ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Jobs and Earnings Trends in Ohio Counties
Ohio Finally Recovering from Recessions
During 3Q 2013 Ohio Gains 73,751 Jobs
Northeast Ohio Gains 23,258 Jobs during 3Q 2013
All Ohio Urban Regions Except Youngstown Gain Jobs during 3Q 2013
Ohio Gains 5,743 Manufacturing Jobs during 3Q 2013
Manufacturing Growth Driving Ohio Recovery
But, Growth Rate in Ohio Still Far Too Slow
Ohio's 3Q 2013 Job Growth Rate 1.5% below 1.7% USA Job Growth Rate
NE Ohio's 3Q 2013 Job Growth Rate 1.3% Below 1.5% Ohio Job Growth Rate
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, Ohio, and NE Ohio have not Recovered from "Great Recession
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio needs 3 Years to Recover from "Great Recession"
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio Needs 6 Years to Recover from 2000s Recession
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio Needs 48 Years to Recover Manufacturing Losses
Ohio's Job Losses since 2007 Now 238,589, -4.6%
Ohio's Job Losses since 2000 now 412,370, -7.7%
Cuyahoga County's Job Losses since 2000 Now 109,100, -13.6%
Cuyahoga County's Job Losses since 2007 Now 38,430, -5.2%
Cuyahoga County's Manufacturing Job Losses since 2000 now 35,935, -33.9%
BLS Data Suppression Precludes Full Analysis in Most Ohio Counties
Total Aggregate Paychecks Increase in Ohio during 2013 by $743,512,000
But, Total Ohio Aggregate Paychecks Still Down by -$1,857 Billion Since 2007
Total Ohio Aggregate Paychecks Still Down by -$2,085 Billion Since 2000
Average Wage of Employed Ohio Worker Decreases by -0.1% during 3Q 2013
Total Aggregate Wages Rise in Ohio; Inequality Still Increasing

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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 seven 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 third quarter 2013 data, Ohio finally stopped losing jobs, with another a gain of 6,830 jobs on a quarterly year over year basis. The third quarter 2013 employment gain in Cuyahoga County was 6,692 jobs, a still very slow increase. The 16 counties of northeast Ohio gained only 23,258 jobs during 3Q 2013, leaving the northeast Ohio region still 109,766 jobs below its 2007 total and 224,096 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 257,961 jobs short of its 2007 total employment, and Ohio is still 466,002 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. This situation did not improve during the third quarter of 2013.

The US Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the five county Cleveland Metropolitan Statistical Area is no longer the slowest growing metro region in the United States. In new third quarter 2013 data, Cleveland moved up to the second slowest current employment growth rate among high population metro regions in the United States. Cleveland’s current 0.8% year over year job growth rate exceeds only the 0.4% growth rate in Pittsburgh. **Thus, with Pittsburgh holding the currently slowest growth rate among high population USA metro regions, the Cleveland-Akron-Lorain-Elyria seven county region has a dramatically too slow current growth rate at 0.8% that exceeds only Pittsburgh in the United States among large metro regions.**

At the current dramatically too slow rate of growth, it will take Ohio six years for the state to recover from the huge number of jobs lost during the past decade in Ohio. In northeast Ohio, that same figure is 10 years. At Cuyahoga County’s current very slow growth rate, it will take Cuyahoga County 16 years to recover the jobs that Cuyahoga County previously lost since the 2000 recession that Ohio has still not recovered from.

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 September 2013 dollars for the third quarter of 2013. The inflation adjustment is 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 and unusually 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

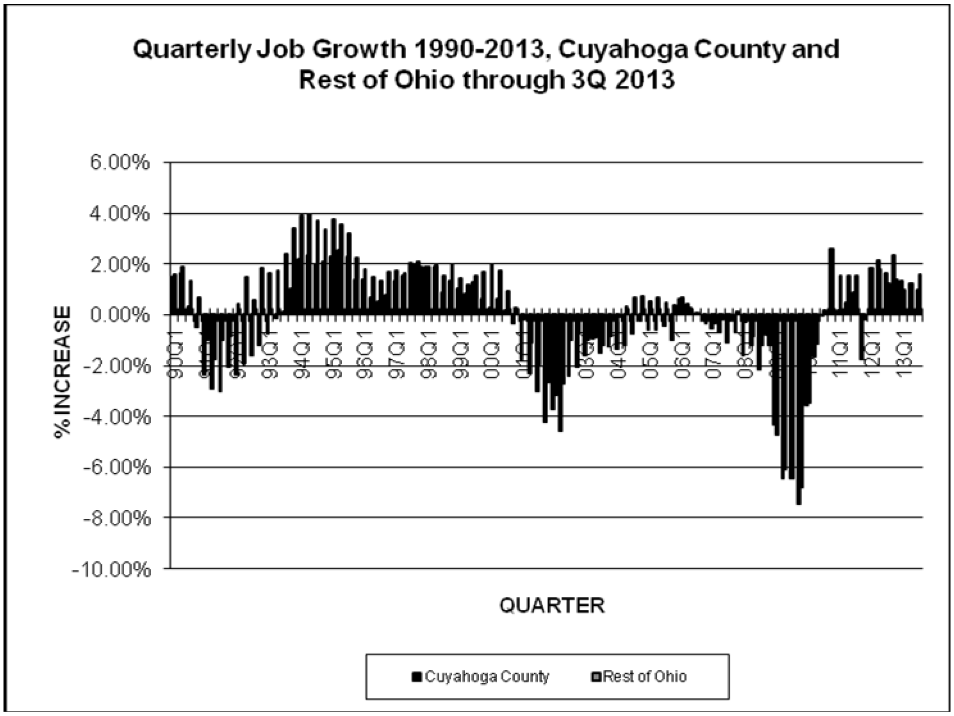
Table One tabulates employment trends in Ohio in third quarter data between 2000 and 2013. Ohio lost 8.6% of its employment during this thirteen year period. Ohio lost a mammoth 466,002 jobs between 2000 and 2013. The losses were not continuous on a quarterly basis. The state actually hit an employment 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 third quarter of 2007 the state returned to large job losses. The losses were at first relatively small, given a 1.0% employment decline between 2007 and 2008 from a loss of 52,342 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 245,199 jobs in 2008 and 142,428 jobs in 2009.

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 54,530 jobs in 2011. Ohio then gained 77,652 jobs in 2012. But the speed of the recovery immediately slowed as Ohio's 2012-2013 employment growth fell to only 73,751 jobs. This slowing rate of job growth in Ohio is extremely problematic, given the very large size of prior employment losses.

Between the third quarters of 2000 and 2013, employment levels declined in 65 of Ohio's 88 counties (see Table One). Only 23 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 11,789 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 -20.2% from a loss of 60,224 jobs. Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) was also hit very hard by the state's largest numeric loss of 109,100 jobs, which represented a highly alarming loss of -13.6% of Cuyahoga County's employment. The loss of a fifth 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 23 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 130.2%. Warren, Union, Mercer, Noble, Fairfield, Holmes, Brown, and Clermont counties all generated double-digit employment percentage increases exceeding 10% during the thirteen year period in Ohio. With the exception of Mercer, Noble, and Holmes all of these nine 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, sprawl development in these suburban counties led to suburban growth even as the state employment base declined. 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 and in 2012. 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 57 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 9.2%. 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. During the third quarter of 2013, Cuyahoga County's 1.0% employment growth rate returned to below the 1.5% Ohio statewide 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. The damage in Ohio from the 2007 "Great Recession" was vast.

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 growth of 25,258 jobs in 2013 in northeast Ohio for a 4.1% increase. (see Table 2).

The two county Akron MSA gained 12,707 jobs for the best job growth rate of 4.1% that was the fastest growth rate among northeast Ohio urban regions and which also exceeded the Ohio statewide 1.5% growth rate. The two county Canton metro region gained 2,437 jobs during 3Q 2013 for a slow growth rate of 1.5% that was identical to the Ohio statewide growth rate of 1.5%. The five county Cleveland metro region gained 7,558 jobs for a slow growth rate of 0.8% that was below the Ohio statewide growth rate. Simultaneously, the three county Youngstown metro region lost -118 jobs in 2013 for a negative growth rate of -0.1%.

