



Data Line Ohio



Ohio Department
of Development

Prepared by the Office of Strategic Research

Volume 10, Number 3

March 2002

2000 Annual Survey of Manufactures

The Census Bureau's *2000 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, released on the Internet in .pdf format, provides annual data from 1997 through 2000 on the number of all manufacturing employees, number of production workers, value added by manufacturers, cost of materials, value of shipments and new capital expenditures for manufacturing establishments by state.

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) provides sample estimates of statistics for all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employee. The data cover manufacturing industry groups such as food, apparel, lumber, chemicals, computers and transportation equipment. The findings are based on a sample of 52,000 manufacturing establishments and are subject to sampling variability, as well as nonsampling error. Sources of nonsampling error include errors of response, nonreporting and coverage. Measures of sampling variability, presented as relative standard errors, are shown in the tables.

Three reports stem from the ASM:

The report *Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries (AS-1)* presents data at the three-, four-, five-, and six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) levels. The report also includes a historic table with data for the all-manufacturing level. This report includes statistics for employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, detailed capital expenditures, supplemental labor costs, fuels and electric energy used, and inventories by stage of fabrication.

The report *Value of Product Shipments (AS-2)* presents shipments data for the 473 six-digit NAICS product groups and approximately 1,500 seven-digit NAICS product classes.

The report *Geographic Area Statistics (AS-3)* presents similar data for each state and the District of Columbia. This report includes statistics at the NAICS three- and four-digit levels for employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, and total capital expenditures. Data for detailed capital expenditures, supplemental labor costs, fuels and electric energy used, and inventories by stage of fabrication are presented at the state level.

All three reports are available on the Census Bureau's website at <http://www.census.gov/econ/www/ma0300.html>

Bob Taft, Governor
State of Ohio

Bruce Johnson, Director
Ohio Department of Development



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Notes and New Products

Census Bureau Hits Milestone

The Census Bureau proudly celebrated its Centennial this month, as it introduced its new Director Louis Kincannon, confirmed by the Senate on March 13th.



In March 1902, Congress passed legislation creating a permanent Census Office within the Department of the Interior, and in July 1902, the office opened for business. In 1903, the Census Office became the Census Bureau within the new Department of Commerce and Labor. Ten years later, Labor became a separate agency, while the Census Bureau remained a part of the Commerce Department.

The Census Bureau introduced former staffer Charles Louis Kincannon as Director. Kincannon served as the Census Bureau's deputy director from 1982 to 1992. "I'm very honored to have been selected to lead the Census Bureau," Kincannon said. "This is a critical time for the agency we are in the midst of releasing Census 2000 results; we will start to collect data for the 2002 Economic Census later this year; and we are already planning for a re-engineered decennial census in 2010."

Delivery of Census 2000 Data Continues

The last short form data from Census 2000 will be issued for Ohio in the next few weeks, barely preceding the first Summary File 3 profiles due in mid-April. Summary File 2 will contain information similar to what we've seen in the past year, including the number of housing units, population by race, age and sex, and household structure for geographic units down to the block level. However, this release will provide more information about racial and ethnic differences. Summary File 2 (SF 2) contains 47 detailed tables focusing on age, sex, households, families, and occupied housing units for the total population; these tables are repeated for 249 detailed population groups.

In addition, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has announced that demographic profiles based on Census 2000 sample data will be released mid-April. These profiles will contain data on an area's median and per capita income, educational attainment, housing value, employment and occupation. The state of Ohio, its 88 counties and all municipal corporations will be included in the release. Tract level data is expected between June and September of 2002.



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This report should be cited as follows: Data Line Ohio, Volume 10, Number 3, prepared and distributed by the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, Columbus, Ohio, March, 2002. Erin Jones, Editor. Data Line Ohio is available on-line at <http://www.odod.state.oh.us/osr/dataline.htm>. To receive a free monthly copy through email, contact the Office of Strategic Research at 614-466-2115, or Email: osr@odod.state.oh.us.

