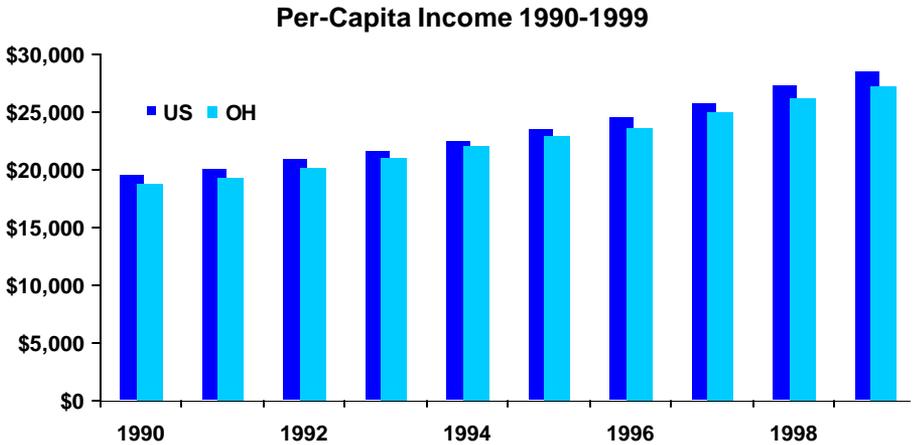


Ohio's Economy Second Largest in Midwest

<i>Great Lakes States 1998 Gross State Product</i>		
State	GSP in billions	National Rank
Illinois	\$425.7	4
Ohio	\$341.1	7
Michigan	\$294.5	9
Indiana	\$174.4	15
Wisconsin	\$157.8	20

- Ohio's 1998 Gross State Product (GSP) of \$341.1 billion made it the second largest economy in the Midwest (behind Illinois) and the seventh largest in the United States.
- Over the 1990-1998 period, Ohio's nominal GSP grew by 48.2 percent, or 5.0 percent annually (average annual compounded growth rate). U.S. nominal GDP grew by 53.2 percent, or 5.5 percent annually. Great Lakes region GSP grew by 53.3 percent, or 5.5 percent annually.
- Over the 1990-1998 period, Ohio's real (inflation-adjusted) GSP grew by 25.4 percent, or 2.9 percent annually. U.S. real GDP grew by 28.8 percent, or 3.2 percent annually. Great Lakes region GSP grew by 29.7 percent, or 3.3 percent annually.
- Ohio's 1998 real GSP was 3.9 percent of the national total. Ohio's manufacturing GSP was 6.0 percent of the national total. Ohio's share of durable goods manufacturing was 6.8 percent.

Ohio Income Holds Steady Against U.S. Average

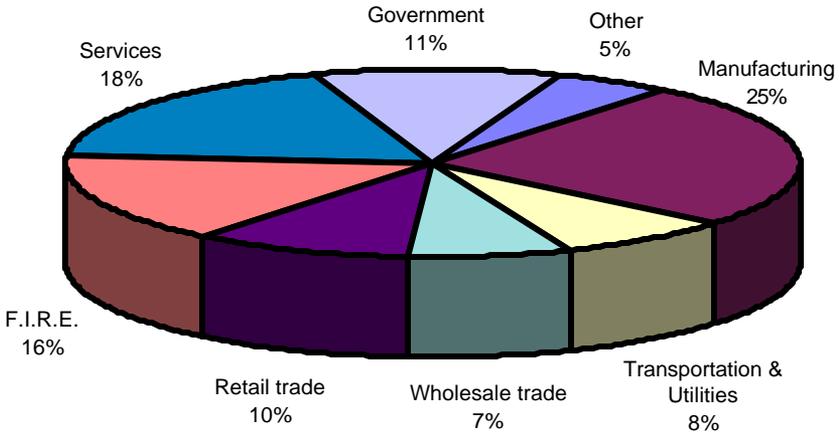


<i>Great Lakes States 1999 Per-Capita Income</i>		
State	Per-Capita Income	National Rank
Illinois	\$ 31,145	7
Michigan	\$ 28,113	19
Wisconsin	\$ 27,390	22
Ohio	\$ 27,152	24
Indiana	\$ 26,143	31

