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INTRODUCTION

Why This Case Matters: Can Ohio recover from the worst economic crisis we've suffered in eighty years? Not without jobs we can't. But opportunities for new jobs are limited, and every neighboring state is aggressively competing with us to capture these opportunities for themselves. Business as usual won't bring the jobs Ohio needs. We must be more innovative than competing states to succeed. That's why we need JobsOhio.

Who We Are: The Columbus Partnership is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization that promotes economic development and community leadership strategies for Columbus and the surrounding eleven-county region. The Partnership's members are the chief executives of 43 of central Ohio's leading businesses and civic institutions, including:

- Les Wexner, Limited Brands. Mr. Wexner is chairman of the Columbus Partnership.
- John Wolfe, The Dispatch Printing Company. Mr. Wolfe is vice-chairman of the Partnership.
- Steve Rasmussen, Nationwide Insurance. Mr. Rasmussen is treasurer of the Partnership.

A complete list of the Columbus Partnership's membership is included in the appendix to this brief.

Why We Care About This Case: The Columbus Partnership submits this brief because our mission is to promote the economic and civic vitality of central Ohio and JobsOhio is essential to achieving this goal.

Over the past three years, the Columbus Partnership has engaged in a community discussion with literally thousands of central Ohio business and community leaders about our

economic health and what's needed to recover in these harsh times. Our findings are simple and stark: We need jobs – at least 180,000 new jobs in central Ohio; we need increases in household per capita income; and we need at least \$10 billion in new capital investment. That's just for central Ohio. Statewide, we need four times as much.

Our other finding is equally stark: Business as usual won't bring the jobs we need. Neighboring states are out-competing us. We need change and innovation – a new way to out-compete other states who want these same opportunities for themselves. That's what the Columbus Partnership is doing at the local level, and that's what JobsOhio will do at the state level. That's why JobsOhio is such a critical ingredient to our recovery, and why the Columbus Partnership respectfully submits this plea to sustain this innovative legislation.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Ohio is struggling to recover from the worst economic recession since the Great Depression. Recovery has been painfully slow. The facts are grim.

More than 417,000 Ohioans are unemployed. And that doesn't include the tens of thousands who've given up looking for work and dropped out of the labor force. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ohio Unemployment Data, August 27, 2012]

More than fourteen percent of Ohioans live below the poverty level – worse than the national average. [U.S. Census Bureau, Ohio Facts]

Since the recession, Ohio has lost more than 330,000 jobs – more than six percent of the state's total non-farm employment. [ODJFS Profile of Unemployment at pg. 2]

At the worst of the recession, Ohio's unemployment reached 10.6 percent, higher than it's been in the last forty years. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ohio Unemployment Data, August 27, 2012] Even today, two years into the so-called recovery, unemployment in Ohio is

7.2 percent, still far above Ohio's pre-recession average of 5.5 percent. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Release, August 17, 2012]

Prior to the recession, only about 50,000 Ohioans were unemployed for more than six months. Post-recession, more than 250,000 have been out of work for six months or longer. [ODJFS Profile of Unemployment at pg. 5]

Pre-recession, Ohio's median household income was \$51,631. Post-recession, median household income in Ohio fell to \$46,093, its lowest in nearly thirty years. [U.S. Census Bureau, Median Household Income by State]

In 2009, Ohio mortgage foreclosures rose to 89,000. In 2010, there were 85,000. Last year, there were still more than 71,000 foreclosure filings in Ohio – one for every 70 housing units in the state. “The number of foreclosures in the state remains at crisis levels Since 1995, the number of filings . . . has more than quintupled statewide.” [Policy Matters Ohio, April 2012, at pg. 1]

The number of Ohioans receiving food assistance has grown every year since 2007. In 2007, approximately 1.6 million Ohioans received assistance. Today, nearly 2.4 million Ohioans receive food assistance, more than twenty percent of the state's population. [ODJFS 2012 Annual Report at pg. 8]

The cure for these ills is easy to state: Ohio needs jobs. But creating new jobs requires capital investment and innovation, and our old ways of economic development don't work anymore because of the innovative programs launched by competing states who want the limited number of economic development opportunities for themselves.

For example, just last month, Kentucky's Economic Development Finance Authority approved tax incentives for companies considering new investments in the state. [Kentucky.com,

State Approves Tax Incentives for Expanding Companies, July 26, 2012] Meanwhile, Indiana is considered to have the best business climate of any of the Midwest states, and it recently slashed its corporate tax rate by 25 percent. [JournalGazette.net, *Indiana's Business Climate Ranked Best in Midwest, Fifth in U.S.*, August 23, 2012] [News Release, Indiana Economic Development Corporation, *Governor Signs Legislation to Lower Indiana's Corporate Tax Rate to 6.5 Percent*, May 11, 2011] Last December, Michigan created the Michigan Business Development Program which has already approved twenty-eight projects that are projected to create over 3,400 jobs in Michigan. [News Release, *Snyder Signs New Business, Community Revitalization Programs Into Law*, December 13, 2011] [Michigan Business Development Program Projects, August 24, 2012] And Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee, just to name a few, are fundamentally restructuring their states' economic development programs to attract new jobs to their states.

JobsOhio is Ohio's answer to competing states' innovations. It is designed to be a proactive, flexible approach to attract and recruit business and new jobs to Ohio. And even though JobsOhio is not yet fully operational, it has already proven its ability to bring new jobs to Ohio. From January 2011 to June 2012, JobsOhio was responsible for 31,231 new Ohio jobs and more than \$6 billion of new capital investment. [JobsOhio 18-Month Statistics] In the second quarter of 2012 alone, JobsOhio created more than 4,600 new jobs, adding \$205 million of new payroll and \$863 million of capital improvements. [JobsOhio Second Quarter 2012 Results, August 8, 2012]

The choice is clear. We can meet our competing states head-on with the same innovations they're using to take jobs we could have. Or we can follow business as usual – and lose the battle for jobs that Ohioans so badly need.

LAW AND ARGUMENT

The Columbus Partnership supports all of the arguments offered by JobsOhio. We submit this brief to offer additional comments on three issues presented by this case: (1) Respondent's and proposed Intervenor's high burden of proof, (2) JobsOhio does not violate Article XIII, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution, and (3) JobsOhio does not violate Article VIII, Section 4 of the Ohio Constitution.

I. Standard Of Review

Respondent and proposed Intervenor's must meet a high burden of proof. It has long been settled law of this state that enactments of the General Assembly are entitled to every presumption of constitutionality:

The question of the constitutionality of every law being first determined by the Legislature itself, and every presumption is in favor of its constitutionality. Therefore, it must clearly appear that the law is in direct conflict with inhibitions of the Constitution before a court will declare it unconstitutional. Nor has the question of the wisdom of the legislation anything to do with determining its constitutionality. That question is for the Legislature, and whether the court agrees with it in that particular or not is of no consequence. It is solely a question of power. If the Legislature has the constitutional power to enact the law, no matter whether the law be wise or otherwise, it is no concern of the court.

[*State Board of Health v. Greenville*,
86 Ohio St. 1, 20, 90 N.E.1019 (1912)]

Accord: State ex rel. Duerk v. Donahey, 67 Ohio St. 2d 216, 219, 423 N.E.2d 429 (1981); Ohio Public Interest Action Group, Inc. v. Public Utilities Commission, 43 Ohio St. 2d 175, 331 N.E.2d 730 (1975) (Syllabus No. 4) (“[t]he question of the constitutionality of every law being first determined by the General Assembly, every presumption is in favor of its constitutionality, and it must clearly appear that the law is in direct conflict with inhibitions of the Constitution before a court will declare it unconstitutional”).

As explained below, Respondent and proposed Intervenors cannot meet this burden with respect to Article XIII, Section 1 or Article VIII, Section 4 of the Ohio Constitution.

II. JobsOhio Does Not Violate Article XIII, Section 1 Of The Ohio Constitution

Article XIII, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution provides: “The General Assembly shall pass no *special act* conferring corporate powers” (emphasis added). “Special act” is emphasized because its well-settled meaning is the downfall of Respondent’s argument.

“Within the meaning of Section 1 of Article XIII of the Constitution, a special act, as distinguished from an act of a general nature, is one that is *local* and temporary in its operation. . . .” *State ex rel. Kauer v. Defenbacher*, 153 Ohio St. 268, 91 N.E.2d 512 (1950) (Syllabus No. 11) (emphasis added). “*Local*,” in turn, means affecting *only one locale* within the state, such as a single city or county. *Id.* By contrast, legislation that applies to multiple areas in the state is not “special.” *Faulkner v. Pegg*, 1980 WL 352584 at *7 (Ohio App. 2d Dist. 1980) (legislation that “applies to at least eight areas in the state” is general legislation, not special).

The historical context of Article XIII, Section 1 confirms this definition of “special act.” Article XIII, Section 1 was intended “to cure the legislative evils which resulted from the enactment of many laws which challenged the interest of a *single* representative, or representatives of a *single* county, but secured the votes of a majority in consideration of a return of the supposed favor.” *Kauer, supra* at 281 (emphasis added). It was meant “to relieve the people of the evils of special legislation – legislation which was enacted by the votes of representatives who were indifferent to the subject because the legislation did not affect their constituencies.” *Id.* As this Court explained in 1870, Article XIII, Sections 1 and 2 “are as imperative, as comprehensive and emphatic, as if the people, speaking through their constitution, had said: ... ‘Henceforth the laws conferring corporate powers shall be *general*; affecting, or

liable to affect, the interests of the constituency of every individual member of the general assembly; and so, by powerful motives, calling his attention to the effect of proposed enactments upon his own immediate constituency, as well as upon the people of other localities.” *State ex rel. Attorney General v. City of Cincinnati*, 20 Ohio St. 18, 35 (1870) (italics in original).