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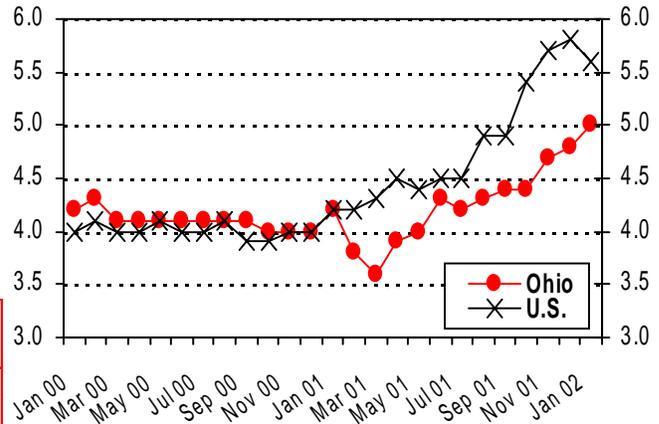


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: January 2000 To January 2002

The January unemployment rate in Ohio increased to 5.0. The number of unemployed workers decreased 1.0 percent for the month, and was 26.7 percent higher than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for January fell to 5.6 from its December level of 5.8. The number of unemployed workers decreased 4.1 percent since December, and 34.6 percent since January 2001.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION Monthly Data (000)	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	U.S.		
	Jan 02	Dec 01	Jan 01	Jan 02	Dec 01	Jan 01
Civilian Labor Force	5,907	5,889	5,820	141,390	142,314	141,757
Employment	5,633	5,647	5,654	134,055	134,253	135,888
Unemployment	294	281	232	7,922	8,259	5,887
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	4.0	5.6	5.8	4.2



Seasonally adjusted.

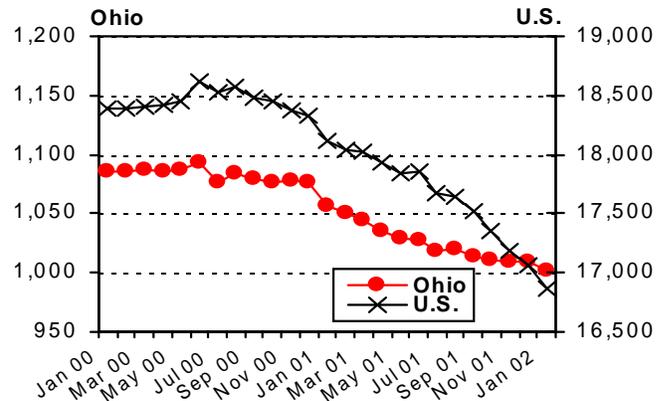
SOURCE: Ohio Dept of Job & Family Services, [LMI Bureau](#).



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: January 2000 To January 2002

January employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry decreased 0.8 percent for the month with 1,002,300 workers. This was a decrease of 5.1 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$726.83 per week in January, down \$21.65 from December. This was \$21.23 more than a year ago, a 2.9 percent increase over January 2000.

The January manufacturing employment in the U.S. decreased 1.2 percent for the month with 16,865,000 employees. This was a 7.2 percent decline for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers decreased \$14.48 to \$612.87 in January 2002. This amounted to a 2.7 percent increase of \$16.14 over January 2001.



Employment in thousands. Not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCES: Ohio Dept of Job & Family Services, [LMI Bureau](#);
U.S. Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

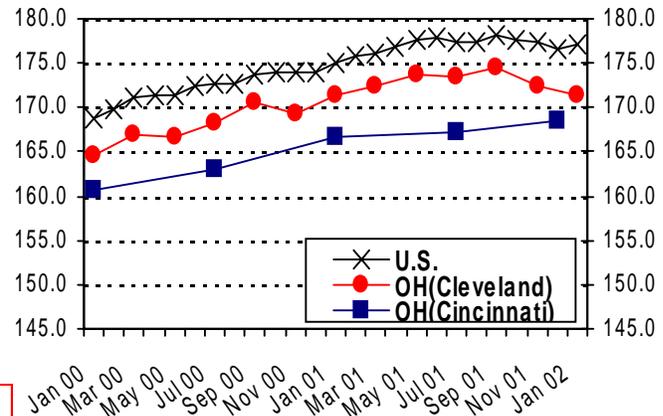


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: January 2000 To January 2002

The January U.S. average city consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.2 percent to 177.1 from 176.7 in December. This was a 1.1 percent increase over January 2001.

The Cleveland all urban consumers CPI for January was 171.4. This was a decrease of 0.5 percent from two months ago, and an increase of 0.1 percent over a year ago.

For the second half of 2001, Cincinnati's CPI-U increased 0.6 percent over the first half of 2001 with 168.6. This was 1.0 percent higher than the second half of 2000.



Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), 1982-84=100.

