



# Data Line Ohio



Ohio Department  
of Development

Prepared by the Office of Strategic Research

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## Latest Announcement: No adjustment to Census 2000 counts will be released

On October 17, 2001, Census Bureau Director William Barron announced that the Census Bureau will not release adjusted census counts. The decision has a far-reaching impact in that the already-available unadjusted counts will be the only ones used for future census data releases, distribution of federal funds, intercensal estimates, and population controls for federal surveys.

Director Barron announced that substantial errors were found in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) Survey conducted post-Census 2000. Further research will continue as researchers attempt to understand the errors. Director Barron indicated that adjustments to the Census 2000 counts may still be made in the future based on further research. There is no timeframe or deadline for this continuing research.

The impact on Ohio will be a relative revenue gain compared to states with higher estimated population undercounts. The relative revenue gain ultimately derives from a lower estimated undercount in Ohio – i.e., proportionately fewer Ohioans were missed in the census. An independent estimate (PriceWaterhouse Coopers) puts Ohio's "windfall" from the eight largest program allocations at \$796,077,000 over the next ten years – the highest in the nation.

**Undercount Rates from 2000 Census**

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	2.67
2	Hawaii	2.16
3	D.C.	2.15
4	New Mexico	1.94
5	Texas	1.76
	.....	
44	Kansas	0.66
<b>45</b>	<b>Ohio</b>	<b>0.57</b>
46	Nebraska	0.56
46	South Dakota	0.56
48	Iowa	0.48
49	North Dakota	0.47
50	Missouri	0.46
51	Minnesota	0.29

Source: PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Aug '01

**Estimated Funding Gains/Losses in FY03 from Census Undercount (\$ in millions)**

Rank	State	Rate
<b>1</b>	<b>Ohio</b>	<b>\$54.0</b>
2	Pennsylvania	\$45.2
3	Missouri	\$35.3
4	Michigan	\$34.8
5	Wisconsin	\$17.1
	.....	
46	North Carolina	(\$11.1)
48	Washington	(\$12.5)
49	Georgia	(\$14.3)
50	Texas	(\$69.4)
51	California	(\$102.1)

Source: PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Aug '01

### Formula grant programs with a population component:

- Medicaid
- Foster Care
- Rehabilitation Services Basic Support
- Child Care and Development Block Grant
- Social Services Block Grant
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
- Adoption Assistance
- Vocational Education Basic Grants

*"These programs total \$145 billion in FY01 funding and represent the lion's share of the grant programs that the General Accounting Office (GAO) identified as being affected by population." – State Policy Reports, Vol. 19, Issue 14*

Bob Taft, Governor  
State of Ohio

Bruce Johnson, Director  
Ohio Department of Development



### INCOME, POVERTY, & HEALTH INSURANCE

Ohio's median household income was \$42,421 in the year 2000. The Current Population Report Series P60-213, 214, and 215, recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau, presents estimates on income and poverty of households and health insurance coverage. These data are based on the March 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS), and not the 2000 Census. The CPS is an annual survey, conducted by the Bureau, of approximately 50,000 households randomly selected throughout the United States.

The median income in Ohio increased 3.4 percent over the 1999 figure of \$41,011. High-income households in the U.S. tended to be family households that include two or more earners residing in the suburbs of a large city. The ratio of female-to-male earnings for full-time workers rose to a level comparable to it's the all-time high of 0.74 recorded in 1996. Maryland registered the highest median household income--\$52,881, a decline of 1.0 percent, and West Virginia has the lowest--\$29,737, an increase of 1.5 percent over 1999.

The poverty rate in Ohio dropped from 11.6 percent in 1999 to 11.1 percent in 2000, a 0.5 percent decline. In the U.S., groups with significant poverty rate decreases were Blacks, Hispanics, and families with a female householder and no husband present. These groups have historically had high poverty rates. While New Mexico's poverty rate has declined over the year, it none the less has the highest percentage, among the states, of persons below poverty (18.7 percent).

An estimated 10.5 percent of the population of Ohio were without health insurance coverage during the entire year in 2000. This was up 0.6 percent from the previous year. The estimated number of people in the U.S. without coverage declined in 2000 to 38.7 million from 39.3 million in 1999. The proportion of people without health insurance ranged from 6.1 percent in Rhode Island to 23.9 percent in New Mexico.

The website locations of the three CPS reports are: **Money Income in the United States: 2000**, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income00.html>; **Poverty in the United States:2000**, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty00.html>; and **Health Insurance Coverage: 2000**, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthin00.html>.