JobsOhio obviously is not confined to a single locality; it is aimed at job creation and economic development *throughout Ohio*. It thus stands in stark contrast to the cases cited by Respondent in which this Court found a special act because only a single locale was affected. *See, e.g., Cincinnati v. Trustees of Cincinnati Hospital*, 66 Ohio St. 440, 64 N.E. 420 (1902) (legislation impacting a *single* hospital in Cincinnati); *State ex rel. Knisely v. Jones*, 66 Ohio St. 453, 64 N.E. 424 (1902) (legislation impacting a *single* police force in Toledo). Even in *Platt v. Craig*, 66 Ohio St. 75, 63 N.E. 594 (1902), the Court concluded that legislation was special even though, on its face, it did not appear limited to one locality. As written, the legislation applied to “any city of the third grade of the first class” and governed construction of bridges across navigable rivers passing through those cities. But Toledo was the only city that fit this description, so the Court held that the statute was a special act because, in application, it affected only one locality. *Id.* at 80.

If an act is not a special act, it does not matter, for purposes of Article XIII, Section 1, whether it confers corporate powers. As the Court explained in *Kauer*: “Even a casual reading of the foregoing constitutional provision discloses that it is to apply only where corporate powers are conferred by ‘special act.’” *Kauer, supra*, at 280. Thus, in *Kauer*, once the Court determined that the turnpike legislation at issue was not local in effect (and thus not “special”), the Court concluded that the legislation did not violate Article XIII, Section 1 even if it conferred corporate power:

In our opinion the turnpike act is not a special act, within the meaning of Section 1 of Article XIII of the Constitution. It follows that, even if the turnpike act does confer corporate powers, which we do not decide, it does not conflict with the prohibitions of Section 1 of Article XIII of the Constitution.

[*Id.* at 282]

So too here, JobsOhio is general legislation that applies throughout the state. Therefore, it does not matter whether it confers corporate powers or not, because Article XIII, Section 1 of the Constitution simply has no application to these circumstances.

III. JobsOhio Does Not Violate Article VIII, Section 4 Of The Ohio Constitution

Respondent also argues that the state's transfer of the liquor enterprise to JobsOhio and its commitment to charge sufficient liquor prices to cover JobsOhio's debt service on its bonds violate Article VIII, Section 4 of the Ohio Constitution. But this Court has consistently held that the state's credit may be given or loaned to a *nonprofit corporation* like JobsOhio to accomplish a *public purpose*.

In *State ex rel. Ohio Congress of Parents & Teachers v. State Board of Education*, 111 Ohio St. 3d 568, 2006-Ohio-5512, 857 N.E.2d 1148, the Court held that a statute authorizing the state to lend money to nonprofit charter schools did not violate Article VIII, Section 4. The Court explained: "Section 4, Article VIII has generally been interpreted to prohibit lending the state's credit to private business enterprises, *but not to organizations created for a public purpose, even if they are corporations.*" *Id.* at 585 (emphasis added). Because charter schools are nonprofit corporations formed to advance a public purpose, the Court concluded that state advancements to them are constitutional. *Id.*

Similarly, in *State ex rel. Dickman v. Defenbacher*, 164 Ohio St. 142, 128 N.E.2d 59 (1955), this Court held that under Article VIII, Section 4, the General Assembly could validly

appropriate public funds to a private entity, a veterans' organization, for a public purpose. The Court reasoned: "[T]he appropriation of public money to a private corporation *to be expended for a public purpose* is a valid act of the legislative body." *Id.* at 151 (emphasis added).

Here, it is undisputed that JobsOhio is a nonprofit corporation that is accomplishing a public purpose of utmost importance – economic development and job creation in Ohio. The JobsOhio legislation expressly describes JobsOhio as “a nonprofit corporation . . . with the purposes of promoting economic development, job creation, job retention, job training, and the recruitment of business to this state.” R.C. 187.01. And, this Court recognizes that “what is for the public good, and what are public purposes, . . . are questions . . . in respect to which [the General Assembly] . . . is vested with a large discretion which cannot be controlled by the courts....” *Dickman, supra* at 150.

Respondent's other argument under Article VIII, Section 4 also misses the mark. Respondent contends that the finances of the state and JobsOhio are impermissibly “commingled” because JobsOhio will pay 75 percent of the liquor enterprise's excess profits to the state each year. But the mere sharing of profits does not constitute an impermissible joint venture or partnership where, as here, the state is not responsible for any *losses* incurred by JobsOhio. Article VIII's overriding concern is “placing public tax dollars at risk to aid private enterprise.” *State ex rel. Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Comp. Bd. v. Withrow*, 62 Ohio St.3d 111, 114, 579 N.E.2d 705 (1991). And, in order for a joint venture to exist, “[t]here must . . . be a sharing of losses as well as profits.” *Ford v. McCue*, 163 Ohio St. 498, 503, 127 N.E.2d 209 (1955). *Accord: Grendel v. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency*, 146 Ohio App.3d 1, 12-13, 764 N.E.2d 1067 (9th Dist. 2001) (finding no joint venture or partnership

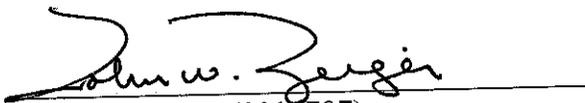
between the state and a private corporation without an agreement to share both profits and losses).

Under the JobsOhio legislation, the state is not at risk for any losses that JobsOhio may incur. JobsOhio thus is not a joint venture or partnership with the state, and there is no basis to find that it violates Article VIII, Section 4 of the Constitution.

CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Columbus Partnership respectfully requests this Court to sustain the validity of the JobsOhio initiative, deny Respondent's motion, and issue the writ of mandamus sought by Relator.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on this 29th day of August, 2012 a true copy of the foregoing was served via regular U.S. mail, postage prepaid, upon the persons listed below:

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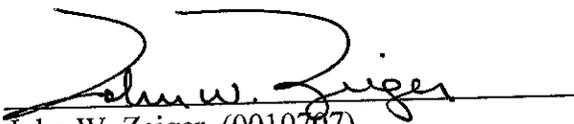
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APPENDIX

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Chairman and CEO
The Dispatch Printing Company

Stephen S. Rasmussen, **Treasurer**
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Chairman and CEO
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David P. Blom
President and CEO
OhioHealth

Joseph Chlapaty
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Steven A. Davis
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Bob Evans Farms, Inc.

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President and CEO
Safelite® Group

Steven S. Fishman
Chairman, CEO and President
Big Lots, Inc.

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Chairman and CEO
Lancaster Colony Corporation

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Regional President, Central Ohio
PNC

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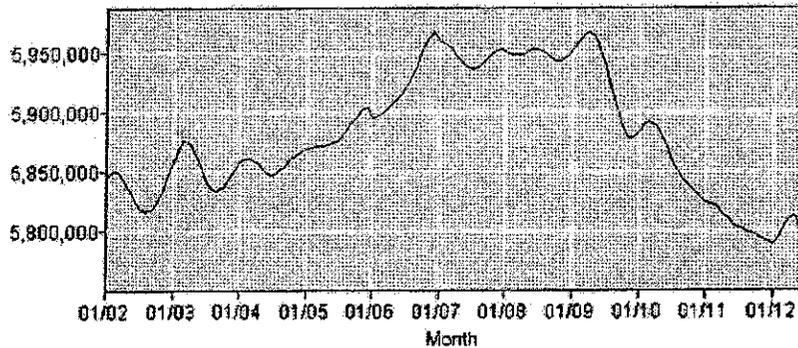
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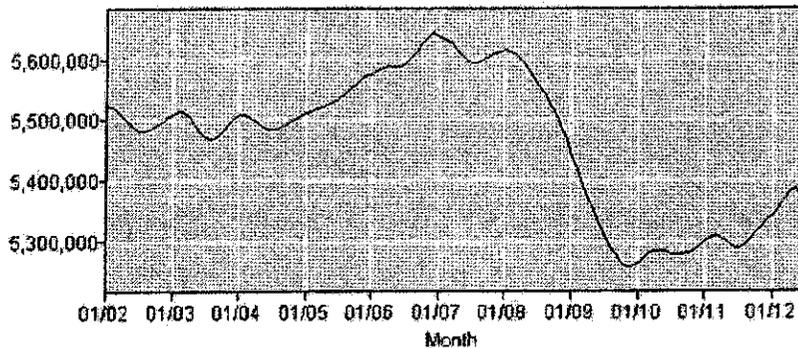
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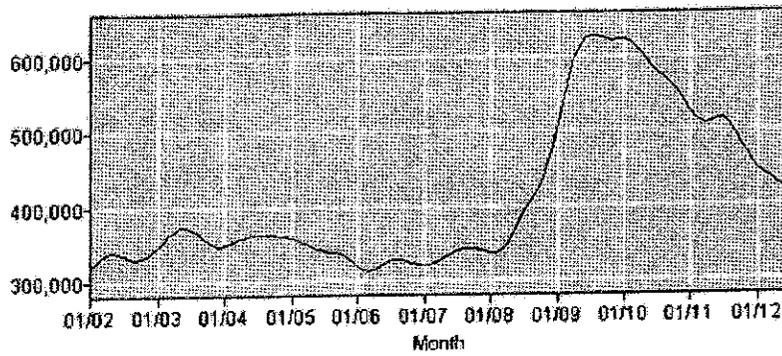
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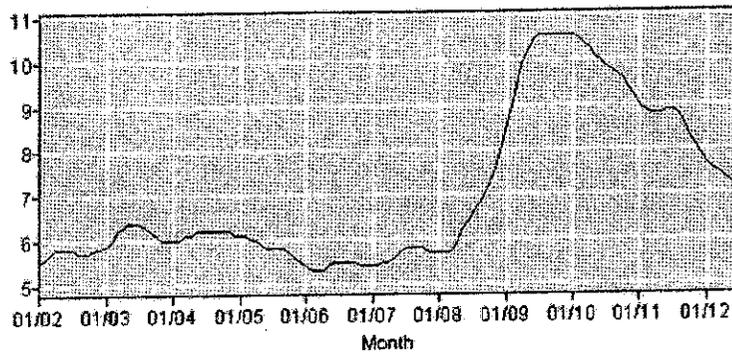
employment



