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A Message from Director Dungey

Ohio is fortunate to have a natural resource that can provide good jobs for families and reinvigorate many of our communities, especially those in the eastern part of the state. As you’ll see in the pages that follow, core shale-related employment, which includes such things as oil and gas pipeline construction and well drilling, increased 107.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2017. Ancillary employment – for example, freight trucking and environmental consulting – also increased. We expect non-shale industries, such as food and retail businesses near drilling sites and the surrounding communities, to benefit from shale activity, as well.

The average wages of shale-related jobs are excellent: $98,613 in core industries and $67,739 in ancillary industries. In both cases, this is higher than the average wage in all Ohio industries: $49,149.

At the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), we have been working hard to help more Ohioans take advantage of these opportunities. We’ve been working closely with local workforce investment areas, community colleges, other post-secondary educational institutions, and employers to identify the occupations most in need of workers and to make sure that appropriate training programs are in place. In any given month, thousands of shale-related job openings are posted online, at OhioMeansJobs.com. The Ohio Department of Higher Education also provides an overview of shale-related employment opportunities and information about education and training at OhioEnergyPathways.org.

Individuals can sign up for on-the-job training opportunities at any of the state’s local OhioMeansJobs centers, which provide job training and other services to Ohioans looking for work and employers looking for workers. Individuals can post their resumes, and employers can post job openings at OhioMeansJobs.com.

We encourage any Ohioans in need of work or who may be considering new careers to explore these opportunities. We’re committed to improving the well-being of Ohio’s workforce and families, and are excited about the potential shale holds to make a difference in so many families’ lives.

Cynthia C. Dungey, Director
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Core shale-related industry employment (such as pipeline construction and well drilling) was up by 7,992 (107.1 percent).
- Ancillary shale-related industry employment (such as freight trucking and environmental consulting) increased by 15,996 (9.4 percent).
- All industry employment was up by 389,844 (7.8 percent).

- Core shale-related business establishments increased by 177 (28.3 percent).
- Ancillary shale-related establishments increased by 542 (4.0 percent).
- Over the same time period, Ohio experienced an increase of 7,491 (2.6 percent) business establishments in all industries.
- Shale-related business establishments totaled 14,151 during the fourth quarter of 2017.

Wages (2017 Q1 through 2017 Q4) See page 9.
- The four-quarter average wage across all industries was $49,149.
- The four-quarter average wage in core shale-related industries was $98,613, which was $49,149 greater than the average for all industries.
- The four-quarter average wage in ancillary shale-related industries was $67,739, which was $18,590 higher than the average for all industries.

Online Job Postings (2018 Q2) See page 10.
- Ohio had 4,398 online job postings in core and ancillary shale-related industries in 2018 Q2.

- Stable jobs, those present at the beginning and end of a quarter, increased in three core shale-related industries: support activities for mining, utility system construction, and pipeline transportation of natural gas.

These data are meant to provide a barometer of shale-related economic activity and employment trends. While the vast majority of shale-related employment can be found in certain industries, not all business establishments in those industries are involved in shale activity. For those that are, not all of their products and services and, therefore, their employment, are necessarily linked to shale-related economic activity.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Data Sources

The purpose of this quarterly publication is to provide the most current available data on shale-related economic activity in Ohio as compared to the base year of 2011. Although several data sources are cited in this publication, the primary source is the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

The QCEW program derives its data from quarterly tax reports of employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. This includes 95 percent or more of all wage and salary employment in Ohio. Under the QCEW program, employment data represent the number of covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are members of the armed forces, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system. Data is published approximately six months after the quarter ends.

Also included in this publication are several additional data sources that capture Ohio’s most current overall economic situation (Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Employment Statistics), employer demand (The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ Data Set) and hiring activity (Quarterly Workforce Indicators). For an explanation of all data sources, please refer to the “Definitions” section on page 18.

In this edition, most current data from the QCEW program are for the fourth quarter of 2017. Because the data are not seasonally adjusted, the same quarter of a given year must be used when analyzing growth over time. This will ensure that seasonal factors are not influencing employment change. Therefore, fourth quarter 2017 QCEW data are compared to fourth quarter 2011 QCEW data.

Data Limitations

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which is reviewed and revised every five years, was used to define shale-related industries. Much of the information included in this publication reflects data on a group of six industries identified as “core” and a group of 30 industries identified as “ancillary.” See page 20 for the impact the NAICS 2017 revision had on the shale-related industries.