While Medina County still has more jobs today than it had in 2000, even the normally fast-growing Medina County lost 57 jobs during the third quarter of 2013.

Overall, the 16 northeast Ohio counties gained 11,258 jobs in 2013 for a slow growth rate of 1.3% that also was below the 1.5% Ohio statewide average. This slow rate of recovery leaves very large unrecovered job losses since 2000 in 14 of the 16 counties, with Medina and Carroll County the only exceptions. The largest such loss in northeast Ohio is the 109,100 jobs that Cuyahoga County has lost since 2000. The largest percentage loss in northeast Ohio since 2000 is currently a startlingly large loss of -27.3% 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 16 northeast Ohio counties to recover the large losses that they suffered since 2000 is startling as well. Four of the counties in northeast Ohio lost jobs during the third 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 four counties include Trumbull, Richland, Columbiana, and Lake Counties. Other generally very lengthy periods of time to recover prior job losses since 2000 at the current growth rate are the 26 years in Mahoning County, 21 years in Lorain County, 18 years in Ashland County, 17 years in Ashtabula County, 16 years in Cuyahoga County, and 12 years in Stark 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 10 years for northeast Ohio to recover the 244,096 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 11.4% 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 238,589 jobs since 2007, a large -4.6% decline. At the current rate of recovery from the 23,258 jobs that Ohio gained during the third quarter of 2013, it will take Ohio six 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 200,000 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, only 16 counties have recovered the jobs that they lost since 2007, a small minority of Ohio's counties (see Table 1). Only one of those 57 counties, Carroll, is located in northeast Ohio.

Of the 16 Ohio counties that have recovered the jobs that they lost since 2007, only 13 also have fully recovered the jobs that they lost since 2000. Those 13 counties include Delaware, Warren, Union, Mercer, Noble, Fairfield, Holmes, Brown, Madison, Harrison, Wood, Hancock, and Carroll. The remaining 72 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 Three measures the trend in Manufacturing employment within the sixteen counties of northeast Ohio counties between 2001 and 2013 during the third quarter. 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, so the figures on the long term trend in Table Two are slightly too optimistic. The state lost a staggering 275,368 Manufacturing jobs between 2000-2013. That loss represented a highly alarming 29.3% of the state's Manufacturing jobs. Of that long term loss, 104,335 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 \$52,953 while the average of all Ohio jobs is currently \$43,513, 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 -115,072 Manufacturing jobs, a gigantic loss of 31.5% that exceeded Ohio's 29.3% decline. The Cleveland, Canton, and Youngstown multi-county metro regions all lost more than 30% of their high wage Manufacturing jobs, while Akron's trend was -28.9% Since 2007 alone, as a result of the dramatically negative impact of the "Great Recession," northeast Ohio lost 104,335 Manufacturing jobs for a large six year decline of -13.6%. All four large urban metro regions in northeast Ohio, Youngtown, Akron, Cleveland, and Canton 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 are now generating a slow recovery from the 2000-2011 recession. In newly updated data for the third quarter, Ohio gained 5,743 Manufacturing jobs 2012-2013 for a growth rate of 0.9%. Northeast Ohio gained 656 Manufacturing jobs 2012-2013 for a growth rate of 0.3%. 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 48 years to recover the Manufacturing jobs that Ohio previously lost. In northeast Ohio that same figure is a stunning 175 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 7.7% of its employment between 2000 and 2013, the aggregate real earnings generated by that employment fell by a smaller 3.8%. With wages falling more slowly than employment during the last 13 years, the average wage of a job in Ohio finally reached positive territory in the new update for the third quarter of 2013. The pattern of earnings declines that were more modest than employment declines was widespread among Ohio's industries. Statewide, the 2000-2013 quarterly decline in total aggregate real earnings from all employment in Ohio currently still remains at a loss of -$2.09 billion, a thirteen year decline of -3.8% (**see Table Six**). On an annualized basis, that loss in the earnings generated by Ohio workers is currently a stunning and catastrophic -$8.87 billion. Table Seven also finds that while Ohio's total employment increased 2012-2013 during the past year by 1.3%, aggregate Real (inflation adjusted) earnings in Ohio simultaneously increased 2012-2013 by a very slightly faster 1.4% with Federal Government employment excluded. With earnings rising very slightly slower than employment across Ohio, the mean wage of an Ohio job condtinued to decline 2012-2013 by a small -0.1%. Thus, the problem of falling average job earnings in Ohio continued in the new 3Q 2013 data update. Thus, both job losers and job holders are still suffering aftereffects from the deep 2007 recession and the lengthy 2000 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 25,812 jobs for a 2.9% 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, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton-Springfield, and Youngstown-Warren 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." Youngstown-Warren 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 four of the urban regions have gained Manufacturing jobs during the past year, the other three, Cleveland and Cincinnati 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 a startlingly long Ohio 54 years for Ohio's metro regions to recover the Manufacturing jobs that they previously lost. So, while the current Manufacturing recovery is very welcome, the need for the recovery to speed up is dramatic.

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 1.5% rate of recovery has been a loss of 2,399 jobs in Federal Government. That loss of 2,399 jobs came at a time when the state labor market recovered slowly from the third quarter of 2012 to the third quarter of 2013 by 73,528 jobs. Thus, the loss in Federal Government through public policy has 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 2,399 jobs in Educational Services, the loss of 1,969 jobs in Other Services except Public Administration, the loss of 198 jobs in Utilities, and the loss of 125 jobs in Mining.

On the more positive side of current growth trends is a substantial 6.0% current year over year growth rate in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, a substantial current year over year growth rate of 1.7% in Construction, and a 3.9% growth rate in the high wage Management of Companies and Enterprises, mainly consisting of corporate headquarters jobs.

The growth rate of 0.7% 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 Growth by Industry, 3Q 2012 to 3Q 2013
Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202

NAICS INDUSTRY	JOBS 3Q 2012	JOBS 3Q 2013	12-13 JOBS # INCR	12-13 JOBS % INCR
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82,880	87,854	4,974	6.0%
Construction	191,317	199,156	7,839	4.1%
Mgt of companies and enterprises	128,830	133,830	5,000	3.9%
Administrative and waste services	309,257	320,179	10,922	3.5%
Accommodation and food services	442,715	456,083	13,368	3.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	59,210	60,899	1,689	2.9%
Agr, forestry, fishing and hunting	16,077	16,528	451	2.8%
Transportation and warehousing	161,572	165,301	3,729	2.3%
Wholesale trade	224,967	228,359	3,392	1.5%
Professional and technical services	240,511	243,794	3,283	1.4%
Information	74,260	75,271	1,011	1.4%
Health care and social assistance	749,340	759,510	10,170	1.4%
Finance and insurance	209,050	211,300	2,250	1.1%
Retail trade	556,059	561,426	5,367	1.0%
Manufacturing	660,430	665,009	4,579	0.7%
State Government	125,555	126,249	694	0.6%
Local Government	483,407	484,784	1,377	0.3%
Mining	12,589	12,464	-125	-1.0%
Utilities	19,052	18,854	-198	-1.0%
Other services, except public admin	155,350	153,381	-1,969	-1.3%
Federal Government	78,088	76,212	-1,876	-2.4%
Educational services	89,211	86,812	-2,399	-2.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**5,069,727**	**5,143,255**	**73,528**	1.5%

The current year over year trend in aggregate real earnings is also favorable in Ohio with a 1.4% 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 6.2% in Construction, 6.1% in Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing, 5.6% in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, 5.2% in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, 4.9% in Finance and Insurance, and 3.9% in Management of Companies and Enterprises are higher than the disappointing -0.1% decrease in Manufacturing that is a key cause of the current ongoing Ohio employment recovery. **The variable performance of numerous industries in the employment trend list and the aggregate earnings trend list is a key factor driving increased levels of inequality in Ohio.**

State of Ohio Earnings Growth by Industry, 3Q 2012 to 3Q 2013
Real Earnings in September 2013 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator
Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202