unemployment



unemployment rate



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Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
2002	Jan	5844299	5524064	320235	5.5
2002	Feb	5849603	5521266	328337	5.6
2002	Mar	5849659	5514742	334917	5.7
2002	Apr	5844410	5505179	339231	5.8
2002	May	5835463	5494774	340689	5.8
2002	Jun	5826318	5486766	339552	5.8
2002	Jul	5819219	5482682	336537	5.8
2002	Aug	5815662	5482471	333191	5.7
2002	Sep	5816792	5485749	331043	5.7
2002	Oct	5822632	5490703	331929	5.7
2002	Nov	5832685	5497005	335680	5.8
2002	Dec	5844767	5503754	341013	5.8
2003	Jan	5857563	5509904	347659	5.9
2003	Feb	5868823	5513919	354904	6.0
2003	Mar	5875312	5513332	361980	6.2
2003	Apr	5874578	5506318	368260	6.3
2003	May	5866444	5493603	372841	6.4
2003	Jun	5854630	5480041	374589	6.4
2003	Jul	5842970	5470865	372105	6.4
2003	Aug	5835590	5468494	367096	6.3
2003	Sep	5833359	5473059	360300	6.2
2003	Oct	5836293	5482472	353821	6.1
2003	Nov	5843331	5493570	349761	6.0

F : Reflects model reestimation and new seasonal adjustment.
 B : Reflects revised population controls, model reestimation, and new seasonal adjustment.
 P : Preliminary.

Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
2003	Dec	5851352	5502825	348527	6.0
2004	Jan	5857996	5507973	350023	6.0
2004	Feb	5860778	5508269	352509	6.0
2004	Mar	5860795	5504614	356181	6.1
2004	Apr	5857399	5498375	359024	6.1
2004	May	5852297	5491342	360955	6.2
2004	Jun	5848302	5486032	362270	6.2
2004	Jul	5847521	5484219	363302	6.2
2004	Aug	5849961	5486229	363732	6.2
2004	Sep	5854395	5490899	363496	6.2
2004	Oct	5859356	5496376	362980	6.2
2004	Nov	5863252	5501621	361631	6.2
2004	Dec	5866129	5506277	359852	6.1
2005	Jan	5868452	5510631	357821	6.1
2005	Feb	5870603	5514728	355875	6.1
2005	Mar	5871279	5518503	352776	6.0
2005	Apr	5871939	5522084	349855	6.0
2005	May	5872607	5526135	346472	5.9
2005	Jun	5873940	5530866	343074	5.8
2005	Jul	5877265	5536333	340932	5.8
2005	Aug	5882856	5542870	339986	5.8
2005	Sep	5890095	5550521	339574	5.8
2005	Oct	5896144	5559112	337032	5.7
2005	Nov	5900795	5568073	332722	5.6
2005	Dec	5903065	5576580	326485	5.5
2006	Jan	5894888	5575203	319685	5.4
2006	Feb	5896967	5582175	314792	5.3
2006	Mar	5900123	5587038	313085	5.3
2006	Apr	5904895	5589013	315882	5.3
2006	May	5909475	5589117	320358	5.4
2006	Jun	5914640	5589511	325129	5.5
2006	Jul	5921407	5593089	328318	5.5
2006	Aug	5929940	5600922	329018	5.5
2006	Sep	5940686	5612222	328464	5.5
2006	Oct	5951778	5625277	326501	5.5
2006	Nov	5961651	5637394	324257	5.4
2006	Dec	5967723	5645928	321795	5.4
2007	Jan	5958676(F)	5636694(F)	321982(F)	5.4(F)
2007	Feb	5957627(F)	5635002(F)	322625(F)	5.4(F)
2007	Mar	5953246(F)	5628590(F)	324656(F)	5.5(F)
2007	Apr	5947434(F)	5619025(F)	328409(F)	5.5(F)
2007	May	5941509(F)	5608316(F)	333193(F)	5.6(F)
2007	Jun	5937298(F)	5599374(F)	337924(F)	5.7(F)
2007	Jul	5935846(F)	5594397(F)	341449(F)	5.8(F)
2007	Aug	5937667(F)	5594326(F)	343341(F)	5.8(F)
2007	Sep	5942163(F)	5598460(F)	343703(F)	5.8(F)
2007	Oct	5947220(F)	5604200(F)	343020(F)	5.8(F)
2007	Nov	5950847(F)	5609476(F)	341371(F)	5.7(F)
2007	Dec	5952116(F)	5613149(F)	338967(F)	5.7(F)
2008	Jan	5950610(F)	5614143(F)	336467(F)	5.7(F)
2008	Feb	5948414(F)	5612073(F)	336341(F)	5.7(F)
2008	Mar	5947767(F)	5606558(F)	341209(F)	5.7(F)
2008	Apr	5948539(F)	5597363(F)	351176(F)	5.9(F)
2008	May	5950986(F)	5584804(F)	366182(F)	6.2(F)
2008	Jun	5952699(F)	5570773(F)	381926(F)	6.4(F)
2008	Jul	5952257(F)	5556460(F)	395797(F)	6.6(F)
2008	Aug	5949341(F)	5542466(F)	406875(F)	6.8(F)
2008	Sep	5945377(F)	5527919(F)	417458(F)	7.0(F)
2008	Oct	5942977(F)	5511000(F)	431977(F)	7.3(F)

F : Reflects model reestimation and new seasonal adjustment.

B : Reflects revised population controls, model reestimation, and new seasonal adjustment.

P : Preliminary.

Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
2008	Nov	5942902(F)	5490432(F)	452470(F)	7.6(F)
2008	Dec	5946183(F)	5466323(F)	479860(F)	8.1(F)
2009	Jan	5951920(F)	5440511(F)	511409(F)	8.6(F)
2009	Feb	5959146(F)	5414966(F)	544180(F)	9.1(F)
2009	Mar	5964873(F)	5391190(F)	573683(F)	9.6(F)
2009	Apr	5966687(F)	5369666(F)	597021(F)	10.0(F)
2009	May	5962824(F)	5348958(F)	613866(F)	10.3(F)
2009	Jun	5952860(F)	5328913(F)	623947(F)	10.5(F)
2009	Jul	5937966(F)	5309648(F)	628318(F)	10.6(F)
2009	Aug	5919936(F)	5291838(F)	628098(F)	10.6(F)
2009	Sep	5901929(F)	5276512(F)	625417(F)	10.6(F)
2009	Oct	5887085(F)	5264371(F)	622714(F)	10.6(F)
2009	Nov	5878636(F)	5257080(F)	621556(F)	10.6(F)
2009	Dec	5878122(F)	5255784(F)	622338(F)	10.6(F)
2010	Jan	5883460(F)	5260861(F)	622599(F)	10.6(F)
2010	Feb	5889651(F)	5269676(F)	619975(F)	10.5(F)
2010	Mar	5892175(F)	5277953(F)	614222(F)	10.4(F)
2010	Apr	5889042(B)	5282961(B)	606081(B)	10.3(B)
2010	May	5880575(B)	5283973(B)	596602(B)	10.1(B)
2010	Jun	5869354(B)	5281983(B)	587371(B)	10.0(B)
2010	Jul	5858403(B)	5278699(B)	579704(B)	9.9(B)
2010	Aug	5849546(B)	5276587(B)	572959(B)	9.8(B)
2010	Sep	5842924(B)	5276592(B)	566332(B)	9.7(B)
2010	Oct	5837951(B)	5279233(B)	558718(B)	9.6(B)
2010	Nov	5833226(B)	5284080(B)	549146(B)	9.4(B)
2010	Dec	5828165(B)	5290609(B)	537556(B)	9.2(B)
2011	Jan	5824563(B)	5298526(B)	526037(B)	9.0(B)
2011	Feb	5822204(B)	5305644(B)	516560(B)	8.9(B)
2011	Mar	5819489(B)	5308600(B)	510889(B)	8.8(B)
2011	Apr	5815189(B)	5305621(B)	509568(B)	8.8(B)
2011	May	5810128(B)	5298017(B)	512111(B)	8.8(B)
2011	Jun	5805822(B)	5290510(B)	515312(B)	8.9(B)
2011	Jul	5802598(B)	5287771(B)	514827(B)	8.9(B)
2011	Aug	5800732(B)	5292244(B)	508488(B)	8.8(B)
2011	Sep	5799180(B)	5302031(B)	497149(B)	8.6(B)
2011	Oct	5796958(B)	5313324(B)	483634(B)	8.3(B)
2011	Nov	5793562(B)	5323609(B)	469953(B)	8.1(B)
2011	Dec	5791333(B)	5333605(B)	457728(B)	7.9(B)
2012	Jan	5788948	5341776	447172	7.7
2012	Feb	5794997	5351947	443050	7.6
2012	Mar	5805106	5366989	438117	7.5
2012	Apr	5811261	5379831	431430	7.4
2012	May	5811647	5385745	425902	7.3
2012	Jun	5794063	5374360	419703	7.2
2012	Jul	5769880(P)	5351943(P)	417937(P)	7.2(P)

F : Reflects model reestimation and new seasonal adjustment.
 B : Reflects revised population controls, model reestimation, and new seasonal adjustment.
 P : Preliminary.

