ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Jobs and Earnings Trends in Ohio Counties
Ohio Finally Recovering from Recessions
During 2Q 2013 Ohio Gains 51,826 Jobs
Northeast Ohio Gains 11,116 Jobs during 2Q 2013
All Ohio Urban Regions Except Youngstown Gain Jobs during 2Q 2013
Ohio Gains 5,538 Manufacturing Jobs during 2Q 2013
Manufacturing Growth Driving Ohio Recovery
But, Growth Rate in Ohio Far Too Slow
Cuts in Government Employment Mainly to Blame for Slow Growth Rate in Ohio
Of 16 Northeast Ohio Counties only One Has Recovered from "Great Recession"
Carroll County the Single NE Ohio County That Has Recovered
Even Normally Growing Counties Like Medina Have not Recovered
USA Has Recovered from "Great Recession," but Ohio Has Not
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio needs 5 Years to Recover from "Great Recession"
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio Needs 9 Years to Recover from 2000s Recession
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio Needs 25 Years to Recover Manufacturing Losses
Ohio's Job Losses since 2007 Now 257,961, -4.9%
Ohio's Job Losses since 2000 now 466,002, -8.6%
Cuyahoga County's Job Losses since 2000 Now 188,281, -14.6%
Cuyahoga County's Job Losses since 2007 Now 11,757, -5.5%
Cuyahoga County's Manufacturing Job Losses since 2000 now 38,481, -35.3%
BLS Data Suppression Precludes Full Analysis in Most Ohio Counties
Average Wage of Employed Ohio Worker Falls by -0.1% during 2Q 2013
Total Aggregate Wages Rise in Ohio; Inequality Increasing

By George Zeller
Economic Research Analyst
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Summary

The lengthy 2000s recession has been extraordinarily damaging in Ohio. The state's loss of 208,041 jobs between 2000 and 2007 represented 3.8% of the state's employment. That employment loss caused an annual loss in annual Ohio paycheck earnings of nearly $4 billion. The United States gained both jobs and earnings during this seven year period, so Ohio trailed national trends badly. The recession was driven primarily by manufacturing job losses. Ohio lost more than 17% of its high wage manufacturing employment in just six years. In 33 of the state's 88 counties and in all of its large urban counties, more than a fifth of all high wage manufacturing jobs disappeared during the 2000s recession. The manufacturing losses rippled widely through the rest of the Ohio economy, causing losses in a large majority of the state's other industries. A small number of industries bucked this highly negative trend, notably Health Care and Social Assistance, where employment increased by 14% despite the severe statewide recession. Job losses of this magnitude were extraordinarily damaging to Ohio workers and their families. But, for the most part, the damage was concentrated among job losers. Average paycheck earnings of surviving jobs actually increased during the 2000s

recession in most Ohio industries, even when adjusted for inflation. In newly updated second quarter 2013 data, Ohio finally stopped losing jobs, with another a gain of 5,538 jobs on a quarterly basis. The second quarter 2013 employment gain in Cuyahoga County was 79 jobs, a very slow increase. The 16 counties of northeast Ohio gained only 1,144 jobs during 2Q 2013, leaving the northeast Ohio region still 47,113 jobs below its 2007 total and 125,445 jobs below its 2000 total.

The data establish an urgent need for Ohio to speed up its currently too slow rate of recovery from both the 2007-2009 “Great Recession” and the far longer 2000-2011 Ohio labor market recession. Currently, Ohio is still 111,727 jobs short of its 2007 total employment, and Ohio is still 301,353 jobs short of its 2000 total employment. Since there are still hundreds of thousands of Ohio workers who still cannot find a job as a result of Ohio’s excessively slow recovery, dramatically high levels of human suffering still exist in Ohio.

Definitions

Employment is measured in this report by the QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages complete count of jobs released by the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services under contract to the United States Department of Labor. Formerly known as the ES-202 series, these data are extracted from the unemployment insurance database. Although they are subject to a real time delay of at least six months prior to their release, they represent by far the most comprehensive and precise count of employment in all Ohio private sector firms. The data are reported for all 88 counties in Ohio.

Aggregate paycheck earnings are also from the QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and wages complete count of earnings. In this report they are presented in real inflation-adjusted June 2013 dollars for the second quarter of 2013. The inflation adjustment is from the Consumer Price Index.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that the United States economy was in recession between March 2001 and November 2001. Thus, at the national level the duration of the 2000s recession was quite brief. But, in the state of Ohio sustained employment losses associated with the 2000s recession as early as July 2000. Those continual employment losses continued through 2011. In Ohio’s labor market the duration of the 2000s recession was 11 years, as measured by continual declines in total employment within the state.

Since 2011 Ohio has been recovering from the 2000s recession and also from the 2007-2009 national “Great Recession.” But, the rate of this recovery remains extremely slow and is far below national USA averages. Thus, the problem of hundreds of thousands of Ohio workers who cannot find a job is still an extremely urgent issue in the state.

Employment losses in Ohio have of course been associated with payroll earnings losses for workers. This report measures the size of both employment losses and earnings losses during the lengthy 2000s recession and the aftermath of the 2007-2009 “Great Recession” in Ohio. Given the huge size of these losses, the determination of Ohio’s precise employment and earnings trend over time is obviously an extremely important issue in Ohio.

Unfortunately, during a change in procedures by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment and earnings trend data in the QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages complete count of jobs have been subject to vastly increased levels of data suppression in a very large number of Ohio's 88 counties during recent years past 2009. This means that it is no longer possible to produce data from QCEW for all 88 counties in numerous important industries. This procedural blunder at BLS makes it far more difficult to analyze the precise industrial details of employment and earnings in all of the 88 counties. The level of suppression is particularly egregious in Health Care and Social Assistance, one of Ohio's fastest growing industries, where more than a third of Ohio counties have data for this industry suppressed in QCEW. Numerous Ohio counties are now suppressed in Manufacturing, making it impossible to produce an updated 88 county table for Manufacturing employment in Ohio.

Nevertheless, the data are available in Ohio for total employment and Manufacturing employment in all of Ohio's large multi-county urban regions, and for all 16 counties in northeast Ohio. Thus, those data are updated in this report.

The Data

The National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that the 2000s recession was brief, lasting only from March 2001 to November 2001. In Ohio that "brief" recession lasted a dramatically longer period of time. Ohio reached a peak of the business cycle expansion in June 2000 at the end of the second quarter. After June 2000 the labor market in Ohio suffered sustained continual employment losses, until Ohio finally gained jobs very slowly beginning in the first quarter of 2012. It is now clear from the complete count of employment in Ohio that the state did not seen even one quarterly period of employment growth between the second quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2012. Since the first quarter of 2012, Ohio has continuously experienced very slow job growth, but nevertheless job growth, on a quarterly basis. **In stark contrast to the national recession that lasted ten months, the 2000s recession in Ohio lingered for twelve years. But, since the first quarter of 2012, Ohio has seen very slow employment growth during every quarter.** Losses of both employment and aggregate paycheck earnings have been dramatically more severe in Ohio than they were in the United States as a whole.

Total Employment Losses in Ohio

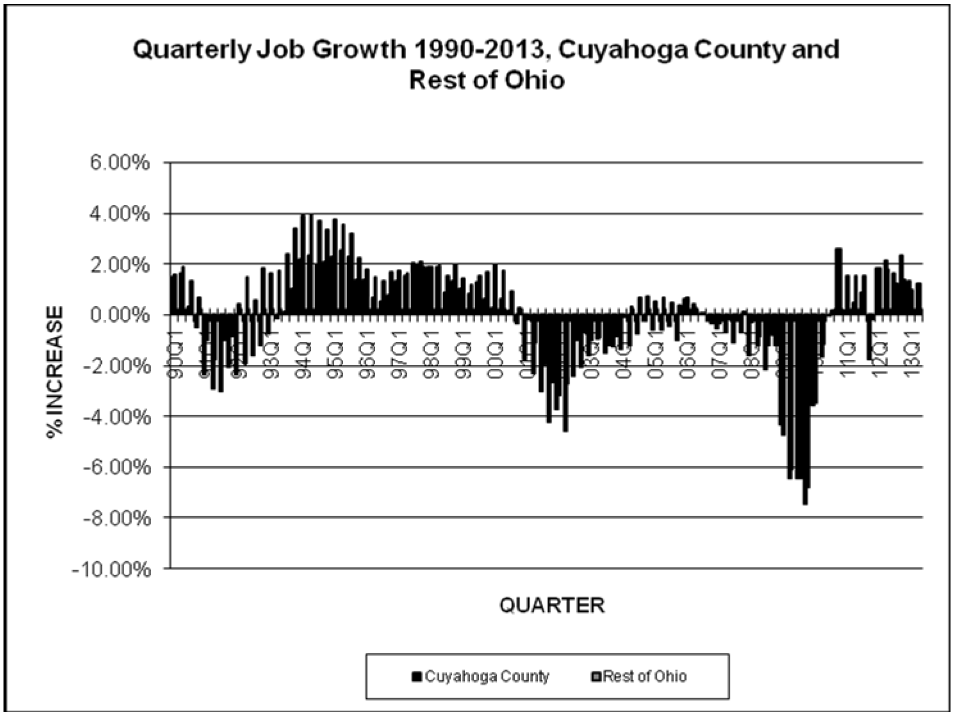
Table One tabulates employment trends in Ohio in second quarter data between 2000 and 2013. Ohio lost 8.6% of its employment during this seven year period. Ohio lost a mammoth 466,002 jobs between 2000 and 2013. The losses were not continuous on a quarterly basis. The state actually hit an employment trough during the fourth quarter of 2005, a period of only four and a half years following the end of the national recession. Employment growth continued through the fourth quarter of 2006 in the state as a whole. But, this growth was quite weak at less than 1% on a quarterly basis. During second quarter measures of employment trends, Ohio experienced tiny levels of employment growth in 2005 and 2006. But, during the second quarter of 2007 the state returned to job losses. The losses were relatively small, given a 0.3% employment decline between 2006 and 2007 from a loss of 18,065 jobs. Those small losses increased rapidly as a result of the dire impact of the deep and lengthy 2007 "Great Recession" in Ohio. Ohio lost 9,485 jobs in 2008, 66,399 jobs in 2009, and 42,550 jobs in 2010.

