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Gross Domestic Product from Ohio

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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM OHIO

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of Ohio's economy and its role in the U.S. economy. It looks at the production of goods and the provision of services by people using capital located here – the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from Ohio.

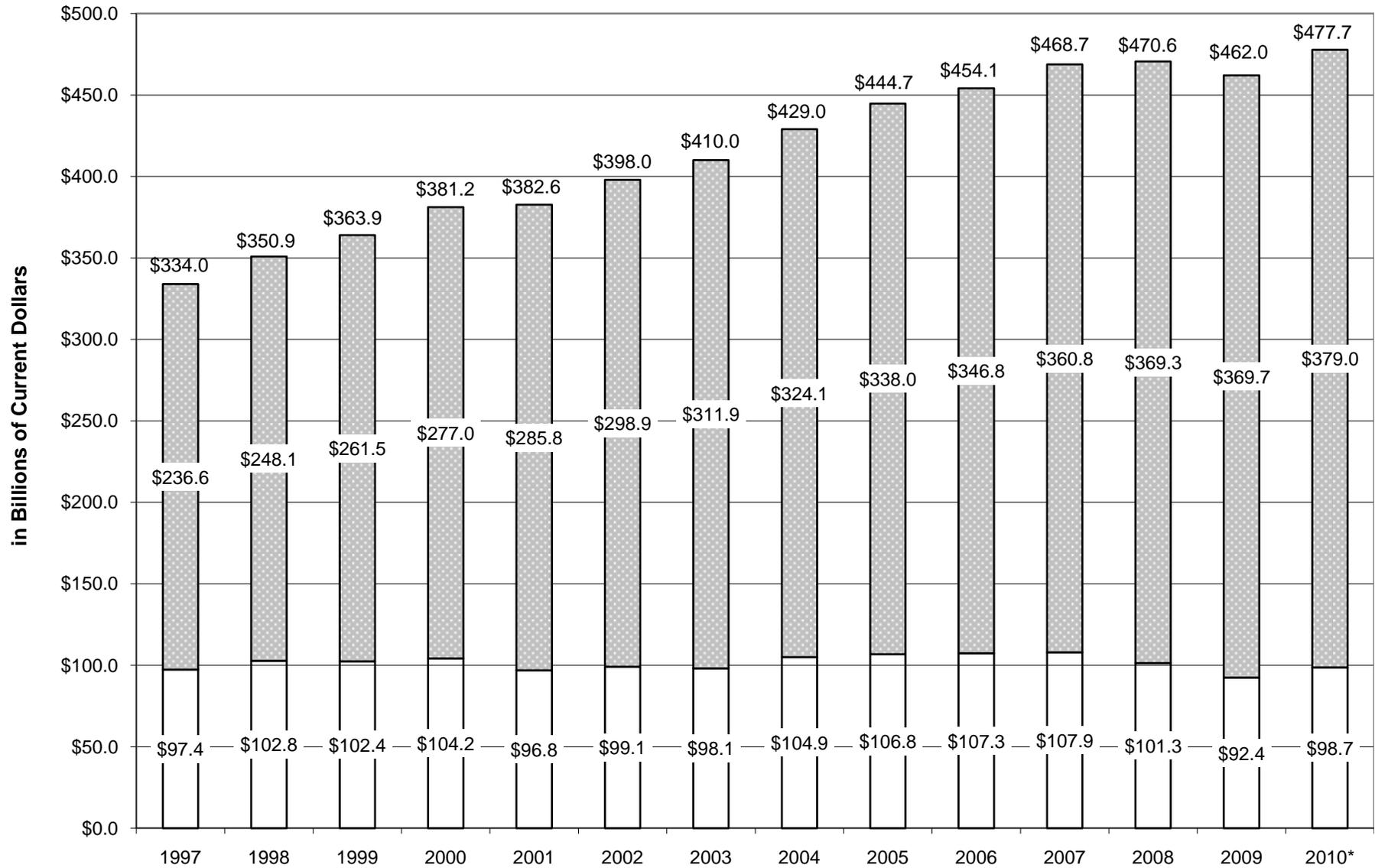
There are three major sections after this introduction and highlights. The first describes the composition of Ohio's economy, comparing it with other states and the national distribution of economic activity. The second focuses on output by sector and major industries within each sector, further probing the relative concentrations in Ohio, the key industries or groups within major industries, and recent trends here and across the nation. The last is an appendix containing a section on terminology and data tables for those seeking a more detailed understanding and recent history of economic activity here. The graphs and most of the discussions herein are based on, and refer to, the appendix tables.