NAICS INDUSTRY	($1,000s) 3Q 2012 REAL AGG EARN	($1,000s) 3Q 2013 REAL AGG EARN	($1,000s) REAL EARN $ INCR	REAL EARN % INCR
Construction	$2,421,619	$2,571,422	$149,803	6.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	$559,712	$593,708	$33,996	6.1%
Agr, forestry, fishing and hunting	$108,616	$114,713	$6,097	5.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$572,191	$601,765	$29,574	5.2%
Finance and insurance	$3,060,153	$3,209,049	$148,896	4.9%
Administrative and waste services	$2,303,137	$2,408,819	$105,682	4.6%
Accommodation and food services	$1,605,868	$1,663,292	$57,424	3.6%
Professional and technical services	$3,883,400	$3,995,758	$112,358	2.9%
Transportation and warehousing	$1,779,934	$1,820,329	$40,395	2.3%
Health care and social assistance	$7,823,280	$7,998,917	$175,637	2.2%
Wholesale trade	$3,395,551	$3,453,166	$57,615	1.7%
Information	$1,087,784	$1,104,575	$16,791	1.5%
Retail trade	$3,551,460	$3,579,144	$27,684	0.8%
Other services, except public admin	$1,047,245	$1,049,671	$2,426	0.2%
State Government	$1,812,073	$1,814,739	$2,666	0.1%
Manufacturing	$8,809,792	$8,803,499	-$6,293	-0.1%
Local Government	$5,312,536	$5,291,107	-$21,429	-0.4%
Mgt of companies and enterprises	$3,196,807	$3,134,091	-$62,716	-2.0%
Educational services	$798,767	$781,506	-$17,261	-2.2%
Federal Government	$1,461,654	$1,394,742	-$66,912	-4.6%
Utilities	$394,779	$370,544	-$24,235	-6.1%
Mining	$207,980	$194,981	-$12,999	-6.3%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**$55,194,340**	**$55,949,537**	**$755,197**	**1.4%**

At the same time, cuts in total earnings are evident in a variety of important industries, including Mining (with a -6.3% cut), Utilities, Federal Government, Educational Services, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Local Government, and Manufacturing (with a cut of 0.1%) are slowing down Ohio's rate of earnings recovery.

The -0.1% decrease seen in the one year trend in aggregate real wages in Manufacturing is particularly troubling, since Manufacturing continues to be the key force that is driving the currently slow recovery in Ohio.

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 declined slightly despite the ongoing Ohio recovery in new third quarter 2013 data from $43,548 in 2012 to $43,513 in 2013, an unfortunate small continuing decline of -0.1%. But this decline was highly variable by industry. The largest declines over 5% were declines of -5.6% decline in Management of

Companies and Enterprises, -5.3% in Mining, and -5.2% in Utilities. Federal Government declined by -2.2%, while a decline of -0.8 took place in both Manufacturing and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.

State of Ohio Mean Real Earnings Growth by Industry, 3Q 2012 to 3Q 2013
Real Earnings in September 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
Finance and insurance	$58,554	$60,749	3.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	$37,812	$38,996	3.1%
Agr, forestry, fishing and hunting	$27,024	$27,762	2.7%
Construction	$50,630	$51,646	2.0%
Other services, except public admin	$26,965	$27,374	1.5%
Professional and technical services	$64,586	$65,560	1.5%
Administrative and waste services	$29,789	$30,093	1.0%
Health care and social assistance	$41,761	$42,127	0.9%
Educational services	$35,815	$36,009	0.5%
Accommodation and food services	$14,509	$14,588	0.5%
Wholesale trade	$60,374	$60,487	0.2%
Information	$58,593	$58,699	0.2%
Transportation and warehousing	$44,065	$44,049	0.0%
Retail trade	$25,547	$25,500	-0.2%
State Government	$57,730	$57,497	-0.4%
Local Government	$43,959	$43,657	-0.7%
Manufacturing	$53,358	$52,953	-0.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$27,615	$27,398	-0.8%
Federal Government	$74,872	$73,203	-2.2%
Utilities	$82,885	$78,613	-5.2%
Mining	$66,083	$62,574	-5.3%
Mgt of companies and enterprises	$99,257	$93,674	-5.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**$43,548**	**$43,513**	**-0.1%**

A combination of the still too slow job growth in Ohio and the reduction in average wages of an Ohio 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 5,143,255 Ohio workers who are employed are still impacted by the longstanding sluggish Ohio economy because average job wages are still 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 Third Quarter 2000-2013
Ohio Counties. Ranked by Fastest 2000-2011 Percentage Increase in Total Employment

