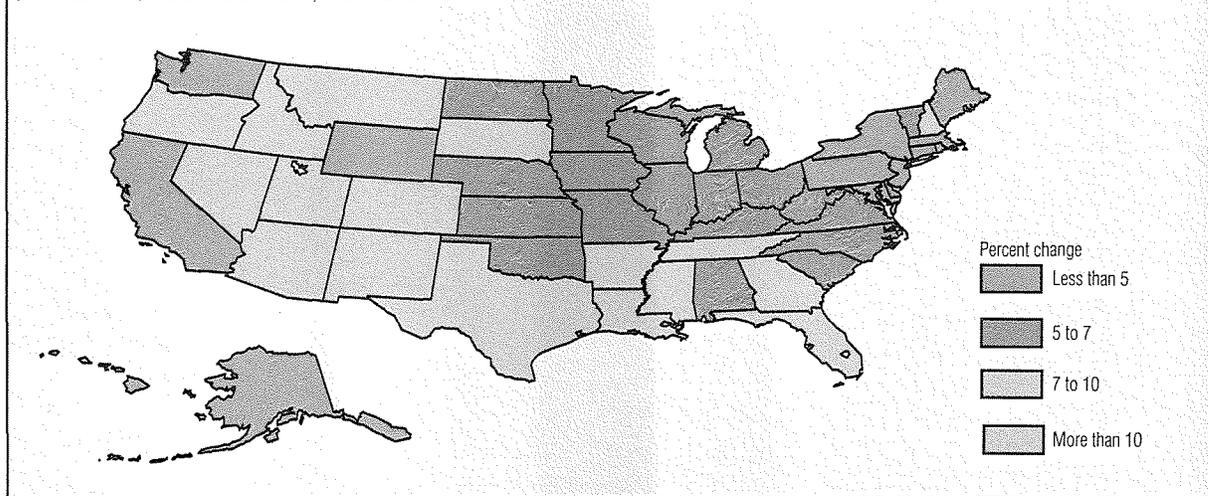


# Regional Conditions

CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 1993–1995


**Projected U.S. Employment Declines  
by Manufacturing Sector, 1995–2005**

Industry	Thousands of workers		Percent change
	1995 actual	2005 projected	
Industrial machinery	2,042	1,868	-8.5
Fabricated metals	1,434	1,196	-16.6
Primary metals	715	618	-13.5
Stone, clay, and glass	541	437	-19.2
Electronic equipment	1,624	1,354	-16.6
Lumber, wood, and furniture	1,257	1,213	-3.5
Food and kindred products	1,685	1,648	-2.2
Textiles and apparel	1,572	1,331	-15.3
Miscellaneous	393	334	-15.1

**Projected U.S. Employment Increases  
by Manufacturing Sector, 1995–2005**

Industry	Thousands of workers		Percent change
	1995 actual	2005 projected	
Rubber, plastics, and leather	1,080	1,137	5.3
Transportation equipment	1,745	1,765	1.2
Chemicals and refining	1,189	1,218	2.4
Paper products and printing	2,244	2,480	10.5
Instruments	844	887	5.1

NOTE: All historical employment data are seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1995*.

Total employment in the U.S. rose a solid 5.3% from 1993 to 1995. The largest gains occurred in the Southwest: Nevada (17%) and Arizona (12%). The Midwest and the Great Lakes states experienced moderate jobs growth of roughly 5% to 7%. Nationwide, only the District of Columbia (-4.0%) and Hawaii (-1.2%) saw employment declines.

Over the past two years, employment in the manufacturing sector grew only about a third as fast as it

