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Volume 32, No. 5
May 1997

1990-96 Population Gain Tops 100,000 in 23 Counties

Counties Gaining 100,000 or More People: April 1, 1990–July 1, 1996 (Rank order)

Rank	County	Gain	Percent change
1	Maricopa, AZ	489,226	23
2	Harris, TX	308,865	11
3	Clark, NV	307,349	42
4	Los Angeles, CA	264,699	3
5	Riverside, CA	247,012	21
6	Orange, CA	226,220	9
7	Broward, FL	182,697	15
8	San Bernardino, CA	179,978	13
9	San Diego, CA	157,447	6
10	Dallas, TX	147,382	8
11	Dade, FL	138,981	7
12	Tarrant, TX	135,082	12
13	Bexar, TX	132,928	11
14	Palm Beach, FL	129,337	15
15	Gwinnett, GA	125,091	35
16	King, WA	112,106	7
17	Hidalgo, TX	112,049	29
18	Collin, TX	108,409	41
19	Wake, NC	107,775	25
20	Travis, TX	107,560	19
21	Santa Clara, CA	102,027	7
22	Salt Lake, UT	101,862	14
23	Pima, AZ	100,916	15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Estimates of the Population of Counties (Ranked by 1996 Population Size in United States): July 1996*, PPL-62.

Maricopa County Has the Big Numbers – Just Under a Half Million in Population Growth in Six Years

In the first six years of the 1990s, 23 counties gained 100,000 or more people. By far the largest increase came in Maricopa County, Arizona, part of the Phoenix metro area.

The top 23 includes seven counties in Texas, six in California and three in Florida.

On page 2, we show the top 30 counties in percent change. Relatively small counties in Colorado headed the list. One-third of the top 30 counties are in Colorado.

Source: County Population Estimates. <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/countypop.html>. Print and diskette versions (call).

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Federal Spending Totals \$1.4 Trillion in FY '96

In 1996, the federal government distributed \$1.4 trillion for domestic grants, benefits, subsidies, salaries and goods and services purchased.

How much was spent in your state and county? Find out through two reports from the Census Bureau: *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1996* and the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1996, County Areas*.

Source: <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#gov>. Printed reports (\$10 each). CD-ROM planned. (Call 301-457-4100.)

Inside This Issue!

- New Home Features, page 3.
- Health Coverage for Kids, page 4.
- Working Mothers, page 5.
- Fee-Based Internet Applications, page 5.
- Latest Demographics, page 6.
- Car Exports and Imports, page 7.
- Social Indicators, page 8.
- You Tell Us, page 11.
- Sweet Statistics? Page 12.
- Global Aging, page 12.

Fastest-Growing U.S. Counties: 1990-1996

Percent change rank in U.S. 1990-96	County	July 1, 1996, population estimate	Numerical population change 1990-96	Percent population change 1990-96	Size rank in U.S. 1996
1	Douglas County, CO	111,647	51,256	84.9	455
2	Elbert County, CO	16,209	6,563	68.0	1,978
3	Park County, CO	11,602	4,428	61.7	2,295
4	Custer County, CO	3,062	1,136	59.0	2,992
5	Forsyth County, GA	69,127	25,044	56.8	687
6	Henry County, GA	90,969	32,228	54.9	537
7	Summit County, UT	23,988	8,470	54.6	1,552
8	Paulding County, GA	64,072	22,461	54.0	734
9	Washington, County, UT	73,161	24,601	50.7	660
10	Teton County, ID	5,168	1,729	50.3	2,832
11	Teller County, CO	18,717	6,249	50.1	1,804
12	Edwards County, TX	3,374	1,108	48.9	2,968
13	Archuleta County, CO	7,953	2,608	48.8	2,601
14	Flagler County, FL	42,142	13,441	46.8	1,021
15	Nye County, NV	26,062	8,281	46.6	1,481
16	Polk County, TX	44,906	14,219	46.3	967
17	Bryan County, GA	22,286	6,848	44.4	1,631
18	Hartley County, TX	5,210	1,576	43.4	2,830
19	Loudoun County, VA	123,333	37,204	43.2	408
20	Hinsdale County, CO	666	199	42.6	3,132
21	San Miguel County, CO	5,208	1,555	42.6	2,831
22	Williamson County, TX	198,286	58,735	42.1	263
23	Camden County, GA	42,798	12,631	41.9	1,004
24	Coweta County, GA	76,295	22,442	41.7	634
25	Clark County, NV	1,048,717	307,349	41.5	31
26	Collin County, TX	372,445	108,409	41.1	148
27	Eagle County, CO	30,525	8,597	39.2	1,343
28	Summit County, CO	17,896	5,015	38.9	1,859
29	Boise County, ID	4,864	1,355	38.6	2,852
30	Dawson County, GA	13,016	3,587	38.0	2,189

