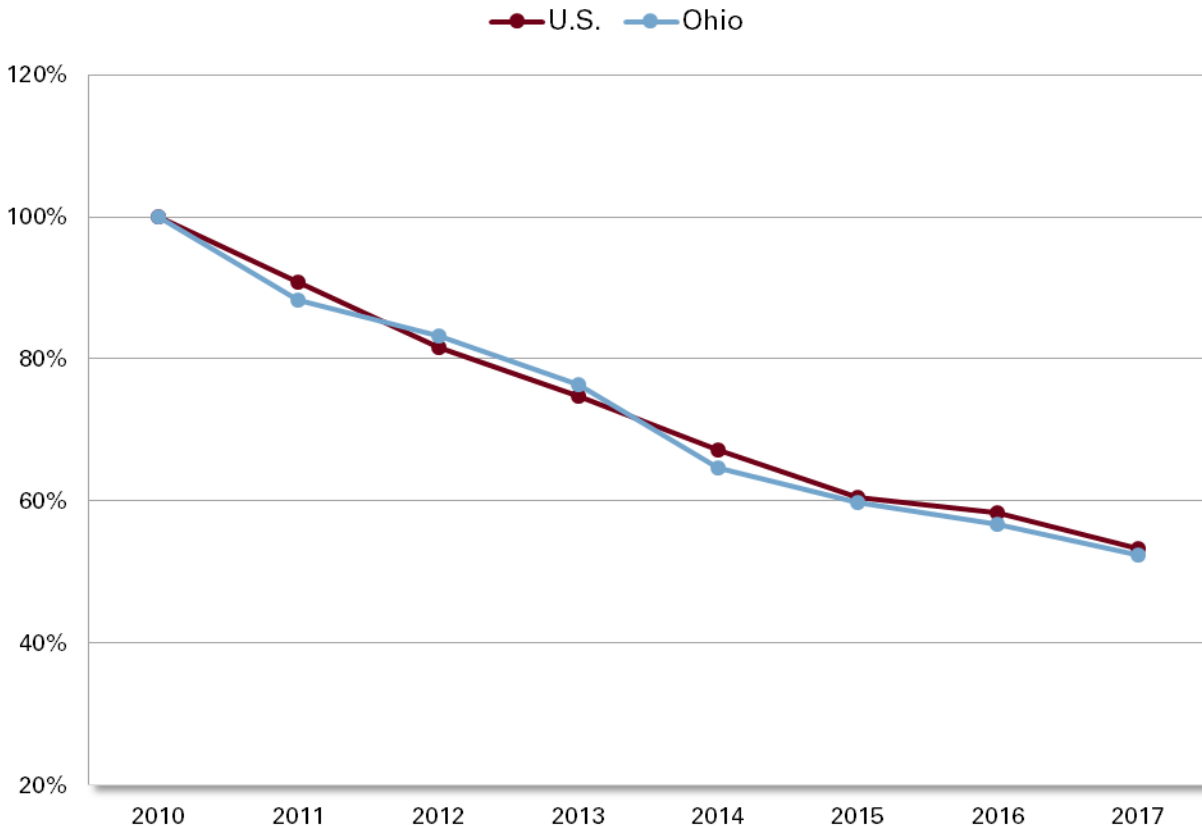
Figure 7. 2017 Ohio Annual Unemployment Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity



Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment

Not everyone who is unemployed is eligible for unemployment compensation.³ However, tracking the number of initial unemployment insurance claims in a region can provide insight into the number of those affected by employer closings and layoffs. Figure 8 shows U.S. and Ohio initial unemployment claims as a percentage of 2010 levels.⁴ Since 2010, Ohio and U.S. initial claims have fallen at about the same rate.

Figure 8. Change in U.S. and Ohio Annual Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (100% in 2010)



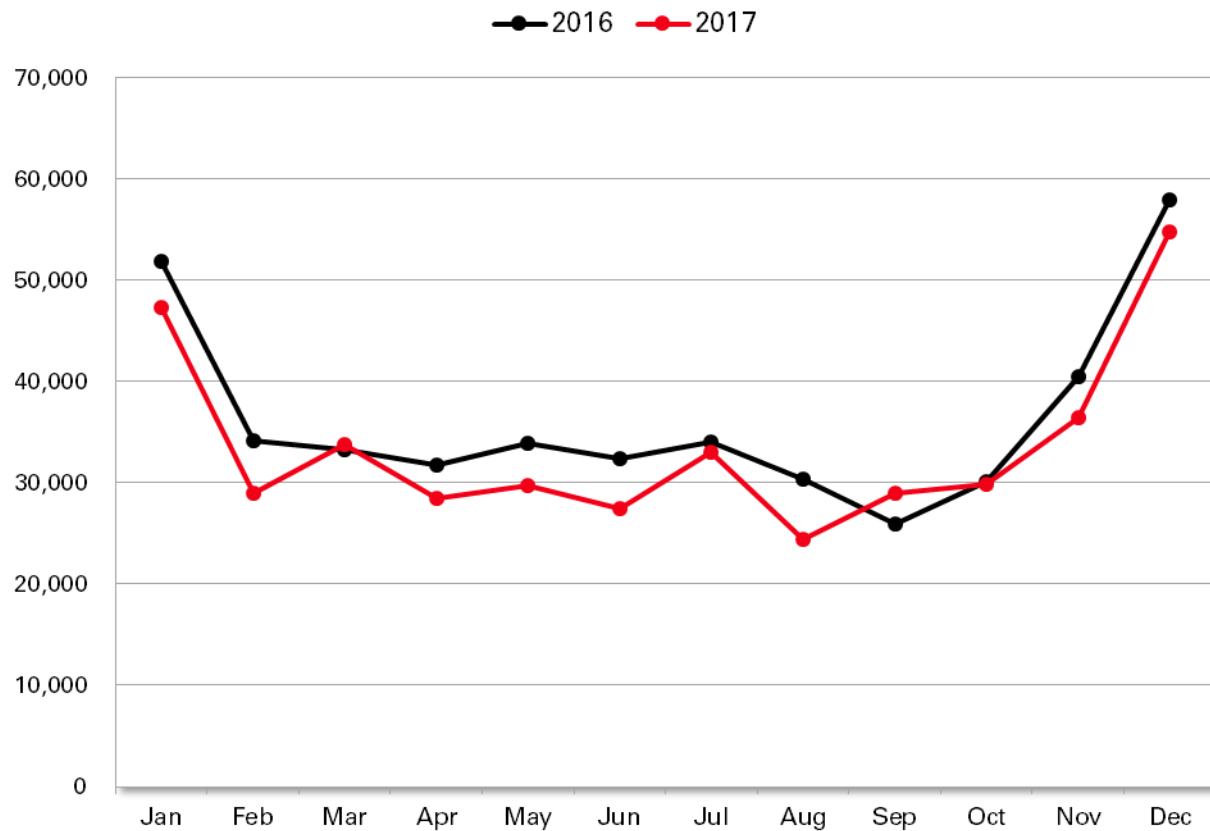
Source: U.S. Employment and Training Administration and the Ohio Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations

³ See the Worker's Guide to Unemployment Insurance for eligibility requirements (<http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/forms/num/JFS55213/pdf/>).

⁴ The U.S. volume of initial claims is much higher than Ohio's volume, making them difficult to compare directly. Indexing puts the U.S. and Ohio data on the same scale.

The number of initial unemployment claims in 2017 (403,312) was 7.6 percent lower than the number of initial claims in 2016 (436,410). Figure 9 shows the number of monthly claims for both years. These data are not seasonally adjusted and show typical seasonal fluctuations.

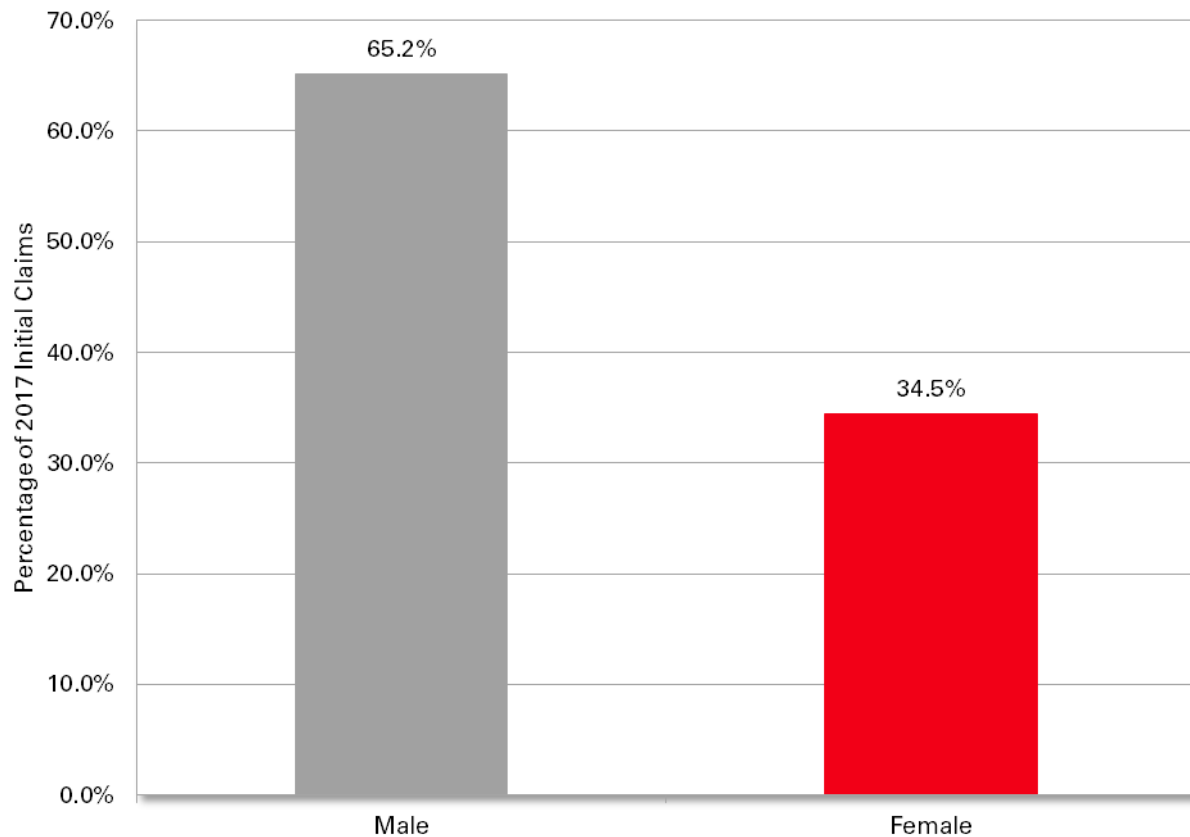
Figure 9. Ohio Monthly Initial Unemployment Claims, 2016 and 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Ohio Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations

Men filed almost two-thirds of initial unemployment claims in 2017. The two industries that account for more than 40 percent of initial claims, construction and manufacturing, have more male workers.

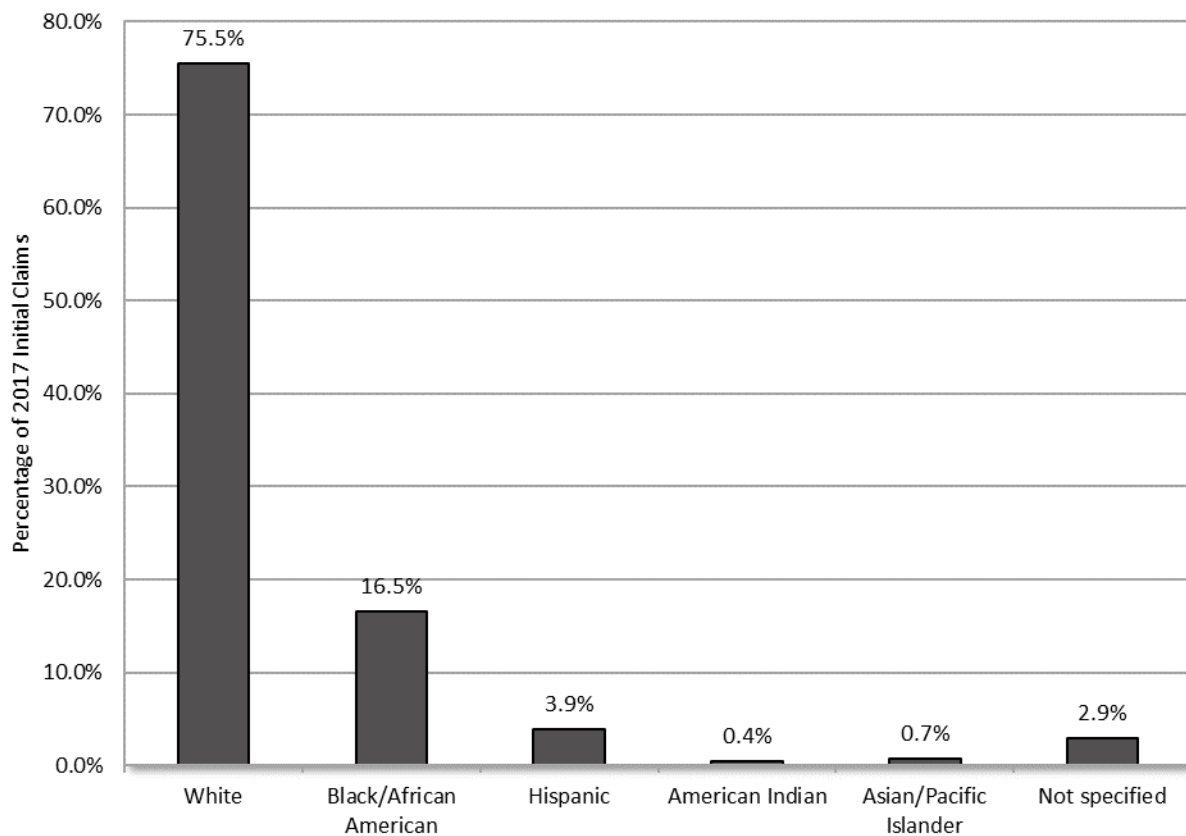
Figure 10. > 2017 Ohio Initial Unemployment Claims by Sex



Source: Ohio Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations

Individuals identifying as white filed more than three quarters of initial unemployment claims in 2017. Individuals identifying as black or African-American filed about 16.5 percent of initial unemployment claims. Other race and ethnic groups accounted for about 5.0 percent of claims, and 2.9 percent of claimants did not provide this information.