- Ohio's per-capita income increased from \$19,792 in 1990 to \$27,152 in 1999. During that same period, U.S. per-capita income increased from \$19,584 to \$28,542.
- From 1990-1999, Ohio's inflation adjusted per-capita income grew by 13.3 percent, while U.S. growth was 14.3 percent. Ohio grew at 1.4 percent annually compared to 1.5 percent for the U.S.
- Over the 1990-1997 period, median income grew from \$30,013 to \$36,134 in Ohio. U.S. median income grew from \$29,943 to \$37,005. Adjusted for inflation, U.S. median income rose by 0.6 percent, while Ohio median income fell by 2.0 percent.
- Throughout the 1990's, Ohio's per capita income held steady between 95 and 98 percent of the national average.

Manufacturing Still Heavy in Ohio

Shares of Ohio Gross State Product, 1998



- The biggest contributors to Ohio GSP in 1998 were: manufacturing (25.3 percent); services (18.4 percent); finance insurance and real estate (15.7 percent); government (10.8 percent); and retail trade (9.5 percent).
- Ohio is not only concentrated in manufacturing, it is concentrated in durable goods manufacturing. In 1998, 67 percent of Ohio's manufacturing GSP came from durable goods. For the nation as a whole, the figure was 59 percent.
- Over the 1990-1998 period, Ohio moved from 4th to 5th among the states in manufacturing concentration. States that rank ahead of Ohio are Indiana (31.1 percent of GSP from manufacturing), Kentucky (27.0 percent), Wisconsin (26.5 percent), and Michigan (26.5 percent).
- Ohio ranks 29th in terms of concentration in services. The share of Ohio's GSP derived from services rose from 16.9 percent to 18.4 percent.
- 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	1990	1999	Change	Percent Change	Annual Rate of Change
Mining	17.6	13.1	-4.5	-25.6%	-3.2%
Construction	195.3	236.2	40.9	20.9%	2.1%
Manufacturing	1,112.3	1,087.7	-24.6	-2.2%	-0.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities	218.7	245.0	26.3	12.0%	1.3%
Trade	1,171.7	1,333.7	162.0	13.8%	1.4%
F.I.R.E.	255.6	307.3	51.7	20.2%	2.1%
Services	1,189.0	1,551.9	362.9	30.5%	3.0%
Government	722.2	773.3	51.1	7.1%	0.8%
Total	4,882.4	5,548.2	665.8	13.6%	1.4%

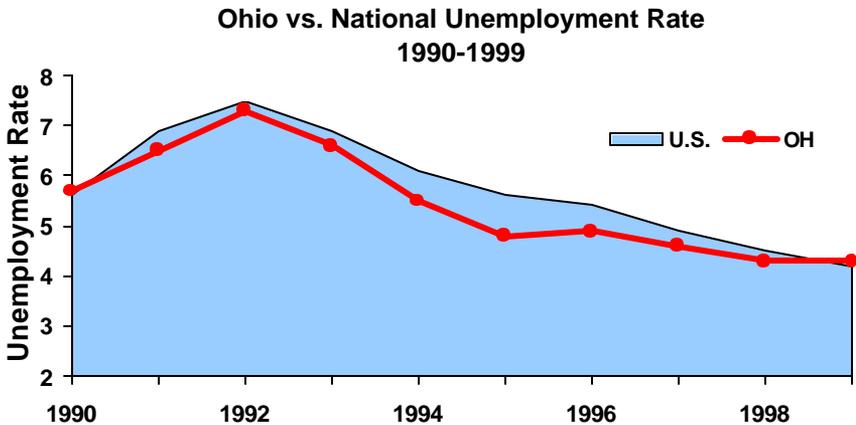
- Between 1990 and 1999, manufacturing employment in Ohio fell from 22.8 percent of wage and salary employment to 19.6 percent. During this same period, service jobs increased from 24.4 percent to 28.0 percent.
- In manufacturing, average weekly earnings (AWE) increased from \$536 in 1990 to \$698 in 1999. The 30.2 percent nominal gain was reduced by inflation to a 2.1 percent real gain.
- In wholesale trade, AWE increased from \$417 in 1990 to \$590 in 1999. The 41.5 percent nominal increase was reduced by inflation to an 11.0 percent real increase.
- In retail trade, AWE increased from \$179 to \$254. The 41.7 percent nominal gain was reduced by inflation to an 11.1 percent real gain.
- Mining and construction experienced reductions in real AWE. Between 1990 and 1999, mining suffered a 7.5 percent decline in real AWE and real AWE fell by 2.7 percent in construction.

