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Statewide and Regional Employment Growth in Ohio in 2016

Note: *This issue of On the Money marks five years of these bimonthly articles on the Ohio economy. My thanks to Hannah News Service and Howard Fleeter for the opportunity to explore our state's always fascinating economy. As always, any questions, comments, and suggestions for topics can be directed to info@regionomicsllc.com.*

This is an annual update of Ohio employment growth, based on newly-released 2016 employment totals at the national, state, and county level. These totals allow an analysis and comparison of growth among Ohio's metropolitan areas and rural regions.

The April 14, 2017, issue of *On the Money* (Vol. 132, No. 7) discussed newly-issued data for the U.S., states, and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) showing employment growth through the end of 2016. While this release gave an early view of 2016 growth, the employment totals used in that analysis – the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics – are estimates, and those for recent months are subject to significant revision, especially at the MSA level. Nor does the data set used in that article include the county data necessary to analyze the performance of non-metropolitan regions. The data source used here, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), is somewhat less timely, but it does include county data. Also, the employment totals here are counts of employment rather than estimates, so it is accurate as presented and not subject to any significant revision.

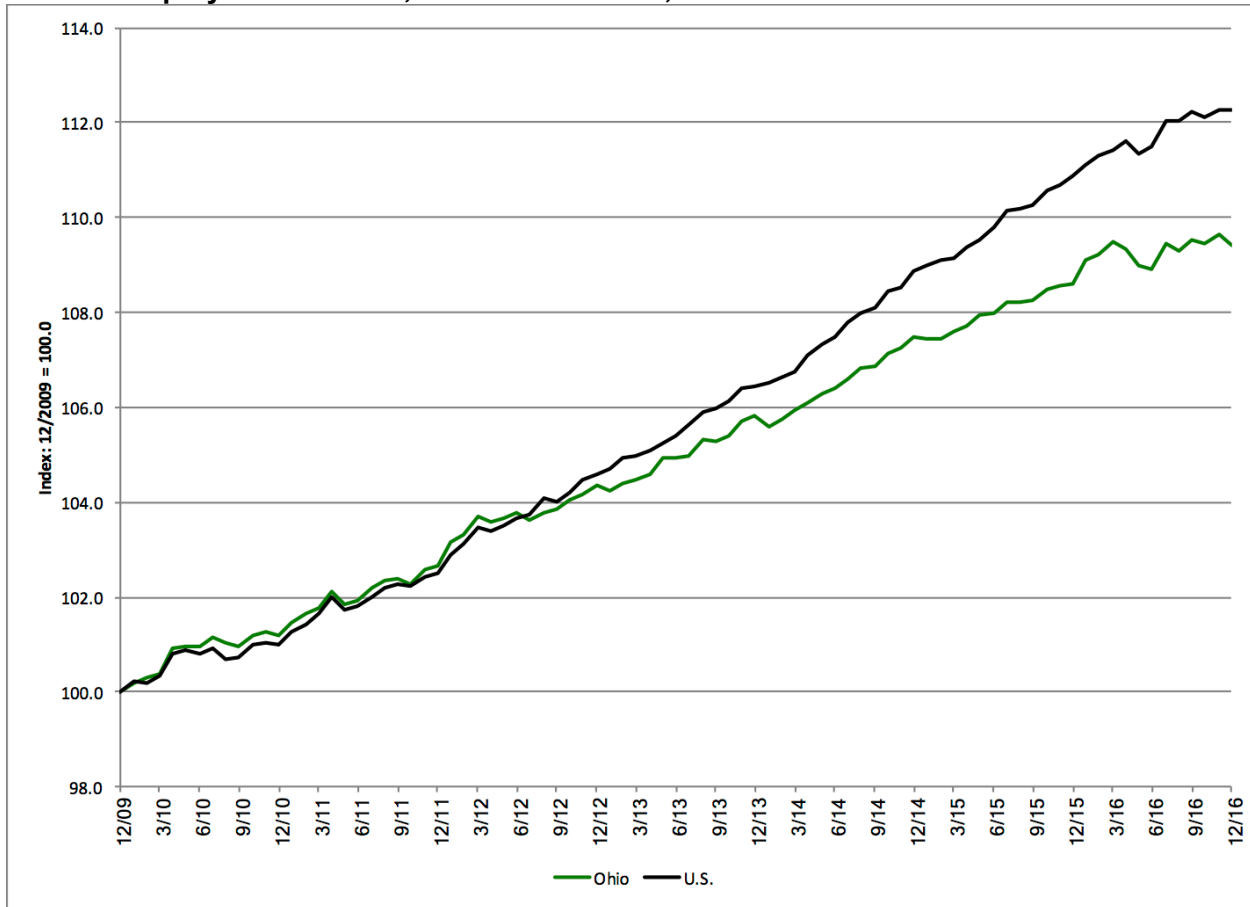
Statewide Trends¹

Ohio and U.S. employment reached bottom in December 2009, six months after the end of the recession, with Ohio's total nonfarm employment at 4.88 million. That month's employment level was its lowest since December 1993. U.S. employment that month reached a level not seen since September 1999.

Figure 1 on the next page compares net Ohio employment growth to U.S. growth from that 2009 trough through December 2015. Employment is expressed in this chart on an index basis with the December 2009 level set to 100.0. As the graph shows, Ohio's employment tracked slightly above the U.S. average before slowing relative to national growth in mid-2012. As of December 2016, Ohio employment had increased 457,300 from its low point – a gain of 9.4 percent versus the 12.3 percent gain at the national level.

¹ This analysis is based on monthly QCEW data seasonally adjusted by Regionomics.

Figure 1
Employment Growth, Ohio and the U.S., December 2009 – December 2016



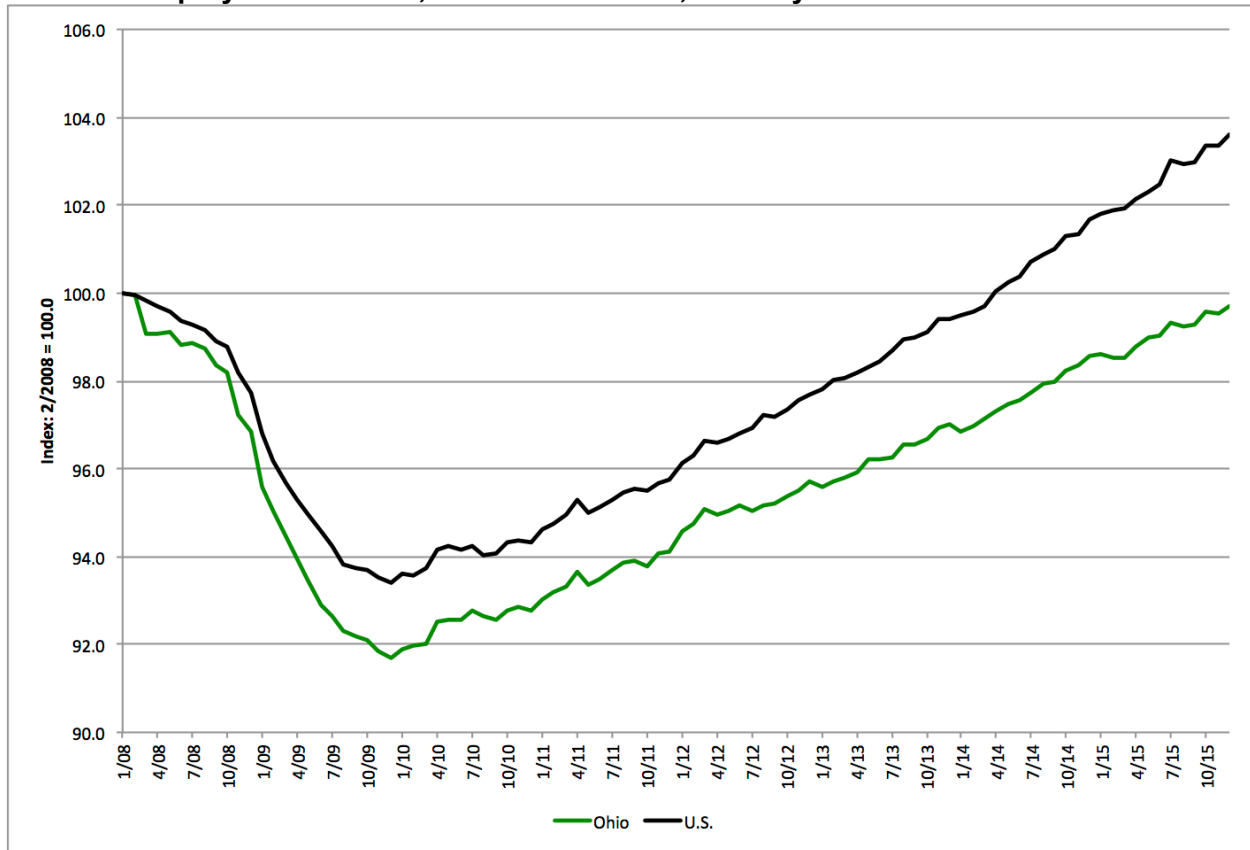
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted by Regionomics.

