



Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

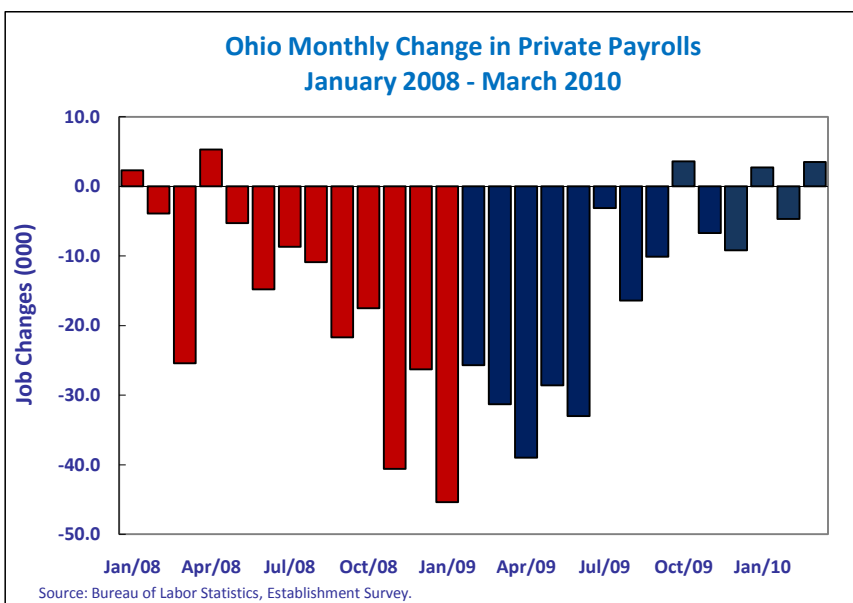
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Ohio by 108,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Ohio, employees in construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 11.0 percent in March 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 655,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during March 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$32,467.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,289.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

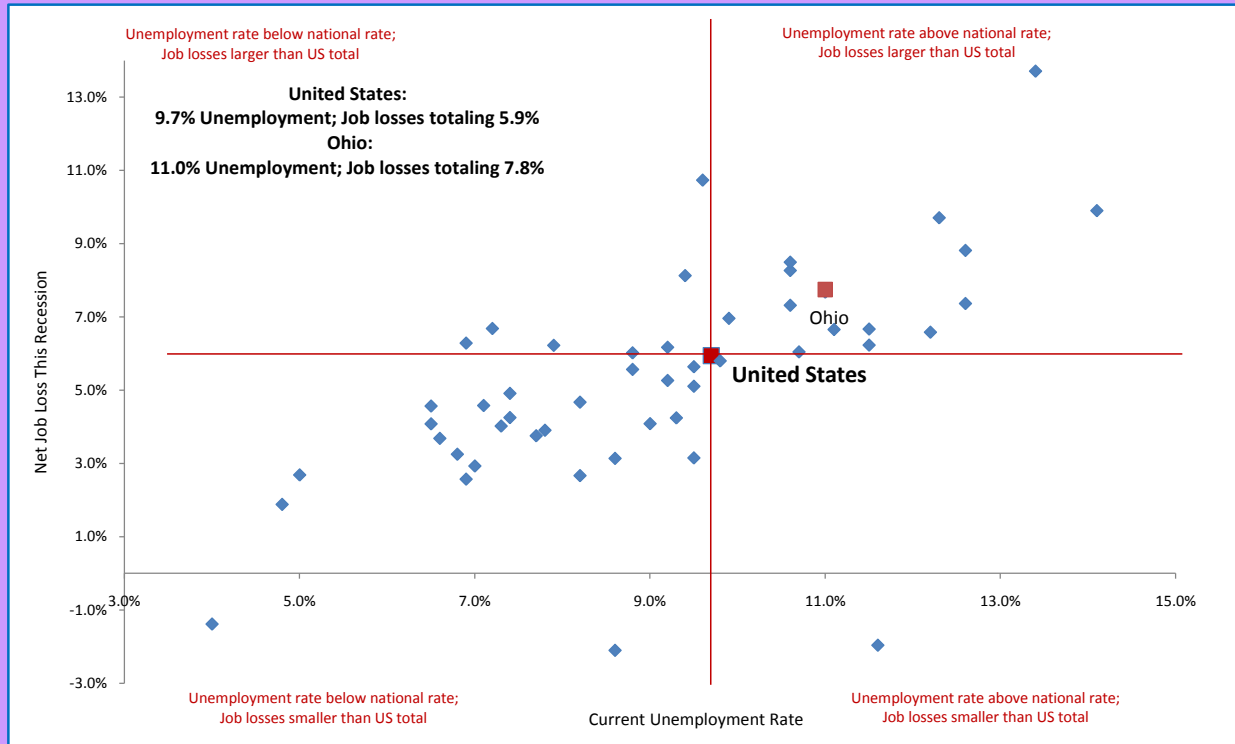
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Ohio, home prices fell 20.5 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.42 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Ohio was \$198,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2009, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 13.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 16,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 9.8 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2010.

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken 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 have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2008	5.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.0%	9.7%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 52,360	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 48,960	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.0%	11.6%
	2008	13.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.2%	13.9%
	2008	11.6%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee