



Data Line Ohio



Ohio Department
of Development

Prepared by the Office of Strategic Research

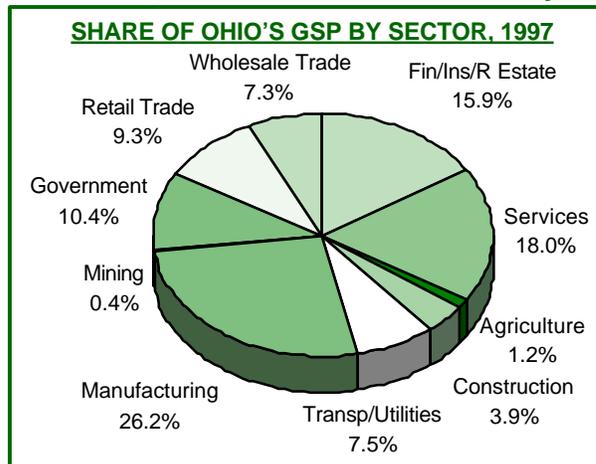
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OHIO'S GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Ohio's 1997 gross state product (GSP) amounted to \$320.5 billion, representing four percent of the nation's total, and ranking Ohio seventh among the states. Manufacturing provided the largest share of Ohio's GSP, placing it third in the nation in manufacturing output, and second in producing durable goods. If Ohio were a separate country, its total economic output in 1995 would have ranked seventeenth in the world. According to estimates released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Ohio's GSP grew 27.6 percent between 1987 and 1997. The Office of Strategic Research estimates that the GSP for 1998 was \$341 billion, based on wage and salary data from the BEA.

Details on Ohio's GSP can be found in the July 1999 report, **Ohio Gross State Product**. It is available at the pre-paid price of \$15.00 from the Office of Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216-1001, 614-466-2115.



Rank	TOP 20 IN THE WORLD, 1995		TOP 20 IN THE COUNTRY, 1997			TOP 20 IN MANUFACTURING, 1997		
	Area	GNP/GSP (billions \$)	Area	GSP (billions \$)	% of U.S.	Area	GSP (billions \$)	% of U.S.
			U.S.	\$8,103.2	100.0%	U.S.	\$1,378.9	100.0%
1	U.S.-minus Ohio	\$6,955	California	\$1,033.0	12.7%	California	\$146.2	10.6%
2	Japan	\$5,153	New York	\$651.7	8.0%	Texas	\$95.0	6.9%
3	China	\$2,759	Texas	\$601.6	7.4%	Ohio	\$83.9	6.1%
4	Germany	\$2,172	Illinois	\$393.5	4.9%	New York	\$74.4	5.4%
5	France	\$1,521	Florida	\$380.6	4.7%	Illinois	\$71.7	5.2%
6	United Kingdom	\$1,110	Pennsylvania	\$339.9	4.2%	Michigan	\$70.2	5.1%
7	Italy	\$1,082	Ohio	\$320.5	4.0%	Pennsylvania	\$68.1	4.9%
8	Russia	\$664	New Jersey	\$294.1	3.6%	North Carolina	\$58.0	4.2%
9	Brazil	\$657	Michigan	\$272.6	3.4%	Indiana	\$50.2	3.6%
10	Spain	\$554	Georgia	\$229.5	2.8%	New Jersey	\$41.1	3.0%
11	Canada	\$542	Massachusetts	\$221.0	2.7%	Wisconsin	\$40.9	3.0%
12	South Korea	\$425	North Carolina	\$218.9	2.7%	Georgia	\$40.0	2.9%
13	Netherlands	\$391	Virginia	\$211.3	2.6%	Massachusetts	\$32.4	2.3%
14	Australia	\$342	Washington	\$172.3	2.1%	Virginia	\$31.3	2.3%
15	India	\$326	Indiana	\$161.7	2.0%	Tennessee	\$31.3	2.3%
16	Switzerland	\$316	Maryland	\$153.8	1.9%	Missouri	\$31.2	2.3%
17	Ohio	\$292	Missouri	\$152.1	1.9%	Florida	\$29.1	2.1%
18	Argentina	\$271	Minnesota	\$149.4	1.8%	Minnesota	\$28.3	2.1%
19	Belgium	\$269	Wisconsin	\$147.3	1.8%	Kentucky	\$27.4	2.0%
20	Taiwan	\$264	Tennessee	\$147.0	1.8%	Oregon	\$24.7	1.8%

