

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Depth of 2000s Recession Relative to Other Recent Recessions Job Loss from 2000s Recession Exceeds 1979-1983 Recession in 16 Ohio Counties

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Summary

The deepest and most damaging recession since the Great Depression in Ohio took place between 1979 and 1983. That recession caused a loss of 796,387 jobs in Ohio, a catastrophic loss of 17% of Ohio's employment. It was by far Ohio's worst recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Subsequent recessions in Ohio lasted between 1990-1992 and 2000-2009. The 1990-1992 recession caused a loss of 47,628 jobs in Ohio, a loss of 1.0% of Ohio's employment. Although that was not nearly as severe as the 1979-1983 Ohio recession, it nevertheless was damaging to the state. The 2000-2009 recession in Ohio caused a loss of 262,383 jobs in Ohio, a loss of 4.8% of Ohio's employment. Although it was not as severe and deep as the 1979-1983 recession, the 2000-2009 recession did last more than twice as long as the 1979-1983 recession in Ohio.

Startlingly, in 16 of Ohio's 88 counties, the 2000-2009 recession has resulted in a loss of jobs that was larger than the number of jobs lost in those 17 counties during the horrible 1979-1983 recession in Ohio. Of the 16 counties that lost more jobs during the 2000s recession than they lost during the 1979-1983 recession, five were large urban counties with large concentrations of Manufacturing jobs as the base of their economies. Those six counties included Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Montgomery (Dayton Trumbull (Warren), Muskingum (Zanesville), and Richland (Mansfield). Seven of the 17 counties are located in the Appalachian region of southeastern Ohio. Those seven counties include Harrison, Perry, Pike, Coshocton, Monroe, Meigs, and Morgan. The other four counties are largely rural counties scattered elsewhere across Ohio. Those four counties include Seneca, Ashtabula, Crawford, and Wyandot.

Definitions

Official recessions in the United States are measured and determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. A commonly accepted traditional definition of recessions in the business cycle has been a period with at least two consecutive quarters of negative growth in the Gross Domestic Product of the United States. But, for some time, NBER has been using a more complex definition of national recessions. The GDP measure carries the most weight at the NBER Business Cycle Dating Committee, but NBER also consider trends in real personal income less transfer payments, employment, industrial production, and real sales data within three industries (Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade). Using these criteria, the NBER has determined that the United States economy entered a recession in December 2007. Since that

determination it became clear that the United States economy did have negative Gross Domestic Product performance during both the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Further, the Current Employment Statistics find that the United States lost employment during all 12 months of 2008. Prior recession periods in the USA business cycle have been officially determined by NBER to extend between March 2001 and November 2001, between July 1990 and March 1991, a double-dip national recession, between July 1981 and November 1982, and between January 1980 and July 1980, a double-dip national recession.

There is no official procedure for dating state-level recessions. But, during the last three decades, the Ohio economy suffered continuous job loss for extended periods that had a duration overlapping multiple national recessions. The worst of these local recessions in Ohio took place between 1979-1983. Other local Ohio recessions with continuous periods of job loss can be dated between 1990-1992 and 2000-2009. The 1979-1983 recession was the deepest period of continuous job loss in Ohio since the Great Depression, and indeed since reliable data for measuring the Ohio business cycle have been available. The 1979-1983 four year Ohio recessions was contemporaneous with the severe 1980 and 1981-1982 national double-dip recessions. The 1990-1992 Ohio recession took place at the same time as the shorter and milder 1990-1991 and 1992-1992 national double-dip recessions. The 2000-2009 Ohio recession took place during the 2001 and 2008-2009 national recessions and also during the 2002-2008 national business cycle expansion. In Ohio there was no recovery from the 2002 recession. Indeed, Ohio entered that recession earlier than the rest of the United States did, and it has yet to recover from the job losses that began in Ohio during the third quarter of 2000. The 2000s recession has lasted more than eight years in Ohio. It is currently worsening as a result of the 2008-2009 national recession. Although the 2000-2009 recession in Ohio has not been as deep as the terrible 1979-1983 recession, it has lasted much longer with a duration now slightly exceeding eight years.

