

Data Line Ohio



Prepared by the Office of Strategic Research

Volume 5, Number 8

August, 1997

ALL ABOUT OHIO



The 1996 population estimate for seventh-ranked Ohio is 11,172,782; its per capita income is \$23,537.

In 1996, the building of 49,300 new housing units were authorized in Ohio.



The 1993 expenditures for energy amounted to \$2,034 per capita in Ohio.

In 1996, manufacturers shipped more than \$8 billion worth of transportation equipment, making this Ohio's top exporting industry.



Over 75 percent of Ohioans 25 years and older are high school graduates or hold higher education degrees.

In 1993, Ohioans spent a total of \$33,456 million for health care.



In 1995, Ohioans produced 7.1 percent of the country's soybeans and 5.1 percent of its corn.

In 1995, 7,773,000 persons held Ohio drivers licenses.



In 1992, Ohio's retail sales per capita amounted to \$7,171, very close to U.S. per capita retail sales of \$7,429.

Nineteen percent of the immigrants admitted to Ohio in 1994 came from the Soviet Union.



Federal funds returned to Ohio in 1995 amounted to \$4,326 per person.

Ohio ranks second in the nation in motorcycle registrations and fifth in Interstate highway mileage.



Introducing the new Office of Strategic Research report, **OHIO STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**. This 175-page document is filled with tables, graphs, and rankings on the State of Ohio. The report is modeled closely after the **1996 Statistical Abstract of the United States**, from which much of the data were obtained and modified to facilitate comparison between Ohio and the nation.

As is shown above, the report covers a myriad of topics on Ohio's population, geographic characteristics, government programs, and its economy. There is a section on regional state rankings which ranks Ohio with nearby states in population, vital statistics and health, geography, income, labor force, consumption, education, public aid and poverty, law enforcement, and transportation. Also included in the document are a contact list for locating further information, a list of sources, and a handy keyword index for quick lookups.

The **OHIO STATISTICAL ABSTRACT** may be purchased for \$25.00 (prepaid) by contacting Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216-1001, 614-466-2115.

George V. Voinovich, Governor
State of Ohio

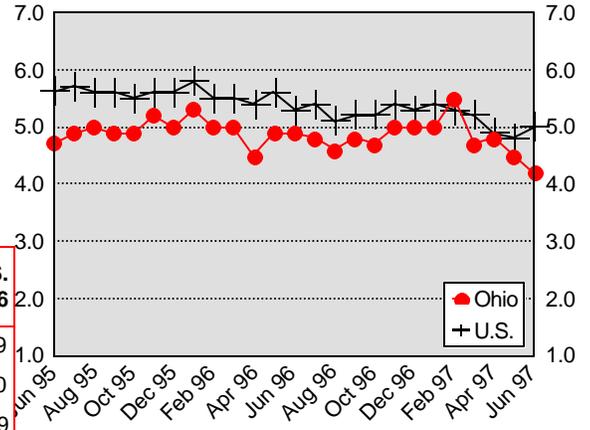
Donald E. Jakeway, Director
Ohio Department of Development

Data Line Ohio

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: June 1995 To June 1997

The June unemployment rate in Ohio dropped for the third straight month to 4.2 from 4.5 in May. The number of unemployed workers has declined 9.2 percent since last month, and is 14.7 percent lower than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate rose in June to 5.0 from 4.8 in May. Unemployment has risen 4.6 percent over the month, but has dropped 4 percent since June 1996.



