

# Data Line Ohio

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## 1997 State Government Finances

In 1997, the State of Ohio took in \$45,249,896,000 in total revenue. The same year, Ohio's total expenditures amounted to \$37,406,884,000--\$3,344.08 for every man, woman, and child in the state. Nearly one-third of the state's 1997 expenditures were spent on education. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication, **State Government Finances: 1997**, more than \$11 billion (\$1,004.17 per capita) were directed toward educating Ohio's children. Since 1993, Ohio's total expenditures have increased at an average annual rate of 4.3 percent. During that same five-year period, education spending was boosted at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent.

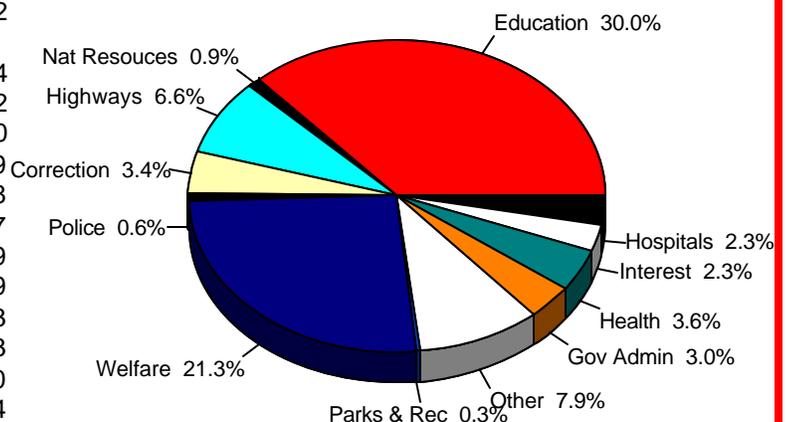
Following along population lines, Ohio ranks sixth among the fifty states in the total amount spent. Alaska had the highest per capita expenditures, \$9,396.48; while Texas, ranked last, spent \$2,514.91 per person. Per capita spending for education sees Alaska first with \$1,968.53, and New Hampshire last with \$532.08.

**State Government Finances: 1997** provides a comprehensive summary of the annual survey findings for state governments as well as data for individual states. It is but one report in the **Annual Survey of Government Finances** series which covers a wide range of government finance activities in school districts, city, county, state, and federal governments. Further information may be found at the website: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html>, or contact the Bureau's Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

### OHIO STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES, FISCAL YEAR 1997

Ohio Government Finances	FY1997 (in thousands)
TOTAL REVENUE	\$45,249,896
General Revenue	\$30,792,152
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$37,406,884
General Expenditure	\$30,704,822
Education	\$11,232,590
Public Welfare	\$7,960,889
Hospitals	\$875,478
Health	\$1,352,057
Highways	\$2,468,029
Police Protection	\$204,209
Correction	\$1,263,203
Natural Resources	\$316,243
Parks & Recreation	\$93,200
Governmental Administration	\$1,120,774
Interest on General Debt	\$864,726
Other & Unallocable	\$2,953,424

Share of Total Expenditures by Function



Source: US Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances: 1997*.

George V. Voinovich, Governor  
State of Ohio

Joseph C. Robertson, Director  
Ohio Department of Development

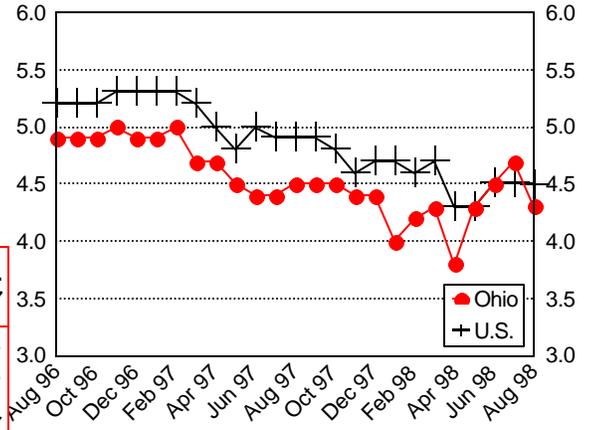
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## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: August 1996 To August 1998

The August unemployment rate in Ohio dropped from 4.7 recorded in July to 4.3. The number of unemployed workers decreased 8.6 percent for the month, and is 1.2 percent lower than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for August remained at its July level of 4.5. The number of unemployed workers has increased 0.3 percent since July, but has declined 6.2 percent since August

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION Monthly Data (000)	Ohio Aug 98	Ohio Jul 98	Ohio Aug 97	U.S. Aug 98	U.S. Jul 98	U.S. Aug 97
Civilian Labor Force	5,803	5,816	5,718	137,415	137,296	136,404
Employment	5,552	5,541	5,463	131,168	131,067	129,747
Unemployment	252	276	255	6,247	6,230	6,657
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9

