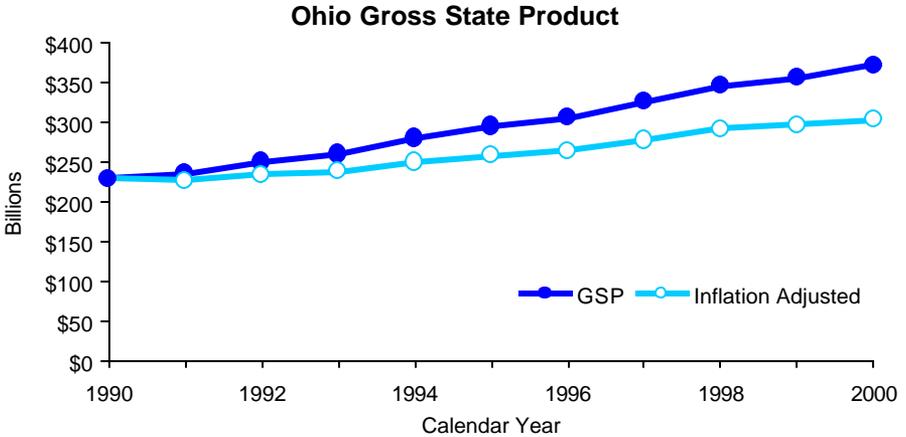


Ohio's Economy Grew Slowly throughout the 1990s

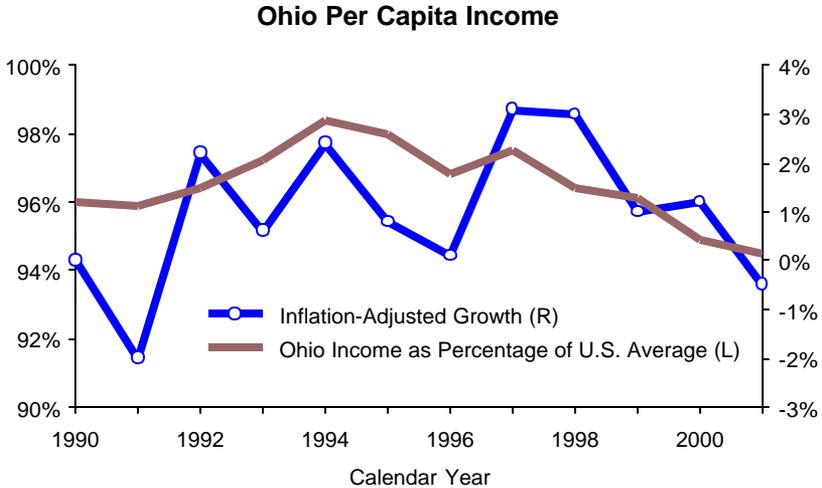


Great Lakes States 2000 Gross State Product

State	GSP in Billions	National Rank
Illinois	\$467.3	5
Ohio	\$372.6	7
Michigan	\$325.4	9
Indiana	\$192.2	15
Wisconsin	\$173.5	20

- Ohio's 2000 gross state product (GSP) of \$372.6 billion made it the 2nd largest economy in the Great Lakes region (behind Illinois), the 7th largest in the United States, and the 29th largest in the world.
- Over the 1990-2000 period, Ohio's nominal GSP grew by 62.0%, or 4.9% annually (average annual compounded growth rate). U.S. nominal GDP grew by 74.2%, or 5.7% annually. Great Lakes region GSP grew by 68.6%, or 5.4% annually.
- Over the 1990-2000 period, Ohio's real (inflation-adjusted) GSP grew by 32.3%, or 2.8% annually. U.S. real GDP grew by 40.5%, or 3.5% annually. Great Lakes region GSP grew by 37.6%, or 3.2% annually.