Figure 2 shows state and national progress in recovering the jobs lost in the 2007-2009 recession. This is accomplished by charting cumulative net changes since January 2008, the month that U.S. employment peaked. Using this as a benchmark month understates Ohio’s recession losses somewhat: Ohio employment peaked eight months earlier, in May 2007, and the state had already lost 10,600 jobs by the following January.² The U.S. suffered total losses of nearly nine million jobs in the recession, 6.6 percent of the total. Since then, however, the nation has recovered all of those losses. U.S. employment first exceeded its pre-recession peak in April 2014, and as of December 2016 stood 4.9 percent above that peak.

As is evident from Figure 2, Ohio has had a much deeper hole out of which to climb. The 441,800 Ohio jobs lost between May 2007 and January 2010 represented a loss of 8.3 percent. Ohio finally recovered the lost jobs and exceeded its May 2007 employment peak in March 2016. However, as can be seen in Figure 1 and Figure 2, Ohio employment pulled back between April and June. While total employment in December is greater than the May 2007 level, it is still nearly 4,000 less than its level in March.

² The May 2007 peak was 187,000 less than the previous peak reached in February 2001, one month before the beginning of that year’s recession.

Figure 2
Employment Growth, Ohio and the U.S., January 2008 – December 2015



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted by Regionomics.

Table 1 compares employment percentage changes by nonfarm industry sector in Ohio to changes at the national level since the beginning of the expansion and over the past year. As shown in the table, Ohio’s total employment growth was slower than average during both 2010-2016 and 2015-2016, confirming the results of Figure 1. Because the sectors are listed in order of employment size, those listed first generally have the largest impact on total employment growth. It is important to note, however, that annual growth rate comparisons are not as precise as monthly trends: annual growth rates are a function not only of this year’s trend, but of last year’s trend as well.

With relatively few exceptions, industry sector employment growth in Ohio has also been slower than average. This is true for the largest sector, education and health services. This sector includes only private education; public school, college, and university employment is included in government. Consequently, 89 percent of the 888,867 jobs in this sector are in healthcare and social assistance. While the hospitals in Ohio’s largest cities have an excellent reputation, and are drawing increasing numbers of patients from outside Ohio, many healthcare providers serve only a local market. As reported most recently in the June 10, 2016 issue of *On the Money* (Vol. 131, No. 35), population growth is slow in nearly all regions of Ohio, with more than half of the 13 regions tracked in these articles in outright decline. That poses challenges for locally-serving industries: with a lack of growth in the market, the industry’s growth is likewise limited. This is the key problem for a number of Ohio’s industries.

