



Data Line Ohio



Ohio Department
of Development

Prepared by the Office of Strategic Research

Volume 8, Number 5

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OHIO'S RUBBER AND PLASTICS INDUSTRY

Ohio led the nation in the production of rubber and miscellaneous plastics (SIC 30) in 1997 with a gross state product figure of over \$4.6 billion worth of goods. This amounted to 8.9 percent of the total GSP for all states. The state also ranked number one in value added in SIC 30 with an investment of \$6.6 billion--8.8 percent of the national total. According to the Office of Strategic Research publication, **The Ohio Rubber and Plastics Industry**, plastics are the largest class of materials used in the U.S. today, and the industry is a growing, multi-billion dollar one that not only traces its origins to Ohio, but remains concentrated here.

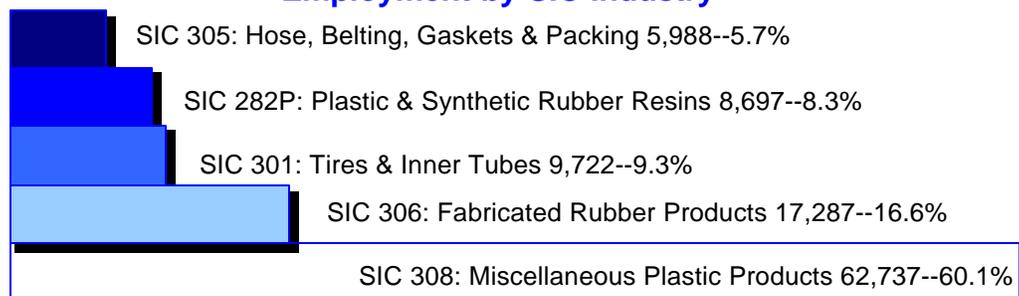
Goodyear Tire & Rubber is the largest employer in the state's rubber and plastics industry with almost 6,300 people, followed by Cooper Tire & Rubber with over 2,600. Forty-four companies with corporate headquarters in ten foreign countries either have subsidiaries in the industry or are involved in joint ventures with American companies in Ohio; they employed over 9,700 people in 1999.

The Ohio Rubber and Plastics Industry, April 2000 report contains detailed tables, graphs, and maps, as well as a list of leading and notable rubber and plastics companies in Ohio. The report may be purchased for \$25.00 by contacting the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216-1001, 614-466-2115.

Points of Interest on Ohio's Rubber & Plastics Industry

▶ Establishments, 1998	1,301
▶ Share of Ohio's Gross State Product, 1997	\$4.8 billion
▶ Exports with Ohio as Origin of Movement, 1998	\$1.1 billion
▶ Companies with Foreign Investment, 1999	44
▶ New Capital Expenditures, 1996	\$682 million
▶ Announced Expansions & Attractions, 1999	71
▶ Amount of Investment	\$346 million
▶ Projected Number of Jobs	2,635
▶ Employment, 1998	104,431

Employment by SIC Industry



Bob Taft, Governor
State of Ohio

C. Lee Johnson, Director
Ohio Department of Development

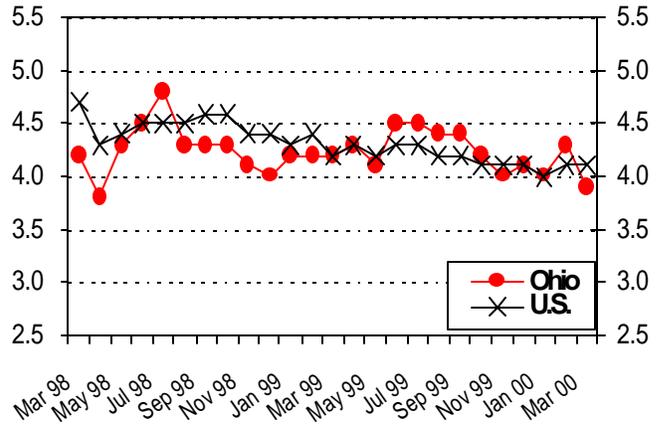


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: March 1998 To March 2000

The unemployment rate in Ohio dropped from 4.3 in February to 3.9 in March 2000. The number of unemployed workers decreased 11.4 percent for the month, and is 6.2 percent lower than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for March remained at its February level of 4.1. The number of unemployed workers has dropped 1.7 percent since February and 2.1 percent since March 1999.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION	Ohio Mar 00	Ohio Feb 00	Ohio Mar 99	U.S. Mar 00	U.S. Feb 00	U.S. Mar 99
Monthly Data (000)						
Civilian Labor Force	5,862	5,886	5,690	140,867	141,165	138,804
Employment	5,636	5,631	5,448	135,159	135,362	132,976
Unemployment	226	255	241	5,708	5,804	5,828
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2