Ohio Income Less Than U.S. Average



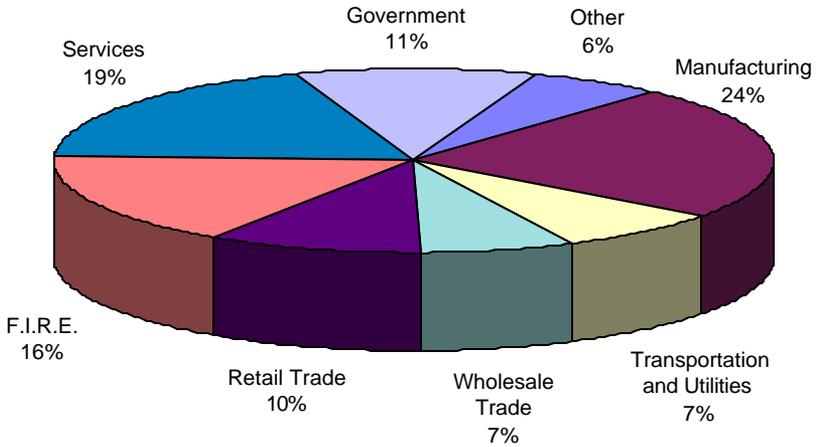
Great Lakes States 2001 Per Capita Income

State	Per Capita Income	Percentage of U.S.	Rank
Illinois	\$32,755	108.2%	10
Michigan	\$29,538	97.6%	19
Wisconsin	\$28,911	95.5%	20
Ohio	\$28,619	94.5%	22
Indiana	\$27,532	91.0%	32

- Ohio's per capita income increased from \$18,788 in 1990 to \$28,619 in 2001. During that same period, U.S. per capita income increased from \$19,572 to \$30,271.
- From 1990 to 2001, Ohio's per capita income grew by 52.3%, or 3.9% annualized. U.S. growth was 54.7%, or 4.0% annualized.
- Ohio's inflation-adjusted per capita income grew by 13.3% between 1990 and 2001, while U.S. growth was 14.3%. Ohio grew at a 1.1% annualized rate compared to 1.2% for the U.S.
- Between 1990 and 2001, Ohio's per capita income averaged 96.5% of the national average. Ohio per capita income last exceeded the national average in 1979.

Manufacturing Still Significant in Ohio

Shares of Ohio Gross State Product, CY 2000



- The biggest contributors to Ohio's gross state product (GSP) in 2000 were manufacturing (24.0%); services (18.8%); finance, insurance, and real estate [F.I.R.E.] (16.4%); government (10.9%); and retail trade (9.7%).
- Manufacturing accounts for the largest share of Ohio's gross state product, and is concentrated in durable goods manufacturing. In 2000, 66% of Ohio's manufacturing GSP came from durable goods. For the nation as a whole, the figure was 58%.
- In 2000, Ohio ranked sixth among the states in manufacturing concentration. States with larger manufacturing concentration were Indiana (30.6% of GSP from manufacturing), Kentucky (26.7%), Michigan (26.3%), Oregon (25.8%), and Wisconsin (25.4%). The national average concentration was 15.8%.
- Ohio ranked 31st in terms of concentration in services. The national average concentration was 21.8%.
- Although the output of Ohio and the other Great Lakes states is still heavily concentrated in manufacturing, services and trade now account for greater employment.

Ohio Employment Moves Away from Manufacturing Toward Services and Trade

Ohio Employment by Sector

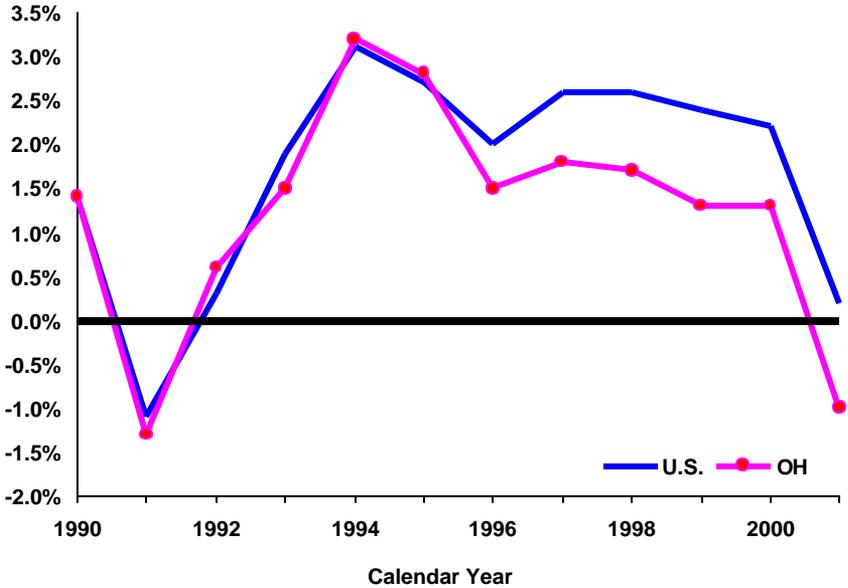
(in thousands)

