

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Jobs and Earnings Trends in Ohio and in Northeast Ohio  
Ohio Finally Recovering from Recessions  
During 3Q 2014 Ohio Gains 69,953 Jobs  
Northeast Ohio Gains 23,258 Jobs during 3Q 2014  
All Northeast Ohio Urban Regions Gain Jobs during 3Q 2014  
Ohio Gains 12,980 Manufacturing Jobs during 3Q 2014  
Manufacturing Growth Driving Ohio Recovery  
But, Growth Rate in Ohio Still Far Too Slow  
Ohio's 3Q 2014 Job Growth Rate 1.4% below 2.0% USA Job Growth Rate  
NE Ohio's 3Q 2013 Job Growth Rate 0.9% Below 1.4% Ohio Job Growth Rate  
Cuts in Government Employment Mainly to Blame for Slow Growth Rate in Ohio  
Finance and Insurance Job Losses Main Current Driver of Cuyahoga County 0.0% Growth  
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  
Ohio and NE Ohio have not Recovered from "Great Recession"  
USA Has Recovered from "Great Recession"  
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio needs 5 Years to Recover from "Great Recession"  
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio Needs 20 Years to Recover from 2000s Recession  
At Current Slow Growth Rate Ohio Needs 20 Years to Recover Manufacturing Losses  
Ohio's Job Losses since 2007 Now 168,636, -3.2%  
Ohio's Job Losses since 2000 now 342,417, -6.4%  
Northeast Ohio's Job Losses since 2007 Now 93,482, -4.9%  
Northeast Ohio's Job Losses since 2000 Now 207,812 -10.4%  
Cuyahoga County's Job Losses since 2007 Now 38,266, -5.2%  
Cuyahoga County's Job Losses since 2000 Now 108,936, -13.5%  
Cuyahoga County's Manufacturing Job Losses since 2000 now 36,386, -34.3%  
BLS Data Suppression Precludes Full Analysis in Most Ohio Counties  
Total Aggregate Paychecks Increase in Ohio during 2013 by \$6.53 Billion  
Cuyahoga County's Current Job Growth Rate 0.0% during 3Q 2014  
But, Total Ohio Aggregate Real Paychecks Up by -\$209.729 Billion Since 2007  
Mean Wage of Employed Ohio Worker Increases by 1.4% during 3Q 2014  
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 2014 data, Ohio has still finally stopped losing jobs, with another a gain of 16,284 jobs on a quarterly year over year basis. At the same time the third quarter 2013 employment gain in Cuyahoga County was a microscopic gain of 164 jobs, a still extremely slow increase. The 164 job gain excludes Federal Government employment, where in Cuyahoga County there was a loss of 212 Federal Government jobs. So, Cuyahoga County's 0.0% job growth rate during 3Q 2014 was actually a small loss of 78 jobs. The 16 counties of northeast Ohio gained only 16,284 jobs during 3Q 2014, leaving the northeast Ohio region still 93,482 jobs below its 2007 total and 207,812 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 more lengthy 2000-2011 Ohio labor market recession. Currently, Ohio is still 168,636 jobs short of its 2007 total employment, and Ohio is still 342,417 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 sufficiently during the third quarter of 2013. Meanwhile, the United States has recovered all of the jobs that it previously lost during both the 2007 "Great Recession" and also since the relatively mild 2000-2002 national recession.

At the current dramatically too slow rate of growth, it will take Ohio five 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 6 years. At Cuyahoga County's current very slow and virtually zero growth rate, it will take Cuyahoga County an astonishing 664 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 December 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 excessively 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 for Ohio and for northeast Ohio 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 see 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 and in Northeast Ohio***

**Table One** tabulates employment trends in Ohio in third quarter data between 2000 and 2014 in all 88 Ohio counties.

**Table Two** tabulates total employment trends in Ohio and in all 16 northeast Ohio counties in third quarter data between 2000 and 2014. Ohio lost 3.2% of its employment during this fourteen year period. Ohio lost a mammoth 342,417 jobs between 2000 and 2014. 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 third quarter of 2014 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 69,953 jobs. This slowing rate of job growth in Ohio is extremely problematic, given the very large size of prior employment losses.

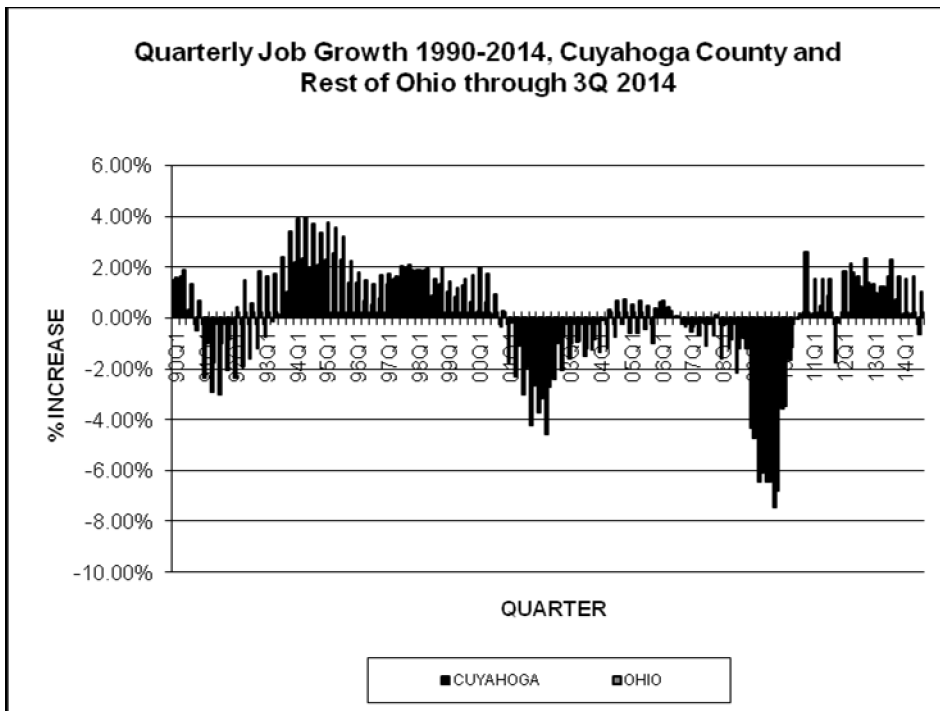
Between the third quarters of 2000 and 2014, employment levels declined in 61 of Ohio’s 88 counties. Only 27 of Ohio’s 88 counties currently have more jobs than they had in 2000 more than a decade ago. Among Ohio’s large urban counties, Franklin County (Columbus), is the only large county that has recovered its employment losses during the twelve year 2000s recession in Ohio, with 5,827 increase in jobs during 3Q 2014 above the level that Franklin County had in 3Q 2000. Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) suffered the worst numeric loss among the state’s urban counties with a numeric loss of 108,936 jobs, which represented a highly alarming loss of -1.4% of Cuyahoga County’s employment. The loss of more than 100,000 jobs in Cleveland’s central county has clearly been alarmingly severe and deep. The worst 2000-2013 percentage loss is in Trumbull County, which has lost an astonishingly alarming 27.2% of its jobs during the last fourteen years.

