

Data Line Ohio

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Ohio Department of Development

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Ohio's Gross State Product Tops \$300 Billion

What does Ohio and Australia, India, Switzerland, Argentina, and Belgium have in common? As unique economic units they all have annual Gross Domestic Products hovering around \$300 billion. As of 1995, Ohio's Gross State Product (GSP) placed it seventeenth in the world's economies, with China, Russia, and South Korea reporting annual figures.

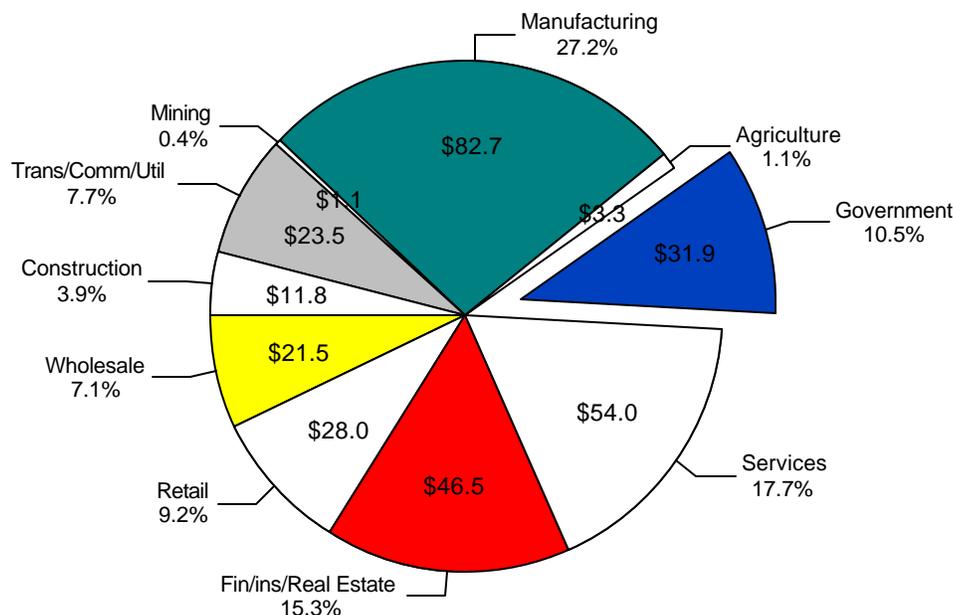
The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis has updated, through 1996, its popular report on the sized and components of states' Gross State Products. For Ohio, the decade of the nineties has witnessed a 33.9 percent increase in its GSP from \$227 billion to \$304 billion. The total represented 4.0 percent of the total U.S. Gross Domestic Product for the year.

Of the ten major economic sectors identified, Manufacturing contributes 27.2 percent to Ohio's Gross State Product. Services follows with 17.7 percent and then by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate at 15.3 percent.

Comparisons and contributions of industries in Ohio can be found in the updated report, **Ohio Gross State Product**, issued July 1998. It is available at the pre-paid price (check or credit card) of \$15.00 from the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1001. Phone orders may be placed by calling (614) 466-2115.

Ohio's Gross State Product by Sector, 1996 (in Billions of Current Dollars, except Percentages)

Total: \$304.4--100% Private Industries: 272.4--89.5%



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

George V. Voinovich, Governor
State of Ohio

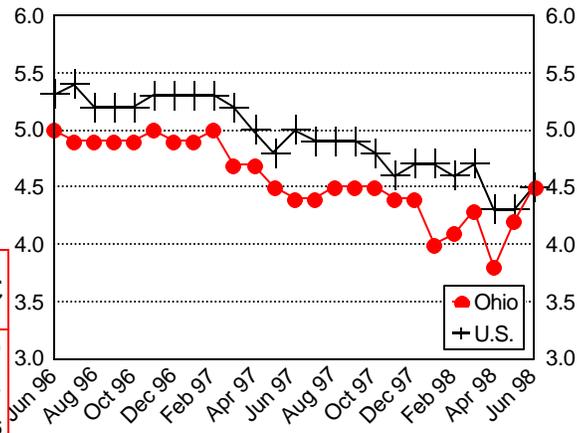
Joseph C. Robertson, Director
Ohio Department of Development

Data Line Ohio

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: June 1996 To June 1998

The June unemployment rate in Ohio rose from 4.3 recorded in May to 4.5. The number of unemployed workers increased 5.7 percent for the month, and is 3.1 percent higher than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate increased in June to 4.5, from the 4.3 recorded in May. The number of unemployed workers has increased 5.5 percent since May, but has declined 8.8 percent since June 1997.