In second quarter data, Ohio began to recover from the more than 100,000 jobs that the state lost as a result of the 2007 "Great Recession" by gaining 10,141 jobs in 2011. Ohio then gained 22,805 jobs in 2012. But the speed of the recovery immediately slowed as Ohio's 2012-2013 employment growth fell to only 9,440 jobs. This slowing rate of job growth in Ohio is extremely problematic, given the very large size of prior employment losses.

Between the second quarters of 2000 and 2013, employment levels declined in 72 of Ohio's 88 counties (see Table One). Only 16 of Ohio's 88 counties currently have more jobs than they had in 2000 more than a decade ago. Even Ohio's fastest growing large urban county, Franklin County (Columbus), is still suffering from net employment losses during the eleven year 2000s recession in Ohio, with 16,650 fewer jobs in 2013 than it had in 2000. Montgomery County (Dayton) suffered the worst percentage loss among the state's urban counties at a phenomenal 20.3% from a loss of 60,885 jobs. Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) was also hit very hard by the state's largest numeric loss of 118,281 jobs, which represented a highly alarming loss of 14.6% of Cuyahoga County's employment. The loss of a tenth of all employment in Dayton's central county and the loss of nearly one-seventh of all employment in Cleveland's central county has clearly been alarmingly severe and deep.

The minority of 17 Ohio counties that have experienced employment growth between 2000 and 2013 are heavily dominated by suburban counties at the fringes of urban areas. Delaware County experienced a triple digit growth rate over the 13 year period of 125.4%. Warren, Union, Fairfield, and Mercer counties all generated double-digit employment percentage increases exceeding 10% during the thirteen year period in Ohio. With the single exception of Mercer, all of these six counties with rapid long term employment growth rates are suburban counties adjacent to Cincinnati and Columbus. As the statewide employment base of Ohio contracted over the long 13 year period as a result of sprawl development in these suburban counties. Surprisingly, large job losses in Medina County from the 2007 "Great Recession" has caused Medina County to have fewer jobs in 2013 than it had in 2007. The problem in Medina County is recent, since Medina County did not lose jobs 2000-2007. But, substantial 2007-2012 losses in Medina County and a small additional loss of 65 jobs in 2013 leaves Medina County still with jobs lost since 2007 as a result of the "Great Recession." These recent job losses pulled Medina County's 2000-2013 growth rate to below 10% at 8.0%. During 2013, employment levels grew in the other six suburban counties, even as the state gained jobs only very slowly during that one year period.

Cuyahoga County remains Ohio's largest county, and it still contains more jobs than any other Ohio county. Consequently, the impact of the 2000s recession in Ohio can be clearly seen within Cuyahoga County.



The dynamics of the 2000s recession are clearly evident in Cuyahoga County's quarterly job trend. For an extended period of time Cuyahoga County's employment trend closely followed the general business cycle, but was consistently weaker than employment growth that was experienced in the rest of the state of Ohio. During the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2006 Cuyahoga County's rate of employment growth exceeded Ohio's statewide job growth rate, but since 2008 Cuyahoga County's job growth was faster than Ohio's statewide rate of job growth during only 5 of 21 quarters. During the second quarter of 2013, Cuyahoga County's growth rate of 1.24% was precisely equal to Ohio's statewide 1.24% growth rate.

The graph also clearly illustrates the unfortunate finding that the 2007 "Great Recession" was considerably deeper than the 2000s recession was in Ohio. The duration of the 2000s recession was also considerably lengthier than the recession of the early 1990s recession within both the state and within Cuyahoga County.

It had appeared during 2004 and 2005 that the 2000s recession might finally be coming to an end within the state of Ohio. The state experienced ten consecutive quarters of employment growth between the second quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2006. However, all of those quarterly growth periods generated employment increases of less than 1% on a statewide basis. Then, in the fourth quarter of 2006 the state of Ohio again started to lose employment. The state's employment change was a loss of 0.3% in both the second and third quarters of 2007. Within Cuyahoga County, the losses were 0.7% during the second quarter of 2007 and 1.1% during the third quarter of 2007. The United States Department of Labor reports that the United States gained employment during all 2007 quarters and months. But, during January, February, March, and April of 2008 the Current Employment Statistics measured a nationwide job loss. This represented the first period in which United States employment had declined for four consecutive months since 2001. The emergence of a recessionary trend in United States employment during 2008 was foreshadowed in Ohio, where employment declines began much earlier during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Very unfortunate data suppression by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics unfortunately makes it impossible for a full 88 county analysis of Ohio Manufacturing employment. But, a full set of data are still available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages complete count of jobs for all of the 16 counties in northeast Ohio. The trend in total employment in these 16 northeast Ohio counties finds very slow job growth in 2013 in northeast Ohio (see Table 2).

The two county Canton metro region gained 3,222 jobs in 2013 for a slow growth rate of 2.0% that nevertheless exceeded the Ohio statewide growth rate of 1.0%. The five county Cleveland metro region gained 8,519 jobs for a slow growth rate of 0.9% that was below the Ohio statewide growth rate. The Akron MSA gained 921 jobs for an even slower growth rate of 0.3% that was farther below the Ohio statewide growth rate. Simultaneously, the three county Youngstown metro region lost -604 jobs in 2013 for a negative growth rate of -0.3%.

Overall, the 16 northeast Ohio counties gained 11,116 jobs in 2013 for a slow growth rate of 0.6% that also was below the 1.0% Ohio statewide average. This slow rate of recovery leaves very large unrecovered job losses since 2000 in 15 of the 16 counties, with Medina County still the only exception. The largest such loss in northeast Ohio is the 118,281 jobs that Cuyahoga County has lost since 2000. The largest percentage loss in northeast Ohio since 2000 is currently a startlingly large loss of -26.7% of the jobs that Trumbull County had in 2000. More than one fourth of Trumbull County's employment has disappeared during the past 13 years.

At the current very slow rate of employment recovery, the length of time in years that it would take the 15 northeast Ohio counties to recover the large losses that they suffered since 2000 is startling as well. Seven of the counties in northeast Ohio lost jobs during the second quarter of 2013, and thus at the current rate of recovery would take an infinite amount of time to recover the large prior employment losses. Those seven counties include Lake, Wayne, Ashland, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Richland, and Trumbull. Other generally very lengthy periods of time to recover prior job losses since 2000 at the current growth rate are the 2 years in Geagua County, 5 years in Portage County, 9 years in Stark County, 13 years in Columbiana County, 14 years in Cuyahoga County, and a stunning 20 years in Summit County.

In the 16 northeast Ohio as a whole, at the current slow growth rate of employment during the second quarter of 2013, it will take 22 years for northeast Ohio to recover the 244,118 jobs that northeast Ohio has lost since 2000. This obviously documents a very urgent need for northeast Ohio to speed up its current rate of employment recovery.

The 2007-2013 trend in northeast Ohio that reflects the impact of the "Great Recession" in the region is nearly universally alarming. **Of the 16 northeast Ohio counties, only one county has recovered the jobs that it lost as a result of the 2007-2009 national "Great Recession." That single county is Carroll County, the southernmost county in northeast Ohio.** A relatively robust 2012-2013 12.6% job growth rate in Carroll County has been associated with a rapidly growing industry related to natural gas drilling in Carroll County, accounting for the single exception. With more than 100,000 workers displaced in northeast Ohio just since 2007, there is clearly a very urgent need for northeast Ohio to speed up its current rate of recovery.

The 2007-2013 statewide trend in Ohio that reflects the impact of the "Great Recession" in the state is also highly alarming. Ohio currently has lost 257,961 jobs since 2007, a large -8.6% decline. At the current rate of recovery from the 51,826 jobs that Ohio gained during the second quarter of 2013, it will take Ohio nine years to recover the jobs that it has lost as a result of the impact of the "Great Recession." The large job loss that still is in excess of 250,000 jobs during the past six years remains an urgent unsolved problem in Ohio. This clearly documents an urgent need for Ohio to speed up its current rate of recovery.

Statewide in Ohio, 57 counties have recovered the jobs that they lost since 2007, a majority of Ohio's counties. Only one of those 57 counties, Carroll, is located in northeast Ohio.

Of the 57 Ohio counties that have recovered the jobs that they lost since 2007, only 14 also have fully recovered the jobs that they lost since 2000. Those 14 counties include Delaware, Warren, Union, Fairfield, Mercer, Holmes, Madison, Fayette, Greene, Brown, Knox, Clermont, Wood, and Hancock. The remaining 74 Ohio counties still have long term deficits in job growth that still urgently need a faster rate of recovery.

Manufacturing Job Losses in Ohio

Table Two measures the trend in Manufacturing employment within the sixteen counties of northeast Ohio counties between 2001 and 2013. Since the definition of all industrial categories was changed in 2001, this table omits additional Manufacturing job losses that were suffered between 2000 and 2001. The state lost a staggering 301,353 Manufacturing jobs between 2000-2013. That loss represented a highly alarming 31.3% of the state's Manufacturing jobs. Of that long term loss, 111,727 of the lost jobs took place 2007-2013 during the last six years alone. Since the average earnings of a Manufacturing job in Ohio is currently $53,707 while the average of all Ohio jobs is currently $43,155, it is clear that Ohio's job losses during the 2000s recession were heavily concentrated in high wage jobs formerly held by blue collar Ohio workers.