Table 1
Annual Employment Changes by Sector, Ohio and the U.S., 2010-2016 and 2015-2016

Sector	Share of Ohio emp., 2016	2010-2016		2015-2016	
		Ohio	U.S.	Ohio	U.S.
Total nonfarm	100.0%	8.4%	11.0%	1.2%	1.7%
Education and health services	16.7%	8.3%	16.1%	1.7%	2.7%
Professional and business services	13.6%	15.9%	19.8%	1.1%	2.1%
Government	13.4%	-3.5%	-1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Manufacturing	12.9%	10.4%	7.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Retail trade	10.8%	4.3%	9.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Leisure and hospitality	10.4%	16.1%	19.6%	2.2%	3.0%
Financial activities	5.3%	6.5%	7.4%	2.4%	1.6%
Wholesale trade	4.4%	8.7%	7.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Construction	3.9%	21.8%	21.8%	2.7%	4.0%
Transportation and warehousing	3.5%	19.7%	20.8%	2.5%	3.6%
Other services	2.9%	4.5%	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Information	1.3%	-7.4%	3.3%	0.3%	1.5%
Natural resources and mining	0.5%	11.8%	4.1%	-7.7%	-6.4%
Utilities	0.4%	-3.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.1%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The professional and business services sector accounts for 723,645 jobs statewide. This includes a variety of primarily – but not completely – business-to-business services, categorized in three primary subsectors:

- Professional and technical services: non-medical professional offices, such as accountants, attorneys, architects, and engineers; research and development services; and marketing and public relations.
- Management of companies and enterprises (corporate and division headquarters).
- Administrative support and waste services: professional, building, and dwelling support services; all temporary employment regardless of the sector in which workers are employed; and private-sector waste collection, remediation, and recycling services.

Employment growth in professional and business services generally kept pace with the national average through the end of 2014, but has slowed significantly over the past two years. The professional and technical services segment, 35.5 percent of the sector total, matched the 2.5 percent national average growth in 2016. Employment in corporate offices accounts for 19 percent of professional and business service employment. Employment in these establishments grew 1.5 percent nationally, but fell 0.7 percent in Ohio. More than 800 of the statewide decline of 928 positions in corporate offices occurred in the Columbus MSA. The only large layoff in this segment in 2016 occurred as a result of the shutdown of Limited Stores. While that layoff affected 246 workers, it did not occur until December. It is more likely that the many headquarters operations in the Columbus area are working off their rapid growth earlier in the expansion. The largest segment of professional and business services, accounting for 45 percent of the total sector in Ohio, is administrative and waste services. Ohio growth was 0.7 percent, substantially less than the 1.9 percent U.S. average. Temporary employment, however, grew 0.9 percent both in Ohio and nationwide.

The government sector added more than 7,000 jobs in Ohio in 2016. Ohio's 1.0 percent employment growth slightly exceeded the 0.9 percent national average, and chipped away at the accumulated losses of recent years. All three levels of government – federal, state, and local – increased their employment. Federal government employment rose 1.4 percent in Ohio,

marginally more than the 1.3 percent national gain. State government employment increased nearly 2,200 jobs, or 1.7 percent, compared to the national gain of only 0.1 percent. Remarkably, the net national state government employment gain was less than 1,300, so governments in many other states shed jobs in 2016. Local government employment was the one underperforming segment, but its growth of nearly 4,000 jobs, or 0.8 percent, was not much less than the 1.0 percent U.S. average.

Until the end of 2014, manufacturing was a key driver of the state's employment growth, with stronger-than-average employment increases. However, the monthly employment totals show that the employment growth trend flattened at the beginning of 2015. Although 2015 average employment growth was flat on a monthly basis, the annual averages showed a respectable 1.7 percent growth for Ohio and 1.1 percent for the U.S. because of month-to-month increases in 2014. However, Table 1 reveals that the 2016 U.S. annual average was unchanged from 2015, and off marginally in Ohio (a net loss of 917 jobs). Weak employment growth, and possibly declines, will probably continue in coming years as qualified workers become increasingly difficult to find, and as manufacturers substitute technology for labor in their production processes. The central role of manufacturing in the Ohio economy means that it is a key reason for the strength or weakness of the economies of the state and its regions. Manufacturing is an important sector in the large MSAs, but it is critical in the small MSA and rural regions, where it is usually by far the largest sector. As this shift to technology continues to occur, these regions are likely to underperform significantly.

The 0.8 percent growth of Ohio's retail employment matches its pace in 2015, and is similar to its growth throughout the expansion. However, the 1.2 percent U.S. growth was down from 1.9 percent in 2015 and was its slowest annual growth since 2009. Ohio's weak retail employment growth is largely due to the state's slow population growth. This is one of the sectors generally serving a localized market, and as discussed above, if that market is growing slowly or declining, individual retailers can grow only at the expense of their competitors.