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 02	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 10	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 13	12-13 # INCR JOBS	12-13 % INCR JOBS	07-13 # INCR JOBS	07-13 % INCR JOBS	00-13 # INCR JOBS	00-13 % INCR JOBS	YEARS TO RECOVER
1	Delaware	Delaware	35,977	45,151	67,848	72,986	76,974	80,611	82,816	2,205	3.0%	14,968	22.1%	46,839	130.2%	0
2	Warren	Mason	61,283	61,512	78,567	75,291	76,122	77,199	82,493	5,294	7.0%	3,926	5.0%	21,210	34.6%	5
3	Union	Marysville	23,885	25,593	27,296	25,893	26,076	27,827	29,360	1,533	5.9%	2,064	7.6%	5,475	22.9%	0
4	Mercer	Celina	15,448	15,824	17,490	17,488	17,770	18,107	18,771	664	3.8%	1,281	7.3%	3,323	21.5%	0
5	Noble	Caldwell	3,408	3,425	3,178	2,965	2,893	2,883	4,063	1,180	39.8%	885	27.8%	655	19.2%	0
6	Fairfield	Lancaster	34,707	34,282	39,678	39,065	39,160	39,815	40,930	1,115	2.9%	1,252	3.2%	6,223	17.9%	0
7	Holmes	Millersburg	15,912	16,149	17,520	16,743	17,375	18,035	18,381	346	2.1%	861	4.9%	2,469	15.5%	0
8	Brown	Georgetown	7,189	6,948	7,961	8,128	7,910	7,935	8,083	148	1.8%	122	1.5%	894	12.4%	0
9	Clermont	Milford	48,945	50,607	57,323	50,911	52,418	52,997	54,059	1,062	2.1%	-3,264	-5.7%	5,114	10.4%	0
10	Knox	Mount Vernon	17,800	17,809	19,570	18,789	18,754	19,093	19,534	441	2.3%	-36	-0.2%	1,734	9.7%	0
11	Medina	Brunswick	53,548	54,340	61,381	57,012	57,713	58,529	58,472	-57	-0.1%	-2,909	-4.7%	4,924	9.2%	0
12	Madison	London	13,109	13,110	13,832	13,140	13,516	14,166	14,309	143	1.1%	477	3.4%	1,200	9.2%	0
13	Butler	Hamilton	127,488	125,888	146,654	136,827	138,916	138,100	139,005	905	0.7%	-7,649	-5.2%	11,517	9.0%	13
14	Greene	Beavercreek	49,804	51,154	57,169	53,312	53,685	53,680	53,994	314	0.6%	-3,175	-5.6%	4,190	8.4%	0
15	Harrison	Cadiz	3,654	3,873	3,641	3,271	3,260	3,469	3,939	470	14.4%	298	8.2%	285	7.8%	0
16	Fayette	Washington CH	10,850	10,896	11,522	10,687	10,666	10,722	11,444	722	6.8%	-78	-0.7%	594	5.5%	0
17	Athens	Athens	18,603	19,104	19,436	19,038	18,677	18,603	19,348	745	3.9%	-88	-0.5%	745	4.0%	0
18	Wood	Bowling Green	58,114	57,789	58,755	54,756	56,994	58,728	60,429	1,701	3.1%	1,674	2.8%	2,315	4.0%	0
19	Guernsey	Cambridge	14,196	14,834	14,978	13,571	13,801	14,157	14,761	604	4.5%	-217	-1.4%	565	4.0%	0
20	Auglaize	Saint Marys	19,315	18,035	20,071	18,247	18,752	19,269	19,760	491	2.7%	-311	-1.5%	445	2.3%	0
21	Hancock	Findlay	41,873	40,983	42,317	40,353	41,040	41,911	42,574	663	1.6%	257	0.6%	701	1.7%	0
22	Carroll	Carrolton	6,707	6,317	6,183	5,590	5,661	6,003	6,776	773	13.8%	593	9.6%	69	1.0%	0
23	Washington	Marietta	24,012	25,771	25,431	23,736	23,627	23,921	24,070	149	0.6%	-1,361	-5.4%	58	0.2%	0
24	Geauga	Chardon	34,053	33,100	35,353	32,508	32,345	32,989	33,866	877	2.7%	-1,487	-4.2%	-187	-0.5%	0
25	Portage	Kent	52,749	52,702	54,264	49,924	51,013	40,725	51,991	11,266	22.6%	-2,273	-4.2%	-758	-1.4%	0
26	Franklin	Columbus	690,595	684,527	677,798	636,421	648,547	657,145	678,806	21,661	3.4%	1,008	0.1%	-11,789	-1.7%	1
27	Lawrence	Ironton	12,399	11,243	12,507	12,151	12,151	12,141	12,155	14	0.1%	-352	-2.8%	-244	-2.0%	17
28	Belmont	Martins Ferry	23,566	24,078	24,274	22,477	22,567	22,351	22,834	483	2.1%	-1,440	-5.9%	-732	-3.1%	2
29	Ross	Chillicothe	25,643	26,001	25,575	23,645	24,811	25,213	24,793	-420	-1.8%	-782	-3.1%	-850	-3.3%	INF
30	Summit	Akron	265,817	260,084	272,450	251,173	253,311	254,399	255,840	1,441	0.6%	-16,610	-6.1%	-9,977	-3.8%	7
31	Tuscarawas	New Phila.	37,046	35,685	36,315	33,643	34,355	35,081	35,495	414	1.2%	-820	-2.3%	-1,551	-4.2%	4
32	Hocking	Logan	6,733	6,928	6,983	6,704	6,720	6,533	6,415	-118	-1.8%	-568	-8.1%	-318	-4.7%	INF
33	Erie	Sandusky	41,248	42,680	39,658	38,540	39,082	38,543	39,123	580	1.5%	-535	-1.3%	-2,125	-5.2%	4
34	Jackson	Jackson	11,092	11,143	11,781	10,488	10,353	10,516	10,502	-14	-0.1%	-1,279	-10.9%	-590	-5.3%	INF
35	Darke	Greenville	19,044	18,893	18,253	16,804	17,139	17,839	17,974	135	0.8%	-279	-1.5%	-1,070	-5.6%	8
36	Henry	Napoleon	11,884	11,648	11,566	11,101	11,349	11,402	11,211	-191	-1.7%	-355	-3.1%	-673	-5.7%	INF
37	Sandusky	Fremont	27,277	27,235	27,161	26,379	26,006	25,882	25,661	-221	-0.8%	-1,500	-5.5%	-1,616	-5.9%	INF
38	Licking	Newark	53,837	50,621	54,283	49,992	51,868	51,959	50,627	-1,332	-2.7%	-3,656	-6.7%	-3,210	-6.0%	INF
39	Shelby	Sidney	28,227	29,103	30,893	25,020	25,286	25,804	26,513	709	2.8%	-4,380	-14.2%	-1,714	-6.1%	2
40	Vinton	McArthur	2,353	2,589	2,283	2,202	2,176	2,091	2,192	101	4.6%	-91	-4.0%	-161	-6.8%	2
41	Preble	Eaton	11,101	10,870	11,045	10,100	9,883	10,176	10,264	88	0.9%	-781	-7.1%	-837	-7.5%	10
42	Ottawa	Port Clinton	16,433	15,865	15,788	14,890	15,200	14,957	15,116	159	1.1%	-672	-4.3%	-1,317	-8.0%	8
43	Champaign	Urbana	11,258	11,013	10,784	9,125	9,215	9,625	10,345	720	7.9%	-439	-4.1%	-913	-8.1%	1
44	Putnam	Ottawa	12,518	11,758	11,545	10,785	11,457	11,278	11,499	221	2.0%	-46	-0.4%	-1,019	-8.1%	5
45	Lake	Mentor	101,932	96,868	101,459	92,831	94,617	93,907	93,433	-474	-0.5%	-8,026	-7.9%	-8,499	-8.3%	INF
46	Logan	Bellefontaine	20,886	20,474	20,225	17,480	17,604	18,189	18,997	808	4.6%	-1,228	-6.1%	-1,889	-9.0%	2
47	Gallia	Gallipolis	11,979	12,325	11,747	11,102	10,737	10,780	10,804	24	0.2%	-943	-8.0%	-1,175	-9.8%	49
48	Wayne	Wooster	48,132	48,393	46,275	41,298	41,547	42,796	43,397	601	1.5%	-2,878	-6.2%	-4,735	-9.8%	8
49	Lorain	Lorain	105,067	99,182	97,866	91,146	92,742	93,470	93,990	520	0.6%	-3,876	-4.0%	-11,077	-10.5%	21

