

Notes:

The Office of Strategic Research (OSR) prepared this report for the purpose of providing a general overview of enterprises making substantial contributions to Ohio's economy. While research staff consulted a variety of reference materials with the goal of developing a comprehensive and reliable report, there is no guarantee these listings are complete. OSR welcomes recommendations for improving this report.

THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC RESEARCH DOES NOT COMPILE AND DISTRIBUTE MAILING LISTS.

Tables 1-2 and 4-6: Employment estimates for these four variables were developed from a number of sources, including: business directories, business newspapers, trade associations, and chambers of commerce. Information also was obtained from company Web pages, public information officers, and press releases. Industry designations are based on Fortune 1000 categories--with minor modifications.

Full-time equivalent(FTE) adjustments were made using industry-specific ratios based on average weekly hours published in the U.S. Department of Labor's December 2000 issue of Employment and Earnings.

Table 3: Employment counts for Table 3 are from the *2002 Harris Industrial Directory*, published by Harris InfoSource International. The sum of employment counts for individual establishments may not match company totals in Tables 1 and 2, since company employment totals take into consideration data from additional sources, data for manufacturing establishments with fewer than 200 workers, and employment at non-manufacturing establishments.

Table 7: *Fortune* magazine ranks companies based on total revenue. Eligible companies must publish financial data and report their figures to a government agency. Private companies and cooperatives that produce a 10-K are eligible; however, subsidiaries of foreign companies incorporated in the U.S. are not eligible. Revenue figures include consolidated subsidiaries and exclude excise taxes.

Tables 8-9: *Forbes* ranks companies on sales, net profits, assets, and market value. Private companies are ranked on the basis of revenue.

Table 10: *Inc.* bases its list on a formula that takes into account sales growth over a five-year period and a \$200,000 minimum base-year sales figure in 1996. To qualify for the 2001 list, a company must be an independent and privately held corporation, proprietorship or partnership.

Table 10: *Business Week* ranks companies on the S&P 500 on eight growth-oriented measures. Rankings for each criterion are averaged together and weighted by sales volume in order to create a composite rank for each company.

Tables 11 and 12: *The Plain Dealer* ranks publicly traded companies by seven performance criteria: Revenues in 2000, 3-year percent change in revenues, 3-year percent change before income, 2-year return on average equity, 3-year total return on equity, 1-year change before profit margin and market value in 2000.