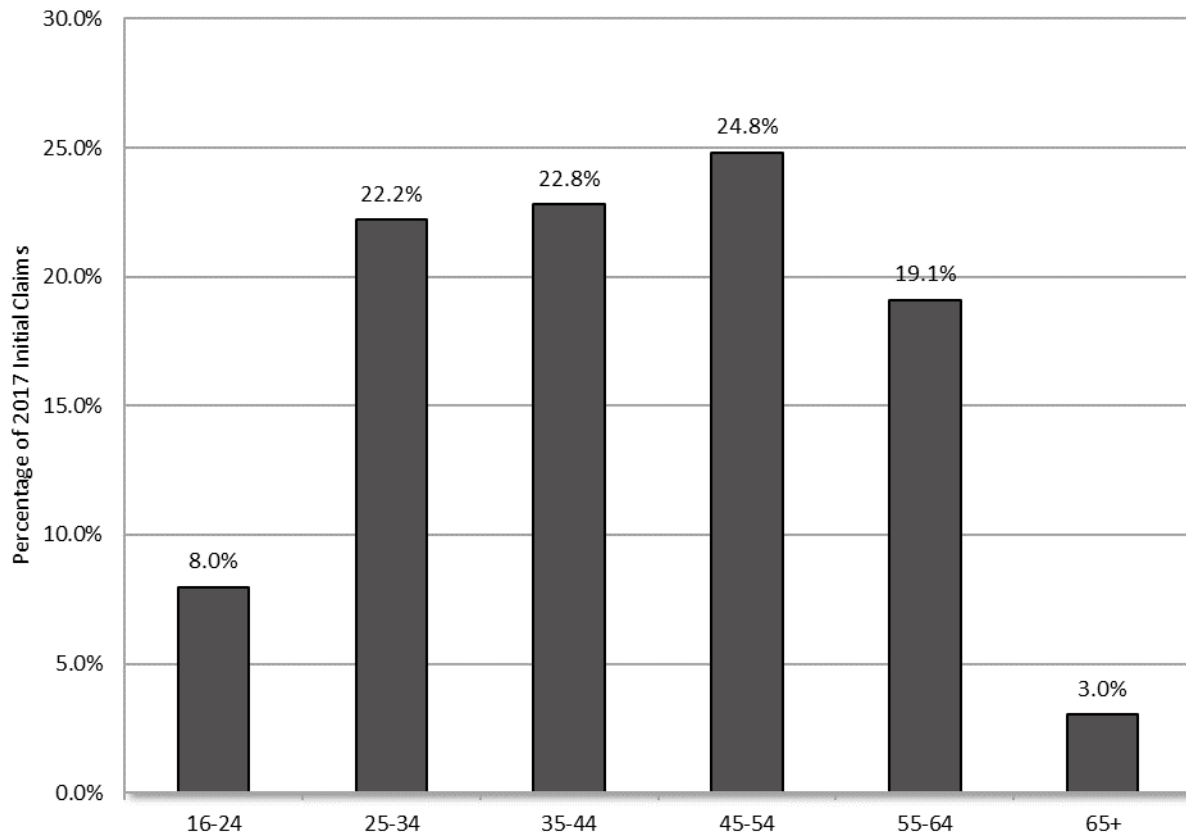
Figure 11. 2017 Ohio Initial Unemployment Claims by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Ohio Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations

Those in the prime working ages of 25 to 54 filed about 70 percent of initial unemployment claims in 2017. Those 45 to 54 accounted for nearly a quarter of initial claims. Those 65 and older accounted for only 3.0 percent of initial claims.

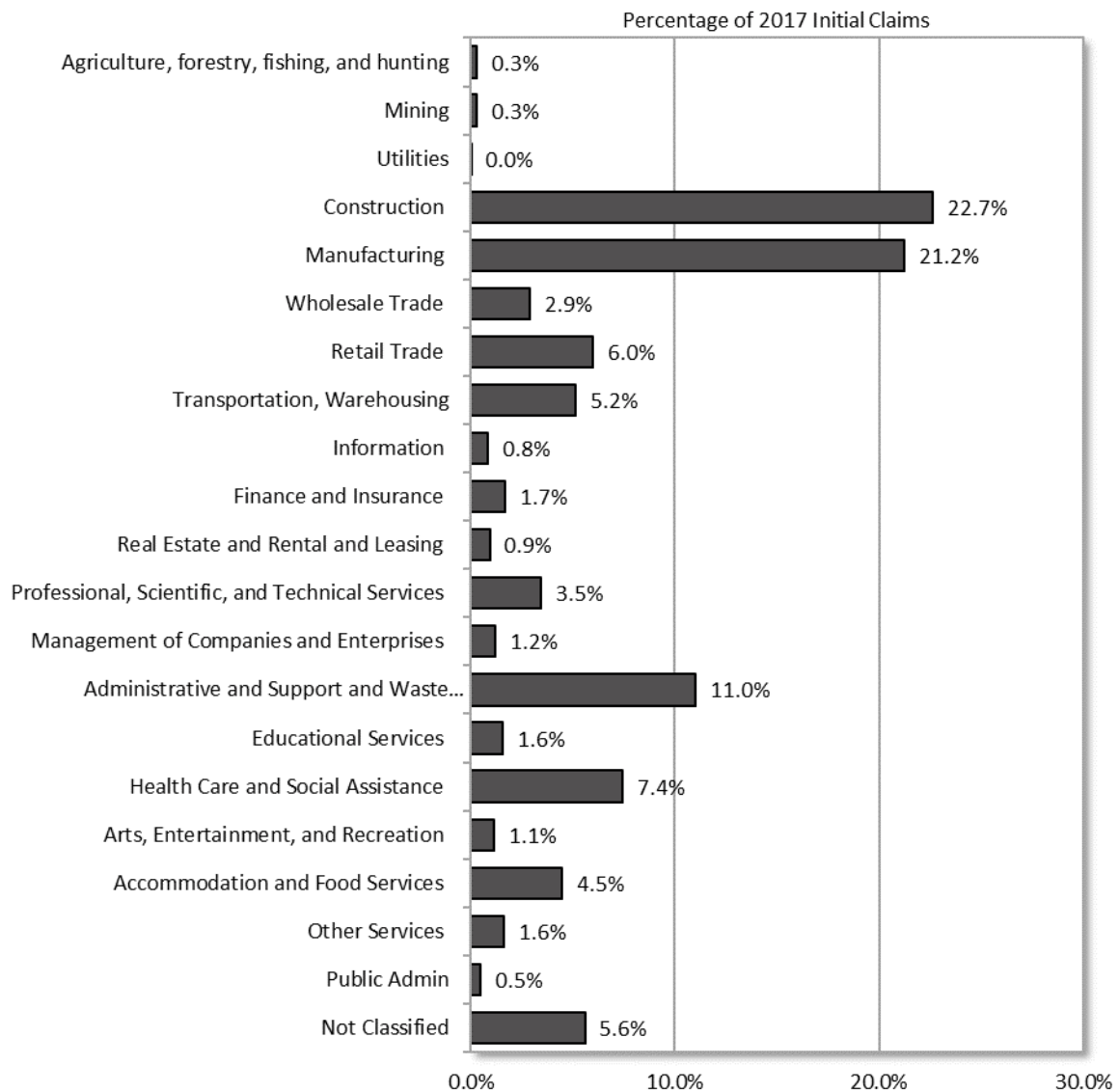
Figure 12. > 2017 Ohio Initial Unemployment Claims by Age



Source: Ohio Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations

The construction and manufacturing sectors together accounted for almost 44 percent of initial claims. The administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector accounted for 11.0 percent of initial claims. This sector includes temporary help agencies.

Figure 13. 2017 Ohio Initial Claims by Industry Sector



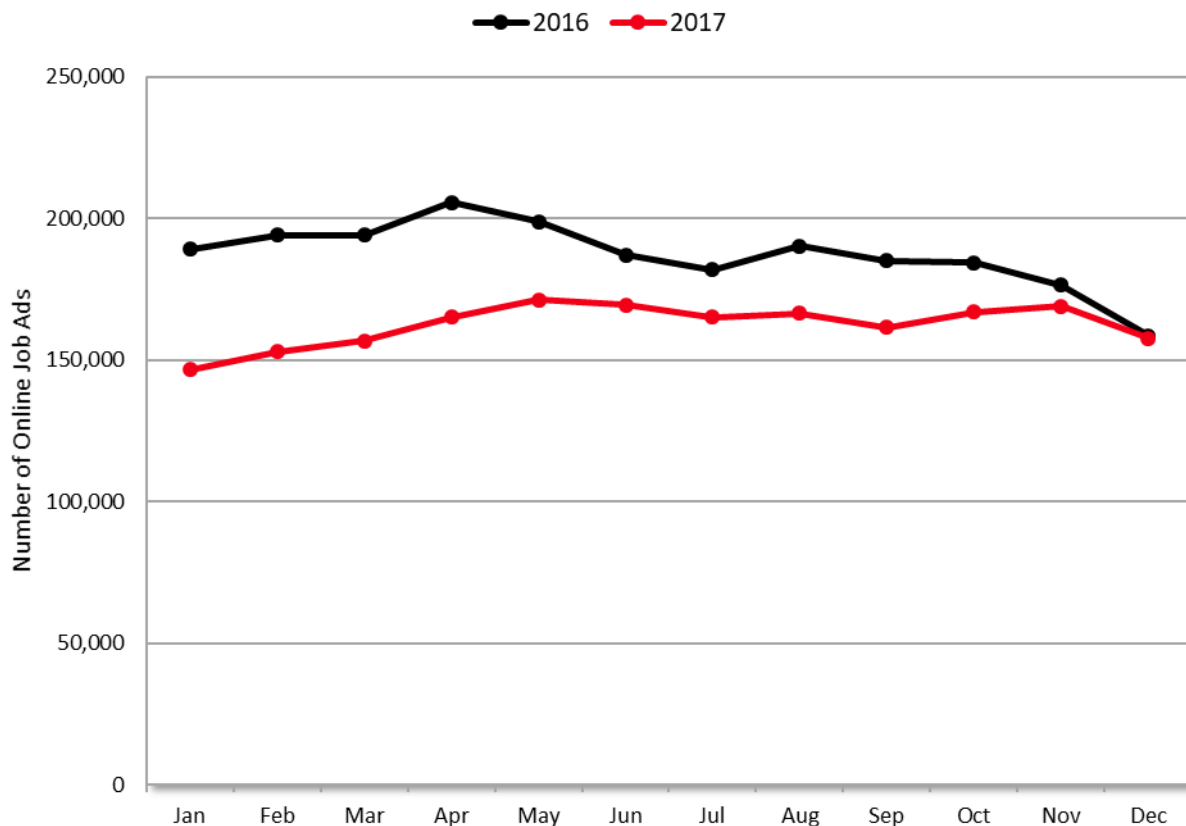
Source: Ohio Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations

Labor Demand – Online Job Ads

An indicator of labor demand is the number of job ads posted online. Figure 14 shows the monthly volume of online ads for Ohio in 2016 and 2017. On average, the volume of online job ads in 2017 was 13.2 percent below the 2016 volume. Job ad volume was 22 percent lower in January 2017 than in January 2016, but by December ad volume was about the same. The Conference Board – the global, not-for-profit independent research association that supplies this data – has noted that the number of online jobs ads has declined nationally. It does not believe this is indicative of broader labor market trends.

More than half of the 20 most heavily advertised occupations in Ohio are among the occupations projected to have high numbers of annual job openings.⁵ Some are growing occupations, but many are high-turnover occupations.

Figure 14. Ohio Online Job Ads by Month, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

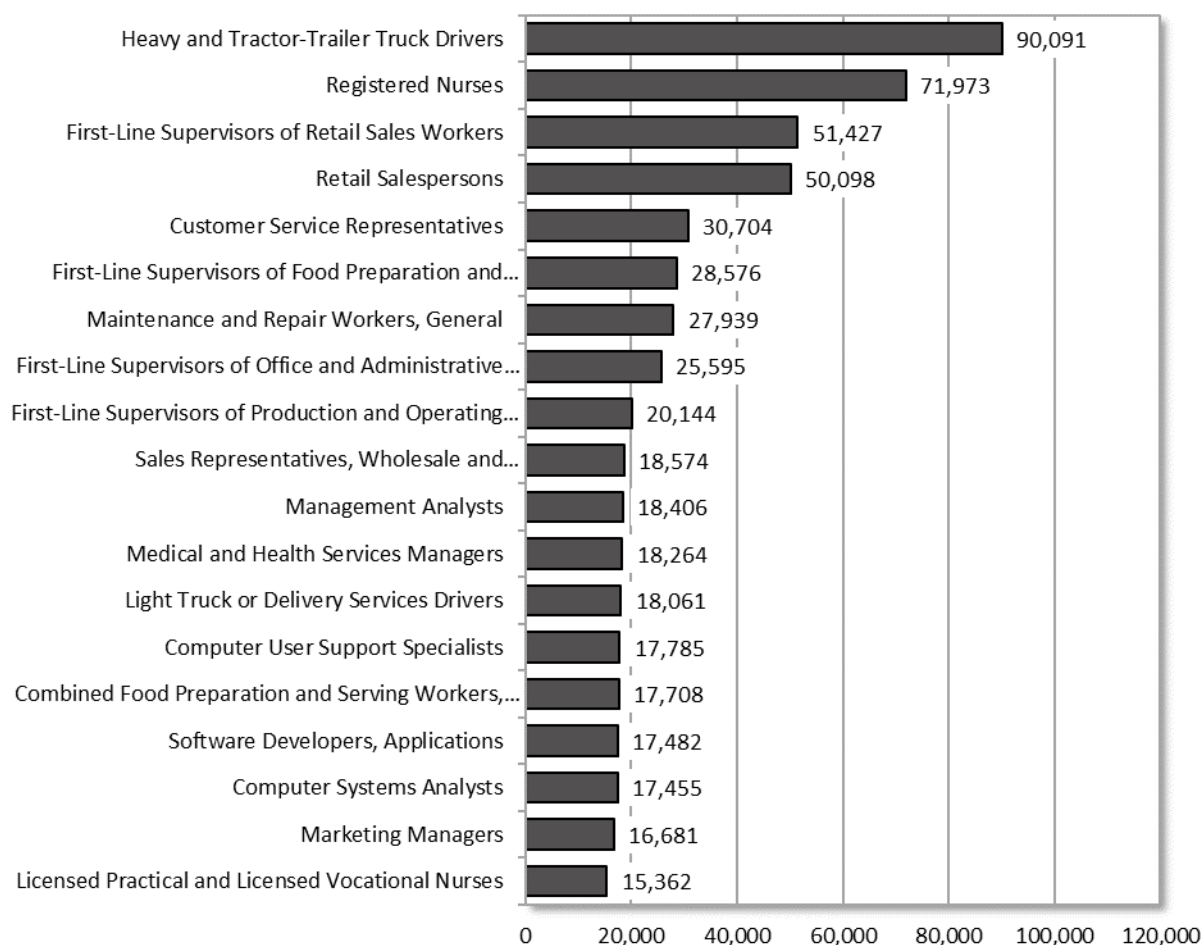
The most heavily advertised occupation in Ohio in 2017 was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, with more than 90,000 ads over the year. This is a growing occupation with

⁵ 2024 Ohio Job Outlook: Employment Projections (http://ohiolmi.com/proj/Projections/Ohio_Job_Outlook_2014-2024.pdf).

significant replacement needs, but the number of online ads exceeded the estimated number of jobs in the occupation. The same was true for first-line supervisors of retail sales workers. The high volume of ads for these occupations could indicate employer expansion, high worker turnover, lack of available workers, employers building databases of resumes for future use, or a combination of these.