Leisure and hospitality includes three primary segments: arts, entertainment, and recreation; hotels and other traveler accommodation; and restaurants and other food services. As a whole, leisure and hospitality employment growth in Ohio has been less than the national average throughout the expansion, but that is primarily due to restaurants and food services. This segment – with 79 percent of the sector's total employment – has underperformed the national average in each year of the expansion. While arts, entertainment, and recreation's gain in 2016 was also less than average, strong growth earlier in the expansion allowed the segment to amass a total expansion gain of 26 percent, compared to less than 18 percent for the U.S. Accommodation's employment growth has exceeded the average throughout the expansion, including a 2.1 percent increase in 2016. The total gain since 2010 has been 14 percent, compared to U.S. growth of 11.2 percent. Continued efforts to attract tourists and conventions are helpful in continuing this growth and attracting dollars from elsewhere into the Ohio economy.

Regional Trends

Ohio's economy consists of a number of distinct urban and rural regional economies, each with different economic characteristics and economic performance. Thus, this survey of Ohio's employment growth must also examine the pace of growth at a regional level. Figure 3 maps the 13 regions that have been repeatedly analyzed in these articles – the six largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and seven others including smaller MSAs and rural areas.

Figure 3
Ohio Regions



Northwest Toledo MSA West North Central Cleveland MSA Akron MSA
 Northeast West Columbus MSA East North Central Dayton MSA
 Cincinnati MSA South Southeast

Table 2 documents the employment growth of these 13 regions over the course of the recovery and in 2016, with U.S. growth presented for comparison. The state’s total employment includes 112,000 jobs that are not assigned to any county. These unallocated jobs have increased by nearly 47,000 since 2010. If these jobs were in their own county, its employment would rank ninth in the state. The large and growing number of unallocated jobs causes the performance of individual regions and their growth to be understated, and may or may not distort comparisons of the regions’ relative performance. Also shown in Table 2 are the employment and growth statistics for the six other Ohio-based MSAs and the entire Cincinnati MSA, including three counties in Indiana and seven counties in Kentucky as well as the five Ohio counties whose employment is shown in the top panel of the table. The Weirton-Steubenville and Youngstown MSAs also cross state lines. Weirton-Steubenville includes one county in Ohio and two in West Virginia, while Youngstown includes two counties in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania.

Table 2
Employment Growth of Ohio Regions and MSAs, 2010-2015 and 2014-2015

Area	Employment, 2016		Percentage changes	
	Number	% of Ohio	2010-2016	2015-2016
United States	141,866,449	n/a	11.0%	1.7%
Ohio*	5,319,910	100.0%	8.4%	1.2%
Large MSAs	3,802,719	71.5%	8.4%	1.4%
Akron MSA	320,822	6.0%	6.1%	0.8%
Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties)	816,888	15.4%	8.2%	1.6%
Cleveland MSA	1,005,503	18.9%	5.0%	0.7%
Columbus MSA	1,000,403	18.8%	13.8%	2.2%
Dayton MSA	364,855	6.9%	6.1%	1.2%
Toledo MSA	294,248	5.5%	8.9%	1.7%
Small MSAs and rural	1,405,237	26.4%	5.2%	0.4%
Northwest	71,523	1.3%	7.2%	0.4%
West North Central	214,519	4.0%	2.8%	0.9%
East North Central	115,836	2.2%	10.8%	0.9%
Northeast	451,954	8.5%	3.4%	-0.6%
West	279,658	5.3%	8.2%	0.6%
South	145,613	2.7%	3.6%	1.7%
Southeast	126,134	2.4%	5.6%	0.2%
Other MSAs				
Canton MSA	164,832	3.1%	6.8%	0.0%
Cincinnati MSA (total)	1,023,127	n/a	7.3%	1.7%
Lima MSA	50,395	0.9%	2.1%	0.8%
Mansfield MSA	50,812	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Springfield MSA	47,912	0.9%	1.4%	-1.4%
Weirton-Steubenville MSA	38,359	n/a	-6.4%	-1.7%
Youngstown MSA	213,889	n/a	0.9%	-0.7%

n/a = not applicable because of employment outside Ohio.