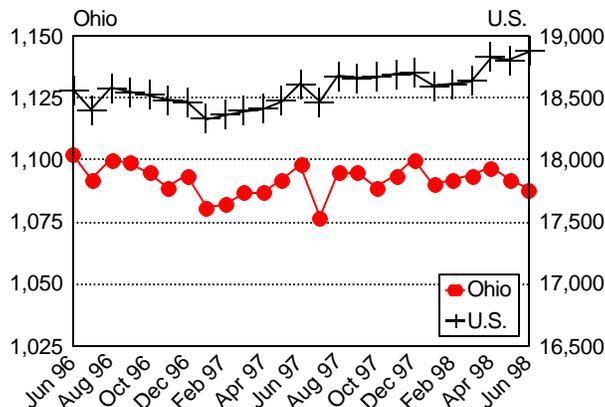
Seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, LMI Division.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION Monthly Data (000)	Ohio Jun 98	Ohio May 98	Ohio Jun 97	U.S. Jun 98	U.S. May 98	U.S. Jun 97
Civilian Labor Force	5,805	5,800	5,732	137,447	137,364	136,200
Employment	5,545	5,556	5,435	131,209	131,453	129,364
Unemployment	261	247	253	6,237	5,910	6,836
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.0

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: June 1996 To June 1998

June employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry decreased 9.6 percent for the month with 1,088,000 workers. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$669.82 per week in June, down \$7.72 from May. This was \$20.96 more than a year ago, a 3.2 percent increase over June 1997.

The June manufacturing employment in the U.S. rose 0.3 percent for the month with 18,870,000 employees. This was a 1.0 percent increase for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers rose \$1.44 to \$562.72 in June 1998. These earnings amounted to a 2.2 percent increase of \$12.10 over June 1997.



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

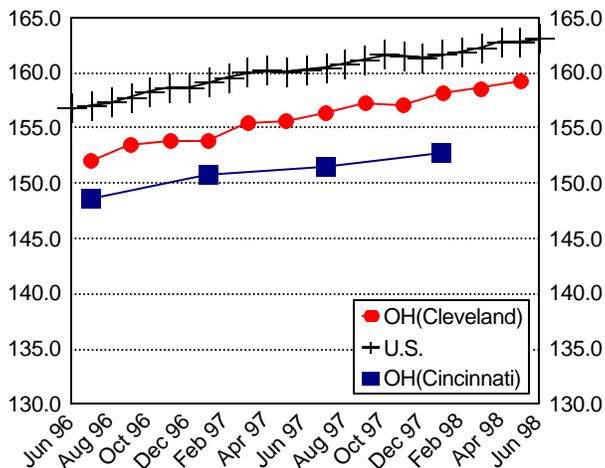
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: June 1996 To June 1998

The June U.S. average city consumer price index for urban wage earners (CPI-U) rose 0.1 percent to 163.0 from 162.8 in April. This was a 1.7 percent increase over June 1997.

The Cleveland urban wage earners consumer price index for March was 159.2. This was an increase of 0.3 percent from two months ago, and a 2.3 percent increase over a year ago.

For the second half of 1997, Cincinnati's CPI-U showed a 0.9 percent increase over the first half of 1997 with 152.8. This was 1.4 percent higher than the second half of 1996.

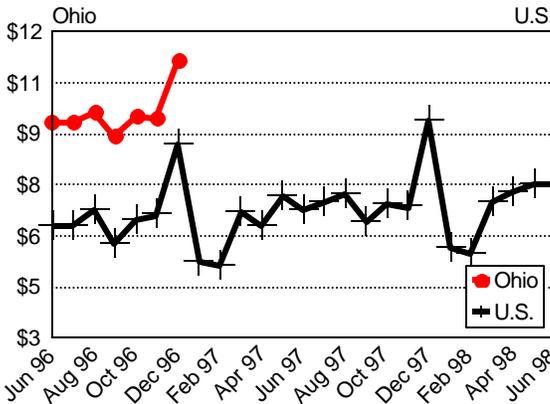
The "market basket of goods and services" has been updated as of January 1998 to better reflect current consumer buying habits. See [Data Line Ohio, March 1998, Page 4](#).



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	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
U.S. Average City	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%
OH (Cleveland)	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%
OH (Cincinnati)	3.3%	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES: June 1996 To June 1998

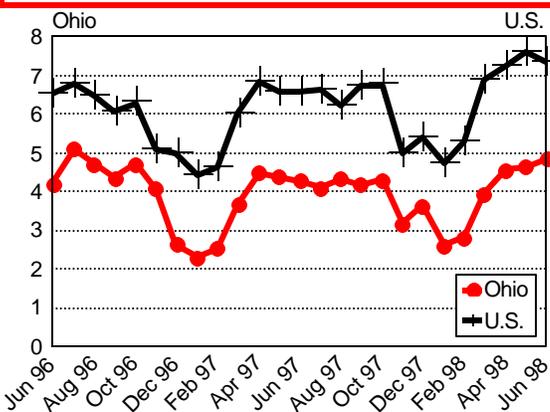


Due to budget constraints, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has discontinued publication of its monthly retail trade data for states. For the time being, Data Line Ohio will continue the Estimated Retail Sales section, displaying Ohio's sales through December, 1996, and updating the U.S. figures as they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

June retail sales for the U.S. have risen 0.1 percent since May with \$225,691 million. This was 6.2 percent more than a year ago. Sales in durable goods have remained virtually unchanged since May, and have increased 9.2 percent since June 1997. Nondurable goods sales decreased 0.3 percent for the month, and rose 4.1 percent for the year.