The report describes economic activity from 1997 through 2010, but concentrates on 2001-2009. Data were collected and prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The detailed GDP estimates for those years are based on state and local taxes, value-added reports and company financial data. The BEA also has released a revised total estimate and initial sector estimates for 2010. Both of the latter will be further revised when more information becomes available. Many figures in this report have been revised from the previous report based on the BEA's incorporation of data from 2007 Economic Census and subsequent Annual Surveys of Manufactures as well as state and local government finance data (produced by the Census Bureau), and routine revisions made by the BEA. See Coakley, et.al. (2009) and Woodruff, et.al. (2007) for more details. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, other federal agencies, and several private sector organizations developed additional statistics cited in this report.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ohio's Gross Domestic Product for 2010 is initially estimated at \$477.7 billion, up 3.4 percent from the revised estimate of \$462.0 billion for 2009 (the latest recession), up 24.9 percent from 2001 (the preceding recession), and 43.0 percent from 1997.
- Ohio is the 8th largest source for Gross Domestic Product among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with 3.3 percent of the national total in 2010.
- If Ohio was a separate country, it would be the 27th largest national economy in the world.
- Manufacturing is the largest of the 20 sectors of Ohio's economy with 16.7 percent of total output in 2010; durable goods were 9.8 percent and non-durable goods were 6.9 percent.
- Ohio's manufacturing sector produced \$80.0 billion worth of goods – close to 4.7 percent of America's manufacturing output in 2010, ranking it 5th in the nation after California, Texas, Illinois and N. Carolina.
- Ohio is the leading source in the country for plastic and rubber products as well as electrical equipment and appliances.
- Ohio ranks 3rd in manufacturing primary and fabricated metal products, nonmetallic mineral products, and motor vehicles and the associated bodies, trailers and parts.
- Service sectors concentrated in Ohio include the management of companies and enterprises (67 companies on For-tune magazine's list of the 1,000 largest U.S. corporations have their headquarters here), the provision of health care and social assistance, and transportation and warehousing.
- Over one-half of the state's Gross Domestic Product is created in the three largest metropolitan areas: Cincinnati-Middletown, Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, and Columbus.
- Ohio was among the seven states hit hardest by the recession, but also has been recovering faster than most.
- Akron, Cincinnati-Middletown, and Columbus are the three major metropolitan areas that have grown the fastest since 2001 and were the least hard-hit by the recession.

Ohio's Gross Domestic Product, 1997-2010



Note: * - Figures are preliminary; earlier years also may be revised.
 Figures may not sum to total due to rounding. Source: U.S. BEA.

□ Goods Production ■ Service Provision

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM OHIO: 1997-2010

The graph above shows that the value of goods and services produced in Ohio rose from \$334.0 to \$470.6 billion in the years 1997 to 2008, but fell to \$462.0 billion in 2009 before rising to \$477.7 billion in 2010. Figures for goods production ranged between \$92.4 and \$107.9 billion, showing notable down-years in the recessions of 2001 and 2008-2009. This contrasts with the more or less steady rise in the provision of services from \$236.6 to \$379.0 billion. Consequently, the graph also illustrates the increasing shift in Ohio's economy away from goods production and towards services. Goods production decreased from 29.2 to 20.7 percent of output, while services rose from 70.8 to 79.3 percent during this time.

What happened in Ohio was part of the larger but less-pronounced change throughout the country. The goods-producing sectors' share of total U.S. GDP fell from 22.1 to 18.3 percent, while the complementary share of service providers rose from 77.9 to 81.7 percent (U.S. BEA, 2011).¹

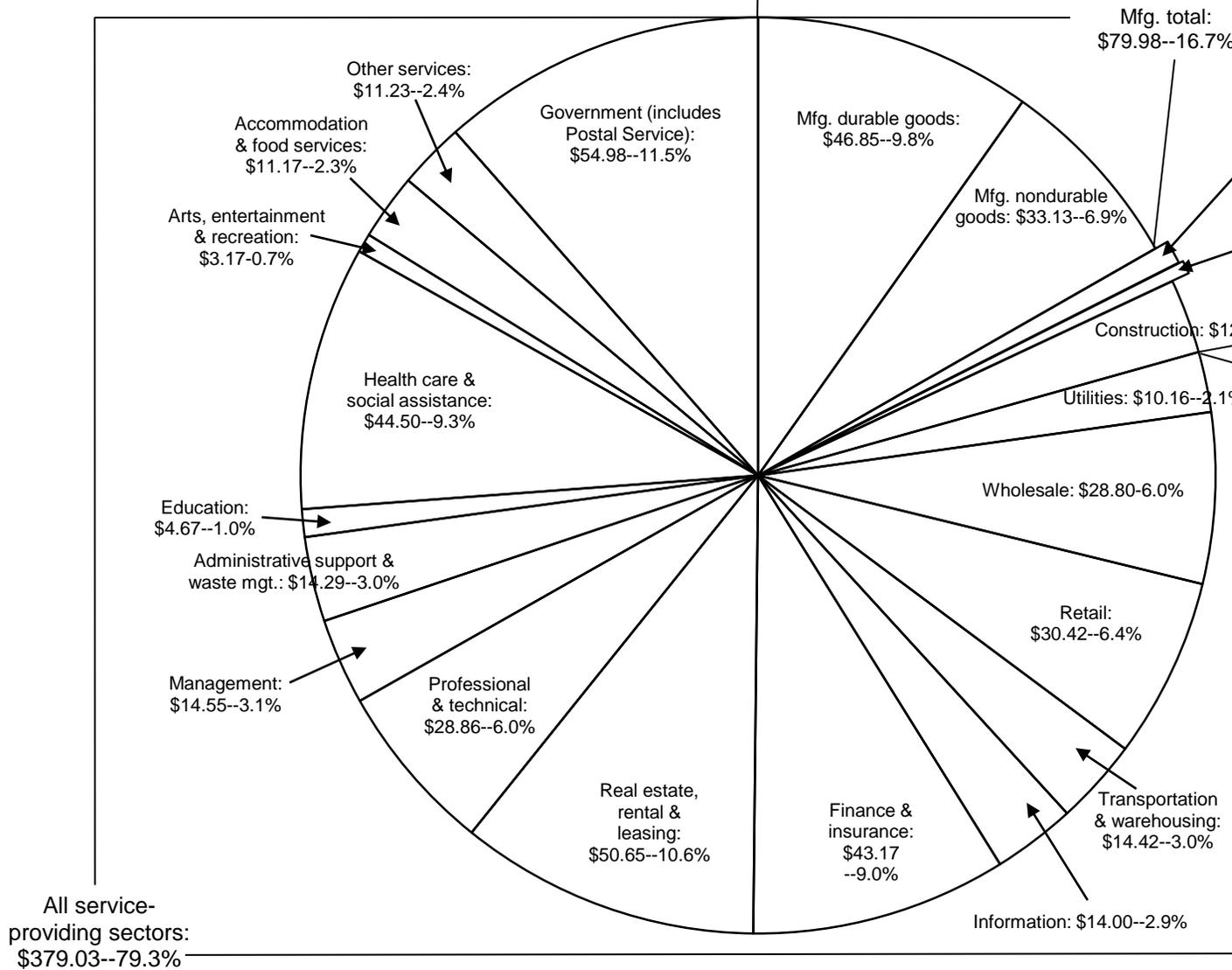
It is important to note that the chart above makes no adjustment for inflation. Consequently, it cannot be determined from current dollar figures how much of the year-to-year changes seen above are due to real economic growth, and how much are due to simple price increases. That issue is addressed later in the report.