TOOLS

- Areas at a Glance
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- Budget and Performance
- No Fear Act
- USA.gov
- Benefits.gov
- Disability.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce

People	Business	Geography	Data	Research
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State & County QuickFacts

Ohio

People QuickFacts	Ohio	USA
Population, 2011 estimate	11,544,951	311,591,917
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	11,536,502	308,745,538
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011	0.1%	0.9%
Population, 2010	11,536,504	308,745,538
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2011	6.2%	6.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2011	23.3%	23.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2011	14.3%	13.3%
Female persons, percent, 2011	51.2%	50.8%
White persons, percent, 2011 (a)	83.6%	78.1%
Black persons, percent, 2011 (a)	12.4%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2011 (a)	0.3%	1.2%
Asian persons, percent, 2011 (a)	1.7%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons, percent, 2011 (a)	Z	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2011	1.9%	2.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin, percent, 2011 (b)	3.2%	16.7%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2011	81.0%	63.4%
Living in same house 1 year & over, 2006-2010	85.0%	84.2%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2006-2010	3.8%	12.7%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2006-2010	6.3%	20.1%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2006-2010	87.4%	85.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2006-2010	24.1%	27.9%
Veterans, 2006-2010	936,383	22,652,496
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2006-2010	22.7	25.2
Housing units, 2010	5,127,508	131,704,730
Homeownership rate, 2006-2010	69.2%	66.6%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2006-2010	23.0%	25.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2006-2010	\$136,400	\$188,400
Households, 2006-2010	4,552,270	114,235,996
Persons per household, 2006-2010	2.46	2.59

Per capita money income in past 12 months (2010 dollars) 2006-2010	\$25,113	\$27,334
Median household income 2006-2010	\$47,358	\$51,914
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2006-2010	14.2%	13.8%

Business QuickFacts	Ohio	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 2009	256,551 ¹	7,433,465
Private nonfarm employment, 2009	4,460,553 ¹	114,509,626
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2009	-10.8% ¹	0.4%
Nonemployer establishments, 2009	697,000	21,090,761
<hr/>		
Total number of firms, 2007	897,939	27,092,908
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	5.8%	7.1%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	0.3%	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	2.0%	5.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	1.1%	8.3%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	27.7%	28.8%
<hr/>		
Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	295,890,890	5,338,306,501
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	135,575,279	4,174,286,516
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	138,816,008	3,917,663,456
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$12,049	\$12,990
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	17,779,905	613,795,732
Building permits, 2011	13,762	624,061
<hr/>		
Geography QuickFacts	Ohio	USA
Land area in square miles, 2010	40,860.69	3,531,905.43
Persons per square mile, 2010	282.3	87.4
FIPS Code	39	

1: Includes data not distributed by county.

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

F: Fewer than 100 firms

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

X: Not applicable

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report
Last Revised: Thursday, 16-Aug-2012 10:00:05 EDT

Ohio

**Department of
Job and Family Services**

TO STRENGTHEN OHIO'S FAMILIES WITH SOLUTIONS TO TEMPORARY CHALLENGES

Profile of Unemployment

A Post-Recession Analysis



Preface

Every year, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), Bureau of Labor Market Information (LMI) reports on developments in the statewide economy and workforce. This year, the *Profile of Unemployment: A Post-Recession Analysis* focuses on unemployed workers, notably who they are, how long they have been out of work, which industries and occupations they are coming from, and where the best opportunities are for reemployment.

One of the key features of the 2007-09 recession has been its depth and length. It has been almost three and a half years since Ohio payroll employment crested, and almost one and a half years since it bottomed out. From January 2008 to April 2011, Ohio lost 332,700 jobs, or about 6.1 percent of nonfarm payroll employment. The state's recovery has been a slow and fragile one; unemployment rates are higher than they have been since 1983. Long-term unemployment of this sort can have ripple effects not only on the workers themselves, but the broader economy as well.

Section I examines unemployment trends in Ohio over the last few decades, its causes, and its effects in the broader economy. Section II takes a closer look at which demographic groups are most affected by unemployment. A comparison of unemployment within economic segments—industries and occupations—follows in Section III. Section IV reviews employment projections to 2018. Finally, Section V outlines workforce initiatives to assist employers and job seekers address the current economic climate.

Through careful examination of the economic statistics in this publication, we hope that individuals; businesses; economic development corporations; labor and governmental organizations; educational institutions; and all others interested in the economy and quality of life in Ohio will be able to draw a clearer picture of the unemployment situation in the state.

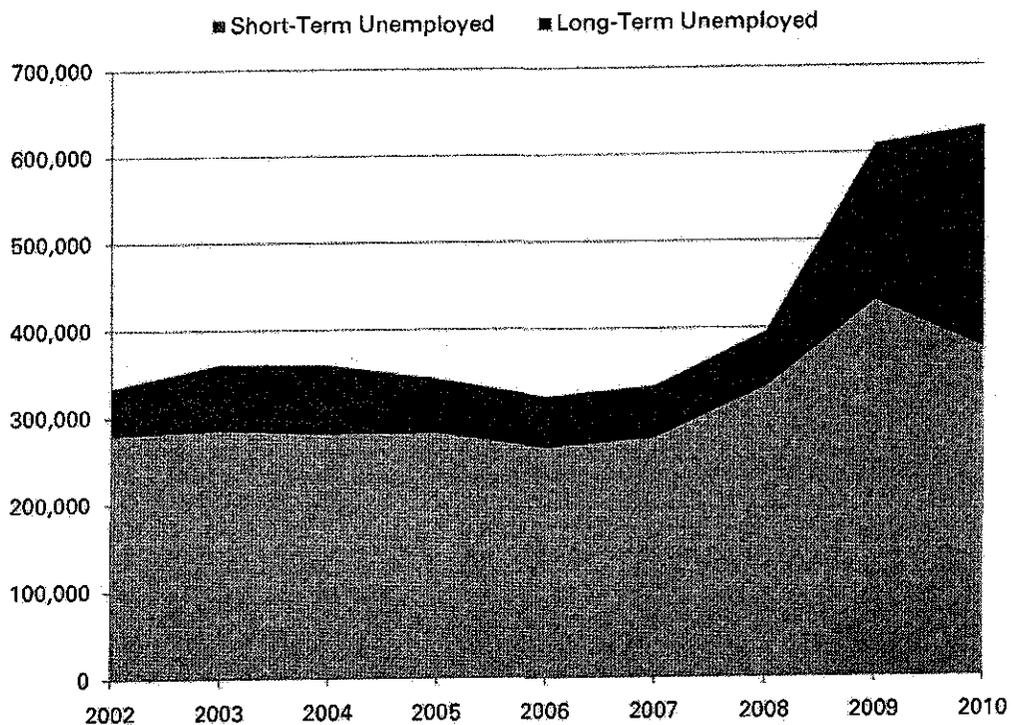
Keith Ewald, Ph.D.
Office of Workforce Development
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

The Long-Term Unemployed

One of the key features of the current recession has been its depth; the economic downturn has affected a large number of people over a long period of time. The result has been increases not only in unemployment but also long-term unemployment—defined as more than 26 weeks.

Figure 2 below shows how long-term unemployment has grown in Ohio in the last two years. From 2002 to 2008, only about 50,000 to 80,000 workers in the state were unemployed for more than six months. By 2010, over 250,000 workers were facing long jobless spells.

Figure 2: Short- and Long-Term Unemployment Estimates in Ohio, 2002-2010



Source: BLS, Current Population Survey.

Long-term unemployment is also a problem nationally. In the second quarter of 2010, 2.9 percent of the labor force had been unemployed for a year or longer. The average jobless spell was 35 weeks in 2010.¹ Also, some employers are reluctant to hire people who have been out of work for a long time, exacerbating this trend.²

¹ Farber 2011, 28.

² BLS, "Ranks of those unemployed for a year or more up sharply," 1.



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REGIONAL AND STATE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — JULY 2012

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed or slightly higher in July. Forty-four states recorded unemployment rate increases, two states and the District of Columbia posted rate decreases, and four states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia registered unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, four states experienced increases, and two had no change. The national jobless rate, at 8.3 percent, was essentially unchanged from June but 0.8 percentage point lower than in July 2011.

In July 2012, nonfarm payroll employment increased in 31 states and the District of Columbia and decreased in 19 states. The largest over-the-month increase in employment occurred in California (+25,200), followed by Michigan (+21,800) and Virginia (+21,300). The largest over-the-month decrease in employment occurred in New Jersey (-12,000), followed by Missouri (-7,700) and Illinois (-7,100). Vermont experienced the largest over-the-month percentage increase in employment (+0.8 percent), followed by Virginia (+0.6 percent) and the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Kansas, and Michigan (+0.5 percent each). Alaska experienced the largest over-the-month percentage decline in employment (-1.0 percent), followed by Idaho, New Hampshire, and South Dakota (-0.4 percent each). Over the year, nonfarm employment increased in 41 states and the District of Columbia and decreased in 9 states. The largest over-the-year percentage increase occurred in North Dakota (+6.8 percent), followed by California (+2.6 percent) and Oklahoma (+2.4 percent). The largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment occurred in Rhode Island (-1.6 percent), followed by Wisconsin (-0.8 percent) and Alaska and Missouri (-0.5 percent each).

Regional Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

The West continued to record the highest regional unemployment rate in July, 9.4 percent, while the Midwest again reported the lowest rate, 7.5 percent. Over the month, three regions experienced statistically significant unemployment rate changes: the Northeast (+0.3 percentage point), Midwest (+0.2 point), and South (+0.1 point). Significant over-the-year rate changes occurred in the Midwest, South, and West (-1.1 percentage points each). (See table 1.)