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Estimates of the Population of Counties (Ranked by 1990-96 Percent Population Change)*, PPL-64.

Census and You

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ECONOMIC UPDATE

“Location, Location, Location” –

It's True: Where You Live Makes Big Difference in New Home Features

That old real estate adage, “location, location, location,” is certainly true when it comes to new homes. Where new homes are located – the Northeast, Midwest, South or West – makes all the difference in the world in their features.

New single-family houses in the South, for instance, are almost certain to have central air-conditioning, most likely to have an exterior of either vinyl siding or brick and are as likely to use electricity as to use gas for heat. Those in the West, meanwhile, are almost as likely to lack central a/c as to have it, most likely to have an exterior made of stucco or wood and, in most cases, to be heated by gas.

Want some more examples?

- Basements, practically the rule in new one-family houses in the Midwest and Northeast, are rather rare in the rest of the country.

- Oil heat, common in the Northeast, is practically unheard of elsewhere.

- Homes two stories or higher, the norm in the Northeast, are in the minority in the South and West.

Source: *Characteristics of New Housing: 1995*, Series C25/95-A. <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#contsvy>. Click on *New One-Family Houses Sold, 1995 Annual Report*. Printed report (\$6, call 301-457-4100).

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New Single-Family Homes Differ Greatly by Region

Percent distribution of privately owned one-family houses completed, by region and characteristic: 1995

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Central air-conditioning installed	62	80	98	52
Number of bathrooms				
1 ^{1/2} or less	23	18	8	6
2	18	31	49	45
2 ^{1/2}	48	38	28	29
3 or more	11	13	15	19
Type of financing ¹				
FHA insured	2	4	9	12
VA guaranteed	1	1	7	6
Conventional	90	83	70	67
Rural Housing Service	(S)	1	2	1
Cash	7	11	12	14
Type of foundation				
Full or partial basement	86	79	17	21
Slab	10	10	59	53
Crawl space	4	11	23	25
Type of exterior wall material				
Brick	6	12	37	2
Wood	28	23	17	39
Stucco	3	(S)	7	50
Vinyl siding	58	53	26	5
Aluminum siding	3	7	2	2
Other	(S)	3	10	2
Type of heating fuel				
Gas	55	90	49	82
Electricity	12	9	50	15
Fuel oil	31	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other or none	(S)	1	1	3
Type of heating system				
Warm-air furnace	55	86	53	78
Heat pump	10	8	45	9
Hot water or steam	33	2	(S)	5
Other ²	2	3	2	8
Presence of –				
Patio	14	27	41	48
Porch	31	42	48	37
Deck	60	38	31	28
3 or more car garage	8	20	5	24
Number of stories				
1	19	44	57	51
2 or more	78	50	41	45
Split level	3	6	2	4

¹Excludes houses not yet sold. ²Includes electric baseboard, panel, radiant heat, space heater, floor or wall furnace, solar heat, other types or none. S Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Characteristics of New Housing: 1995*, Series C25/95-A.

Health Insurance for America's Children: 1995

(Numbers in thous.)