These data are meant to provide a barometer of shale-related economic activity and employment trends. While the vast majority of shale-related employment can be found in these industries, not all business establishments in these industries are involved in shale activity. For those that are, not all of their products and services and, therefore, their employment are necessarily linked to shale-related economic activity. This is particularly true for the ancillary industries.

The data in this publication include government employment (federal, state and local) in all shale-related industries because significant non-private employment is present in a number of these industries, most notably: highway, street and bridge construction; engineering services; water supply and irrigation systems; and sewage treatment facilities.

As shale-related activity develops further in Ohio, additional industries may be added to the ancillary group, based on such factors as significant employment gains in an industry in a geographic region or the identification of a group of companies in the same industry involved in shale-related activity.
Snapshot of Employment in Ohio

- Ohio’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 2018 was 4.5 percent.
  - The rate increased from 4.3 percent in May.

![Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates](image)

Note: Recessionary periods are defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

- Ohio had 5,604,700 seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs in June 2018.
  - Compared to June 2017, employment increased by 72,300 jobs.

![Ohio Nonfarm Employment Over-the-Month Change](image)

- In June 2018, 12,500 workers were employed in the mining and logging industry. There was no change from May, but an increase of 1,100 from June 2017.
From 2011 Q4 to 2017 Q4, employment in core industries increased by 7,992 (107.1 percent). Over the same period, employment in ancillary industries increased by 15,996 (9.4 percent).

From 2011 Q4 to 2017 Q4, the number of business establishments in the core industries grew by 177 (28.3 percent), while establishments in ancillary industries increased by 542 (4.0 percent).

**Number of Business Establishments and Employment in Shale-Related Industries (2011 Q4 - 2017 Q4)**

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

ND - Not Disclosable.

**See page 20 for explanation of 2111.**
JOBSOHIO NETWORK REGIONS

- Southeast Ohio
- Southwest Ohio
- Central Ohio
- West Ohio
- Northwest Ohio
- Northeast Ohio
REGIONAL SHALE-RELATED INDUSTRIES

The JobsOhio Network is a partnership of statewide economic development organizations with deep ties to their business communities. The following charts show trends in shale-related employment for each of the six JobsOhio regions.

Large percentage increases and decreases in employment may be the result of a change in industry classification following a routine NAICS assignment review. Changes in NAICS assignments are typically done with the publication of the first-quarter data.

- The largest percent growth in employment for core shale-related industries was in the West region (185.1 percent), followed by the Northeast region (129.3 percent).

- For ancillary shale-related industries, the largest percent growth in employment was in the Central region (31.0 percent), followed by the Southeast region (12.7 percent).

WAGES FOR OHIO SHALE-RELATED CORE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES

- The four-quarter average wage across all industries for 2017 Q1 through 2017 Q4 was $49,149.
- The four-quarter average wage in the core industries was $49,464 greater than the average wage for all industries.
- The four-quarter average wage in the ancillary industries was $18,590 higher than the average wage for all industries.

Large changes in average wages may be the result of a change in industry classification following a routine NAICS assignment review.

Four-Quarter Average Wage by Industry

**Core Industries**
- Oil and gas pipeline construction: $115,040
- Pipeline transportation of natural gas: $100,236
- Drilling oil and gas wells: $77,445
- Natural Gas Extraction*: $76,975
- Support activities for oil and gas operations: $71,841
- Crude Petroleum Extraction*: $59,702

**Ancillary Industries**
- Petrochemical manufacturing: $118,759
- Fossil fuel electric power generation: $105,906
- Natural gas distribution: $92,612
- Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing: $83,531
- Engineering services: $80,402
- Commercial machinery repair and maintenance: $76,220
- Industrial gas manufacturing: $73,108
- Utility regulation and administration: $72,306
- Industrial machinery merchant wholesalers: $71,706
- Environmental consulting services: $71,166
- Iron, steel pipe and tube from purchase steel: $70,922
- Water and sewer system construction: $70,414
- Remediation services: $69,811
- Highway, street, and bridge construction: $69,339
- Industrial supplies merchant wholesalers: $68,488
- Oil and gas field machinery and equipment: $68,145
- Geophysical surveying and mapping services: $65,186
- Air, water, and waste program administration: $62,153
- Construction equipment merchant wholesalers: $61,652
- Other heavy machinery rental and leasing: $60,830
- Nonresidential site preparation contractors: $60,171
- Sewage treatment facilities: $58,692
- Other specialized trucking, long-distance: $58,608
- Testing laboratories: $56,643
- Water supply and irrigation systems: $56,623
- Mining machinery and equipment manufacturing: $55,768
- Other specialized trucking, local: $46,869
- General freight trucking, local: $45,439
- Administration of conservation programs: $43,634
- Lessors of other real estate property: $29,711

