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Statewide and Regional Employment Changes in Ohio in 2020

Summary

Pandemic impacts dominated employment trends in 2020. After a sharp decline in March and April, U.S. and Ohio employment rebounded strongly. Nevertheless, Ohio employment suffered a year-over-year loss of 5.8% (314,751 jobs). U.S. employment was off 6.1%.

The employment decline was centered in the leisure and hospitality sector, where employment fell by nearly half in March and April 2020. Ohio's two-month leisure employment loss of 283,600 was one-third of the total employment decline. The rebound was initially very strong but weakened through the late summer and fall. Ohio monthly employment remained down 19.9% from pre-pandemic levels in December, while U.S. employment was off 25%.

Only two industry sectors showed year-over-year gains in 2020 in Ohio and nationally: federal government and transportation and warehousing. Ohio's transportation employment gain was 5.7% versus only a 1% increase nationally, thanks to a greater concentration of distribution and logistics.

Employment change is also measured for the 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) based in Ohio, and seven other regions encompassing smaller MSAs and rural areas. All these areas lost ground in 2020. Among the six largest MSAs, losses ranged from 4.3% in Columbus to 7.5% in Toledo. The range in the other regions was from 3.3% in the South to 7.1% in the West North Central region.

All regions suffered double-digit year-over-year employment declines in leisure and hospitality in 2020, ranging from 11% to more than 22%. Private education and health service losses were generally in the 4% to 7% range. However, employment in the Weirton-Steubenville MSA declined only marginally, while the South region managed a small net gain. Manufacturing employment declines ranged from 1.9% in the West region to 14.1% in the Mansfield MSA. The Lima MSA enjoyed a 5.3% year-over-year gain, though, and Springfield's employment was unchanged from 2019.

Introduction

This is an annual update of Ohio employment growth, based on newly released 2020 employment totals at the national, state, and county level. These statistics allow an analysis and comparison of growth among Ohio's metropolitan areas and rural regions. This update was preempted last year by a report on the ongoing pandemic disruptions. These new employment totals allow a broader assessment of the health crisis on the economies of the state and its regions.

The statistics discussed here, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are highly reliable, subject to only minor revision, and cover more than 95% of employment.¹ The data include employment counts for detailed industries at the county level, limited only by suppression of totals legally required to maintain confidentiality of individual employers.

Statewide Trends²

Employment peaked in February 2020. Spreading lockdowns began to affect employment in March, but the impact in April was profound. As shown in Figure 1, Ohio employment fell 16% in two months – a loss of 873,400 jobs. Other data sources suggest that the 4.773 million April total was Ohio's lowest employment level since 1988. U.S. employment fell 14.8% to a low not seen since the initial months of the recovery from the 2007-2009 recession.

This employment collapse was followed by a rapid rebound. By December, Ohio had regained 573,400 of its lost jobs, and ended the year off 5.5% from February. The U.S. gain was proportionally less than Ohio's gain, so by December, nationwide employment was off 6.4%.

Figure 2 puts these trends in the context of the 2009-2020 employment expansion. This expansion in Ohio was less than average. The February employment peak was 12.5% higher than the December 2009 trough, while U.S. employment was up 17.8%.

¹ QCEW employment totals omit the proprietors of unincorporated businesses, some farm and domestic workers, and railroad employees.

² This analysis is based on monthly QCEW data seasonally adjusted by Regionomics.