The 23 Ohio counties that have experienced employment growth between 2000 and 2014 in third quarter data are heavily dominated by suburban counties at the fringes of urban areas. Delaware County experienced a robust growth rate over the 14 year period of 23.1% that is currently the fastest increase among Ohio’s 88 counties. Warren, Butler, Union, Clermont, Madison, Fairfield, Medina, Franklin, Greene, Wood, Madison, Portage, Clermont, and Geauga counties all generated employment increases during during the fourteen year 2000-2014 period in Ohio. The 23.1% increase in Delaware County, the 12.7% increase in Carroll County, and the 12.5% increase in Union county, and the 10.9% increase in Medina County were the only double digit percentage increases among counties within

Ohio's large metropolitan regions. As the statewide employment base of Ohio contracted over the long 14 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 2,001 fewer jobs in 2014 than it had in 2007. The problem in Medina County is recent, since Medina County did not lose jobs 2000-2007. But, substantial 2007-2014 losses in Medina County leaves Medina County still with jobs lost since 2007 as a result of the "Great Recession." These recent job losses pulled Medina County's 2000-2014 growth rate to below 11% at 10.9% during 3Q 2014.

Cuyahoga County remains Ohio's largest county, but its current slow job growth rate of virtually 0.0% means that it no longer contains more jobs than any other Ohio county. Cuyahoga County's job total of 695,351 fell below the job total in Franklin County (Columbus) during 3Q 2014 for the first time in history. Consequently, the dire 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 24 quarters. During the third quarter of 2013, Cuyahoga County's 0.0% employment growth rate fell to far below the 1.41% 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 2007 “Great 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 Manufacturing jobs for all of the 16 counties in northeast Ohio. The trend in Manufacturing employment in these 16 northeast Ohio counties finds very slow growth of 2,320 jobs in 2014 in northeast Ohio during the third quarter of 2014 for a very slow 0.9% increase (see Table 2). The worst Manufacturing job growth figures during 3Q 2014 were in Trumbull County with a loss of -1.1% and in Cuyahoga County with a loss of -0.6%.

In one year total employment trends, the two county Canton MSA gained 3,472 jobs for the best job growth rate during 3Q 2014 of 2.1% that was the fastest growth rate among northeast Ohio urban regions and which also very slightly exceeded the Ohio statewide 0.9% growth rate. The two county Canton metro region gain of 3,472 jobs during 3Q 2014 for a slow growth rate of 1.5% that was faster than the Ohio statewide growth rate of 1.4%. Growth rates in Akron, Youngstown, and Cleveland multi-county urban regions were all below 1% and were also below the Ohio statewide growth rate of 1.4%. While Medina County still has more jobs today than it had in 2000, even the normally fast-growing Medina County remains 2,001 jobs below its 2007 level during the third quarter of 2014.

Overall, the 16 northeast Ohio counties gained 16,284 jobs during 3Q 2014 for a slow growth rate of 0.9% that also was below the 1.4% Ohio statewide average during the same period of time. This slow rate of recovery leaves very large unrecovered job losses since 2007 in 15 of the 16 counties, with Carroll County the only exception among all 16 northeast Ohio counties. The largest such loss in northeast Ohio is the 38,266 jobs that Cuyahoga County has lost since 2007. The largest percentage loss in northeast Ohio since 2007 is currently a still large loss of -1.1% of the jobs that Trumbull County had in 2007. More than one fourth of Trumbull County’s employment has disappeared during the past 14 years going back to 2000.

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 and highly alarming. Only one of the counties in northeast Ohio lost jobs during the third quarter of 2013, Ashtabula County, but growth rates were very slow across the region. Thus at the current rate of recovery would take six years to recover the large prior employment losses since 2000 in Northeast Ohio. The worst individual contributors to this stunning figure are Ashtabula County, which lost jobs during 3Q 2014 and thus which needs an infinite amount of time at the current growth rate to recover the jobs that it previously lost since 3Q 2007 and 2000. Startlingly lengthy periods of time of 664 years in Cuyahoga County and 227 years in Trumbull County to recover the jobs previously lost since 2000 are obviously extremely troubling. The only counties in northeast Ohio that have recovered the jobs that they previously lost since 2000 include Medina, Carroll, Portage, and Geauga Counties.

**In the 16 northeast Ohio as a whole, at the current slow growth rate of employment during the third quarter of 2013, it will take 6 years for northeast Ohio to recover the 207,812 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 2.8% 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 93,000 workers displaced in northeast Ohio just since 2007, there is clearly a very urgent need for northeast Ohio as a whole 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 238,636 jobs since 2007, a large -3.2% decline. At the current rate of recovery from the 69,953 jobs that Ohio gained during the third quarter of 2014, it will take Ohio six years to recover the jobs that it has lost as a result of the impact of the “Great Recession” and the 2000s recession. The large job loss that still is nearly 169,000 jobs during the past six years and more than 342,000 during the last 14 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 16 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 2014 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 264,710 Manufacturing jobs between 2000-2014 in third quarter data. That loss represents a highly alarming 28.1% of the state's Manufacturing jobs. Of that long term loss, 93,677 of the lost Manufacturing jobs took place 2007-2014 during the last seven years alone.

**Since the average earnings of a Manufacturing job in Ohio is currently \$54,521 while the average of all Ohio jobs is currently \$44,860, 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 2000-2014 trend in Manufacturing employment was a loss of -112,752 Manufacturing jobs, a gigantic loss of 30.9% that exceeded Ohio's 28.1% decline. The Youngstown, Akron, Cleveland, and Canton multi-county metro regions all lost more than 28% of their high wage Manufacturing jobs. Since 2007 alone, as a result of the dramatically negative impact of the "Great Recession," northeast Ohio lost 37,694 Manufacturing jobs for a large seven year decline of -13%. Three of the four large urban metro regions in northeast Ohio, Youngtown, Akron, and Cleveland, lost more than 10% of their Manufacturing jobs just since 2007. The loss in metro Canton was nearly that severe with a loss of 8.8%.