The second most heavily advertised occupation was registered nurses, which is Ohio's third largest occupation. The top 20 most heavily advertised occupations included four supervisory occupations, three health occupations, three sales occupations, three computer-related occupations, two management occupations, two transportation/warehousing occupations and two food service occupations.⁶

Figure 15. Top Ohio Occupations Advertised Online in 2017



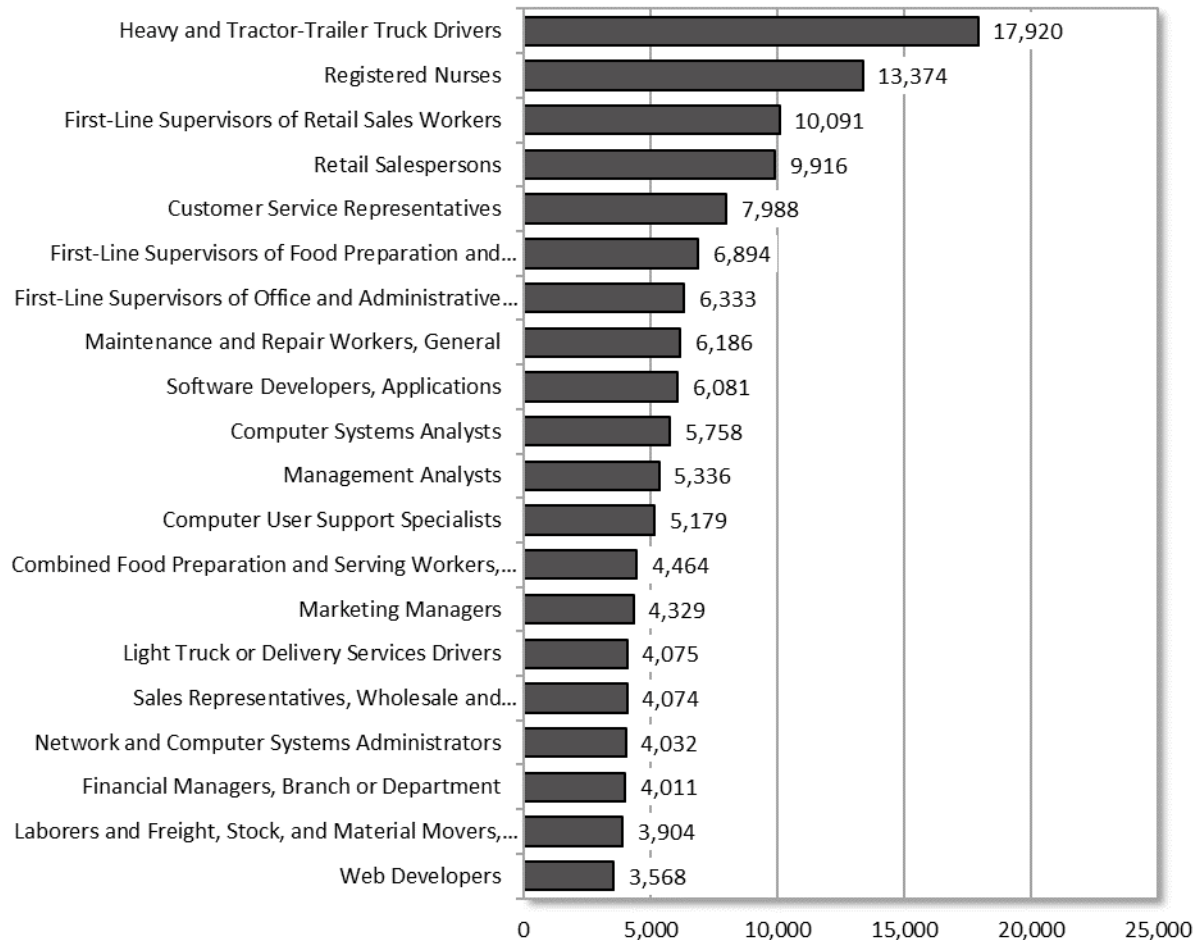
Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

In the JobsOhio Central Region, the top occupation advertised online was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. The Central Region had the most computer-related occupations (five), in addition to three sales occupations, three supervisory occupations,

⁶ Some of the top advertised occupations are in more than one grouping.

two transportation/warehousing occupations, two food service occupations, and two management occupations. It had one health-related occupation: registered nurses.

Figure 16. Top Jobs Advertised Online in 2017, JobsOhio Central Region

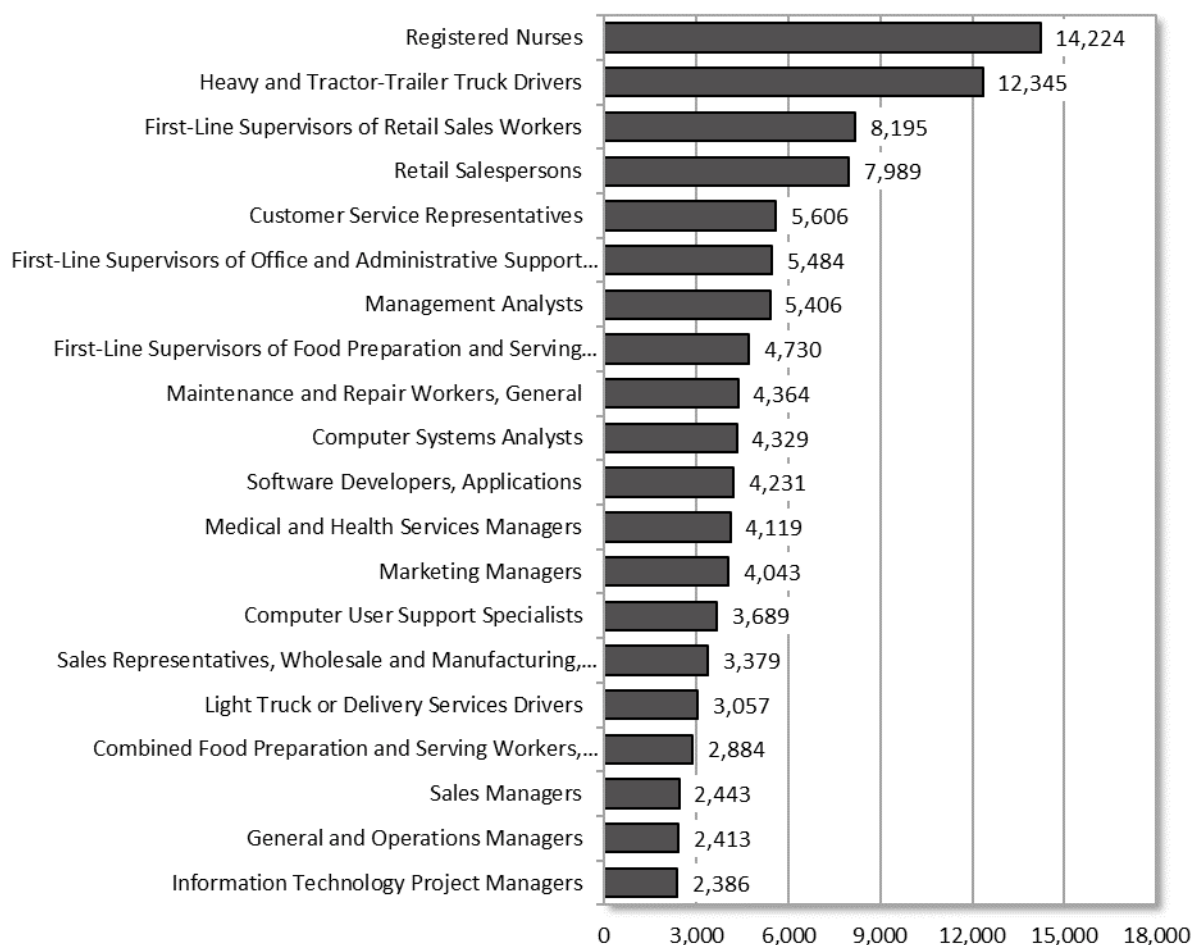


Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

In the JobsOhio Southwest Region, the most heavily advertised occupation was registered nurses. This was the only region in which heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers was not the most heavily advertised occupation.

The Southwest Region had five managerial occupations on its top jobs list, the most among the six regions, in addition to four sales occupations, four computer-related occupations, three supervisory occupations, two transportation/warehousing occupations, two food service occupations, and two health-related occupations.

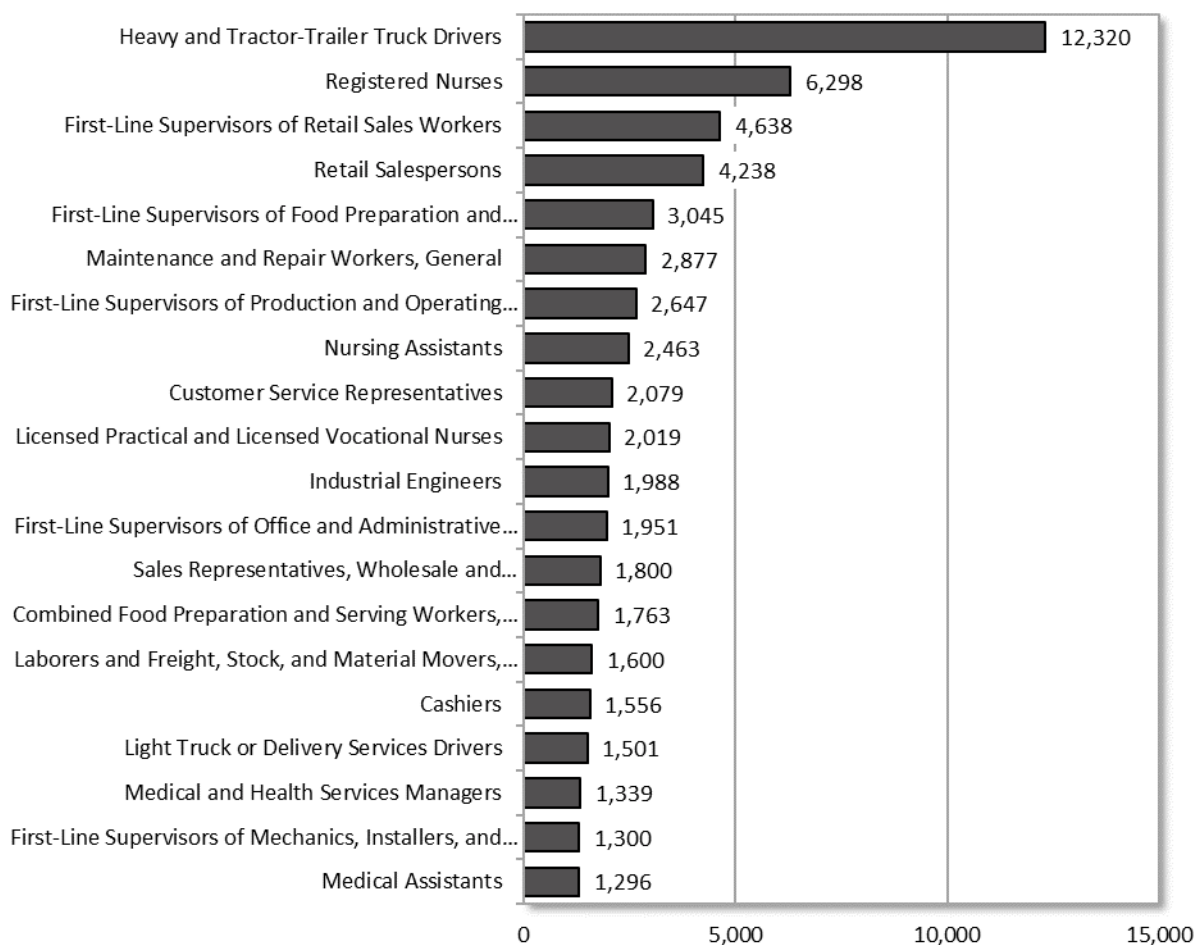
Figure 17. Top Jobs Advertised Online in 2017, JobsOhio Southwest Region



Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

The JobsOhio Northwest Region had more health-related (five) and supervisory (five) occupations among its most heavily advertised jobs online than other regions. The most heavily advertised occupation was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. The Northwest Region had no computer-related occupations in the top 20 and only one managerial occupation.

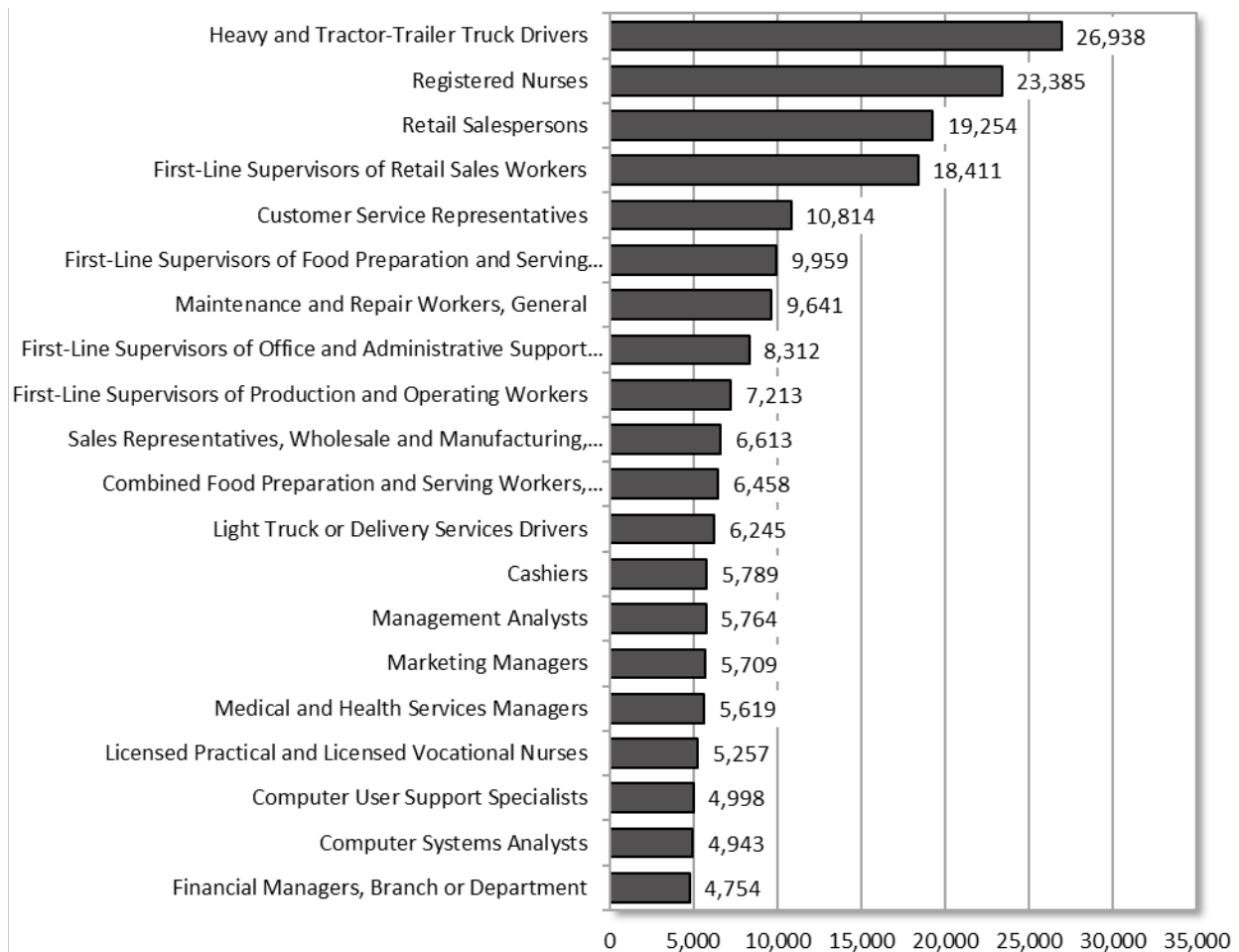
Figure 18. Top Jobs Advertised Online in 2017, JobsOhio Northwest Region



Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

In the JobsOhio Northeast Region, the most heavily advertised occupation was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. Among the top advertised occupations were four supervisory occupations, three managerial occupations, three health-related occupations, two food service occupations, two computer-related occupations, and two transportation/warehousing occupations.