	Covered by health insurance						Not covered	
	Total		Private		Medicaid		No.	Pct.
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All children								
Under 18 years	61,352	86.2	47,022	66.1	16,524	23.2	9,796	13.8
Age								
Under 6 years	21,114	86.7	14,707	60.4	7,203	29.6	3,252	13.3
6 to 11 years	20,526	86.5	15,944	67.2	5,351	22.6	3,199	13.5
12 to 17 years	19,712	85.5	16,371	71.0	3,970	17.2	3,345	14.5
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	48,355	86.6	39,632	71.0	10,207	18.3	7,504	13.4
Black	9,752	84.7	5,051	43.9	5,234	45.4	1,767	15.3
Hispanic origin ¹	7,545	73.2	3,952	38.3	3,857	37.4	2,762	26.8
Poor children								
Under 18 years	11,534	78.6	2,716	18.5	9,522	64.9	3,131	21.4
Age								
Under 6 years	4,852	83.4	853	14.7	4,242	72.9	968	16.6
6 to 11 years	3,886	79.3	965	19.7	3,186	65.0	1,015	20.7
12 to 17 years	2,795	70.9	898	22.8	2,094	53.1	1,149	29.1
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	6,673	74.3	1,785	19.9	5,267	58.6	2,308	25.7
Black	4,069	85.5	691	14.5	3,636	76.4	693	14.6
Hispanic origin ¹	2,945	72.2	413	10.1	2,603	63.8	1,136	27.8

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Coverage figures do not add to total since persons may have different kinds of coverage at different times during the year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Children Without Health Insurance

About 14 percent of the nation's 71 million children under age 18 had no health insurance at any time in 1995.

The proportion of children lacking health insurance did not vary according to age. Medicaid coverage did; younger children were more likely to have coverage. Overall, 23 percent of children were covered by Medicaid.

Source: <www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/chldhins.html>.

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Evicted!

One of the most unpleasant aspects of a landlord's job is having to evict a tenant.

In 1996, the owners or managers of half of all multi-unit rentals had started eviction procedures at least once in the last two years at one of their units; this was true for about one in 20 single-family rentals. The owners or managers of about a fifth of multi-unit rentals began eviction procedures more than five times over the period.

Learn more about rental property owners' demographic and financial characteristics in data from the Census Bureau's first-ever Property Owners and Managers Survey.

Source: <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poms.html>. Microdata files on computer tape or CD (301-457-4100).

The Older Student

Many adults don't go to college right after high school. They take time to serve in the armed forces, launch a career or start a family before continuing their education.

In 1994, about 6.1 million "older" students, age 25 and over, were enrolled in college; more than a million more women were enrolled than men (3.6 million women to 2.5 million).

In grad school, there were about 1.4 million women and 1.2 million men.

Below age 35, the numbers of women and men in grad school were about the same. Over age 35, women outnumbered men.

Source: *School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1994*. <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec>. Printed report (\$14, call 301-457-4100).

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Working Mothers May Still Be Poor

A job helps, but it's no guarantee that you won't be poor.

Approximately 1.9 million (23 percent) of women who work and head up a household with no spouse present are poor. A steady full-time job can help. Of women householders (no spouse present) who work year-round full time, only 10 percent are poor.

But anything less than year-round, full-time work can spell a bleak existence: 45 percent who work, but not year-round full time, are poor. Of women householders who do not work at all, 73 percent are poor.

Add children to the household and the percentages rise, especially when the children are very young. Female householders (no spouse present) with children under 6 years old are very likely to live in poverty even if they work: 39 percent of such women are poor.

If they work year-round full time, the situation improves (18 percent); if they work, but not year-round full time, the situation worsens (62 percent are poor). About 90 percent of those who do not work at all and are raising young children live in poverty.

These figures come from the March 1996 Current Population Survey.

Source: *Poverty in the United States: 1995*, Series P60-194. Printed report (\$7, call 301-457-4100). <www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty95.html>. See table 3 for the figures cited here.