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
* Wages displayed are based on 2017 Q1, Q2, and Q3 only. The combined average wage for the core industries is based on a weighted average. See page 20 for more information.
Statewide Online Job Postings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Q2</th>
<th>2018 Q2</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Industries</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancillary Industries</td>
<td>4,122</td>
<td>4,257</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: ALL Industries</td>
<td>217,565</td>
<td>204,278</td>
<td>-6.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional Online Job Postings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core and Ancillary Combined</th>
<th>2017 Q2</th>
<th>2018 Q2</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Ohio</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Ohio</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>-13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Ohio</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Ohio</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Ohio</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>-37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Ohio</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>-27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted Online® (HWOL). New ads only. Data are subject to revision. Not seasonally adjusted. Excludes miscellaneous ads.

Data are not comparable to previous Ohio Shale Quarterly Economic Trends for Ohio Oil and Gas Industries reports due to HWOL 2018 methodological revisions.

*The total includes job ads that may have listed Ohio as the only geographical area. As a result, the sum of the job ads for the regions may be lower, since it does not include ads without a city or metropolitan statistical area specification.

Statewide Online Job Postings

- Total job postings across all Ohio industries decreased in 2018 Q2 compared to 2017 Q2.
- Overall, job postings increased in core (2.2 percent) and ancillary (3.3 percent) shale-related industries.

Regional Online Job Postings

- Job postings increased in the Southwest Ohio (1.2 percent), West Ohio (26.1 percent), and Central Ohio (46.2 percent) regions in 2018 Q2 compared to 2017 Q2.
### KEY OCCUPATIONS IN CORE SHALE-RELATED INDUSTRIES

The occupations listed in the table below are found within the national staffing patterns of core shale-related industries. While these occupations are not exclusive to the core shale-related industries, the 2015 base employment count within these industries was above 50.

A standard occupation classification (SOC) code is provided for each occupation. For a complete list of terms and definitions, please refer to the Staffing Patterns definition on page 19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOC Code</th>
<th>SOC Title</th>
<th>Median Annual Wage$</th>
<th>Typical Education, Work Experience, On-the-Job Training (OJT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-2171</td>
<td>Petroleum Engineers</td>
<td>$109,574</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-2042</td>
<td>Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers</td>
<td>$65,645</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-4041</td>
<td>Geological and Petroleum Technicians</td>
<td>$50,253</td>
<td>Associate’s degree, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-2151</td>
<td>Pipelayers</td>
<td>$43,888</td>
<td>HS/GED, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-5011</td>
<td>Derrick Operators, Oil and Gas</td>
<td>$39,998</td>
<td>Less than HS, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-5012</td>
<td>Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas</td>
<td>$40,976</td>
<td>Less than HS, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-5013</td>
<td>Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas and Mining</td>
<td>$34,278</td>
<td>Less than HS, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-5021</td>
<td>Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas</td>
<td>$44,117</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-5071</td>
<td>Roustabouts, Oil and Gas</td>
<td>$30,514</td>
<td>Less than HS, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-5081</td>
<td>Helpers–Extraction Workers</td>
<td>$40,601</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-8092</td>
<td>Gas Plant Operators</td>
<td>$67,870</td>
<td>HS/GED, Long-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-8093</td>
<td>Petroleum Pump System Oper./Refinery Oper./Gaugers</td>
<td>$61,589</td>
<td>HS/GED, Long-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-7071</td>
<td>Gas Compressor and Gas Pumping Station Operators</td>
<td>$67,371</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-7073</td>
<td>Wellhead Pumpers</td>
<td>$33,841</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT, Less than 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying hourly median wage by 2,080 hours.
IN-DEMAND SHALE-RELATED OCCUPATIONS

The occupations listed below have been identified as in-demand occupations through the Ohio Workforce Information Exchange — Job Forecast initiative as of July 2017. This initiative works directly with employers with at least one Ohio location to identify employers’ most in-demand occupations over the next one, three, and five years. While the occupations below are not exclusive to the core shale-related industries, the 2015 base employment count within these industries was above 20.