Figure 1: Seasonally Adjusted Employment Change, February-December 2020

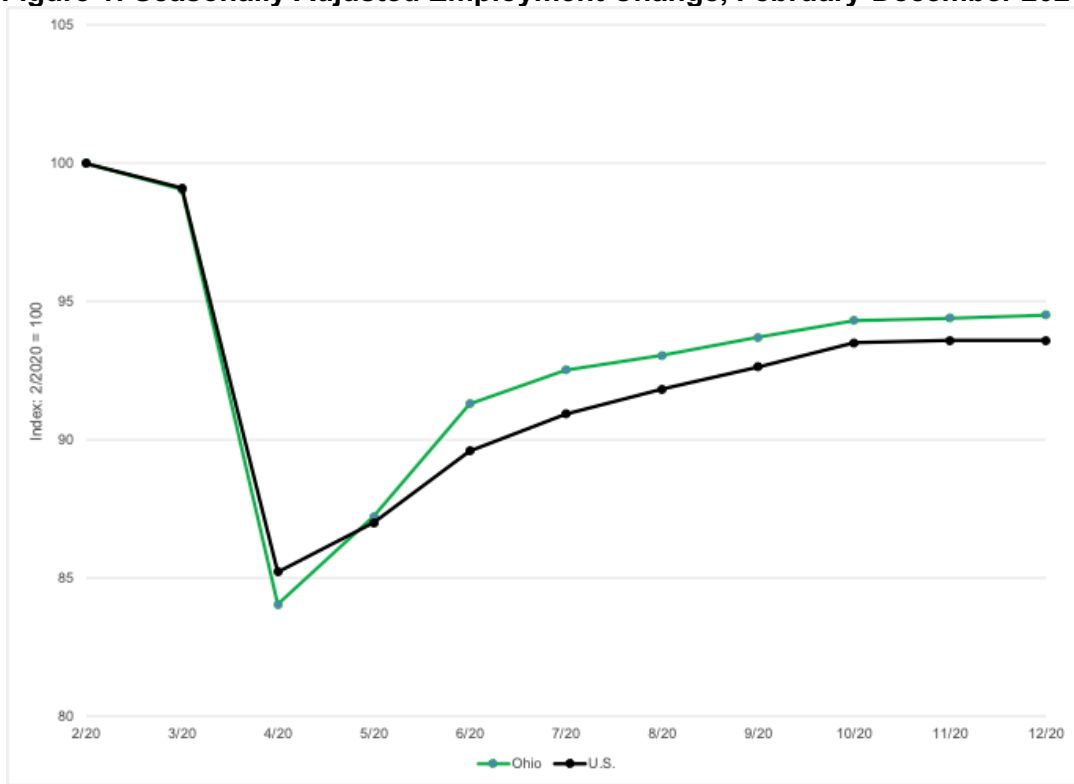
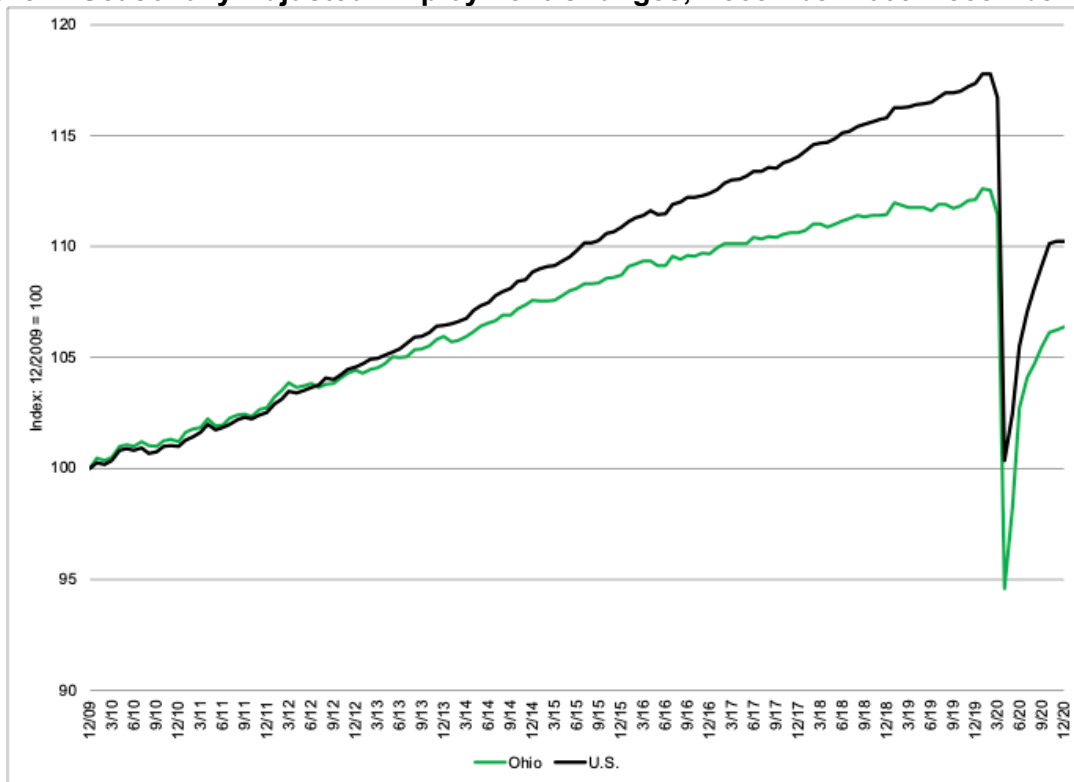