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 12,980 Manufacturing jobs 2013-2014 for a growth rate of 2.0%. Northeast Ohio gained 2,320 Manufacturing jobs 2013-2014 for a growth rate of 0.9%. 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 20 years to recover the Manufacturing jobs that Ohio previously lost since 2000. In northeast Ohio that same figure is a stunning 49 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 6.4% of its employment between 2000 and 2014, the aggregate real earnings generated by that employment fell by a smaller 6%. 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 2014. The pattern of earnings declines that were more modest than employment declines was widespread among Ohio's industries. Statewide, the 2001-2013 quarterly decline in total aggregate real earnings from all employment in Ohio currently



still remains at a loss of -\$14.98 billion, a thirteen year decline of -6.0%. On an annualized basis, that loss in the earnings generated by Ohio workers is currently a stunning and catastrophic -\$14.98 billion. But, during the past year, this situation finally turned around, with Ohio average (mean) earnings finally increasing by 1.1% 2013-2014. While Ohio's total employment increased 2013-2014 during the past year by 1.4%, aggregate Real (inflation adjusted) earnings in Ohio simultaneously increased 2013-2014 by a more rapid 2.9%. With earnings rising faster than employment across Ohio, the mean wage of an Ohio job finally increased 2013-2014 by a small 1.4%. Thus, the problem of falling average job earnings in Ohio finally stopped in the new 3Q 2014 data update. But, mean earnings are highly influenced by very high wage workers in industries such as Management of Companies and Enterprises where wages soared, while wages increased more slowly in low wage industries. This once again increased the level of inequality among Ohio workers' wages.

### **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 1,516 jobs in State Government and Federal Government combined. That loss of 1,516 jobs came at a time when the state labor market recovered slowly from the third quarter of 2013 to the third quarter of 2014 by 74,568 jobs. Thus, the loss in 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 2,821 jobs in Information, the loss of 1,318 jobs in Finance and Insurance, the loss of 618 jobs in Utilities.

On the more positive side of current growth trends is a substantial 22.5% current year over year growth rate in Mining, which gained 2,810 jobs during the past year and a substantial current year over year growth rate of 5.9% in Construction, which gained 11,796 jobs, and a 4.4% growth rate in the high wage Management of Companies and Enterprises, mainly consisting of corporate headquarters jobs.

The growth rate of 1.8% in Manufacturing, which continues to be the main force driving the current employment recovery in Ohio, is slower than the growth rate in many other Ohio 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 2013 to 3Q 2014**  
**Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202**

<u>NAICS INDUSTRY</u>	<u>JOBS</u>	<u>JOBS</u>	<b>13-14</b>	<b>13-14</b>
	<u>3Q</u>	<u>3Q</u>	<b>JOBS</b>	<b>JOBS</b>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
			<u>INCR</u>	<u>INCR</u>
Mining	12,464	15,274	2,810	22.5%
Construction	199,156	210,952	11,796	5.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16,528	17,347	819	5.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	133,830	139,665	5,835	4.4%
Administrative and waste services	320,179	330,285	10,106	3.2%
Transportation and warehousing	165,301	170,488	5,187	3.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	60,899	62,651	1,752	2.9%
Wholesale trade	228,359	233,716	5,357	2.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	87,854	89,806	1,952	2.2%
Manufacturing	665,009	677,154	12,145	1.8%
Professional and technical services	243,794	247,436	3,642	1.5%
Accommodation and food services	456,083	461,423	5,340	1.2%
Health care and social assistance	759,510	767,527	8,017	1.1%
Educational services	86,812	87,410	598	0.7%
Other services, except public administration	153,381	154,112	731	0.5%
Retail trade	561,426	564,022	2,596	0.5%
Local Government	484,784	486,992	2,208	0.5%
Federal Government	76,212	75,808	-404	-0.5%
Finance and insurance	211,300	209,982	-1,318	-0.6%
State Government	126,249	125,087	-1,162	-0.9%
Utilities	18,854	18,236	-618	-3.3%
Information	75,271	72,450	-2,821	-3.7%
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>5,143,255</b>	<b>5,217,823</b>	<b>74,568</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

A very different pattern is evident in Cuyahoga County for the third quarter 2013-2014. In contrast to Ohio's 1.4% employment increase, Cuyahoga County's current growth rate is 0.0% with no growth at all largely because of a loss in Federal Government employment and a large -1,283 loss of employment in Finance and Insurance.

**Cuyahoga County Employment Growth by Industry, 3Q 2013 to 3Q 2014**

Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202

<b><u>NAICS INDUSTRY</u></b>	<b><u>JOBS 3Q 2013</u></b>	<b><u>JOBS 3Q 2014</u></b>	<b><u>13-14 JOBS # INCR</u></b>	<b><u>13-14 JOBS % INCR</u></b>
Agr, forestry fishing hunting	214	228	14	6.5%
Administrative and waste services	45,804	47,972	2,168	4.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	13,427	13,675	248	1.8%
Local Government	69,618	70,720	1,102	1.6%
State Government	4,007	4,053	46	1.1%
Wholesale trade	32,402	32,747	345	1.1%
Construction	21,503	21,712	209	1.0%
Utilities	1,407	1,417	10	0.7%
Professional and technical services	44,246	44,474	228	0.5%
Accommodation and food services	55,694	55,799	105	0.2%
Other services, except public admin	20,656	20,623	-33	-0.2%
Health care and social assistance	127,948	127,742	-206	-0.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,637	13,568	-69	-0.5%
Retail trade	62,798	62,442	-356	-0.6%
Manufacturing	70,073	69,622	-451	-0.6%
Educational services	18,723	18,568	-155	-0.8%
Federal Government	15,663	15,451	-212	-1.4%
Mgt companies and enterprises	21,938	21,556	-382	-1.7%
Finance and insurance	38,152	36,869	-1,283	-3.4%
Transportation and warehousing	19,718	18,965	-753	-3.8%
Information	12,885	12,311	-574	-4.5%
Mining	335	290	-45	-13.4%
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>710,848</b>	<b>710,804</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

A very different pattern is evident in Ohio and in Cuyahoga County for earnings growth year over year during the third quarter 2013-2014.

**Cuyahoga County Earnings Growth by Industry, 3Q 2013 to 3Q 2014**  
**Real Earnings in September 2014 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator**  
**Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202**