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A Job Makes a Difference

Percent of women householders (16 years and older), no spouse present, in poverty by work experience: 1995

	Pct.
All	22.7
Worked year-round full time...	10.2
Worked, but not year-round full time	44.8
Did not work.....	73.2
Women with related children	
under age 18	28.1
Worked year-round full time...	13.3
Worked, but not year-round full time	51.1
Did not work.....	81.4
Women with related children	
under age 6	39.2
Worked year-round full time...	18.2
Worked, but not year-round full time	62.4
Did not work.....	89.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Poverty in the United States: 1995*.

U.S. Statistics in Brief

Homeownership is up, poverty is down and health insurance coverage has stayed about the same. Get the latest news on these and other socio-economic topics in the Census Bureau's *How We're Changing – Demographic State of the Nation: 1997*. This four-page report covers demographics and more – for example, education, income and child care.

Source: *How We're Changing*, Series P23-193. <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#pop>.

New Interactive Services on Census Internet Site

Stop by our Internet site – especially if you haven't come to call lately. We've added a host of new applications that allow you to manipulate our databases in new and exciting ways.

Now for a fee, you can get these and other tools:

- Detailed export and import information.
- Economic profiles for ZIP code areas.
- Census tract locator – enter the street name and this tool shows you the tract number and allows you to profile the tract and to compare it with others.
- Detailed county profiles.

“CenStats,” the name of the new service, gives easy, point-and-click Web access to these databases.

Most Census Bureau information on the Internet will continue to be free. If you've been to our site, you probably know that we have several free interactive tools at your service (look under “Access Tools”). The new fee-based tools will give you even more applications to try.

Users who want unlimited *single user* access to all databases can subscribe for \$40 a quarter or \$125 a year. You can get a site license for multiple users for \$750-\$2,500 a year.

For more information visit the Bureau's site at <www.census.gov> and click on “CenStats,” or call 301-457-4100 to subscribe.

Population Tops 265.3 Million

Our population as of July 1, 1996, was estimated at 265,284,000, an increase of 7 percent since the 1990 census.

The U.S. median age was 34.6 years but varied considerably by subgroup. Hispanic men were our youngest population with a median age of 25.9 years. White non-Hispanic women were our oldest group (38.1 years), largely because women greatly outnumber men among the elderly.

Source: *U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996*, PPL-57. <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/uspop.html>. Print version (301-457-2422).

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Upcoming Estimates!

In springtime, the flowers bloom and the estimates flow from the Census Bureau. In addition to the county population estimates reported on page 1 and the U.S. estimates shown above, we have several more sets of key estimates on the way over the next four or five months:

- 1996 population estimates for municipios in Puerto Rico.
- 1996 state population estimates with breakdowns for age and sex.

Estimates of U. S. Resident Population, by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1996

(Numbers in thousands)

	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
All races	265,284	19,286	49,762	24,882	83,762	53,731	33,861	34.6
Male	129,810	9,868	25,534	12,766	41,760	26,003	13,881	33.5
Female	135,474	9,418	24,229	12,116	42,002	27,729	19,980	35.8
White	219,749	15,289	39,430	19,855	68,897	46,010	30,266	35.7
Male	108,052	7,839	20,276	10,257	34,714	22,513	12,454	34.5
Female	111,696	7,450	19,155	9,599	34,183	23,497	17,813	36.8
Black	33,503	2,948	7,769	3,725	10,727	5,568	2,766	29.5
Male	15,903	1,494	3,949	1,851	5,049	2,482	1,077	27.6
Female	17,600	1,454	3,820	1,874	5,677	3,086	1,689	31.0
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	2,288	203	599	263	716	362	146	27.0
Male	1,136	102	304	134	360	173	62	26.3
Female	1,152	100	295	129	356	188	84	27.8
Asian & Pacific Islander	9,743	846	1,964	1,038	3,422	1,791	682	30.8
Male	4,719	432	1,004	524	1,637	834	288	29.7
Female	5,024	414	960	514	1,785	957	394	31.8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	28,269	3,273	6,670	3,496	9,331	3,905	1,593	26.4
Male	14,519	1,677	3,435	1,899	4,943	1,895	670	25.9
Female	13,750	1,596	3,235	1,597	4,388	2,011	923	26.9
Not of Hispanic origin								
White	193,978	12,300	33,385	16,649	60,410	42,444	28,789	37.0
Male	94,799	6,308	17,162	8,509	30,209	20,779	11,832	35.8
Female	99,179	5,993	16,223	8,140	30,201	21,665	16,957	38.1
Black	31,912	2,762	7,381	3,543	10,190	5,347	2,688	29.6
Male	15,098	1,399	3,749	1,757	4,771	2,377	1,045	27.7
Female	16,814	1,364	3,632	1,786	5,419	2,970	1,643	31.2
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	1,954	169	504	220	603	323	134	27.6
Male	961	85	256	111	298	154	57	26.7
Female	993	84	249	109	304	169	78	28.6
Asian & Pacific Islander	9,171	781	1,821	973	3,227	1,711	656	31.1
Male	4,433	399	932	490	1,538	797	277	30.0
Female	4,738	383	890	483	1,689	914	379	32.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996*, PPL-57.