*Includes 111,955 positions (2.1% of the total) whose specific location within Ohio is unknown.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic performance does indeed differ significantly among the regions. All of the large MSAs except Columbus and Toledo have underperformed the Ohio average since 2010. While none of the large MSAs except Columbus exceeded the national average growth in 2016, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo equaled or exceeded the 2016 state average. The picture is much bleaker for the smaller MSAs analyzed in the bottom panel of Table 2. While Lima and Mansfield saw positive growth, it was modest. Springfield, Weirton-Steubenville, and Youngstown lost employment in 2016. Weirton-Steubenville's employment has been in steady decline since 2008 and has lost 7,600 jobs (17 percent) since then.

Employment growth in the regions including the small MSAs and rural areas (the middle section of Table 2) was also weak, with the notable exception of the South, whose growth exceeded the state's and matched the national average. The East North Central region had a relatively weak year, but its six-year growth came close to the national average.

Sector Employment Growth at the Regional Level

The following tables show regional employment and employment changes in the four largest sectors statewide: education and health services, professional and business services, government, and manufacturing. These tables have the same basic format as Table 2, except

that the second data column shows the sector’s location quotient within each region. The location quotient is a measure of employment concentration. It is the percentage of total regional employment in a given sector divided by the percentage of total employment in that sector nationally. Thus, a location quotient greater than one indicates a sector with a greater-than-average concentration in the area. Note that U.S. location quotients are always 1.00 by definition: these are the national employment percentages divided by themselves.

Table 3 analyzes education – again, private education only – and health services. This sector’s location quotients are generally higher in the MSAs than in the more rural regions because healthcare providers in the larger urban areas serve both patients in their own area and patients from outlying communities requiring more specialized treatment. The high location quotients in the South and Southeast are likely due to the lack of larger cities nearby. The location quotient in Columbus is less than one, but this is understated because the employees of The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center are classified in state government, and the data are not available to reassign them.

**Table 3
Education and Health Services Employment Growth in Ohio Regions,
2010-2016 and 2015-2016**

Area	Employment, 2016		Percentage changes	
	Number	Location quotient	2010-2016	2015-2016
United States	21,651,890	1.000	16.1%	2.7%
Ohio	888,867	1.095	8.3%	1.7%
Large MSAs	650,033	1.120	9.7%	1.9%
Akron MSA	53,905	1.101	8.4%	1.4%
Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties)	135,285	1.085	7.7%	1.0%
Cleveland MSA	192,785	1.256	6.2%	1.7%
Columbus MSA	149,311	0.978	21.4%	2.9%
Dayton MSA	69,073	1.240	8.4%	2.3%
Toledo MSA	49,674	1.106	-0.9%	1.5%
Small MSAs and rural	232,304	1.083	3.2%	1.3%
Northwest	9,029	0.827	3.1%	1.1%
West North Central	31,459	0.961	-0.7%	0.2%
East North Central	17,256	0.976	9.6%	3.0%
Northeast	83,341	1.208	1.3%	0.2%
West	40,278	0.944	3.0%	2.5%
South	27,893	1.255	11.3%	2.3%
Southeast	23,048	1.197	2.7%	2.6%
Other MSAs				
Canton MSA	31,286	1.244	4.1%	0.7%
Cincinnati MSA (total)	158,885	1.018	10.2%	1.2%
Lima MSA	10,902	1.417	-0.6%	5.4%
Mansfield MSA	7,914	1.021	-5.6%	-0.6%
Springfield MSA	8,408	1.150	-4.7%	-0.6%
Weirton-Steubenville MSA	8,277	1.174	3.4%	0.1%
Youngstown MSA	41,616	1.039	-1.0%	0.4%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment growth varies widely among the regions, with the large MSAs as a class outperforming the other regions. Among the Large MSAs, only Columbus and Dayton exceeded the Ohio average in 2016 and Cleveland matched it. The other regions’ performance was also

mixed, with the East North Central, the West, the South, and the Southeast exceeding the state average. The West North Central and the Northeast regions' growth was marginal. The smaller MSAs generally suffered weak growth or declines, except for Lima. The 5.4 percent growth, by far the best in the state, offsets a steady decline of education and healthcare employment beginning in 2010.