<u>NAICS INDUSTRY</u>	(\$1,000s)	(\$1,000s)	(\$1,000s)	
	3Q 2013	3Q 2014	REAL EARN \$	REAL EARN %
	<u>REAL AGG EARN</u>	<u>NOMINAL AGG EARN</u>	<u>INCR</u>	<u>INCR</u>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$188,137	\$206,159	\$18,022	9.6%
Administrative and waste services	\$371,555	\$399,742	\$28,187	7.6%
Agr, forestry fishing hunting	\$1,157	\$1,240	\$83	7.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$145,225	\$153,079	\$7,854	5.4%
Mining	\$5,935	\$6,252	\$317	5.3%
Federal Government	\$300,317	\$315,518	\$15,201	5.1%
Utilities	\$29,989	\$31,125	\$1,136	3.8%
Local Government	\$902,215	\$933,112	\$30,897	3.4%
Accommodation and food services	\$225,850	\$232,925	\$7,075	3.1%
Wholesale trade	\$516,861	\$531,805	\$14,944	2.9%
Professional and technical services	\$808,746	\$828,981	\$20,235	2.5%
Other services, except public admin	\$158,752	\$161,850	\$3,098	2.0%
State Government	\$61,158	\$62,322	\$1,164	1.9%
Manufacturing	\$998,978	\$1,009,758	\$10,780	1.1%
Health care and social assistance	\$1,566,018	\$1,577,922	\$11,904	0.8%
Construction	\$305,754	\$307,231	\$1,477	0.5%
Educational services	\$192,625	\$193,119	\$494	0.3%
Transportation and warehousing	\$233,699	\$233,914	\$215	0.1%
Retail trade	\$415,224	\$413,945	-\$1,279	-0.3%
Finance and insurance	\$678,549	\$674,261	-\$4,288	-0.6%
Information	\$202,542	\$192,898	-\$9,644	-4.8%
			-	
Mgt companies and enterprises	\$596,046	\$532,910	-\$63,136	10.6%
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>\$8,905,335</b>	<b>\$9,000,068</b>	<b>\$94,733</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>ANNUALIZED 2013-2014 EARNINGS GROWTH</b>			<b>\$378,933</b>	

**State of Ohio Earnings Growth by Industry, 3Q 2013 to 3Q 2014**  
**Real Earnings in September 2014 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator**  
**Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202**

<u>NAICS INDUSTRY</u>	(\$1,000s)	(\$1,000s)	(\$1,000s)	
	3Q 2013	3Q 2014	REAL	REAL
	REAL	NOMINAL	EARN	EARN
	<u>AGG</u>	<u>AGG</u>	\$	%
	<u>EARN</u>	<u>EARN</u>	<u>INCR</u>	<u>INCR</u>
Mining	\$200,803	\$260,071	\$59,268	29.5%
Agr, forestry fishing hunting	\$116,624	\$128,320	\$11,696	10.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$603,599	\$662,817	\$59,218	9.8%
Mgt companies and enterprises	\$3,186,304	\$3,452,936	\$266,632	8.4%
Construction	\$2,614,261	\$2,796,714	\$182,453	7.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$611,790	\$653,970	\$42,180	6.9%
Wholesale trade	\$3,510,694	\$3,682,125	\$171,431	4.9%
Federal Government	\$1,417,978	\$1,474,478	\$56,500	4.0%
Transportation and warehousing	\$1,850,655	\$1,921,784	\$71,129	3.8%
Administrative and waste services	\$2,448,949	\$2,538,656	\$89,707	3.7%
Manufacturing	\$8,950,161	\$9,229,757	\$279,596	3.1%
Professional and technical services	\$4,062,326	\$4,187,831	\$125,505	3.1%
Other services, except public admin	\$1,067,158	\$1,098,068	\$30,910	2.9%
Accommodation and food services	\$1,691,002	\$1,734,679	\$43,677	2.6%
Health care and social assistance	\$8,132,175	\$8,267,276	\$135,101	1.7%
Finance and insurance	\$3,262,510	\$3,295,017	\$32,507	1.0%
Retail trade	\$3,638,771	\$3,669,515	\$30,744	0.8%
Local Government	\$5,379,254	\$5,389,748	\$10,494	0.2%
Educational services	\$794,526	\$790,769	-\$3,757	-0.5%
State Government	\$1,844,972	\$1,831,312	-\$13,660	-0.7%
Utilities	\$376,717	\$370,570	-\$6,147	-1.6%
Information	\$1,122,977	\$1,081,046	-\$41,931	-3.7%
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>\$56,884,204</b>	<b>\$58,517,459</b>	<b>\$1,633,255</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>ANNUALIZED ANNUAL EARNINGS GAIN</b>			<b>\$6,533,019</b>	

In contrast to Ohio's 1.4% employment increase, Cuyahoga County's current growth rate is 0.0% with no growth at all largely because of a loss in Federal Government employment and a large -1,283 loss of employment in Finance and Insurance.

Ohio's 2013-2014 job growth rate during 3Q 2014 is 1.4%, but Ohio's 2013-2014 growth in Aggregate Real Earnings is 2.9%, providing evidence for increasing wage inequality in the state of Ohio during the past year.

The one year 2013-2014 trend in Real Mean Earnings is more positive and finally optimistic in both Cuyahoga County and in Ohio.

**Cuyahoga County Real Mean Earnings Growth by Industry, 3Q 2013  
to 3Q 2014**

**Real Earnings in September 2014 Dollars, Consumer Price Index  
Deflator**

**Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202**

	<b>REAL MEAN EARN 3Q 2013</b>	<b>REAL MEAN EARN 3Q 2014</b>	<b>13-14 MEAN EARN % INCR</b>
<b><u>NAICS INDUSTRY</u></b>			
Mining	\$70,869	\$86,234	21.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$55,184	\$60,778	10.1%
Federal Government	\$76,695	\$81,682	6.5%
Transportation and warehousing	\$47,408	\$49,336	4.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$43,264	\$44,776	3.5%
Utilities	\$85,258	\$87,862	3.1%
Accommodation and food services	\$16,221	\$16,697	2.9%
Finance and insurance	\$71,142	\$73,152	2.8%
Administrative and waste services	\$32,447	\$33,331	2.7%
Other services, except public admin	\$30,742	\$31,392	2.1%
Professional and technical services	\$73,114	\$74,559	2.0%
Local Government	\$51,838	\$52,778	1.8%
Wholesale trade	\$63,806	\$64,959	1.8%
Manufacturing	\$57,025	\$58,014	1.7%
Educational services	\$41,153	\$41,603	1.1%
Health care and social assistance	\$48,958	\$49,410	0.9%
State Government	\$61,051	\$61,507	0.7%
Agr, forestry fishing hunting	\$21,625	\$21,754	0.6%
Retail trade	\$26,448	\$26,517	0.3%
Information	\$62,877	\$62,675	-0.3%
Construction	\$56,877	\$56,601	-0.5%
Mgt companies and enterprises	\$108,678	\$98,888	-9.0%
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>\$50,111</b>	<b>\$50,647</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