Figure 2: Seasonally Adjusted Employment Changes, December 2009-December 2020

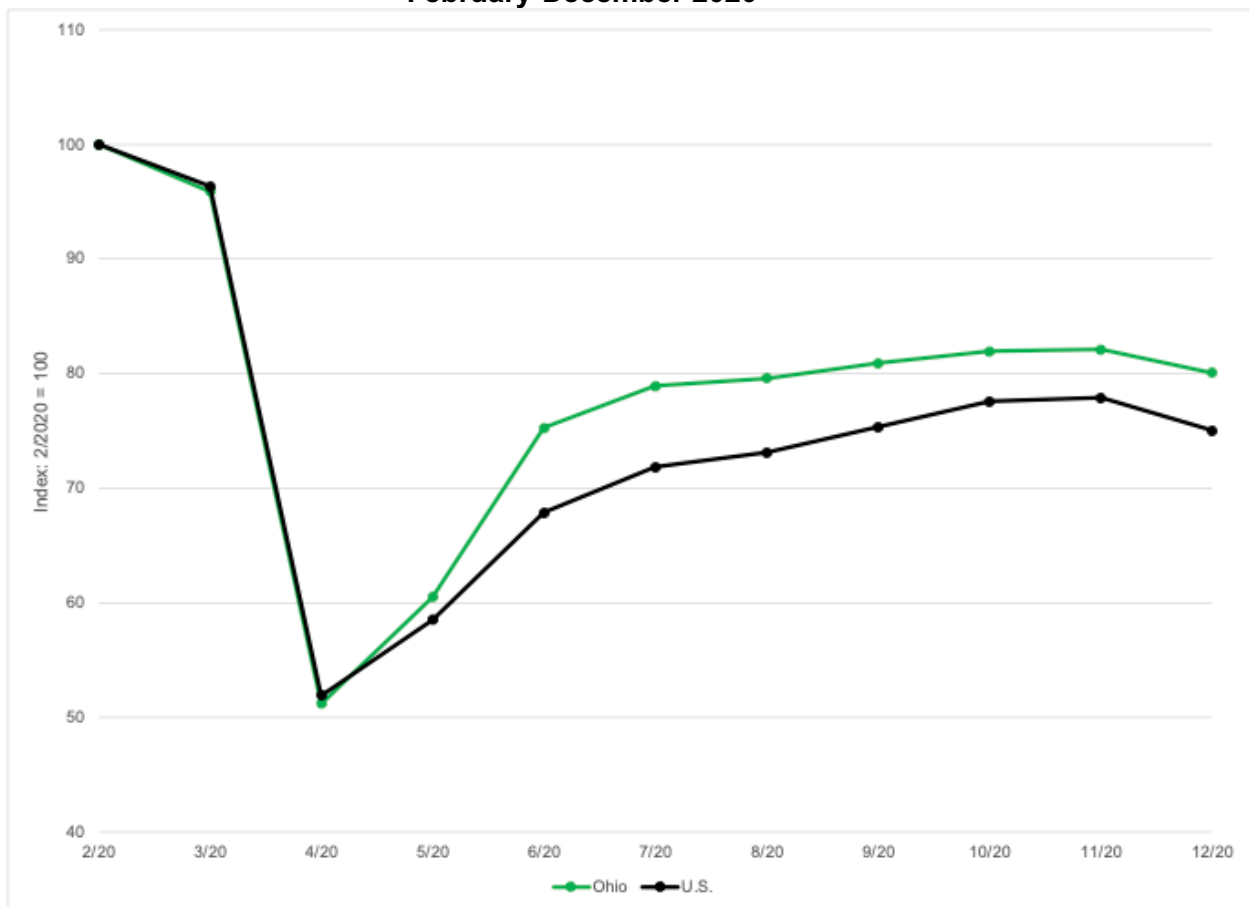


Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted by Regionomics.

The employment decline was centered in the leisure and hospitality sector. This sector includes arts, entertainment, recreation, hotels, restaurants, bars, and other food services. Many of these establishments were forced to close altogether during the lockdown. Even after stay-at-home orders were lifted, capacity limits were reduced, while some customers and employees were reluctant to patronize or work in these establishments because of the risk of catching the coronavirus.

All these factors contributed to a devastating decline in leisure and hospitality employment. As shown in Figure 3, Ohio and U.S. employment fell by nearly half in March and April 2020. The rebound was initially very strong but weakened through the late summer and fall. The two-month loss of 283,600 was one-third of the total employment decline – this in a sector that was only 10.6% of total February 2020 employment. Ohio employment remained down 19.9% from its February level in December, while U.S. employment was off 25%.