Figure 19. Top Jobs Advertised Online in 2017, JobsOhio Northeast Region

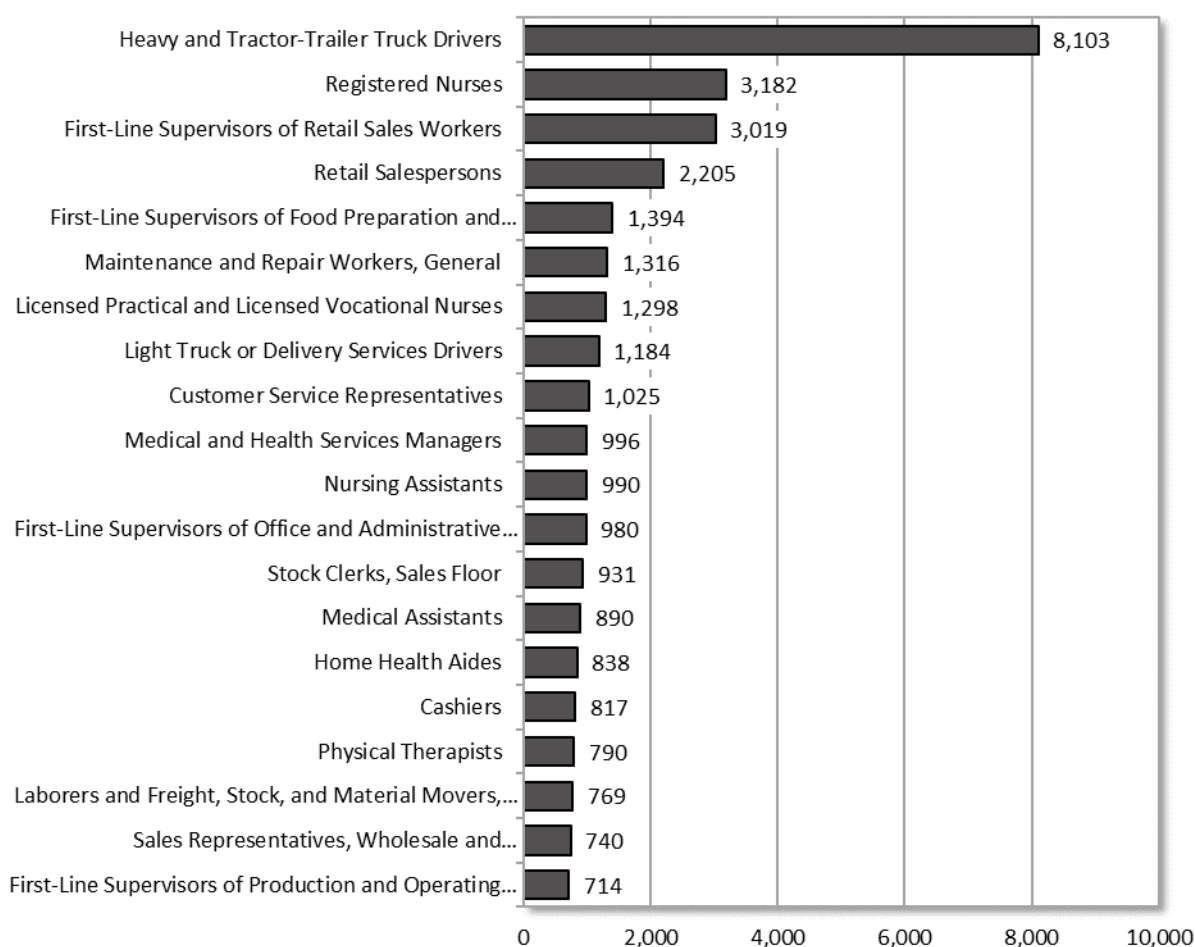


Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

In the JobsOhio Southeast Region, the number of online job ads for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers was more than twice that for the second most heavily advertised occupation: registered nurses.

Among the top 20 advertised occupations were seven healthcare occupations, the most among the JobsOhio regions, in addition to four supervisory occupations and three sales-related occupations. The Southeast Region had no computer-related occupations.

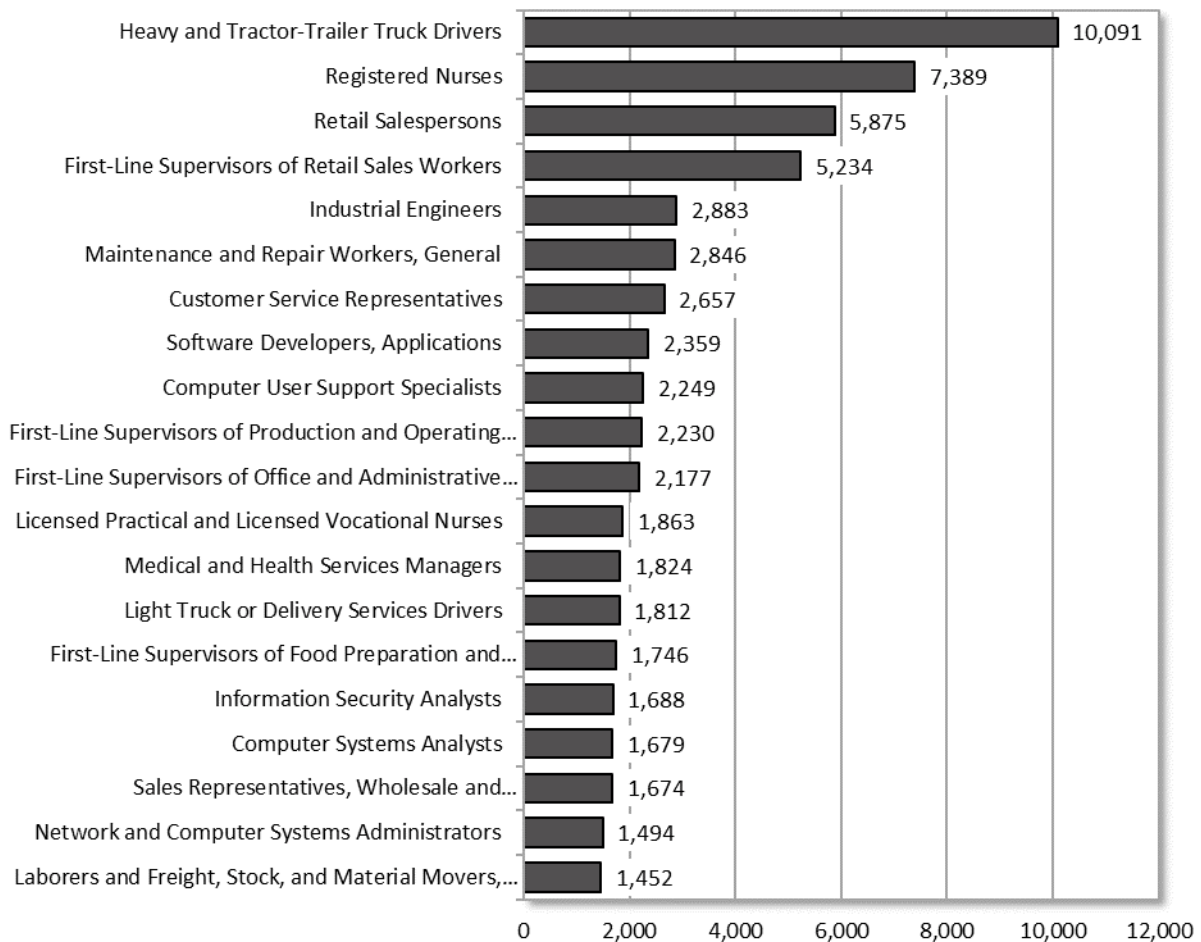
Figure 20. Top Jobs Advertised Online in 2017, JobsOhio Southeast Region



Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

In the JobsOhio West Region, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers was the most heavily advertised occupation, followed by registered nurses and retail salespersons. Among the top 20 advertised occupations were five computer-related occupations, four supervisory occupations, three healthcare occupations, three sales occupations, and three transportation/warehousing occupations.

Figure 21. Top Jobs Advertised Online in 2017, JobsOhio West Region

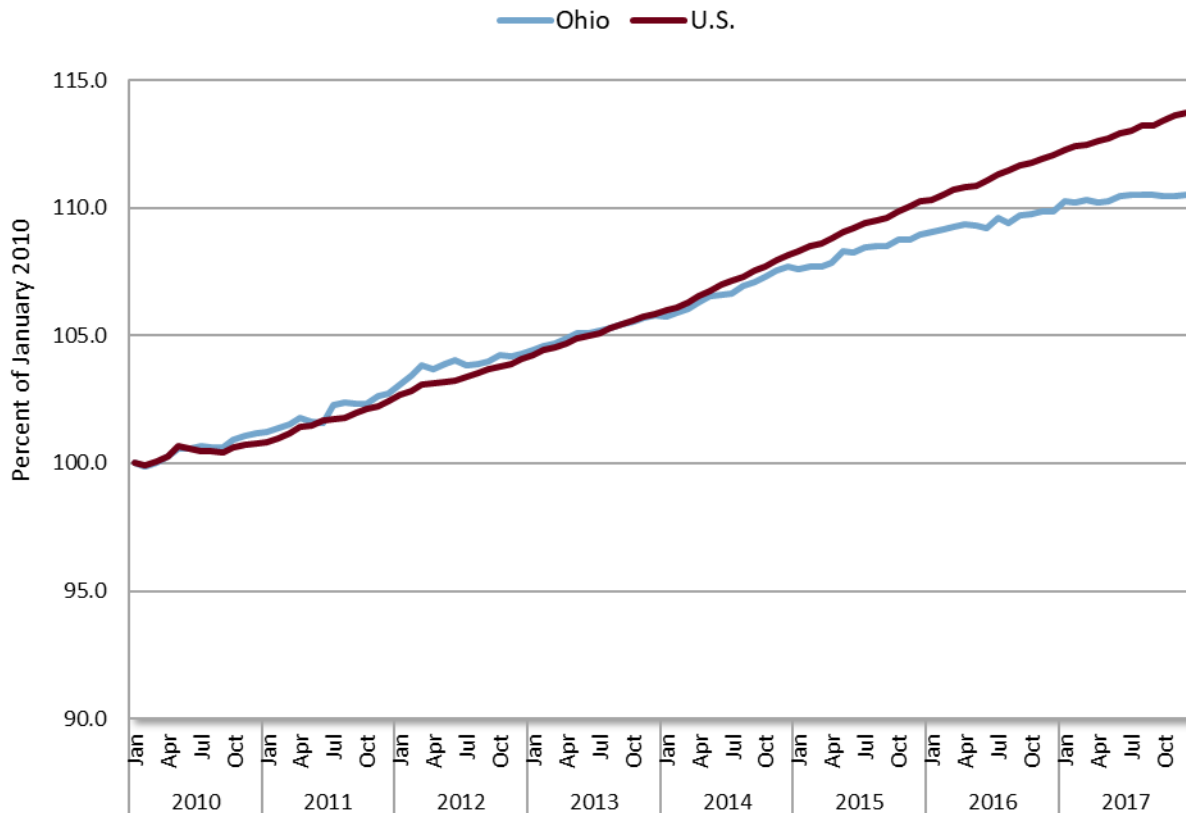


Source: Help Wanted OnLine, The Conference Board

Industry Employment

Figure 22 shows seasonally adjusted U.S. and Ohio total nonfarm employment growth since 2010, with January 2010 indexed to 100 percent. U.S. total nonfarm employment grew 13.7 percent over the period; Ohio total nonfarm employment grew 10.5 percent.

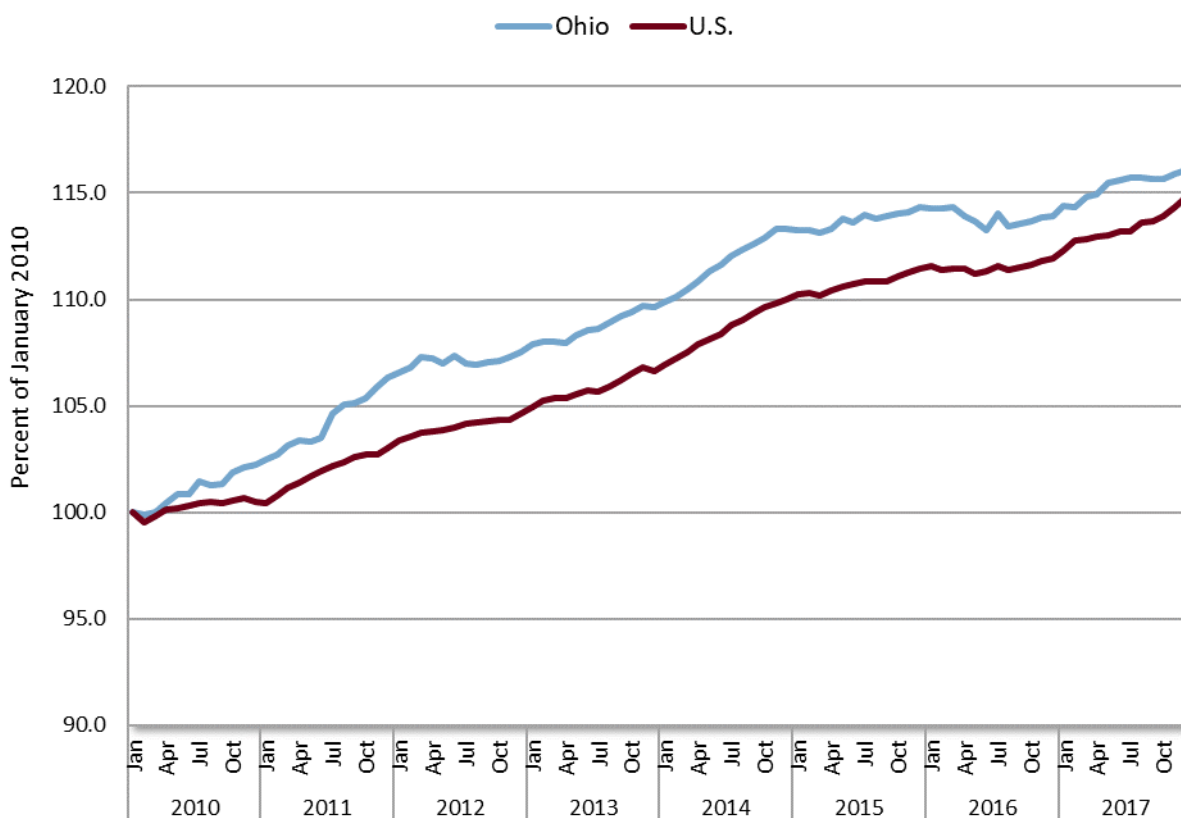
Figure 22. U.S. and Ohio Total Nonfarm Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, January 2010-December 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Since January 2010, Ohio has outpaced the U.S. in goods-producing industry employment. The goods-producing industries are construction, manufacturing, and mining and logging. In December 2017, employment in Ohio's goods-producing industries was 16.1 percent above the January 2010 level; employment in the U.S. goods-producing industries was 14.8 percent above January 2010.

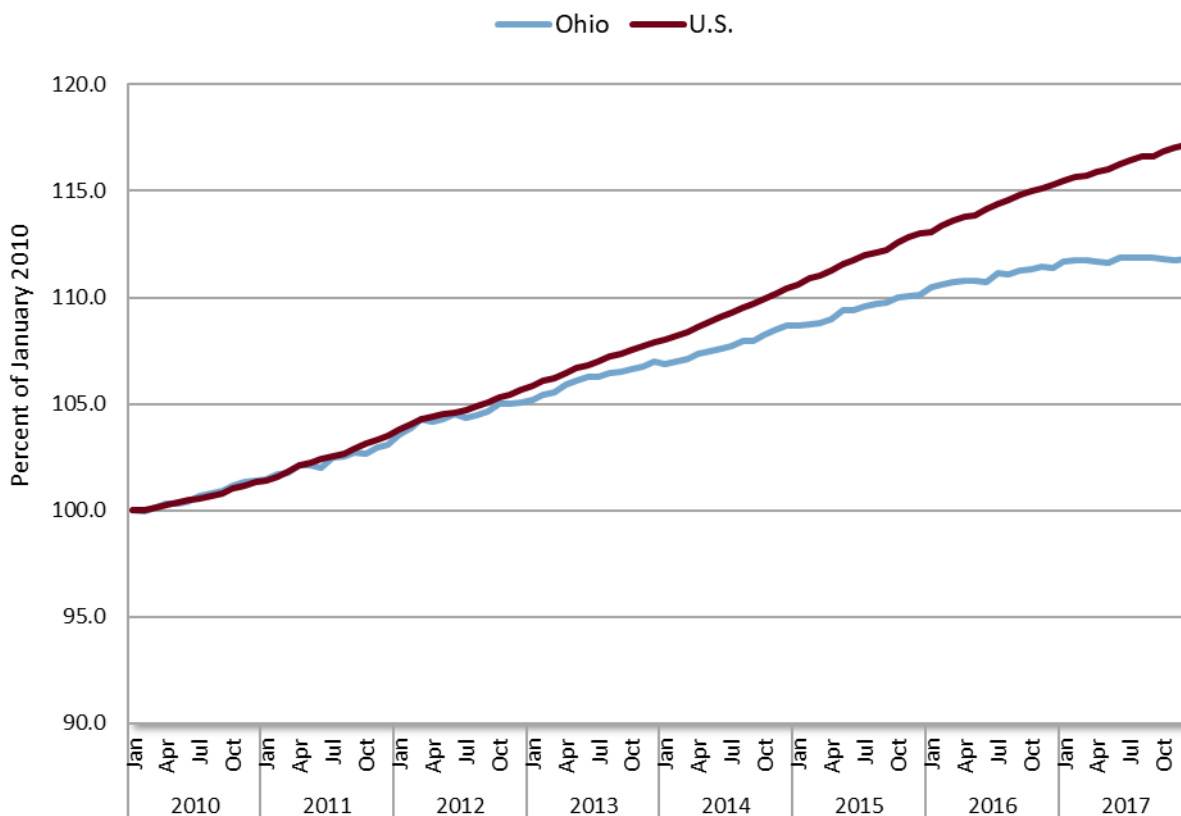
Figure 23. U.S. and Ohio Goods-Producing Industry Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, January 2010-December 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

The private service-providing industries include all non-government industries that do not produce goods. These industries account for almost 70 percent of Ohio's total nonfarm employment. Figure 24 shows U.S. and Ohio private service-providing industry employment from 2010 through 2017.