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 02	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 10	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 13	12-13 # INCR JOBS	12-13 % INCR JOBS	07-13 # INCR JOBS	07-13 % INCR JOBS	00-13 # INCR JOBS	00-13 % INCR JOBS	YEARS TO RECOVER
50	Hardin	Kenton	8,871	8,392	8,300	7,818	7,664	7,933	7,925	-8	-0.1%	-375	-4.5%	-946	-10.7%	INF
51	Ashland	Ashland	19,783	18,772	18,811	17,260	17,440	17,539	17,656	117	0.7%	-1,155	-6.1%	-2,127	-10.8%	18
52	Scioto	Portsmouth	24,979	25,406	23,986	22,944	23,052	22,960	22,260	-700	-3.1%	-1,726	-7.2%	-2,719	-10.9%	INF
53	Paulding	Paulding	5,193	5,274	5,386	4,547	4,676	4,713	4,604	-109	-2.4%	-782	-14.5%	-589	-11.3%	INF
54	Stark	Canton	175,766	170,808	161,567	148,149	150,420	153,420	155,084	1,664	1.1%	-6,483	-4.0%	-20,682	-11.8%	12
55	Miami	Piqua	44,697	42,381	41,226	37,378	38,123	38,958	39,406	448	1.2%	-1,820	-4.4%	-5,291	-11.8%	12
56	Hamilton	Cincinnati	558,722	541,993	513,120	474,856	477,997	483,828	488,166	4,338	0.9%	-24,954	-4.9%	-70,556	-12.6%	16
57	Highland	Hillsboro	11,556	11,504	11,443	9,881	9,862	10,214	10,074	-140	-1.4%	-1,369	-12.0%	-1,482	-12.8%	INF
58	Mahoning	Youngstown	111,991	106,039	103,935	95,011	95,464	96,326	96,908	582	0.6%	-7,027	-6.8%	-15,083	-13.5%	26
59	**Cuyahoga**	**Cleveland**	**804,287**	**761,093**	**733,617**	**671,525**	**677,523**	**688,495**	**695,187**	**6,692**	**1.0%**	**-38,430**	**-5.2%**	**-109,100**	**-13.6%**	**16**
60	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	35,368	34,363	32,446	29,605	30,386	30,252	30,536	284	1.0%	-1,910	-5.9%	-4,832	-13.7%	17
61	Columbiana	East Liverpool	34,646	33,016	31,693	28,636	29,253	29,835	29,779	-56	-0.2%	-1,914	-6.0%	-4,867	-14.0%	INF
62	Clark	Springfield	57,049	52,991	50,333	46,596	47,731	47,583	48,238	655	1.4%	-2,095	-4.2%	-8,811	-15.4%	13
63	Allen	Lima	59,314	56,762	53,458	49,051	49,347	49,303	50,076	773	1.6%	-3,382	-6.3%	-9,238	-15.6%	12
64	Perry	New Lexington	6,876	6,900	5,936	5,796	5,789	5,547	5,779	232	4.0%	-157	-2.6%	-1,097	-16.0%	5
65	Van Wert	Van Wert	12,214	11,439	11,382	9,827	10,114	9,913	10,246	333	3.4%	-1,136	-10.0%	-1,968	-16.1%	6
66	Lucas	Toledo	239,165	225,313	218,403	196,375	197,323	199,537	200,519	982	0.5%	-17,884	-8.2%	-38,646	-16.2%	35
67	Pickaway	Circleville	16,509	14,773	14,629	13,570	13,515	13,347	13,825	478	3.5%	-804	-5.5%	-2,684	-16.3%	6
68	Williams	Bryan	19,603	17,740	16,758	15,489	15,411	16,268	16,409	141	0.9%	-349	-2.1%	-3,194	-16.3%	23
69	Defiance	Defiance	18,465	17,409	16,981	15,219	14,971	15,257	15,418	161	1.1%	-1,563	-9.2%	-3,047	-16.5%	19
70	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	10,240	10,590	9,069	7,722	7,940	8,320	8,545	225	2.9%	-524	-5.8%	-1,695	-16.6%	8
71	Fulton	Wauseon	21,305	21,305	20,773	17,048	16,898	17,570	17,763	193	1.1%	-3,010	-14.5%	-3,542	-16.6%	18
72	Adams	West Union	6,512	6,127	6,577	5,874	5,786	5,414	5,428	14	0.2%	-1,149	-17.5%	-1,084	-16.6%	77
73	Jefferson	Steubenville	25,385	25,499	25,481	21,863	22,012	21,403	21,113	-290	-1.3%	-4,368	-17.1%	-4,272	-16.8%	INF
74	Marion	Marion	28,285	28,067	27,804	24,210	23,996	23,899	23,265	-634	-2.6%	-4,539	-16.3%	-5,020	-17.7%	INF
75	Richland	Mansfield	60,981	60,111	55,446	50,611	51,253	50,085	49,757	-328	-0.6%	-5,689	-10.3%	-11,224	-18.4%	INF
76	Seneca	Tiffin	22,723	21,547	21,097	18,585	18,867	18,579	18,282	-297	-1.6%	-2,815	-13.3%	-4,441	-19.5%	INF
77	Morrow	Mount Gilead	6,091	6,127	5,691	4,703	4,697	4,872	4,881	9	0.2%	-810	-14.2%	-1,210	-19.9%	134
78	Montgomery	Dayton	298,162	286,008	263,652	234,630	237,175	238,611	237,938	-673	-0.3%	-25,714	-9.8%	-60,224	-20.2%	INF
79	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,633	4,493	3,688	3,495	3,645	3,708	3,696	-12	-0.3%	8	0.2%	-937	-20.2%	INF
80	Pike	Waverly	11,399	10,965	9,614	9,330	8,636	8,505	8,933	428	4.6%	-681	-7.1%	-2,466	-21.6%	6
81	Muskingum	Zanesville	41,462	39,680	34,100	31,253	32,398	32,163	32,085	-78	-0.2%	-2,015	-5.9%	-9,377	-22.6%	INF
82	Coshocton	Coshocton	14,092	12,700	12,113	10,893	10,518	10,370	10,759	389	3.6%	-1,354	-11.2%	-3,333	-23.7%	9
83	Crawford	Bucyrus	17,411	15,795	14,895	12,914	13,286	13,717	13,235	-482	-3.7%	-1,660	-11.1%	-4,176	-24.0%	INF
84	Huron	Norwalk	27,521	26,376	23,741	21,388	21,035	21,161	20,735	-426	-2.0%	-3,006	-12.7%	-6,786	-24.7%	INF
85	Trumbull	Warren	94,851	87,003	78,602	70,025	70,838	69,554	68,910	-644	-0.9%	-9,692	-12.3%	-25,941	-27.3%	INF
86	Meigs	Middleport	4,838	4,180	3,645	3,461	3,532	3,560	3,486	-74	-2.1%	-159	-4.4%	-1,352	-27.9%	INF
87	Morgan	McConnelsville	3,494	3,258	2,374	2,364	2,494	2,492	2,457	-35	-1.5%	83	3.5%	-1,037	-29.7%	INF
88	Clinton	Wilmington	25,007	23,505	26,657	15,919	15,478	15,259	15,195	-64	-0.4%	-11,462	-43.0%	-9,812	-39.2%	INF
	OHIO 88 COUNTY TOTAL		**5,378,142**	**5,230,106**	**5,204,361**	**4,791,549**	**4,850,386**	**4,892,021**	**4,965,772**	**73,751**	**1.5%**	**-238,589**	**-4.6%**	**-412,370**	**-7.7%**	**6**

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

NOTE: Excludes Employment Losses Prior to Third Quarter 2000 during 2000s Recession

INF=Infinite

TABLE 2: Third Quarter 2000-2013 Job Growth

Northeast Ohio Counties: Total Employment, excluding federal employment

Sorted by 2000-2013 Total Employment % Increase

#	COUNTY	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 02	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 10	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 13	3Q 12-13 # INCR	3Q 12-13 % INCR	3Q 07-13 # INCR	3Q 07-13 % INCR	3Q 00-13 # INCR	3Q 00-13 % INCR	YEARS TO RECOVER
1	Medina	53,548	54,340	61,381	57,012	57,713	58,529	58,472	-57	-0.1%	-2,909	-4.7%	4,924	9.2%	0
2	Carroll	6,707	6,317	6,183	5,590	5,661	6,003	6,776	773	11.4%	593	9.6%	69	1.0%	0
3	Geauga	34,053	33,100	35,353	32,508	32,345	32,989	33,866	877	2.6%	-1,487	-4.2%	-187	-0.5%	0
4	Portage	52,749	52,702	54,264	49,924	51,013	40,725	51,991	11,266	21.7%	-2,273	-4.2%	-758	-1.4%	0
5	Summit	265,817	260,084	272,450	251,173	253,311	254,399	255,840	1,441	0.6%	-16,610	-6.1%	-9,977	-3.8%	7
6	Lake	101,932	96,868	101,459	92,831	94,617	93,907	93,433	-474	-0.5%	-8,026	-7.9%	-8,499	-8.3%	INF
7	Wayne	48,132	48,393	46,275	41,298	41,547	42,796	43,397	601	1.4%	-2,878	-6.2%	-4,735	-9.8%	8
8	Lorain	105,067	99,182	97,866	91,146	92,742	93,470	93,990	520	0.6%	-3,876	-4.0%	-11,077	-10.5%	21
9	Ashland	19,783	18,772	18,811	17,260	17,440	17,539	17,656	117	0.7%	-1,155	-6.1%	-2,127	-10.8%	18
10	Stark	175,766	170,808	161,567	148,149	150,420	153,420	155,084	1,664	1.1%	-6,483	-4.0%	-20,682	-11.8%	12
11	Mahoning	111,991	106,039	103,935	95,011	95,464	96,326	96,908	582	0.6%	-7,027	-6.8%	-15,083	-13.5%	26
12	**Cuyahoga**	**804,287**	**761,093**	**733,617**	**671,525**	**677,523**	**688,495**	**695,187**	**6,692**	**1.0%**	**-38,430**	**-5.2%**	**-109,100**	**-13.6%**	**16**
13	Ashtabula	35,368	34,363	32,446	29,605	30,386	30,252	30,536	284	0.9%	-1,910	-5.9%	-4,832	-13.7%	17
14	Columbiana	34,646	33,016	31,693	28,636	29,253	29,835	29,779	-56	-0.2%	-1,914	-6.0%	-4,867	-14.0%	INF
15	Richland	60,981	60,111	55,446	50,611	51,253	50,085	49,757	-328	-0.7%	-5,689	-10.3%	-11,224	-18.4%	INF
16	Trumbull	94,851	87,003	78,602	70,025	70,838	69,554	68,910	-644	-0.9%	-9,692	-12.3%	-25,941	-27.3%	INF
	NE OHIO	2,005,678	1,922,191	1,891,348	1,732,304	1,751,526	1,758,324	1,781,582	23,258	1.3%	-109,766	-5.8%	-224,096	-11.2%	10
	OHIO	5,378,142	5,230,106	5,204,361	4,791,549	4,850,386	4,892,021	4,965,772	73,751	1.5%	-238,589	-4.6%	-412,370	-7.7%	6
	USA	132,003,667	129,040,497	136,229,924	128,483,731	130,599,804	132,679,858	134,957,493	2,277,635	1.7%	-1,272,431	-0.9%	2,953,826	2.2%	0
	AKRON MSA	318,566	312,786	326,714	301,097	304,324	295,124	307,831	12,707	4.1%	-18,883	-5.8%	-10,735	-3.4%	1
	CLEVELAND	1,098,887	1,044,583	1,029,676	945,022	954,940	967,390	974,948	7,558	0.8%	-54,728	-5.3%	-123,939	-11.3%	16
	CANTON MSA	182,473	177,125	167,750	153,739	156,081	159,423	161,860	2,437	1.5%	-5,890	-3.5%	-20,613	-11.3%	8
	YOUNGSTOWN	241,488	226,058	214,230	193,672	195,555	195,715	195,597	-118	-0.1%	-18,633	-8.7%	-45,891	-19.0%	INF