Ohio's Gross Domestic Product by Sector: Initial Figures for 2010

(in billions, except percentages)

Total: \$477.70--100.0%
Private sector: \$422.72--88.5%

All goods-producing sectors: \$98.67--20.7%



Source: U.S. BEA
Note: figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

THE COMPOSITION OF OHIO’S ECONOMY IN 2010

The chart above illustrates the distribution of economic activity in Ohio using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Ohio’s total economic output of \$477.70 billion in 2010 is divided into 20 sectors of varying sizes. (Durable and non-durable goods manufacturing are two parts of one sector).

Manufacturing is the largest single sector even in recession, with such establishments producing goods valued at \$79.98 billion that year, or 16.7 percent of the state’s total economic output. Manufacturers are subdivided into producers of durable and non-durable goods, with the former producing significantly more than the latter: \$46.85 billion or 9.8 percent, compared with \$33.13 billion or 6.9 percent. (Generally, durable goods are made to last at least three years, while non-durables are expected to last less than three years.) Other private goods-producing sectors play smaller roles in Ohio’s economy. They include construction: \$12.55 billion – 2.6 percent; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting: \$3.93 billion – 0.8 percent; and mining: \$2.21 billion – .5 percent. Goods production in the state totaled \$98.67 billion, or 20.7 percent of the total GDP from Ohio.

Services provided by public and private sectors in Ohio were \$379.03 billion, or 79.3 percent of its economy. Total private sector services (i.e., excluding government services) were \$324.05 billion, or 67.8 percent of the total. Real estate, rental and leasing is the largest private sector service with a value of \$50.65 billion, or 10.6 percent of the economy. Its size indicates the role home-ownership plays in the economy as well as the activity of real estate agents, landlords, lessors, etc. Health care and social assistance is the next largest sector, contributing \$44.50 billion – 9.3 percent – to the economy, followed by finance and insurance at \$43.17 billion and 9.0 percent. The only other private service sectors providing at least 5.0 percent of Ohio’s economic output were wholesale and retail trade and professional-and-technical services, ranging from 6.0 to 6.4 percent. Other sectors played smaller roles. These include transportation-and-warehousing, information, the management of enterprises, administrative-support-and-waste-management, education, arts-entertainment-recreation, accommodation-and-food services, and the catch-all category of other services. Services provided by federal, state, and local governments amounted to 11.5 percent of the economy.

See Table A1

Gross Domestic Products for Metropolitan Areas in Ohio, 2009 (in millions, except percentages)

Area [^]	Private Sector*								Government*	
	Total	Goods-Producing*			Service-Providing*			Amount	Percent	
		Amount	Percent	Manufacturing		Amount	Percent			
				Amount	Percent					
U.S.	\$14,014,800	\$2,496,270	17.8%	\$1,584,830	11.3%	\$9,700,210	69.2%	\$1,818,320	13.0%	
Ohio	\$462,015	\$92,353	20.0%	\$73,154	15.8%	\$315,391	68.3%	\$54,273	11.7%	
Akron, OH	\$26,944	\$5,328	19.8%	\$4,376	16.2%	\$18,396	68.3%	\$3,220	12.0%	
Canton-Massillon, OH	\$12,813	\$3,393	26.5%	\$2,788	21.8%	\$8,134	63.5%	\$1,286	10.0%	
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	\$98,260	\$18,029	18.3%	D	D	\$71,064	72.3%	\$9,168	9.3%	
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	\$103,020	\$18,111	17.6%	\$15,062	14.6%	\$74,210	72.0%	\$10,699	10.4%	
Columbus, OH	\$91,308	\$11,241	12.3%	\$8,223	9.0%	\$68,558	75.1%	\$11,508	12.6%	
Dayton, OH	\$32,897	\$5,113	15.5%	\$4,106	12.5%	\$21,771	66.2%	\$6,013	18.3%	
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	\$10,384	\$3,058	29.4%	\$2,367	22.8%	\$5,835	56.2%	\$1,491	14.4%	
Lima, OH	\$4,122	\$1,343	32.6%	\$1,186	28.8%	\$2,341	56.8%	\$437	10.6%	
Mansfield, OH	\$3,661	D	D	\$908	24.8%	D	D	\$542	14.8%	
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	\$5,640	\$1,530	27.1%	D	D	\$3,242	57.5%	\$867	15.4%	
Sandusky, OH	\$2,845	\$748	26.3%	\$661	23.2%	\$1,735	61.0%	\$361	12.7%	
Springfield, OH	\$3,607	\$737	20.4%	\$586	16.2%	\$2,400	66.5%	\$470	13.0%	
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	\$3,664	\$984	26.9%	\$737	20.1%	\$2,280	62.2%	\$400	10.9%	
Toledo, OH	\$25,397	\$5,806	22.9%	\$4,607	18.1%	\$16,274	64.1%	\$3,318	13.1%	
Wheeling, WV-OH	\$5,129	\$1,274	24.8%	\$507	9.9%	\$3,162	61.6%	\$694	13.5%	
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	\$16,225	\$3,567	22.0%	\$2,889	17.8%	\$10,652	65.7%	\$2,006	12.4%	

Notes: * - components may not sum to total due to rounding; ^ - U.S. and Ohio estimates are revised, while metropolitan area estimates are preliminary; D - suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Source: U.S. BEA (2011).