Figure 3: Seasonally Adjusted Leisure and Hospitality Employment Changes, February-December 2020



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

Table 1 provides year-over-year employment changes for primary industry sectors at the statewide and national levels. Only two of these sectors showed year-over-year gains in 2020: federal government and transportation and warehousing. Ohio’s transportation employment gain was 5.7% versus only a 1% gain nationally. Passenger transportation

was negatively affected by the pandemic, but freight transportation was positively affected as shopping from home soared. Distribution and logistics is one of Ohio's key sectors. The other services sector was the only other sector that suffered a double-digit employment decline in 2020. As the name implies, this sector is a collection of miscellaneous services, but includes personal services such as barber shops, beauty salons, and nail salons. Like restaurants and bars, these were forced to close during the spring lockdown.

Table 1: Ohio Employment by Sector and Employment Changes, 2010-2020

| Sector | Ohio employment, 2020 | Change, 2010-2020 | | Change, 2019-2020 | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| | | Ohio | U.S. | Ohio | U.S. |
| Total employment | 5,124,601 | 4.4% | 8.8% | -5.8% | -6.1% |
| Mining & construction | 244,653 | 26.4% | 23.3% | -4.1% | -4.3% |
| Natural resources & mining | 25,843 | 5.3% | -1.0% | -9.4% | -8.1% |
| Construction | 218,810 | 29.5% | 31.2% | -3.4% | -3.3% |
| Manufacturing | 653,059 | 5.3% | 5.2% | -6.8% | -5.4% |
| Trade, transportation & utilities | 998,404 | 6.0% | 8.3% | -2.3% | -3.9% |
| Wholesale trade | 225,652 | 4.3% | 2.8% | -4.8% | -4.5% |
| Retail trade | 531,189 | -3.8% | 1.9% | -4.3% | -5.4% |
| Transportation & warehousing | 223,126 | 44.8% | 40.6% | 5.7% | 1.0% |
| Utilities | 18,436 | -7.6% | -1.4% | -1.4% | -0.9% |
| Information | 63,878 | -17.6% | 0.1% | -7.9% | -5.0% |
| Financial activities | 287,946 | 8.6% | 10.8% | -1.6% | -1.4% |
| Professional & business svcs. | 697,370 | 11.7% | 21.6% | -5.1% | -4.3% |
| Professional & tech services | 262,082 | 10.0% | 26.8% | -2.3% | -0.9% |
| Management of companies | 138,110 | 27.9% | 25.0% | -2.3% | -3.7% |
| Administrative & waste svcs | 297,177 | 6.8% | 15.5% | -8.6% | -7.9% |
| Educational & health svcs. | 868,270 | 5.8% | 19.4% | -4.5% | -3.7% |
| Private education | 83,370 | -11.4% | 10.9% | -9.0% | -7.2% |
| Healthcare & soc. assistance | 784,900 | 8.0% | 20.7% | -4.0% | -3.2% |
| Leisure & hospitality | 466,296 | -1.8% | -1.6% | -18.2% | -22.2% |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 61,853 | -0.3% | -9.2% | -25.8% | -28.8% |
| Accommodation & food svc. | 404,444 | -2.0% | -0.2% | -16.9% | -21.1% |
| Other services | 138,573 | -7.0% | -9.3% | -11.7% | -13.3% |
| Government | 728,035 | -1.5% | -2.1% | 1.3% | -2.7% |
| Federal government | 81,742 | -3.4% | -1.8% | 2.6% | 3.7% |
| State government | 129,154 | -0.6% | -0.3% | -2.4% | -1.6% |
| Local government | 494,515 | -5.7% | -2.8% | -4.2% | -4.3% |

Note: Indented sector titles represent segments of the primary sector above.

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

Regional Employment Trends

As most of these articles have emphasized, Ohio's economy consists of a variety of urban and rural regional economies, each with different economic characteristics and economic performance. Thus, it is important to examine employment changes at a regional level. Figure 4 maps the 13 regions that have been repeatedly featured in these articles – the six largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and seven others including smaller MSAs and rural areas. Thanks to the fact that QCEW statistics are precise and available at the county level, all these regions and the six other MSAs based in Ohio can be analyzed.