- 1996 household and housing unit estimates for states.
- 1996 population estimates for states and counties, with breakdowns for age, sex, race and Hispanic origin.
- 1996 population estimates for cities and places.

- 1996 population estimates for metropolitan areas.

- 1996 estimates of housing units and households for counties – a first!

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ECONOMIC UPDATE

Trucks Haul \$156 Billion Worth of Goods Across America

You see them everywhere on the road – trucks in all shapes and sizes. And they haul just about everything you can imagine.

Motor carriers took in \$156 billion in revenue in 1995. One of the more significant sources of the industry's total revenue came from making sure Americans got fed. Hauling

agricultural and food products generated \$23 billion in revenue, about 15 percent of the total.

A less significant – though rapidly growing – source of revenue was the transport of household goods. Motor carrier revenue for this rose 11 percent between 1994 and 1995, after rising 13 percent the year before.

Almost three-quarters of motor carrier revenue comes from long-distance trucking, the rest from local trucking.

Source: *Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995*. <www.census.gov/econ/www/servmenu.html>. Printed report (301-457-4100).

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Car Tallies:

Exports = \$16.9 Billion
Imports = \$67.0 Billion

In 1996, the United States exported \$16.9 billion worth of cars to other countries.

Canada (\$7.8 billion) was our leading customer, accounting for 46 percent of this amount. Japan (\$2.4 billion) and Germany (\$1.1 billion) were other leading customers.

Canada also was the country from which we imported the most cars (\$25.3 billion), closely followed by Japan (\$20.1 billion).

We also had substantial imports from Mexico (\$7.9 billion) and Germany (\$7.4 billion).

Japan is the trading partner from whom we imported the most car and truck parts (\$13.7 billion).

Source: <www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/96_press_releases/December/exh18.txt>. Updated monthly.

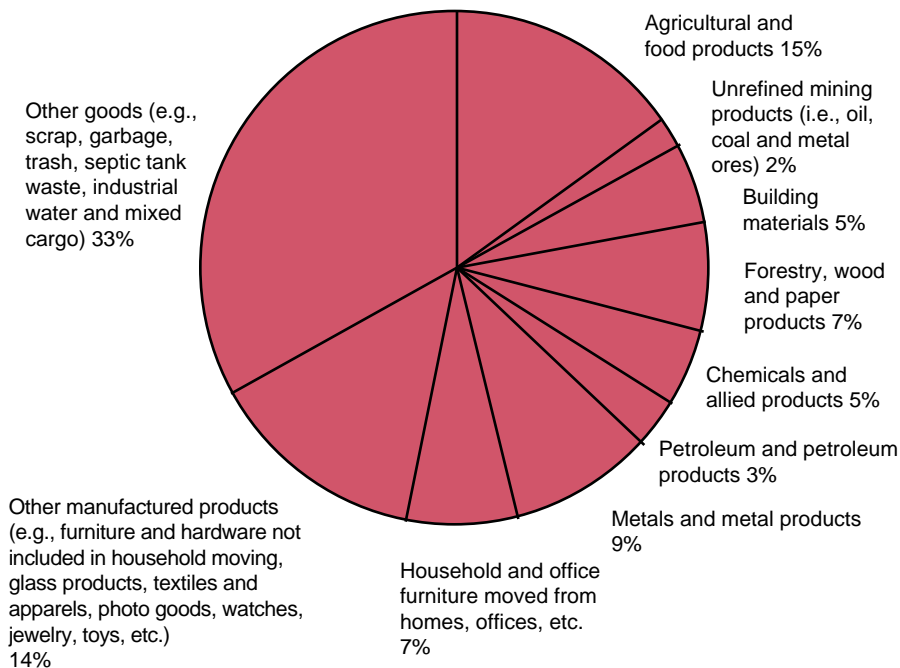
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What's That Truck Hauling?