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 2009

The U.S. BEA (2011) publishes GDP data for metropolitan areas. The table above shows the GDP for the 16 metropolitan areas wholly or partially in Ohio. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor is the largest in the state, followed by Cincinnati-Middletown – including the portions in Kentucky and Indiana, and Columbus. The three are by far the largest, and combine to produce a value equal to 63.3 percent of Ohio's GDP. Other metropolitan areas contributing at least \$10 billion to Ohio's GDP include, in descending order, Dayton, Akron, Toledo, and Youngstown-Warren-Boardman – including the portion in Pennsylvania, and Canton-Massillon.

The table above also displays the amounts and percentages of GDP derived from the private sector goods-producing and service-providing subdivisions, as well as the government sector. (Private sector data occasionally are suppressed to maintain confidentiality.) Two phenomena seem notable in this regard. First, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus are the three largest goods-producing metropolitan areas in the state. Second, their portions of GDP derived from goods-production are less than the state average. In the case of Cincinnati and Cleveland, the portions are closer to the national average of 17.8 percent than they are to the state average of 20.0 percent. Columbus and Dayton are the only metropolitan areas in Ohio whose portion of GDP from goods-production is less than the national average.

On the other hand, goods-production plays a much more prominent role in many of Ohio's smaller metropolitan areas. This is especially true of manufacturing. Metropolitan areas in which manufacturing contributes at least 20 percent of GDP include Canton-Massillon, Huntington-Ashland, Lima, Mansfield, Sandusky, Steubenville-Weirton, and Youngstown. When compared with the national average, manufacturing is still a relatively important part of the economy in Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Springfield, Toledo and Youngstown.

Federal, state and local government contributions to the metropolitan areas' GDP ranged from 9.3 percent in Cincinnati to 18.3 percent in Dayton. The relatively high percentage for Dayton probably reflects the importance of Wright-Patterson Air Force base.

DESCRIPTION OF OHIO'S ECONOMY

The Top 30 Economies in the World and the U.S.

Estimates, 2010		Totals, 2010			Manufacturing, 2010			Durable Goods, 2010			
Rank	Area	GDP* (billions)	Area	GDP^ (billions)	Percent of U.S.	Area	GDP^ (billions)	Percent of U.S.	Area	GDP^ (billions)	Percent of U.S.
	World	\$74,540.0	U.S.	\$14,551.8	100.00%	U.S.	\$1,717.5	100.00%	U.S.	\$961.2	100.00%
1	United States	\$14,660.0	California	\$1,901.1	13.06%	California	\$220.2	12.82%	California	\$129.4	13.46%
2	China	\$10,090.0	Texas	\$1,207.5	8.30%	Texas	\$160.7	9.36%	Texas	\$85.0	8.84%
3	Japan	\$4,310.0	New York	\$1,159.5	7.97%	Illinois	\$84.3	4.91%	Michigan	\$50.3	5.23%
4	India	\$4,060.0	Florida	\$747.7	5.14%	North Carolina	\$82.0	4.77%	Illinois	\$47.0	4.89%
5	Germany	\$2,940.0	Illinois	\$651.5	4.48%	Ohio	\$80.0	4.66%	Ohio	\$46.8	4.87%
6	Russia	\$2,223.0	Pennsylvania	\$569.7	3.91%	Pennsylvania	\$72.2	4.20%	Indiana	\$42.6	4.43%
7	United Kingdom	\$2,173.0	New Jersey	\$487.3	3.35%	Indiana	\$74.9	4.36%	Pennsylvania	\$39.1	4.07%
8	Brazil	\$2,172.0	Ohio	\$477.7	3.28%	New York	\$67.0	3.90%	Oregon	\$33.8	3.52%
9	France	\$2,145.0	Virginia	\$423.9	2.91%	Michigan	\$65.1	3.79%	New York	\$30.8	3.21%
10	Italy	\$1,774.0	North Carolina	\$424.9	2.92%	Wisconsin	\$47.3	2.75%	North Carolina	\$31.4	3.27%
11	Mexico	\$1,567.0	Georgia	\$403.1	2.77%	Georgia	\$44.5	2.59%	Washington	\$30.1	3.13%
12	Korea, South	\$1,459.0	Michigan	\$384.2	2.64%	Washington	\$40.2	2.34%	Wisconsin	\$28.1	2.92%
13	Spain	\$1,369.0	Massachusetts	\$378.7	2.60%	Louisiana	\$39.6	2.30%	Florida	\$26.1	2.72%
14	Canada	\$1,330.0	Washington	\$340.5	2.34%	Florida	\$38.4	2.24%	Massachusetts	\$24.7	2.57%
15	Indonesia	\$1,030.0	Maryland	\$295.3	2.03%	New Jersey	\$38.8	2.26%	Tennessee	\$23.3	2.42%
16	Turkey	\$960.5	Indiana	\$275.7	1.89%	Tennessee	\$39.9	2.32%	Minnesota	\$21.7	2.26%
17	Australia	\$882.4	Minnesota	\$270.0	1.86%	Oregon	\$38.7	2.26%	Connecticut	\$17.7	1.85%
18	Taiwan	\$821.8	Colorado	\$257.6	1.77%	Virginia	\$36.9	2.15%	Georgia	\$16.6	1.73%
19	Iran	\$818.7	Arizona	\$253.6	1.74%	Minnesota	\$35.7	2.08%	Alabama	\$16.8	1.75%
20	Poland	\$721.3	Tennessee	\$254.8	1.75%	Massachusetts	\$35.9	2.09%	Missouri	\$16.1	1.67%
21	Netherlands	\$676.9	Wisconsin	\$248.3	1.71%	Missouri	\$30.9	1.80%	Arizona	\$16.4	1.71%
22	Saudi Arabia	\$622.0	Missouri	\$244.0	1.68%	Alabama	\$28.1	1.64%	Virginia	\$15.7	1.64%
23	Argentina	\$596.0	Connecticut	\$237.3	1.63%	Kentucky	\$28.0	1.63%	South Carolina	\$16.0	1.67%
24	Thailand	\$586.9	Louisiana	\$218.9	1.50%	South Carolina	\$27.0	1.57%	Kentucky	\$14.9	1.55%
25	South Africa	\$524.0	Oregon	\$174.2	1.20%	Connecticut	\$25.9	1.51%	New Jersey	\$13.9	1.45%
26	Egypt	\$497.8	Alabama	\$172.6	1.19%	Iowa	\$25.4	1.48%	Iowa	\$12.9	1.34%
27	Ohio	\$477.7	South Carolina	\$164.4	1.13%	Arizona	\$20.3	1.18%	Colorado	\$10.4	1.09%
28	Pakistan	\$464.9	Kentucky	\$163.3	1.12%	Colorado	\$18.0	1.05%	Kansas	\$10.0	1.04%
29	Colombia	\$435.4	Oklahoma	\$147.5	1.01%	Maryland	\$17.9	1.04%	Utah	\$10.0	1.04%
30	Malaysia	\$414.4	Iowa	\$142.7	0.98%	Kansas	\$17.4	1.01%	Oklahoma	\$9.6	1.00%