For more information on the Workforce Information Exchange, please refer to page 20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOC Code</th>
<th>SOCTitle</th>
<th>Median Annual Wage</th>
<th>Typical Education, Work Experience, On-the-Job Training (OJT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-3031</td>
<td>Financial Managers</td>
<td>$106,330</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree, 5+ Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-9021</td>
<td>Construction Managers</td>
<td>$84,989</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-9041</td>
<td>Architectural and Engineering Managers</td>
<td>$120,515</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree, 5+ Years Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-1021</td>
<td>General and Operations Managers</td>
<td>$89,960</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree, 5+ Years Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-1051</td>
<td>Cost Estimators</td>
<td>$56,597</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-1199</td>
<td>Business Operations Specialists, All Other</td>
<td>$62,421</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-2011</td>
<td>Accountants and Auditors</td>
<td>$63,357</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-2051</td>
<td>Financial Analysts</td>
<td>$69,576</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1121</td>
<td>Computer Systems Analysts</td>
<td>$82,514</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-2112</td>
<td>Industrial Engineers</td>
<td>$76,660</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-3031</td>
<td>Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks</td>
<td>$35,600</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-4051</td>
<td>Customer Service Representatives</td>
<td>$30,514</td>
<td>HS/GED, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-6014</td>
<td>Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Ex. Legal, Medical and Executive</td>
<td>$32,635</td>
<td>HS/GED, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-9061</td>
<td>Office Clerks, General</td>
<td>$28,600</td>
<td>HS/GED, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-1011</td>
<td>First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers</td>
<td>$59,717</td>
<td>HS/GED, 5+ Years Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-2031</td>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>$43,784</td>
<td>HS/GED, Apprenticeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-2061</td>
<td>Construction Laborers</td>
<td>$36,733</td>
<td>Less than HS, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-2073</td>
<td>Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators</td>
<td>$48,859</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-2152</td>
<td>Plumbers, Pipefitters and Steamfitters</td>
<td>$51,792</td>
<td>HS/GED, Apprenticeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-1011</td>
<td>First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers and Repairers</td>
<td>$60,237</td>
<td>HS/GED, 1-5 Years Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-3042</td>
<td>Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines</td>
<td>$47,486</td>
<td>HS/GED, Long-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-9041</td>
<td>Industrial Machinery Mechanics</td>
<td>$47,029</td>
<td>HS/GED, Long-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-1011</td>
<td>First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers</td>
<td>$55,494</td>
<td>HS/GED, 1-5 Years Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-4121</td>
<td>Welders, Cutters, Solderers and Brazers</td>
<td>$36,338</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-9061</td>
<td>Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers and Weighers</td>
<td>$36,171</td>
<td>HS/GED, Moderate-term OJT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-3032</td>
<td>Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers</td>
<td>$40,872</td>
<td>Post-sec non-degree, Short-term OJT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying hourly median wage by 2,080 hours.
The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) are a set of economic indicators derived from state administrative records and basic demographic information from the Census Bureau. They can be examined based on geography, industry, gender and age of workers. Data presented are the most recent available. Because QWI data are not seasonally adjusted, the same quarter must be used when analyzing changes over time. This will ensure that seasonal factors are not influencing employment change. Therefore, in the table below and on the following page, 2011 Q2 data is presented with 2017 Q2 data.

The tables below and on the following page show Ohio shale-related employment. “Stable Employment” is an estimate of the number of jobs that were present at the beginning and end of a quarter. “All Hires” is the estimated number of workers who started a job during the quarter; it includes new and recalled employees. “Separations” is the estimated number of workers whose jobs with a given employer ended during a quarter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>2011 Q2</th>
<th>2017 Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All industry groups</td>
<td>4,305,329</td>
<td>849,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2111 Oil and Gas Extraction</td>
<td>2,759</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2131 Support Activities for Mining</td>
<td>2,584</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2371 Utility System Construction</td>
<td>8,598</td>
<td>4,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4882 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Quarterly Workforce Indicators.

QWI are available only at the four-digit NAICS level. Consequently, although these industry groups contain some employment from non-shale-related core industries, they provide an indication of labor activity for these shale-related industries.

- Stable jobs, those present at the beginning and end of a quarter, increased in three core shale-related industries from 2011 Q2 to 2017 Q2: support activities for mining, utility system construction, and pipeline transportation of natural gas.