Trucking and courier services (SIC 421) – distribution of motor carrier revenue, by commodities handled: 1995

Total motor carrier revenue = \$156 billion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995*.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Social Indicators

	Unit	1995	1994	1993	1992	1990	1980	1970
Household and Families (March)		<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>						
Total households	1,000	98,990	97,107	96,391	95,669	93,347	80,776	63,401
Family households	1,000	69,305	68,490	68,144	67,173	66,290	59,550	51,456
Married-couple family	1,000	53,858	53,171	53,171	52,457	52,317	49,112	44,728
With own children under 18 years	1,000	25,241	25,058	24,707	24,420	24,537	24,961	25,532
Other family, male householder	1,000	3,226	2,913	3,026	3,025	2,884	1,733	1,228
With own children under 18 years	1,000	1,440	1,314	1,324	1,283	1,153	616	341
Other family, female householder	1,000	12,220	12,406	11,947	11,692	10,890	8,705	5,500
With own children under 18 years	1,000	7,615	7,647	7,226	7,043	6,599	5,445	2,858
Non-family households	1,000	29,686	28,617	28,247	28,496	27,257	21,226	11,945
Male householder	1,000	13,190	12,462	12,254	12,428	11,606	8,807	4,063
Living alone	1,000	10,140	9,440	9,436	9,613	9,049	6,966	3,532
Female householder	1,000	16,496	16,155	15,993	16,068	15,651	12,419	7,882
Living alone	1,000	14,592	14,171	14,206	14,361	13,950	11,330	7,319
Average population per household	Rate	2.65	2.67	2.63	2.62	2.63	2.76	3.14
Under 18 years	Rate	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.79	1.09
18 years and older	Rate	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.97	2.05
Marital Status (March)		<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>						
Median age at first marriage – males	Years	26.9	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.1	24.7	23.2
Median age at first marriage – females	Years	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	23.9	22.0	20.8
Geographical Mobility (March)		<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>						
Total movers	1,000	(NA)	41,590	40,743	41,545	41,821	(NA)	36,541
Moved to different county	1,000	(NA)	14,952	14,532	14,957	16,094	(NA)	13,316
Moved to different State	1,000	(NA)	6,726	6,717	7,105	8,033	(NA)	7,066
From abroad	1,000	(NA)	1,245	1,305	1,255	1,560	(NA)	1,554
Fertility and Mortality (Annual)		<i>Source: National Center for Health Statistics</i>						
Births	1,000	^P 3,900	3,953	4,000	4,065	4,158	3,612	3,731
Births per 1,000 population	Rate	^P 14.8	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.7	15.9	18.4
Total fertility rate	Rate	^P 2,020	2,036	2,046	2,065	2,081	1,840	2,480
Births to unmarried women	1,000	^P 1,248	1,289	1,240	1,225	1,165	666	399
Deaths	1,000	^P 2,312	2,279	2,268	2,176	2,148	1,990	1,921
Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate	^P 8.8	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.5
Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	Rate	^P 7.5	8.0	8.3	8.5	9.2	12.6	20.0
Average life expectancy at birth for males	Years	^P 72.6	72.4	72.1	72.3	71.8	70.0	67.1
Average life expectancy at birth for females	Years	^P 78.9	79.0	78.9	79.1	78.8	77.4	74.7
School Enrollment (October)		<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>						
All levels	1,000	69,769	69,272	65,363	64,557	63,027	60,253	60,357
Nursery school	1,000	4,399	4,259	3,018	2,899	3,401	2,031	1,096
Kindergarten and elementary school (1-8)	1,000	35,692	35,375	34,795	34,564	33,190	31,514	37,133
High school (9-12)	1,000	14,964	14,616	13,653	12,989	12,815	15,020	14,715
College	1,000	14,715	15,022	13,898	14,106	13,621	11,688	(NA)
Under 35 years	1,000	12,046	12,297	11,409	11,742	11,303	10,473	7,413
35 years and over	1,000	2,669	2,725	2,488	2,364	2,319	1,215	(NA)
Educational Attainment, 25 to 29 years old (March)		<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>						
High school, 4 years, or more education	Pct.	86.8	86.1	86.7	86.3	85.7	86.3	75.4
College, 4 or more years	Pct.	24.7	23.3	23.7	23.6	23.2	21.3	16.4
Male	Pct.	24.5	22.5	23.4	23.2	23.7	23.1	20.0
Female	Pct.	24.9	24.0	23.9	24.0	22.8	19.6	12.9

