

Ohio Economic Update

October 21, 2016

Summary

Nonfarm payroll employment in Ohio declined by 3,100 jobs, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.8 percent in September according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Ohio Unemployment Rate

During September, the unemployment rate in Ohio increased by 0.1 percentage point to 4.8 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed rose by 3,575 in September to 275,068, while the labor force fell by 14,661 to 5,747,597. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 25 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Ohio. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Ohio stood at 4.6 percent.

The 10-year peak for the unemployment rate in Ohio was 11.0 percent in January 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in Ohio occurred in January 1983 when the unemployment rate reached 14.0 percent. The 10-year low for the unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.6 percent in September 2015. The series low for the unemployment rate in Ohio occurred in April 2001 when the unemployment rate was 3.8 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 5.0 percent in September. September's unemployment rate was 0.1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The 10-year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The 10-year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Ohio Payroll Employment

Ohio nonfarm payrolls declined by 3,100 jobs, or 0.06 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during September. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls declined by 4,400. Over the past 12 months, nonfarm payrolls in Ohio increased by 73,400, or 1.35 percent. Ohio nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

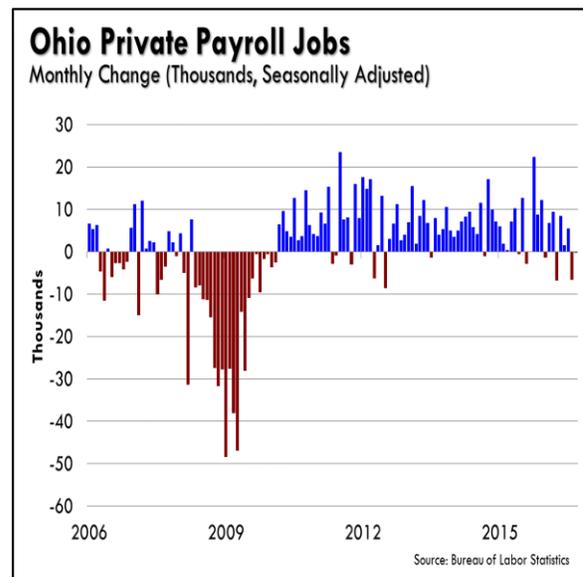
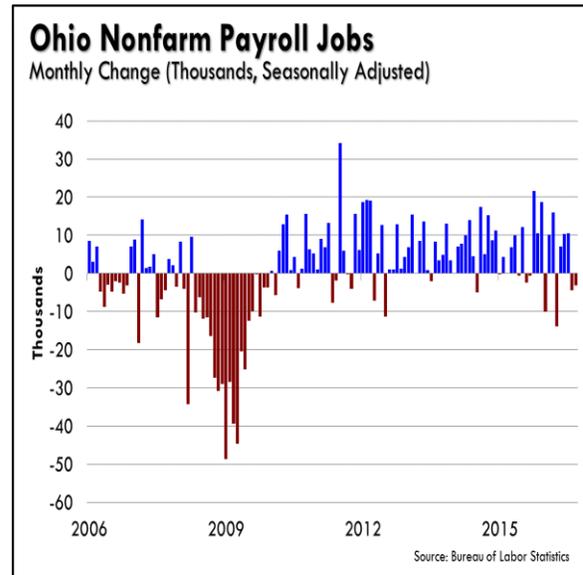
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 156,000 jobs in September, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending September 2016, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,447,000 jobs, or 1.72 percent. Ohio ranks 30th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During September, Ohio private-sector payrolls declined by 300, or 0.01 percent. Private-sector payrolls declined by 6,700 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private-sector payrolls in Ohio increased by 59,300, or 1.27 percent. Ohio private-sector payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 167,000 jobs in September, or 0.14 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,302,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.91 percent. Ohio ranks 31st among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During September, total government payroll employment in Ohio declined by 2,800, or 0.36 percent. Federal government payroll employment increased by 300, or 0.39 percent. State government payroll employment declined by 4,200, or 2.25 percent, while local government payroll employment increased by 1,100, or 0.21 percent.

Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 14,100, or 1.84 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 6,400, or 3.63 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 5,900, or 1.14 percent.



The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during September were Financial Activities (+2,900) and Other Services (+2,700). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Total Government (-2,800) and Leisure & Hospitality (-2,600).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Educational & Health Services (+17,600) and Total Government (+14,100). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Mining & Logging (-2,300) and Manufacturing (-100).

Other Ohio Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Ohio declined to 62.6 percent in September from 62.8 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 31 have a higher labor force participation rate than Ohio. The labor force participation rate in Ohio is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio was 67.4 percent in December 2006. This also represents the series high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 62.2 percent in November 2015. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in September 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 61.3 percent.

The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 62.9 percent in September, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Ohio civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 59.6 percent in September from 59.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 32 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Ohio. The employment-to-population ratio in Ohio is 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier.



The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio was 63.7 percent in December 2006. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio occurred in February 2001 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 64.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 58.2 percent in January 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1983 when the employment-to-population ratio was 54.7 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 59.8 percent in September. That rate was 0.5 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for October is scheduled for release on November 18, 2016. The national employment situation report for October will be released on Friday, November 4, 2016.