Sector	Calendar Year			Avg. Annual Rate of Change	
	1990	1995	2001	1990-2001	1995-2001
Mining	17.6	13.8	12.8	-2.9%	-1.3%
Construction	195.2	205.0	236.9	1.8%	2.5%
Manufacturing	1,112.3	1,102.4	1,027.5	-0.7%	-1.2%
Durable goods	744.1	739.7	686.9	-0.7%	-1.2%
Nondurable goods	368.2	362.7	340.6	-0.7%	-1.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	218.7	229.3	250.1	1.2%	1.5%
Trade	1,171.7	1,272.7	1,331.2	1.2%	0.8%
F.I.R.E.	255.6	270.3	312.6	1.8%	2.5%
Services	1,188.9	1,378.5	1,602.4	2.8%	2.5%
Government	722.2	748.4	793.3	0.9%	1.0%
Total	4,882.2	5,220.4	5,566.8	1.2%	1.1%

- Between 1990 and 2001, manufacturing employment in Ohio fell from 22.8% of wage and salary employment to 18.5%. During this same period, service jobs increased from 24.4% to 28.8%.
- The number of Ohioans with jobs in government increased by approximately 71,100 between 1990 and 2001. Most of the increase occurred in local government (85,000 jobs), especially local government education (49,500 of those 85,000 jobs). The number of federal employees fell over this period.
- In manufacturing, average weekly earnings (AWE) increased from \$536 in 1990 to \$714 in 2001. The 33.3% nominal gain was reduced by inflation to a 1.6% real loss.
- In wholesale trade, AWE increased from \$417 in 1990 to \$575 in 2001. The 37.9% nominal increase was reduced by inflation to a 1.8% real increase.
- In retail trade, AWE increased from \$179 to \$263. The 46.9% nominal gain was reduced by inflation to an 8.4% real gain.
- Mining and construction experienced reductions in real AWE. Between 1990 and 2001, mining suffered a 9.0% decline in real AWE and real AWE fell by 4.7% in construction. Despite the reductions in real wages, these industries remain high-paying. The AWE in mining was \$770 in 2001, while the AWE in construction was \$807.

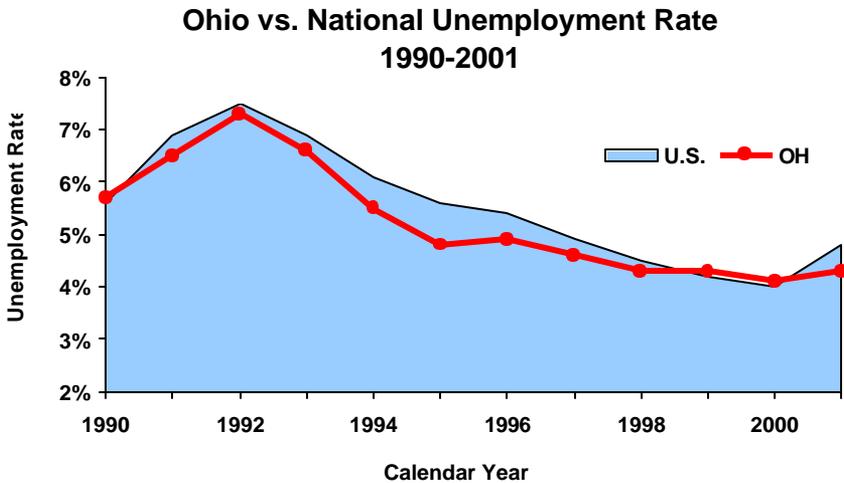
Ohio Employment Growth Lags National Pace