Data on employment in this report are from the quarterly QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Earnings (also known as ES-202 or the complete count of jobs and earnings). QCEW is not a survey, and therefore it does not contain sampling error. Once a year the very large Current Employment Statistics survey is rebenchmarked to the findings of the QCEW complete count of jobs. Therefore, over time, QCEW and CES are identical. Until the rebenchmarking process is complete, data in CES are always subject to revision. QCEW is derived from data submitted to states during the process of compliance with the payment of unemployment taxes due. Data are for the second quarter of all years, since the second quarter of 2008 remains the most recent data that are available, and since the data are not seasonally adjusted. A very small number of industries are exempt from compliance with the unemployment tax payments. That creates very a small and trivial bias in QCEW that is not significant in this analysis.

Unfortunately as a result of the change from SIC to NAICS coding of jobs by industry in 2001 as a result of the NAFTA treaty, the definition of jobs by industry is different in 2001 and all subsequent years than it was prior to 2001. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the size of losses of jobs by industry during recessions prior to 2001 with losses

of jobs by industry after 2001. That is highly unfortunate, particularly since large losses in high wage Manufacturing jobs are the key force that has driven all national and Ohio recessions.

The Data

Table One measures job growth in all 88 Ohio counties during the recession years of 1979-1983, 1990-1992, and 2000-2008 when the state continually lost employment. On a statewide basis it is clear that the 1979-1983 period was by far the deepest recession of these three periods of job loss in the state.

Depth of Ohio Recessions 1979-1983, 1990-1992, and 2000-2008

Source: ODJFS QCEW and George Zeller

RECESSION YEARS	JOBS # INCREASE	JOBS % INCREASE
1979-1983	-796,387	-17.0%
1990-1992	-47,628	-1.0%
2000-2008	-262,383	-4.8%

The 1979-1983 years were a truly catastrophic period in the history of the state of Ohio. The state lost nearly 800,000 jobs in four years, which was more than a sixth of the state's employment. Only one other recession in the history of Ohio was this bad. The Great Depression of the 1930's caused greater damage. But, except for the Great Depression, the deep and lengthy 1979-1983 recession was the worst period of economic suffering that Ohio has experienced.

The 1990-1992 recession was much shorter and shallower in Ohio. The state lost 47,628 jobs, which constituted 1% of the state's employment.

The 2000-2008 recession was also less severe than the 1979-1983 recession in Ohio. The state lost 262,383 jobs, which was 4.8% of the state's employment. This was only slightly more than one-third of the depth of the 1979-1983 recession. But, the 2000s recession was more than twice as lengthy as the 1979-1983 recession. Further, the 2000s recession is still in place. It is currently worsening as a result of the deepening 2007-2009 recession in the United States.

The impact of the 2000s recession has been severe. It has caused a loss of \$12.04 billion in aggregate real payroll in Ohio. That gigantic loss of nearly 6% of Ohio's paychecks has created severe problems. Human suffering soared as hundreds of thousands of Ohio workers lost their paychecks. Tax revenues plunged at state and local government jurisdictions across the state.

That damage has been particularly concentrated in 17 of Ohio's counties. Stunningly, in seventeen Ohio counties, the number of jobs lost during the milder 2000-2008 recession has risen to a level that is greater than the number of jobs lost during the extremely severe recession of 1979-1983. **Table Two** identifies those seventeen counties.

16 Ohio Counties Losing More Jobs 2000-2008 than in 1979-1983

Source: ODJFS and George Zeller

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>LARGEST CITY</u>	<u>79-83</u> <u># INCR</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>79-83</u> <u>%</u> <u>INCR</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>90-92</u> <u># INCR</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>90-92</u> <u>%</u> <u>INCR</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>00-08</u> <u># INCR</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>00-08</u> <u>%</u> <u>INCR</u> <u>TOTAL</u>
Harrison	Cadiz	1,224	35.3%	163	4.9%	-368	-9.4%
Richland	Mansfield	-5,869	-10.4%	-2,793	-4.7%	-5,870	-9.5%
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	-54,738	-7.5%	-36,646	-4.8%	-86,349	-10.6%
Seneca	Tiffin	-2,172	-10.1%	-355	-1.6%	-2,529	-10.9%
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	-1,447	-5.0%	-378	-1.3%	-4,650	-12.7%
Montgomery	Dayton	-36,083	-13.1%	-14,441	-5.0%	-42,251	-14.1%
Perry	New Lexington	-550	-9.2%	-189	-3.1%	-1,009	-14.4%
Pike	Waverly	-661	-8.0%	745	9.9%	-1,685	-14.5%
Crawford	Bucyrus	-1,169	-7.5%	-643	-3.9%	-2,921	-16.7%
Wyandot	Up. Sandusky	-1,624	-19.5%	-251	-2.9%	-1,761	-17.0%
Muskingum	Zanesville	-6,277	-18.4%	442	1.3%	-7,640	-18.4%
Coshocton	Coshocton	-694	-5.8%	-333	-2.7%	-2,648	-18.7%
Trumbull	Warren	-6,683	-7.4%	-935	-1.0%	-19,597	-20.5%
Monroe	Woodsfield	982	20.0%	-85	-1.7%	-1,017	-20.9%
Meigs	Middleport	53	1.1%	-71	-1.5%	-1,444	-29.2%
Morgan	McConnelsville	-655	-15.1%	-48	-1.1%	-1,127	-31.9%
		-					
OHIO TOTAL		813,387	-17.4%	-47,628	-1.0%	-262,383	-4.8%