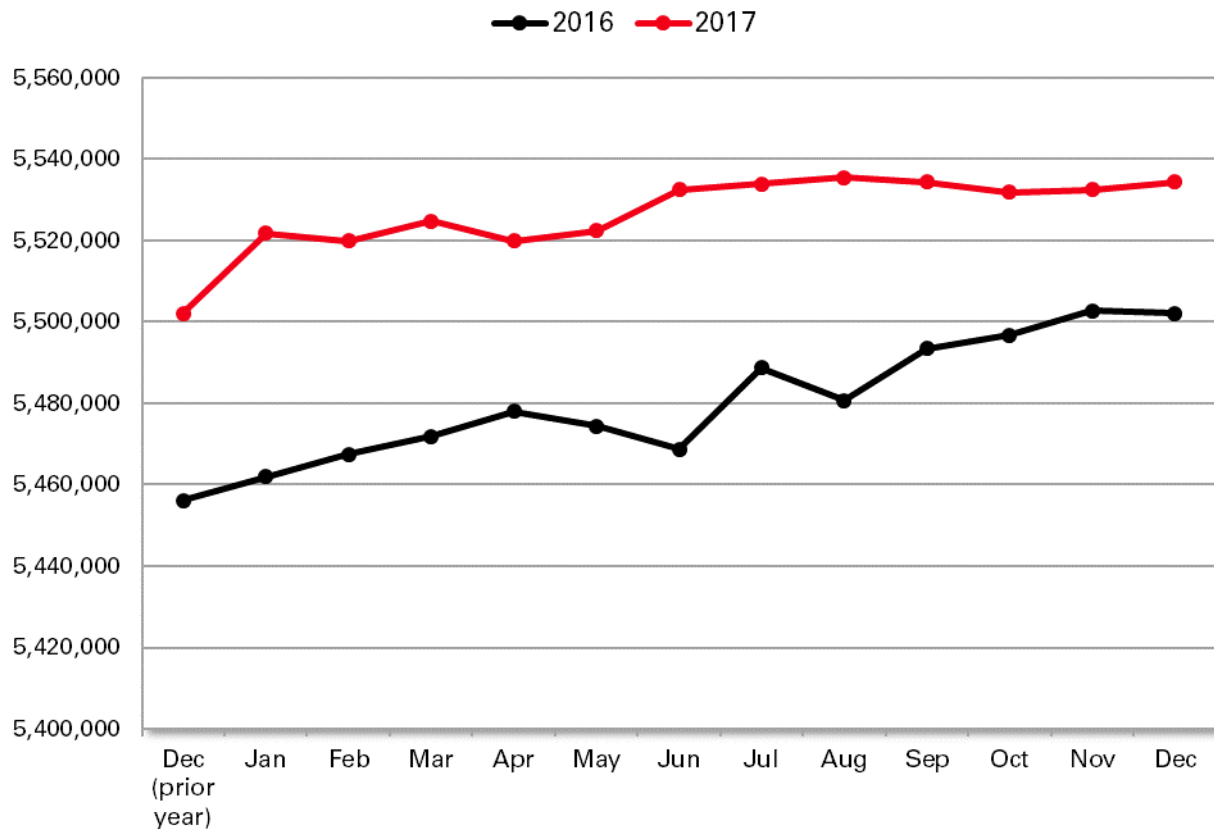
Figure 24. U.S. and Ohio Private Service-Providing Industry Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, January 2010-December 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Annual average total nonfarm employment for 2017 was 5,525,900, an increase of 44,800 over 2016. Figure 25 shows seasonally adjusted monthly total nonfarm employment for 2016 and 2017.

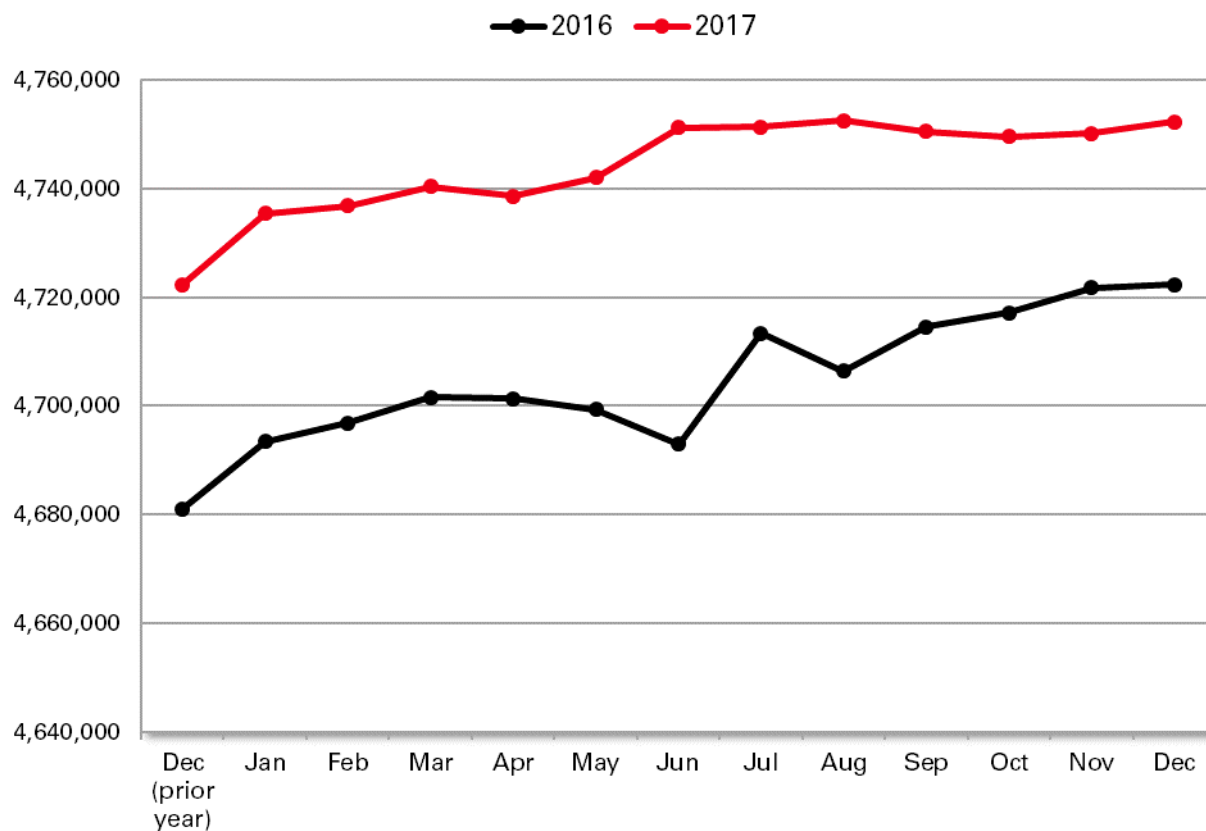
Figure 25. Total Nonfarm Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Annual average total private employment for 2017 was 4,743,700, an increase of 37,700 over 2016. Figure 26 shows seasonally adjusted monthly total private employment for 2016 and 2017.

Figure 26. Total Private Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, 2016 - 2017

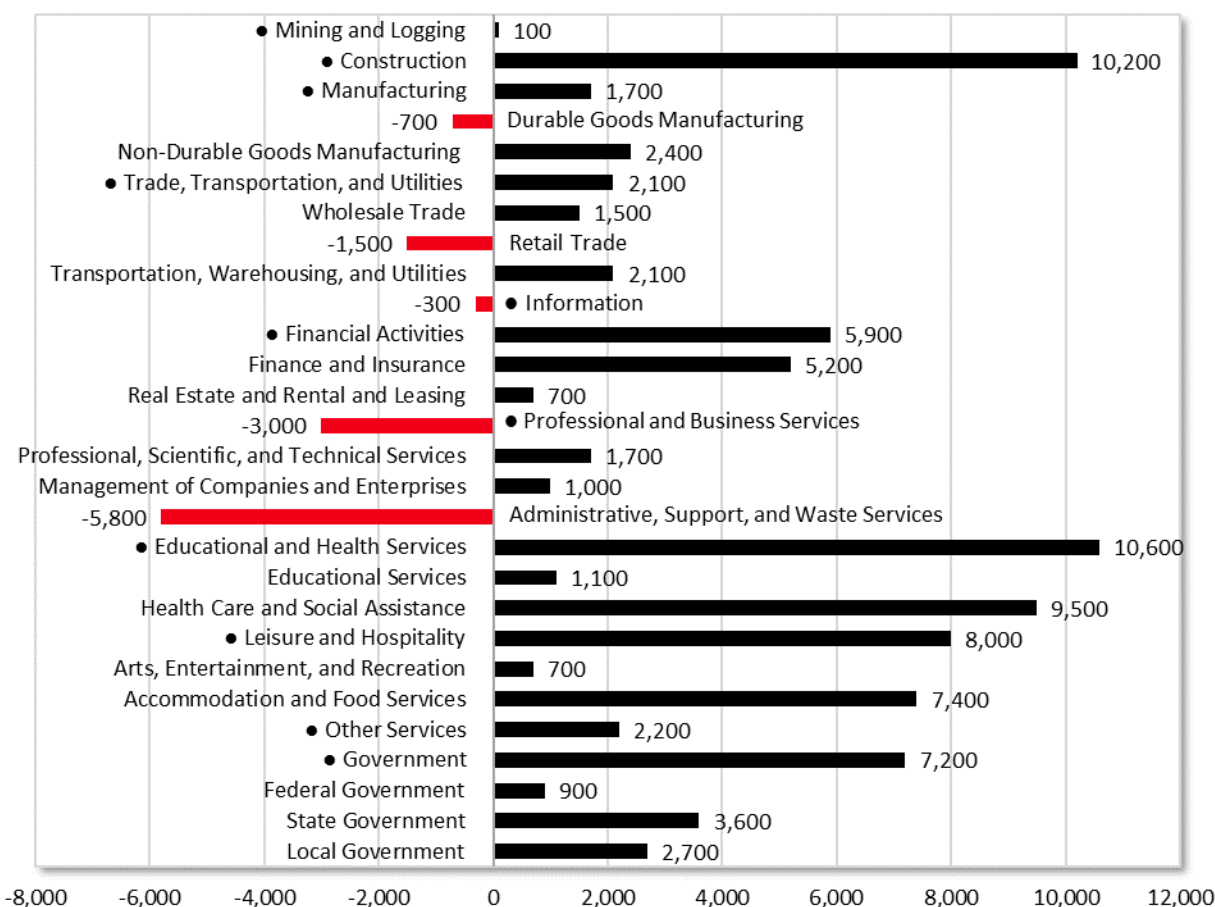


Source: Current Employment Statistics

Figure 27 shows annual employment change from 2016 to 2017. Industry sectors are marked with bullets, in some cases with subsectors listed below them. Not all sectors have subsectors.⁷

Among the sectors, the largest employment gain was in educational and health services, with 10,600 jobs. It was driven by a gain of 9,500 in the health care and social assistance subsector. The construction sector had the second largest increase, with 10,200 jobs.

Figure 27. Ohio Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



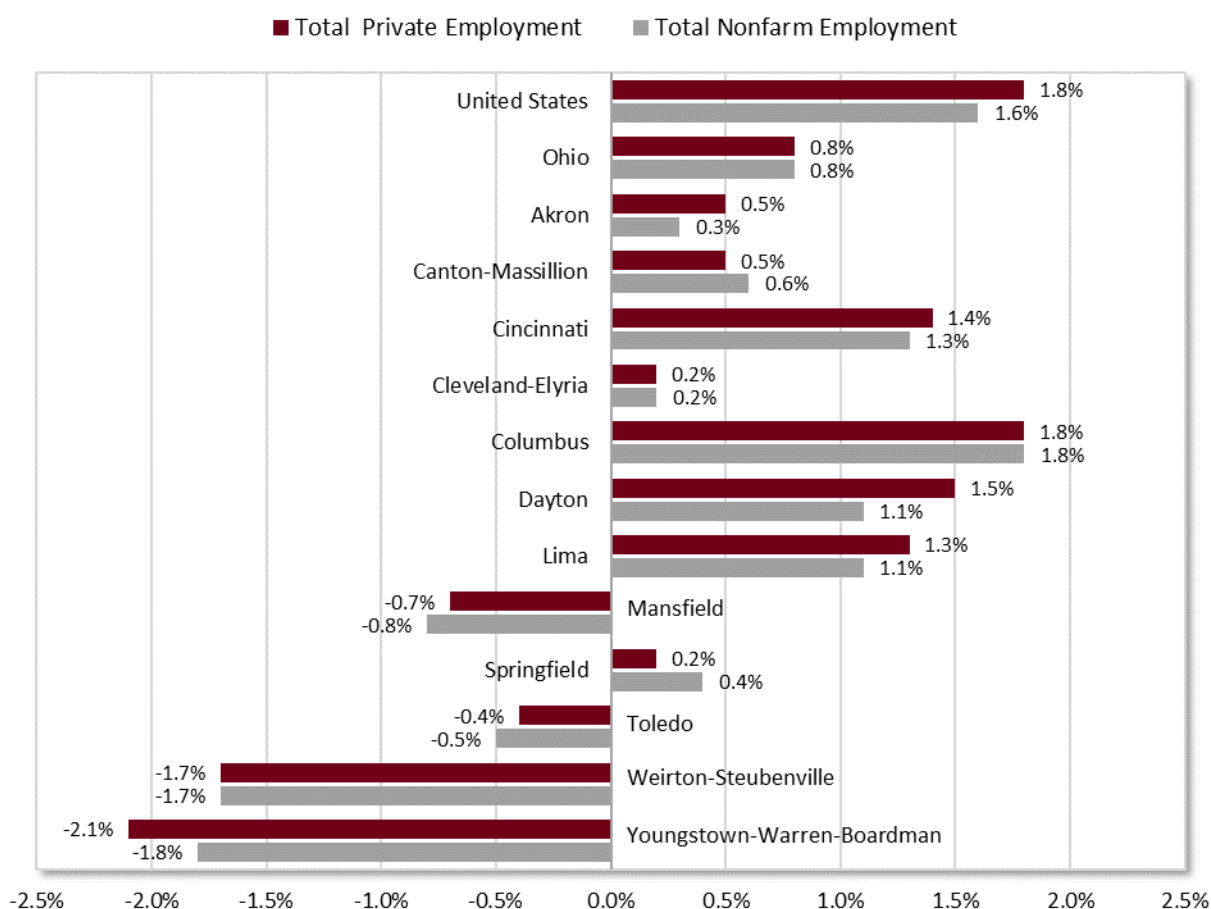
Source: Current Employment Statistics

⁷ Durable and non-durable goods manufacturing are combinations of related subsectors.