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

INF=Infinite

TABLE THREE: Third Quarter 2001-2013 Manufacturing Job Growth

Northeast Ohio Counties: Manufacturing Employment

Sorted by 2001-2013 Manufacturing Employment % Increase

#	COUNTY	MFG JOBS 3Q 01	MFG JOBS 3Q 02	MFG JOBS 3Q 07	MFG JOBS 3Q 10	MFG JOBS 3Q 11	MFG JOBS 3Q 12	MFG JOBS 3Q 13	MFG 3Q 12-13 # INCR	MFG 3Q 12-13 % INCR	MFG 3Q 07-13 # INCR	MFG 3Q 07-13 % INCR	MFG 3Q 01-13 # INCR	MFG 3Q 01-13 % INCR	YEARS TO RECOVER
1	Wayne	14,875	14,895	13,063	10,791	11,033	11,811	12,622	811	6.4%	-441	-3.4%	-2,253	-15.1%	INF
2	Medina	10,681	10,053	10,057	8,432	8,812	8,930	8,783	-147	-1.7%	-1,274	-12.7%	-1,898	-17.8%	INF
3	Lake	25,071	22,639	21,536	18,799	19,714	20,504	20,489	-15	-0.1%	-1,047	-4.9%	-4,582	-18.3%	INF
4	Mahoning	11,920	10,852	10,345	8,286	8,774	9,188	9,250	62	0.7%	-1,095	-10.6%	-2,670	-22.4%	43
5	Portage	13,355	12,392	11,822	9,434	9,856	10,362	9,770	-592	-6.1%	-2,052	-17.4%	-3,585	-26.8%	INF
6	Geauga	9,827	9,347	9,311	6,994	6,781	6,799	7,003	204	2.9%	-2,308	-24.8%	-2,824	-28.7%	14
7	Ashtabula	9,278	9,246	7,943	6,380	6,547	6,570	6,597	27	0.4%	-1,346	-16.9%	-2,681	-28.9%	99
8	Summit	42,270	36,787	35,018	28,139	29,143	29,689	29,768	79	0.3%	-5,250	-15.0%	-12,502	-29.6%	158
9	Carroll	1,974	1,839	1,487	1,192	1,199	1,278	1,376	98	7.1%	-111	-7.5%	-598	-30.3%	6
10	Columbiana	8,207	7,885	6,672	5,421	5,360	5,625	5,691	66	1.2%	-981	-14.7%	-2,516	-30.7%	INF
11	Lorain	24,728	22,669	19,124	15,356	15,778	17,029	16,907	-122	-0.7%	-2,217	-11.6%	-7,821	-31.6%	INF
12	Stark	39,872	36,912	29,605	23,609	24,901	25,811	26,457	646	2.4%	-3,148	-10.6%	-13,415	-33.6%	21
13	**Cuyahoga**	**106,008**	**96,460**	**81,409**	**67,485**	**69,099**	**70,242**	**70,073**	**-169**	**-0.2%**	**-11,336**	**-13.9%**	**-35,935**	**-33.9%**	**INF**
14	Richland	15,299	15,125	12,514	8,786	8,928	9,378	9,422	44	0.5%	-3,092	-24.7%	-5,877	-38.4%	134
15	Ashland	5,576	5,168	3,819	3,192	3,190	3,233	3,288	55	1.7%	-531	-13.9%	-2,288	-41.0%	42
16	Trumbull	26,250	24,373	16,408	13,388	13,743	13,014	12,623	-391	-3.1%	-3,785	-23.1%	-13,627	-51.9%	INF
	NE OHIO	365,191	336,642	290,133	235,684	242,858	249,463	250,119	656	0.3%	-40,014	-13.8%	-115,072	-31.5%	175
	OHIO	940,377	880,218	769,344	624,770	638,900	659,266	665,009	5,743	0.9%	-104,335	-13.6%	-275,368	-29.3%	48
	USA	16,178,588	15,180,504	13,844,215	11,585,078	11,811,130	11,990,656	12,055,604	64,948	0.5%	-1,788,611	-12.9%	-4,122,984	-25.5%	63
	AKRON MSA	55,625	49,179	46,840	37,573	38,999	40,051	39,538	-513	-1.3%	-7,302	-15.6%	-16,087	-28.9%	INF
	CLEVELAND	176,315	161,168	141,437	117,066	120,184	123,504	123,255	-249	-0.2%	-18,182	-12.9%	-53,060	-30.1%	INF
	CANTON MSA	41,846	38,751	31,092	24,801	26,100	27,089	27,833	744	2.7%	-3,259	-10.5%	-14,013	-33.5%	19
	YOUNGSTOWN	46,377	43,110	33,425	27,095	27,877	27,827	27,564	-263	-1.0%	-5,861	-17.5%	-18,813	-40.6%	INF

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

NOTE: Omits Additional Manufacturing Jobs Lost 2000-2001

INF=Infinite

TABLE FOUR: OHIO URBAN MSA TOTAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
2000-2013, THIRD QUARTER DATA, SEVEN COUNTIES
SOURCE: George Zeller from 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	874,710	874,184	901,055	874,353	889,742	915,554	25,812	2.9%	14,499	1.6%	40,844	4.7%	0
Akron	318,566	312,786	326,714	304,324	295,124	307,831	12,707	4.3%	-18,883	-5.8%	-10,735	-3.4%	1
Cincinnati	803,627	786,948	803,625	753,363	760,059	771,806	11,747	1.5%	-31,819	-4.0%	-31,821	-4.0%	3
Cleveland	**1,098,887**	**1,044,583**	**1,029,676**	**954,940**	**967,390**	**974,948**	**7,558**	**0.8%**	**-54,728**	**-5.3%**	**-123,939**	**-11.3%**	**16**
Canton	182,473	177,125	167,750	156,081	159,423	161,860	2,437	1.5%	-5,890	-3.5%	-20,613	-11.3%	8
Toledo	335,017	320,272	313,719	286,415	290,792	293,827	3,035	1.0%	-19,892	-6.3%	-41,190	-12.3%	14
Dayton	460,813	443,404	423,425	386,597	389,008	389,840	832	0.2%	-33,585	-7.9%	-70,973	-15.4%	85
Youngstown	241,488	226,058	214,230	195,555	195,715	195,597	-118	-0.1%	-18,633	-8.7%	-45,891	-19.0%	INF
7 OH URBAN MSA TOTAL	4,074,093	3,959,302	3,965,964	3,716,073	3,751,538	3,815,666	64,128	1.7%	-150,298	-3.8%	-258,427	-6.3%	5
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%	1

