

Data Line Ohio



Ohio Department
of Development

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OHIO'S 1996 COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES

Ohio's resident population has gradually grown since the 1990 Census, increasing to 11,172,782 persons in 1996. The July 1, 1996 population estimates, developed by the Population Estimates Branch, Population Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, indicate that growth between 1990 and 1996 occurred in 73 of Ohio's 88 counties.

Cuyahoga continues to be the largest county with a population size of 1,401,552, and Vinton County is the smallest, having 12,068 persons. Franklin County had the highest actual number increase, picking up 52,287 persons over the six-year period; and Cuyahoga County experienced the greatest loss, 10,588 persons. Ohio's growth counties tend to be those situated in, or close to, metropolitan areas. This is indicative of a continuing shift from urban and rural locations to suburban residences. Delaware County, in the Columbus MSA, has grown 24.4 percent since 1990 and shows a total population of 83,245. Ranking second among the growth counties is Warren County in the Cincinnati PMSA, its population increased 18.3 percent to 134,791. Jefferson County registered a 4.1 percent loss in population, moving from 80,298 persons in 1990 to 77,037 in 1996.

The 1996 population estimates show growth for nearly all Ohio metropolitan areas. The highest growth rates between 1990 and 1996 were experienced in the Hamilton-Middletown PMSA (11.0%) and the Columbus MSA (7.6%). Other metropolitan areas showing growth are the Akron PMSA (3.4%), Canton-Massillon MSA (2.2%), Cincinnati PMSA (4.7%), Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria PMSA (1.4%), Huntington-Ashland MSA (1.3%), Lima MSA (0.8%), Mansfield MSA (0.8%), and the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA (1.6%).

The Office of Strategic Research has compiled a report entitled, **Ohio Metropolitan and County Population Census Counts and Intercensal Estimates (1970, 1980, 1981-89, 1990, 1991-96)**, containing Ohio MSAs and counties maps and trend tables dating back to the 1970 Census. The report may be purchased for \$10.00 by contacting Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216-1001, (614)466-2115.

TOP TEN LARGEST COUNTIES

Rank	County	1996 Estimate	% Change 90-96
1	Cuyahoga	1,401,552	-0.7%
2	Franklin	1,013,742	5.4%
3	Hamilton	857,616	-1.0%
4	Montgomery	566,312	-1.3%
5	Summit	530,571	3.0%
6	Lucas	452,691	-2.1%
7	Stark	374,406	1.9%
8	Butler	323,579	11.0%
9	Lorain	281,231	3.7%
10	Mahoning	260,107	-1.8%

TOP TEN GROWTH COUNTIES

Rank	County	1996 Estimate	% Change 90-96
1	Delaware	83,245	24.4%
2	Warren	134,791	18.3%
3	Union	37,396	17.0%
4	Fairfield	119,182	15.2%
5	Medina	138,943	13.6%
6	Clermont	169,670	13.0%
7	Brown	39,358	12.6%
8	Pike	27,156	12.0%
9	Holmes	36,786	12.0%
10	Hocking	28,413	11.3%

George V. Voinovich, Governor
State of Ohio

Donald E. Jakeway, Director
Ohio Department of Development

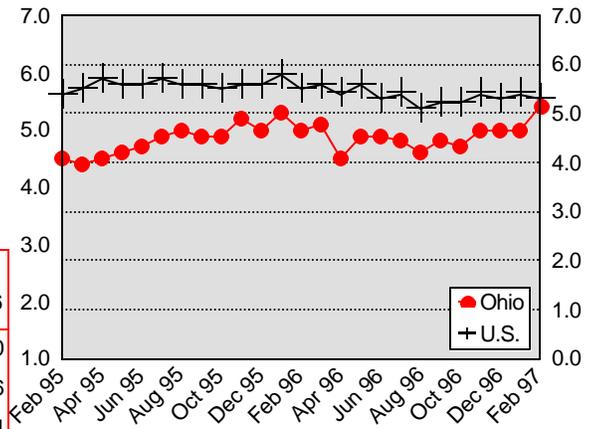
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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: February 1995 To February 1997

The February unemployment rate in Ohio rose to 5.4 from 5.0 in January. The number of unemployed workers has risen 7.9 percent since last month, and is 12.1 percent higher than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate dropped slightly in February to 5.3 from 5.4 in January. Unemployment has declined 0.9 percent over the month, and has dropped 2.2 percent since February 1996.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION Monthly Data (000)	Ohio Feb 97	Ohio Jan 97	Ohio Feb 96	U.S. Feb 97	U.S. Jan 97	U.S. Feb 96
Civilian Labor Force	5,790	5,769	5,627	135,634	135,848	133,070
Employment	5,476	5,478	5,347	128,430	128,580	125,706
Unemployment	314	291	280	7,205	7,268	7,364
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5