The largest current losses are in five urban counties within Ohio. By far the largest number of jobs lost in Ohio during the 2000s recession has been in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland). It lost more than three times as many jobs between 2000 and 2008 than it lost between 1979 and 1983. Other smaller urban jurisdictions that have lost more jobs during the 2000s recession than they lost between 1979 and 1983 include Montgomery County (Dayton), Trumbull County (Warren), Richland County (Mansfield), and Muskingum County (Dayton). All of those lost more than three times more jobs between 2000 and 2008 than they lost between 1979 and 1993.

In addition to these large losses in the five urban counties, eleven other counties have already lost more jobs during the 2000s recession than they lost during the deep recession

of 1979-1983. All of them lost at least three times as many jobs during the 2000s recession than they lost between 1979-1983. Seven of those are located in the southeastern Appalachian region of the state. They include Morgan, Meigs, Monroe, Coshocton, Pike, and Perry, and Harrison Counties.

The remaining four counties that have lost more jobs during the 2000s recession than they lost during the deep 1979-1983 recession are largely rural counties scattered elsewhere across Ohio. They include Wyandot, Crawford, Ashtabula, and Seneca.

The remaining 62 counties in Ohio still have lost fewer jobs during the 2000s recession than they lost between 1979 and 1983. However, this list will certainly shrink when data for jobs in Ohio counties are released later this year for the third and fourth quarters of 2008. The Current Employment Statistics survey has already measured an additional loss of 90,200 jobs in Ohio during the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Those additional job losses are unmeasured in this report. It is already known that new claims for unemployment have continued to soar across Ohio at an accelerating rate through February 2009, so the CES estimate of recent Ohio job losses is also certain to increase during the short run future.

These data clearly measure an ongoing economic emergency within the state of Ohio. In 17 of the state's 88 counties that emergency is already worse than the horrible emergency created by the 1979-1983 recession. Since that list of 17 counties is certain to increase later this year, the scope of the economic emergency is stunningly broad and deep across Ohio.

Acknowledgment

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Data Tables

**TABLE ONE: Second Quarter 1979-2008 Job Growth
Ohio Counties: Total Employment during 79-83, 90-92, and 00-08 Recessions
Sorted by 2000-2008 Total Employment % Increase**

