

SWORWIB

The Southwest Ohio Region WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD

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NewsWIB Labor Market Information

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Ohio
MEANS
Jobs.[®]

National LMI Updates 2015

Employment

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Situation Summary released, the US nonfarm payroll employment increased by 223,000 jobs in the month of June 2015. The increase in employment was led by Professional and Business Services, which added 64,000 jobs, slightly higher than its 12 month average of 57,000 jobs.

Healthcare also exceeded its 12 month average, adding 40,000 jobs in June. Employment in Financial Activities grew by 20,000, resulting in a total growth of 159,000 jobs over the year. Transportation and Warehousing industry added 17,000 jobs. Employment in other major industries, including construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, information and government, showed little change in June.

Unemployment

In the week ending June 13, seasonally adjusted **initial claims rate remained at 1.7% factoring in 267,000 new claims (claims during the prior year totaled 313,000)**. The number for total seasonally adjusted insured unemployment during the week ending June 6 was 2,226,750, unchanged from the previous week's level.

Job Openings



Hamilton County Job Postings

147,567 total job postings were reported at the end of May. **28,700** were unique. These numbers reflect a **5:1 Posting Intensity** meaning that for every 5 postings there is 1 unique job posting.

The number of job openings was little changed at 5.4 million on the last business day of May 2015. This is the highest level of job openings since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publish data in December 2000. The number of hires (5 million) and separations (4.7 million) were also little change in May.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Summary



Cincinnati-Middletown Metropolitan Area Open Positions by Company

- Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center = 665 jobs
- Fifth Third Bank = 652 jobs
- UC Health = 580 jobs
- Mercy Healthcare = 432 jobs
- ACCENTURE = 394 jobs
- Greater Cincinnati School Application Consortia = 368 jobs
- Oracle Corporation = 357 jobs
- TriHealth = 351 jobs
- U.S. Bancorp = 346 jobs

Salary Distribution of Similarly Classified Jobs

| Low | | Median | | High |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| \$31,800 | \$41,350 | \$51,950 | \$62,550 | \$72,050 |

Local Graduate Talent

The greater part of the 31,155 local graduates that can be hired to fill these positions have an Associate's degree. The most common degrees held by job candidates are Registered Nurse followed by Business Administration and Management. The graduate supply is split into 18,862 women and 12,293 men, with the largest ethnic group being Caucasian.

2015 **WANTED Technologies Corporation**

Top Jobs in Hamilton County

- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- Registered Nurses
- Retail Sales/First Line Supervisors
- Customer Services Reps
- Administrative Support Workers

These jobs continued to top the postings in Hamilton County for the month of May, 2015.



Overtime Pay Will Boost America's Wages

by Harry J. Holzer, **Brookings**, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Economic Studies. This article is also featured in **Fortune**.

Article Summary

Earnings of workers have remained stagnant throughout the economic recovery and are actually lower than they were in the year 2000.

President Obama recently announced that he will increase the number of workers eligible to receive



Unemployment/ Employment for Ohio and Cincinnati

Unemployment Rates

In May 2015, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services reported the unemployment rate for Ohio as 5.2%.

