



JobWatch
November 19, 2021

Contact: [Michael Shields](#)
330.906.2062

Ohio adds jobs in October

Infrastructure, Build Back Better Act could add more, better jobs

The numbers: As Vice President Kamala Harris visits Ohio today to celebrate the passage of the infrastructure bill, new jobs numbers indicate the bill will help build on positive momentum in the labor market. Seasonally adjusted data released today by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) show that Ohio employers added 20,100 jobs over the month, from an upwardly revised 5,361,200 in September to 5,381,300 in October. October job gains improved significantly over the prior month as employers added twice as many jobs as in September. These figures are from a survey of employers and preliminary numbers are subject to revision. Ohio employers have added 103,500 jobs so far this year. Ohio is recovering jobs about half as quickly as the nation, with a monthly growth rate averaged over the last six months of 0.24%, compared with 0.46% for the U.S. Ohio remains 228,600 jobs below our pre-COVID number in February 2020.

The details: Private sector services led job growth, adding 18,100 jobs, with the biggest gains in leisure and hospitality (+8,200) and trade, transportation and utilities (+6,600). Manufacturers added 1,500 jobs. Government jobs held nearly steady (+100) with 1,900 new state jobs exceeding cuts to local government jobs (-1,400) and federal jobs (-400).

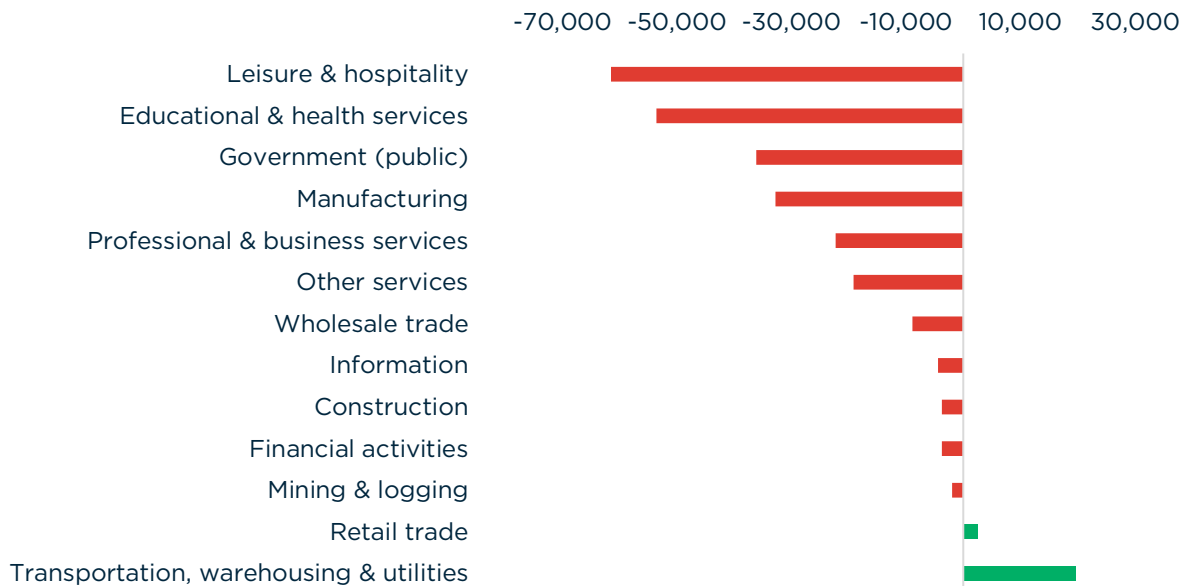
Just two sectors have fully recovered jobs lost since the start of the COVID-19 recession. Employers in transportation, warehousing and utilities have added 19,700 jobs since February 2020, largely reflecting a change in buying habits induced by the pandemic, and retail employers have added 2,600 jobs. “The recovery of these sectors suggests that the unprecedented stimulus directed to Ohioans during the COVID recession buoyed their spending as intended and may have successfully averted what could have been a far more severe and longer downturn,” said Policy Matters Researcher Michael Shields.

Leisure and hospitality jobs remain the largest shortfall (-61,500). The industry still struggles with lingering risks from the pandemic and the failure of segments of the public to get vaccinated. “Underpaid Ohioans, like many working in the leisure and hospitality industry, have the fewest resources and public supports to withstand job layoffs,” Shields said. “They also tend to be frontline workers, more exposed to the unvaccinated public and at higher risk. Pres. Biden’s vaccine mandate could help to drive recovery if it takes effect, but court challenges have made that uncertain.”

Public sector jobs remain 36,200 below pre-pandemic, with the largest cuts to local government jobs (-22,300) and state government jobs (-12,800). Restoring government jobs — over which policymakers have direct control — would restore one sixth of the jobs still missing in Ohio.

Ohio job change February 2020 to October 2021

JobWatch October 2021



Source: Current Employment Statistics February 2020 and October 2021.

The unemployment outlook: According to the separate household survey, 15,000 Ohioans entered the workforce last month to accept a job or begin their search, and 24,000 job seekers found work. Ohioans have returned to the workforce at a rate of 25,000 per month on average since May 2021, when the household survey reported that 216,000 had left the workforce that month. Ohio's unemployment rate fell 0.2 points to 5.1% for October. The nation's was 4.6%.

"Ohio's recovery doesn't just depend on restoring lost jobs, but also on [improving the quality of our jobs](#) so that every working Ohioan is paid enough to cover the basics. Federal lawmakers took a big step to create high quality jobs for Ohio and the nation when they passed the infrastructure bill Monday — which [will bring thousands of jobs to Ohio](#) building roads, railways, and modernizing our power grid. If enacted, the [Build Back Better Act passed by the House](#) today will add even more jobs, and make needed investments in child care, higher education and sustainability. The Senate should pass it and Pres. Biden should sign it into law."

Building a brighter future for all Ohioans requires our policymakers to learn from the COVID crisis, Shields said. "We know the economic relief that made its way to families in the form of unemployment supplements, pandemic assistance, stimulus payments and child care tax credit payments worked to avoid an even more devastating and prolonged downturn," he said. "Policymakers must include shoring up our unemployment compensation system, our primary automatic stabilizer, as a top legislative priority."

A Policy Matters Ohio report found last month that some 591,000 Ohioans would be [excluded from state unemployment benefits](#) if they lost their jobs, under the state system. Without federal intervention and protection during the pandemic Ohio's unemployment compensation system would have been too weak to protect workers.

“Instead of playing political games and rigging redistricting, Ohio policymakers should be taking steps to [ensure that all working Ohioans are safeguarded against job loss](#) now and in the future.”