Figure 4: Ohio Regions



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

Table 2 shows annual average employment totals at the beginning of the previous employment expansion in 2010 and in 2020, along with 10-year and one-year employment changes. The 10-year performance of the large MSAs was significantly better than that of the other regions, where 2020 employment was slightly less than its level in 2010. Clearly, this gain was affected by the 14% net growth of the Columbus MSA, but employment in the other large MSAs together was 1.9% higher than in 2010, and Cleveland was the only one of these MSAs whose 2020 employment was less than its 2010 level. The other MSAs as a class also registered a 10-year net gain, but this result was impacted by the 6.5% gain of the total Cincinnati MSA, including counties in Kentucky and Indiana. Excluding Cincinnati, 2020 employment in these MSAs was 6.2% lower than in 2010 – led by double-digit losses in Weirton-Steubenville and Youngstown.

Performance in these areas in 2020 was more uniform, with year-over year losses in all areas. Among the large MSAs, losses ranged from 4.3% in Columbus to 7.5% in Toledo. The range in the other regions was from 3.3% in the South (the smallest loss of all the regions) to 7.1% in the West North Central region. Youngstown lost another 8%, but Lima lost 4.8%.

Table 2: Employment and Employment Change of Ohio Regions and MSAs

| Area | Employment | | Percentage changes | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | 2010-2020 | 2019-2020 |
| United States | 127,820,442 | 139,106,969 | 8.8% | -6.1% |
| Ohio* | 4,908,571 | 5,124,601 | 4.4% | -5.8% |
| Large MSAs | 3,507,738 | 3,680,621 | 4.9% | -5.8% |
| Akron MSA | 302,277 | 303,224 | 0.3% | -6.0% |
| Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties) | 754,757 | 792,688 | 5.0% | -6.0% |
| Cleveland MSA | 957,593 | 954,720 | -0.3% | -7.0% |
| Columbus MSA | 878,945 | 1,003,080 | 14.1% | -4.3% |
| Dayton MSA | 343,868 | 353,285 | 2.7% | -5.3% |
| Toledo MSA | 270,298 | 273,624 | 1.2% | -7.5% |
| Small MSAs and rural | 1,335,716 | 1,324,591 | -0.8% | -6.0% |
| Northwest | 66,694 | 67,846 | 1.7% | -6.0% |
| West North Central | 208,761 | 199,202 | -4.6% | -7.1% |
| East North Central | 104,588 | 112,198 | 7.3% | -5.7% |
| Northeast | 437,089 | 418,812 | -4.2% | -6.7% |
| West | 258,549 | 264,971 | 2.5% | -5.8% |
| South | 140,618 | 143,495 | 2.0% | -3.3% |
| Southeast | 119,417 | 118,067 | -1.1% | -5.9% |
| Other MSAs | 1,498,262 | 1,525,176 | 1.8% | -6.1% |
| Canton MSA | 154,303 | 155,490 | 0.8% | -6.1% |
| Cincinnati MSA (total)** | 943,777 | 1,004,892 | 6.5% | -5.6% |
| Lima MSA | 49,342 | 47,738 | -3.3% | -4.8% |
| Mansfield MSA | 50,650 | 46,582 | -8.0% | -7.0% |
| Springfield MSA | 47,239 | 44,470 | -5.9% | -7.0% |
| Weirton-Steubenville MSA** | 40,971 | 35,387 | -13.6% | -6.4% |
| Youngstown MSA** | 211,980 | 190,617 | -10.1% | -8.0% |

*Includes 119,389 positions (2.3% of the total) whose specific location within Ohio is unknown.

**Includes counties in Indiana and Kentucky (Cincinnati), West Virginia (Weirton-Steubenville), and Pennsylvania (Youngstown).

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

The following tables detail regional employment and employment changes in four key industry sectors: leisure and hospitality, education and health services, professional and business services, and manufacturing. These tables have the same basic format as Table 2, except that the third data column shows the sector's location quotient within each region. 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 1.0 by definition: these are the national employment percentages divided by themselves.

The leisure and hospitality results in Table 3 makes clear that no area escaped 2020's employment rout; all regions suffered double-digit year-over-year losses. However, employment remained above its 2010 trough in several regions: the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Canton MSAs; and the Southeast, Northeast and East North Central regions (which includes Amish Country). The difference between the results in Cincinnati's Ohio counties and the total region suggests that the Ohio part of the region outperformed the Kentucky and Indiana portions.