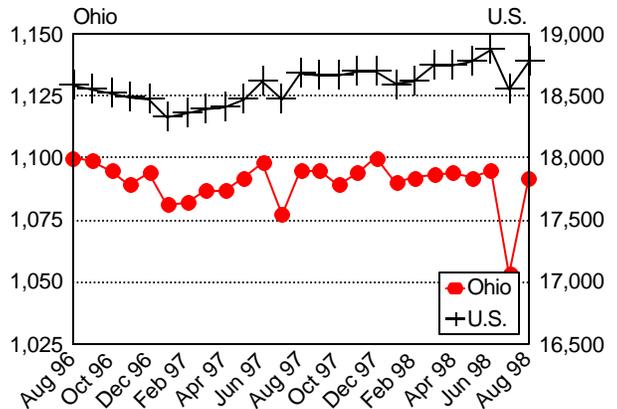


Seasonally adjusted.  
SOURCE: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, LMI Division.

## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: August 1996 To August 1998

August employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry grew 3.7 percent for the month with 1,091,900 workers. This was a decrease of 0.2 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$668.82 per week in August, up \$31.79 from July. This was \$2.63 more than a year ago, a 0.4 percent increase over August 1997.

The August manufacturing employment in the U.S. rose 1.2 percent for the month with 18,780,000 employees. This was a 0.1 percent decrease for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers rose \$11.36 to \$561.28 in August 1998. These earnings amounted to a 1.7 percent increase of \$9.40 over August 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: August 1996 To August 1998

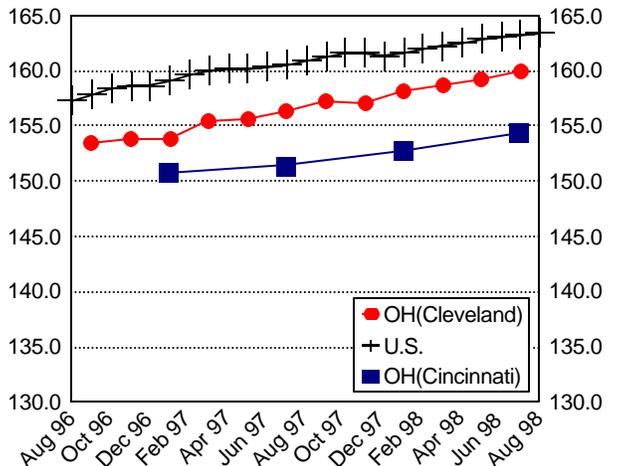
The August U.S. average city consumer price index for urban wage earners (CPI-U) rose 0.1 percent to 163.4 from 163.2 in July. This was a 1.6 percent increase over August 1997.

The Cleveland urban wage earners consumer price index for July was 159.9. This was an increase of 0.4 percent from two months ago, and a 2.3 percent increase over a year ago.

For the first half of 1998, Cincinnati's CPI-U showed a 1.0 percent increase over the second half of 1997 with 154.4. This was 2.0 percent higher than the first half of 1997.

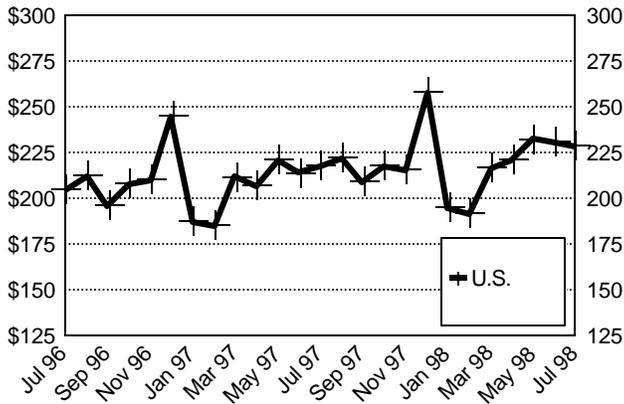
The "market basket of goods and services" has been updated as of January 1998 to better reflect current consumer buying habits. See [Data Line Ohio, March 1998, Page 4](#).