Within the 16 counties of northeast Ohio, the 2000-2013 trend in Manufacturing employment was a loss of -125,455 Manufacturing jobs, a gigantic loss of 33.3% that exceeded Ohio's 31.3% decline. The Akron, Cleveland, Canton, and Youngstown multi-county metro regions all lost more than 30% of their high wage Manufacturing jobs. Since 2007 alone, as a result of the dramatically negative impact of the "Great Recession," northeast Ohio lost 41,113 Manufacturing jobs for a large six year decline of -14.1%. All four large urban metro regions in northeast Ohio, Canton, Cleveland, Akron, and Youngstown lost more than 10% of their Manufacturing jobs just since 2007.

In a far more favorable development, both the state of Ohio and northeast Ohio began a slow recovery from the 2000-2011 recession, and Ohio gained 62,957 Manufacturing jobs 2012-2013 for a growth rate of 0.8%. Northeast Ohio gained 1,144 Manufacturing jobs 2012-2013 for a growth rate of 0.5%. Although northeast Ohio trails the statewide Ohio growth rate, a recovery in Manufacturing jobs is currently the chief factor producing the overall employment recovery in Ohio.

This recovery in Manufacturing is highly welcome, since the recovery from all recessions in recorded history has been driven by Manufacturing recovery, including the current recovery in Ohio. But, the rate of recovery remains extremely slow. At the current rate of recovery it will take Ohio a very lengthy 54 years to recover the jobs that Ohio previously lost. In northeast Ohio that same figure is a stunning 111 years at the current slow rate of recovery. While welcome, the current Manufacturing recovery is obviously alarmingly slow.

Earnings

During a time when the state of Ohio lost 2.2% of its employment between 2000 and 2013, the aggregate real earnings generated by that employment fell by a smaller 4.3%. With wages falling more rapidly than employment during the last 13 years, the average wage of a job in Ohio clearly declined. The pattern of earnings declines that were more modest than employment declines was widespread among Ohio's industries. Statewide, the 2000-2013 decline in total aggregate real earnings from all employment in Ohio currently still remains at a loss of -$2.37 billion, a thirteen year decline of -4.3% (**see Table Six**) . Table Six also finds that even though Ohio's total employment increased 2012-2013 during the past year by 1.1%, aggregate Real (inflation adjusted) earnings in Ohio simultaneously increased 2012-2013 by a slower 1.0%. With earnings rising faster than employment across Ohio, the average wage of an Ohio job continued to fall slightly 2012-2013 by a small -0.1%. Thus, the problem of falling average job earnings in Ohio is an impact remaining from both the 2000s Ohio labor market recession and the huge negative impact of the 2007 "Great Recession" in Ohio.

Ohio Metro Region Job Growth, Total and Manufacturing

Table Four tabulates the 2000-2013, 2007-2013, and 2012-2013 trend in total employment for the eight large multi-county metropolitan regions in Ohio. Only one of those regions, Columbus, has one year job growth since 2012 and also has recovered all of the jobs that it lost since both 2000 and 2007. Thus, among the seven urban regions, only Columbus has recovered from the prior recessions. The year over year Columbus growth of 21,938 jobs for a 2.5% growth rate 2012-2013 is both the largest numeric gain in employment and the fastest one year growth rate among the seven urban regions. The other seven Ohio urban regions, including Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Dayton and Youngstown have failed to recover their prior job losses since 2000 and also have failed to recover the jobs that they have lost since 2007 as a result of the "Great Recession." Dayton and Youngstown lost jobs 2012-2013, while the other urban regions grew very slowly, except for Columbus where growth was rapid. The Cincinnati data apply to only the Ohio counties of metro Cincinnati, with various Kentucky and Indiana counties excluded.

Table Five tabulates the 2000-2013, 2007-2013, and 2012-2013 trend in Manufacturing employment for the eight large multi-county metropolitan regions in Ohio. The Manufacturing job trend is dramatically and stunningly worse than the trend in total employment within these urban regions. While five of the urban regions have gained Manufacturing jobs during the past year, the other three, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Akron have lost Manufacturing jobs during the past year. Meanwhile, none of the eight urban regions have recovered the enormous number of Manufacturing jobs that they lost since 2000 or the enormous numbers of Manufacturing jobs that they have lost since 2007 as a result of the "Great Recession." So, while Manufacturing continues to drive the ongoing Ohio economic recovery, that recovery is still far too slow in Ohio's urban regions. At the current slow rate of recovery it will take Ohio 88 years for Ohio's metro regions to recover the Manufacturing jobs that they previously lost.

Statewide Job and Earnings Growth by Industry

A combination of the job growth trend and aggregate real earnings growth trend identifies the cause of the currently too slow recovery from the 2000s recession and the 2007 "Great Recession" in Ohio. Ohio's current recovery is widely variable by industry. The largest single factor slowing down Ohio's currently too slow 1.0% rate of recovery has been a loss of 5,928 jobs in a combination of Local Government and Federal Government. That loss of 5,928 jobs came at a time when the state recovered from the second quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2013 by 60,071 jobs. Thus, the losses in Government through public policy have slowed down Ohio's rate of employment recovery noticeably. Other industries currently contributing to the ongoing too slow recovery in Ohio are the loss of 1,752 jobs in Educational Services, the loss of 1,703 jobs in Other Services Except Public Administration, the loss of 476 jobs in Information, and the loss of 341 jobs in Utilities.

On the more positive side of current growth trends is a substantial 8.5% current year over year growth rate in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, a substantial current year over year growth rate of 4.7% in Management of Companies and Enterprises, and a 2.9% growth rate in the very low wage industry of Accommodation and Food Services.

The growth rate of 0;8% in Manufacturing, which continues to be the main force driving the current employment recovery in Ohio is slower than the growth rate in most other industries, but the fact that Ohio is currently experiencing Manufacturing employment growth is nevertheless a vitally important positive development.

State of Ohio Employment and Earnings Growth by Industry, 2Q 2012 to 2Q 2013
Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202

NAICS INDUSTRY	JOBS 2Q 2012	JOBS 2Q 2013	12-13 JOBS # INCR	12-13 JOBS % INCR
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	75,945	82,438	6,493	8.5%
Mgt. of companies and enterprises	127,501	133,493	5,992	4.7%
Accommodation and food services	439,888	452,612	12,724	2.9%
Real estate and rental and leasing	58,091	59,571	1,480	2.5%
Administrative and waste services	304,635	311,159	6,524	2.1%
Construction	183,084	186,300	3,216	1.8%
Transportation and warehousing	160,534	163,350	2,816	1.8%
Professional and technical services	241,137	245,329	4,192	1.7%
Health care and social assistance	745,824	758,201	12,377	1.7%
Finance and insurance	207,568	210,829	3,261	1.6%
Wholesale trade	224,217	227,199	2,982	1.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunt	15,369	15,511	142	0.9%
Manufacturing	657,364	662,902	5,538	0.8%
Retail trade	557,579	560,061	2,482	0.4%
State Government	127,855	127,976	121	0.1%
Mining	12,191	12,122	-69	-0.6%
Information	74,702	74,226	-476	-0.6%
Local Government	512,992	508,804	-4,188	-0.8%
Other services, except public admin	155,450	153,747	-1,703	-1.1%
Utilities	19,209	18,868	-341	-1.8%
Educational services	94,922	93,170	-1,752	-1.8%
Federal Government	78,392	76,652	-1,740	-2.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**5,074,449**	**5,134,520**	**60,071**	**1.2%**

The current year over year trend in aggregate real earnings is also favorable in Ohio with a 1.1% inflation adjusted 2012-2013 increase statewide. But, as is the case in employment trends, the industrial composition of the total earnings growth is highly variable by industry. Increases of 4.8% and higher are current in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing, and Management of Companies and Enterprises. The appearance of very high wage corporate headquarters jobs on the current list of both growth in employment and real earnings is a key factor driving increased levels of inequality in Ohio.

At the same time, cuts in total earnings are evident in a variety of important industries, including Mining (with a gigantic -20.2% cut), Educational Services, Federal Government, Transportation and Warehousing, Retail Trade, Local Government, and Manufacturing are slowing down Ohio’s rate of recovery. The falling aggregate wages in Manufacturing are particularly troubling, since Manufacturing continues to be the key driving force of the recovery.

State of Ohio Aggregate Real Earnings Growth by Industry, 2Q 2012 to 2Q 2013
Real Earnings in June 2013 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator
Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202

NAICS INDUSTRY	($1,000s) 2Q 2012 REAL AGG EARN	($1,000s) 2Q 2013 REAL AGG EARN	($1,000s) REAL EARN $ INCR	REAL EARN % INCR
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$481,088	$517,471	$36,383	7.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	$546,618	$577,050	$30,432	5.6%
Mgt. of companies and enterprises	$3,018,932	$3,177,622	$158,690	5.3%
Finance and insurance	$3,153,470	$3,303,771	$150,301	4.8%
Accommodation and food services	$1,563,849	$1,605,151	$41,302	2.6%
Information	$1,094,332	$1,122,405	$28,073	2.6%
Construction	$2,255,033	$2,309,193	$54,160	2.4%
Utilities	$379,431	$387,643	$8,212	2.2%
Health care and social assistance	$7,636,269	$7,792,258	$155,989	2.0%
Administrative and waste services	$2,297,496	$2,338,772	$41,276	1.8%
Professional and technical services	$3,871,400	$3,934,343	$62,943	1.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunt	$104,568	$105,988	$1,420	1.4%
Wholesale trade	$3,345,455	$3,375,448	$29,993	0.9%
State Government	$1,898,507	$1,909,132	$10,625	0.6%
Other services, except public admin	$1,037,808	$1,041,384	$3,576	0.3%
Manufacturing	$8,942,482	$8,900,702	-$41,780	-0.5%
Local Government	$5,419,758	$5,386,374	-$33,384	-0.6%
Retail trade	$3,536,108	$3,501,459	-$34,649	-1.0%
Transportation and warehousing	$1,850,308	$1,829,097	-$21,211	-1.1%
Federal Government	$1,329,728	$1,295,592	-$34,136	-2.6%
Educational services	$816,622	$795,138	-$21,484	-2.6%
Mining	$236,615	$188,747	-$47,868	-20.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	$54,815,877	$55,394,740	$578,863	1.1%

When the job trend is combined with the trend in aggregate real earnings, the one year trend in the mean (average) wage of a job is also available by industry in Ohio. The average wage of a job in Ohio fell from $43,209 in 2012 to $43,155 in 2013, an unfortunate decline of -0.1%. But this decline was highly variable by industry. The largest decline was a very large 19.8% decline in Mining. Other declines exceeding 1% were seen in Transportation and Warehousing, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing.