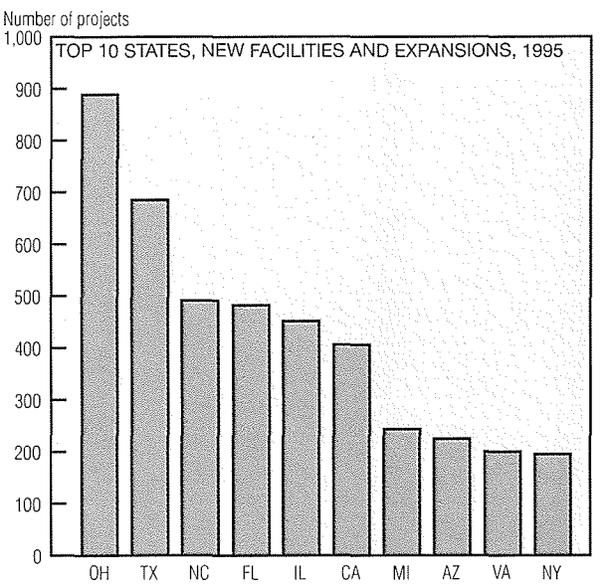
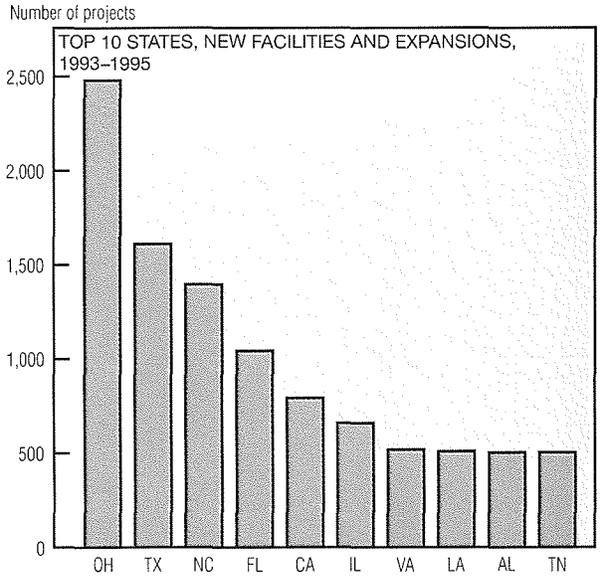
did in the service sector—1.8% versus almost 6%. Projections for the year 2005 call for just 5 of 14 manufacturing industries to post employment gains. Paper products and printing is the only category slated to reach above 10% growth. Conversely, two-thirds of those manufacturing industries projected to suffer employment declines in the next decade show double-digit losses.

Although 1993–1995 employment growth in Ohio was just average

compared to gains in other states, Ohio led the nation by a large margin in the number of new facilities and expansions. Roughly 2,500 new projects began in Ohio during this time span, with Texas a distant second at about 1,600. Most of the top 10 states in new project starts, however, were in the South. Ohio's growth was thus somewhat remarkable, since the only other "Rust Belt" state in the top 10 was Illinois, with

*(continued on next page)*

# Regional Conditions (cont.)



## Ohio Manufacturing Employment, 1995-2000, and Change in Ohio Manufacturing Projects, 1993-1995

### Industries with projected employment increases

	Thousands of workers		Percent change in projects, 1993-95
	1995 actual	2000 projected	
Rubber, plastics, and leather	94.9	99.8	4.7
Paper products and printing	113.5	121.0	23.1
Food and kindred products	59.7	60.0	-62.0
Instruments	27.4	28.5	7.7

### Industries with projected employment declines

	Thousands of workers		Percent change in projects, 1993-95
	1995 actual	2000 projected	
Industrial machinery	165.0	157.1	54.8
Fabricated metals	131.7	118.0	-7.4
Primary metals	96.6	89.8	37.5
Transportation equip.	138.9	130.5	-24.1
Chemicals and petroleum	66.4	66.2	-11.4
Stone, clay, and glass	44.2	41.6	47.4
Electronic equipment	75.2	73.0	3.8
Lumber, wood, and furniture	43.6	38.1	14.3
Miscellaneous	15.0	14.6	-31.3

NOTE: All historical employment data are seasonally adjusted.  
 SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Ohio Department of Development, *Data Line Ohio*, vol. 4, no. 3 (March 1996); and Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, *Ohio Labor Market Projections: 1991-2000*.

about 660 new project starts. For 1995, Ohio also led the nation with 888 new facilities and expansions, followed by Texas at 685.

Though it may seem natural that Ohio's new project starts and employment gains would coincide, employment growth and project starts moved in opposite directions in about a third of the manufacturing industries. For example, fabricated

metals and transportation equipment saw jobs growth of about 9% and 6.5%, respectively, yet new project starts in these industries fell 7% and 24% over the two-year period.

Evidently, most of the growth in today's new project starts is coming from industries with projected declines in employment. For example, employment in both the industrial machinery and the stone, clay, and glass industries is expected to drop

significantly in the next decade; yet, new projects and expansions have mushroomed by 55% in the industrial machinery sector and by 47% in the stone, clay and glass category over the past two years. Indeed, even the industry with the largest projected percentage decline in employment—lumber, wood, and furniture—has seen new projects grow by 14% from 1993 to 1995.