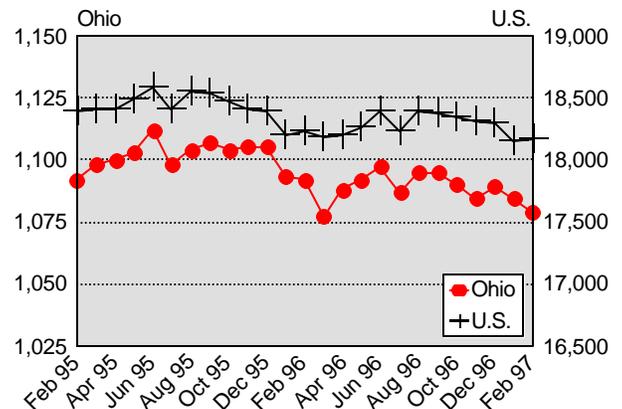


Seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, LMI Division.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: February 1995 To February 1997

February employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry showed a decrease of 1.0 percent for the month with 1,078,600 workers. This was a decrease of 1.2 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$648.15 per week in February, down \$4.54 from January. This was \$27.29 more than a year ago.

The February manufacturing employment in the U.S. increased 0.1 percent to 18,146,000 employees. This was a 0.3 percent decline for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers dropped \$.83 to \$540.33 in February 1997. This was an increase of \$21.19 over February 1996.



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

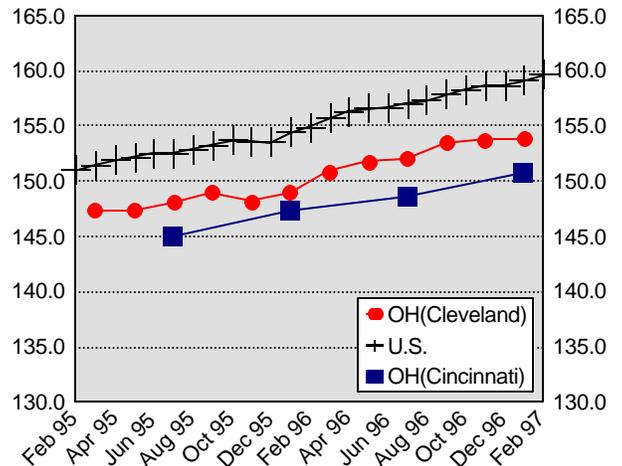
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: February 1995 To February 1997

The February U.S. average city consumer price index for urban wage earners (CPI-U) rose 0.3 percent to 159.6 from 159.1 in January. This was a 3.0 percent increase over February 1996.

The Cleveland urban wage earners consumer price index for January was 153.8. This was no change from two months ago and a 3.2 percent increase over a year ago.

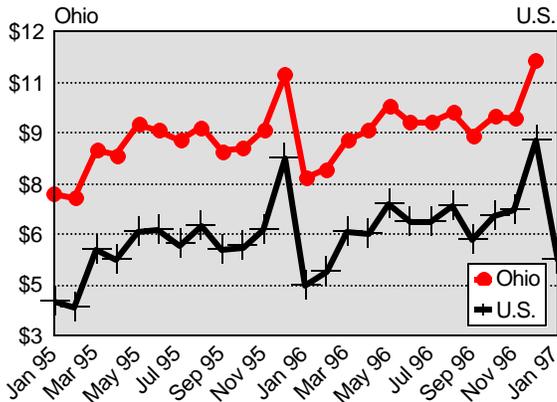
For the second half of 1996, Cincinnati's CPI-U showed a 1.4 percent increase over the first half of 1996 with 150.7. This was 2.3 percent higher than the second half of 1995.

CPI-U Annual % Change	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
U.S. Average City	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%
OH (Cleveland)	2.6%	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%
OH (Cincinnati)	2.8%	3.3%	2.7%	2.3%



Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), 1982-84=100.
U.S. updated monthly; Cleveland, Bi-monthly; Cincinnati, Semi-annually.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES: January 1995 To January 1997

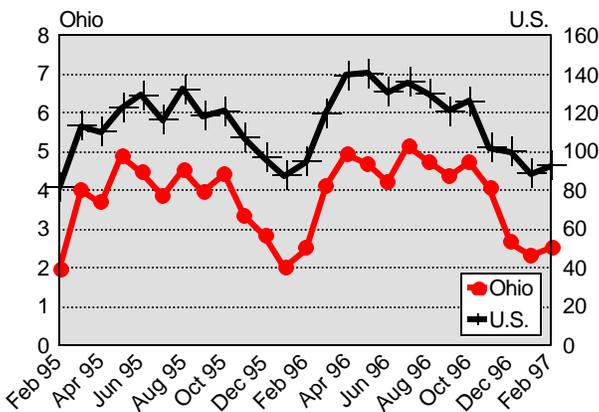


Due to budget constraints, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has discontinued publication of its monthly retail trade data for states. For the time being, Data Line Ohio will continue the Estimated Retail Sales section, displaying Ohio's sales through December, 1996, and updating the U.S. figures as they are released.