	Moving Averages 1999-2000	Moving Averages 1998-1999	Percent Difference 98/99-99/00
<b>OHIO</b>			
Median Household Income	\$42,421	\$41,011	3.4%
Percent People in Poverty	11.1	11.6	-0.5%
Percent Without Health Insurance	10.5	9.9	0.6%
<b>U.S.</b>			
Median Household Income	\$42,168	\$41,609	1.3%
Percent People in Poverty	11.5	12.3	-0.7%
Percent Without Health Insurance	14.2	14.7	-0.5%



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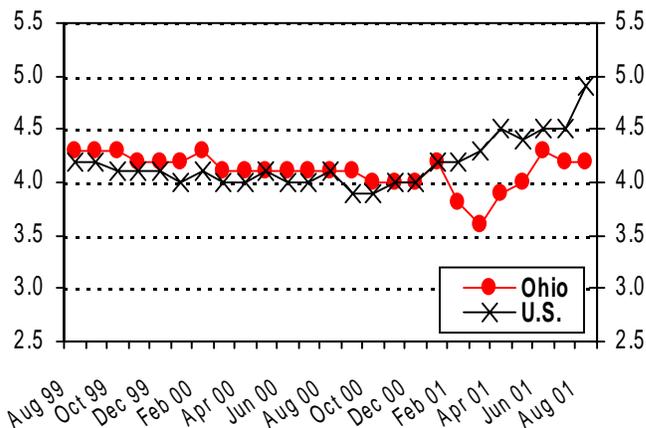


## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: August 1999 To August 2001

The August unemployment rate in Ohio remained at its July level of 4.2. The number of unemployed workers decreased 0.4 percent for the month, but was 4.6 percent higher than a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for August rose to 4.9 from the July level of 4.5. The number of unemployed workers has grown 8.8 percent since July, and 20.3 percent since August 2000.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION	Ohio Aug 01	Ohio Jul 01	Ohio Aug 00	U.S. Aug 01	U.S. Jul 01	U.S. Aug 00
Monthly Data (000)						
Civilian Labor Force	5,899	5,920	5,778	141,350	141,774	140,724
Employment	5,649	5,669	5,539	134,393	135,379	134,939
Unemployment	250	251	239	6,957	6,395	5,785
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.1



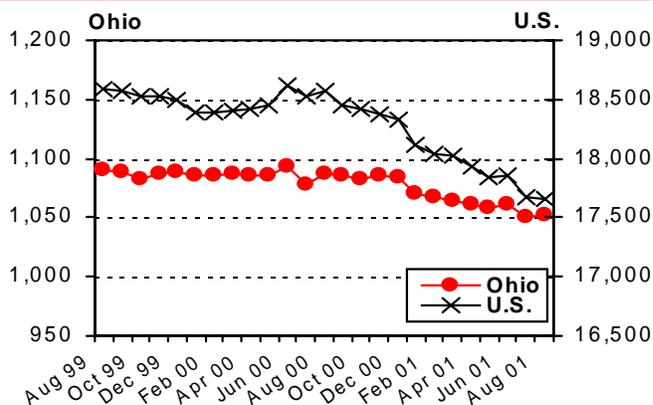
Seasonally adjusted.  
SOURCE: Ohio Dept of Job & Family Services, [LMI Bureau](#).



## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: August 1999 To August 2001

August employment in Ohio's manufacturing industry rose 0.2 percent for the month with 1,052,400 workers. This was a decrease of 3.2 percent for the year. Production workers in Ohio's manufacturing industries earned an average of \$713.86 per week in August, up \$14.40 from July. This was \$5.00 more than a year ago, a 0.7 percent increase over August 2000.

The August manufacturing employment in the U.S. decreased 0.1 percent for the month with 17,658,000 employees. This was a 4.9 percent decline for the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers increased \$7.98 to \$607.92 in August 2001. This amounted to a 2.3 percent increase of \$13.42 over August 2000.



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



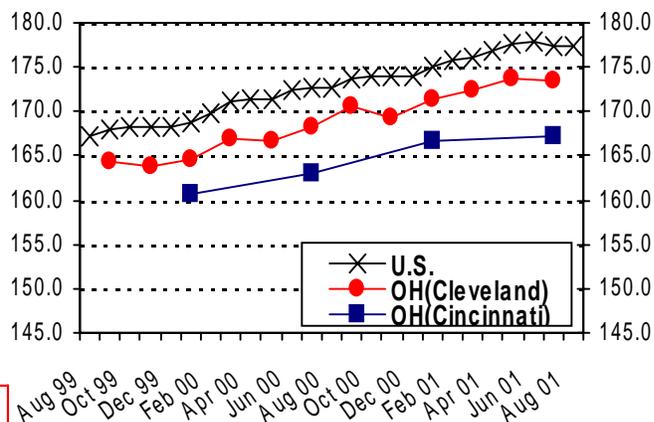
## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: August 1999 To August 2001

The August U.S. average city consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) remained at its July level of 177.5. This was a 2.7 percent increase over August 2000.

The Cleveland all urban consumers CPI for July was 173.4. This was a decrease of 0.2 percent from two months ago, but an increase of 3.0 percent over a year ago.

For the first half of 2001, Cincinnati's CPI-U increased 0.4 percent over the second half of 2000 with 167.2. This was 2.6 percent higher than the first half of 2000.