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	2Q	2Q	2Q	2Q	2Q	2Q
			JOBS 2Q 79	JOBS 2Q 83	JOBS 2Q 90	JOBS 2Q 92	JOBS 2Q 00	JOBS 2Q 08	# INCR TOTAL	% INCR TOTAL	# INCR TOTAL	% INCR TOTAL	# INCR TOTAL	% INCR TOTAL
1	Delaware	Delaware	21,077	15,380	20,397	21,077	36,281	69,959	-5,697	-27.0%	680	3.3%	33,678	92.8%
2	Warren	Mason	38,188	21,325	36,251	38,188	61,695	80,374	-16,863	-44.2%	1,937	5.3%	18,679	30.3%
3	Butler	Hamilton	91,949	75,880	91,190	91,949	126,227	147,809	-16,069	-17.5%	759	0.8%	21,582	17.1%
4	Fairfield	Lancaster	29,071	25,006	27,381	29,071	34,589	40,047	-4,065	-14.0%	1,690	6.2%	5,458	15.8%
5	Union	Marysville	18,318	9,467	19,168	18,318	23,968	27,423	-8,851	-48.3%	-850	-4.4%	3,455	14.4%
6	Clermont	Milford	37,162	23,297	36,580	37,162	49,887	57,006	-13,865	-37.3%	582	1.6%	7,119	14.3%
7	Fayette	Washington C.H.	8,858	7,123	8,341	8,858	10,421	11,758	-1,735	-19.6%	517	6.2%	1,337	12.8%
8	Greene	Beavercreek	40,296	26,118	37,696	40,296	50,134	56,449	-14,178	-35.2%	2,600	6.9%	6,315	12.6%
9	Medina	Brunswick	39,225	27,177	37,250	39,225	53,889	60,571	-12,048	-30.7%	1,975	5.3%	6,682	12.4%
10	Mercer	Celina	14,831	11,165	15,300	14,831	15,782	17,552	-3,666	-24.7%	-469	-3.1%	1,770	11.2%
11	Knox	Mount Vernon	15,327	12,827	14,963	15,327	17,991	19,736	-2,500	-16.3%	364	2.4%	1,745	9.7%
12	Athens	Athens	16,583	14,000	16,921	16,583	18,463	19,892	-2,583	-15.6%	-338	-2.0%	1,429	7.7%
13	Madison	London	10,278	6,046	9,267	10,278	13,159	14,003	-4,232	-41.2%	1,011	10.9%	844	6.4%
14	Brown	Georgetown	6,084	4,559	6,040	6,084	7,611	8,065	-1,525	-25.1%	44	0.7%	454	6.0%
15	Clinton	Wilmington	16,715	11,624	15,792	16,715	25,266	26,361	-5,091	-30.5%	923	5.8%	1,095	4.3%
16	Wood	Bowling Green	43,063	30,765	43,691	43,063	57,265	59,712	-12,298	-28.6%	-628	-1.4%	2,447	4.3%
17	Holmes	Millersburg	11,299	7,082	10,721	11,299	16,492	17,065	-4,217	-37.3%	578	5.4%	573	3.5%
18	Paulding	Paulding	4,754	3,393	4,304	4,754	5,127	5,295	-1,361	-28.6%	450	10.5%	168	3.3%
19	Shelby	Sidney	24,160	14,218	22,445	24,160	28,995	29,935	-9,942	-41.2%	1,715	7.6%	940	3.2%
20	Summit	Akron	232,443	199,162	230,279	232,443	265,513	272,223	-33,281	-14.3%	2,164	0.9%	6,710	2.5%
21	Hocking	Logan	6,264	5,019	6,439	6,264	6,772	6,935	-1,245	-19.9%	-175	-2.7%	163	2.4%
22	Lawrence	Ironton	11,432	8,871	10,800	11,432	12,388	12,673	-2,561	-22.4%	632	5.9%	285	2.3%
23	Washington	Marietta	22,334	19,449	21,708	22,334	24,932	25,304	-2,885	-12.9%	626	2.9%	372	1.5%