Ohio Employment Lags National Pace



- In the 1990's, Ohio job growth averaged 1.4 percent compared to a U.S. average of 1.8 percent.
- Ohio's strongest growth was in services (3.0 percent average annual compounded growth), construction (2.1 percent), and in finance, insurance, and real estate (2.1 percent).
- The greatest employment loser was mining, which lost jobs at a 3.2 percent average annual compounded rate.
- Although manufacturing lost jobs over the decade at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent, manufacturing employment has grown at a 0.6 percent average annual rate since 1993.

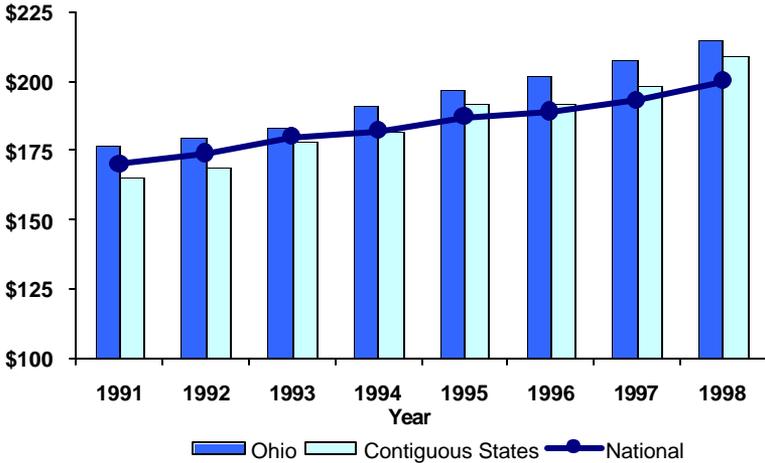
Ohio's Unemployment Better Than National Rate



- For most of the 1990's, Ohio's unemployment rate was below the national average.
- In 1990, Ohio's unemployment rate was 5.7 percent. In 1999, it was 4.3 percent.
- The average annual number of unemployed people in Ohio was 309,658 in 1990. In 1999, the average was 245,754.
- Both the unemployment rate and the average annual number of unemployed people reached their highest levels in 1992 at 7.3 percent and 401,279 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 1999, 51 counties had average annual unemployment rates higher than the nation's and 37 counties were at or below national levels.

Ohio Unemployment Benefits Exceed National Average

Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Benefits



Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Benefits 1991-1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ohio	\$177	\$180	\$183	\$191	\$197	\$202	\$208	\$215
Contiguous States	165	169	178	182	192	192	198	209
National	170	174	180	182	187	189	193	200
Indiana	112	126	142	158	179	187	186	201
Kentucky	145	144	156	159	167	171	176	186
Michigan	212	211	215	213	221	205	222	235
Pennsylvania	197	201	210	212	219	219	228	238
West Virginia	160	163	167	167	172	176	180	187

- Ohio's average unemployment benefits have exceeded the national average and were greater than the median benefits paid by its contiguous states for the period 1991-1998.

Ohio Ranks High In Exports

1999 Exports and Percentage Changes

1999	Exports (millions of \$)	Rank	Percentage Change 1993-99
U.S. Total	695,797	n/a	49.6%
California	102,864	1	51.1%
Texas	61,706	2	73.2%
New York	43,297	3	6.4%
Michigan	41,490	4	63.8%
Washington	36,826	5	34.4%
Illinois	30,857	6	51.6%
Ohio	26,562	7	50.5%
Florida	22,544	8	53.4%
New Jersey	21,008	9	44.5%
Pennsylvania	19,2528	10	48.1%

- Ohio's exports grew at a rate just above the total U.S. rate for the period 1993-1999 (50.5 percent versus 49.6 percent). Ohio ranked 7th among the top ten exporting states.
- From 1998-1999, Ohio recovered from a slight decrease in exports to turn in a 7.0 percent increase as compared to a 2.0 percent increase for the nation as a whole. Ohio's percentage increase was 2nd among the top ten exporting states.
- Ohio's state rank in total export volume jumped from 11th in 1987 to 7th in 1997. Ohio maintained this ranking in 1999.
- In 1999, 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 \$11.96 billion of Ohio's \$26.56 billion in exports, or about 45 percent. For the second consecutive year, Mexico overtook France as Ohio's second highest export market.
- In 1998, Ohio's top exporting sectors were transportation (\$8.9 billion), industrial machinery (\$5.4 billion), chemicals (\$2.5 billion), electronics (\$2.1 billion), and metal products (\$1.7 billion).