Notes: * - Purchasing Power Parity basis, except Ohio; source for 2010 estimates except Ohio is the CIA (2011); source for Ohio is U.S. BEA (2011);
 ^ - preliminary; source is U.S. BEA (2011).

Sources: CIA (2011), U.S. BEA (2011).

Prepared by: Policy Research & Strategic Planning, Ohio Dept. of Development. Phone 614/466-2116 (DL, 6/11).

OHIO'S RANK AMONG THE STATES AND THE WORLD

If Ohio was a separate country, it would have the 27th largest economy in the world. The BEA's (2011) initial estimate of \$477.7 billion for 2010 places Ohio between Egypt and Pakistan at \$497.8 and \$464.9 billion, respectively. Ohio's rank between these two countries reflects the size of the corresponding populations – about 11,537,000 vs. 82,080,000 and 187,343,000 – as well as their levels of economic development (CIA, 2011; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2011b).²

The table above also shows that Ohio ranked 8th in America with 3.28 percent of U.S. GDP. This 8th rank is not, however, uniformly characteristic of every aspect of Ohio's economy. Most notably, Ohio was the 5th greatest source of manufactured goods in America during 2010. The \$80.0 billion output was 4.66 percent of the corresponding national total. Ohio also ranked 5th in durable goods production with \$46.8 billion, or 4.87 percent, of the national total. It is noteworthy that in both instances manufacturing output from Ohio exceeded the corresponding totals of some more populous states: Florida, New York and Pennsylvania.

The table following on pages 14-16 highlights the major industries with large contributions to Ohio's high overall rank in manufacturing during 2009. They include electrical equipment and appliances (\$4.1 billion, 8.03 percent of the national total, making Ohio the largest source in the country) and plastic and rubber products (\$4.4 billion, 7.84 percent, also ranked 1st). Other manufacturing industries with comparatively large contributions to Ohio's total economic output include the production of motor vehicles, bodies, trailers, and parts (\$7.4 billion, 9.45 percent, ranked 3rd), primary and fabricated metal production (both ranked 3rd at \$3.2 and \$9.8 billion, and 7.44 and 8.06 percent, respectively), nonmetallic mineral products (\$2.3 billion, 5.96 percent, 3rd), machinery (\$5.6 billion, 5.01 percent, 5th) and printing and related support activities (\$1.6 billion, 4.85 percent, 7th).

The table also shows three service-providing industries making large contributions to Ohio's 8th overall rank in 2009: the management of companies and enterprises (\$13.8 billion, 5.61 percent, 5th), warehousing and storage (\$2.1 billion, 5.41 percent, 5th) and truck transportation (\$5.4 billion, 4.77 percent, 4th). (2010 data for major industries are not yet available.)