Ohio and U.S. Employment Growth 1990-2001



- Between 1990 and 2001, Ohio job growth averaged 1.2% per year compared to a U.S. average growth rate of 1.7%. This may have been due in part to a relative scarcity of workers in Ohio, since Ohio's unemployment rate was below the national rate through most of this period. Moreover, Ohio's population grew more slowly than the country's as a whole over the decade of the 1990s (by 0.5% per year vs. 1.2% per year, respectively).
- Ohio's strongest growth was in services (2.8% average annual compounded growth), in construction (1.8%), and in finance, insurance, and real estate (1.8%).
- The greatest employment loss occurred in mining, which lost jobs at a 2.9% average annual rate.
- Manufacturing lost jobs over this period at an average annual rate of 0.7%; following the 1990 recession manufacturing employment peaked in mid-1995. From then until the end of 2001, Ohio lost approximately 100,000 manufacturing jobs.

Ohio's Unemployment Less Than National Rate



- For most of the period between 1990 and 2001, Ohio's unemployment rate was below the national average. Unemployment is measured on a monthly basis and averaged across months to arrive at annual averages.
- In 1990, Ohio's unemployment rate was 5.7%. In 2001, it was 4.3%. The U.S. unemployment rate was 5.6% in 1990 and 4.8% in 2001.
- Throughout 1990 an average of 309,893 people were unemployed in Ohio. In 2001, the average was 251,334.
- During the period shown, both the unemployment rate and the average annual number of unemployed people reached their highest levels in 1992 at 7.3% and 401,299 people.
- Although the state's annual average unemployment rates compare favorably to those of the nation, unemployment rates vary greatly among counties within the state. In 2001, 41 counties had average annual unemployment rates higher than the nation's and 47 counties were at or below national levels.

Ohio Ranks High In Exports

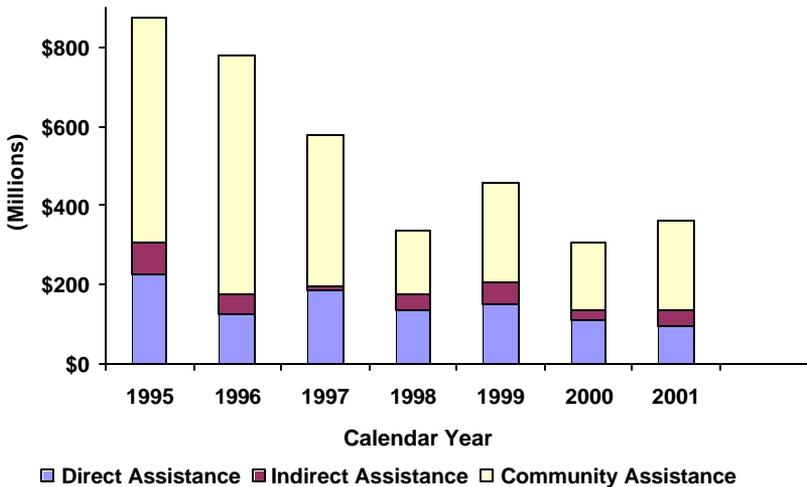
2001 Exports and Percentage Change

Rank	Description	CY 2000 (millions)	CY 2001 (millions)	% Change 2000- 2001
	Total All States	\$780,419	\$731,026	-6.3%
1	California	\$119,640	\$106,777	-10.8%
2	Texas	\$103,866	\$94,995	-8.5%
3	New York	\$42,846	\$42,172	-1.6%
4	Washington	\$32,215	\$34,929	8.4%
5	Michigan	\$33,845	\$32,366	-4.4%
6	Illinois	\$31,438	\$30,434	-3.2%
7	Florida	\$26,543	\$27,185	2.4%
8	Ohio	\$26,322	\$27,095	2.9%
9	New Jersey	\$18,638	\$18,946	1.7%
10	Massachusetts	\$20,514	\$17,490	-14.7%

