Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

Jobs

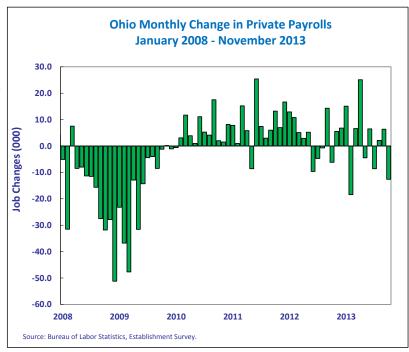
- Including November, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 45 consecutive months.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.4 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Ohio have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 7.4 percent in November 2013, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in February 2010.
- 427,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during November 2013.
- In Ohio, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 43,161 during November, down 8.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 119,759 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 64.0 percent.

EARNINGS

Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 3.0 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2013, total personal income is 6.6 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



Real per capita personal income (in 2009 \$) in Ohio was \$38,534.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2013, up from \$37,249.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2011.

Housing

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 18.1 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2013, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 5.9 percent.
- In Ohio, home prices fell by 11.9 percent over 22 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2005. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Ohio have risen by 1.4 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2013, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Object
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 23,130 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2013, unchanged from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 63,000 units in October 2013, an increase of 34.0 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from October to November 2013.

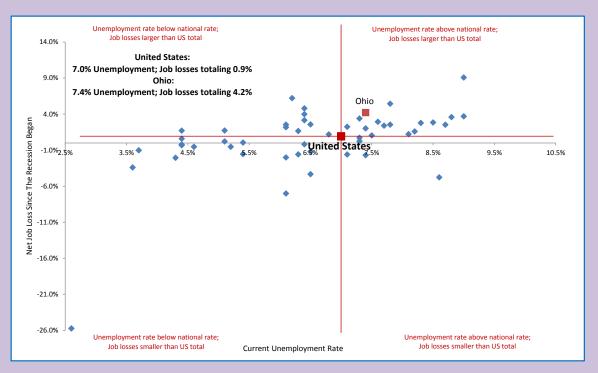
^{*} For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Ohio to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Ohio since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Ohio.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

40.0		
	Ohio	United States
. November 2010	9.4%	9.8%
November 2011	8.1%	8.6%
November 2012	6.8%	7.8%
November 2013	7.4%	7.0%
. 2012	9.4%	9.0%
2012	7.6%	7.0%
2012	12.8%	9.9%
2007	\$ 54,372	\$ 55,627
2012	\$ 44,375	\$ 51,017
. 2007	12.8%	12.5%
2012	15.4%	15.0%
2007	11.1%	14.7%
2012	12.3%	15.4%
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