Ohio and U.S. Gross Domestic Products by Industry, 2009 (in millions of current dollars, except percentages, concentration ratios, and ranks)

1997 NAICS Codes	Industry Titles	GDP		Ohio as a Percent of the U.S.	Ohio::U.S. Concentra- tion Ratio	Ohio's Rank	Top Five States
		Ohio	U.S.				
11-92	All Industries	\$462,015	\$14,014,800	3.30%	1.00	8	CA, TX, NY, FL, IL
11-81	Private industries	\$407,741	\$12,196,500	3.34%	1.01	8	CA, TX, NY, FL, IL
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	\$3,336	\$133,137	2.51%	0.76	13	CA, IA, TX, WA, IL
111-112	Crop & animal production (farms)	\$3,045	\$103,964	2.93%	0.89	12	CA, IA, IL, NE, TX
113-115	Forestry, fishing & related activities	\$291	\$29,174	1.00%	0.30	32	CA, WA, FL, TX, OR
21	Mining	\$2,168	\$240,843	0.90%	0.27	17	TX, LA, CA, OK, WY
211	Oil & gas extraction	\$564	\$141,671	0.40%	0.12	15	TX, LA, CA, OK, AK
212	Mining, exc. oil & gas	\$1,076	\$48,941	2.20%	0.67	14	WV, KY, WY, AZ, NV
213	Support activities for mining	\$528	\$50,230	1.05%	0.32	16	TX, LA, OK, CO, WY
22	Utilities	\$9,704	\$268,107	3.62%	1.10	7	CA, TX, NY, FL, IL
23	Construction	\$13,695	\$537,460	2.55%	0.77	12	CA, TX, FL, NY, IL
31-33	Manufacturing	\$73,154	\$1,584,830	4.62%	1.40	5	CA, TX, IL, NC, OH
32p & 33	Durable goods	\$42,037	\$867,200	4.85%	1.47	5	CA, TX, MI, IL, OH
321	Wood products	\$679	\$20,866	3.25%	0.99	12	TX, CA, OR, PA, NC
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	\$2,274	\$38,160	5.96%	1.81	3	TX, CA, OH , FL, PA
331	Primary metals	\$3,230	\$43,409	7.44%	2.26	3	PA, IN, OH , TX, AL
332	Fabricated metal products	\$9,823	\$121,900	8.06%	2.44	3	CA, TX, OH , IL, PA
333	Machinery	\$5,641	\$112,658	5.01%	1.52	5	IL, TX, CA, WI, OH
334	Computer & electronic products	\$2,088	\$206,428	1.01%	0.31	21	CA, TX, OR, MA, NC
335	Electrical equipment & appliances	\$4,148	\$51,678	8.03%	2.43	1	OH , NC, IL, WI, CA
336	Transportation equipment	\$11,217	\$168,865	6.64%	2.01	5	MI, WA, CA, TX, OH
3361-3363	Motor vehicles, bodies, trailers & parts	\$7,383	\$78,160	9.45%	2.87	3	MI, IN, OH , KY, TX
3364-3369	Other transportation equipment	\$3,834	\$90,705	4.23%	1.28	6	WA, CA, TX, CT, FL
337	Furniture & related products	\$970	\$24,218	4.01%	1.21	8	MI, CA, NC, TX, IN
339	Miscellaneous mfg.	\$1,967	\$79,018	2.49%	0.76	14	CA, IN, FL, NY, IL
31 & 32p	Nondurable goods (leather & allied products not shown)	\$31,117	\$717,634	4.34%	1.32	7	CA, TX, NC, IL, NY
311-312	Food products	\$8,462	\$206,098	4.11%	1.25	9	CA, NC, VA, TX, IL
313-314	Textile & textile product mills	\$341	\$17,649	1.93%	0.59	13	GA, NC, CA, SC, NY
315	Apparel	\$196	\$11,670	1.68%	0.51	14	CA, NY, NC, NJ, PA
322	Paper	\$1,993	\$56,130	3.55%	1.08	10	WI, PA, GA, CA, AL
323	Printing & related support activities	\$1,592	\$32,814	4.85%	1.47	7	CA, IL, NY, PA, WI
324	Petroleum & coal products	\$4,468	\$120,049	3.72%	1.13	5	CA, TX, LA, IL, OH
325	Chemical	\$9,617	\$216,488	4.44%	1.35	8	TX, CA, NC, IN, NY
326	Plastics & rubber products	\$4,449	\$56,735	7.84%	2.38	1	OH , IL, CA, TX, PA
42	Wholesale trade	\$27,976	\$780,784	3.58%	1.09	9	CA, TX, NY, FL, IL
44-45	Retail trade	\$28,933	\$819,648	3.53%	1.07	7	CA, TX, FL, NY, IL

Ohio and U.S. Gross Domestic Products by Industry, 2009 (in millions of current dollars, except percentages, concentration ratios, and ranks)