State of Ohio Real Mean Earnings of a Job by Industry, 2Q 2012 to 2Q 2013
Real Earnings in June 2013 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator
Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202

NAICS INDUSTRY	**REAL MEAN EARN 2Q 2012**	**REAL MEAN EARN 2Q 2013**	**12-13 MEAN EARN % INCR**
Utilities	$79,011	$82,180	4.0%
Information	$58,597	$60,486	3.2%
Finance and insurance	$60,770	$62,682	3.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	$37,639	$38,747	2.9%
Other services, except public admin	$26,705	$27,093	1.5%
Construction	$49,268	$49,580	0.6%
Mgt. of companies and enterprises	$94,711	$95,215	0.5%
State Government	$59,396	$59,672	0.5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunt	$27,215	$27,332	0.4%
Health care and social assistance	$40,955	$41,109	0.4%
Local Government	$42,260	$42,345	0.2%
Professional and technical services	$64,219	$64,148	-0.1%
Accommodation and food services	$14,220	$14,186	-0.2%
Administrative and waste services	$30,167	$30,065	-0.3%
Federal Government	$67,850	$67,609	-0.4%
Wholesale trade	$59,682	$59,427	-0.4%
Educational services	$34,412	$34,137	-0.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$25,339	$25,108	-0.9%
Manufacturing	$54,414	$53,707	-1.3%
Retail trade	$25,368	$25,008	-1.4%
Transportation and warehousing	$46,104	$44,790	-2.9%
Mining	$77,636	$62,282	-19.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**$43,209**	**$43,155**	**-0.1%**

A combination of the still too slow job growth in Ohio and the reduction in average wages of a job establish that there are still two mechanisms impacting the state as a result of the very lengthy 2000-2011 recession and the deeper 2007 “Great Recession,” neither of which Ohio has recovered from yet. There are still hundreds of thousands of Ohio workers who still cannot find a job because Ohio has still lost hundreds of thousands of jobs since both 2007 and 2000. At the same time, the 4,964,615 Ohio workers who are employed are still impacted by the longstanding sluggish Ohio economy because average job wages are being cut.

Acknowledgment

George Zeller thanks the Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners for their important financial support that made this report possible.

Data Tables

TABLE ONE: Trend in Total Employment During Second Quarter 2000-2013
Ohio Counties. Ranked by Fastest 2000-2013 % Increase in Total Employment

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 02	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 10	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 13	07-13 # INCR JOBS	07-13 % INCR JOBS	12-13 # INCR JOBS	12-13 % INCR JOBS	00-13 # INCR JOBS	00-13 % INCR JOBS	YEARS TO RECOVER
1	Delaware	Delaware	36,281	44,236	67,691	71,957	75,514	79,946	81,791	14,100	20.8%	1,845	2.3%	45,510	125.4%	0
2	Warren	Mason	61,695	61,518	79,356	76,089	76,948	77,963	83,122	3,766	4.7%	5,159	6.6%	21,427	34.7%	0
3	Union	Marysville	23,968	25,301	27,474	26,141	26,002	27,443	29,098	1,624	5.9%	1,655	6.0%	5,130	21.4%	0
4	Fairfield	Lancaster	34,589	34,165	39,782	38,774	39,281	40,076	40,983	1,201	3.0%	907	2.3%	6,394	18.5%	0
5	Mercer	Celina	15,782	15,425	17,278	17,113	17,431	18,063	18,449	1,171	6.8%	386	2.1%	2,667	16.9%	0
6	Holmes	Millersburg	16,492	16,033	17,400	16,388	17,247	17,654	18,132	732	4.2%	478	2.7%	1,640	9.9%	0
7	Madison	London	13,159	13,106	13,766	13,023	13,371	14,263	14,447	681	4.9%	184	1.3%	1,288	9.8%	0
8	Butler	Hamilton	126,227	126,044	146,462	136,741	137,935	138,601	138,468	-7,994	-5.5%	-133	-0.1%	12,241	9.7%	0
9	Fayette	Washington C.H.	10,421	10,887	11,628	10,587	10,630	10,785	11,360	-268	-2.3%	575	5.3%	939	9.0%	0
10	Greene	Beavercreek	50,134	51,173	57,656	53,562	54,210	54,225	54,461	-3,195	-5.5%	236	0.4%	4,327	8.6%	0
11	Brown	Georgetown	7,611	7,072	8,116	8,140	8,152	8,191	8,258	142	1.7%	67	0.8%	647	8.5%	0
12	Medina	Brunswick	53,889	53,741	61,527	56,465	57,055	58,263	58,198	-3,329	-5.4%	-65	-0.1%	4,309	8.0%	0
13	Knox	Mount Vernon	17,991	18,132	19,755	18,621	18,579	19,101	19,407	-348	-1.8%	306	1.6%	1,416	7.9%	0
14	Clermont	Milford	49,887	50,040	57,997	51,795	52,090	53,295	53,460	-4,537	-7.8%	165	0.3%	3,573	7.2%	0
15	Athens	Athens	18,463	19,033	20,036	19,251	19,738	20,319	19,709	-327	-1.6%	-610	-3.0%	1,246	6.7%	INF
16	Wood	Bowling Green	57,265	58,149	58,806	55,669	57,226	58,825	60,971	2,165	3.7%	2,146	3.6%	3,706	6.5%	0
17	Hancock	Findlay	42,128	41,494	42,587	40,224	40,472	41,469	42,509	-78	-0.2%	1,040	2.5%	381	0.9%	0
18	Auglaize	Saint Marys	19,731	17,973	20,092	18,236	18,538	19,188	19,654	-438	-2.2%	466	2.4%	-77	-0.4%	0
19	Harrison	Cadiz	3,904	3,962	3,670	3,238	3,225	3,380	3,854	184	5.0%	474	14.0%	-50	-1.3%	0
20	Lawrence	Ironton	12,388	11,664	12,446	12,315	12,311	12,268	12,194	-252	-2.0%	-74	-0.6%	-194	-1.6%	INF
21	Guernsey	Cambridge	14,673	15,155	14,837	13,494	13,696	13,781	14,380	-457	-3.1%	599	4.3%	-293	-2.0%	0
22	Franklin	Columbus	691,049	685,148	678,042	632,699	642,592	655,951	674,399	-3,643	-0.5%	18,448	2.8%	-16,650	-2.4%	1
23	Hocking	Logan	6,772	7,009	7,113	6,666	6,698	6,641	6,551	-562	-7.9%	-90	-1.4%	-221	-3.3%	INF
24	Carroll	Carrolton	6,899	6,423	6,251	5,456	5,594	5,822	6,659	408	6.5%	837	14.4%	-240	-3.5%	0
25	Washington	Marietta	24,932	26,271	25,266	23,763	23,733	23,606	24,053	-1,213	-4.8%	447	1.9%	-879	-3.5%	2
26	Summit	Akron	265,513	259,138	271,395	250,184	252,018	255,068	255,556	-15,839	-5.8%	488	0.2%	-9,957	-3.8%	20
27	Portage	Kent	54,256	52,586	54,137	49,650	51,069	51,761	52,194	-1,943	-3.6%	433	0.8%	-2,062	-3.8%	5
28	Belmont	Martins Ferry	23,738	24,123	24,642	22,590	22,766	22,611	22,732	-1,910	-7.8%	121	0.5%	-1,006	-4.2%	9
29	Henry	Napoleon	11,695	11,629	11,297	10,633	10,965	11,072	11,141	-156	-1.4%	69	0.6%	-554	-4.7%	8
30	Geauga	Chardon	35,405	32,508	35,005	31,974	31,974	32,897	33,633	-1,372	-3.9%	736	2.2%	-1,772	-5.0%	2
31	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	37,495	35,789	36,354	33,224	33,908	34,797	35,499	-855	-2.4%	702	2.0%	-1,996	-5.3%	3
32	Noble	Caldwell	3,452	3,368	3,227	2,990	2,949	2,879	3,239	12	0.4%	360	12.5%	-213	-6.2%	0
33	Jackson	Jackson	11,320	11,279	11,752	10,624	10,314	10,436	10,602	-1,150	-9.8%	166	1.6%	-718	-6.3%	4
34	Ross	Chillicothe	26,941	25,829	25,675	23,845	24,703	25,509	24,944	-731	-2.8%	-565	-2.2%	-1,997	-7.4%	INF
35	Licking	Newark	54,854	50,489	54,568	50,307	51,906	52,190	50,739	-3,829	-7.0%	-1,451	-2.8%	-4,115	-7.5%	INF
36	Darke	Greenville	19,422	18,912	18,265	16,770	17,107	17,802	17,950	-315	-1.7%	148	0.8%	-1,472	-7.6%	10
37	Sandusky	Fremont	27,693	26,863	26,718	25,053	25,791	25,841	25,531	-1,187	-4.4%	-310	-1.2%	-2,162	-7.8%	INF
38	Vinton	McArthur	2,358	2,477	2,479	2,141	2,356	2,099	2,161	-318	-12.8%	62	3.0%	-197	-8.4%	3
39	Hardin	Kenton	8,755	8,494	8,385	7,792	7,872	8,036	7,993	-392	-4.7%	-43	-0.5%	-762	-8.7%	INF
40	Shelby	Sidney	28,995	28,776	30,801	24,964	25,103	25,473	26,302	-4,499	-14.6%	829	3.3%	-2,693	-9.3%	3
41	Preble	Eaton	11,418	11,150	10,957	10,080	9,890	10,295	10,352	-605	-5.5%	57	0.6%	-1,066	-9.3%	19
42	Champaign	Urbana	11,535	10,918	10,963	9,348	9,193	9,628	10,422	-541	-4.9%	794	8.2%	-1,113	-9.6%	1
43	Lake	Mentor	104,812	97,479	101,835	92,813	93,839	94,661	94,040	-7,795	-7.7%	-621	-0.7%	-10,772	-10.3%	INF
44	Wayne	Wooster	48,742	48,056	46,679	41,428	42,022	43,602	43,713	-2,966	-6.4%	111	0.3%	-5,029	-10.3%	45
45	Highland	Hillsboro	11,439	11,308	11,670	10,013	9,988	10,388	10,237	-1,433	-12.3%	-151	-1.5%	-1,202	-10.5%	INF
46	Scioto	Portsmouth	25,102	25,601	24,032	22,934	23,033	23,214	22,454	-1,578	-6.6%	-760	-3.3%	-2,648	-10.5%	INF
47	Putnam	Ottawa	12,827	11,775	11,457	10,708	11,258	11,348	11,473	16	0.1%	125	1.1%	-1,354	-10.6%	11
48	Logan	Bellefontaine	21,354	20,045	20,417	17,463	17,432	18,167	19,073	-1,344	-6.6%	906	5.0%	-2,281	-10.7%	3
49	Paulding	Paulding	5,127	5,266	5,368	4,569	4,770	4,752	4,579	-789	-14.7%	-173	-3.6%	-548	-10.7%	INF