Figure 28 shows the percentage change from 2016 to 2017 in annual average total nonfarm and total private employment. Total private employment accounts for about 85 percent of total nonfarm employment nationally; differences between the two are due to changes in government employment. The Ohio counties in the state's 12 metropolitan statistical areas account for more than 85 percent of the state's employment. Some metro areas include counties outside Ohio; data from those counties are included in figure 28.

The Columbus MSA matched national private employment growth at 1.8 percent, with an increase of 15,900 jobs. It was followed the Dayton (1.5 percent), Cincinnati (1.4 percent, and Lima (1.3 percent) MSAs.

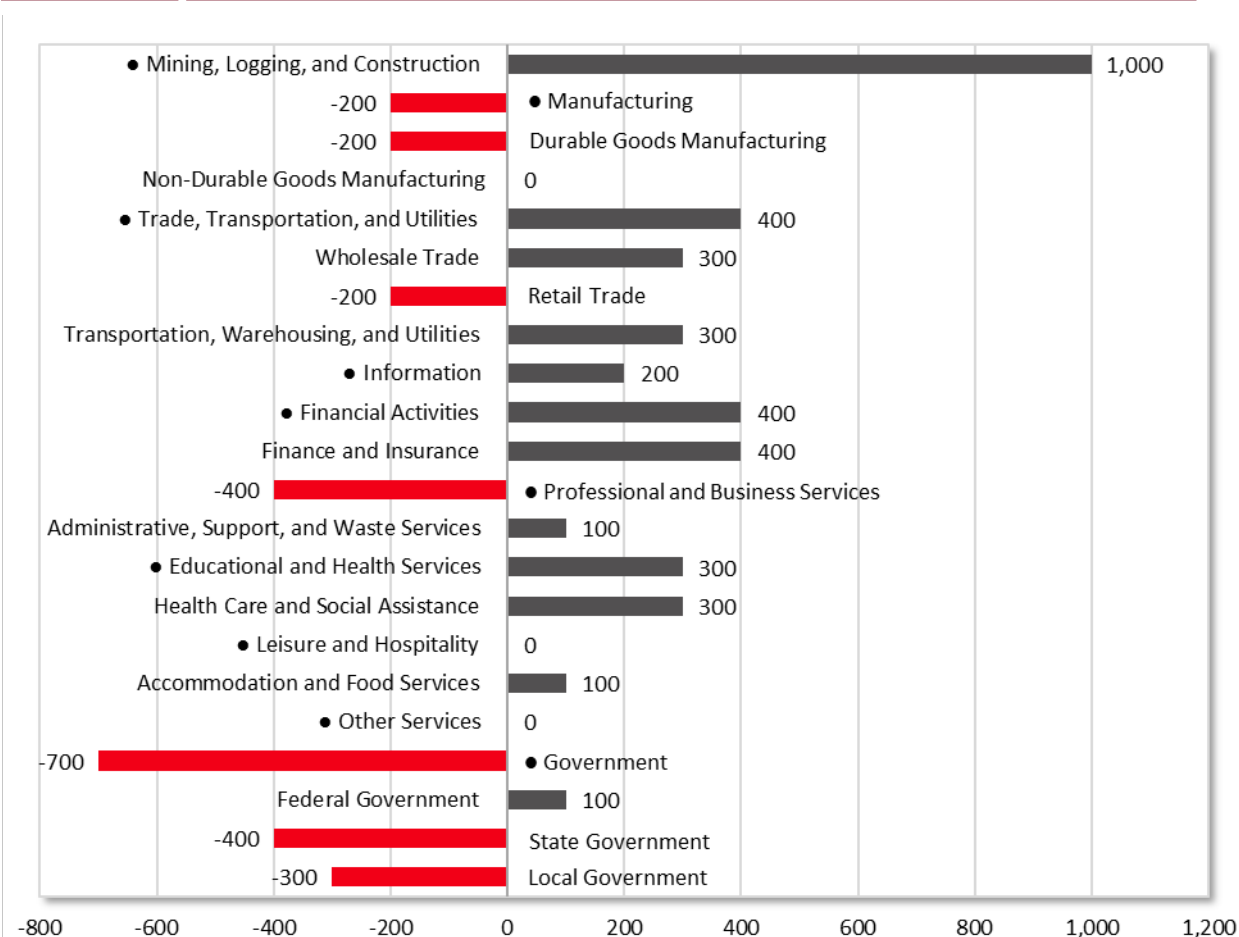
Figure 28. Change in Annual Average Total Nonfarm and Total Private Employment from 2016 to 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

In the Akron MSA in 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment was 341,100, and average annual total private employment was 295,600. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 900 jobs (0.3 percent), and average total private employment increased by 1,600 jobs (0.5 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 800 jobs (1.5 percent). An increase of 1,000 jobs in mining, logging, and construction was partially offset by a loss in manufacturing. Private service-providing sectors added 800 jobs (0.3 percent). Trade, transportation, and utilities; financial activities; and educational and health services added jobs, while professional and business services lost jobs. Government lost 700 jobs (-1.5 percent).

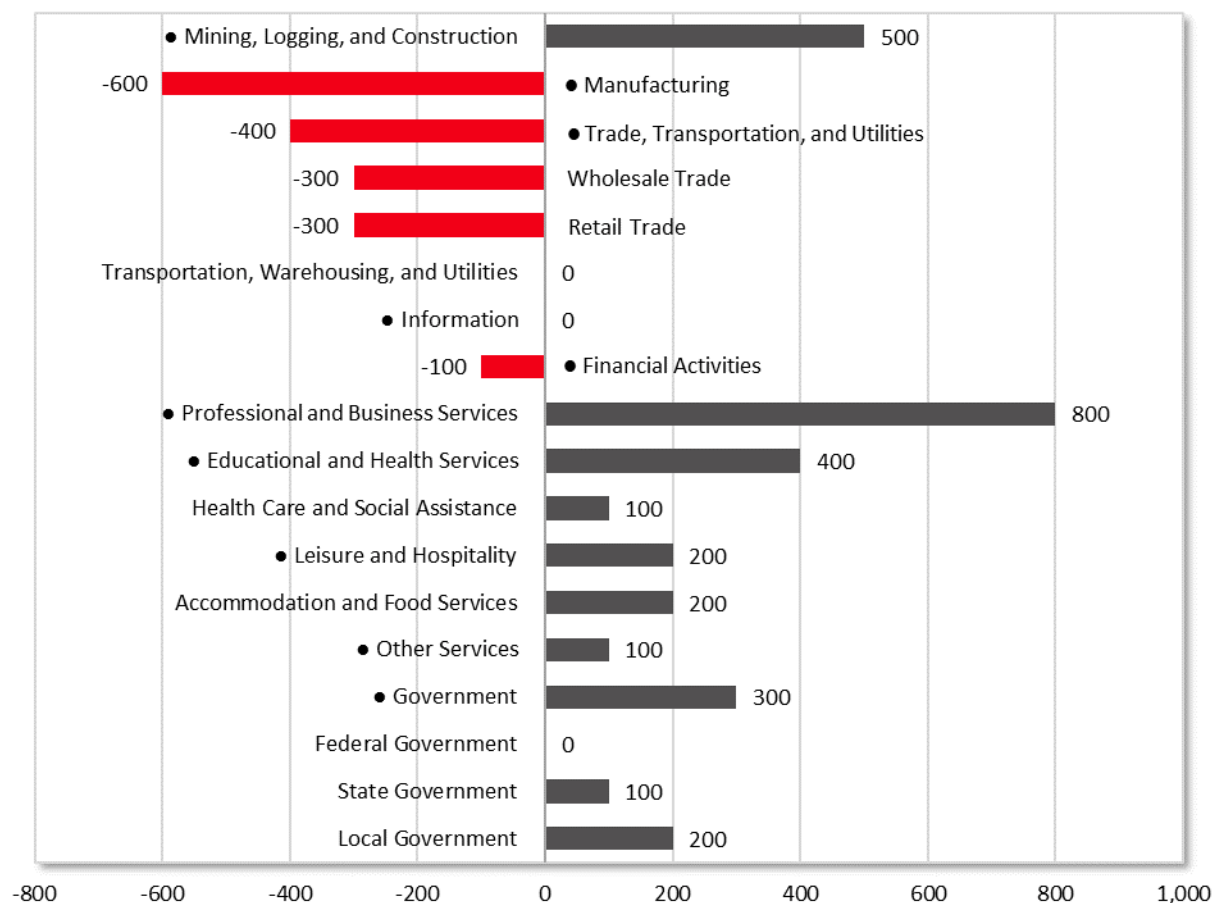
Figure 29. Akron MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

In the Canton-Massillon MSA in 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment was 173,600, and average annual total private employment was 153,300. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 1,100 jobs (0.6 percent), and average total private employment increased by 800 jobs (0.5 percent). The goods-producing sectors lost 200 jobs (-0.6 percent). An increase of jobs in mining, logging, and construction was offset by a larger loss in manufacturing. Private service-providing sectors added 1,000 jobs (0.9 percent). Professional and business services; educational and health services; leisure and hospitality; accommodation and food services; and other services added jobs, while trade, transportation, and utilities and financial activities lost jobs. Government added 300 jobs (1.5 percent).

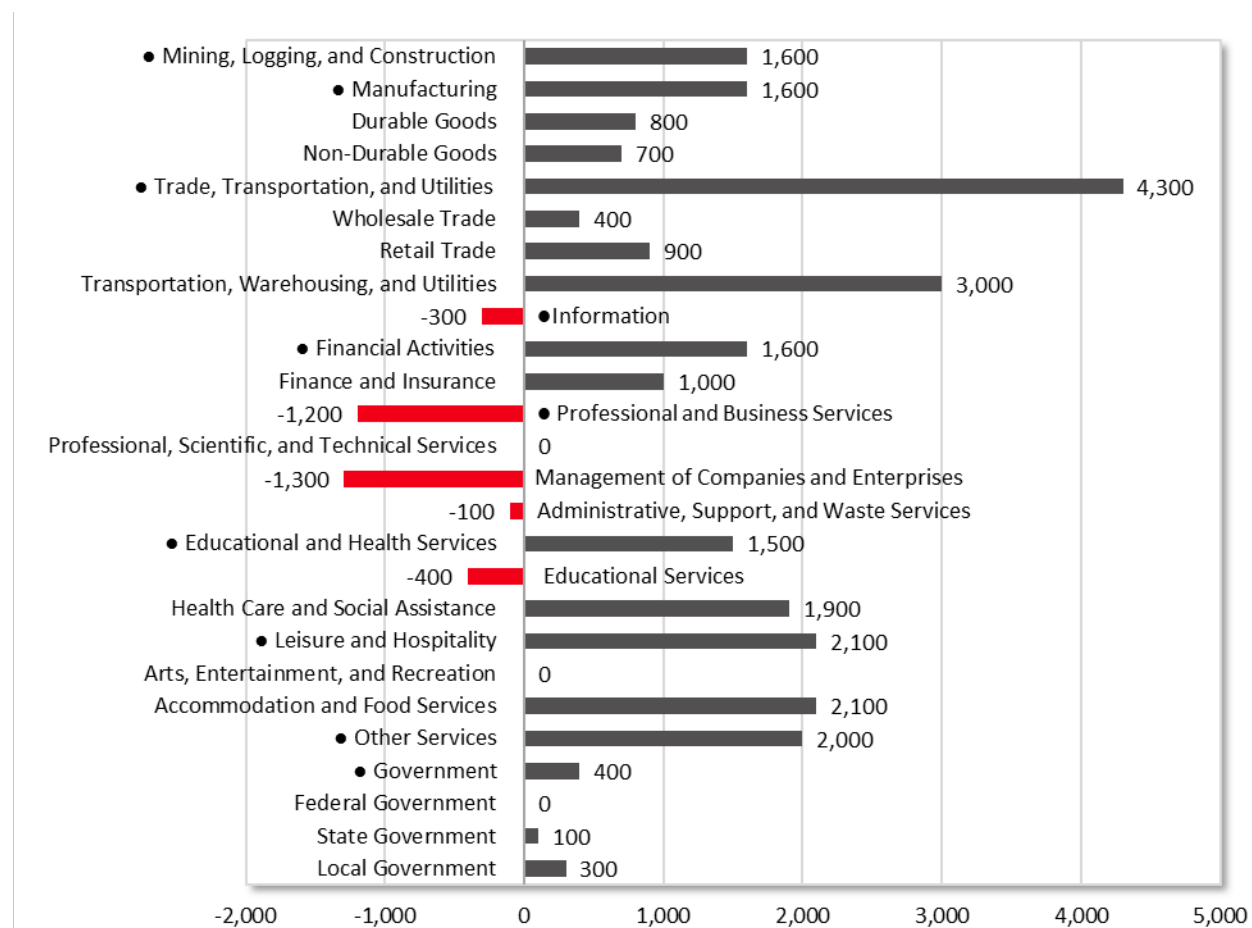
Figure 30. Canton-Massillon MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

In 2017 in the Cincinnati MSA, average annual total nonfarm employment was 1,093,600, and average annual total private employment was 963,000. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 13,600 jobs (1.3 percent), and average total private employment increased by 13,100 jobs (1.4 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 3,200 jobs (2.0 percent). The increase was split between mining, logging, and construction and manufacturing. Private service-providing sectors added 10,000 jobs (0.9 percent). Trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest increase, followed by leisure and hospitality, other services, financial activities, and educational and health services. Professional and business services lost jobs. Government added 400 jobs (0.3 percent).

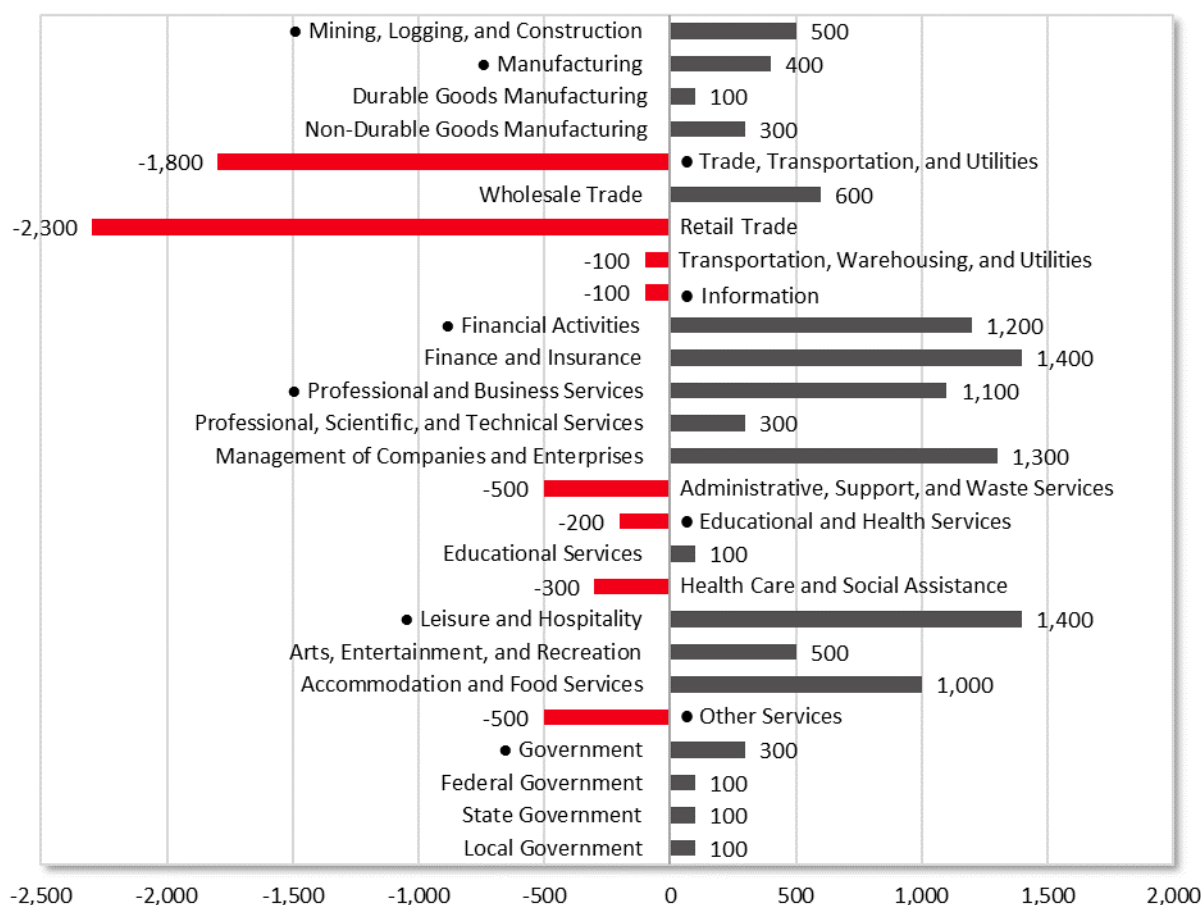
Figure 31. Cincinnati MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Cleveland-Elyria MSA was 1,057,600 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 921,000. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 2,300 jobs (0.2 percent), and average total private employment increased by 2,000 jobs (0.2 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 900 jobs (0.6 percent). Private service-providing sectors added 1,100 jobs (0.1 percent). The leisure and hospitality, financial activities, and professional and business services sectors added jobs, but the educational and health services, other services, and trade, transportation, and utilities sectors lost jobs. The trade, transportation, and utilities decline was driven by a loss of 2,300 jobs in the retail trade subsector. Government added 300 jobs (0.2 percent).