24	Jefferson	Steubenville	25,197	24,745	25,997	25,197	25,678	25,962	-452	-1.8%	-800	-3.1%	284	1.1%
25	Hancock	Findlay	33,763	25,719	31,505	33,763	42,128	42,546	-8,044	-23.8%	2,258	7.2%	418	1.0%
26	Geauga	Chardon	26,098	19,014	26,315	26,098	35,405	35,529	-7,084	-27.1%	-217	-0.8%	124	0.4%
27	Belmont	Martins Ferry	20,607	20,213	21,102	20,607	23,738	23,810	-394	-1.9%	-495	-2.3%	72	0.3%
28	Auglaize	Saint Marys	17,569	13,235	17,328	17,569	19,731	19,775	-4,334	-24.7%	241	1.4%	44	0.2%
29	Gallia	Gallipolis	9,647	8,841	9,638	9,647	12,068	11,978	-806	-8.4%	9	0.1%	-90	-0.7%
30	Licking	Newark	43,832	34,988	41,572	43,832	54,854	54,097	-8,844	-20.2%	2,260	5.4%	-757	-1.4%
31	Vinton	McArthur	2,332	2,222	2,699	2,332	2,358	2,323	-110	-4.7%	-367	-13.6%	-35	-1.5%
32	Portage	Kent	43,619	32,868	41,708	43,619	54,256	53,429	-10,751	-24.6%	1,911	4.6%	-827	-1.5%
33	Jackson	Jackson	9,534	7,427	8,539	9,534	11,320	11,086	-2,107	-22.1%	995	11.7%	-234	-2.1%
34	Guernsey	Cambridge	13,163	12,527	13,046	13,163	14,673	14,344	-636	-4.8%	117	0.9%	-329	-2.2%
35	Scioto	Portsmouth	21,518	17,646	20,632	21,518	25,102	24,528	-3,872	-18.0%	886	4.3%	-574	-2.3%
36	Lake	Mentor	89,063	70,126	87,773	89,063	104,812	101,730	-18,937	-21.3%	1,290	1.5%	-3,082	-2.9%
37	Franklin	Columbus	559,733	414,803	560,388	559,733	691,049	670,354	-144,930	-25.9%	-655	-0.1%	-20,695	-3.0%
38	Adams	West Union	5,380	4,023	5,181	5,380	6,672	6,456	-1,357	-25.2%	199	3.8%	-216	-3.2%
39	Marion	Marion	26,191	23,096	25,476	26,191	28,553	27,522	-3,095	-11.8%	715	2.8%	-1,031	-3.6%
40	Henry	Napoleon	10,701	8,538	10,100	10,701	11,695	11,265	-2,163	-20.2%	601	6.0%	-430	-3.7%
41	Preble	Eaton	9,307	7,033	9,575	9,307	11,418	10,978	-2,274	-24.4%	-268	-2.8%	-440	-3.9%
42	Sandusky	Fremont	25,360	20,613	26,002	25,360	27,693	26,567	-4,747	-18.7%	-642	-2.5%	-1,126	-4.1%
43	Highland	Hillsboro	9,225	7,604	8,922	9,225	11,439	10,973	-1,621	-17.6%	303	3.4%	-466	-4.1%
44	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	32,410	25,970	31,623	32,410	37,495	35,957	-6,440	-19.9%	787	2.5%	-1,538	-4.1%
45	Logan	Bellefontaine	15,048	10,644	14,061	15,048	21,354	20,365	-4,404	-29.3%	987	7.0%	-989	-4.6%
46	Hardin	Kenton	7,296	6,696	7,908	7,296	8,755	8,271	-600	-8.2%	-612	-7.7%	-484	-5.5%
47	Wayne	Wooster	39,898	33,299	41,027	39,898	48,742	45,921	-6,599	-16.5%	-1,129	-2.8%	-2,821	-5.8%
48	Noble	Caldwell	2,339	2,060	2,374	2,339	3,452	3,241	-279	-11.9%	-35	-1.5%	-211	-6.1%