TABLE FIVE: OHIO URBAN MSA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
2001-2013, THIRD 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 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
Toledo	57,964	47,417	38,177	39,517	41,431	42,955	1,524	3.7%	-4,462	-9.4%	-15,009	-25.9%	3
Cincinnati	113,467	98,122	82,986	83,161	83,814	83,692	-122	-0.1%	-14,430	-14.7%	-29,775	-26.2%	INF
Columbus	93,857	77,029	63,105	64,340	66,317	67,928	1,611	2.4%	-9,101	-11.8%	-25,929	-27.6%	16
Akron	55,625	46,840	37,573	38,999	40,051	39,538	-513	-1.3%	-7,302	-15.6%	-16,087	-28.9%	INF
Youngstown	940,377	769,344	624,770	638,900	659,266	665,009	5,743	0.9%	-104,335	-13.6%	-275,368	-29.3%	48
Cleveland	**176,315**	**141,437**	**117,066**	**120,184**	**123,504**	**123,255**	**-249**	**-0.2%**	**-18,182**	**-12.9%**	**-53,060**	**-30.1%**	**INF**
Canton	41,846	31,092	24,801	26,100	27,089	27,833	744	2.7%	-3,259	-10.5%	-14,013	-33.5%	19
Dayton-Spfld.	83,333	60,201	45,115	46,897	48,163	47,953	-210	-0.4%	-12,248	-20.3%	-35,380	-42.5%	INF
8 MSAs Ohio MSA	1,562,784	1,271,482	1,033,593	1,058,098	1,089,635	1,098,163	8,528	0.8%	-173,319	-13.6%	-464,621	-29.7%	54
88 Counties State of Ohio	964,255	774,629	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	11,549,302	11,764,161	11,998,780	12,061,737	62,957	0.5%	-1,888,848	-13.5%	-4,510,242	-27.2%	72

NOTE: Omits additional Manufacturing Jobs Lost 2000-2001
INF=Infinite

TABLE SIX: Trend in Aggregate Real Earnings from Total Employment During Third Quarter 2000-2011 (Thousands of $)
Ohio Counties. Ranked by Fastest 2000-2009 % Increase in Aggregate Real Earnings, September 2013 Dollars, CPI Deflator

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL EARN 3Q 00	TOTAL EARN 3Q 07	TOTAL EARN 3Q 12	TOTAL EARN 3Q 13	12-13 $ INCR EARN	12-13 % INCR EARN	07-13 $ INCR EARN	07-13 % INCR EARN	00-13 $ INCR EARN	00-13 % INCR EARN
1	Delaware	Delaware	$383,022	$801,634	$925,887	$959,710	$33,823	3.7%	$158,076	19.7%	$576,688	150.6%
2	Noble	Caldwell	$28,373	$26,320	$22,942	$52,246	$29,304	127.7%	$25,926	98.5%	$23,873	84.1%
3	Harrison	Cadiz	$24,910	$27,385	$28,457	$38,884	$10,427	36.6%	$11,499	42.0%	$13,974	56.1%
4	Warren	Mason	$555,984	$784,012	$809,116	$844,950	$35,834	4.4%	$60,938	7.8%	$288,966	52.0%
5	Mercer	Celina	$121,713	$144,399	$150,228	$155,278	$5,050	3.4%	$10,879	7.5%	$33,565	27.6%
6	Carroll	Carrolton	$51,447	$45,145	$47,429	$64,803	$17,374	36.6%	$19,658	43.5%	$13,356	26.0%
7	Greene	Beavercreek	$441,239	$554,834	$553,463	$553,319	-$144	0.0%	-$1,515	-0.3%	$112,080	25.4%
8	Fairfield	Lancaster	$286,562	$328,831	$342,679	$349,109	$6,430	1.9%	$20,278	6.2%	$62,547	21.8%
9	Knox	Mount Vernon	$160,475	$185,717	$186,142	$193,584	$7,442	4.0%	$7,867	4.2%	$33,109	20.6%
10	Union	Marysville	$308,387	$369,201	$361,958	$371,858	$9,900	2.7%	$2,657	0.7%	$63,471	20.6%
11	Holmes	Millersburg	$121,811	$134,163	$138,517	$143,468	$4,951	3.6%	$9,305	6.9%	$21,657	17.8%
12	Guernsey	Cambridge	$111,480	$122,049	$129,057	$130,257	$1,200	0.9%	$8,208	6.7%	$18,777	16.8%
13	Athens	Athens	$156,373	$178,692	$184,655	$181,443	-$3,212	-1.7%	$2,751	1.5%	$25,070	16.0%
14	Belmont	Martins Ferry	$170,976	$187,791	$190,275	$198,154	$7,879	4.1%	$10,363	5.5%	$27,178	15.9%
15	Butler	Hamilton	$1,256,078	$1,575,001	$1,448,974	$1,435,573	-$13,401	-0.9%	-$139,428	-8.9%	$179,495	14.3%
16	Brown	Georgetown	$57,765	$64,894	$64,247	$65,666	$1,419	2.2%	$772	1.2%	$7,901	13.7%
17	Madison	London	$123,391	$129,557	$134,124	$138,042	$3,918	2.9%	$8,485	6.5%	$14,651	11.9%
18	Washington	Marietta	$210,487	$233,865	$235,491	$232,690	-$2,801	-1.2%	-$1,175	-0.5%	$22,203	10.5%
19	Medina	Brunswick	$504,923	$563,340	$542,408	$542,920	$512	0.1%	-$20,420	-3.6%	$37,997	7.5%
20	Fayette	Washington C.H.	$82,930	$92,400	$84,764	$88,716	$3,952	4.7%	-$3,684	-4.0%	$5,786	7.0%
21	Wood	Bowling Green	$549,252	$700,060	$569,688	$586,586	$16,898	3.0%	-$113,474	-16.2%	$37,334	6.8%
22	Hancock	Findlay	$412,074	$420,423	$420,180	$435,652	$15,472	3.7%	$15,229	3.6%	$23,578	5.7%
23	Portage	Kent	$494,092	$512,341	$365,016	$521,384	$156,368	42.8%	$9,043	1.8%	$27,292	5.5%
24	Franklin	Columbus	$7,714,075	$8,001,567	$7,845,466	$8,107,655	$262,189	3.3%	$106,088	1.3%	$393,580	5.1%
25	Clermont	Milford	$490,349	$569,956	$504,367	$514,573	$10,206	2.0%	-$55,383	-9.7%	$24,224	4.9%
26	Lawrence	Ironton	$88,454	$90,113	$92,278	$91,837	-$441	-0.5%	$1,724	1.9%	$3,383	3.8%
27	Sandusky	Fremont	$231,281	$236,600	$223,114	$236,388	$13,274	5.9%	-$212	-0.1%	$5,107	2.2%
28	Geauga	Chardon	$312,917	$332,476	$308,440	$315,978	$7,538	2.4%	-$16,498	-5.0%	$3,061	1.0%
29	Ross	Chillicothe	$240,078	$244,408	$239,299	$242,097	$2,798	1.2%	-$2,311	-0.9%	$2,019	0.8%
30	Summit	Akron	$2,738,797	$2,879,555	$2,737,801	$2,753,341	$15,540	0.6%	-$126,214	-4.4%	$14,544	0.5%
31	Vinton	McArthur	$16,475	$17,528	$16,741	$16,543	-$198	-1.2%	-$985	-5.6%	$68	0.4%
32	Jackson	Jackson	$86,756	$88,361	$85,933	$86,442	$509	0.6%	-$1,919	-2.2%	-$314	-0.4%
33	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	$294,685	$291,547	$283,419	$292,839	$9,420	3.3%	$1,292	0.4%	-$1,846	-0.6%
34	Scioto	Portsmouth	$187,891	$206,299	$194,104	$186,638	-$7,466	-3.8%	-$19,661	-9.5%	-$1,253	-0.7%