- The job market has significant turnover as demonstrated by the number of hires and separations.
### JOBSOHIO NETWORK SHALE-RELATED EMPLOYMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Ohio</th>
<th>2011 Q2</th>
<th>2017 Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stable Employment</td>
<td>All Hires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All industry groups</td>
<td>856,878</td>
<td>162,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2111 Oil and Gas Extraction</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2131 Support Activities for Mining</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2371 Utility System Construction</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>633</td>
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<tr>
<td>4862 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>1,617,723</td>
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<td>624</td>
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<td>2131 Support Activities for Mining</td>
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<td>109</td>
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<td>3,092</td>
<td>1,898</td>
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<td>4862 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas</td>
<td>91</td>
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<td>2371 Utility System Construction</td>
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<td>377</td>
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<tr>
<td>4862 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas</td>
<td>73</td>
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<td>All industry groups</td>
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<td>2371 Utility System Construction</td>
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<td>493</td>
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<td>4862 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas</td>
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<td>West Ohio</td>
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<td>All industry groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>4862 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Quarterly Workforce Indicators.

***Indicates data cannot be disclosed due to confidentiality restrictions or data quality standards.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators are available only at the four-digit NAICS level. Consequently, although these industry groups contain some employment from non-shale-related core industries, they help provide an indication of labor activity for these shale-related industries.
COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN JUNE 2018
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Unemployment Rates
Not Seasonally Adjusted  Seasonally Adjusted
United States  4.2%  4.0%
Ohio  5.3%  4.5%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Workforce Development
Bureau of Labor Market Information
*Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN JUNE 2017
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Unemployment Rates
Not Seasonally Adjusted   Seasonally Adjusted
United States             4.5%       4.3%
Ohio                      5.2%       5.1%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Workforce Development
Bureau of Labor Market Information
*Data based on 2017 benchmark.
**OHIO LABOR FORCE STATISTICS**

*Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services’ Bureau of Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*

The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The LAUS program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis and produces estimates using equations based on regression techniques. This method uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and state unemployment insurance programs. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

**Employment** – A count of all persons who, during the week that includes the 12th day of the month, (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own businesses or professions or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in enterprises operated by members of their families, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Each employed person is counted only once, even if the person holds more than one job. Included are the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers and private household workers, who are excluded by the CES survey.

**Labor Force** – The population of people either working or looking for work, or classified as employed or unemployed.

**Unemployment** – A count of all persons age 16 and older who had no employment during the reference week (the week containing the 12th day of the month), who were available for work (except for temporary illness), and who had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the four-week period ending with the reference week. This includes those waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off.

**Unemployment Rate** – The number of unemployed workers as a percent of the labor force.

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**JOB DATA**

*Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services’ Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics*

Each month the CES program surveys about 149,000 national businesses and government agencies to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on non-farm payrolls. This is a collaborative effort between the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the states. CES produces a count of jobs, not of people.

**Nonfarm Jobs** – The total number of persons on established payrolls employed full- or part-time who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any employees who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who worked during only part of the specified pay period. A striking employee who works only a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, is included as employed. Those on payrolls of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Those on layoff, strike or leave without pay for the entire pay period, or who have not yet reported for work, are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian employees.

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**QUARTERLY WORKFORCE INDICATORS**

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

The Quarterly Workforce Indicators are data that can be examined by region, industry, gender and age of workers. These indicators are built on wage records in the unemployment insurance system and information from state Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data.

*THESE DATA ARE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. Seasonal adjustment removes changes in employment due to normal seasonal hiring or layoffs (such as holidays, weather, etc.).*
DEFINITIONS

QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services’ Bureau of Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Business Establishment – An establishment is the location of a certain economic activity, such as a factory, store, office or mine, which produces goods or services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity. An employer may have one or more establishments.

Employment – Employment data include all employment covered under federal and Ohio unemployment insurance laws for each of the three months in a quarter. The employment count represents the number of full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. The employment totals for each month are averaged for the quarter employment count. Those on paid vacations or paid sick leave are included. Workers temporarily earning no wages due to labor-management disputes, layoffs or other reasons are not reported as employed. Those on the payroll of more than one employer during the same reference week are reported more than once.

Wages – Wages include total compensation paid during a calendar quarter, including bonuses. Average wages are calculated by dividing total wages for a quarter by average employment in that quarter.