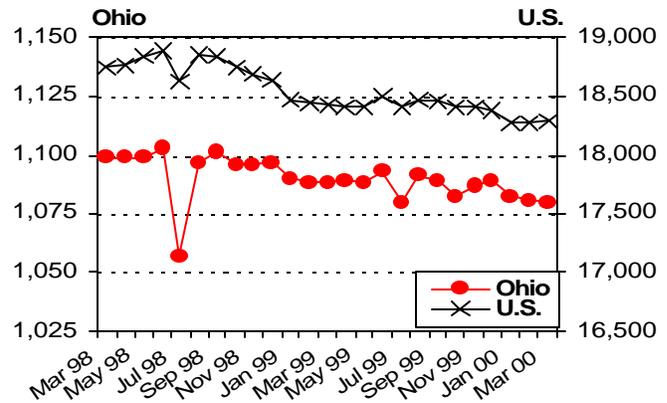
Seasonally adjusted. SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, [LMI Division](#).



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: March 1998 To March 2000

March employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry declined less than 0.1 percent for the month with 1,080,300 workers. This was a decrease of 0.7 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$710.36 per week in March, down \$0.79 from February. This was \$23.22 more than a year ago, a 3.4 percent increase over March 1999.

The March manufacturing employment in the U.S. increased 0.1 percent for the month with 18,286,000 employees. This was a 0.8 percent decline for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers rose \$2.07 to \$590.96 in March 2000. This amounted to a 4.0 percent increase of \$22.54 over March 1999.



Employment in thousands. Not seasonally adjusted. SOURCES: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, [LMI Division](#); U.S. Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).



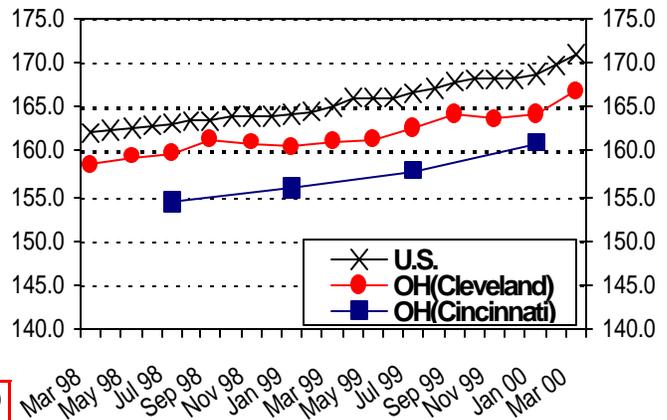
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: March 1998 To March 2000

The March U.S. average city consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.8 percent to 171.1 from 169.7 in February. This was a 3.7 percent increase over March 1999.

The Cleveland all urban consumers CPI for March was 166.8. This was an increase of 1.5 percent from two months ago, and a 3.5 percent increase over a year ago.

For the second half of 1999, Cincinnati's CPI-U increased 2.0 percent over the first half of 1999 with 160.8. This was 3.1 percent higher than the second half of 1998.

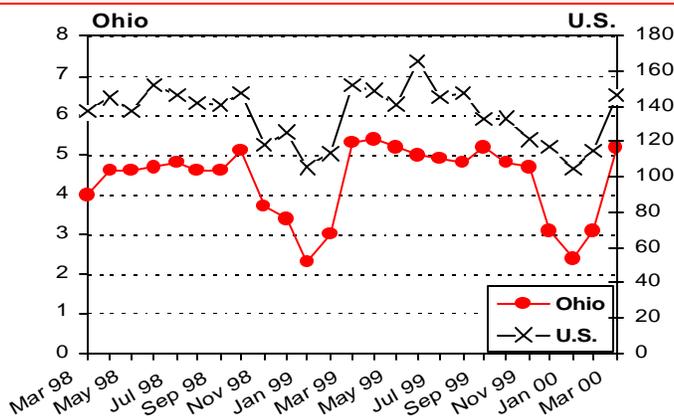
CPI-U Annual % Change	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
U.S. Average City	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%
OH (Cleveland)	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%
OH (Cincinnati)	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%	2.6%



Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), 1982-84=100. US updated monthly; Cleveland, bi-monthly; Cincinnati, semi-annually. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).



RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: March 1998 To March 2000

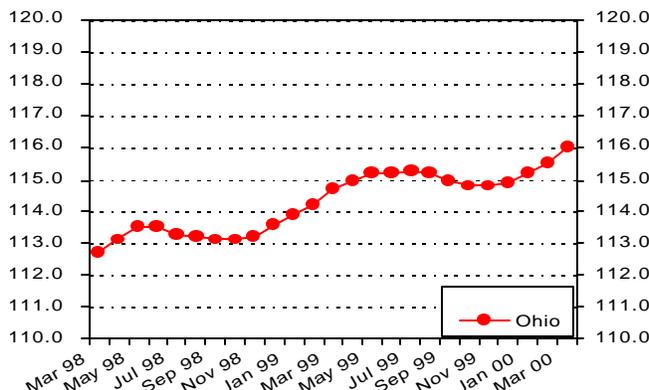


Number of units in thousands.
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, [Bureau of the Census](#).