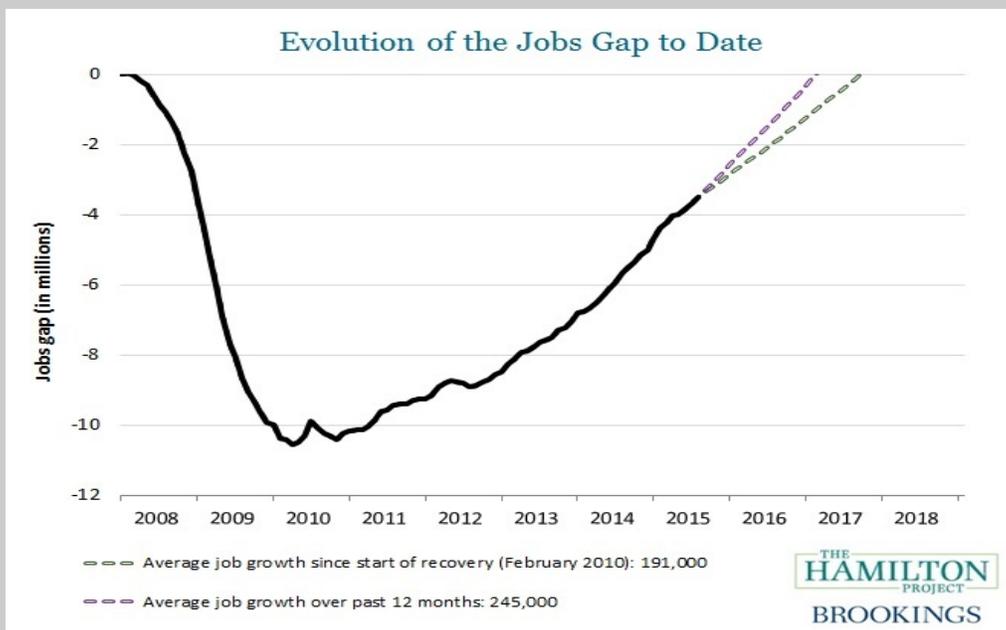
the 50% premium on overtime work by about 5 million. The current ceiling on the annual earnings of workers who can receive overtime is about \$23,000, which hasn't been adjusted for inflation in decades. Obama intends to raise the ceiling for receiving overtime pay to over \$50,000.

Some employers complain that this is going to be difficult because they will be forced to limit the amount of overtime requested of their workers. "But research suggests this response will be minimal- and not a terrible thing if it does happen - mainly because employers might actually hire more workers in the process," according to Harry J. Holzer, Nonresident Senior Fellow at Brookings, the article's author.

To read the entire article, [Click here.](#)

Closing the Jobs Gap

Each month, The Hamilton Project examines the "jobs gap," which is the number of jobs that the U.S. economy needs to create in order to return to pre-recession employment levels while also absorbing the people who enter the potential labor force each month. As of the end of June 2015, our nation faces a jobs gap of 3.5 million jobs.



The chart above shows how the jobs gap has evolved since the start of the Great Recession in December 2007, and how long it will take to close under different assumptions for job growth. The broken lines track how long it will take to close the jobs gap under alternative assumptions about the rate of job creation going forward.

If the economy adds about 191,000 jobs per month, which is the average monthly rate of growth since the jobs recovery began in March 2010, then it will take until August 2017 to close the jobs gap.

Given a more optimistic rate of 245,000 jobs per month, which is the average monthly rate of job creation over the last 12 months, the economy will reach pre-recession employment levels by January 2017.

In May 2015, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services reported the unemployment rate for Cincinnati-Hamilton County as 4.3%.

Vacancies in Transportation, Nursing, Retail Sales and Customer Service continued to top the list

Employment

Ohio's nonfarm wage and salary employment (seasonally adjusted) was reported as 5,407,000 at the end of May 2015.

Total employed in the Cincinnati Metro (seasonally adjusted) was reported as 1,066,100 at the beginning of June 2015.

For more data, [Click here.](#)

High Long-Term Unemployment

More than two million Americans aren't feeling the economic recovery, despite several months, or even years, of searching for employment.

The nation's long-term unemployed represent one of the lingering effects of the Great Recession, and they typically face steep barriers to getting a job. Numbers of these workers - those who have been jobless for 27 weeks or more - remain high in nearly every state even though job growth

Reprinted from Brookings, The Hamilton Project

Ohio's Unified State Plan

For the first time, Ohio has submitted a single, unified plan to the federal government for the state's three largest workforce programs; Workforce Investment Act (WIA), Adult Basic and Literacy Education (ABLE) and Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act (Perkins).

To view the full plan, [Click here.](#)

To view the fact sheet, [Click here.](#)

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has picked up. In some states, the long-term unemployed accounted for more than four out of every 10 unemployed workers last year.

In recent years, workforce agencies have explored a variety of approaches in helping these workers. The issue is particularly crucial in states with the highest rates of long-term unemployment, such as Florida, New Jersey and New Mexico.

Continue reading and view data for each state by [Clicking here.](#)

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