Table 3: Leisure and Hospitality Employment in Ohio Regions and MSAs

| Area | Employment | | Location quotient | Percentage changes | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | 2010-2020 | 2019-2020 |
| United States | 13,006,814 | 12,804,804 | 1.000 | -1.6% | -22.2% |
| Ohio | 474,861 | 466,296 | 0.989 | -1.8% | -18.2% |
| Large MSAs | 343,889 | 337,569 | 0.996 | -1.8% | -19.7% |
| Akron MSA | 29,308 | 27,908 | 1.000 | -4.8% | -18.7% |
| Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties) | 76,961 | 78,986 | 1.082 | 2.6% | -20.4% |
| Cleveland MSA | 86,455 | 81,589 | 0.928 | -5.6% | -22.4% |
| Columbus MSA | 87,171 | 88,743 | 0.961 | 1.8% | -18.4% |
| Dayton MSA | 34,942 | 32,832 | 1.010 | -6.0% | -17.0% |
| Toledo MSA | 29,052 | 27,511 | 1.092 | -5.3% | -17.4% |
| Small MSAs and rural | 129,629 | 127,550 | 1.046 | -1.6% | -14.1% |
| Northwest | 4,707 | 4,899 | 0.784 | 4.1% | -12.1% |
| West North Central | 24,669 | 22,975 | 1.253 | -6.9% | -16.4% |
| East North Central | 8,361 | 8,370 | 0.810 | 0.1% | -14.5% |
| Northeast | 43,780 | 43,837 | 1.137 | 0.1% | -14.6% |
| West | 22,591 | 21,893 | 0.898 | -3.1% | -12.2% |
| South | 13,072 | 13,007 | 0.985 | -0.5% | -11.2% |
| Southeast | 12,449 | 12,569 | 1.157 | 1.0% | -14.4% |
| Other MSAs | 158,824 | 156,212 | 1.281 | -1.6% | -18.2% |
| Canton MSA | 16,053 | 16,433 | 1.148 | 2.4% | -14.0% |
| Cincinnati MSA (total)* | 101,696 | 101,948 | 1.102 | 0.2% | -19.8% |
| Lima MSA | 4,633 | 4,259 | 0.969 | -8.1% | -14.1% |
| Mansfield MSA | 4,881 | 4,835 | 1.128 | -0.9% | -11.8% |
| Springfield MSA | 4,873 | 4,432 | 1.083 | -9.0% | -13.8% |
| Weirton-Steubenville MSA* | 5,306 | 3,859 | 1.185 | -27.3% | -15.4% |
| Youngstown MSA** | 21,382 | 20,446 | 1.165 | -4.4% | -16.7% |

*Includes counties in Indiana and Kentucky (Cincinnati), West Virginia (Weirton-Steubenville), and Pennsylvania (Youngstown).

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

Table 4 provides regional results for private education and healthcare. Because the education segment includes only non-government education, this comprises only 9.6% of the total sector in Ohio. Social assistance, including individual and family relief services, food banks, and child daycare services, is 12.5%, and the remaining 77.9% is healthcare. The location quotients indicate that both large and small MSAs are centers for education and healthcare employment. The location quotients in the South and Southeast are particularly high, which is probably due to the lack of larger cities nearby. The location quotient for Columbus is understated because employment in one of the region's primary healthcare systems, The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, is classified in state government, and information is not available to separate that employment.

Employment losses across the state were fairly uniform in 2020 with resources directed toward battling the pandemic and away from routine care. Standouts in 10-year changes included the South region and the Columbus MSA with double-digit gains. Each of central Ohio's four primary hospital systems has gone through continuing expansions. The Springfield MSA suffered a double-digit 10-year loss. This was partly due to the consolidation of the area's two hospitals in 2011, but of the detailed industries for which employment was available, only ambulatory health services experienced a 10-year net gain.

Table 4: Private Education and Health Services Employment in Ohio Regions and MSAs