**State of Ohio Real Mean Earnings Growth by Industry, 3Q 2013 to 3Q 2014**

**Real Earnings in September 2014 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator**

**Source: George Zeller from ODJFS NAICS QCEW ES-202**

<u>NAICS INDUSTRY</u>	<u>REAL MEAN EARN 3Q 2013</u>	<u>REAL MEAN EARN 3Q 2014</u>	<u>13-14 MEAN EARN % INCR</u>
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$39,646	\$42,318	6.7%
Mining	\$64,442	\$68,108	5.7%
Agr forestry fishing hunting	\$28,225	\$29,589	4.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$27,855	\$29,128	4.6%
Federal Government	\$74,423	\$77,801	4.5%
Mgt of companies and enterprises	\$95,234	\$98,892	3.8%
Wholesale trade	\$61,494	\$63,019	2.5%
Other services, except public admin	\$27,830	\$28,501	2.4%
Utilities	\$79,923	\$81,283	1.7%
Finance and insurance	\$61,761	\$62,768	1.6%
Professional and technical services	\$66,652	\$67,700	1.6%
Accommodation and food services	\$14,831	\$15,038	1.4%
Manufacturing	\$53,835	\$54,521	1.3%
Construction	\$52,507	\$53,030	1.0%
Transportation and warehousing	\$44,783	\$45,089	0.7%
Health care and social assistance	\$42,829	\$43,085	0.6%
Administrative and waste services	\$30,595	\$30,745	0.5%
Retail trade	\$25,925	\$26,024	0.4%
State Government	\$58,455	\$58,561	0.2%
Information	\$59,676	\$59,685	0.0%
Local Government	\$44,385	\$44,270	-0.3%
Educational services	\$36,609	\$36,187	-1.2%
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>\$44,240</b>	<b>\$44,860</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Inflation adjusted mean earnings finally have measured growth 2013-2014 in both Cuyahoga County and in Ohio. Cuyahoga County mean earnings are up by 1.1% while Ohio mean earnings are up 1.4%.

At the same time, cuts in total earnings are evident in a variety of important industries, including Management of Companies and Enterprises in Cuyahoga County (with a -9% cut). Cuts in mean earnings in Cuyahoga County of less than 1% are also current in Construction and Information.

At the same time, while Ohio mean earnings are up by 1.4%, mean earnings fell during the past year in Ohio in Educational Services and Local Government, thereby slowing down Ohio's rate of mean earnings recovery.

A combination of the still too slow job growth in Ohio and the very slow growth 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 2000, and because Ohio still remains 168,636 jobs below its level prior to the 2007 “Great Recession.” At the same time, the 5,035,725 Ohio workers who are employed are still impacted by the longstanding sluggish Ohio economy because average job wages are only currently growing at a slow pace, albeit growth that still contributes to rising inequality of incomes in Ohio.

### **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 2000-2014  
Ohio Counties. Ranked by Fastest 2000-2014 Percentage Increase in Total Employment**

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 01	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 13	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 14	13-14 # INCR JOBS	13-14 % INCR JOBS	07-14 # INCR JOBS	07-14 % INCR JOBS	00-14 # INCR JOBS	00-14 % INCR JOBS
1	Delaware	Delaware	35,977	39,075	67,848	76,974	80,611	82,816	83,531	715	0.9%	15,683	23.1%	47,554	132.2%
2	Warren	Mason	61,283	59,807	78,567	76,122	77,199	82,493	84,481	1,988	2.4%	5,914	7.5%	23,198	37.9%
3	Union	Marysville	23,885	24,644	27,296	26,076	27,827	29,360	30,699	1,339	4.6%	3,403	12.5%	6,814	28.5%
4	Mercer	Celina	15,448	15,296	17,490	17,770	18,107	18,771	19,217	446	2.4%	1,727	9.9%	3,769	24.4%
5	Fairfield	Lancaster	34,707	34,201	39,678	39,160	39,815	40,930	40,942	12	0.0%	1,264	3.2%	6,235	18.0%
6	Madison	London	13,109	13,137	13,832	13,516	14,166	14,309	15,060	751	5.2%	1,228	8.9%	1,951	14.9%
7	Holmes	Millersburg	15,912	15,952	17,520	17,375	18,035	18,381	18,239	-142	-0.8%	719	4.1%	2,327	14.6%
8	Harrison	Cadiz	3,654	3,982	3,641	3,260	3,469	3,939	4,166	227	5.8%	525	14.4%	512	14.0%
9	Knox	Mount Vernon	17,800	17,879	19,570	18,754	19,093	19,534	20,213	679	3.5%	643	3.3%	2,413	13.6%
10	Clermont	Milford	48,945	49,143	57,323	52,418	52,997	54,059	55,405	1,346	2.5%	-1,918	-3.3%	6,460	13.2%
11	Butler	Hamilton	127,488	127,120	146,654	138,916	138,100	139,005	142,707	3,702	2.7%	-3,947	-2.7%	15,219	11.9%
12	Brown	Georgetown	7,189	6,976	7,961	7,910	7,935	8,083	8,018	-65	-0.8%	57	0.7%	829	11.5%
13	Medina	Brunswick	53,548	53,316	61,381	57,713	58,529	58,472	59,380	908	1.6%	-2,001	-3.3%	5,832	10.9%
14	Greene	Beavercreek	49,804	49,498	57,169	53,685	53,680	53,994	54,969	975	1.8%	-2,200	-3.8%	5,165	10.4%
15	Guernsey	Cambridge	14,196	14,420	14,978	13,801	14,157	14,761	15,440	679	4.6%	462	3.1%	1,244	8.8%
16	Auglaize	Saint Marys	19,315	18,334	20,071	18,752	19,269	19,760	20,352	592	3.0%	281	1.4%	1,037	5.4%
17	Athens	Athens	18,603	18,967	19,436	18,677	18,603	19,348	19,565	217	1.1%	129	0.7%	962	5.2%
18	Hancock	Findlay	41,873	41,422	42,317	41,040	41,911	42,574	43,953	1,379	3.2%	1,636	3.9%	2,080	5.0%
19	Washington	Marietta	24,012	24,350	25,431	23,627	23,921	24,070	25,015	945	3.9%	-416	-1.6%	1,003	4.2%
20	Wood	Bowling Green	58,114	58,807	58,755	56,994	58,728	60,429	60,435	6	0.0%	1,680	2.9%	2,321	4.0%
21	Carroll	Carrolton	6,707	6,613	6,183	5,661	6,003	6,776	6,967	191	2.8%	784	12.7%	260	3.9%
22	Fayette	Washington C.H.	10,850	10,955	11,522	10,666	10,722	11,444	11,142	-302	-2.6%	-380	-3.3%	292	2.7%
23	Portage	Kent	52,749	51,196	54,264	51,013	40,725	51,991	53,991	2,000	3.8%	-273	-0.5%	1,242	2.4%
24	Franklin	Columbus	690,595	684,899	677,798	648,547	657,145	678,806	696,422	17,616	2.6%	18,624	2.7%	5,827	0.8%
25	Ross	Chillicothe	25,643	25,603	25,575	24,811	25,213	24,793	25,765	972	3.9%	190	0.7%	122	0.5%
26	Geauga	Chardon	34,053	33,612	35,353	32,345	32,989	33,866	34,175	309	0.9%	-1,178	-3.3%	122	0.4%
27	Belmont	Martins Ferry	23,566	23,780	24,274	22,567	22,351	22,834	23,579	745	3.3%	-695	-2.9%	13	0.1%
28	Lawrence	Ironton	12,399	11,520	12,507	12,151	12,141	12,155	12,371	216	1.8%	-136	-1.1%	-28	-0.2%
29	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	37,046	36,318	36,315	34,355	35,081	35,495	36,457	962	2.7%	142	0.4%	-589	-1.6%
30	Summit	Akron	265,817	259,405	272,450	253,311	254,399	255,840	258,910	3,070	1.2%	-13,540	-5.0%	-6,907	-2.6%
31	Sandusky	Fremont	27,277	26,804	27,161	26,006	25,882	25,661	26,200	539	2.1%	-961	-3.5%	-1,077	-3.9%
32	Vinton	McArthur	2,353	2,369	2,283	2,176	2,091	2,192	2,259	67	3.1%	-24	-1.1%	-94	-4.0%
33	Licking	Newark	53,837	52,231	54,283	51,868	51,959	50,627	51,680	1,053	2.1%	-2,603	-4.8%	-2,157	-4.0%
34	Henry	Napoleon	11,884	11,585	11,566	11,349	11,402	11,211	11,255	44	0.4%	-311	-2.7%	-629	-5.3%
35	Erie	Sandusky	41,248	40,394	39,658	39,082	38,543	39,123	38,926	-197	-0.5%	-732	-1.8%	-2,322	-5.6%
36	Hocking	Logan	6,733	6,700	6,983	6,720	6,533	6,415	6,338	-77	-1.2%	-645	-9.2%	-395	-5.9%
37	Darke	Greenville	19,044	19,296	18,253	17,139	17,839	17,974	17,856	-118	-0.7%	-397	-2.2%	-1,188	-6.2%
38	Champaign	Urbana	11,258	11,139	10,784	9,215	9,625	10,345	10,503	158	1.5%	-281	-2.6%	-755	-6.7%
39	Shelby	Sidney	28,227	28,389	30,893	25,286	25,804	26,513	26,278	-235	-0.9%	-4,615	-14.9%	-1,949	-6.9%
40	Preble	Eaton	11,101	11,093	11,045	9,883	10,176	10,264	10,334	70	0.7%	-711	-6.4%	-767	-6.9%
41	Paulding	Paulding	5,193	5,371	5,386	4,676	4,713	4,604	4,831	227	4.9%	-555	-10.3%	-362	-7.0%
42	Putnam	Ottawa	12,518	11,801	11,545	11,457	11,278	11,499	11,639	140	1.2%	94	0.8%	-879	-7.0%
43	Lake	Mentor	101,932	98,097	101,459	94,617	93,907	93,433	94,728	1,295	1.4%	-6,731	-6.6%	-7,204	-7.1%
44	Jackson	Jackson	11,092	11,117	11,781	10,353	10,516	10,502	10,291	-211	-2.0%	-1,490	-12.6%	-801	-7.2%
45	Noble	Caldwell	3,408	3,404	3,178	2,893	2,883	4,063	3,149	-914	-22.5%	-29	-0.9%	-259	-7.6%
46	Ashland	Ashland	19,783	19,258	18,811	17,440	17,539	17,656	18,178	522	3.0%	-633	-3.4%	-1,605	-8.1%
47	Ottawa	Port Clinton	16,433	15,799	15,788	15,200	14,957	15,116	15,091	-25	-0.2%	-697	-4.4%	-1,342	-8.2%
48	Wayne	Wooster	48,132	47,309	46,275	41,547	42,796	43,397	44,187	790	1.8%	-2,088	-4.5%	-3,945	-8.2%
49	Logan	Bellefontaine	20,886	20,767	20,225	17,604	18,189	18,997	19,166	169	0.9%	-1,059	-5.2%	-1,720	-8.2%

