



Data Line Ohio



Ohio Department
of Development

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DELAWARE SUCCESSFUL IN POPULATION CHALLENGE

As of November 1999, eight Ohio cities and two townships had challenged the 1998 population estimates for their jurisdictions, and have had the numbers changed. None of the changes were bigger than for the City of Delaware, which saw their population increase 29 percent, from 18,962 to 24,418. The message from Delaware's experience is clear - if local government administrators want accurate population numbers, they must keep good records of their housing stock.

In 1996, the Estimates Branch of the U.S. Census Bureau changed their methods for estimating governmental unit populations. The method relies solely on changes in the housing stock subsequent to the decennial census count. The underlying logic is to add new residential units, subtract demolished units, multiply the net unit change by an average persons-per-household, then add the resulting population to the latest census count. However, as Delaware administrators found, there are some statistical and real-world problems which must be confronted and resolved to make this estimation method produce reasonably accurate numbers.

The greatest estimation hurdle to overcome for Ohio jurisdictions is the recording and reporting to the Census Bureau of building permits--only 20 percent of the Ohio jurisdictions are currently reporting that activity. The numbers for the other 80 percent are, themselves, estimates of new residential units, based on county, state, and national totals. Among the 20 percent which report, Delaware was dismayed to discover that the number of units reported by them to the Building Permit Division of the Census Bureau were not the same numbers used as input by the Estimates Branch. The Delaware County Auditor's Office suspects that the greatest differential in the procedure was caused by an inaccurate accounting of new multi-unit constructions.

With the discontinuation of the sample long-form data after the 2000 Census, population estimation will be crucial to many population-based programs. Having recognized the potential flaws in the governmental unit procedure, OSR has committed to work with local governments, subsequent to the 2000 Census, to explore ways to strengthen means of local record-keeping and data reporting.

Ohio Cities with Revised 1998 Population Estimates As of November, 1999

City Name	County Name	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Percent Change
Delaware City	Delaware	18,962	24,418	28.8%
Fairborn City	Greene	31,390	33,210	5.8%
Xenia City	Greene	24,994	25,461	1.9%
Eastlake City	Lake	20,976	21,615	3.0%
Mentor City	Lake	49,227	51,126	3.9%
Newark City	Licking	48,245	46,050	- 4.5%
Pittsfield Township	Lorain	415	1,877	352.3%
Dayton City	Montgomery	167,475	169,851	1.4%
Germantown City	Montgomery	4,891	5,206	6.4%
Balance of Miami Township	Montgomery	22,875	25,582	11.8%
Mansfield City	Richland	49,802	51,077	2.6%

Bob Taft, Governor
State of Ohio

C. Lee Johnson, Director
Ohio Department of Development

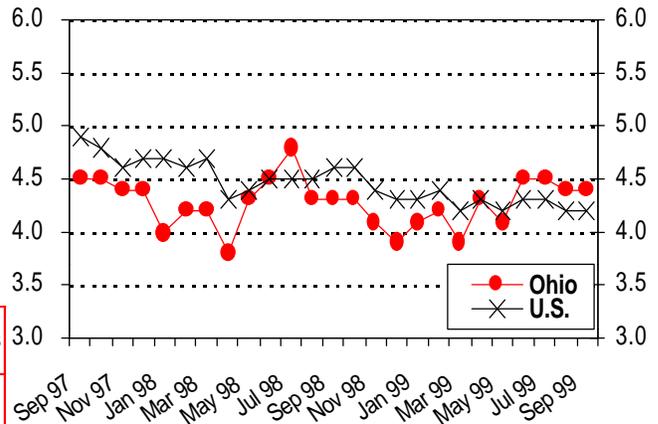


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: September 1997 To September 1999

The September unemployment rate in Ohio remained the same as in August at 4.4. The number of unemployed workers decreased 0.8 percent for the month, but is 4.5 percent higher than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for September remained at 4.2 for the second consecutive month. The number of unemployed workers has dropped 0.3 percent since August, and 6.8 percent since September 1998.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION	Ohio Sep 99	Ohio Aug 99	Ohio Sep 98	U.S. Sep 99	U.S. Aug 99	U.S. Sep 98
Monthly Data (000)						
Civilian Labor Force	5,835	5,837	5,699	139,386	139,264	138,081
Employment	5,581	5,581	5,456	133,550	133,411	131,818
Unemployment	254	256	243	5,836	5,853	6,263
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5



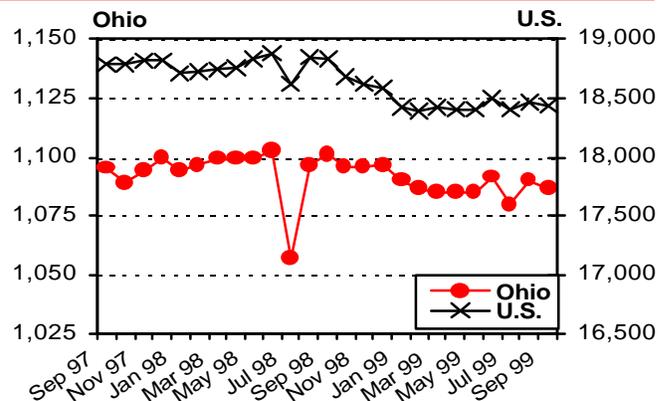
Seasonally adjusted. SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, [LMI Division](#).