| Area | Employment | | Location quotient | Percentage changes | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | 2010-2020 | 2019-2020 |
| United States | 18,656,160 | 22,274,113 | 1.000 | 19.4% | -3.7% |
| Ohio | 820,917 | 868,270 | 1.058 | 5.8% | -4.5% |
| Large MSAs | 592,379 | 637,437 | 1.082 | 7.6% | -4.5% |
| Akron MSA | 49,718 | 52,467 | 1.081 | 5.5% | -4.3% |
| Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties) | 124,299 | 135,352 | 1.066 | 8.9% | -3.7% |
| Cleveland MSA | 181,476 | 184,225 | 1.205 | 1.5% | -4.7% |
| Columbus MSA | 123,017 | 149,668 | 0.932 | 21.7% | -4.9% |
| Dayton MSA | 63,739 | 68,202 | 1.206 | 7.0% | -4.4% |
| Toledo MSA | 50,130 | 47,523 | 1.085 | -5.2% | -4.7% |
| Small MSAs and rural | 225,028 | 223,010 | 1.051 | -0.9% | -4.8% |
| Northwest | 8,755 | 8,340 | 0.768 | -4.7% | -5.0% |
| West North Central | 31,687 | 29,696 | 0.931 | -6.3% | -5.8% |
| East North Central | 15,744 | 16,370 | 0.911 | 4.0% | -7.0% |
| Northeast | 82,303 | 79,589 | 1.187 | -3.3% | -5.4% |
| West | 39,093 | 37,891 | 0.893 | -3.1% | -5.6% |
| South | 25,003 | 28,901 | 1.258 | 15.6% | 0.6% |
| Southeast | 22,443 | 22,223 | 1.175 | -1.0% | -4.7% |
| Other MSAs | 253,835 | 262,814 | 1.239 | 3.5% | -4.4% |
| Canton MSA | 30,053 | 30,117 | 1.210 | 0.2% | -5.2% |
| Cincinnati MSA (total)* | 145,568 | 159,827 | 0.993 | 9.8% | -3.8% |
| Lima MSA | 10,965 | 10,048 | 1.315 | -8.4% | -7.0% |
| Mansfield MSA | 8,381 | 7,595 | 1.018 | -9.4% | -3.7% |
| Springfield MSA | 8,824 | 7,526 | 1.057 | -14.7% | -8.7% |
| Weirton-Steubenville MSA* | 8,006 | 7,835 | 1.383 | -2.1% | -0.9% |
| Youngstown MSA* | 42,038 | 39,866 | 1.306 | -5.2% | -5.2% |

*Includes counties in Indiana and Kentucky (Cincinnati), West Virginia (Weirton-Steubenville), and Pennsylvania (Youngstown).

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

Table 5 reports employment in professional and business services, including most non-medical professional offices, research and development, corporate managing offices, administrative and business support (including all temporary employment), and waste services. These industries are largely concentrated in the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus areas, where they are key economic drivers. Cleveland and Columbus enjoyed double-digit 10-year percentage gains. Cincinnati's gain was smaller and occurred in Kentucky to a greater extent than in Ohio. The large 10-year gains and losses in the smaller areas are generally calculated from a small base, although the 15% loss in Youngstown is material.

Table 5: Professional and Business Services Employment in Ohio Regions and MSAs

| Area | Employment | | Location quotient | Percentage changes | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | 2010-2020 | 2019-2020 |
| United States | 16,712,011 | 20,320,806 | 1.000 | 21.6% | -4.3% |
| Ohio | 624,278 | 697,370 | 0.932 | 11.7% | -5.1% |
| Large MSAs | 508,763 | 557,384 | 1.037 | 9.6% | -5.2% |
| Akron MSA | 46,223 | 44,292 | 1.000 | -4.2% | -6.7% |
| Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties) | 122,385 | 128,441 | 1.109 | 4.9% | -4.5% |
| Cleveland MSA | 125,239 | 142,917 | 1.025 | 14.1% | -5.7% |
| Columbus MSA | 140,985 | 163,943 | 1.119 | 16.3% | -4.2% |
| Dayton MSA | 43,405 | 47,189 | 0.914 | 8.7% | -3.1% |
| Toledo MSA | 30,526 | 30,602 | 0.766 | 0.2% | -11.7% |
| Small MSAs and rural | 91,948 | 97,206 | 0.502 | 5.7% | -5.2% |
| Northwest | 2,708 | 3,005 | 0.303 | 11.0% | -5.4% |
| West North Central | 12,786 | 11,993 | 0.412 | -6.2% | -8.2% |
| East North Central | 6,621 | 6,590 | 0.402 | -0.5% | -5.2% |
| Northeast | 38,204 | 37,265 | 0.609 | -2.5% | -6.7% |
| West | 18,591 | 22,194 | 0.573 | 19.4% | -1.9% |
| South* | 6,695 | 9,414 | 0.452 | 40.6% | -1.5% |
| Southeast | 6,343 | 6,745 | 0.391 | 6.3% | -7.1% |
| Other MSAs | 191,528 | 203,749 | 1.053 | 6.4% | -3.8% |
| Canton MSA | 13,287 | 14,574 | 0.642 | 9.7% | -6.0% |
| Cincinnati MSA (total)** | 143,485 | 156,393 | 1.065 | 9.0% | -2.9% |
| Lima MSA | 3,687 | 5,033 | 0.722 | 36.5% | 5.3% |
| Mansfield MSA | 5,193 | 3,904 | 0.574 | -24.8% | -14.1% |
| Springfield MSA | 3,785 | 4,942 | 0.761 | 30.6% | 0.0% |
| Weirton-Steubenville MSA** | 1,806 | 1,678 | 0.325 | -7.1% | -15.6% |
| Youngstown MSA** | 20,285 | 17,225 | 0.619 | -15.1% | -8.4% |