International Trade Offices Enhance Ohio's Trade on Five Continents

Location	Date Office Opened	Proposed FY 2001	% Change 1997-2001
Columbus, Ohio	Before July, 1975	\$3,004,675	-9.1
Brussels, Belgium	July, 1976	363,894	9.4
Buenos Aires, Argentina [^]	February, 1999	26,900	N/A
Hong Kong	May, 1990	393,263	8.9
Johannesburg, S. Africa* [^]	July, 1998	199,235	N/A
Mexico, Distrito Federal	September, 1995	392,650	-32.0
Santiago, Chile [^]	December, 1998	35,600	N/A
Sao Paolo, Brazil [^]	July, 1997	53,900	N/A
Tel Aviv, Israel	September, 1995	360,068	20.8
Tokyo, Japan	July, 1976	434,477	-31.0
Toronto, Canada	October, 1990	200,329	23.1
Total – All Offices		\$5,464,991	-3.6

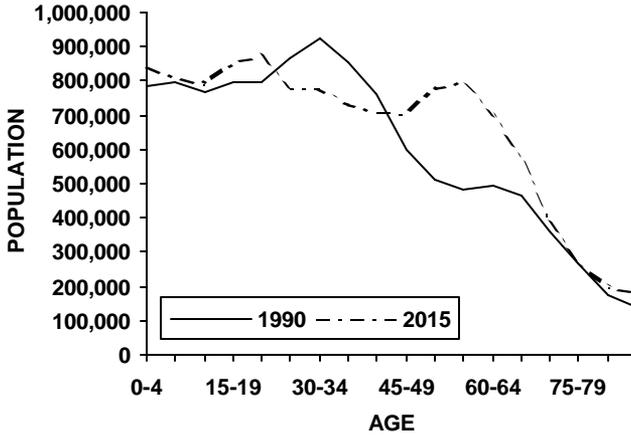
*Previously, operations were located in Lagos, Nigeria, 1987-1992.

[^]Shared offices with the Council of Great Lakes Governors.

- Actual general revenue fund spending for Ohio's Department of Development International Trade activities totaled just under \$5.6 million in FY 2000, a 1.2 percent decrease from FY 1997 expenditures of \$5.6 million.
- In FY 1999, 2 new "shared" offices – Santiago, Chile and Buenos Aires, Argentina – were opened, increasing the number of Ohio's off-shore trade office locations to ten. The "trade presence" offices in Buenos Aires, Johannesburg, Santiago and Sao Paolo reflect joint efforts with other Great Lakes States, including Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Since FY 1996, the establishment of six new offices has more than doubled Ohio's off-shore trade locations.
- For FYs 2000-2001, major Ohio trade missions included a trip to Japan (February 2000) and a scheduled trip (March, 2001) to the A-B-C's of South America: Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Sao Paolo) and Chile (Santiago).

“Baby Boomers” Impact Ohio Demographics

1990 Census & 2015 Projections of Population by Age Group



- Ohio’s “baby boomers,” like their peers in the rest of the nation, will reach retirement age between the years 2010 and 2030.
- In 2015, the “baby boomers” will be age 51 to 69. It is estimated that the segment of Ohio’s population between the ages of 50 and 69 will increase by approximately 884,000 people or 45.2 percent between the year 1990 and 2015.
- In 2015, the “baby boom echo” (children of “baby boomers”) will be age 20 to 38 and will represent the next largest increase in population for any given age category when compared to 1990 demographics.
- The demographic group sandwiched between the “boomers” and the “echo” is known as “Generation X” or the “baby bust.” In 2015, this significantly smaller demographic segment will be age 39 to 50 and will be in their prime wage earning years.