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 02	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 10	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 13	07-13 # INCR JOBS	07-13 % INCR JOBS	12-13 # INCR JOBS	12-13 % INCR JOBS	00-13 # INCR JOBS	00-13 % INCR JOBS	YEARS TO RECOVER
50	Gallia	Gallipolis	12,068	12,262	12,170	11,261	11,000	10,853	10,703	-1,467	-12.1%	-150	-1.4%	-1,365	-11.3%	INF
51	Lorain	Lorain	107,527	100,334	99,871	90,990	93,134	94,894	94,858	-5,013	-5.0%	-36	0.0%	-12,669	-11.8%	INF
52	Stark	Canton	176,833	171,581	162,166	147,323	150,430	153,544	155,929	-6,237	-3.8%	2,385	1.6%	-20,904	-11.8%	9
53	Miami	Piqua	45,277	42,747	41,499	37,623	38,161	39,056	39,771	-1,728	-4.2%	715	1.8%	-5,506	-12.2%	8
54	Ashland	Ashland	19,939	18,841	18,799	17,034	17,308	17,608	17,492	-1,307	-7.0%	-116	-0.7%	-2,447	-12.3%	INF
55	Columbiana	East Liverpool	34,813	32,530	31,857	28,352	29,068	29,819	30,178	-1,679	-5.3%	359	1.2%	-4,635	-13.3%	13
56	Hamilton	Cincinnati	564,051	539,884	512,915	475,596	477,070	482,715	487,774	-25,141	-4.9%	5,059	1.0%	-76,277	-13.5%	15
57	Mahoning	Youngstown	112,667	105,489	104,021	94,629	95,598	96,746	96,508	-7,513	-7.2%	-238	-0.2%	-16,159	-14.3%	INF
58	**Cuyahoga**	**Cleveland**	**812,334**	**757,202**	**734,810**	**668,070**	**671,198**	**685,548**	**694,053**	**-40,757**	**-5.5%**	**8,505**	**1.2%**	**-118,281**	**-14.6%**	**14**
59	Erie	Sandusky	44,502	40,633	39,017	36,665	37,754	37,764	37,930	-1,087	-2.8%	166	0.4%	-6,572	-14.8%	40
60	Ottawa	Port Clinton	16,634	14,756	14,679	13,521	13,763	14,019	14,158	-521	-3.5%	139	1.0%	-2,476	-14.9%	18
61	Allen	Lima	59,886	56,203	54,117	49,185	49,302	49,589	50,345	-3,772	-7.0%	756	1.5%	-9,541	-15.9%	13
62	Lucas	Toledo	238,588	227,623	220,326	196,151	197,456	200,196	200,484	-19,842	-9.0%	288	0.1%	-38,104	-16.0%	132
63	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	10,368	10,488	9,101	7,626	7,908	8,272	8,662	-439	-4.8%	390	4.7%	-1,706	-16.5%	4
64	Defiance	Defiance	18,788	17,547	17,117	14,974	15,072	15,201	15,649	-1,468	-8.6%	448	2.9%	-3,139	-16.7%	7
65	Clark	Springfield	58,080	53,708	50,874	46,728	48,178	48,144	48,253	-2,621	-5.2%	109	0.2%	-9,827	-16.9%	90
66	Marion	Marion	28,553	28,034	27,976	24,406	24,374	24,203	23,658	-4,318	-15.4%	-545	-2.3%	-4,895	-17.1%	INF
67	Pickaway	Circleville	16,942	15,134	14,826	13,858	13,769	13,616	13,954	-872	-5.9%	338	2.5%	-2,988	-17.6%	9
68	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	36,524	34,387	32,233	29,299	30,010	30,403	30,072	-2,161	-6.7%	-331	-1.1%	-6,452	-17.7%	INF
69	Perry	New Lexington	7,004	6,655	6,084	5,749	5,833	5,583	5,756	-328	-5.4%	173	3.1%	-1,248	-17.8%	7
70	Jefferson	Steubenville	25,678	25,018	25,464	22,061	21,966	22,032	21,097	-4,367	-17.1%	-935	-4.2%	-4,581	-17.8%	INF
71	Van Wert	Van Wert	12,594	10,770	11,557	9,718	9,972	10,179	10,325	-1,232	-10.7%	146	1.4%	-2,269	-18.0%	16
72	Williams	Bryan	20,031	17,837	16,653	15,330	15,327	16,214	16,354	-299	-1.8%	140	0.9%	-3,677	-18.4%	26
73	Richland	Mansfield	61,490	59,936	56,341	49,988	50,769	50,584	49,978	-6,363	-11.3%	-606	-1.2%	-11,512	-18.7%	INF
74	Fulton	Wauseon	22,007	21,060	20,993	17,142	17,192	17,605	17,724	-3,269	-15.6%	119	0.7%	-4,283	-19.5%	36
75	Adams	West Union	6,672	6,230	6,803	5,860	5,880	5,475	5,366	-1,437	-21.1%	-109	-2.0%	-1,306	-19.6%	INF
76	Montgomery	Dayton	299,671	286,319	265,660	235,650	238,749	240,407	238,786	-26,874	-10.1%	-1,621	-0.7%	-60,885	-20.3%	INF
77	Seneca	Tiffin	23,162	21,465	21,277	18,456	18,824	18,778	18,407	-2,870	-13.5%	-371	-2.0%	-4,755	-20.5%	INF
78	Morrow	Mount Gilead	6,124	6,345	5,723	4,744	4,705	4,851	4,863	-860	-15.0%	12	0.2%	-1,261	-20.6%	105
79	Pike	Waverly	11,592	10,897	9,788	9,453	8,701	8,511	9,038	-750	-7.7%	527	6.2%	-2,554	-22.0%	5
80	Muskingum	Zanesville	41,536	39,678	34,333	31,325	32,294	32,279	32,207	-2,126	-6.2%	-72	-0.2%	-9,329	-22.5%	INF
81	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,870	4,346	3,562	3,489	3,679	3,715	3,716	154	4.3%	1	0.0%	-1,154	-23.7%	1,154
82	Crawford	Bucyrus	17,477	16,138	14,968	12,887	13,161	13,598	13,255	-1,713	-11.4%	-343	-2.5%	-4,222	-24.2%	INF
83	Coshocton	Coshocton	14,189	12,788	11,927	10,720	10,413	10,282	10,715	-1,212	-10.2%	433	4.2%	-3,474	-24.5%	8
84	Trumbull	Warren	95,626	88,235	79,595	69,784	70,612	70,815	70,090	-9,505	-11.9%	-725	-1.0%	-25,536	-26.7%	INF
85	Huron	Norwalk	28,198	25,890	23,260	20,285	20,409	20,557	20,098	-3,162	-13.6%	-459	-2.2%	-8,100	-28.7%	INF
86	Morgan	McConnelsville	3,528	3,341	2,405	2,356	2,420	2,484	2,509	104	4.3%	25	1.0%	-1,019	-28.9%	41
87	Meigs	Middleport	4,950	4,435	3,784	3,430	3,549	3,497	3,491	-293	-7.7%	-6	-0.2%	-1,459	-29.5%	INF
88	Clinton	Wilmington	25,266	23,627	26,913	16,385	15,635	15,508	15,283	-11,630	-43.2%	-225	-1.5%	-9,983	-39.5%	INF
	OHIO 88 COUNTY TOTAL		**5,426,617**	**5,223,405**	**5,218,576**	**4,776,607**	**4,831,137**	**4,908,789**	**4,960,615**	**-257,961**	**-4.9%**	**51,826**	**1.1%**	**-466,002**	**-8.6%**	**9**

Source: George Zeller and ODJFS QCEW ES-202 Complete Count of Jobs

TABLE 2: SECOND QUARTER 2000-2013 Job Growth

NORTHEAST OHIO COUNTIES, EXCLUDING FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

SORTED BY 2000-2013 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT % INCREASE