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL JOBS	79-83	79-83	90-92	90-92	00-08	00-08
			20 79	20 83	20 90	20 92	20 00	20 08	# INCR TOTAL	% INCR TOTAL	# INCR TOTAL	% INCR TOTAL	# INCR TOTAL	% INCR TOTAL
49	Ross	Chillicothe	21,213	18,001	21,075	21,213	26,941	25,044	-3,212	-15.1%	138	0.7%	-1,897	-7.0%
50	Darke	Greenville	16,377	12,915	16,316	16,377	19,422	18,018	-3,462	-21.1%	61	0.4%	-1,404	-7.2%
51	Putnam	Ottawa	9,676	7,655	9,697	9,676	12,827	11,889	-2,021	-20.9%	-21	-0.2%	-938	-7.3%
52	Lorain	Lorain	92,097	78,352	92,304	92,097	107,527	99,628	-13,745	-14.9%	-207	-0.2%	-7,899	-7.3%
53	Ashland	Ashland	17,727	14,181	16,970	17,727	19,939	18,397	-3,546	-20.0%	757	4.5%	-1,542	-7.7%
54	Defiance	Defiance	16,140	13,604	17,348	16,140	18,788	17,147	-2,536	-15.7%	-1,208	-7.0%	-1,641	-8.7%
55	Stark	Canton	156,419	131,805	157,193	156,557	176,833	160,490	-24,614	-15.7%	-636	-0.4%	-16,343	-9.2%
56	Miami	Piqua	38,105	29,814	37,285	38,105	45,277	41,055	-8,291	-21.8%	820	2.2%	-4,222	-9.3%
57	Hamilton	Cincinnati	527,594	433,062	533,456	527,594	564,051	511,193	-94,532	-17.9%	-5,862	-1.1%	-52,858	-9.4%
58	Harrison	Cadiz	3,463	4,687	3,300	3,463	3,904	3,536	1,224	35.3%	163	4.9%	-368	-9.4%
59	Richland	Mansfield	56,310	50,441	59,103	56,310	61,490	55,620	-5,869	-10.4%	-2,793	-4.7%	-5,870	-9.5%
60	Mahoning	Youngstown	101,303	88,215	104,909	101,303	112,667	101,862	-13,088	-12.9%	-3,606	-3.4%	-10,805	-9.6%
61	Fulton	Wauseon	17,461	12,572	17,078	17,461	22,007	19,861	-4,889	-28.0%	383	2.2%	-2,146	-9.8%
62	Morrow	Mount Gilead	5,039	4,376	5,810	5,039	6,124	5,525	-663	-13.2%	-771	-13.3%	-599	-9.8%
63	Champaign	Urbana	10,508	8,003	10,329	10,508	11,535	10,382	-2,505	-23.8%	179	1.7%	-1,153	-10.0%
64	Lucas	Toledo	212,149	186,250	220,593	212,149	238,588	213,731	-25,899	-12.2%	-8,444	-3.8%	-24,857	-10.4%
65	Columbiana	East Liverpool	31,105	26,318	30,845	31,105	34,813	31,185	-4,787	-15.4%	260	0.8%	-3,628	-10.4%
66	Van Wert	Van Wert	11,234	8,871	10,993	11,234	12,594	11,269	-2,363	-21.0%	241	2.2%	-1,325	-10.5%
67	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	733,878	679,140	770,524	733,878	812,334	725,985	-54,738	-7.5%	-36,646	-4.8%	-86,349	-10.6%
68	Seneca	Tiffin	21,554	19,382	21,909	21,554	23,162	20,633	-2,172	-10.1%	-355	-1.6%	-2,529	-10.9%
69	Carroll	Carrolton	6,002	4,677	5,891	6,002	6,899	6,131	-1,325	-22.1%	111	1.9%	-768	-11.1%
70	Allen	Lima	52,910	44,162	54,439	52,910	59,886	52,742	-8,748	-16.5%	-1,529	-2.8%	-7,144	-11.9%
71	Clark	Springfield	50,599	42,125	53,228	55,529	58,080	51,075	-8,474	-16.7%	2,301	4.3%	-7,005	-12.1%
72	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	29,071	27,624	29,449	29,071	36,524	31,874	-1,447	-5.0%	-378	-1.3%	-4,650	-12.7%
73	Pickaway	Circleville	14,474	11,804	13,409	14,474	16,942	14,767	-2,670	-18.4%	1,065	7.9%	-2,175	-12.8%
74	Ottawa	Port Clinton	15,275	11,436	16,139	15,275	16,634	14,388	-3,839	-25.1%	-864	-5.4%	-2,246	-13.5%
75	Erie	Sandusky	39,688	31,682	39,447	39,688	44,502	38,475	-8,006	-20.2%	241	0.6%	-6,027	-13.5%
76	Montgomery	Dayton	276,195	240,112	290,606	276,165	299,671	257,420	-36,083	-13.1%	-14,441	-5.0%	-42,251	-14.1%
77	Perry	New Lexington	5,982	5,432	6,171	5,982	7,004	5,995	-550	-9.2%	-189	-3.1%	-1,009	-14.4%
78	Pike	Waverly	8,298	7,637	7,553	8,298	11,592	9,907	-661	-8.0%	745	9.9%	-1,685	-14.5%
79	Williams	Bryan	17,789	13,044	17,799	17,789	20,031	17,100	-4,745	-26.7%	-10	-0.1%	-2,931	-14.6%
80	Crawford	Bucyrus	15,689	14,520	16,332	15,689	17,477	14,556	-1,169	-7.5%	-643	-3.9%	-2,921	-16.7%
81	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	8,336	6,712	8,587	8,336	10,368	8,607	-1,624	-19.5%	-251	-2.9%	-1,761	-17.0%
82	Muskingum	Zanesville	34,095	27,818	33,653	34,095	41,536	33,896	-6,277	-18.4%	442	1.3%	-7,640	-18.4%
83	Coshocton	Coshocton	12,011	11,317	12,344	12,011	14,189	11,541	-694	-5.8%	-333	-2.7%	-2,648	-18.7%
84	Trumbull	Warren	89,892	83,209	90,827	89,892	95,626	76,029	-6,683	-7.4%	-935	-1.0%	-19,597	-20.5%
85	Huron	Norwalk	24,244	17,818	24,579	24,244	28,198	22,367	-6,426	-26.5%	-335	-1.4%	-5,831	-20.7%
86	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,922	5,904	5,007	4,922	4,870	3,853	982	20.0%	-85	-1.7%	-1,017	-20.9%
87	Meigs	Middleport	4,747	4,800	4,818	4,747	4,950	3,506	53	1.1%	-71	-1.5%	-1,444	-29.2%
88	Morgan	McConnelsville	4,340	3,685	4,388	4,340	3,528	2,401	-655	-15.1%	-48	-1.1%	-1,127	-31.9%
OHIO 88 COUNTY TOTAL			4,672,452	3,876,065	4,725,118	4,677,490	5,426,617	5,164,234	-796,387	-17.0%	-47,628	-1.0%	-262,383	-4.8%