Among the nine geographic divisions, the Pacific continued to report the highest jobless rate, 10.0 percent in July. The West North Central again registered the lowest rate, 5.8 percent. Five divisions recorded statistically significant over-the-month unemployment rate changes: the East South Central,

LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 3. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected area, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	July 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^P
Alabama	2,189.8	2,143.0	2,152.8	2,157.9	202.3	159.2	168.6	179.5	9.2	7.4	7.8	8.3
Alaska	366.4	367.4	367.5	367.2	27.9	25.7	26.5	28.1	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.7
Arizona	3,024.0	3,016.6	3,014.7	3,005.3	269.7	247.1	246.3	248.9	9.6	8.2	8.2	8.3
Arkansas	1,364.8	1,380.5	1,366.4	1,382.9	111.4	101.1	99.3	100.7	8.2	7.3	7.2	7.3
California	18,366.5	18,494.6	18,458.1	18,405.6	2,169.6	1,994.1	1,974.1	1,961.7	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.7
Colorado	4,914.4	4,894.8	4,869.1	4,839.4	814.7	560.2	544.9	540.5	12.5	11.4	11.2	11.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale ¹	2,716.9	2,737.8	2,741.3	2,733.1	225.6	222.1	224.8	227.3	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.3
Connecticut	1,914.5	1,918.2	1,918.8	1,912.2	170.3	32.5	29.9	30.0	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.9
Delaware	438.4	441.5	441.0	439.7	35.9	35.8	32.9	32.2	31.6	10.5	9.3	9.1
District of Columbia	342.0	352.1	354.1	353.9	892.4	784.9	797.1	816.1	10.6	8.8	8.6	8.8
Florida	9,241.4	9,262.3	9,262.3	9,269.5	9,269.5	882.4	874.9	871.1	11.2	9.6	9.5	9.5
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall ¹	1,282.0	1,307.9	1,305.3	1,297.8	140.9	125.0	123.7	122.8				
Georgia	4,722.3	4,757.1	4,757.4	4,765.1	470.8	424.6	429.5	442.1	10.0	8.9	9.0	9.3
Hawaii	659.4	653.8	649.3	641.1	44.9	41.3	41.5	40.9	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Idaho	769.6	782.0	781.9	779.1	68.3	60.6	59.9	58.5	8.9	7.9	7.7	7.5
Illinois	6,565.6	6,599.2	6,583.1	6,574.4	664.1	564.3	572.1	587.2	10.1	8.6	8.7	8.9
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville ¹	4,063.6	4,087.9	4,089.3	4,085.4	422.5	347.2	351.1	359.1	10.4	8.5	8.6	8.8
Indiana	3,183.8	3,198.5	3,189.9	3,160.1	292.3	252.2	254.7	256.6	9.2	7.9	8.0	8.2
Iowa	1,658.6	1,663.0	1,658.6	1,651.6	99.1	85.0	85.3	88.2	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.3
Kansas	1,500.7	1,499.1	1,495.8	1,489.4	101.2	91.5	91.5	93.3	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
Kentucky	2,064.4	2,065.9	2,068.5	2,066.3	199.2	170.1	168.8	170.8	9.7	8.2	8.2	8.3
Louisiana	2,052.5	2,077.1	2,080.6	2,080.5	160.0	149.7	154.4	157.9	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.6
Louisiana	702.6	708.4	707.8	706.6	63.4	52.4	52.8	53.8	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6
Maine	3,066.7	3,087.2	3,081.4	3,076.5	221.8	208.2	211.7	215.3	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.0
Maryland	3,443.8	3,458.3	3,461.1	3,451.3	255.9	209.0	206.8	206.8	7.4	6.0	6.0	6.1
Massachusetts	2,018.7	4,664.0	4,663.3	4,661.6	463.4	395.4	402.4	421.3	10.6	8.5	8.6	9.0
Michigan	4,657.7	1,991.4	1,986.2	1,987.9	238.9	190.4	191.7	191.7	11.8	9.6	9.7	10.2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia ²	2,977.5	2,973.0	2,971.3	2,971.8	196.5	165.7	165.1	165.1	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Minnesota	1,344.7	1,336.3	1,336.0	1,332.2	146.9	116.5	116.5	116.5	10.9	8.7	8.8	9.1
Mississippi	3,039.7	3,018.7	3,006.2	2,987.8	262.9	219.9	212.9	216.5	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
Missouri	504.1	508.6	510.8	510.4	35.2	32.0	32.0	32.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.2
Montana	1,063.5	1,015.4	1,016.7	1,015.6	45.3	39.7	39.2	40.6	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.0
Nebraska	1,384.9	1,363.3	1,365.3	1,367.2	191.3	158.3	158.5	163.7	13.8	11.6	11.6	12.0
Nevada	737.0	741.2	741.6	739.5	40.7	36.8	37.9	40.1	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.4
New Hampshire	4,548.4	4,596.1	4,597.3	4,593.9	429.5	423.9	441.9	450.5	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.8
New Jersey	925.9	932.4	927.9	923.8	89.7	62.6	60.4	60.9	7.5	6.7	6.5	6.6
New Mexico	9,460.5	9,567.2	9,586.6	9,581.4	780.0	625.8	655.3	670.1	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.1
New York	3,936.9	3,965.8	3,979.4	3,978.8	356.1	352.8	396.6	398.9	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.0
New York City	4,650.6	4,661.1	4,655.4	4,647.0	497.6	436.5	439.4	444.7	10.7	9.4	9.4	9.6
North Carolina	382.2	390.0	389.1	388.2	13.8	11.7	11.3	11.6	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
North Dakota	5,802.6	5,811.6	5,794.1	5,769.8	514.8	425.9	419.7	417.9	8.9	7.3	7.2	7.2
Ohio	1,082.1	1,089.1	1,082.9	1,073.5	84.8	74.6	74.6	75.4	7.8	6.8	6.8	7.0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor ²	1,766.1	1,791.4	1,794.3	1,795.1	109.6	85.3	85.0	87.8	6.2	4.8	4.8	4.7
Oklahoma	1,989.7	1,991.2	1,986.3	1,981.8	199.8	167.8	168.3	173.2	9.6	8.4	8.5	8.7
Oregon	6,368.3	6,452.8	6,467.8	6,477.6	515.1	474.8	488.4	508.6	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.9
Pennsylvania	563.2	568.8	565.2	554.8	64.3	61.4	60.3	59.9	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.8
Rhode Island	2,159.1	2,153.8	2,150.5	2,143.3	226.5	186.3	202.4	206.5	10.5	9.1	9.4	9.6
South Carolina	444.9	447.2	445.9	444.4	20.6	19.0	19.0	19.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4
South Dakota	3,127.7	3,106.1	3,109.9	3,108.1	292.7	244.7	251.6	262.1	9.4	7.9	8.1	8.4
Tennessee	12,446.4	12,610.4	12,534.4	12,642.8	1,011.1	869.6	883.3	904.3	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.2
Texas	1,335.4	1,349.8	1,352.5	1,353.0	91.3	81.1	81.3	81.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
Utah	357.7	356.0	358.0	357.0	20.2	16.4	16.9	16.0	5.8	4.6	4.7	5.0
Vermont	4,301.0	4,339.8	4,338.8	4,332.2	273.3	241.6	246.4	254.4	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.9
Virginia	3,477.3	3,521.5	3,526.1	3,516.4	322.6	292.9	293.9	298.1	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.5
Washington	1,491.0	1,499.0	1,507.1	1,509.7	126.6	107.2	108.0	112.8	8.5	7.2	7.2	7.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett ¹	756.0	805.7	804.8	801.3	64.3	55.5	58.6	58.6	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.3
West Virginia	3,058.1	3,075.8	3,074.4	3,067.9	233.6	208.6	215.4	224.2	7.6	6.8	7.0	7.3
Wisconsin	305.6	307.9	307.8	306.7	18.2	16.1	16.7	17.3	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
Wyoming	1,270.4	1,268.0	1,260.5	1,267.2	198.2	180.4	173.7	173.3	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.7
Puerto Rico												

¹ Metropolitan division.
² Metropolitan statistical area.
P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. Area

definitions are based on Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 10-02, dated December 1, 2009, and are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/lau/lauasmsa.htm. Estimates for the latest month are subject to revision the following month.

123	1492 (22)		1501		1259		1289		1988		1987 (21)		1986		1985 (20)		1984 (19)		
	Standard error	Median income																	
146	30,636	145	30,126	144	29,943	153	28,906	159	27,225	139	26,081	127	24,897	129	23,616	128	22,415	122	22,415
658	31,404	597	28,790	759	30,013	720	29,021	865	27,740	698	25,773	585	25,115	588	25,174	584	25,123	492	25,123
217	46,646	221	47,032	225	48,423	247	49,078	270	48,246	246	47,848	233	47,256	245	45,640	247	44,802	204	44,802
978	47,815	894	46,508	1,185	48,536	1,164	49,271	1,112	48,128	1,126	47,319	1,019	47,669	1,116	48,646	1,050	46,217	983	46,217

Home Insecurity 2012 Foreclosures and housing in Ohio

David Rothstein

For the second year in a row, Ohio experienced a decrease in new foreclosure filings in 2011. In 2009, Ohio saw more than 89,000 foreclosure filings, more than in any prior year. Since then the rate has declined slightly to 85,483 in 2010 and 71,556 in 2011. This welcome decrease still has Ohio foreclosures at levels that would have been unthinkable in the period prior to 1990. What began as mostly an urban problem in the mid-1990s erupted into a statewide epidemic. Despite recent declines, last year's rates were still two times higher than they had been a decade before in every Ohio county.