January retail sales for the U.S. showed a 23.9 percent decrease from December with \$187,555 million. This was 7.3 percent more than a year ago. Sales in durable goods have declined 18 percent since December, but registered an increase of 7.7 percent over last year. Nondurable goods sales dropped 27.4 percent for the month, but increased 7 percent for the year.

Sales in billions of dollars. Figures are unadjusted.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: February 1995 To February 1997

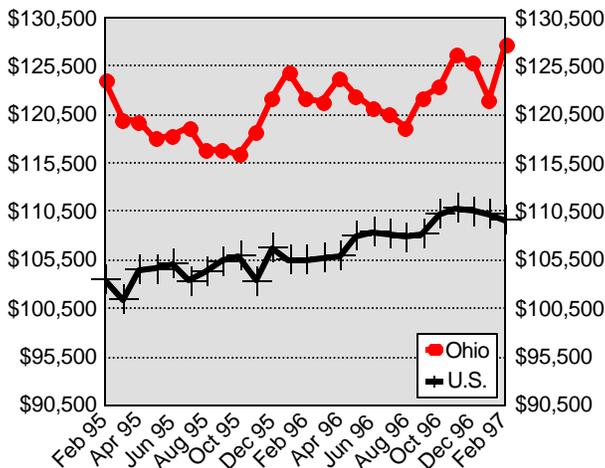


The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio increased 9.5 percent between January 1997 and February 1997, and increased 1.6 percent over February 1996. Permits were issued for 2,534 units within 1,869 buildings. Of those buildings authorized, 1,698 were single family dwellings, and 55 contained five or more units each.

The number of units authorized in the U.S., 92,816, was 4.4 percent more than in January 1997, but 2.2 percent less than in February 1996. Permits were issued for 73,291 buildings, 70,172 were single units, and 1,396 contained five or more units.

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

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COSTS: February 1995 To February 1997



The February 1997 average valuation per single-family dwelling in Ohio was \$127,577. This was 4.5 percent higher than last month, and 4.5 percent more than in February 1996. The total value of all permit-authorized residential construction in Ohio was \$249,091,000.

In the U.S., the average construction valuation per single-family building was \$109,542, 0.7 percent less than the January 1997 figure, but 3.8 percent more than a year ago. The total U.S. residential construction valuation for February 1997 was \$8,830,474,000.

One-unit residential buildings only.
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



Notes and New Products

FY 1996 FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Nearly \$1.4 trillion in domestic grants, benefits, subsidies, salaries, and the purchase of goods and services was spent by the federal government in Fiscal Year 1996. This breaks down to approximately \$5,180 for every man, woman, and child in the country. Federal monies returned to Ohio include:

	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita Expenditures</u>
TOTAL	\$50,142,567,000	\$4,487.83
Grants to State & Local Govts	\$8,775,830,000	\$785.45
Salaries & Wages	\$4,611,998,000	\$412.78
Direct Payments for Individuals	\$31,166,179,000	\$2,789.42
Procurement	\$4,583,274,000	\$410.21
- Defense	\$2,735,950,000	\$244.87
Other Programs	\$1,005,286,000	\$89.97

Two Census Bureau reports, **Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1996**, and **Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1996, County Areas**, are available from Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington DC 20233, 301-457-4100. Data are also available on the Bureau's Internet site: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2/gov/fes96.pdf>.

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF THE U.S.

A recently released Current Population Reports Special Study entitled, **How We're Changing, Demographic State of the Nation: 1997**, is an overview of major demographic findings reported by the U.S. Census Bureau since January 1996. Some of those findings include:

- The U.S. population will reach 394 million in 2050.
- Only seven of ten children live with two parents.
- There was a significant drop in the poverty rate from 1994 to 1995.
- Nearly 1 in 11 Americans are foreign born.
- U.S. households experienced an overall increase in real median income.
- Over 40 million people do not have health insurance.
- The 1995 homeownership rate was at its highest level since 1983.

A FAXed copy of the report may be obtained by calling the Census Bureau Public Information Office's FAX-on-Demand service at 301-457-4178 and requesting document number 1210, or on the Internet at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#pop>.

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