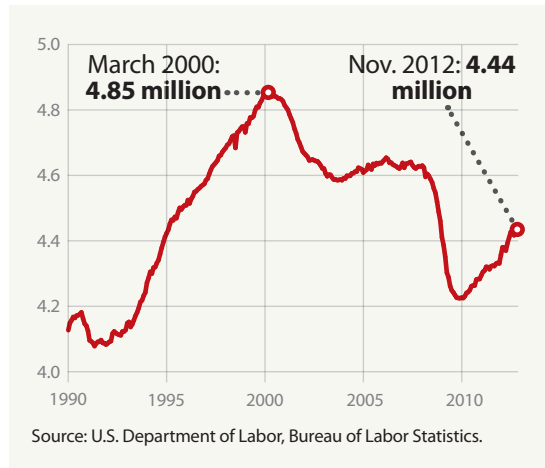


Ohio by the Numbers—November 2012

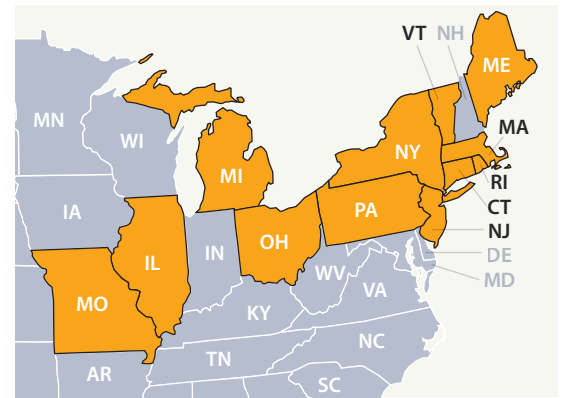
Private-Sector Job Recovery

Ohio's employment peaked in March 2000 at 4.85 million jobs. Using job-growth rates from the '90s boom, employment would return to that level in March of 2017—just under 4.5 years. Most likely, full recovery won't happen until the early 2020s. Please note, these numbers are using adjusted BLS data going back to 1990 that became available in March 2012.

Ohio Employment



Worker Freedom Mostly Absent in Ohio Region



Of the 15 worst-performing states in job growth, 13 are Forced Unionization states. Twelve are highlighted on this map; the other is California.

Ohio Job Gains/Losses

GOVERNMENT SECTOR	PERIOD	PRIVATE SECTOR
+64,200 (+9.0%)	1990–2000	+713,600 (+17.3%), U.S. rank: 38
+3,000 (+0.4%)	2000–2010	-614,100 (-12.7%), U.S. rank: 50*
-19,900 (-2.5%)	2010–November 2012	+208,900 (+4.9%), U.S. rank: 17
+47,3000 (+6.6%)	January 1990–November 2012	+308,400 (+7.5%), U.S. rank: 45**

* Michigan only state ranked below Ohio.

** Six states ranked below Ohio: New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. New York's inclusion in this list is likely a result of damage from Hurricane Sandy.

27 Forced Unionization States and 23 Worker Freedom States: Job Gains/Losses

FORCED UNIONIZATION	PERIOD	WORKER FREEDOM
+8,700,900 (+15%)	1990–2000	+10,228,600 (+31%)
-3,302,200 (-5%)	2000–2010	+47,200 (0%)
+2,602,400 (+4.2%)	January 2010–November 2012	+2,327,900 (+5.3%)
+8,001,100 (+14.0%)	January 1990–November 2012	+12,603,700 (+37.7%)

Forced Unionization states comprise 13 of the 15 worst-performing states in the U.S., highlighted in the map at top, not including California. Michigan passed a RTW law, but it will not become effective until March or April of 2013, depending on the end of the 2012 legislative cycle.

The five best-performing states are all Worker Freedom states: Nevada (+86.6%), Utah (+85.3%), North Dakota (+76.3%), Arizona (+71.0%), and Idaho (+70.9%).

Ohio Employment by Sector

Fewer jobs than 1990 and 2000

More jobs than 1990 but fewer than 2000

	EMPLOYMENT				1–Month Change	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT			
	January 1990	January 2000	January 2010	November 2012		1990–2000	2000–2010	2010–2012	1990–2012
Total Non-Farm	4,841,800	5,619,600	5,008,500	5,197,500	1,600	777,800	-611,100	189,000	355,700
Mining & Logging	18,100	13,100	10,900	11,200	0	-5,000	-2,200	300	-6,900
Construction	195,800	248,200	170,500	177,100	-1,000	52,400	-77,700	6,600	-18,700
Manufacturing	1,044,100	1,031,600	612,600	660,100	4,700	-12,500	-419,000	47,500	-384,000
Trade, Transportation & Utility	961,600	1,117,700	946,700	979,500	8,000	156,100	-171,000	32,800	17,900
Information	99,800	106,900	78,800	76,800	-100	7,100	-28,100	-2,000	-23,000
Financial Activities	253,100	307,200	276,300	283,800	2,000	54,100	-30,900	7,500	30,700
Professional & Business Services	445,000	637,800	611,700	667,500	-1,800	192,800	-26,100	55,800	222,500
Education & Health Services	534,400	672,900	836,000	879,500	300	138,500	163,100	43,500	345,100
Leisure & Hospitality	401,200	482,900	472,500	482,200	-5,400	81,700	-10,400	9,700	81,000
Other Services	173,800	222,200	210,400	217,600	-3,000	48,400	-11,800	7,200	43,800
Government	714,900	779,100	782,100	762,200	-2,100	64,200	3,000	-19,900	47,300
Non-Farm, Non-Government	4,126,900	4,840,500	4,226,400	4,435,300	3,700	713,600	-614,100	208,900	308,400

Note: Industry sector figures for March 2012 are preliminary from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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