Figure 32. Cleveland-Elyria MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Columbus MSA was 1,083,900 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 908,800. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 19,600 jobs (1.8 percent), and average total private employment increased by 15,900 jobs (1.8 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 2,500 jobs (2.3 percent). Private service-providing sectors added 13,400 jobs (1.7 percent). The educational and health services, financial activities, leisure and hospitality, and trade, transportation, and utilities sectors added jobs, and the professional and business services and other services sectors lost jobs. The professional and business services decline was driven by a loss of 2,500 jobs in the administrative, support, and waste services subsector. This subsector includes temporary help agencies. Government added 3,700 jobs (2.2 percent).

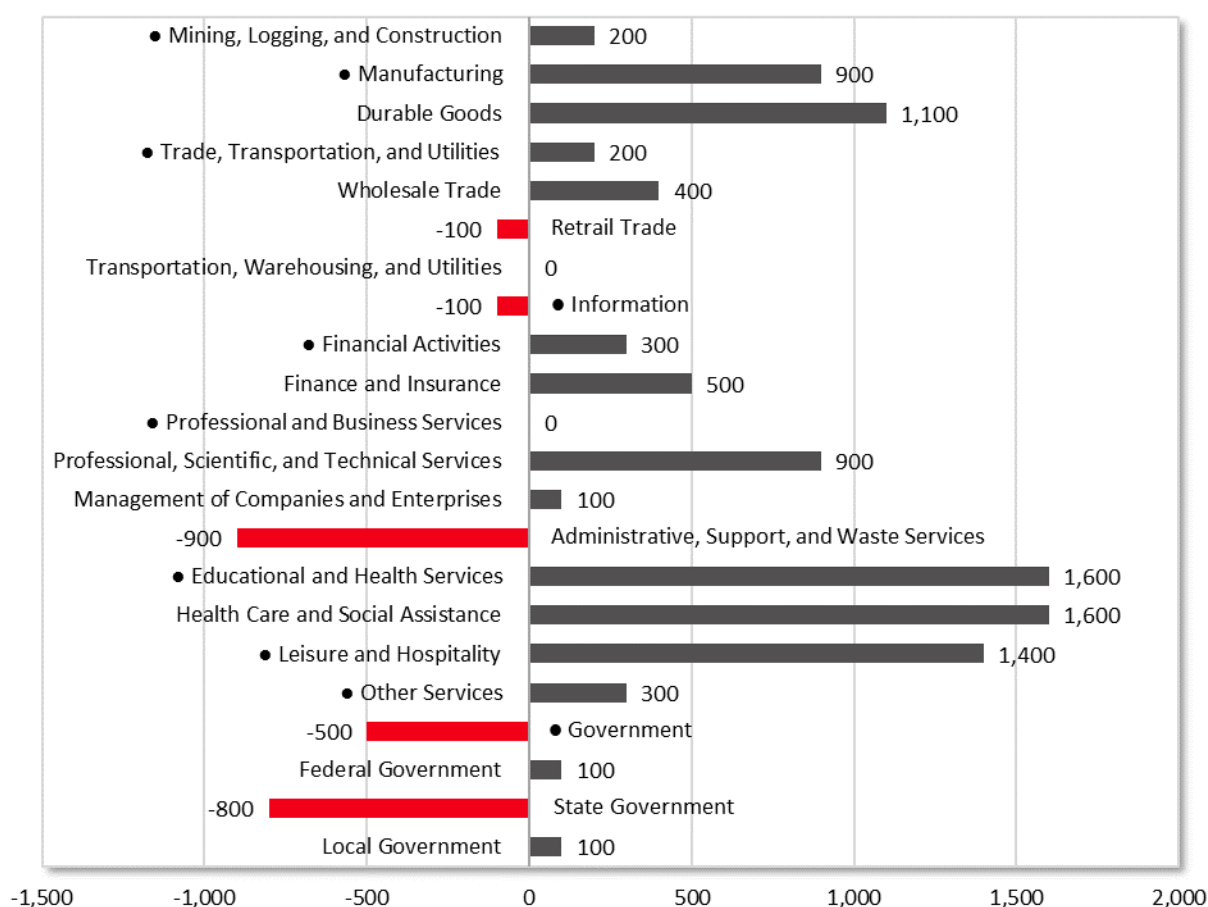
Figure 33. Columbus MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Dayton MSA was 389,000 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 326,500. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 4,200 jobs (1.1 percent), and average total private employment increased by 4,700 jobs (1.5 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 1,100 jobs (2.2 percent). Private service-providing sectors added 3,600 jobs (1.3 percent). The educational and health services sector had the largest gain, followed by leisure and hospitality, financial activities, other services, and trade, transportation, and utilities. Government lost 500 jobs (-0.8 percent).

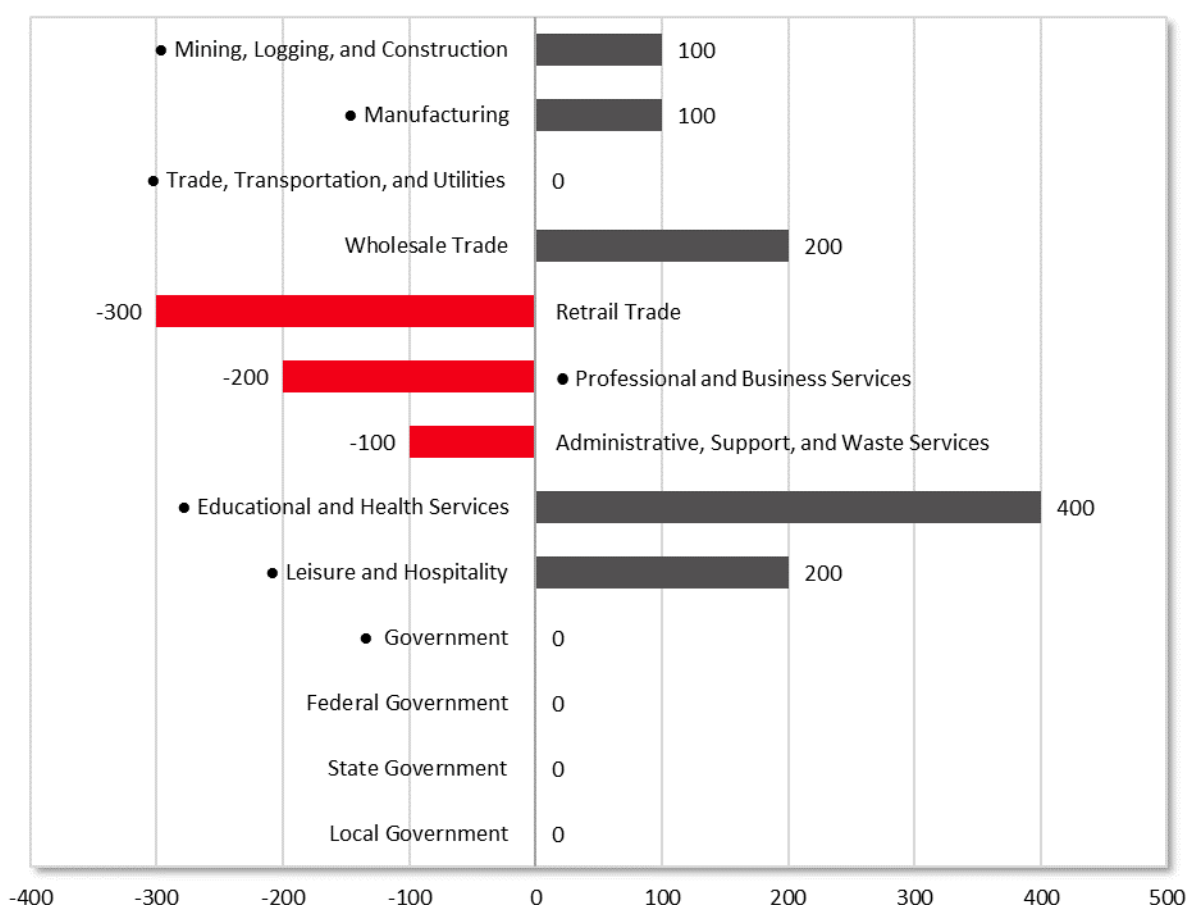
Figure 34. Dayton MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Lima MSA was 53,500 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 47,400. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 600 jobs (1.1 percent), and average total private employment increased by 600 jobs (1.3 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 200 jobs (1.9 percent). Private service-providing sectors added 400 jobs (1.1 percent). The educational and health services sector had the largest gain, followed by leisure and hospitality. A loss of 300 jobs in the retail subsector offset other gains in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector, leaving it with no gain or loss over the year. The professional and business services sector lost jobs. Government employment was unchanged over the year.

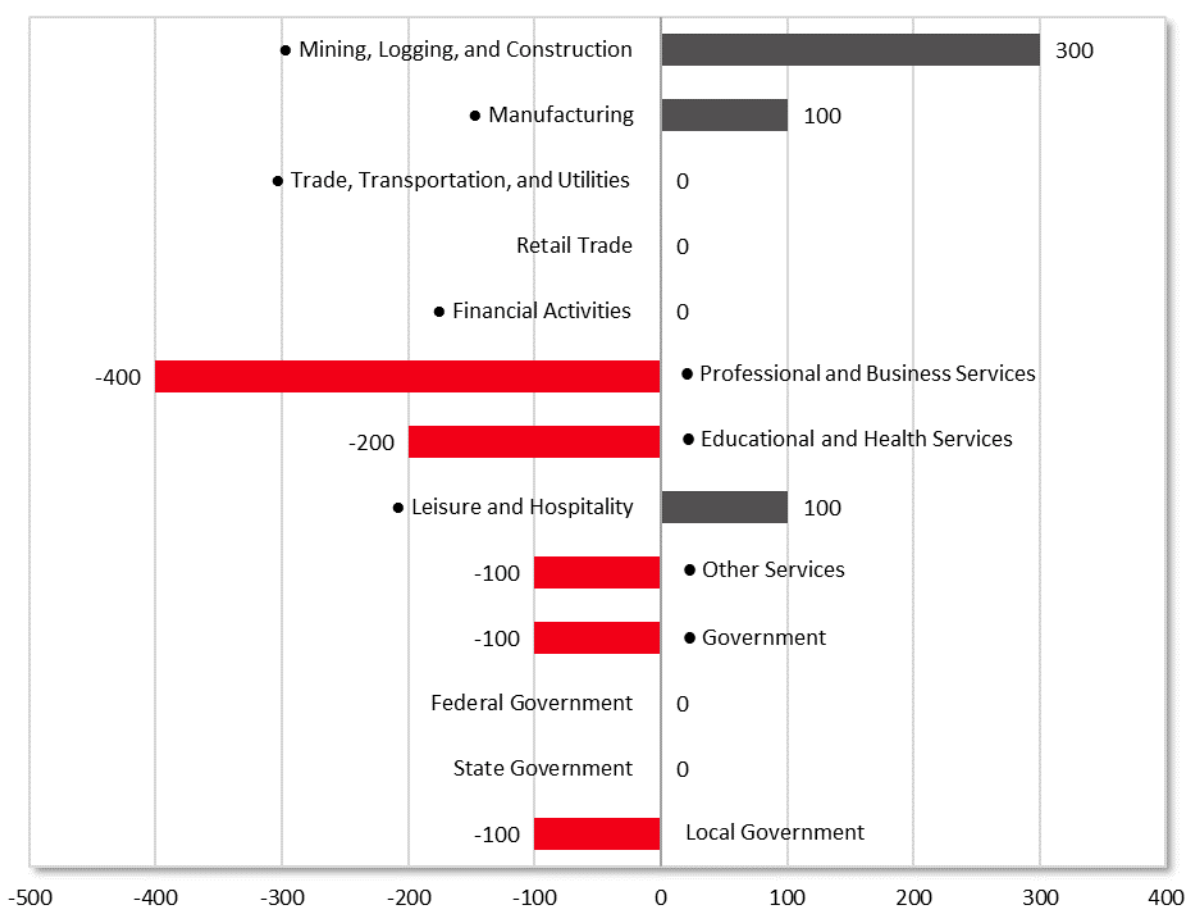
Figure 35. Lima MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Mansfield MSA was 52,300 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 44,700. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment decreased by 400 jobs (-0.8 percent), and average total private employment decreased by 300 jobs (-0.7 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 400 jobs (3.4 percent). Private service-providing sectors lost 700 jobs (-2.1 percent). Leisure and hospitality added jobs, but professional and business services, educational and health services, and other services lost jobs. Government lost 100 jobs (-1.3 percent) as well.