SHOWING NUMBER OF YEARS TO RECOVER FROM 2000s RECESSION AT CURRENT GROWTH RATE

#	COUNTY	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 02	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 10	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 13	2Q 12-13 # INCR	2Q 12-13 % INCR	2Q 07-13 # INCR	2Q 07-13 % INCR	2Q 00-13 # INCR	2Q 00-13 % INCR	YEARS TO RECOVER
1	Medina	53,889	53,741	61,527	56,465	57,055	58,263	58,198	-65	-0.1%	-3,329	-5.4%	4,309	8.0%	0
2	Carroll	6,899	6,423	6,251	5,456	5,594	5,822	6,659	837	12.6%	408	6.5%	-240	-3.5%	0
3	Summit	265,513	259,138	271,395	250,184	252,018	255,068	255,556	488	0.2%	-15,839	-5.8%	-9,957	-3.8%	20
4	Portage	54,256	52,586	54,137	49,650	51,069	51,761	52,194	433	0.8%	-1,943	-3.6%	-2,062	-3.8%	5
5	Geauga	35,405	32,508	35,005	31,974	31,974	32,897	33,633	736	2.2%	-1,372	-3.9%	-1,772	-5.0%	2
6	Lake	104,812	97,479	101,835	92,813	93,839	94,661	94,040	-621	-0.7%	-7,795	-7.7%	-10,772	-10.3%	INF
7	Wayne	48,742	48,056	46,679	41,428	42,022	43,602	43,713	111	0.3%	-2,966	-6.4%	-5,029	-10.3%	45
8	Lorain	107,527	100,334	99,871	90,990	93,134	94,894	94,858	-36	0.0%	-5,013	-5.0%	-12,669	-11.8%	INF
9	Stark	176,833	171,581	162,166	147,323	150,430	153,544	155,929	2,385	1.5%	-6,237	-3.8%	-20,904	-11.8%	9
10	Ashland	19,939	18,841	18,799	17,034	17,308	17,608	17,492	-116	-0.7%	-1,307	-7.0%	-2,447	-12.3%	INF
11	Columbiana	34,813	32,530	31,857	28,352	29,068	29,819	30,178	359	1.2%	-1,679	-5.3%	-4,635	-13.3%	13
12	Mahoning	112,667	105,489	104,021	94,629	95,598	96,746	96,508	-238	-0.2%	-7,513	-7.2%	-16,159	-14.3%	INF
13	**Cuyahoga**	**812,334**	**757,202**	**734,810**	**668,070**	**671,198**	**685,548**	**694,053**	**8,505**	**1.2%**	**-40,757**	**-5.5%**	**-118,281**	**-14.6%**	**14**
14	Ashtabula	36,524	34,387	32,233	29,299	30,010	30,403	30,072	-331	-1.1%	-2,161	-6.7%	-6,452	-17.7%	INF
15	Richland	61,490	59,936	56,341	49,988	50,769	50,584	49,978	-606	-1.2%	-6,363	-11.3%	-11,512	-18.7%	INF
16	Trumbull	95,626	88,235	79,595	69,784	70,612	70,815	70,090	-725	-1.0%	-9,505	-11.9%	-25,536	-26.7%	INF
	NE OHIO	2,027,269	1,918,466	1,896,522	1,723,439	1,741,698	1,772,035	1,783,151	11,116	0.6%	-113,371	-6.0%	-244,118	-12.0%	22
	OHIO	5,426,617	5,223,405	5,218,576	4,776,607	4,831,137	4,908,789	4,960,615	51,826	1.0%	-257,961	-4.9%	-466,002	-8.6%	9
	USA	132,335,000	129,797,559	137,028,854	129,338,366	130,529,240	133,005,783	135,093,963	2,088,180	1.5%	-1,934,891	-1.4%	2,758,963	2.1%	0
	AKRON MSA	319,769	311,724	325,532	299,834	303,087	306,829	307,750	921	0.3%	-17,782	-5.5%	-12,019	-3.8%	13
	CANTON MSA	183,732	178,004	168,417	152,779	156,024	159,366	162,588	3,222	2.0%	-5,829	-3.5%	-21,144	-11.5%	7
	CLEVELAND	1,113,967	1,041,264	1,033,048	940,312	947,200	966,263	974,782	8,519	0.9%	-58,266	-5.6%	-139,185	-12.5%	16
	YOUNGSTOWN	243,106	226,254	215,473	192,765	195,278	197,380	196,776	-604	-0.3%	-18,697	-8.7%	-46,330	-19.1%	INF

Source: ODJFS QCEW ES-202 Complete Count of Jobs and George Zeller

TABLE 3: SECOND QUARTER 2001-2013 MANUFACTURING JOB GROWTH
16 NORTHEAST OHIO COUNTIES, MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SORTED BY 2001-2013 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT % INCREASE
SHOWING NUMBER OF YEARS TO RECOVER FROM 2000s RECESSION @ CURRENT GROWTH RATE

#	COUNTY	MFG JOBS 2Q 01	MFG JOBS 2Q 02	MFG JOBS 2Q 07	MFG JOBS 2Q 10	MFG JOBS 2Q 11	MFG JOBS 2Q 12	MFG JOBS 2Q 13	MFG 2Q 12-13 # INCR	MFG 2Q 12-13 % INCR	MFG 2Q 07-13 # INCR	MFG 2Q 07-13 % INCR	MFG 2Q 01-13 # INCR	MFG 2Q 01-13 % INCR	YEARS TO RECOVER
1	Wayne	15,214	14,640	12,884	10,505	10,777	11,712	12,604	892	7.1%	-280	-2.2%	-2,610	-17.2%	3
2	Medina	10,844	10,065	10,155	8,211	8,693	8,866	8,724	-142	-1.6%	-1,431	-14.1%	-2,120	-19.5%	INF
3	Lake	26,157	23,050	21,786	18,551	19,415	20,458	20,406	-52	-0.3%	-1,380	-6.3%	-5,751	-22.0%	INF
4	Mahoning	11,870	10,690	10,305	8,033	8,484	9,118	9,200	82	0.9%	-1,105	-10.7%	-2,670	-22.5%	33
5	Portage	13,793	12,433	11,815	9,329	9,763	10,165	9,851	-314	-3.2%	-1,964	-16.6%	-3,942	-28.6%	INF
6	Ashtabula	9,308	9,260	7,766	6,327	6,443	6,504	6,497	-7	-0.1%	-1,269	-16.3%	-2,811	-30.2%	INF
7	Carroll	1,965	1,968	1,515	1,161	1,189	1,231	1,371	140	10.2%	-144	-9.5%	-594	-30.2%	4
8	Geauga	9,982	9,191	9,242	7,061	6,773	6,743	6,959	216	3.1%	-2,283	-24.7%	-3,023	-30.3%	14
9	Columbiana	8,347	7,342	6,538	5,183	5,283	5,617	5,685	68	1.2%	-853	-13.0%	-2,662	-31.9%	39
10	Summit	43,869	36,840	34,938	27,894	28,540	29,531	29,634	103	0.3%	-5,304	-15.2%	-14,235	-32.4%	138
11	Stark	40,571	37,608	29,467	23,322	24,581	25,544	26,399	855	3.2%	-3,068	-10.4%	-14,172	-34.9%	17
12	Lorain	26,921	23,385	19,891	15,289	15,953	17,221	17,449	228	1.3%	-2,442	-12.3%	-9,472	-35.2%	42
13	**Cuyahoga**	**108,867**	**97,080**	**82,311**	**67,046**	**68,338**	**70,307**	**70,386**	**79**	**0.1%**	**-11,925**	**-14.5%**	**-38,481**	**-35.3%**	**485**
14	Richland	15,706	15,131	12,669	8,683	8,692	9,243	9,474	231	2.4%	-3,195	-25.2%	-6,232	-39.7%	27
15	Ashland	5,689	5,297	3,872	3,061	3,126	3,247	3,292	45	1.4%	-580	-15.0%	-2,397	-42.1%	53
16	Trumbull	27,127	25,159	16,734	12,741	13,555	14,124	12,844	-1,280	-10.0%	-3,890	-23.2%	-14,283	-52.7%	4
	NE OHIO	376,230	339,139	291,888	232,397	239,605	249,631	250,775	1,144	0.5%	-41,113	-14.1%	-125,455	-33.3%	111
	OHIO	964,255	885,539	774,629	617,904	634,584	657,364	662,902	5,538	0.8%	-111,727	-14.4%	-301,353	-31.3%	54
	USA	16,571,979	15,348,105	13,950,585	11,549,302	11,764,161	11,998,780	12,061,737	62,957	0.5%	-1,888,848	-13.5%	-4,510,242	-27.2%	73
	AKRON MSA	57,662	49,273	46,753	37,223	38,303	39,696	39,485	-211	-0.5%	-7,268	-15.5%	-18,177	-31.5%	INF
	CLEVELAND	182,771	162,771	143,385	116,158	119,172	123,595	123,924	329	0.3%	-19,461	-13.6%	-58,847	-32.2%	179
	CANTON MSA	42,536	39,576	30,982	24,483	25,770	26,775	27,770	995	3.6%	-3,212	-10.4%	-14,766	-34.7%	15
	YOUNGSTOWN	47,344	43,191	33,577	25,957	27,322	28,859	27,729	-1,130	-4.1%	-5,848	-17.4%	-19,615	-41.4%	INF

Source: ODJFS QCEW ES-202 Complete Count of Jobs and George Zeller, Omits Additional Manufacturing Jobs Lost 2000-2001

TABLE 4: OHIO MSA TOTAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
2000-2013, SECOND QUARTER DATA, SEVEN COUNTIES
8 OHIO URBAN MSAs
SOURCE: GEORGE ZELLER FRON ODJFS QCEW ES-202 COMPLETE COUNT OF JOBS