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%



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: July 1996 To July 1998

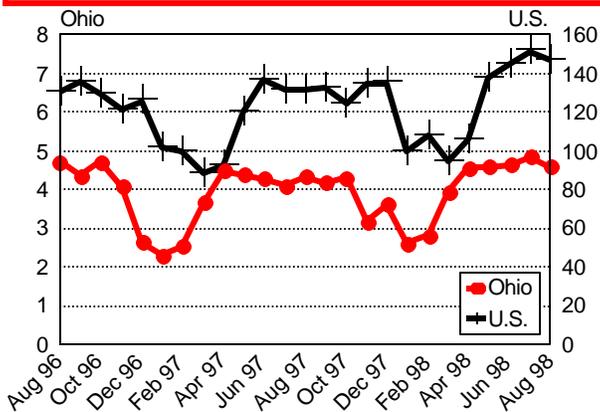


July retail sales for the U.S. have decreased 0.8 percent since June with \$228,893 million. This was 5.0 percent more than a year ago. Sales in durable goods have declined 5.1 percent since June, but have increased 5.5 percent since July 1997. Nondurable goods sales increased 2.6 percent for the month, and rose 4.6 percent for the year.

**Due to budget constraints, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has discontinued publication of its monthly retail trade data for states.**

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

## RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: August 1996 To August 1998

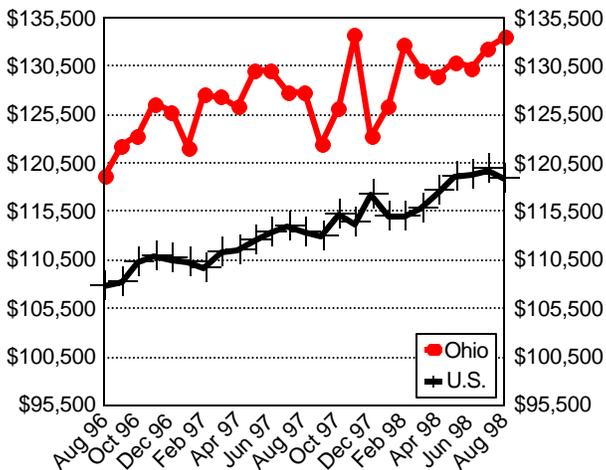


The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio decreased 5.1 percent between July 1998 and August 1998, but has increased 5.8 percent since August 1997. Permits were issued for 4,599 units within 3,623 buildings. Of those buildings authorized, 3,394 were single family dwellings, and 85 contained five or more units each.

The number of units authorized in the U.S. for August 1998 was 142,157, a decrease of 3.1 percent from the July 1998 figure. This was 14.5 percent more than in August 1997. Permits were issued for 107,908 buildings, 103,260 were single-unit buildings, and 2,265 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: August 1996 To August 1998



The August 1998 average valuation per single-family dwelling in Ohio was \$133,531. This was 0.9 percent higher than last month, and 4.5 percent more than in August 1997. The total value of all permit-authorized residential construction in Ohio was \$508,097,000.

In the U.S., the average construction valuation per single-family building was \$118,890, 0.7 percent lower than the July 1998 figure, but 4.9 percent more than a year ago. The total U.S. residential construction valuation for August 1998 was \$14,402,074,000.

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



# Data Line Ohio

## Notes and New Products

### Income Stability in America

According to the Census Bureau's Current Population Report, Moving Up and Down the Income Ladder, the economic well-being of Americans is altered considerably from one year to the next. This alteration occurs in spite of minimal variation of summary measures, such as real median income.

Comparing Income-to-Poverty Ratios, 36.8 percent of all people had a decline of 5 percent or more. People showing an increase of 5 percent or more represented 40.5 percent of the total. This data is for 1993 and 1994 and follows a similar trend documented since 1984.

Income acceleration has depreciated in the 1990's in comparison with the 1980's. One influential factor in the decline of income growth over the two decades was the 1990-1991 recession.

In addition to the state of the economy, modifications of circumstances that an individual or family must face also have prominent effects on economic well-being. Persons had promising conditions for an increase in their income ratio if they worked full-time, were married, and had no children. Furthermore, increases in income ratios were prone to people with lower income ratios during the previous year.

Another important indicator of economic well-being enhancement or deterioration was alteration in income sources. Obviously, an increase in income ratio is improbable when a family no longer has anyone receiving earnings.

### CENSUS 2000 UPDATE

On October 6, 1998 the Commerce Department's Census Bureau announced a major expansion of data dissemination on the Internet. This new data retrieval system is referred to as "American Fact Finder". Available in January of 1999, the new system's initial data will be preliminary reports from the 1997 Economic Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing files, American Community Survey test and demonstration, and results of the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal. By April 2001, users will have access to the first releases of Census 2000 data. The system will find and retrieve the information you need for the geography of your choice from some of the Census Bureau's largest databases. A detailed description of the new system is available on-line at <http://www.census.gov/dads/www>

Hence, a rise occurs in the collection of Unemployment Compensation Benefits, Food Stamps, and Means-Tested Benefits. Those families and individuals collecting such benefits tend to experience gains in their income ratios during the first year of collection. Conversely, the ones who lose their retirement and disability often feel blows to their economic well-being.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

77 South High Street, P.O. Box 1001  
Columbus, OH 43216-1001