Bob Taft, Governor
State of Ohio

C. Lee Johnson, Director
Ohio Department of Development

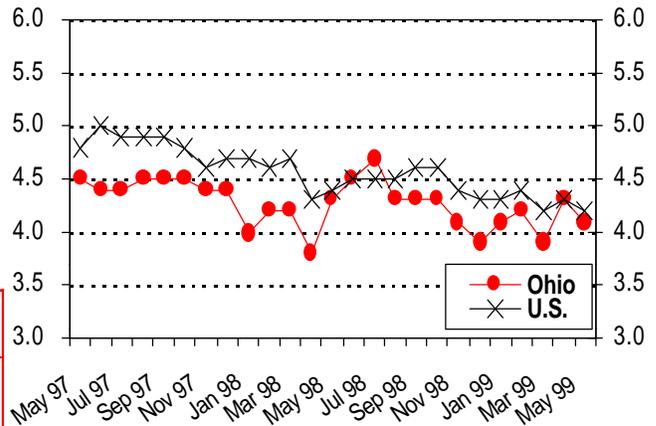


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: May 1997 To May 1999

The unemployment rate in Ohio dropped from 4.3 recorded in April to 4.1 in May. The number of unemployed workers decreased 6.0 percent for the month, and is 2.5 percent lower than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for May decreased to 4.2 from its April level of 4.3. The number of unemployed workers has declined 3.8 percent since April and 4.0 percent since May 1998.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION Monthly Data (000)	Ohio May 99	Ohio Apr 99	Ohio May 98	U.S. May 99	U.S. Apr 99	U.S. May 98
Civilian Labor Force	5,817	5,834	5,641	139,019	139,091	137,369
Employment	5,580	5,583	5,399	133,224	133,069	131,330
Unemployment	236	251	242	5,795	6,022	6,039
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4



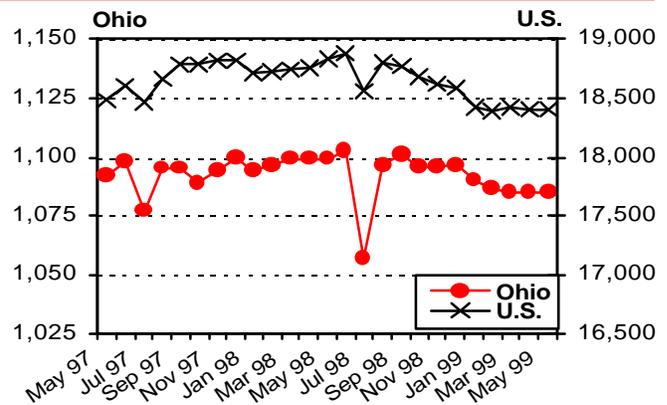
Seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, [LMI Division](#).



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: May 1997 To May 1999

May employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry dropped a slight 0.1 percent for the month with 1,084,600 workers. This was a decrease of 1.3 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$697.13 per week in May, down \$5.73 from April. This was \$18.59 more than a year ago, a 2.7 percent increase over May 1998.

The May manufacturing employment in the U.S. did not change significantly for the month, remaining at 18,407,000 employees. This was a 2.2 percent decrease for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers rose \$3.05 to \$577.13 in May 1999. This amounted to a 2.4 percent increase of \$13.67 over May 1998.