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: September 1997 To September 1999

September employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry declined 0.2 percent for the month with 1,087,100 workers. This was a decrease of 1.2 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$716.18 per week in September, up \$16.05 from August. This was \$25.60 more than a year ago, a 3.7 percent increase over September 1998.

The September manufacturing employment in the U.S. decreased 0.2 percent for the month with 18,440,000 employees. This was a 2.1 percent decrease for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers rose \$4.28 to \$587.39 in September 1999. This amounted to a 4.1 percent increase of \$22.99 over September 1998.



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



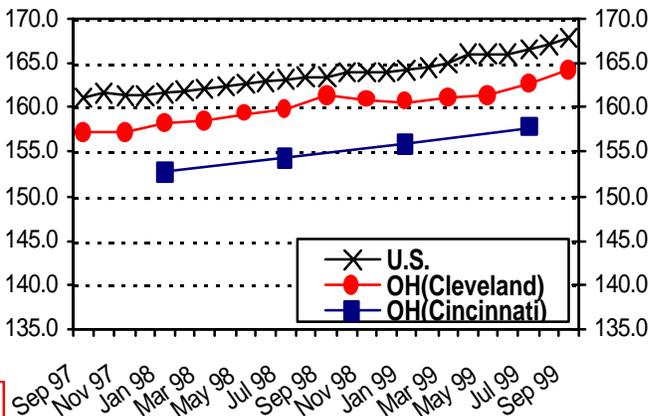
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: September 1997 To September 1999

The September U.S. average city consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.5 percent to 167.9 from 167.1 in August. This was a 2.6 percent increase over September 1998.

The Cleveland all urban consumers CPI for September was 164.2. This was an increase of 0.9 percent from two months ago, and a 1.7 percent increase over a year ago.

For the first half of 1999, Cincinnati's CPI-U increased 1.2 percent over the second half of 1998 with 157.7. This was 2.2 percent higher than the first half of 1998.

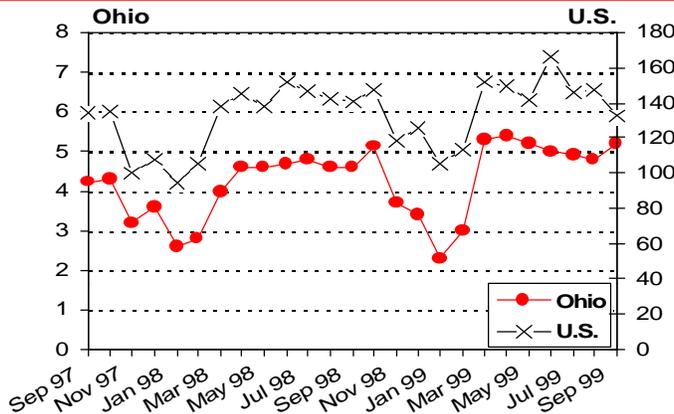
CPI-U Annual % Change	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98
U.S. Average City	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%
OH (Cleveland)	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%
OH (Cincinnati)	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%



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: September 1997 To September 1999

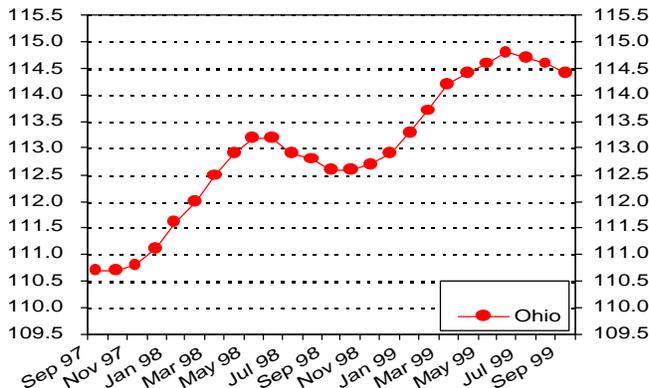


Number of units in thousands.
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, [Bureau of the Census](#).

The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio rose 10.3 percent between August 1999 and September 1999, to a total of 5,157 units. This was an increase of 11.6 percent over the September 1998 figure. The average value per single-family dwelling was \$133,453, 0.3 percent lower than last month, and 0.6 percent more than in August 1998.