CPI-U Annual % Change	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00
U.S. Average City	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%
OH (Cleveland)	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%	3.4%
OH (Cincinnati)	1.7%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%

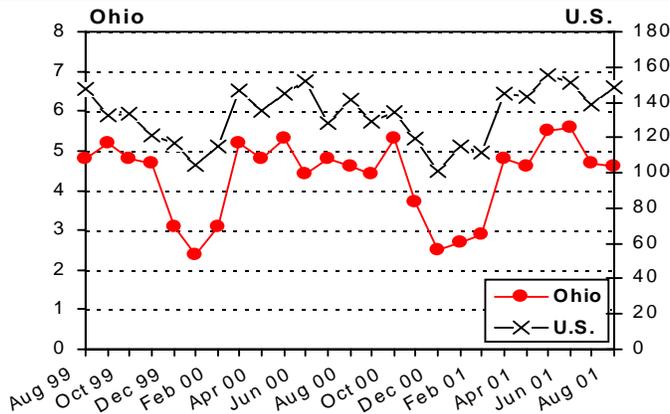


Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), 1982-84=100.  
US updated monthly; Cleveland, bi-monthly; Cincinnati, semi-annually.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

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## RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: August 1999 To August 2001



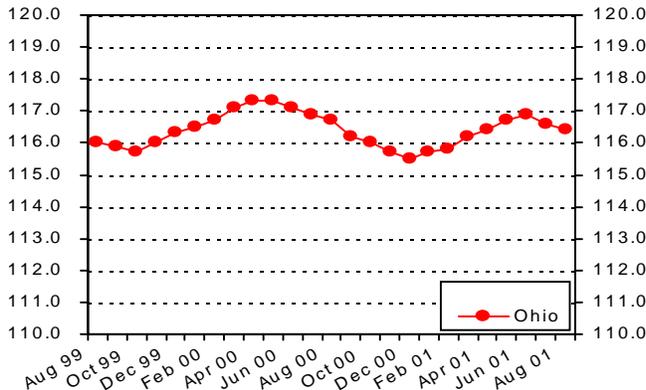
Number of units in thousands.  
Percent of imputed data is greater than 25 percent.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, [Bureau of the Census](#).

The construction of new, privately-owned housing units in Ohio dropped 1.9 percent between July 2001 and August 2001, to a total of 4,586 units. This was a decrease of 0.9 percent from the August 2000 figure. The average value per single-family dwelling was \$146,830, 0.8 percent higher than last month, and 0.2 percent more than in August 2000.

In the U.S., the number of units authorized in August 2001 was 148,486, an increase of 7.3 percent over the July figure. This was 5.2 percent more than in August 2000. The average construction valuation per single-family building was \$137,654, 0.1 percent higher than last month, and 4.3 percent more than a year ago.



## INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS: August 1999 To August 2001



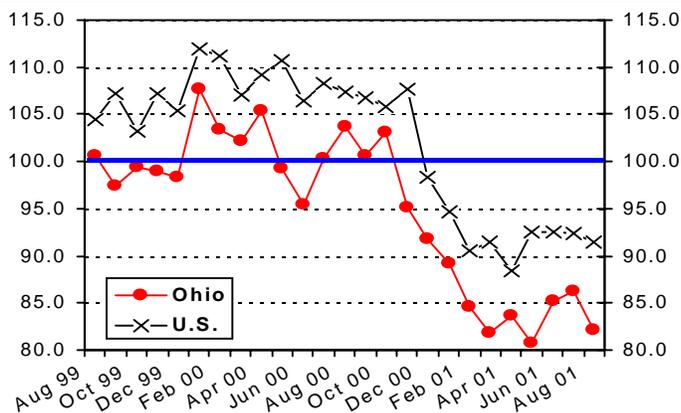
1990=100 Components are not seasonally adjusted.  
Components used in index: 1. valuation of housing permits; 2. Initial claims for unemployment insurance; 3. average weekly hours in manufacturing; 4. U.S. domestic auto production; and the national composite index of leading economic indicators.  
SOURCE: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

The composite index of leading economic indicators for Ohio decreased 0.2 percent in August to 116.4. This was 0.3 percent lower than a year ago. Initial claims for unemployment insurance dropped 37.5 percent for the month, but gained 27.5 percent for the year. Valuation of housing permits decreased 1.1 percent over the month, but was 5.9 percent higher than at this time last year. Average weekly hours for manufacturing increased 1.5 percent to 41.6. This was 2.3 percent less than a year ago.

The national composite index of leading indicators for August 2001 dropped 0.3 percent over the month to 109.6. This was 0.1 percent lower than in August 2000. Domestic auto production increased 72.0 percent to 5.1 million units on an annual basis. This was 16.2 percent fewer than a year ago.



## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX: August 1999 To August 2001



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 4.6 percent to 82.2 in August from the July figure of 86.2. This was 20.7 percent lower than a year ago. This continued downward trend appears to indicate growing pessimism in the state of Ohio economy.

The U.S. **Index of Consumer Sentiment** dropped to 91.5 in August from 92.4 in July, a 1.0 percent decrease. This was 14.7 percent lower than the August 2000 index of 107.3. Since December 2000, the U.S. Index, as well as the Ohio index, have registered numbers below the 100.0 mark.