The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio rose 66.9 percent between February 2000 and March 2000, to a total of 5,200 units. This was a decrease of 2.6 percent from the March 1999 figure. The average value per single-family dwelling was \$144,748, 3.3 percent higher than last month, and 5.4 percent more than in March 1999.

In the U.S., the number of units authorized in March 2000 was 146,983, an increase of 27.7 percent over the February figure. This was 3.4 percent fewer than in March 1999. The average construction valuation per single-family building was \$128,189, 1.1 percent higher than last month, and 5.0 percent more than a year ago.

INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS: March 1998 To March 2000

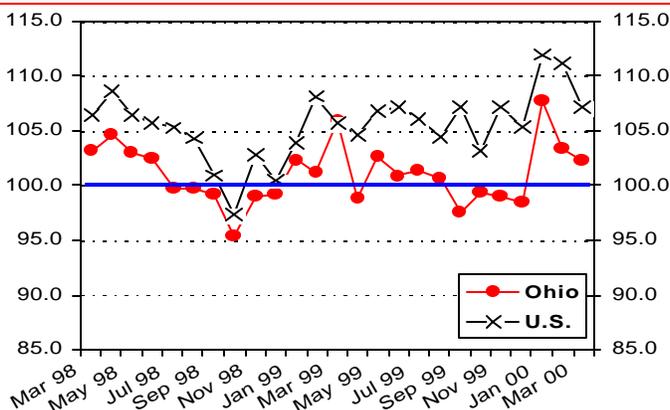


1990=100 Components are not seasonally adjusted.
Components used in index: 1. valuation of housing permits; 2. Initial claims for unemployment insurance; 3. average weekly hours in manufacturing; 4. U.S. domestic auto production; and the national composite index of leading economic indicators.
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, [LMI Division](#).

The composite index of leading economic indicators for Ohio increased 0.4 percent in March to 116.0. This was 1.1 percent higher than a year ago. Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined 1.8 percent for the month and 10.0 percent for the year. Valuation of housing permits rose 57.9 percent over the month, and was 2.7 percent higher than at this time last year. Average weekly hours for manufacturing declined 0.2 percent to 43.0, 0.9 percent more than in March 1999.

The national composite index of leading indicators for March 2000 rose a slight 0.1 percent to 106.1 for the month. This was 1.2 percent higher than in March 1999. Domestic auto production increased 5.9 percent to 6.5 million units on an annual basis. This was 0.3 percent more than a year ago.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX: March 1998 To March 2000



Index of 100.0 is benchmark for good economic times.
SOURCE: Ohio - Ohio State University Center for Survey Research for the Columbus Dispatch/WBNS-TV; U.S. - University of Michigan.

The Ohio **Consumer Confidence** index dropped 1.2 percent to 102.2 in March from the February figure of 103.4. This was 3.5 percent lower than a year ago. The index remained well above the 100.0 mark indicating continued consumer optimism.

The U.S. **Index of Consumer Sentiment** dropped to 107.1 in March from 111.2 in February, a 3.7 percent decrease. This was 1.3 percent higher than the March 1999 index of 105.7. Across the nation, consumers remain extremely confident of their economic future.



First Data Release Planned for December 31st, 2000

The highly anticipated data dissemination process begins at the purists' end of the millennium, **December 31st, 2000**. On that day, the Census Bureau will report to the President the statewide population totals, which are used to reapportion Congressional districts among states. Further data dissemination begins **April 1st, 2001** with the release of the PL94-171 census data, which will provide the decennial benchmark of population and racial make-up data for small areas. State legislatures, Ohio's among them, will use this data to redraw Congressional and state legislature district lines within the state. PL94-171 data fields are available for your perusal at <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/redistricting.html>. One significant change from the 1990 data release is the possible 63 racial categories resulting from OMB requirements. Effects of this expansion of the data tables will only be seen in time.

Census 2000 Update: The Census Bureau continues the effort to count America. An updated mail back response rate shows that 66% of the nation's households mailed back the forms they received early in the Census 2000 campaign. This is the first time since 1970 that the mail-back response rate has exceeded that of the preceding census. Follow-up efforts have been successful as well. As of May 17th, approximately 2 1/2 weeks into the scheduled 10-week follow-up, 46% of the remaining households had been counted. Enumerators will continue visiting households to make sure every household and every person is counted in Census 2000.



This report should be cited as follows: Data Line Ohio, Volume 8, Number 5, prepared and distributed by the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, Columbus, Ohio, May, 2000. Annette Burgess, Editor. Data Line Ohio is available on a subscription basis for \$20.00 a year. To order, contact the Office of Strategic Research at 614-466-2115. Visit our Data Line Ohio web site at <http://www.odod.state.oh.us/osr/dataline.htm>.

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