The high level of foreclosures represents a major and ongoing blow against families' main source of savings and against stability. This report analyzes the new foreclosure filings statistics in Ohio along with some of the latest developments in foreclosure prevention efforts. To add context to the foreclosure numbers, the report provides updates on mortgage defaults and negative equity. It ends with recommendations to better assist individuals, families and communities in becoming more stable.

Data analysis

Ohio foreclosure filings declined last year by 16 percent. In 2011, there were 71,556 new foreclosure filings compared to 85,483 filings in 2010.¹ This decrease in new foreclosure filings comes at a time when more federal and state resources than ever were put toward mortgage modifications. The number of foreclosures in the state remains at crisis levels, higher than in 11 of the last 16 years (see Figure 1). Since 1995, the number of filings has at least quadrupled in 81 of Ohio's 88 counties and has more than quintupled statewide. However, last year foreclosure filings fell at least slightly in all but two of Ohio's counties. There was one foreclosure filing for every 71 housing units in the state in 2011.

¹ See note on the data at the end of the report.

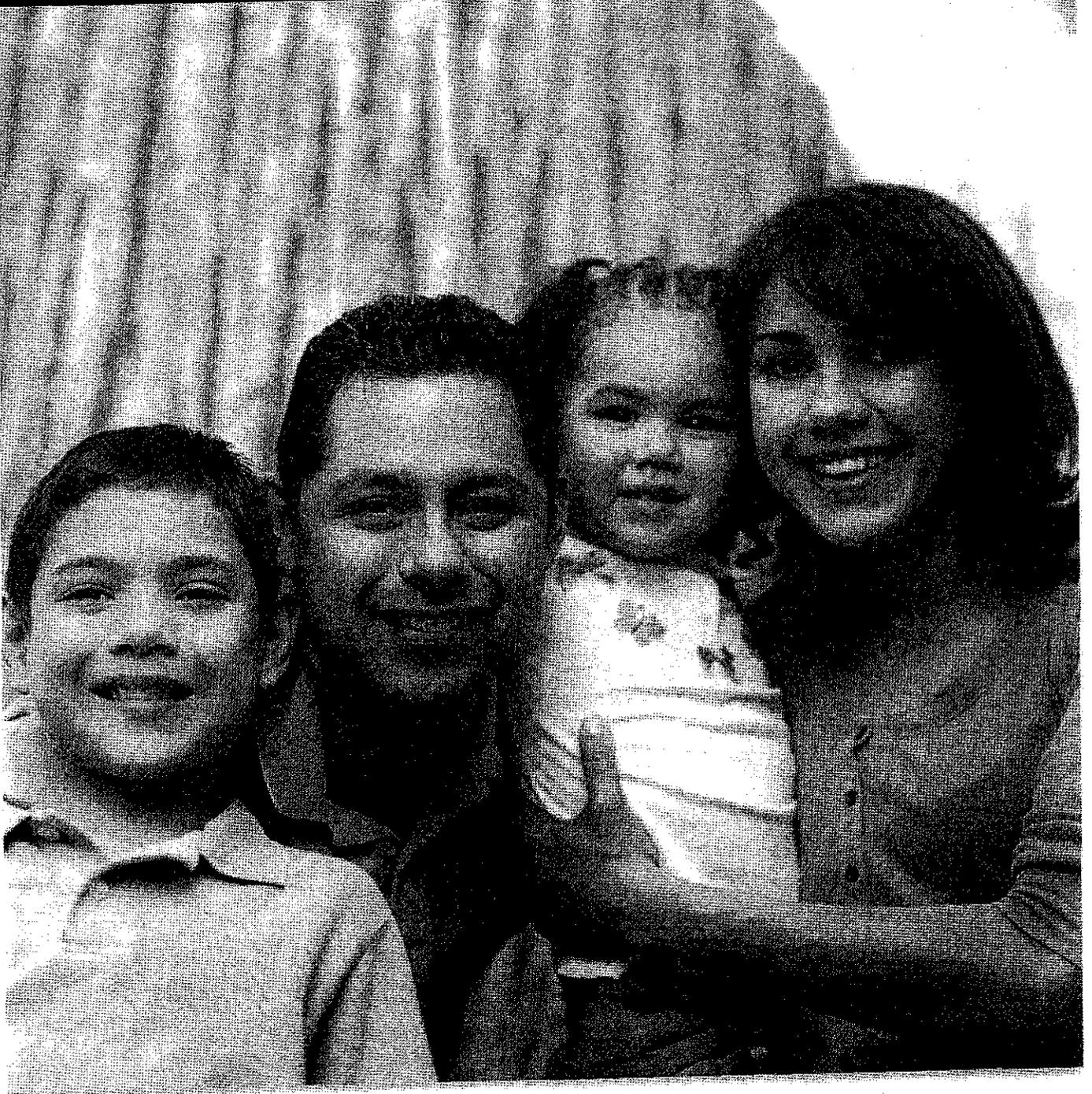
Key findings

- 71,556 new foreclosure filings in 2011.
- Of more than 500,000 mortgages, 30 percent, are underwater
- An estimated 100,000 vacant properties need to be razed
- Foreclosures are taking longer to process, an average of 674 days

Ohio

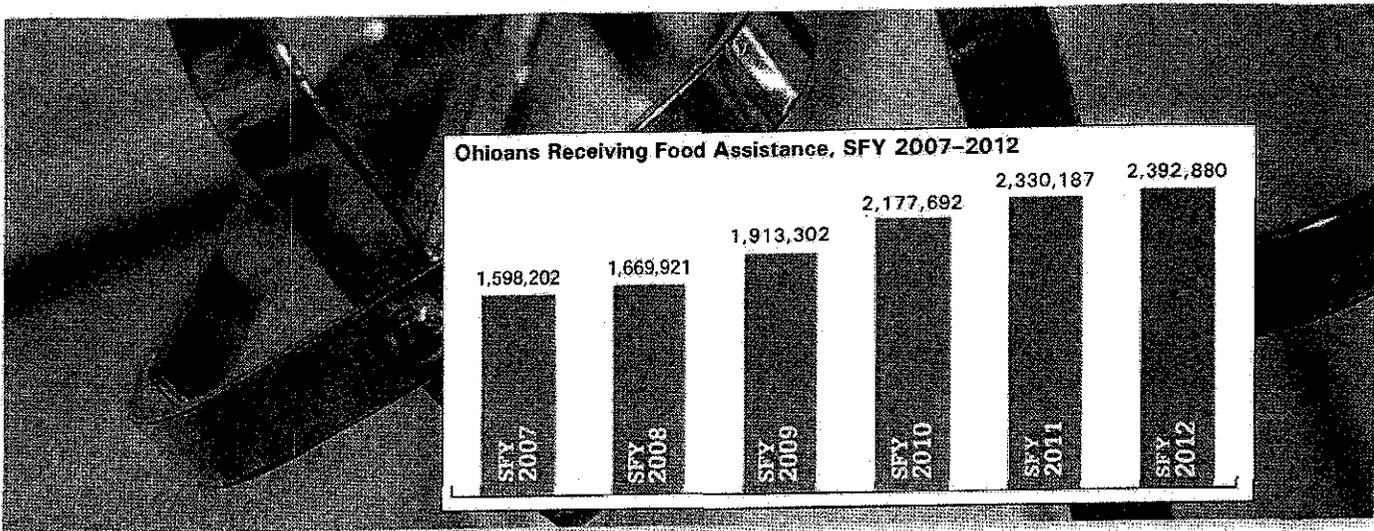
Department of
Job and Family Services

TO STRENGTHEN OHIO FAMILIES WITH SOLUTIONS TO TEMPORARY CHALLENGES



ANNUAL REPORT

SFY 2012



When it comes to payment accuracy, low error rates and numbers of replacement cards issued, Ohio outperforms most other states. When a card is reported lost, stolen or damaged, it is immediately deactivated, and the account is frozen. Replacement cards are issued in an amount equal to the recipient's unused balance. Individuals with unusually high replacement card requests are reported for review. With the onset of the national recession in 2008, Ohio Works First caseloads rose and then peaked in August 2010. Food assistance caseloads began rising in 2006 and were highest in March 2012.

FARMERS' MARKETS AND THE OHIO DIRECTION CARD

More than 75 farmers' markets accepted the Ohio Direction Card in SFY 2012, making it easier for families to purchase fresh, locally grown foods. To spread the word about this, ODJFS sent notices and information about farmers' markets to nearly 85,000 families living near markets that accept the card. In addition, in advance of the summer of 2012, Ohio received approximately \$161,000 from the federal government to purchase additional card readers for Ohio's markets.

TANF FUNDING FOR YOUTH SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

In April 2012, ODJFS announced that \$26 million in TANF funding was available for Ohio counties to create or expand subsidized summer employment programs for TANF-eligible youth ages 14 to 24. The funding was available from June to August 2012, to help businesses hire young people into jobs that might not otherwise exist. The programs provided subsidies to employers, and they gave

young people an opportunity to learn job skills while earning an income, building their resumes, and gaining business references and potential mentors.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Severe weather and tornados in March 2012 left nearly 100 Clermont County families with destroyed or severely damaged homes, prompting Governor Kasich to declare a State of Emergency. After deploying the Ohio National Guard to the area, the governor also activated two state-funded disaster relief programs to help families and local governments. The first program made \$240,000 available to low-income families with children. Families with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level were eligible for up to \$1,500. In addition, low-income elderly or disabled Ohioans were eligible for up to \$750 to help with short-term needs until other assistance became available. ODJFS issued 14 vouchers to families with TANF funding and 13 vouchers to families with non-TANF funding. The agency also issued replacement food assistance benefits to 56 families in the area.