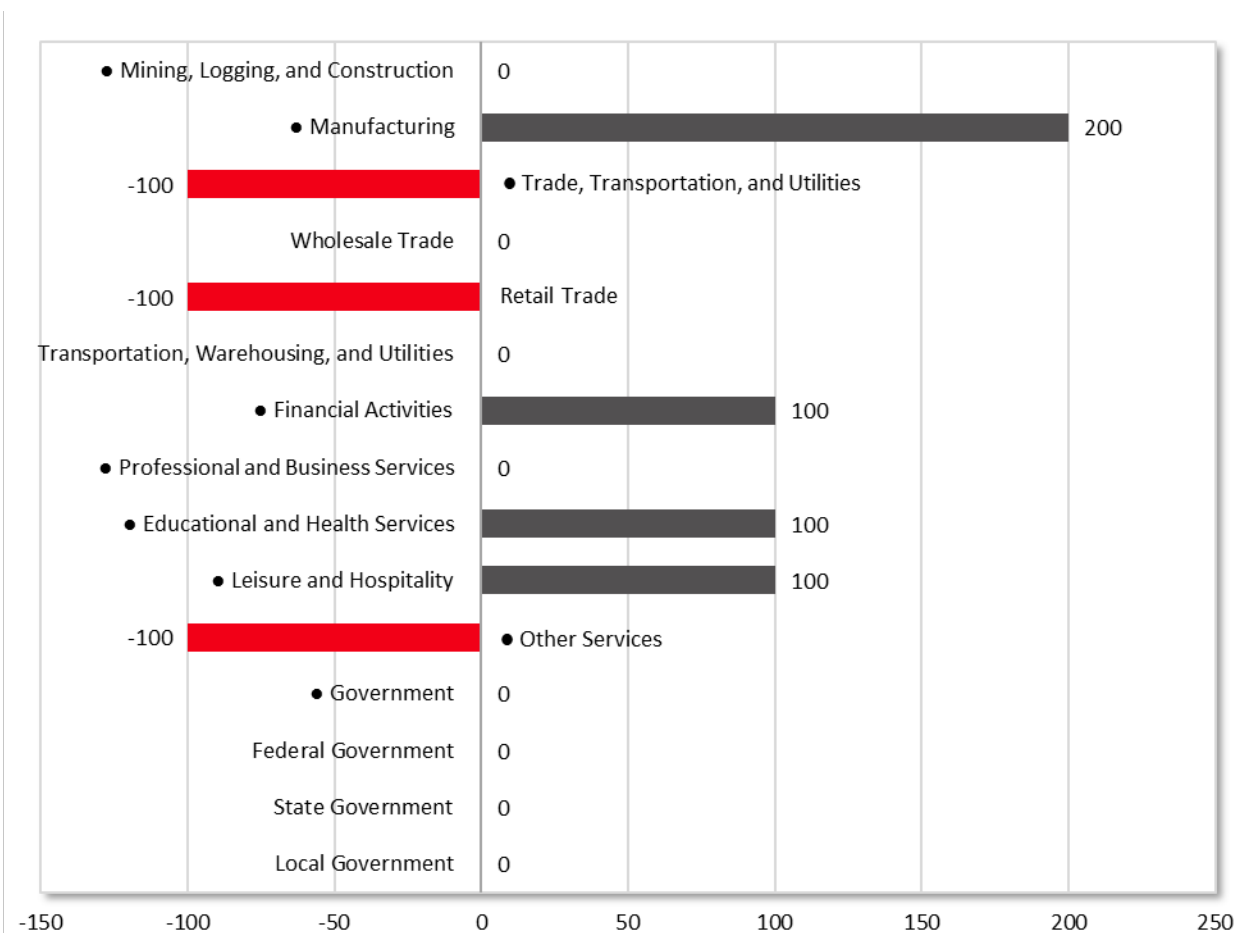
Figure 36. Mansfield MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Springfield MSA was 50,200 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 43,000. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment increased by 200 jobs (0.4 percent), and average total private employment increased by 100 jobs (0.2 percent). The goods-producing sectors added 200 jobs (2.5 percent), driven by increases in manufacturing. Private service-providing sectors lost 100 jobs (-0.3 percent). The financial activities, educational and health services, and leisure and hospitality sectors added jobs, while the trade, transportation, and utilities and other services sectors lost jobs. Government employment was unchanged over the year.

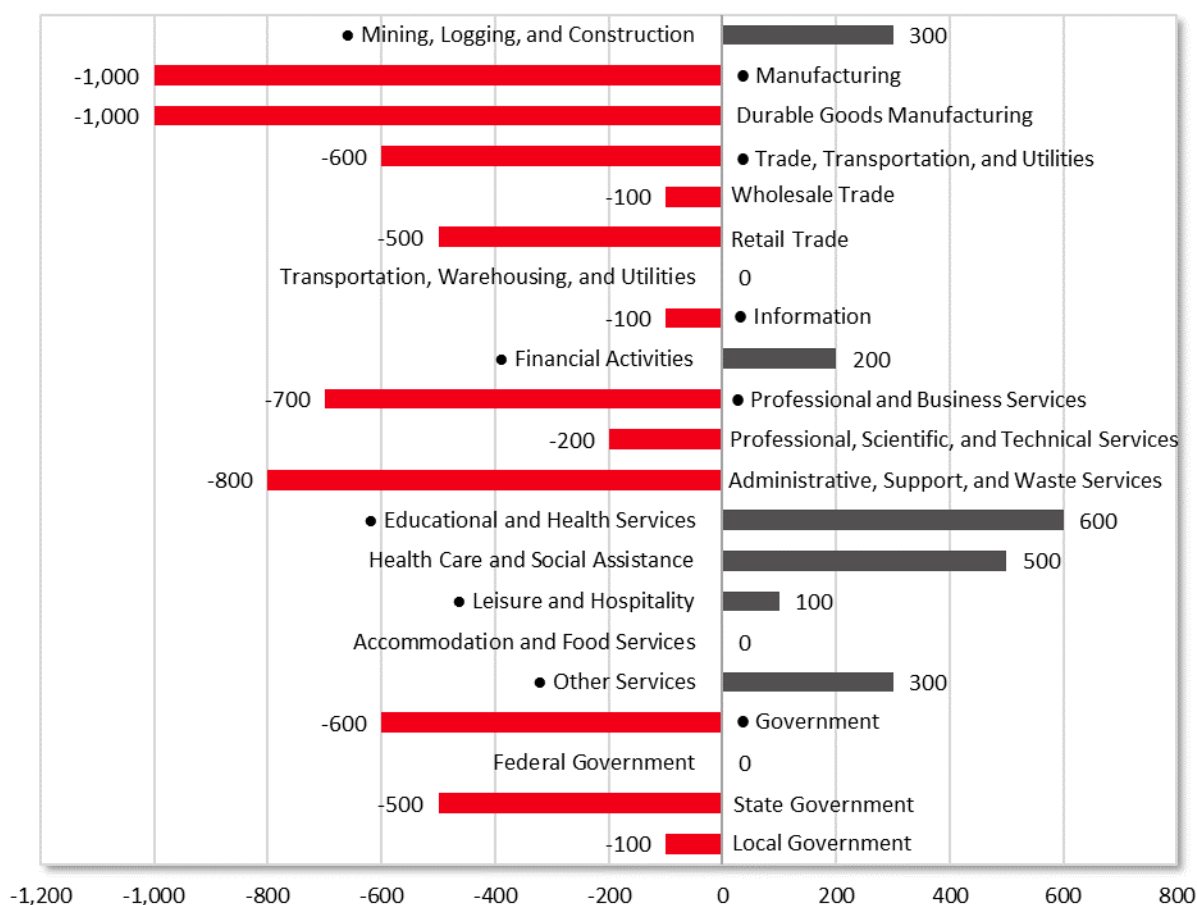
Figure 37. Springfield MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Toledo MSA was 308,500 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 263,400. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment decreased by 1,700 jobs (-0.5 percent), and average total private employment decreased by 1,100 jobs (-0.4 percent). The goods-producing sectors lost 800 jobs (-1.4 percent), with losses in manufacturing partially offset by gains in mining, logging, and construction. The manufacturing losses occurred in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Private service-providing sectors lost 300 jobs (-0.1 percent). Losses in the information, professional and business services, and trade, transportation, and utilities sectors were partially offset by gains in the financial activities, educational and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services sectors. Government employment decreased by 600 jobs (-1.3 percent) over the year.

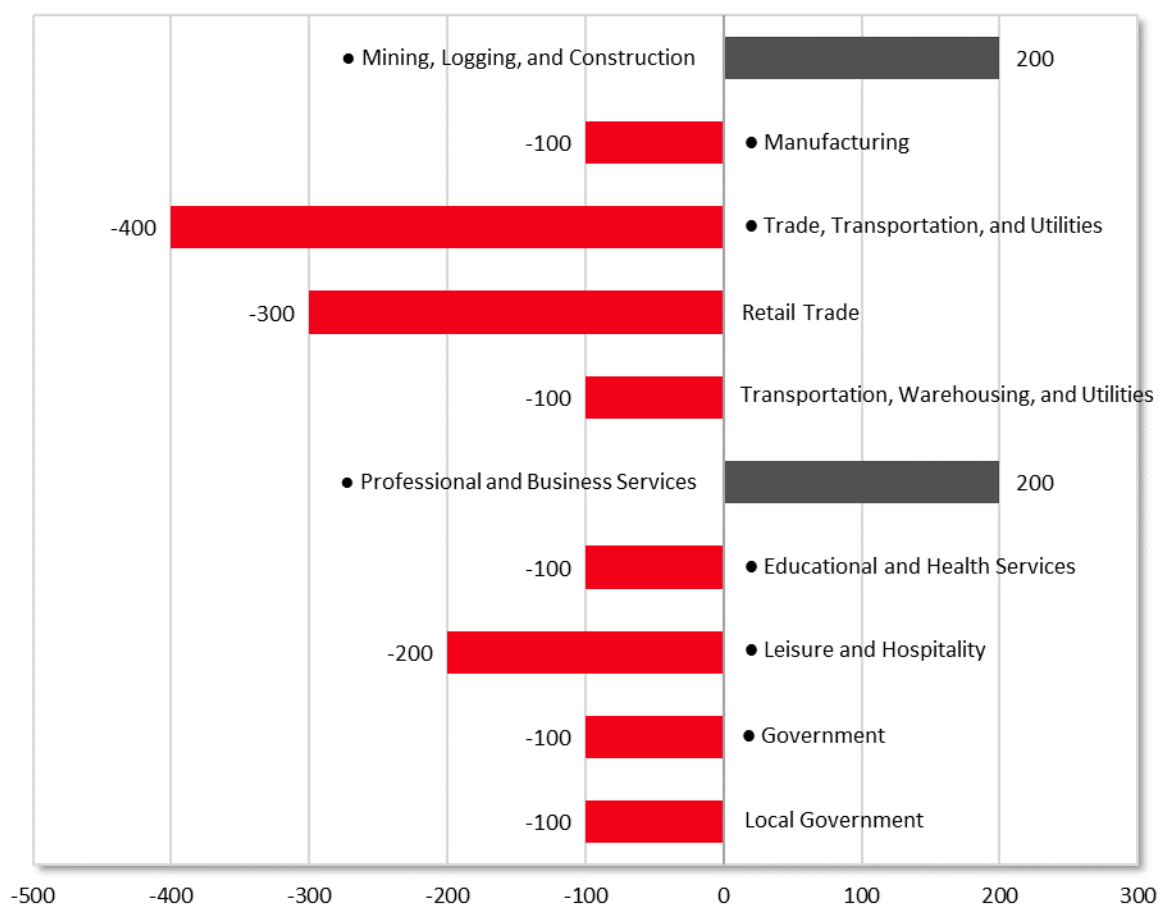
Figure 38. Toledo MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Weirton-Steubenville MSA was 41,300 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 35,400. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment decreased by 700 jobs (-1.7 percent), and average total private employment decreased by 600 jobs (-1.7 percent). The goods-producing sectors were unchanged over the year. Private service-providing sectors lost 700 jobs (-2.4 percent). Gains in professional and business services were outweighed by losses in educational and health services, leisure and hospitality, and trade, transportation, and utilities. Government employment decreased by 100 jobs (-1.7 percent) over the year.

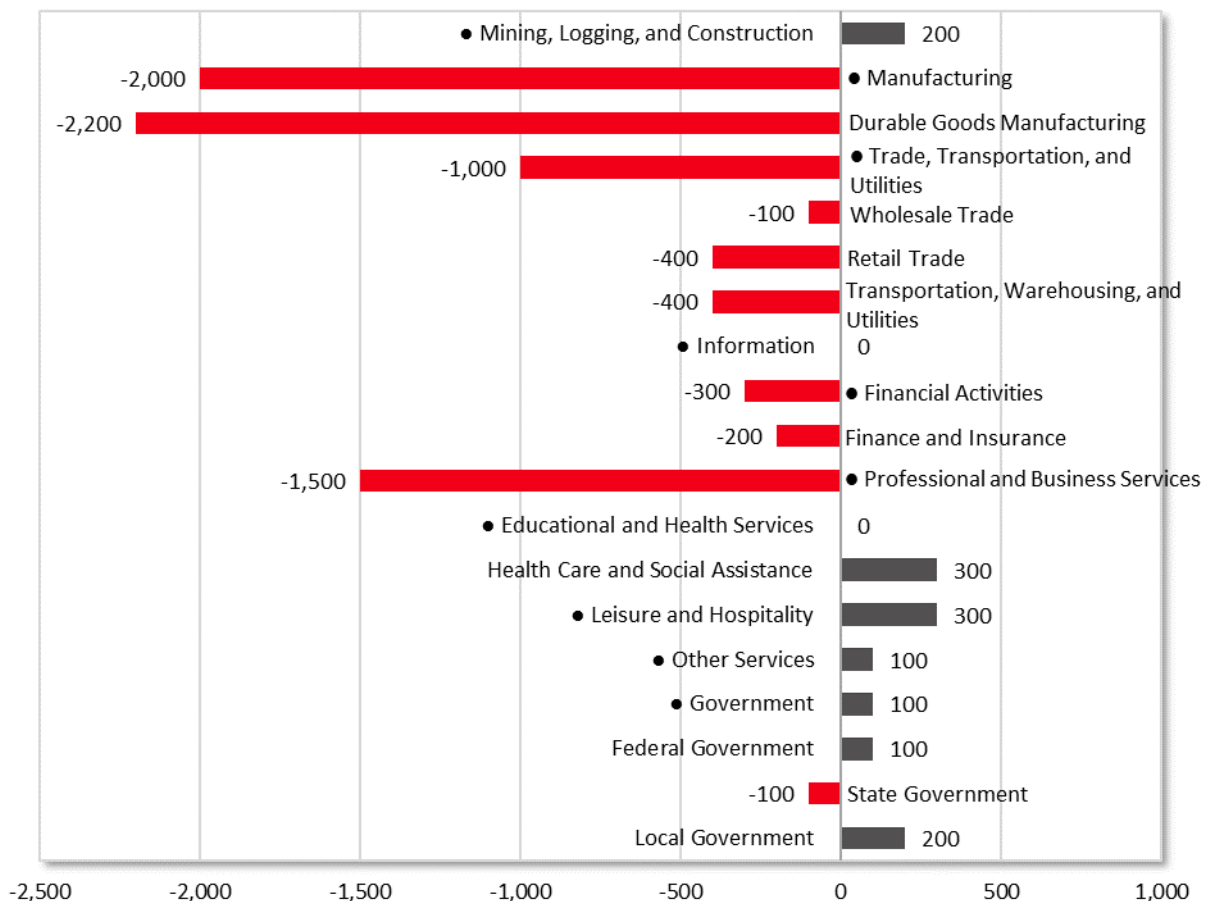
Figure 39. Weirton-Steubenville MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Average annual total nonfarm employment in the Youngstown-Warren-Boardman MSA was 220,000 in 2017. Average annual total private employment was 190,400. From 2016 to 2017, average annual total nonfarm employment decreased by 4,000 jobs (-1.8 percent), and average total private employment decreased by 4,100 jobs (-2.1 percent). The goods-producing sectors lost 1,800 jobs (-4.7 percent), with losses in manufacturing partially offset by gains in mining, logging, and construction. The manufacturing losses occurred in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Private service-providing sectors lost 2,300 jobs (-1.5 percent). Losses in the financial activities, professional and business services, and trade, transportation, and utilities sectors were partially offset by gains in the leisure and hospitality and other services sectors. Government employment increased by 100 jobs (0.3 percent) over the year.

Figure 40. Youngstown-Warren-Boardman MSA Industry Employment Change, 2016 - 2017



Source: Current Employment Statistics

Summary

Ohio's economy continued to improve in 2017. The state added 44,800 jobs, and most sectors experienced gains. The unemployment rate improved from 5.2 percent in January to 4.9 percent in the last three months of the year. The top advertised jobs were for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and registered nurses. Employment growth was led by three sectors: educational and health services, construction, and leisure and hospitality. Ohio continued to outpace the U.S. in goods-producing industry employment. The state's private industry employment grew 0.8 percent. The Columbus metro area had the largest increase (+1.8 percent), followed by the Dayton (+1.5 percent), Cincinnati (+1.4 percent), and Lima (+1.3 percent) metro areas.

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Workforce Development
P.O. Box 1618
Columbus, OH 43216-1618



Search for jobs.
Visit OhioMeansJobs.com
Locate talented employees.

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.

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

John R. Kasich, Governor

State of Ohio

Ohio.gov

Cynthia C. Dungey, Director

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

jfs.ohio.gov

Office of Workforce Development

jfs.ohio.gov/owd/

Bureau of Labor Market Information

OhioLMI.com

(7/2018)

An equal opportunity employer and service provider.
A proud partner of the American Job Center network.

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.