STAFFING PATTERNS

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services’ Bureau of Labor Market Information

A staffing pattern is a list of the occupations most commonly found within a particular industry. This information comes from the biennial Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections data.

Typical Education, Training and Experience – To assist with career planning, the BLS has determined the typical education needed for entry into an occupation, years of commonly needed work experience in a related occupation, and typical on-the-job training needed to attain competency in the occupation. For definitions of available categories, see bls.gov/emp/ep_education_tech.htm.

Typical Education Levels
- Less than high school
- High school diploma or equivalent (HS/GED)
- Postsecondary non-degree award (Post-HS Cert.)
- Associate’s degree
- Bachelor’s degree
- Master’s degree
- Doctoral or professional degree

Work Experience in a Related Occupation
- Five years or more
- One to five years
- Less than one year

Typical On-The-Job (OJT) Training
- Long-term OJT – More than 12 months OJT or combined work experience and formal classroom instruction
- Moderate-term OJT – One to 12 months OJT and informal training
- Short-term OJT – Less than one month OJT

ONLINE JOB POSTINGS

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ Data Set

The Conference Board HWOL data set provides real-time insight into the employment marketplace through the world’s largest database of online job ads. Job ads can be classified by industry, occupation, employer and geographic area. Data are analyzed for employment trends and to forecast economic conditions. The underlying data for The Conference Board HWOL are provided by Wanted Technologies Corporation.
NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS) CHANGES

NAICS, established in 1997, is reviewed for potential revisions every five years. The latest revision, in 2017, was implemented by BLS in the QCEW program with the release of first quarter 2017 data. As part of this revision, the NAICS code of two core shale-related industries were impacted: NAICS 211111 (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction) and NAICS 211112 (Natural Gas Liquid Extraction). The NAICS 2017 structure regrouped those NAICS into 211120 (Crude Petroleum Extraction) and 211130 (Natural Gas Extraction). A portion of the former 211111 was moved to 211120; while 211130 contains all of 211112 and a portion of 211111. These data are comparable at the 4-digit level, as all are contained within 2111 (Oil and Gas Extraction), but they are not comparable at 5- or 6-digit level. Because the employment from year 2011 is not defined in NAICS 2017 codes and year 2017 employment is not defined under old codes, we provide only the 4-digit level data for NAICS 2111 on page 6.

Core Shale-Related Industries (NAICS):
Crude Petroleum Extraction (211120); Natural Gas Extraction (211130); Drilling Oil & Gas Wells (213111); Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations (213112); Oil & Gas Pipeline & Related Structures Construction (237120); and Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas (486210).

Ancillary Shale-Related Industries (NAICS):
Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation (221112); Natural Gas Distribution (221210); Water Supply & Irrigation Systems (221310); Sewage Treatment Facilities (221320); Water & Sewer Line & Related Structures Construction (237110); Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction (237310); Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors (238912); Petrochemical Manufacturing (325110); Industrial Gas Manufacturing (325120); Iron & Steel Mills & Ferroalloy Manufacturing (3311101); Iron & Steel Pipe & Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel (331210); Mining Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing (333130); Oil & Gas Field Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing (333132); Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers (423810); Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers (423830); Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (423840); General Freight Trucking, Local (484110); Specialized Freight Trucking, Long-Distance (484230); Lessors of Other Real Estate (531190); Construction, Mining & Forestry Machinery & Equipment Rental & Leasing (532412); Engineering Services (541330); Geophysical Surveying & Mapping Services (541360); Testing Laboratories (541380); Environmental Consulting Services (541620); Remediation Services (562910); Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment Repair & Maintenance (811310); Administration of Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management Programs (924110); Administration of Conservation Programs (924120); and Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities (926130).

WORKFORCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Source: Governor’s Office of Workforce Transformation (workforce.ohio.gov)

The Governor’s Office of Workforce Transformation deployed a statewide jobs forecasting tool to the top companies of predefined industry clusters. These companies represent small, medium and large businesses with at least 10 employees and at least one Ohio location. Through the forecasting tool, businesses identify the top five critical, difficult-to-fill job needs over the next one, three and five years. The information from the forecast tool is aggregated with current job postings and occupation projections from ODJFS to better align the in-demand jobs with education and training providers and Ohio’s workforce development system.
John R. Kasich, Governor  
State of Ohio

Cynthia C. Dungey, Director  
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

July 2018

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