In the U.S., the number of units authorized in September 1999 was 133,041, a decrease of 9.8 percent from the August figure. This was 5.1 percent fewer than in September 1998. The average construction valuation per single-family building was \$124,208, 0.1 percent lower than last month, but 4.7 percent more than a year ago.

INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS: September 1997 To September 1999

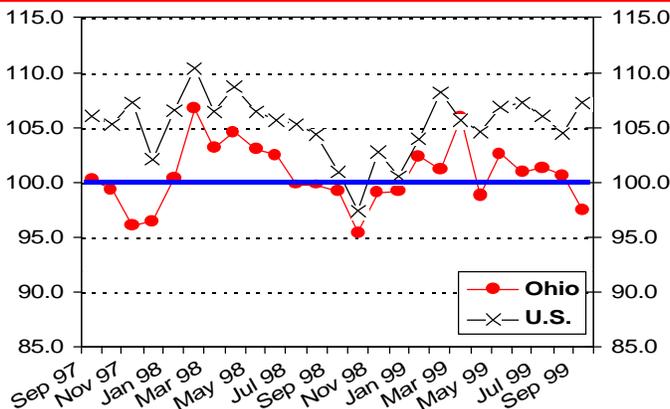


1990=100 Components are not seasonally adjusted.
Components used in index: 1. valuation of housing permits; 2. Initial claims for unemployment insurance; 3. average weekly hours in manufacturing; 4. U.S. domestic auto production; and the national composite index of leading economic indicators.
SOURCE: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

The composite index of leading economic indicators for Ohio decreased 0.2 percent in September to 114.4. This was 1.6 percent higher than a year ago. Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose 2.1 percent for the month but were 15.3 percent fewer than in September 1998. Valuation of housing permits grew 1.8 percent over the month, and was 11.3 percent higher than at this time last year. Average weekly hours for manufacturing have risen 0.9 percent since August, and were 0.7 percent more than in September 1998.

The national composite index of leading indicators declined 0.1 percent in September to 107.9. This was 2.2 percent higher than in September 1998. Domestic auto production increased 3.4 percent to 6.1 million units on an annual basis. This was 9.0 percent less than a year ago.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX: September 1997 To September 1999



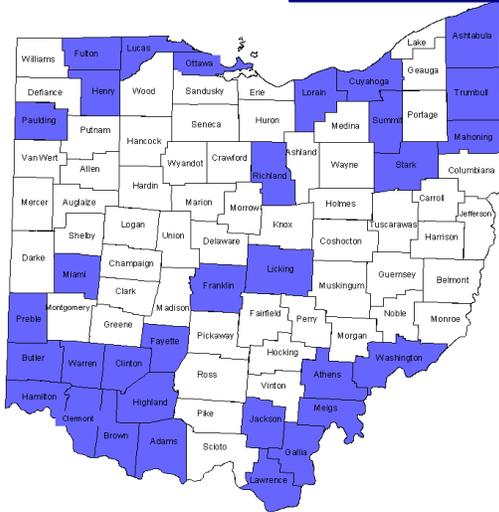
Index of 100.0 is benchmark for good economic times.
SOURCE: Ohio - Ohio State University Center for Survey Research for the Columbus Dispatch/WBNS-TV; U.S. - University of Michigan.

The Ohio **Consumer Confidence** index dropped 3.1 percent to 97.5 in September from the August figure of 100.6. This is the first time since April 1999 that the index has dipped below the 100.0 point. The September 1999 Index was 1.7 percent lower than in September 1998.

The U.S. **Index of Consumer Sentiment** rose to 107.2 in September from 104.5 in August, a 2.6 percent increase. This was 6.2 percent higher than the September 1998 index of 100.9. This is the eleventh month in a row that the national index has remained above the 100.0 mark.

United States Census 2000

Census 2000 in Brief: Census 2000 will be the largest peacetime operation our federal government will undertake. About 118 million census forms will be sent out in mid-March to count an estimated 270 million Americans. Over 2.7 million census takers will be recruited to follow up with households which do not respond to the census by mail. The final population count for the United States will be on the president's desk on Dec. 31, 2000.



The Office of Strategic Research has been working with the U.S. Census Bureau to ensure that the 2000 count of Ohio residents is the most accurate possible. Working with local governments and community organizations, the Census Bureau and OSR hope to inspire all Ohioans to complete their census forms and mail them back. One means of doing this has been through the development of local Complete Count Committees. These committees are made up of elected officials, the media, government agency personnel, as well as community and religious organizations. The darkened counties in the map on the left are those in which Complete Count Committees are operating.

This Is Your Future. Don't Leave It Blank.

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