COUNTY	2Q 2000 JOBS	2Q 2002 JOBS	2Q 2007 JOBS	2Q 2011 JOBS	2Q 2012 JOBS	2Q 2013 JOBS	2012-2013 # INCR	2012-2013 % INCR	2007-2013 # INCR	2007-2013 % INCR	2000-2013 # INCR	2000-2013 % INCR	YEARS TO RECOVER
Columbus	876,966	873,924	901,872	867,140	888,336	910,274	21,938	2.5%	8,402	0.9%	33,308	3.8%	0
Akron	319,769	311,724	325,532	303,087	306,829	307,750	921	0.3%	-17,782	-5.5%	-12,019	-3.8%	13
Cincinnati	759,584	734,518	746,849	700,105	707,470	717,622	10,152	1.4%	-29,227	-3.9%	-41,962	-5.5%	4
Canton	183,732	178,004	168,417	156,024	159,366	162,588	3,222	2.0%	-5,829	-3.5%	-21,144	-11.5%	7
Toledo	322,855	311,016	302,912	276,353	281,312	284,275	2,963	1.1%	-18,637	-6.2%	-38,580	-11.9%	13
Cleveland	1,113,967	1,041,264	1,033,048	947,200	966,263	974,782	8,519	0.9%	-58,266	-5.6%	-139,185	-12.5%	16
Dayton	464,580	445,097	426,646	389,188	392,127	391,623	-504	-0.1%	-35,023	-8.2%	-72,957	-15.7%	INF
Youngstown	243,106	226,254	215,473	195,278	197,380	196,776	-604	-0.3%	-18,697	-8.7%	-46,330	-19.1%	INF
8 MSAs OHIO MSAs	4,284,559	4,121,801	4,120,749	3,834,375	3,899,083	3,945,690	46,607	1.2%	-175,059	-4.2%	-338,869	-7.9%	7
88 Counties State of Ohio	5,426,617	5,223,405	5,218,576	4,831,137	4,908,789	4,960,615	51,826	1.1%	-257,961	-4.9%	-466,002	-8.6%	9
All Counties United States	132,335,000	129,797,559	137,028,854	130,529,240	133,005,783	135,093,963	2,088,180	1.6%	-1,934,891	-1.4%	2,758,963	2.1%	0

TABLE 5: OHIO URBAN MSA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

2001-2013, SECOND QUARTER DATA, SEVEN COUNTIES

SOURCE: George Zeller from ODJFS QCEW ES-202 Complete Count of Jobs

COUNTY	MFG 2Q 2001 JOBS	MFG 2Q 2007 JOBS	MFG 2Q 2009 JOBS	MFG 2Q 2010 JOBS	MFG 2Q 2011 JOBS	MFG 2Q 2012 JOBS	MFG 2Q 2013 JOBS	MFG 2012-2013 # INCR	MFG 2012-2013 % INCR	MFG 2007-2013 # INCR	MFG 2007-2013 % INCR	MFG 2001-2013 # INCR	MFG 2001-2013 % INCR	MFG YEARS TO RECOVER
Cincinnati	42,096	40,658	33,816	34,700	34,933	35,283	35,050	-233	-0.7%	-5,608	-13.8%	-7,046	-16.7%	INF
Columbus	95,609	77,017	66,718	62,958	64,234	65,836	67,744	1,908	2.9%	-9,273	-12.0%	-27,865	-29.1%	15
Toledo	59,927	48,746	34,523	37,460	39,293	41,028	41,569	541	1.3%	-7,177	-14.7%	-18,358	-30.6%	34
Akron	57,662	46,753	37,476	37,223	38,303	39,696	39,485	-211	-0.5%	-7,268	-15.5%	-18,177	-31.5%	INF
Dayton-Spfld.	33,020	24,587	20,601	20,594	21,389	22,288	22,497	209	0.9%	-2,090	-8.5%	-10,523	-31.9%	50
Cleveland	**240,433**	**190,138**	**155,863**	**153,381**	**157,475**	**163,291**	**163,409**	**118**	**0.1%**	**-26,729**	**-14.1%**	**-77,024**	**-32.0%**	**179**
Canton	42,536	30,982	25,996	24,483	25,770	26,775	27,770	995	3.7%	-3,212	-10.4%	-14,766	-34.7%	15
Youngstown	47,344	33,577	23,482	25,957	27,322	28,859	27,729	-1,130	-3.9%	-5,848	-17.4%	-19,615	-41.4%	INF
8 MSAs Ohio MSA	618,627	492,458	398,475	396,756	408,719	423,056	425,253	2,197	0.5%	-67,205	-13.6%	-193,374	-31.3%	88
88 Counties State of Ohio	964,255	774,629	625,584	617,904	634,584	656,214	662,902	6,688	1.0%	-111,727	-14.4%	-301,353	-31.3%	45
All Counties United States	16,571,979	13,950,585	11,731,582	11,549,302	11,764,161	11,998,780	12,061,737	62,957	0.5%	-1,888,848	-13.5%	-4,510,242	-27.2%	72

TABLE SIX: TREND IN REAL AGGREGATE EARNINGS FROM TOTAL EMPLOYMENT During Second Quarter 2000-2013 (Thousands of $)
Ohio Counties. Ranked by Fastest 2000-2010 % Increase in Aggregate Real Earnings, June 2013 Dollars, CPI Deflator

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL EARN 2Q 00	TOTAL EARN 2Q 07	TOTAL EARN 2Q 12	TOTAL EARN 2Q 13	TOTAL 12-13 $ INCR EARN	TOTAL 12-13 % INCR EARN	TOTAL 07-13 $ INCR EARN	TOTAL 07-13 % INCR EARN	TOTAL 00-13 $ INCR EARN	TOTAL 00-11 % INCR EARN
1	Delaware	Delaware	$363,680	$798,906	$930.907	$998.510	$67,603	7.3%	$199,604	25.0%	$634,830	174.6%
2	Warren	Mason	$550,965	$772,424	$786.565	$893.434	$106,869	13.6%	$121,010	15.7%	$342,469	62.2%
3	Mercer	Celina	$120,060	$138,735	$145.950	$155.444	$9,494	6.5%	$16,708	12.0%	$35,383	29.5%
4	Knox	Mount Vernor	$154,267	$175,240	$179.505	$193.063	$13,558	7.6%	$17,823	10.2%	$38,797	25.1%
5	Brown	Georgetown	$57,934	$63,055	$67.342	$71.998	$4,656	6.9%	$8,943	14.2%	$14,064	24.3%
6	Belmont	Martins Ferry	$164,395	$182,039	$189.967	$203.472	$13,504	7.1%	$21,433	11.8%	$39,077	23.8%
7	Fairfield	Lancaster	$277,884	$324,794	$329.307	$342.904	$13,597	4.1%	$18,110	5.6%	$65,020	23.4%
8	Union	Marysville	$302,475	$362,378	$345.992	$372.968	$26,976	7.8%	$10,590	2.9%	$70,493	23.3%
9	Madison	London	$119,821	$125,630	$136.785	$146.277	$9,493	6.9%	$20,647	16.4%	$26,456	22.1%
10	Harrison	Cadiz	$30,681	$25,730	$27.194	$36.935	$9,741	35.8%	$11,204	43.5%	$6,254	20.4%
11	Holmes	Millersburg	$122,771	$131,809	$135.936	$147.074	$11,138	8.2%	$15,265	11.6%	$24,303	19.8%
12	Athens	Athens	$160,410	$171,428	$182.129	$192.014	$9,886	5.4%	$20,586	12.0%	$31,604	19.7%
13	Noble	Caldwell	$26,119	$26,170	$23.857	$31.131	$7,274	30.5%	$4,961	19.0%	$5,012	19.2%
14	Hancock	Findlay	$427,186	$458,034	$459.441	$508.456	$49,015	10.7%	$50,422	11.0%	$81,270	19.0%
15	Guernsey	Cambridge	$110,915	$114,708	$117.396	$131.720	$14,324	12.2%	$17,013	14.8%	$20,805	18.8%
16	Butler	Hamilton	$1,281,159	$1,479,493	$1.442.817	$1.496.019	$53,202	3.7%	$16,526	1.1%	$214,861	16.8%
17	Washington	Marietta	$211,257	$223,616	$225.586	$235.977	$10,391	4.6%	$12,360	5.5%	$24,720	11.7%
18	Carroll	Carrolton	$54,226	$46,618	$44.251	$60.328	$16,078	36.3%	$13,710	29.4%	$6,102	11.3%
19	Medina	Brunswick	$495,922	$557,905	$534.417	$547.017	$12,600	2.4%	-$10,888	-2.0%	$51,095	10.3%
20	Wayne	Wooster	$428,677	$414,992	$420.386	$472.674	$52,288	12.4%	$57,681	13.9%	$43,997	10.3%
21	Lawrence	Ironton	$85,495	$90,417	$92.149	$93.131	$982	1.1%	$2,714	3.0%	$7,636	8.9%
22	Fayette	Washington C	$81,221	$90,605	$83.399	$87.501	$4,102	4.9%	-$3,104	-3.4%	$6,280	7.7%
23	Clermont	Milford	$500,794	$578,830	$527.247	$531.868	$4,621	0.9%	-$46,962	-8.1%	$31,073	6.2%
24	Wood	Bowling Greei	$565,349	$619,965	$565.938	$599.636	$33,698	6.0%	-$20,329	-3.3%	$34,287	6.1%
25	Pike	Waverly	$100,430	$94,809	$90.427	$106.265	$15,837	17.5%	$11,456	12.1%	$5,835	5.8%
26	Tuscarawas	New Philadelp	$284,128	$290,532	$281.607	$293.920	$12,314	4.4%	$3,388	1.2%	$9,793	3.4%
27	Vinton	McArthur	$16,279	$22,504	$28.118	$16.797	-$11,320	-40.3%	-$5,707	-25.4%	$518	3.2%
28	Greene	Beavercreek	$443,135	$549,834	$548.525	$456.000	-$92,526	-16.9%	-$93,835	-17.1%	$12,864	2.9%
29	Scioto	Portsmouth	$190,710	$189,521	$194.672	$196.032	$1,360	0.7%	$6,511	3.4%	$5,323	2.8%
30	Summit	Akron	$2,727,516	$2,893,906	$2.698.193	$2.795.600	$97,407	3.6%	-$98,306	-3.4%	$68,084	2.5%
31	Ross	Chillicothe	$247,478	$239,388	$249.595	$252.680	$3,085	1.2%	$13,291	5.6%	$5,202	2.1%
32	Sandusky	Fremont	$237,202	$229,840	$223.675	$240.242	$16,568	7.4%	$10,403	4.5%	$3,040	1.3%
33	Portage	Kent	$500,458	$504,498	$492.168	$505.167	$12,999	2.6%	$669	0.1%	$4,709	0.9%
34	Jackson	Jackson	$84,691	$86,281	$82.763	$85.048	$2,285	2.8%	-$1,233	-1.4%	$357	0.4%
35	Hamilton	Cincinnati	$6,514,889	$6,239,563	$6.143.387	$6.512.329	$368,943	6.0%	$272,767	4.4%	-$2,560	0.0%
36	Licking	Newark	$486,292	$479,151	$476.333	$479.576	$3,243	0.7%	$425	0.1%	-$6,716	-1.4%
37	Henry	Napoleon	$100,641	$102,373	$96.434	$98.721	$2,287	2.4%	-$3,652	-3.6%	-$1,920	-1.9%
38	Logan	Bellefontaine	$199,642	$201,666	$184.062	$195.744	$11,682	6.3%	-$5,923	-2.9%	-$3,898	-2.0%
39	Champaign	Urbana	$101,114	$92,705	$89.136	$98.986	$9,850	11.1%	$6,280	6.8%	-$2,129	-2.1%
40	Highland	Hillsboro	$85,200	$91,861	$81.088	$83.384	$2,297	2.8%	-$8,476	-9.2%	-$1,816	-2.1%
41	Hocking	Logan	$50,785	$53,550	$49.920	$49.625	-$295	-0.6%	-$3,925	-7.3%	-$1,160	-2.3%
42	Auglaize	Saint Marys	$190,095	$185,747	$171.637	$185.218	$13,581	7.9%	-$529	-0.3%	-$4,877	-2.6%
43	Darke	Greenville	$161,332	$145,909	$150.653	$155.738	$5,085	3.4%	$9,829	6.7%	-$5,593	-3.5%
44	Ottawa	Port Clinton	$136,485	$133,157	$127.919	$130.241	$2,322	1.8%	-$2,916	-2.2%	-$6,245	-4.6%
45	Shelby	Sidney	$298,887	$315,745	$271.403	$284.883	$13,481	5.0%	-$30,861	-9.8%	-$14,003	-4.7%
46	Wyandot	Upper Sandusl	$82,059	$71,646	$73.138	$76.917	$3,779	5.2%	$5,271	7.4%	-$5,142	-6.3%