35	Henry	Napoleon	$103,162	$105,345	$103,224	$102,044	-$1,180	-1.1%	-$3,301	-3.1%	-$1,118	-1.1%
36	Auglaize	Saint Marys	$189,468	$190,476	$177,859	$184,683	$6,824	3.8%	-$5,793	-3.0%	-$4,785	-2.5%
37	Hamilton	Cincinnati	$6,590,703	$6,501,663	$6,488,114	$6,386,475	-$101,639	-1.6%	-$115,188	-1.8%	-$204,228	-3.1%
38	Putnam	Ottawa	$98,607	$90,172	$92,806	$94,737	$1,931	2.1%	$4,565	5.1%	-$3,870	-3.9%
39	Hocking	Logan	$53,557	$54,069	$52,355	$50,895	-$1,460	-2.8%	-$3,174	-5.9%	-$2,662	-5.0%
40	Licking	Newark	$486,190	$495,749	$471,452	$461,470	-$9,982	-2.1%	-$34,279	-6.9%	-$24,720	-5.1%
41	Logan	Bellefontaine	$195,660	$196,748	$180,654	$185,421	$4,767	2.6%	-$11,327	-5.8%	-$10,239	-5.2%
42	Gallia	Gallipolis	$107,310	$106,030	$100,216	$101,136	$920	0.9%	-$4,894	-4.6%	-$6,174	-5.8%
43	Darke	Greenville	$156,716	$150,249	$147,176	$147,663	$487	0.3%	-$2,586	-1.7%	-$9,053	-5.8%
44	Pike	Waverly	$111,808	$95,127	$92,510	$105,079	$12,569	13.6%	$9,952	10.5%	-$6,729	-6.0%
45	Champaign	Urbana	$102,041	$96,934	$85,659	$95,705	$10,046	11.7%	-$1,229	-1.3%	-$6,336	-6.2%
46	Wayne	Wooster	$437,386	$419,314	$398,005	$410,179	$12,174	3.1%	-$9,135	-2.2%	-$27,207	-6.2%
47	Shelby	Sidney	$299,078	$325,591	$272,646	$279,164	$6,518	2.4%	-$46,427	-14.3%	-$19,914	-6.7%
48	Ottawa	Port Clinton	$143,736	$137,681	$130,164	$133,740	$3,576	2.7%	-$3,941	-2.9%	-$9,996	-7.0%
49	Perry	New Lexington	$55,283	$53,113	$48,911	$51,050	$2,139	4.4%	-$2,063	-3.9%	-$4,233	-7.7%
50	**Cuyahoga**	**Cleveland**	**$9,243,953**	**$8,636,290**	**$8,345,815**	**$8,536,062**	**$190,247**	**2.3%**	-$100,228	-1.2%	**-$707,891**	**-7.7%**
51	Lake	Mentor	$1,006,808	$969,636	$962,444	$919,996	-$42,448	-4.4%	-$49,640	-5.1%	-$86,812	-8.6%
52	Stark	Canton	$1,591,345	$1,484,078	$1,405,584	$1,451,611	$46,027	3.3%	-$32,467	-2.2%	-$139,734	-8.8%
53	Adams	West Union	$49,613	$55,719	$43,773	$44,946	$1,173	2.7%	-$10,773	-19.3%	-$4,667	-9.4%
54	Hardin	Kenton	$75,093	$67,342	$67,496	$67,897	$401	0.6%	$555	0.8%	-$7,196	-9.6%
55	Allen	Lima	$524,734	$505,778	$470,864	$474,171	$3,307	0.7%	-$31,607	-6.2%	-$50,563	-9.6%
56	Mahoning	Youngstown	$931,433	$883,766	$832,953	$839,671	$6,718	0.8%	-$44,095	-5.0%	-$91,762	-9.9%
57	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	$82,355	$75,133	$74,228	$74,102	-$126	-0.2%	-$1,031	-1.4%	-$8,253	-10.0%
58	Highland	Hillsboro	$88,221	$92,268	$79,008	$78,801	-$207	-0.3%	-$13,467	-14.6%	-$9,420	-10.7%
59	Columbiana	East Liverpool	$270,539	$245,546	$234,975	$240,511	$5,536	2.4%	-$5,035	-2.1%	-$30,028	-11.1%
60	Morrow	Mount Gilead	$46,253	$45,546	$39,997	$40,899	$902	2.3%	-$4,647	-10.2%	-$5,354	-11.6%
61	Ashland	Ashland	$171,378	$166,335	$148,204	$149,777	$1,573	1.1%	-$16,558	-10.0%	-$21,601	-12.6%
62	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	$289,060	$261,917	$249,651	$251,298	$1,647	0.7%	-$10,619	-4.1%	-$37,762	-13.1%
63	Miami	Piqua	$413,729	$373,194	$374,669	$358,542	-$16,127	-4.3%	-$14,652	-3.9%	-$55,187	-13.3%
64	Lorain	Lorain	$1,051,067	$963,711	$907,655	$905,436	-$2,219	-0.2%	-$58,275	-6.0%	-$145,631	-13.9%
65	Van Wert	Van Wert	$101,746	$93,227	$84,249	$87,519	$3,270	3.9%	-$5,708	-6.1%	-$14,227	-14.0%
66	Lucas	Toledo	$2,403,613	$2,281,452	$2,057,067	$2,057,496	$429	0.0%	-$223,956	-9.8%	-$346,117	-14.4%
67	Marion	Marion	$254,416	$252,584	$222,779	$216,927	-$5,852	-2.6%	-$35,657	-14.1%	-$37,489	-14.7%
68	Paulding	Paulding	$41,341	$43,523	$36,198	$34,749	-$1,449	-4.0%	-$8,774	-20.2%	-$6,592	-15.9%
69	Jefferson	Steubenville	$215,428	$232,091	$185,723	$179,050	-$6,673	-3.6%	-$53,041	-22.9%	-$36,378	-16.9%
70	Fulton	Wauseon	$190,612	$184,603	$154,671	$155,446	$775	0.5%	-$29,157	-15.8%	-$35,166	-18.4%
71	Williams	Bryan	$173,647	$148,256	$139,960	$141,183	$1,223	0.9%	-$7,073	-4.8%	-$32,464	-18.7%
72	Muskingum	Zanesville	$343,273	$282,498	$278,236	$278,160	-$76	0.0%	-$4,338	-1.5%	-$65,113	-19.0%
73	Seneca	Tiffin	$187,369	$174,720	$152,248	$149,577	-$2,671	-1.8%	-$25,143	-14.4%	-$37,792	-20.2%
74	Pickaway	Circleville	$167,987	$143,078	$129,382	$134,041	$4,659	3.6%	-$9,037	-6.3%	-$33,946	-20.2%

75	Clark	Springfield	$520,047	$432,020	$411,016	$412,609	$1,593	0.4%	-$19,411	-4.5%	-$107,438	-20.7%
76	Coshocton	Coshocton	$119,948	$105,067	$87,574	$94,919	$7,345	8.4%	-$10,148	-9.7%	-$25,029	-20.9%
77	Erie	Sandusky	$409,554	$340,733	$336,054	$320,511	-$15,543	-4.6%	-$20,222	-5.9%	-$89,043	-21.7%
78	Preble	Eaton	$106,293	$92,782	$82,353	$82,234	-$119	-0.1%	-$10,548	-11.4%	-$24,059	-22.6%
79	Huron	Norwalk	$247,388	$208,998	$190,547	$190,051	-$496	-0.3%	-$18,947	-9.1%	-$57,337	-23.2%
80	Defiance	Defiance	$192,952	$172,738	$146,577	$146,739	$162	0.1%	-$25,999	-15.1%	-$46,213	-24.0%
81	Monroe	Woodsfield	$41,765	$31,657	$33,044	$31,630	-$1,414	-4.3%	-$27	-0.1%	-$10,135	-24.3%
82	Montgomery	Dayton	$3,241,089	$2,830,633	$2,474,547	$2,453,699	-$20,848	-0.8%	-$376,934	-13.3%	-$787,390	-24.3%
83	Richland	Mansfield	$559,191	$495,282	$418,395	$417,928	-$467	-0.1%	-$77,354	-15.6%	-$141,263	-25.3%
84	Crawford	Bucyrus	$149,869	$116,345	$119,650	$108,406	-$11,244	-9.4%	-$7,939	-6.8%	-$41,463	-27.7%
85	Trumbull	Warren	$976,734	$774,825	$636,333	$628,415	-$7,918	-1.2%	-$146,410	-18.9%	-$348,319	-35.7%
86	Clinton	Wilmington	$243,292	$293,803	$150,261	$144,709	-$5,552	-3.7%	-$149,094	-50.7%	-$98,583	-40.5%
87	Morgan	McConnelsville	$33,568	$17,303	$19,186	$18,690	-$496	-2.6%	$1,387	8.0%	-$14,878	-44.3%
88	Meigs	Middleport	$42,354	$23,358	$24,712	$23,529	-$1,183	-4.8%	$171	0.7%	-$18,825	-44.4%
	88 COUNTY TOTAL		**$54,945,267**	**$54,756,559**	**$52,116,489**	**$52,860,001**	**$743,512**	**1.4%**	**-$1,896,558**	**-3.5%**	**-$2,085,266**	**-3.8%**