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 01	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 07	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 11	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 12	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 13	TOTAL JOBS 3Q 14	13-14 # INCR JOBS	13-14 % INCR JOBS	07-14 # INCR JOBS	07-14 % INCR JOBS	00-14 # INCR JOBS	00-14 % INCR JOBS
50	Scioto	Portsmouth	24,979	24,780	23,986	23,052	22,960	22,260	22,795	535	2.4%	-1,191	-5.0%	-2,184	-8.7%
51	Lorain	Lorain	105,067	99,104	97,866	92,742	93,470	93,990	95,519	1,529	1.6%	-2,347	-2.4%	-9,548	-9.1%
52	Hardin	Kenton	8,871	8,628	8,300	7,664	7,933	7,925	8,028	103	1.3%	-272	-3.3%	-843	-9.5%
53	Stark	Canton	175,766	173,678	161,567	150,420	153,420	155,084	158,365	3,281	2.1%	-3,202	-2.0%	-17,401	-9.9%
54	Gallia	Gallipolis	11,979	11,758	11,747	10,737	10,780	10,804	10,762	-42	-0.4%	-985	-8.4%	-1,217	-10.2%
55	Miami	Piqua	44,697	42,942	41,226	38,123	38,958	39,406	40,051	645	1.6%	-1,175	-2.9%	-4,646	-10.4%
56	Highland	Hillsboro	11,556	11,100	11,443	9,862	10,214	10,074	10,323	249	2.5%	-1,120	-9.8%	-1,233	-10.7%
57	Hamilton	Cincinnati	558,722	549,029	513,120	477,997	483,828	488,166	494,895	6,729	1.4%	-18,225	-3.6%	-63,827	-11.4%
58	Columbiana	East Liverpool	34,646	33,140	31,693	29,253	29,835	29,779	30,558	779	2.6%	-1,135	-3.6%	-4,088	-11.8%
59	Van Wert	Van Wert	12,214	11,702	11,382	10,114	9,913	10,246	10,758	512	5.0%	-624	-5.5%	-1,456	-11.9%
60	Mahoning	Youngstown	111,991	108,376	103,935	95,464	96,326	96,908	97,751	843	0.9%	-6,184	-5.9%	-14,240	-12.7%
61	<b>Cuyahoga</b>	<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>804,287</b>	<b>779,902</b>	<b>733,617</b>	<b>677,523</b>	<b>688,495</b>	<b>695,187</b>	<b>695,351</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-38,266</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-108,936</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>
62	Perry	New Lexington	6,876	6,738	5,936	5,789	5,547	5,779	5,943	164	2.8%	7	0.1%	-933	-13.6%
63	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	10,240	10,715	9,069	7,940	8,320	8,545	8,845	300	3.5%	-224	-2.5%	-1,395	-13.6%
64	Williams	Bryan	19,603	18,281	16,758	15,411	16,268	16,409	16,871	462	2.8%	113	0.7%	-2,732	-13.9%
65	Defiance	Defiance	18,465	17,553	16,981	14,971	15,257	15,418	15,784	366	2.4%	-1,197	-7.0%	-2,681	-14.5%
66	Adams	West Union	6,512	6,230	6,577	5,786	5,414	5,428	5,562	134	2.5%	-1,015	-15.4%	-950	-14.6%
67	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	35,368	33,333	32,446	30,386	30,252	30,536	30,181	-355	-1.2%	-2,265	-7.0%	-5,187	-14.7%
68	Lucas	Toledo	239,165	231,994	218,403	197,323	199,537	200,519	202,835	2,316	1.2%	-15,568	-7.1%	-36,330	-15.2%
69	Clark	Springfield	57,049	54,953	50,333	47,731	47,583	48,238	48,268	30	0.1%	-2,065	-4.1%	-8,781	-15.4%
70	Marion	Marion	28,285	28,374	27,804	23,996	23,899	23,265	23,832	567	2.4%	-3,972	-14.3%	-4,453	-15.7%
71	Fulton	Wauseon	21,305	21,069	20,773	16,898	17,570	17,763	17,846	83	0.5%	-2,927	-14.1%	-3,459	-16.2%
72	Allen	Lima	59,314	57,358	53,458	49,347	49,303	50,076	49,620	-456	-0.9%	-3,838	-7.2%	-9,694	-16.3%
73	Richland	Mansfield	60,981	59,374	55,446	51,253	50,085	49,757	50,601	844	1.7%	-4,845	-8.7%	-10,380	-17.0%
74	Jefferson	Steubenville	25,385	24,682	25,481	22,012	21,403	21,113	20,908	-205	-1.0%	-4,573	-17.9%	-4,477	-17.6%
75	Pickaway	Circleville	16,509	16,013	14,629	13,515	13,347	13,825	13,526	-299	-2.2%	-1,103	-7.5%	-2,983	-18.1%
76	Montgomery	Dayton	298,162	291,417	263,652	237,175	238,611	237,938	242,888	4,950	2.1%	-20,764	-7.9%	-55,274	-18.5%
77	Seneca	Tiffin	22,723	22,546	21,097	18,867	18,579	18,282	18,401	119	0.7%	-2,696	-12.8%	-4,322	-19.0%
78	Morrow	Mount Gilead	6,091	6,013	5,691	4,697	4,872	4,881	4,913	32	0.7%	-778	-13.7%	-1,178	-19.3%
79	Pike	Waverly	11,399	11,574	9,614	8,636	8,505	8,933	9,090	157	1.8%	-524	-5.5%	-2,309	-20.3%
80	Muskingum	Zanesville	41,462	40,677	34,100	32,398	32,163	32,085	31,747	-338	-1.1%	-2,353	-6.9%	-9,715	-23.4%
81	Crawford	Bucyrus	17,411	16,593	14,895	13,286	13,717	13,235	13,269	34	0.3%	-1,626	-10.9%	-4,142	-23.8%
82	Huron	Norwalk	27,521	27,045	23,741	21,035	21,161	20,735	20,822	87	0.4%	-2,919	-12.3%	-6,699	-24.3%
83	Coshocton	Coshocton	14,092	13,070	12,113	10,518	10,370	10,759	10,553	-206	-1.9%	-1,560	-12.9%	-3,539	-25.1%
84	Morgan	McConnelsville	3,494	3,192	2,374	2,494	2,492	2,457	2,584	127	5.2%	210	8.8%	-910	-26.0%
85	Trumbull	Warren	94,851	89,316	78,602	70,838	69,554	68,910	69,024	114	0.2%	-9,578	-12.2%	-25,827	-27.2%
86	Meigs	Middleport	4,838	4,911	3,645	3,532	3,560	3,486	3,518	32	0.9%	-127	-3.5%	-1,320	-27.3%
87	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,633	4,337	3,688	3,645	3,708	3,696	3,215	-481	-13.0%	-473	-12.8%	-1,418	-30.6%
88	Clinton	Wilmington	25,007	24,102	26,657	15,478	15,259	15,195	15,468	273	1.8%	-11,189	-42.0%	-9,539	-38.1%
<b>OHIO 88 COUNTY TOTAL</b>			<b>5,378,142</b>	<b>5,268,749</b>	<b>5,204,361</b>	<b>4,850,386</b>	<b>4,892,021</b>	<b>4,965,772</b>	<b>5,035,725</b>	<b>69,953</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-238,589</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>-342,417</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>