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

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: June 1996 To June 1998

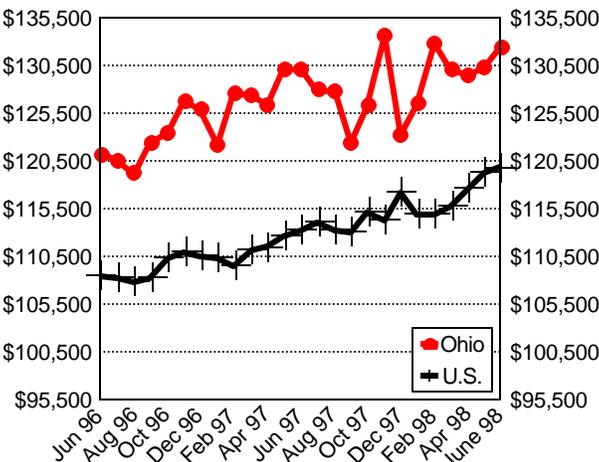


The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio in increased 4.0 percent between May 1998 and June 1998, and has increased 12.9 percent since June 1997. Permits were issued for 4,848 units within 3,647 buildings. Of those buildings authorized, 3,384 were single family dwellings, and 103 contained five or more units each.

The number of units authorized in the U.S., for June 1998 was 146,766 a decrease of 3.3 percent from the May 1998 figure, and 11.5 percent more than June 1997. Permits were issued for 114,412 buildings, 109,923 were single-unit buildings, and 1,994 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: June 1996 To June 1998



The June 1998 average valuation per single-family dwelling in Ohio was \$132,385. This was 1.6 percent higher than last month, and 1.8 percent more than in June 1997. The total value of all permit-authorized residential construction in Ohio was \$520,692,000.

In the U.S., the average construction valuation per single-family building was \$119,783, 0.4 percent higher than the May 1998 figure, and 5.7 percent more than a year ago. The total U.S. residential construction valuation for June 1998 was \$15,230,585,000.

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

POVERTY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Using the Census Bureau's recently issued Current Population Reports on the dynamics of income distribution and associated household types, Data Line Ohio will publish a series revealing the relevance of income by analyzing a variety of related economic characteristics. The first article in the series Who Stays Poor? Who Doesn't? examines poverty measures of the U.S. population during 1992 and 1993. Overall, the results were more positive than negative. Transitions in and out of poverty showed no significant changes. Over one-fifth of the people who were poor in 1992 did not remain poor in 1993. The amount of people poor an average of two months and people chronically poor decreased.

The report compared Whites with Blacks and Hispanics and found Whites were the least likely to be poor for any duration. However, Whites constitute the largest percentage of poverty stricken people in the U.S. Meanwhile, Blacks remained in poverty the longest versus Whites and Hispanics.

In reference to age, children were shockingly identified to be the largest group of chronically poor people in the U.S. Nonelderly adults were more likely to exit poverty than elderly adults and children. Elderly adults, however, were the least likely to be poor when considering all of the poverty measures.

Poverty with respect to employment status uncovered anticipated results. In regards to all the poverty measures, the unemployed were the group most likely to be poor and suffered poverty the longest.

When comparing female householder families with married couple families, significantly smaller proportions of married couples face poverty. Female householder families faced poverty the longest length of time. Unrelated individuals were in the middle of the three family types.

CENSUS 2000 UPDATE

A federal district court panel ruled unanimously on August 24 that a census statute bars the use of sampling methods to produce the population counts used to reapportion seats in Congress. The opinion, written by Judge Royce Lamberth, was issued in the case of U.S. House Representatives v. U.S. Department of Commerce, filed at the direction of Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA). The special three-judge panel heard the case on June 11. A copy of the 31-page decision is available on the internet at www.dcd.uscourts.gov.

This report should be cited as follows: Data Line Ohio, Volume 6, Number 8, prepared and distributed by the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, Columbus, Ohio, Aug, 1998. 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 or E-Mail osr@odod.ohio.gov. Visit our Data Line Ohio web site at <http://www.odod.ohio.gov/osr/dataline.htm>.

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