

SWORWIB

The Southwest Ohio Region WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD

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NewsWIB Labor Market Information

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Ohio
MEANS
Jobs®

Ohio, Hamilton County, Cincinnati MSA Current Employment and Unemployment Data

The following information was reported at the end of October 2015. All employment and unemployment figures are "seasonally adjusted."

- Ohio's unemployment rate = 4.4%
- Ohio's employed = 5,453,000
- Ohio's unemployed = 249,000

- Hamilton County's unemployment rate = 3.9%
- Hamilton County's employed = 391,400
- Hamilton County's unemployed = 15,900

- Cincinnati MSA's unemployment rate = 3.8%%
- Cincinnati MSA's employed = 1,036,100
- Cincinnati MSA's unemployed = 41,400

Top 10 Companies Hiring in Hamilton County October 2015

- Fifth Third Bancorp
- Robert Half International
- University of Cincinnati
- UC Healthcare Inc.
- General Electric Company
- Oracle Corporation
- Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
- Accenture Ltd.
- PNC Financial Services
- The Kroger Co.

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- City of Cincinnati's unemployment rate = 4.4%
- City of Cincinnati's employed = 137,700
- City of Cincinnati's unemployed = 6,300

Additional information is available at www.ohiolmi.com.



U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS -- 2014-24



Healthcare occupations and industries are expected to have the fastest employment growth and to add the most jobs between 2014 and 2024, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. With the increase in the proportion of the population in older age groups, more people in the labor force will be entering prime retirement age. As a result, the labor force participation rate is projected to decrease and labor force growth to slow. This slowdown of labor force growth is expected, in turn, to lead to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 2.2 percent annually over the decade. **This economic growth is projected to generate 9.8 million new jobs - a 6.5-percent increase between 2014 and 2024.**

The projections are predicated on assumptions including a 5.2 percent unemployment rate in 2024 and labor productivity growth of 1.8 percent annually over the projected period. The civilian labor force is projected to reach 163.8 million in 2024, growing at an annual rate of 0.5 percent. The labor force continues to age. The median age of the labor force was 37.7 in 1994, 40.3 in 2004, 41.9 in 2014, and is projected to be 42.4 in 2024. At the same time, the overall labor force participation rate is projected to decrease from 62.9 percent in 2014 to 60.9 percent in 2024.

The labor force participation rate for youth (ages 16 to 24) is projected to decrease from 55.0 percent in 2014 to 49.7 percent in 2024. The youth age group is projected to make up 11.3 percent of the civilian labor force in 2024 as compared with 13.7 percent in 2014. In contrast, the labor force participation rate for the 65-and-older age group is projected to increase from 18.6 percent in 2014 to 21.7 percent in 2024. This older age group is projected to represent 8.2 percent of the civilian labor force in 2024 as compared with 5.4 percent in 2014.

Labor force diversity is projected to increase, with white non-Hispanics making up 59.6 percent of the civilian labor force in 2024, compared with 64.6 percent in 2014.

Top Job Postings October 2015

- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- Registered Nurses
- Retail Salespersons
- First Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers
- Customer Service Reps
- Marketing Managers
- First Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers
- Accountants
- Software Developers, Applications
- Sales Managers

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Microsoft Reports Limited Curriculum Resources

Microsoft IT Academy and Microsoft Certifications focus on three areas of study: Productivity; Computer Science; and IT Infrastructure which, to date, have been the most in-demand skills. **Productivity** skills and tools (digital literacy, Windows, Office 365, Word, Excel, and PowerPoint) prepare individuals for

National LMI Updates 2015

Employment

The total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 211,000 in November 2015. Industries showing growth included:

- Professional and business services added 28,000 jobs with gains in administrative and support services, computer systems design and related services and architectural and engineering services.
- Health care added 24,000 jobs. Ambulatory health care services jobs continued to grow.
- Retail trade added 31,000 jobs with holiday employment making the biggest impact.
- Food services and drinking places added 32,000 jobs.
- Construction employment increased by 46,000.
- Average hourly earnings for all employees came in at \$25.25 (up \$.05). Average hourly earnings for private-sector production and non-supervisory employees came in at \$21.19 (up \$.01).

Unemployment

- In November 2015, the national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0% down .7% from October 2014.
- The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was little changed at 2.1 million in November and has shown little movement since June. In November, these individuals accounted for 25.7 percent of the unemployed.
- Among the major workers groups, unemployment rates for adult men (4.7%), adult women (4.6%), teenagers (15.7%), whites (4.3%), blacks (9.4%), Asians (3.9%) and Hispanics (6.4%).

**Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Summary
U.S. Department of Labor**

But there is a shortfall in some IT areas. Recent Microsoft research indicates there are limited curriculum and assessment resources available in the **Productivity** areas of Outlook, Access and OneNote. Limited resources in **Computer Science** (which includes concepts of cloud, clients, devices, databases and Office 365) include Access programming, Excel programming and general Data programming. Additionally, **IT Infra-structure**, which includes programming concepts and application development, has limited resources available for Active Directory, Windows Security, Office 365, Data and Access.

For individuals pursuing a career pathway in IT, limited resources may pose a challenge for skill attainment. However, these deficiencies do open opportunities for secondary and post-secondary curriculum and assessment development.

Brookings Report on Jobs Numbers

*Written by Gary Burtless,
December 4, 2015*

The November U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics employment report showed continued improvement in the job market. Since the economic recovery began in third quarter of 2009, the nation's employment gains have occurred as a result of private-sector payrolls. Government employment has shrunk by more than half a million workers.

For more jobs info, [click here.](#)

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