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

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

**TABLE THREE: Third Quarter 2000-2014 Job Growth**

**Northeast Ohio Counties: Total Employment, excluding federal employment**

**Sorted by 2000-2014 Total Employment % Increase**

#	COUNTY	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	3Q	3Q	3Q	3Q	3Q	3Q	YEARS TO RECOVER
		JOBS 3Q 00	JOBS 3Q 02	JOBS 3Q 07	JOBS 3Q 11	JOBS 3Q 12	JOBS 3Q 13	JOBS 3Q 14	13-14 # INCR	13-14 % INCR	07-14 # INCR	07-14 % INCR	00-14 # INCR	00-14 % INCR	
1	Medina	53,548	54,340	61,381	57,713	58,529	58,472	59,380	908	1.6%	-2,001	-3.3%	5,832	10.9%	0
2	Carroll	6,707	6,317	6,183	5,661	6,003	6,776	6,967	191	2.8%	784	12.7%	260	3.9%	0
3	Portage	52,749	52,702	54,264	51,013	40,725	51,991	53,991	2,000	3.8%	-273	-0.5%	1,242	2.4%	0
4	Geauga	34,053	33,100	35,353	32,345	32,989	33,866	34,175	309	0.9%	-1,178	-3.3%	122	0.4%	0
5	Summit	265,817	260,084	272,450	253,311	254,399	255,840	258,910	3,070	1.2%	-13,540	-5.0%	-6,907	-2.6%	2
6	Lake	101,932	96,868	101,459	94,617	93,907	93,433	94,728	1,295	1.4%	-6,731	-6.6%	-7,204	-7.1%	6
7	Ashland	19,783	18,772	18,811	17,440	17,539	17,656	18,178	522	3.0%	-633	-3.4%	-1,605	-8.1%	3
8	Wayne	48,132	48,393	46,275	41,547	42,796	43,397	44,187	790	1.8%	-2,088	-4.5%	-3,945	-8.2%	5
9	Lorain	105,067	99,182	97,866	92,742	93,470	93,990	95,519	1,529	1.6%	-2,347	-2.4%	-9,548	-9.1%	6
10	Stark	175,766	170,808	161,567	150,420	153,420	155,084	158,365	3,281	2.1%	-3,202	-2.0%	-17,401	-9.9%	5
11	Columbiana	34,646	33,016	31,693	29,253	29,835	29,779	30,558	779	2.6%	-1,135	-3.6%	-4,088	-11.8%	5
12	Mahoning	111,991	106,039	103,935	95,464	96,326	96,908	97,751	843	0.9%	-6,184	-5.9%	-14,240	-12.7%	17
13	<b>Cuyahoga</b>	<b>804,287</b>	<b>761,093</b>	<b>733,617</b>	<b>677,523</b>	<b>688,495</b>	<b>695,187</b>	<b>695,351</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-38,266</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-108,936</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>	<b>664</b>
14	Ashtabula	35,368	34,363	32,446	30,386	30,252	30,536	30,181	-355	-1.2%	-2,265	-7.0%	-5,187	-14.7%	INF
15	Richland	60,981	60,111	55,446	51,253	50,085	49,757	50,601	844	1.7%	-4,845	-8.7%	-10,380	-17.0%	12
16	Trumbull	94,851	87,003	78,602	70,838	69,554	68,910	69,024	114	0.2%	-9,578	-12.2%	-25,827	-27.2%	227
	<b>NE OHIO</b>	2,005,678	1,922,191	1,891,348	1,751,526	1,758,324	1,781,582	1,797,866	16,284	0.9%	-93,482	-4.9%	-207,812	-10.4%	6
	<b>OHIO</b>	5,378,142	5,230,106	5,204,361	4,850,386	4,892,021	4,965,772	5,035,725	69,953	1.4%	-168,636	-3.2%	-342,417	-6.4%	5
	<b>USA</b>	132,003,667	132,679,858	135,015,597	137,724,117	132,679,858	135,015,597	137,724,117	2,708,520	2.0%	2,708,520	2.0%	5,720,450	4.3%	0
	<b>AKRON MSA</b>	318,566	312,786	326,714	304,324	295,124	307,831	312,901	2,309	0.8%	-13,813	-4.2%	-5,665	-1.8%	1
	<b>CANTON MSA</b>	182,473	177,125	167,750	156,081	159,423	161,860	165,332	3,472	2.1%	-2,418	-1.4%	-17,141	-9.4%	5
	<b>CLEVELAND</b>	1,098,887	1,044,583	1,029,676	954,940	967,390	974,948	979,153	4,205	0.4%	-50,523	-4.9%	-119,734	-10.9%	28
	<b>YOUNGSTOWN</b>	241,488	226,058	214,230	195,555	195,715	195,597	197,333	1,736	0.9%	-16,897	-7.9%	-44,155	-18.3%	25

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

INF=Infinite

**TABLE THREE: Third Quarter 2001-2014 Manufacturing Job Growth**  
**Northeast Ohio Counties: Manufacturing Employment**  
**Sorted by 2001-2013 Manufacturing Employment % Increase**

#	COUNTY	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	MFG	YEARS TO RECOVER	
		JOBS 3Q 01	JOBS 3Q 02	JOBS 3Q 07	JOBS 3Q 11	JOBS 3Q 12	JOBS 3Q 13	JOBS 3Q 14	13-14 # INCR	13-14 % INCR	07-14 # INCR	07-14 % INCR	01-14 # INCR		01-14 % INCR
1	Wayne	14,875	14,895	13,063	11,033	11,811	12,622	13,163	541	4.3%	100	0.8%	-1,712	-11.5%	3
2	Lake	25,071	22,639	21,536	19,714	20,504	20,489	20,939	450	2.2%	-597	-2.8%	-4,132	-16.5%	9
3	Medina	10,681	10,053	10,057	8,812	8,930	8,783	8,829	46	0.5%	-1,228	-12.2%	-1,852	-17.3%	53
4	Mahoning	11,920	10,852	10,345	8,774	9,188	9,250	9,379	129	1.4%	-966	-9.3%	-2,541	-21.3%	20
5	Portage	13,355	12,392	11,822	9,856	10,362	9,770	10,073	303	3.1%	-1,749	-14.8%	-3,282	-24.6%	11
6	Ashtabula	9,278	9,246	7,943	6,547	6,570	6,597	6,886	289	4.4%	-1,057	-13.3%	-2,392	-25.8%	8
7	Geauga	9,827	9,347	9,311	6,781	6,799	7,003	7,151	148	2.1%	-2,160	-23.2%	-2,676	-27.2%	18
8	Columbiana	8,207	7,885	6,672	5,360	5,625	5,691	5,955	264	4.6%	-717	-10.7%	-2,252	-27.4%	9
9	Carroll	1,974	1,839	1,487	1,199	1,278	1,376	1,409	33	2.4%	-78	-5.2%	-565	-28.6%	17
10	Summit	42,270	36,787	35,018	29,143	29,689	29,768	29,661	-107	-0.4%	-5,357	-15.3%	-12,609	-29.8%	INF
11	Lorain	24,728	22,669	19,124	15,778	17,029	16,907	17,084	177	1.0%	-2,040	-10.7%	-7,644	-30.9%	43
12	Stark	39,872	36,912	29,605	24,901	25,811	26,457	26,962	505	1.9%	-2,643	-8.9%	-12,910	-32.4%	26
13	<b>Cuyahoga</b>	<b>106,008</b>	<b>96,460</b>	<b>81,409</b>	<b>69,099</b>	<b>70,242</b>	<b>70,073</b>	<b>69,622</b>	<b>-451</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-11,787</b>	<b>-14.5%</b>	<b>-36,386</b>	<b>-34.3%</b>	<b>INF</b>
14	Richland	15,299	15,125	12,514	8,928	9,378	9,422	9,476	54	0.6%	-3,038	-24.3%	-5,823	-38.1%	108
15	Ashland	5,576	5,168	3,819	3,190	3,233	3,288	3,360	72	2.2%	-459	-12.0%	-2,216	-39.7%	31
16	Trumbull	26,250	24,373	16,408	13,743	13,014	12,623	12,490	-133	-1.1%	-3,918	-23.9%	-13,760	-52.4%	INF
	<b>NE OHIO</b>	365,191	336,642	290,133	242,858	249,463	250,119	252,439	2,320	0.9%	-37,694	-13.0%	-112,752	-30.9%	49
	<b>OHIO</b>	940,377	837,665	769,344	638,900	657,841	662,687	675,667	12,980	2.0%	-93,677	-12.2%	-264,710	-28.1%	20
	<b>USA</b>	16,178,588	15,180,504	13,844,215	11,811,130	11,990,656	12,059,073	12,226,273	167,200	1.4%	-1,617,942	-11.7%	-3,952,315	-24.4%	24
	<b>AKRON MSA</b>	55,625	49,179	46,840	38,999	40,051	39,538	39,734	196	0.5%	-7,106	-15.2%	-15,891	-28.6%	81
	<b>CLEVELAND</b>	176,315	161,168	141,437	120,184	123,504	123,255	123,625	370	0.3%	-17,812	-12.6%	-52,690	-29.9%	142
	<b>CANTON MSA</b>	41,846	38,751	31,092	26,100	27,089	27,833	28,371	538	1.9%	-2,721	-8.8%	-13,475	-32.2%	25
	<b>YOUNGSTOWN</b>	80,440	72,012	61,771	51,660	51,891	51,641	51,530	-111	-0.2%	-10,241	-16.6%	-28,910	-35.9%	INF

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