Another severe storm on June 29, 2012, knocked out power for nearly a million homes and businesses across two-thirds of the state. Governor Kasich declared a State of Emergency, and ODJFS made disaster assistance available to low-income families, elderly individuals and those with disabilities in counties that were hit hardest by the storm. ODJFS also applied for and received a waiver from the federal government to issue mass food assistance replacement benefits to individuals in the hardest hit counties.

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Kentucky Datebook: Aug. 27

State approves tax incentives for expanding companies

Published: July 26, 2012

By Scott Sloan — ssloan@herald-leader.com

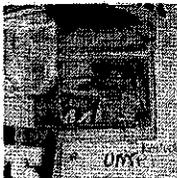
The Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority board approved tax incentives for companies considering new investments in the state at its monthly meeting Thursday.

In general, when a company accepts the tax incentive, it may keep that amount of money, which it otherwise would pay in taxes, assuming it fulfills the terms of the deal. Here are selected board preliminary approvals, unless otherwise noted:

- Gimat in Lexington, final approval of \$550,000 to open a nanomaterials research site. The company estimates the project will cost \$1.6 million. It is expected to add 50 jobs that pay an average hourly wage of \$22, including benefits.
- MediVet America in Nicholasville, \$93,000 to build a lecture hall and office next to its veterinary technology center. The company estimates the expansion will cost \$2.48 million. This tax incentive program does not require job creation.
- Denyo Manufacturing in Danville, final approval of \$783,000 to build an additional plant to house a new process for manufacturing industrial electric generators. The company estimates the expansion would cost \$6.85 million. This tax incentive program does not require job creation. Instead, 91 of 109 existing jobs must be retained.
- Nisshin Automotive Tubing in Versailles, \$75,000 to expand its plant that manufactures stainless steel tubes for automotive exhaust systems. The company estimates the expansion will cost \$2.12 million. This tax incentive program does not require job creation.
- Olympic Steel in Mount Sterling, final approval of \$2.5 million to locate a steel service center. It is expected to add 60 jobs within three years that pay an average hourly wage of \$12.60, including benefits.

Scott Sloan: (859) 231-1447. Twitter: [@HeraldLeaderBiz](#).

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Outside the Cube: The Locker Room creates jerseys, memories

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Kentucky Datebook: Aug. 27

Last updated: August 23, 2012 7:51 a.m.

Verbatim: Indiana's business climate ranked best in the Midwest, 5th in U.S.

Indiana Economic Development Corporation

From a report received Thursday morning:

INDIANAPOLIS (Aug. 23, 2012) - Indiana was ranked as the best place to do business in the Midwest and the fifth best nationwide in the Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States for 2012 study, co-published with the American Economic Development Institute. This is the fourth ranking in less than a year in which the Hoosier State's business climate has scored a top ten finish nationally.

The Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States study, now in its ninth year, is based on 32 factors controlled by state government, including taxes, human resources, education, right-to-work legislation, energy costs, infrastructure spending, workers compensation laws, economic incentive programs and state economic development efforts. Indiana's ranking in the report has moved up 18 places since 2010, earning it the title of "most improved state" this year.

"Indiana's pro-business policies and solid fiscal house continue to earn national attention as a frontrunner for new jobs and investment," said Dan Hasler, Secretary of Commerce and chief executive officer of the Indiana Economic Development Corporation. "This ranking is the latest validation of this administration's focus since 2005 to make economic development efforts a top priority. Above all else, business climate matters and the pay-off for Hoosiers is new careers and opportunities."

Indiana's 5th place ranking makes it the only Midwestern state and the only Northern state in the publication's top ten. Among neighboring states, Kentucky ranked 28th, Ohio ranked 20th, Michigan ranked 39th and Illinois ranked 48th.

"Under Governor Daniels' leadership, Indiana became the first Great Lakes or New England state to become a right-to-work state," said Dr. Ronald R. Pollina, president of Pollina Corporate Real Estate, Inc. and co-author of the Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States study. "Indiana legislators also made significant changes to their state's workers compensation regime. Indiana property taxpayers saw substantial saving compared to previous years thanks to statewide tax caps on their property tax bills. These factors were instrumental in raising Indiana's pro-business rank."

The Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States study is the latest in a series of national accolades the Hoosier State's business climate has garnered. In July, CNBC named Indiana the fifth most business friendly state in the nation in its "America's Top States for Business" report. Also, Indiana's business environment recently scored a top five finish nationally in Chief Executive magazine's "Best & Worst States" survey of more than 500 chief executives released in May.

For Pollina Corporate's complete report, visit <http://www.pollina.com/top10probusiness.html>.

About IEDC

Created by Governor Mitch Daniels in 2005 to replace the former Department of Commerce, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation is governed by a 12-member board chaired by Governor Daniels. Dan Hasler serves as the chief executive officer of the IEDC.

The IEDC oversees programs enacted by the General Assembly including tax credits, workforce training grants and public infrastructure assistance. All tax credits are performance-based. Therefore, companies must first invest in Indiana through job creation or capital investment before incentives are paid. A company who does not meet its full projections only receives a percentage of the incentives proportional to its actual investment.

For immediate release: May 11, 2011
Posted by: [IEDC]
Contact: Blair West
Phone: 317.232.8873
Email: BWest@iedc.in.gov

Governor Signs Legislation to Lower Indiana's Corporate Tax Rate to 6.5 Percent

STATEHOUSE (May 11, 2011) - Governor Mitch Daniels this week signed HB 1004, reducing Indiana's corporate income tax rate from 8.5 percent to 6.5 percent, a decrease of nearly 25 percent.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. Brandt Hershman, will begin reducing the Indiana corporate tax rate by 0.5 percent per year over the next four years to a final rate of 6.5 percent.

"While other states are raising taxes to deal with major budget shortfalls, Governor Mitch Daniels and Indiana's General Assembly were able to cut taxes and improve our state's jobs climate, all while passing a balanced budget. Indiana's business environment already ranks near the top of the pack in most every third-party analysis and this reduction will only strengthen our reputation as a place to invest and create jobs," said Mitch Roob, Secretary of Commerce and chief executive officer of the Indiana Economic Development Corporation.

Indiana's corporate income tax reduction comes just four months after neighboring state Illinois increased its business tax burden from 7.3 percent to 9.5 percent, a rate that gives the state the fourth-highest combined national-local corporate income tax rate in the industrialized world, according to the Tax Foundation.

"By reducing the tax burden for businesses we are sending a strong message to company decision-makers from coast-to-coast and around the world that Indiana is serious about competing for their business and will continue to work to make our state the best possible place to grow," said Hershman.

Since Governor Daniels was elected in 2004, he has taken several measures to improve the state's attractiveness for business. Among them include:

- . Increased R&D tax credit - Provides a tax credit equal to 15 percent of a company's first \$1 million of qualifying R&D expenditures, giving Indiana one of the highest R&D tax credit percentages in the country. (2005)
- . R&D Sales Tax Exemption - Exempts purchases of eligible research and development equipment from the Indiana state sales tax. (2005)
- . Single Sales Factor Corporate Tax - The single-sales factor apportionment calculates the Indiana portion of corporate taxes based solely on the portion of a company's sales in Indiana. (2006)
- . Major Moves - Indiana is the only state in the nation with a record-breaking, fully-funded 10-year infrastructure improvement plan that includes the construction or renovation of more than 400 roads and bridges - all without raising taxes or borrowing money. (2006)

. Telecommunications Reform - Indiana's Telecommunications Deregulation Act has made the state a national leader in telecom reform by increasing competition among carriers, resulting in lower prices, new investments and new jobs. (2006)

. Property Tax Relief - Cut property taxes by one third and established a constitutional cap on tax rates for all classes of property. (2008, 2010)

These measures, coupled with years of balanced budgets and fiscal discipline, have earned the state a AAA credit rating from all three bond rating agencies, a first in state history.

The corporate income tax reduction news comes on the same week that Amazon.com cited Indiana's business-friendly policies as the reason it will open a 900,000-square-foot Internet order fulfillment center in Indianapolis this summer, bringing hundreds of jobs.

About IEDC

Created by Governor Mitch Daniels in 2005 to replace the former Department of Commerce, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation is governed by a 12-member board chaired by Governor Daniels. Mitch Roob serves as the chief executive officer of the IEDC. For more information about IEDC, visit www.iedc.in.gov.

-30-

Media Contact:

Blair West (IEDC) - 317.232.8873 or BWest@iedc.in.gov

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Link to this event: http://www.in.gov/portal/news_events/70139.htm

www.michigan.gov
(To Print use your browser's print function)

Release Date: December 13, 2011
Last Update: December 13, 2011

Snyder signs new business, community revitalization programs into law

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, Dec. 13, 2011

LANSING, Mich. - Gov. Rick Snyder today signed into law a five-bill package creating new economic development and community revitalization programs that will provide \$100 million in incentives for highly competitive projects in Michigan.

The Michigan Business Development and Michigan Community Revitalization Programs replace the state's previous MEGA, Brownfield and Historic tax credit programs that were features of the Michigan Business Tax and were eliminated under business tax restructuring legislation approved and signed into law by the governor in May.

"We have worked diligently to build a friendlier business climate in Michigan to help drive Michigan's economic turnaround," Snyder said. "These programs will better leverage our state's assets in ways that are simple, fair, efficient and transparent."

"These new incentive programs enable us to attract business investment for job creation and redevelopment of our communities with performance based benchmarks through a transparent process," said MEDC President and CEO Michael A. Finney. "We can now offer quicker access to funding assistance for businesses and developers with lower costs and greater flexibility for the state and our communities."

Senate Bill 556, sponsored by state Sen. John Proos, creates the Michigan Business Development Program to provide grants, loans and other economic assistance to qualified businesses that make investments or create jobs in Michigan with preference given to businesses that need additional assistance for deal-closing and for second stage gap financing. The bill is now Public Act 250 of 2011.