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

TABLE TWO: Second Quarter 1979-2008 Job Growth
Ohio Counties: Total Employment during 79-83, 90-92, and 00-08 Recessions
16 Counties Losing More Jobs 2000-2008 than Lost 1979-1983
Sorted by 2000-2008 Total Employment % Increase

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 79	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 83	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 90	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 92	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 00	TOTAL JOBS 2Q 08	2Q 79-83 # INCR TOTAL	2Q 79-83 % INCR TOTAL	2Q 90-92 # INCR TOTAL	2Q 90-92 % INCR TOTAL	2Q 00-08 # INCR TOTAL	2Q 00-08 % INCR TOTAL
1	Harrison	Cadiz	3,463	4,687	3,300	3,463	3,904	3,536	1,224	35.3%	163	4.9%	-368	-9.4%
2	Richland	Mansfield	56,310	50,441	59,103	56,310	61,490	55,620	-5,869	-10.4%	-2,793	-4.7%	-5,870	-9.5%
3	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	733,878	679,140	770,524	733,878	812,334	725,985	-54,738	-7.5%	-36,646	-4.8%	-86,349	-10.6%
4	Seneca	Tiffin	21,554	19,382	21,909	21,554	23,162	20,633	-2,172	-10.1%	-355	-1.6%	-2,529	-10.9%
5	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	29,071	27,624	29,449	29,071	36,524	31,874	-1,447	-5.0%	-378	-1.3%	-4,650	-12.7%
6	Montgomery	Dayton	276,195	240,112	290,606	276,165	299,671	257,420	-36,083	-13.1%	-14,441	-5.0%	-42,251	-14.1%
7	Perry	New Lexington	5,982	5,432	6,171	5,982	7,004	5,995	-550	-9.2%	-189	-3.1%	-1,009	-14.4%
8	Pike	Waverly	8,298	7,637	7,553	8,298	11,592	9,907	-661	-8.0%	745	9.9%	-1,685	-14.5%
9	Crawford	Bucyrus	15,689	14,520	16,332	15,689	17,477	14,556	-1,169	-7.5%	-643	-3.9%	-2,921	-16.7%
10	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	8,336	6,712	8,587	8,336	10,368	8,607	-1,624	-19.5%	-251	-2.9%	-1,761	-17.0%
11	Muskingum	Zanesville	34,095	27,818	33,653	34,095	41,536	33,896	-6,277	-18.4%	442	1.3%	-7,640	-18.4%
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14	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,922	5,904	5,007	4,922	4,870	3,853	982	20.0%	-85	-1.7%	-1,017	-20.9%
15	Meigs	Middleport	4,747	4,800	4,818	4,747	4,950	3,506	53	1.1%	-71	-1.5%	-1,444	-29.2%
16	Morgan	McConnelsville	4,340	3,685	4,388	4,340	3,528	2,401	-655	-15.1%	-48	-1.1%	-1,127	-31.9%
OHIO 88 COUNTY TOTAL			4,672,452	3,859,065	4,725,118	4,677,490	5,426,617	5,164,234	-813,387	-17.4%	-47,628	-1.0%	-262,383	-4.8%

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