1997 NAICS Codes	Industry Titles	GDP		Ohio as a Percent of the U.S.	Ohio::U.S. Concentra- tion Ratio	Ohio's Rank	Top Five States
		Ohio	U.S.				
48-49 (exc. 491)	Transportation & warehousing, exc. Postal Service	\$14,279	\$389,498	3.67%	1.11	8	CA, TX, IL, FL, NY
481	Air transportation	\$1,576	\$61,858	2.55%	0.77	14	TX, CA, GA, IL, FL
482	Rail transportation	\$1,105	\$30,833	3.58%	1.09	6	NE, TX, IL, MO, KS
483	Water transportation	\$95	\$14,300	0.66%	0.20	25	FL, LA, CA, TX, NY
484	Truck transportation	\$5,389	\$113,087	4.77%	1.45	4	CA, TX, IL, OH , PA
485	Transit & ground passenger transportation	\$367	\$23,373	1.57%	0.48	19	NY, CA, IL, NJ, TX
486	Pipeline transportation	\$197	\$12,017	1.64%	0.50	12	TX, AK, CA, OK, PA
487, 488, 492	Other transportation & support activities	\$3,419	\$94,679	3.61%	1.10	8	CA, TX, FL, NY, TN
493	Warehousing & storage	\$2,130	\$39,351	5.41%	1.64	5	CA, PA, TX, IL, OH
51	Information	\$13,402	\$639,350	2.10%	0.64	13	CA, NY, TX, FL, WA
511	Publishing including software	\$4,287	\$147,729	2.90%	0.88	11	CA, NY, WA, MA, TX
512	Motion picture & sound recording industries	\$300	\$59,755	0.50%	0.15	19	CA, NY, TX, FL, TN
513	Broadcasting & telecommunications	\$7,693	\$355,836	2.16%	0.66	13	CA, NY, TX, FL, GA
514	Information & data processing services	\$1,122	\$76,030	1.48%	0.45	17	CA, TX, NY, FL, VA
52	Finance & insurance	\$42,317	\$1,171,610	3.61%	1.10	8	NY, CA, TX, IL, FL
521-522	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation & related services	\$21,917	\$514,048	4.26%	1.29	7	NY, CA, NC, TX, FL
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	\$2,178	\$175,200	1.24%	0.38	13	NY, CA, IL, MA, NJ
524	Insurance carriers & related activities	\$17,667	\$424,539	4.16%	1.26	8	NY, CA, IL, TX, CT
525	Funds, trusts & other financial vehicles	\$555	\$57,825	0.96%	0.29	21	NY, PA, CA, TX, CT
53	Real estate, rental & leasing	\$51,518	\$1,868,670	2.76%	0.84	9	CA, NY, FL, TX, IL
531	Real estate	\$46,464	\$1,686,530	2.76%	0.84	10	CA, NY, FL, TX, IL
532-533	Rental & leasing services & lessors of intangible assets	\$5,054	\$182,148	2.77%	0.84	10	CA, TX, FL, IL, NJ
54	Professional & technical services	\$28,052	\$1,068,510	2.63%	0.80	13	CA, NY, TX, IL, VA
5411	Legal services	\$5,046	\$219,167	2.30%	0.70	11	NY, CA, IL, TX, FL
5415	Computer systems design & related services	\$5,285	\$169,610	3.12%	0.95	12	CA, VA, TX, NY, MA
5412-5414, 5416-5419	Other professional, scientific & technical services	\$17,720	\$679,729	2.61%	0.79	12	CA, NY, TX, IL, VA
55	Management of companies & enterprises	\$13,816	\$246,472	5.61%	1.70	5	CA, NY, PA, IL, OH
56	Administrative & waste services	\$13,471	\$386,292	3.49%	1.06	7	CA, TX, FL, NY, IL
561	Administrative & support services	\$12,116	\$347,579	3.49%	1.06	8	CA, TX, FL, NY, IL
562	Waste management & remediation services	\$1,355	\$38,712	3.50%	1.06	9	CA, TX, NY, WA, IL
61	Educational services	\$4,490	\$154,913	2.90%	0.88	9	NY, CA, PA, MA, IL
62	Health care & social assistance	\$42,472	\$1,057,950	4.01%	1.22	7	CA, NY, TX, FL, PA
621	Ambulatory health care services	\$18,956	\$514,240	3.69%	1.12	8	CA, TX, NY, FL, PA
622-623	Hospitals & nursing & residential care facilities	\$20,543	\$452,728	4.54%	1.38	7	CA, NY, TX, PA, FL
624	Social assistance	\$2,973	\$90,980	3.27%	0.99	9	NY, CA, PA, TX, FL

Ohio and U.S. Gross Domestic Products by Industry, 2009 (in millions of current dollars, except percentages, concentration ratios, and ranks)