In any fiscal year, a qualified business cannot receive more than \$10 million. The legislation amends the Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) Act and places the new program within the MSF. The program effectively replaces the MEGA credit program.

The MSF will consider a number of factors in making these awards, including: out-of-state competition, private investment in the project, business diversification opportunities, near-term job creation, wage and benefit levels of the new jobs and net-positive return to the state. Business retention and retail projects are not eligible for consideration of these incentives. Senate Bills 566-568 and 644, sponsored by state senators John Pappageorge, Mike Kowall, Geoffrey Hansen and Tonya Schuitmaker respectively, create a new Michigan Community Revitalization Program. This program will provide grants, loans or other economic assistance of up to \$10 million to projects that will revitalize regional urban areas, act as a catalyst for additional investment in a community, reuse vacant or historic buildings and promote mixed use and sustainable development. The Michigan Community Revitalization Program is created within the MSF. These bills are Public Acts 250-254 of 2011.

"Michigan's communities are doing all we can with properties and buildings that have become neglected and are in a state of deterioration. The signing of these bills today will help our communities to continue to address these obsolete and blighted eyesores," said Hamtramck Mayor Karen Majewski, president of the Michigan Municipal League Board of Trustees.



Michigan Business Development Program Projects

As of August 24, 2012, the following projects have been approved by the Michigan Strategic Fund.

JASON INCORPORATED D/b/a JANESVILLE ACOUSTICS – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 08/22/2012
 Location: Battle Creek
 Projected Investment: Up to \$15.1 million
 Projected Jobs: 256 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$1.5 million

PINNACLE FOODS, GROUP, LLC – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 08/15/2012
 Location: Imlay City
 Projected Investment: Up to \$14.3 million
 Projected Jobs: 29 New Jobs with up to 300 additional seasonal jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$800,000

ETS DEVELOPMENT GROUP, LLC D/b/a SLEUTH SOFTWARE – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 08/15/2012
 Location: Harper Woods
 Projected Investment: Up to \$25,000 (ETS Development Group, LLC) and up to \$800,000 from parent company (Citadel Systems) and sister company (Back Office Support Systems)
 Projected Jobs: 57 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$300,000
 Amount:

OGIHARA AMERICA CORPORATION – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 08/09/2012
 Location: Howell
 Projected Investment: Up to \$34.9 million
 Projected Jobs: 78 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$300,000

CHERRY GROWERS, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 07/25/2012
 Location: Grawn
 Projected Investment: Up to \$12.5 million
 Projected Jobs: 72 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$2.5 million

MATERNE NORTH AMERICA, CORP. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 07/25/2012
 Location: Grawn
 Projected Investment: Up to \$23.5 million
 Projected Jobs: 65 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$3 million

COOPER STANDARD AUTOMOTIVE FHS, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 07/23/2012
 Location: Village of Leonard
 Projected Investment: Up to \$3.5 million
 Projected Jobs: 55 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$235,730

ARTIC AX US LTD. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/28/2012
Location: Grand Rapids
Projected Investment: Up to \$1.85 million
Projected Jobs: 28 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$220,000

BARRACUDA NETWORKS, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/27/2012
Location: Ann Arbor
Projected Investment: Up to \$6 million
Projected Jobs: 174 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$1.2 million

BROSE NEW BOSTON, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/27/2012
Location: New Boston
Projected Investment: Up to \$61.8 million
Projected Jobs: 350 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$3.5 million

QUALITY EDGE, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/25/2012
Location: Walker
Projected Investment: Up to \$10.5 million
Projected Jobs: 70 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$310,000

GARY D. NELSON ASSOCIATES, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/13/2012
Location: Ann Arbor
Projected Investment: Up to \$1.2 million
Projected Jobs: 110 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$400,000

FIAMM TECHNOLOGIES, LLC – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/13/2012
Location: Cadillac
Projected Investment: Up to \$4.4 million
Projected Jobs: 31 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$500,000

ALTRONICS ENERGY, LLC – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 06/06/2012
Location: Byron Township
Projected Investment: Up to \$2.56 million
Projected Jobs: 80 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: \$450,000

A.G. SIMPSON (USA), INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/30/2012
Location: Sterling Heights
Projected Investment: Up to \$21.2 million
Projected Jobs: 90 New Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: \$900,000

ACCESS BUSINESS GROUP, LLC – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/23/2012
Location: Ada
Projected Investment: Up to \$80.95 million

Projected Jobs: 180 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: \$1.6 Million

CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/23/2012
 Location: Southfield
 Projected Investment: Up to \$10.2 million
 Projected Jobs: 274 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$1.75 million

HYUNDAI AMERICA TECHNICAL CENTER, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/23/2012
 Location: Superior Township
 Projected Investment: Up to \$15 million
 Projected Jobs: 50 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$2.5 million

SAKTHI AUTOMOTIVE GROUP USA, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/23/2012
 Location: Detroit
 Projected Investment: Up to \$18.6 million
 Projected Jobs: 183 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: \$1.5 million

MEDDIRECT, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/21/2012
 Location: Grand Rapids
 Projected Investment: Up to \$2.1 million
 Projected Jobs: 300 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$750,000

CENTER MANUFACTURING, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/14/2012
 Location: Byron Center
 Projected Investment: Up to \$1.02 million
 Projected Jobs: 80 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$300,000

MUSKEGON CASTINGS CORP. D/b/a PORT CITY GROUP – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 05/02/2012
 Location: Muskegon
 Projected Investment: Up to \$10 million
 Projected Jobs: 55 New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$540,000

HUNTINGTON FOAM, LLC – Performance Based Grant

Approval Date: 04/30/2012
 Location: Greenville
 Projected Investment: Up to \$2.56 million
 Projected Jobs: 30 Projected New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$340,000

HCL AMERICA, INC. – Performance Based Grant

Approval Date: 04/30/2012
 Location: Jackson
 Projected Investment: Up to \$3.35 million
 Projected Jobs: 200 Projected New Jobs
 Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$675,000

HARK ORCHIDS, LP – Performance Based Grant

Approval Date: 04/30/2012

Location: Comstock Charter Township
Projected Investment: Up to \$5 million
Projected Jobs: 80 New Projected Jobs
Projected Incentive Amount: Up to \$500,000

MAGNA SEATING OF AMERICA, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 03/27/2012
Location: Highland Park
Projected Investment: Up to \$2,248,000
Projected Jobs: 244
Projected Incentive Amount: \$732,000

COMPUTERIZED FACILITY INTEGRATION – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 03/27/2012
Location: Southfield
Projected Investment: Up to \$908,000
Projected Jobs: 79
Projected Incentive Amount: \$434,500

LACKS ENTERPRISES, INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 03/27/2012
Location: Grand Rapids
Projected Investment: Up to \$31,900,000
Projected Jobs: 120
Projected Incentive Amount: \$350,000

TEIJIN ADVANCED COMPOSITES AMERICA INC. – Grant For Job Creation

Approval Date: 03/15/2012
Location: Auburn Hills
Projected Investment: Up to \$7.9 million
Projected Jobs: 25
Projected Incentive Amount: \$375,000

SUPPORTING PROGRAM DOCUMENTS:

[Click here to read the Michigan Business Development Program fact sheet.](#)

[Click here to see the Michigan Business Development Program Application Document.](#)

[Click here to read the Michigan Business Development Program and Community Revitalization Program Process Documentation.](#)

[Click here to read the Michigan Business Development Program Guidelines Document.](#)

Notes

18 Month Statistics – January 2011 to June 2012

- Ohio
 - 111,300 jobs created
 - Rank #4 in U.S. and #1 in Midwest
- JobsOhio
 - 31,231 news jobs committed
 - JobsOhio targets a diversified group of industries that make up 22% of Ohio's employment and one-third of Ohio's Gross State Product
 - \$6.1 billion of new capital / fixed asset investment in Ohio committed
 - JobsOhio has been operating at less than half of expected full staff level

Historical Statistics – 2000 to 2010

- Ohio's share of U.S. total employment decreased from approximately 4.3% in 2000 to 3.8% in 2010
- Ohio's share of U.S. total GDP decreased from approximately 3.8% in 2000 to 3.3% in 2010

JobsOhio Strategy

- Proactive approach to recruit and attract business to Ohio
- Team possessing business experience and industry expertise
- Innovative evaluation tools, such as return on investment calculator





For Immediate Release:
August 8, 2012
NEWS RELEASE

JOBSOHIO HOLDS THIRD BOARD MEETING OF 2012

JobsOhio President and Interim Chief Investment Officer Mark Kvamme shared the economic development organization's second quarter results (Apr-Jun) for 2012 with JobsOhio board members during a public meeting today at Marathon Petroleum in Findlay.

Kvamme told board members that from April through June of 2012, the efforts of JobsOhio and its economic development partners yielded commitments of 4,666 new jobs totaling \$205 million in new payroll and capital investments of \$863 million.

"Results from this second quarter tell a great story: jobs are growing across the state and in every sector," said Kvamme. "One of Ohio's greatest assets is its industry diversity, which means the economy does not rely on one or two sectors."

The public meeting also included a presentation by Dean Monske, President and CEO of the Regional Growth Partnership as well as updates from JobsOhio's four managing directors about their respective industries.

EDITORS NOTE: Visit jobs-ohio.com to view JobsOhio second quarter numbers.

JobsOhio was created by Governor John Kasich and the Ohio General Assembly in 2011 to lead the state's economic development efforts. Its success is tied to the partnership with the JobsOhio Network, statewide economic development organizations with deep ties to their local business communities. On the global level, JobsOhio is pursuing markets that match the state's industry and technology strengths. With this overarching strategy JobsOhio is positioned to help improve the state's economic climate, foster job creation, and attract new capital investment.

Learn more about JobsOhio at jobs-ohio.com

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