47	Lake	Mentor	$1,015,135	$1,003,106	$948.718	$951.261	$2,543	0.3%	-$51,845	-5.2%	-$63,874	-6.3%
48	**Cuyahoga**	**Cleveland**	**$9,204,178**	**$8,649,790**	**$8.216.901**	**$8.597.183**	**$380,282**	**4.6%**	**-$52,607**	**-0.6%**	**-$606,994**	**-6.6%**
49	Putnam	Ottawa	$103,828	$87,797	$91.551	$96.280	$4,729	5.2%	$8,483	9.7%	-$7,548	-7.3%
50	Adams	West Union	$50,731	$55,464	$44.353	$47.026	$2,672	6.0%	-$8,438	-15.2%	-$3,705	-7.3%
51	Preble	Eaton	$90,864	$88,938	$80.682	$83.851	$3,169	3.9%	-$5,087	-5.7%	-$7,013	-7.7%
52	Hardin	Kenton	$76,052	$68,533	$68.401	$69.679	$1,278	1.9%	$1,146	1.7%	-$6,374	-8.4%
53	Ashland	Ashland	$166,642	$159,523	$147.073	$152.651	$5,578	3.8%	-$6,871	-4.3%	-$13,991	-8.4%
54	Stark	Canton	$1,611,438	$1,466,200	$1.390.416	$1.474.943	$84,527	6.1%	$8,743	0.6%	-$136,495	-8.5%
55	Morrow	Mount Gilead	$45,096	$44,745	$39.633	$41.214	$1,580	4.0%	-$3,532	-7.9%	-$3,883	-8.6%
56	Mahoning	Youngstown	$925,951	$873,508	$823.355	$844.118	$20,763	2.5%	-$29,390	-3.4%	-$81,834	-8.8%
57	Allen	Lima	$544,293	$507,996	$490.523	$495.412	$4,889	1.0%	-$12,584	-2.5%	-$48,881	-9.0%
58	Miami	Piqua	$406,048	$376,557	$355.545	$368.530	$12,985	3.7%	-$8,028	-2.1%	-$37,518	-9.2%
59	Perry	New Lexingto	$53,675	$49,902	$45.803	$48.459	$2,655	5.8%	-$1,443	-2.9%	-$5,216	-9.7%
60	Franklin	Columbus	$7,599,309	$7,645,463	$8.057.566	$6.832.071	-$1,225,495	-15.2%	-$813,391	-10.6%	-$767,237	-10.1%
61	Lorain	Lorain	$1,065,348	$951,176	$926.394	$955.565	$29,171	3.1%	$4,389	0.5%	-$109,783	-10.3%
62	Paulding	Paulding	$40,695	$40,101	$37.429	$36.492	-$937	-2.5%	-$3,609	-9.0%	-$4,203	-10.3%
63	Geauga	Chardon	$310,464	$331,521	$306.736	$276.039	-$30,697	-10.0%	-$55,482	-16.7%	-$34,425	-11.1%
64	Marion	Marion	$257,777	$250,246	$220.569	$229.154	$8,585	3.9%	-$21,092	-8.4%	-$28,624	-11.1%
65	Columbiana	East Liverpool	$274,069	$247,645	$232.350	$242.951	$10,601	4.6%	-$4,695	-1.9%	-$31,118	-11.4%
66	Lucas	Toledo	$2,440,528	$2,221,370	$2.117.824	$2.147.978	$30,153	1.4%	-$73,392	-3.3%	-$292,550	-12.0%
67	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	$285,992	$261,941	$244.696	$248.510	$3,815	1.6%	-$13,431	-5.1%	-$37,482	-13.1%
68	Coshocton	Coshocton	$121,865	$103,147	$88.490	$105.098	$16,608	18.8%	$1,951	1.9%	-$16,767	-13.8%
69	Jefferson	Steubenville	$220,274	$225,687	$192.479	$189.055	-$3,424	-1.8%	-$36,631	-16.2%	-$31,218	-14.2%
70	Pickaway	Circleville	$162,071	$134,555	$131.553	$138.508	$6,955	5.3%	$3,953	2.9%	-$23,563	-14.5%
71	Gallia	Gallipolis	$101,621	$118,480	$98.909	$86.691	-$12,218	-12.4%	-$31,790	-26.8%	-$14,930	-14.7%
72	Muskingum	Zanesville	$322,032	$276,981	$266.892	$273.669	$6,777	2.5%	-$3,312	-1.2%	-$48,363	-15.0%
73	Williams	Bryan	$177,562	$144,539	$145.262	$150.062	$4,800	3.3%	$5,523	3.8%	-$27,500	-15.5%
74	Van Wert	Van Wert	$107,483	$94,176	$86.221	$89.563	$3,342	3.9%	-$4,613	-4.9%	-$17,921	-16.7%
75	Erie	Sandusky	$389,643	$333,422	$309.728	$312.225	$2,496	0.8%	-$21,197	-6.4%	-$77,418	-19.9%
76	Clark	Springfield	$542,341	$430,387	$418.897	$433.621	$14,724	3.5%	$3,234	0.8%	-$108,720	-20.0%
77	Seneca	Tiffin	$196,701	$171,758	$152.474	$154.036	$1,562	1.0%	-$17,723	-10.3%	-$42,665	-21.7%
78	Defiance	Defiance	$199,052	$171,432	$149.380	$155.766	$6,386	4.3%	-$15,665	-9.1%	-$43,286	-21.7%
79	Montgomery	Dayton	$3,286,314	$2,832,729	$2.478.627	$2.549.151	$70,523	2.8%	-$283,578	-10.0%	-$737,164	-22.4%
80	Richland	Mansfield	$559,855	$489,796	$423.251	$429.599	$6,348	1.5%	-$60,198	-12.3%	-$130,256	-23.3%
81	Huron	Norwalk	$245,213	$203,747	$184.715	$188.100	$3,385	1.8%	-$15,646	-7.7%	-$57,113	-23.3%
82	Fulton	Wauseon	$188,636	$186,337	$157.737	$143.208	-$14,529	-9.2%	-$43,129	-23.1%	-$45,428	-24.1%
83	Crawford	Bucyrus	$148,439	$117,973	$112.864	$112.462	-$402	-0.4%	-$5,511	-4.7%	-$35,977	-24.2%
84	Monroe	Woodsfield	$45,103	$26,521	$33.858	$33.164	-$694	-2.0%	$6,643	25.0%	-$11,939	-26.5%
85	Trumbull	Warren	$991,130	$822,272	$662.085	$643.589	-$18,496	-2.8%	-$178,684	-21.7%	-$347,542	-35.1%
86	Morgan	McConnelsvil	$31,813	$18,167	$18.544	$19.123	$579	3.1%	$956	5.3%	-$12,690	-39.9%
87	Clinton	Wilmington	$258,752	$281,516	$150.736	$151.245	$509	0.3%	-$130,271	-46.3%	-$107,507	-41.5%
88	Meigs	Middleport	$42,042	$23,666	$24.760	$24.302	-$458	-1.9%	$635	2.7%	-$17,740	-42.2%
	OHIO 88 COUNTY TOTAL		**$54,839,165**	**$53,776,518**	**$51,973,292**	**$52,470,264**	**$496,972**	**1.0%**	**-$1,306,254**	**-2.4%**	**-$2,368,901**	**-4.3%**

Source: ODJFS QCEW ES-202 Complete Count of Jobs and George Zeller