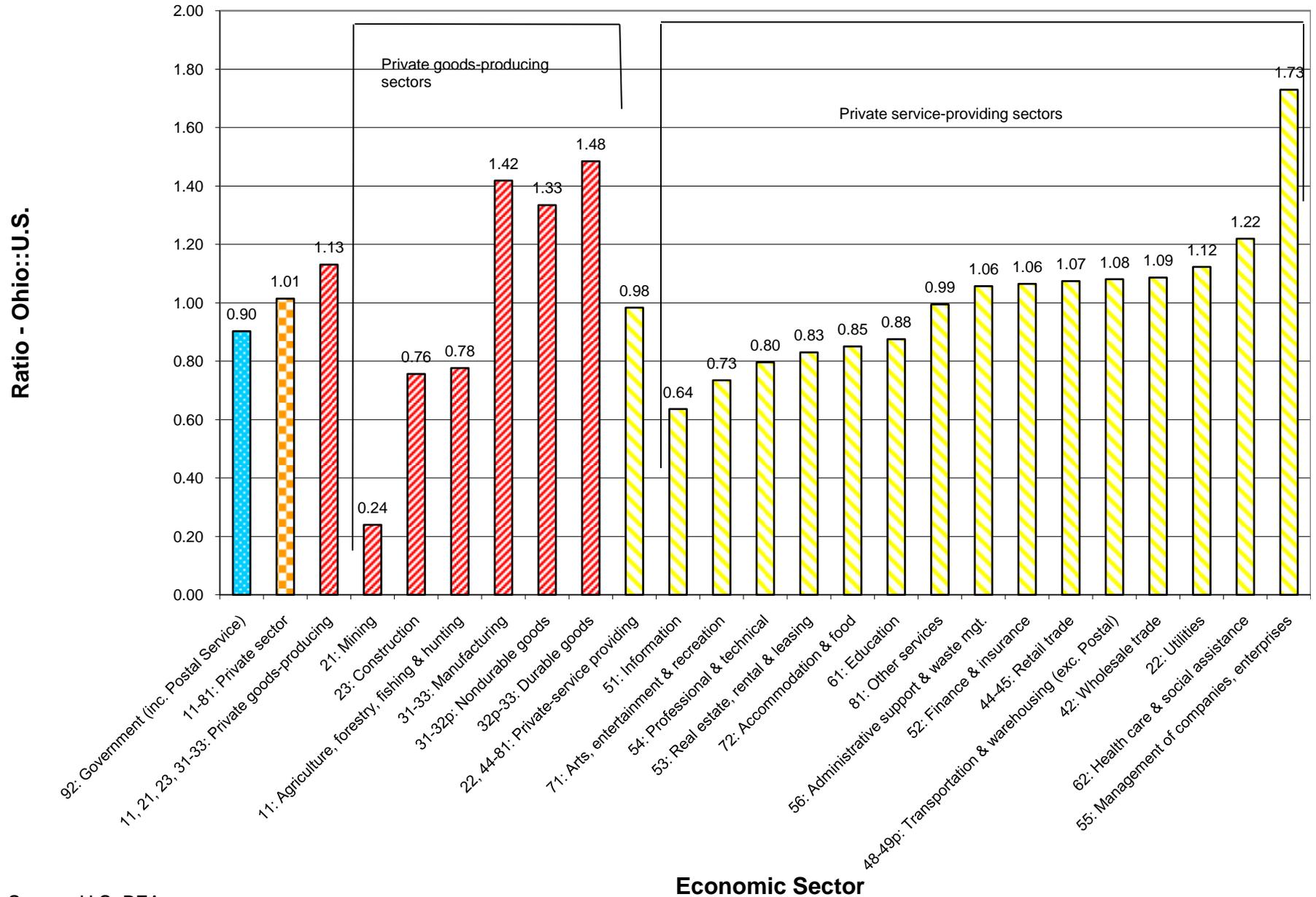
1997 NAICS Codes	Industry Titles	GDP		Ohio as a Percent of the U.S.	Ohio::U.S. Concentra- tion Ratio	Ohio's Rank	Top Five States
		Ohio	U.S.				
71	Arts, entertainment & recreation	\$3,146	\$127,297	2.47%	0.75	9	CA, NY, FL, TX, PA
711-712	Performing arts, museums & related activities	\$1,746	\$70,947	2.46%	0.75	9	CA, NY, FL, TX, PA
713	Amusements, gambling & recreation	\$1,400	\$56,350	2.48%	0.75	12	CA, FL, NY, TX, PA
72	Accommodation & food services	\$10,866	\$385,760	2.82%	0.85	9	CA, TX, FL, NY, NV
721	Accommodation	\$1,576	\$108,657	1.45%	0.44	21	NV, CA, FL, NY, TX
722	Food services & drinking places	\$9,290	\$277,102	3.35%	1.02	7	CA, TX, FL, NY, IL
81	Other services, exc. government	\$10,949	\$335,401	3.26%	0.99	7	CA, TX, NY, FL, IL
92	Government	\$54,273	\$1,818,320	2.98%	0.91	10	CA, TX, NY, FL, VA
92a & 92b	Federal government	\$10,874	\$507,342	2.14%	0.65	13	CA, VA, TX, DC, MD
92a	Civilian (inc. Postal Service)	\$8,263	\$317,473	2.60%	0.79	11	DC, CA, VA, MD, TX
92b	Military	\$2,611	\$189,869	1.38%	0.42	22	CA, TX, VA, NC, GA
92c	State & local	\$43,400	\$1,310,970	3.31%	1.00	7	CA, NY, TX, FL, IL

Notes: exc. - except; inc. - including; p - part. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2011).

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The Relative Concentration of U.S. Economic Activity in Ohio, 2010



Source: U.S. BEA

COMPARING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN OHIO WITH THAT OF THE U.S.

A previous section showed the distribution of economic activity in Ohio across sectors of the economy. For example, manufacturing was the largest sector in Ohio at 16.74 percent of GDP in 2010, while mining was the smallest at 0.46 percent. This section furthers our understanding of Ohio's economy by comparing the distribution of output across sectors in Ohio with the corresponding national distribution. The graph above shows the ratios of these percentages for each sector. Continuing with the two examples, output from manufacturing and mining comprised 11.80 and 1.93 percent, respectively, of U.S. GDP in 2010. When compared with those for Ohio, these yield ratios of 1.42 for manufacturing (16.74 percent divided by 11.80 percent) and .24 for mining (0.46 percent divided by 1.93 percent). There are two ways to express the meanings of these figures. One way is to say that Ohio's economy is *relatively* more dependent on manufacturing and less dependent on mining than the American economy. The other way is to note that manufacturing in America is concentrated in Ohio, while mining is not. (A ratio of 1.00 indicates proportional activity, neither concentrated nor sparse.)

The concentration of one sector or industry here means that another must be relatively sparse. In this sense, Ohio's economy is characterized in broad terms by the graph above. It is driven a bit more by private sector activity than by government activity, as indicated by the concentration ratios of 1.01 and .91, respectively. Although goods-production is concentrated in the state (1.13), this reflects the concentration of manufacturing activity here (1.42), particularly durable goods production (1.48). Non-durable goods production is also concentrated in Ohio (1.33). On the other hand, mining, construction, and agriculture-forestry-fishing-hunting activity (.24, .76, and .78, respectively) are more or less sparse.

The preceding section showed that service-providing industries collectively account for most economic activity in Ohio (79.34 percent with government, 67.84 percent without); yet the graph above shows that, as a whole, their contribution to the GDP from Ohio is nearly proportional with that of the nation (.98). However, this generalization masks considerable variability. The most notable departure is the concentration of company and enterprise management (1.73). Health care and social assistance collectively are concentrated in Ohio (1.22), as are, to a lesser extent, utility services (1.12). Other services provided that are roughly proportional with the national distribution include wholesale and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, finance and insurance, administrative support-waste management, and other non-governmental services specified in NAICS 81.

See Table A1