The professional and business services analysis is shown in Table 4. This employment is focused in the large MSAs, particularly Akron, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Professional and business service establishments tend to cluster in larger cities from which they can serve a regional market. As noted earlier, Ohio's employment growth was far below the national average in 2016, as were nearly all regions. This weakness contributed to the weak total employment growth both statewide and in the larger MSAs.

Table 4
Professional and Business Services Employment Growth in Ohio Regions
2010-2016 and 2015-2016

Area	Employment, 2016		Percentage changes	
	Number	Location quotient	2010-2016	2015-2016
United States	20,017,550	1.000	19.8%	2.1%
Ohio	723,645	0.964	15.9%	1.1%
Large MSAs	580,902	1.083	14.2%	1.1%
Akron MSA	50,926	1.125	10.2%	2.0%
Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties)	134,034	1.163	9.1%	0.4%
Cleveland MSA	142,050	1.001	13.4%	1.3%
Columbus MSA	170,622	1.209	21.0%	1.3%
Dayton MSA	47,612	0.925	9.7%	1.2%
Toledo MSA	35,658	0.859	16.8%	1.0%
Small MSAs and rural	102,743	0.518	11.7%	0.2%
Northwest	3,272	0.324	20.8%	-1.1%
West North Central	13,295	0.439	4.0%	4.2%
East North Central	6,691	0.409	1.1%	-1.7%
Northeast	39,322	0.617	2.9%	0.3%
West	23,197	0.588	24.8%	-3.4%
South	9,244	0.450	37.4%	4.6%
Southeast	7,722	0.434	21.7%	1.4%
Other MSAs				
Canton MSA	13,874	0.597	4.4%	3.3%
Cincinnati MSA (total)	159,113	1.102	11.3%	0.0%
Lima MSA	4,444	0.625	20.5%	-3.5%
Mansfield MSA	5,273	0.735	1.5%	4.7%
Springfield MSA	4,491	0.664	18.7%	-3.1%
Weirton-Steubenville MSA	1,675	1.174	-7.3%	-5.0%
Youngstown MSA	20,826	1.039	2.7%	-0.7%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5 examines government employment. Note that the Columbus government location quotient is only 1.02, less than in Dayton and much less than in the South and Southeast. The Dayton MSA is home to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, giving the region a federal government location quotient of 2.56 – indicating that federal government employment is more than 2.5 times what would be expected in a region the size of Dayton. The small population of the South and Southeast leads to many counties, municipalities and townships serving relatively

few residents. Columbus, on the other hand, is one of the largest cities in the U.S. to serve as a state capital. Consequently, even though the state government location quotient is 1.80, the government sector as a whole does not dominate the central Ohio economy nearly to the extent that it does in regions anchored by smaller capital cities, where government can account for one-quarter of total employment.

Government employment has declined over the past six years in all regions except Columbus. However, 2016 growth is generally positive except in most of the small MSAs, and greater than the national average in the three largest MSAs, Columbus, Cleveland, and the Ohio portion of Cincinnati, as well as in the Southeast. The impact on local budgets of the recession, the decline in the Local Government Fund, and the repeal of the estate tax seems to have diminished to the point that they are able to resume hiring.

Table 5
Government Employment Growth in Ohio Regions, 2010-2016 and 2015-2016

Area	Employment, 2016		Percentage changes	
	Number	Location quotient	2010-2016	2015-2016
United States	21,365,592	1.000	-1.2%	0.9%
Ohio	712,877	0.890	-3.5%	1.0%
Large MSAs	507,784	0.887	-3.2%	1.2%
Akron MSA	38,880	0.805	-9.2%	-0.6%
Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties)	87,607	0.712	-5.4%	1.4%
Cleveland MSA	130,246	0.860	-4.8%	1.0%
Columbus MSA	153,669	1.020	0.8%	2.2%
Dayton MSA	58,281	1.061	-4.3%	0.8%
Toledo MSA	39,101	0.882	-2.5%	-0.2%
Small MSAs and rural	202,418	0.956	-5.3%	0.5%
Northwest	10,350	0.961	-5.6%	0.0%
West North Central	30,370	0.940	-6.9%	0.3%
East North Central	14,797	0.848	-6.3%	0.7%
Northeast	60,484	0.889	-4.6%	0.3%
West	33,220	0.789	-5.5%	0.2%
South	28,678	1.308	-8.0%	0.8%
Southeast	24,519	1.291	-0.6%	1.5%
Other MSAs				
Canton MSA	19,489	0.785	-3.9%	0.9%
Cincinnati MSA (total)	116,426	0.756	-5.4%	0.8%
Lima MSA	5,936	0.782	-8.7%	0.1%
Mansfield MSA	7,460	0.975	-7.3%	-0.5%
Springfield MSA	6,885	0.954	-2.9%	-0.7%
Weirton-Steubenville MSA	5,497	1.174	-9.7%	-0.9%
Youngstown MSA	27,693	1.039	-6.4%	-0.3%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6 reports employment, concentration, and growth of manufacturing. Although manufacturing employment ranks fourth among sectors statewide, it is dominant in numerous counties and some of the small MSA and rural regions. Of all the regions in Table 6, only Central Ohio's concentration is below the national average, and most other regions' location quotients exceed 1.25 – i.e., employment concentrations more than 25 percent greater than the U.S. The smaller regions and smaller MSAs are generally more manufacturing-focused than the large MSAs; of all six major MSAs, only Toledo's location quotient is greater than the 1.49 state

average. This is because large tracts of relatively inexpensive land are more readily available in less-populous regions. This also explains the relatively low concentration in the Southeast: large, flat tracts are not nearly as common as they are in the West and Northwest. A different conclusion comes from the 1.04 location quotient in the manufacturing-oriented Weirton-Steubenville MSA. This is a result of the significant decline of manufacturing in this region: a net loss of 6,400 jobs (54 percent) since 2001.

Although many regions' manufacturing growth turned negative in 2016, several regions still managed at least moderate year-over-year growth – Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, and the East North Central and West regions. But, as noted earlier, the flattening of the growth trend is a national phenomenon. Consequently, it is quite possible that the negative manufacturing employment changes will spread to more regions in 2017.

Table 6
Manufacturing Employment Growth of Ohio Regions, 2010-2016 and 2015-2016

Area	Employment, 2016		Percentage changes	
	Number	Location quotient	2010-2016	2015-2016
United States	12,295,670	1.000	7.0%	0.0%
Ohio	685,058	1.486	10.4%	-0.1%
Large MSAs	407,724	1.237	9.5%	-0.1%
Akron MSA	39,370	1.416	5.4%	-1.6%
Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties)	90,128	1.273	7.4%	1.5%
Cleveland MSA	120,973	1.388	3.8%	-2.6%
Columbus MSA	71,420	0.824	10.5%	-0.2%
Dayton MSA	41,231	1.304	15.3%	3.3%
Toledo MSA	44,602	1.749	25.5%	2.1%
Small MSAs and rural	276,371	2.269	11.9%	-0.2%
Northwest	21,319	3.439	15.7%	-0.3%
West North Central	49,159	2.644	9.5%	0.6%
East North Central	32,218	3.209	22.2%	1.8%
Northeast	70,002	1.787	6.5%	-2.8%
West	73,844	3.047	23.4%	1.6%
South	18,449	1.462	-5.2%	-1.4%
Southeast	11,380	1.041	-8.1%	-1.9%
Other MSAs				
Canton MSA	26,857	1.880	9.2%	-4.3%
Cincinnati MSA (total)	114,410	1.290	8.0%	1.4%
Lima MSA	8,826	2.021	14.4%	-0.2%
Mansfield MSA	9,698	2.202	11.4%	0.2%
Springfield MSA	6,721	1.619	10.1%	0.8%
Weirton-Steubenville MSA	5,375	1.174	-15.6%	-1.2%
Youngstown MSA	29,233	1.039	3.3%	-4.1%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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