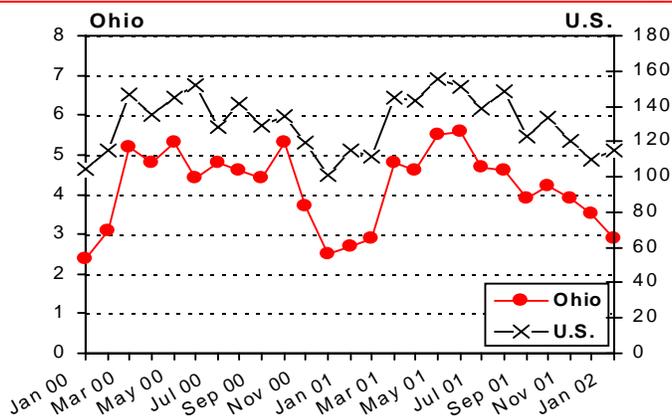
US updated monthly; Cleveland, bi-monthly; Cincinnati, semi-annually.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

CPI-U Annual % Change	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01
U.S. Average City	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.8%
OH (Cleveland)	2.4%	1.7%	3.4%	2.9%
OH (Cincinnati)	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	1.9%

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RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: January 2000 To January 2002



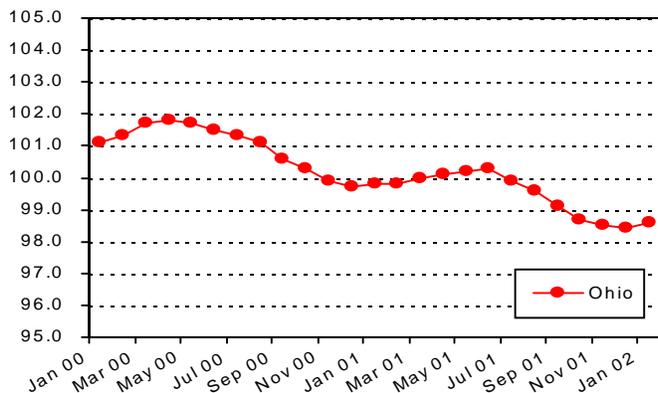
Number of units in thousands.
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, [Bureau of the Census](#).

The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio fell 17.1 percent between December 2001 and January 2002, to a total of 2,948 units. This was an increase of 7.4 percent from the January 2001 figure. The average value per single-family dwelling was \$152,850, 2.5 percent higher than last month, and 7.7 percent more than in January 2001.

In the U.S., the number of units authorized in January 2002 was 115,139, an increase of 4.5 percent from the December figure. This was 0.2 percent higher than in January 2001. The average construction valuation per single-family building was \$137,579, a decrease of 1.4 percent for the month, 1.5 percent more for the year.



INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS: January 2000 To January 2002



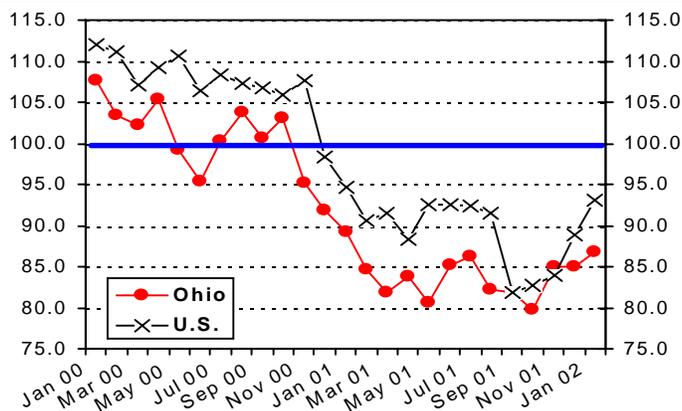
2000=100 Components are not seasonally adjusted.
Components used in index: 1. valuation of housing permits; 2. Initial claims for unemployment insurance; 3. average weekly hours in manufacturing; 4. U.S. domestic auto production; and the national composite index of leading economic indicators.
SOURCE: Ohio Dept of Job & Family Services, [LMI Bureau](#).

The composite index of leading economic indicators is now indexed to the annual average employment in 2000, rather than 1990. Ohio began January with 98.6. This was 1.2 percent lower than a year ago. Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose 25.3 percent for the month, and 13.6 percent for the year. Valuation of housing permits decreased 4.0 percent over the month, but was 19.3 percent higher than at this time last year. Average weekly hours for manufacturing decreased 2.1 percent to 41.7. This was 0.5 percent less than a year ago.

The national composite index of leading indicators for January 2002 rose 0.6 percent over the month to 112.2. This was a 2.9 percent increase for the year. Domestic auto production increased 28.2 percent to 4.9 million units on an annual basis. This was 2.3 percent more than a year ago.



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX: January 2000 To January 2002



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** was 86.7 in January up 2.0 percent from December. This was 2.8 percent lower than a year ago.

The U.S. **Index of Consumer Sentiment** rose to 93.0 in January from 88.8 in December, a 4.7 percent increase. This was 1.8 percent lower than the January 2001 index of 94.7.

Both Ohio and the U.S. Indexes continue to register numbers well below their levels of a year ago.