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



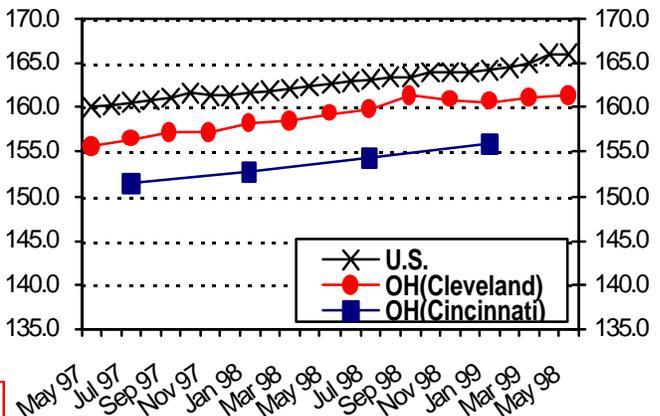
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: May 1997 To May 1999

The May U.S. average city consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) remained at its April level of 166.2. This was a 2.1 percent increase over May 1998.

The Cleveland all urban consumers CPI for May was 161.5. This was an increase of 0.2 percent from two months ago, and a 1.4 percent increase over a year ago.

For the second half of 1998, Cincinnati's CPI-U increased 1.0 percent over the first half of 1998 with 155.9. This was 2.0 percent higher than the second half of 1997.

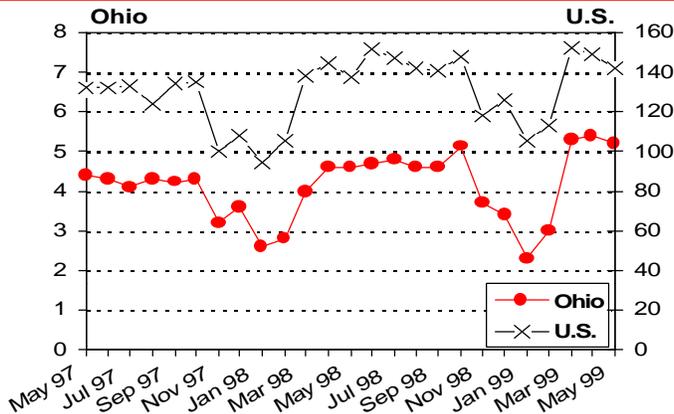
CPI-U Annual % Change	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98
U.S. Average City	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%
OH (Cleveland)	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%
OH (Cincinnati)	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%



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](#).



RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: May 1997 To May 1999



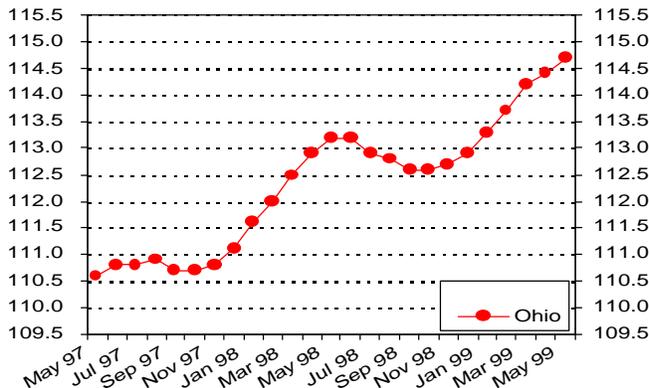
Number of units in thousands.
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, [Bureau of the Census](#).

The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio dropped 2.8 percent between April 1999 and May 1999, to a total of 5,230 units. This was an increase of 13.9 percent over the May 1998 figure. The average value per single-family dwelling was \$138,148, 2.2 percent higher than last month, and 5.5 percent more than in May 1998.

In the U.S., the number of units authorized in May 1999 was 141,655, a decrease of 5.0 percent from the April figure. This was 3.1 percent more than in May 1998. The average construction valuation per single-family building was \$124,636, 1.4 percent higher than last month, and 4.7 percent more than a year ago.



INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS: May 1997 To May 1999



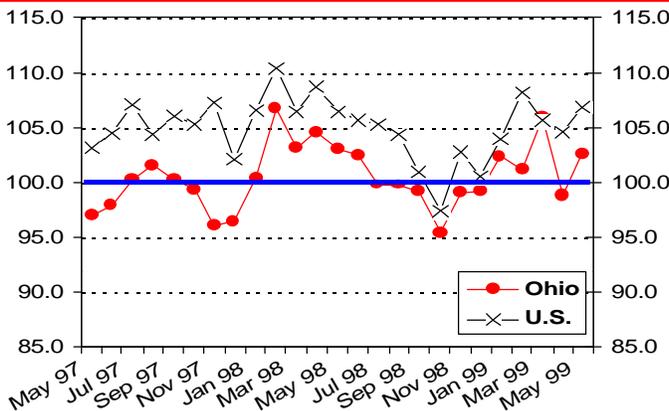
1990=100 Components are not seasonally adjusted.
Components used in index: 1. valuation of housing permits; 2. Initial claims for unemployment insurance; 3. average weekly hours in manufacturing; 4. U.S. domestic auto production; and the national composite index of leading economic indicators.
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, [LMI Division](#).

The composite index of leading economic indicators for Ohio increased 0.3 percent in May to 114.7. This was 1.3 percent higher than a year ago. Initial claims for unemployment insurance dropped 18.1 percent for the month and were 18.9 percent fewer than in May 1998. Valuation of housing permits dropped 0.1 percent over the month, but was 19.6 percent higher than at this time last year. Average weekly hours for manufacturing have decreased 0.7 percent since April and were 0.2 percent less than in May 1998.

The national composite index of leading indicators rose 0.3 percent in May to 107.4. This was 1.9 percent higher than in May 1998. Domestic auto production decreased 6.7 percent to 5.6 million units on an annual basis. This was 3.4 percent less than a year ago.



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX: May 1997 To May 1999



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** rose 3.8 percent to 102.6 in May from the April figure of 98.8. The index has once again risen above the 100.0 point after last month's drop. The May 1999 Index was 0.4 percent lower than in May 1998.

The U.S. **Index of Consumer Sentiment** rose to 106.8 in May from 104.6 in April, a 2.1 percent increase. This was 0.3 percent higher than the May 1998 index of 106.5. This is the seventh month in a row that the national index has remained above the 100.0 mark.

**1998 SUBCOUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES**

Columbus City is the largest place in the state with a 1998 population of 670,234. Next in line is Cleveland with 495,817 persons followed by Cincinnati with 336,400. Columbus is the only city among the top ten to show growth over the past eight years. The area of highest estimated growth is Summitville in Columbiana County. It has increased its population by 169.6 percent since the 1990 Census. Bloomingburg Village in Fayette County grew by 12.8 percent between 1997 and 1998.

Rank	Top Growth Places 1990-1998	Census 1990	Estimate 1998	% Chg 90-98
1	Summitville village	125	337	169.6%
2	Powell village	2,154	4,668	116.7%
3	Maineville village	359	691	92.5%
4	New Albany village	1,621	2,883	77.9%
5	Hilliard city	11,794	19,934	69.0%

Estimated 1998 population for all of Ohio's counties, townships, cities, and villages can be found at the Office of Strategic Research web site: www.odod.ohio.gov/osr; or contact Dr. Jian He at 614-466-2115.

CENSUS 2000 UPDATE

A little bit about the history of the Census: Faced with the need to pay off Revolutionary War debts and to provide for fair and equal representation in the governing bodies of the U.S., the founding fathers Constitutionally mandated the counting of the people for both taxes and representation at the same time.

The first Census was taken in 1790 when four million people increased the U.S. House of Representatives from 65 to 106 members. The number of Representatives continued to grow along with the population until 1911 when Congress limited membership to 435. Those 435 seats are redistributed among the states every ten years based on the decennial Census counts.

In 1913, the 16th Amendment authorized the direct taxation of individuals, so, the taking of the Census and taxation were separated.

The apportionment of Congress, the redrawing of State Representative boundaries, as well as the distribution of billions of dollars in government programs, makes an accurate count as important in 2000 as it was in 1790.

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