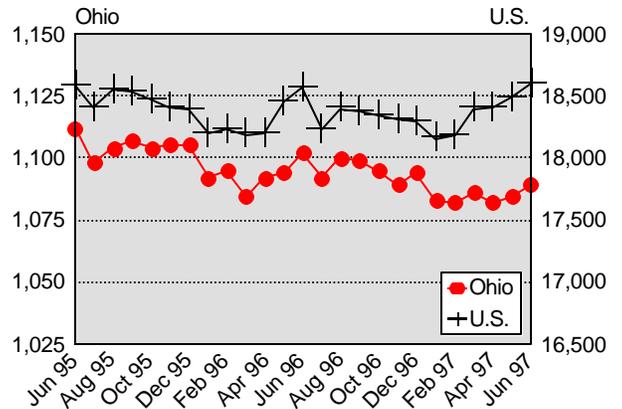
Seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, LMI Division.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION Monthly Data (000)	Ohio Jun 97	Ohio May 97	Ohio Jun 96	U.S. Jun 97	U.S. May 97	U.S. Jun 96
Civilian Labor Force	5,732	5,744	5,645	136,200	136,173	133,709
Employment	5,493	5,482	5,366	129,364	129,639	126,590
Unemployment	238	262	279	6,836	6,534	7,119
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.3

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: June 1995 To June 1997

June employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry showed a slight increase of 0.4 percent for the month with 1,088,700 workers. This was a decrease of 1.2 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$648.86 per week in June, down \$1.51 from May. This was \$11.31 more than a year ago.

The June manufacturing employment in the U.S. increased 0.7 percent to 18,605,000 employees. This was a 0.3 percent increase for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers grew \$2.15 to \$550.62 in June 1997. This was an increase of \$16.39 over June 1996.



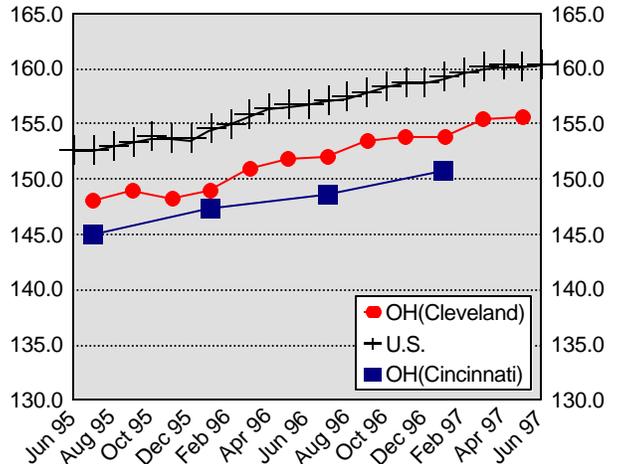
Employment in thousands. Not seasonally adjusted.
SOURCES: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, LMI Division;
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: June 1995 To June 1997

The June U.S. average city consumer price index for urban wage earners (CPI-U) rose 0.1 percent to 160.3 from 160.1 in May. This was a 2.3 percent increase over June 1996.

The Cleveland urban wage earners consumer price index for May was 155.6. This was an increase of 0.1 percent over two months ago and a 2.5 percent increase over a year ago.

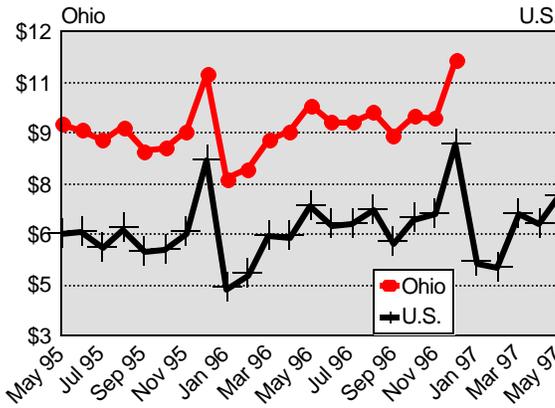
For the second half of 1996, Cincinnati's CPI-U showed a 1.4 percent increase over the first half of 1996 with 150.7. This was 2.3 percent higher than the second half of 1995.



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.

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%

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES: May 1995 To May 1997



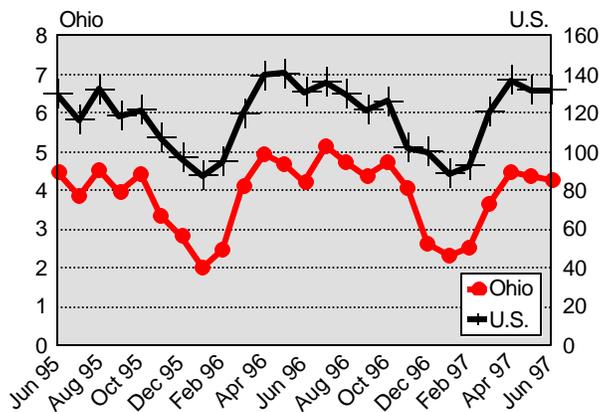
Sales in billions of dollars. Figures are unadjusted.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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.