- From 2000 to 2001, the dollar value of Ohio's exports increased by 2.9%, compared to an overall U.S. decrease of 6.3%. Among the top ten exporting states, Ohio ranked second in the percentage increase in exports in 2001.
- Ohio's state rank in value of exports rose from 11th place in 1987 to 7th place in 1999. It fell to 8th place in 2000 and remained there in 2001.
- In 2001, Ohio had five export markets where dollar volume exceeded \$1 billion: Canada, Mexico, France, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Of these, Canada was by far the largest market, purchasing over \$13.8 billion of Ohio's \$27.1 billion in exports, or about 51%. Mexico was Ohio's second largest export market at \$2.1 billion, or 7.8%. The state's largest overseas market is France, accounting for \$1.4 billion, or 5.3%.
- In 2001, Ohio's top exporting sectors were machinery (\$8.4 billion), vehicles/not railway (\$5.9 billion), electrical machinery (\$1.7 billion), plastics (\$1 billion), and optic/medical instruments (\$0.9 billion). Together these five manufacturing sectors accounted for \$17.9 billion, or about 66%, of all Ohio exports.

State Economic Development Spending Is Steady Despite Federal Decline

State and Federal Assistance, 1995-2001



- State and federal funds administered by the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) include direct assistance (ODOD financial assistance for business attraction and expansion projects that include job creation, retention, and training), indirect assistance (ODOD funding programs that improve an entity's competitiveness but are not measurable in terms of employment increases), and community assistance (quality-of-life enhancements at the local level that are mainly federally funded and administered by ODOD).
- Total 2001 spending of \$361,962,325 on economic development reflects a 58.7% decrease from total 1995 spending of \$876,689,236; however, 2001 spending levels increased 17.7% from \$307,456,753 in 2000.
- Community assistance, which consists primarily of federal funding, declined from \$572,209,029 in 1995 to \$226,294,978 in 2001, representing a 60.5% decrease.
- Included are programs administered by ODOD's Community Development Division, Division of Minority Business Affairs, Economic Development Division, Technology Division, and the Ohio Housing Finance Agency.
- Reported as projections by companies, 22,056 jobs were created, 45,355 jobs were retained, and 37,041 workers were trained through 2001 assistance. Companies have three years from the time of receiving their assistance to fulfill these commitments.

Ohio among Nation's Leaders in Agriculture

Ohio Rankings for Selected Field Crops

Commodity	U.S. Rank	Unit	Production	State Ranked First	Production
Corn for grain	6	Bushels	485,100,000	Iowa	1,740,000,000
Corn for silage	11	Tons	2,880,000	Wisconsin	11,880,000
Oats	7	Bushels	6,840,000	Minnesota	22,320,000
Winter Wheat	4	Bushels	79,920,000	Kansas	347,800,000
Soybeans	5	Bushels	186,480,000	Illinois	459,800,000
Hay (baled)	15	Tons	4,521,000	Texas	8,880,000
Sugarbeets	12	Tons	17,000	Minnesota	9,245,000
Tobacco	7	Pounds	13,200,000	North Carolina	419,710,000

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service

- According to the 1997 U.S. Census of Agriculture, Ohio had approximately 10 million acres of harvested cropland. In 2000, 4,450,000 acres of land were devoted to soybeans; 3,550,000 acres were devoted to corn for grain; and 1,120,000 acres were devoted to wheat. Approximately 90% of Ohio's cropland is used for these three crops.
- In 2000, the average size of a farm in Ohio was 186 acres, while the average U.S. farm was 434 acres.
- The number of farms in Ohio has been decreasing over the past several decades. The number of farms in 1960 was 149,000, compared to 80,000 farms in 2000. There were 2,172,080 farms in the U.S. in 2000.
- The yield per acre for harvested crops has been increasing over the past several decades. In 1960, 68 bushels per acre of grain corn was harvested, as compared to 147 bushels per acre in 2000.
- In 2000, Ohio led the nation in the number of eggs produced (8.1 billion collected) and in the production of Swiss cheese (80,656,000 pounds).
- Ohio ranked third in the nation in the number of livestock slaughter plants. There were 160 plants in January of 2001.