*Excluding Vinton County.

**Includes counties in Indiana and Kentucky (Cincinnati), West Virginia (Weirton-Steubenville), and Pennsylvania (Youngstown).

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

Employment statistics for manufacturing are in Table 6. This sector's high location quotients are a clear indication of its importance to the economies of Ohio and its regions. This is especially true in smaller MSAs and rural regions; employment in the East North Central and Northwest regions is more than three times the level that would be expected. This is likely due to the greater availability of large tracts of inexpensive land outside of the large cities.

The pandemic led to net losses in all regions, ranging from 3.5% in the Southeast to 10.1% in the Northwest. These losses did not overcome double-digit 10-year gains in some regions, most notably the 23.3% gain in the Toledo region and the 20.6% gain in the East North Central region. On the other hand, the 2020 losses contributed to 10-year declines in several regions, including an 11.3% loss in the Southeast.

Table 6: Private Education and Health Services Employment in Ohio Regions and MSAs

| Area | Employment | | Location quotient | Percentage changes | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | 2010-2020 | 2019-2020 |
| United States | 11,487,496 | 12,083,111 | 1.000 | 5.2% | -5.4% |
| Ohio | 620,308 | 653,059 | 1.467 | 5.3% | -6.8% |
| Large MSAs | 372,473 | 395,058 | 1.236 | 6.1% | -6.3% |
| Akron MSA | 37,347 | 36,699 | 1.393 | -1.7% | -7.5% |
| Cincinnati MSA (Ohio counties) | 82,677 | 89,467 | 1.299 | 8.2% | -5.6% |
| Cleveland MSA | 116,510 | 114,608 | 1.382 | -1.6% | -6.8% |
| Columbus MSA | 64,648 | 70,005 | 0.803 | 8.3% | -4.7% |
| Dayton MSA | 35,748 | 40,462 | 1.319 | 13.2% | -7.1% |
| Toledo MSA | 35,543 | 43,817 | 1.844 | 23.3% | -7.1% |
| Small MSAs and rural | 247,014 | 256,548 | 2.230 | 3.9% | -7.6% |
| Northwest | 18,429 | 18,914 | 3.209 | 2.6% | -10.1% |
| West North Central | 44,882 | 45,523 | 2.631 | 1.4% | -8.2% |
| East North Central | 26,356 | 31,788 | 3.262 | 20.6% | -4.2% |
| Northeast | 65,717 | 62,626 | 1.721 | -4.7% | -8.1% |
| West | 59,825 | 68,884 | 2.993 | 15.1% | -8.0% |
| South | 19,423 | 17,829 | 1.430 | -8.2% | -8.6% |
| Southeast | 12,382 | 10,984 | 1.071 | -11.3% | -3.5% |
| Other MSAs | 184,656 | 190,123 | 1.652 | 3.0% | -7.0% |
| Canton MSA | 24,598 | 25,135 | 1.861 | 2.2% | -5.7% |
| Cincinnati MSA (total)* | 102,872 | 113,703 | 1.303 | 10.5% | -5.9% |
| Lima MSA | 7,713 | 8,430 | 2.033 | 9.3% | -3.5% |
| Mansfield MSA | 8,706 | 8,937 | 2.209 | 2.7% | -9.7% |
| Springfield MSA | 6,103 | 6,182 | 1.600 | 1.3% | -13.4% |
| Weirton-Steubenville MSA* | 8,006 | 7,835 | 1.383 | -2.1% | -0.9% |
| Youngstown MSA* | 42,038 | 39,866 | 1.306 | -5.2% | -5.2% |

*Includes counties in Indiana and Kentucky (Cincinnati), West Virginia (Weirton-Steubenville), and Pennsylvania (Youngstown).

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

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