May retail sales for the U.S. showed a 7.0 percent increase over April with \$219,178 million. This was 2.5 percent more than a year ago. Sales in durable goods have grown 5.1 percent since April, and have increased 1.0 percent since May 1996. Nondurable goods sales grew 8.3 percent for the month, and increased 3.7 percent for the year.

NOTE: Figures for the U.S. have been revised, 4/97.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: June 1995 To June 1997

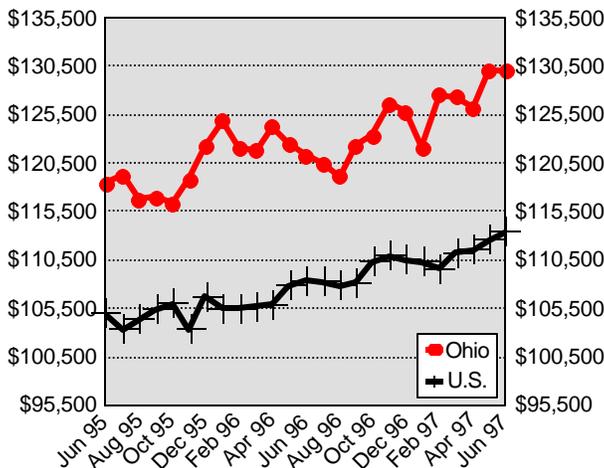


Number of units in thousands.
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio decreased 2.1 percent between May 1997 and June 1997, but has increased 2.2 percent since June 1996. Permits were issued for 4,295 units within 3,293 buildings. Of those buildings authorized, 3,067 were single family dwellings, and 79 contained five or more units each.

The number of units authorized in the U.S., 131,560, was 0.2 percent less than the May 1997 figure, but 0.8 percent more than in June 1996. Permits were issued for 104,012 buildings, 99,618 were single-unit buildings, and 1,792 contained five or more units.

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COSTS: June 1995 To June 1997



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

The June 1997 average valuation per single-family dwelling in Ohio was \$130,041. This was 0.1 percent lower than last month, but 7.2 percent more than in June 1996. The total value of all permit-authorized residential construction in Ohio was \$449,458,000.

In the U.S., the average construction valuation per single-family building was \$113,277, 0.7 percent more than the May 1997 figure, and 4.6 percent more than a year ago. The total U.S. residential construction valuation for June 1997 was \$12,940,740,000.



Notes and New Products

EXTENSION COUNTY PROFILES

A new set of County Profiles has been developed by the Ohio State University Extension Community Development Office. The profiles are a compendium of graphs and charts covering agriculture, business, and demographics for each Ohio county.

For further information, you are directed to contact each County's Extension Office, or the OSU Extension Office at 700 Ackerman Road, Suite 235, Columbus, OH 43202-1578. You may also visit their web site at:
<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ohioline/>.

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS

The Census Bureau has released its 1996 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections report for the U.S. and the fifty states. General sales taxes ranked the highest in the U.S. as a whole, generating 33 percent of all tax revenues. However, Ohio's main source of tax revenue is the individual income tax, which provides 38 percent of the total. For more information contact the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, or visit their web site at:

<http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.

Data Line Ohio

IS NOW ON THE WEB AT:

<http://www.odod.ohio.gov/osr/dataline.htm>

This report should be cited as follows: Data Line Ohio, Volume 5, Number 8, prepared and distributed by the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, Columbus, Ohio, August, 1997. Annette Burgess, Editor. Data Line Ohio is available on a subscription basis for \$20.00 a year. To order, contact the Office of Strategic Research at 614-466-2115. Visit our Data Line Ohio web site at <http://www.odod.ohio.gov/osr/dataline.htm>.

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