NA Not available. P Provisional.

Note: Estimates are based on the Current Population Survey and thus are subject to sampling variability.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

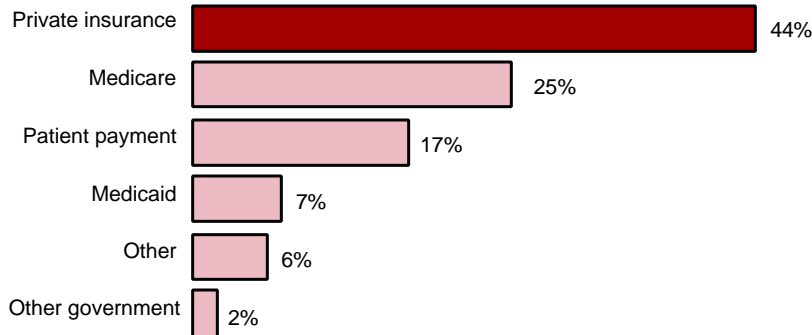
	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Retail: Sales	Feb.	\$Bil.	213.2	211.5	203.4	0.8	4.8
Inventory	Jan.	\$Bil.	312.2	313.7	304.0	-0.5	2.7
Inv./sales ratio	Jan.	Ratio	1.48	1.52	1.53	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	Jan.	\$Bil.	1,203.0	1,194.6	1,111.1	0.7	8.3
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	Jan.	\$Bil.	205.8	203.8	192.7	1.0	6.8
Inventory	Jan.	\$Bil.	260.8	258.1	256.2	1.0	1.8
Stock/sales ratio	Jan.	Ratio	1.27	1.27	1.33	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits – AR	Feb.	1,000	1,442	1,400	1,417	3.0	1.7
Housing starts – AR	Feb.	1,000	1,528	1,362	1,520	12.2	0.5
New home sales – AR	Feb.	1,000	811	817	778	-0.7	4.2
New home mortgage rate – NSA	Feb.	Pct.	7.78	7.81	7.20	-0.4	8.1
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	Jan.						
Current dollars		\$Bil.	589.8	587.4	559.0	0.4	5.5
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	506.7	504.1	492.9	0.5	2.8
Manufacturing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments	Jan.	\$Bil.	170.8	168.7	162.1	1.2	5.3
New orders	Jan.	\$Bil.	175.7	168.9	169.2	4.0	3.8
Unfilled orders	Jan.	\$Bil.	493.8	488.9	451.2	1.0	9.4
Total goods: Shipments	Jan.	\$Bil.	318.7	315.3	301.4	1.1	5.7
Inventories	Jan.	\$Bil.	438.1	437.9	421.3	0.1	4.0
Inv./ship ratio	Jan.	Ratio	1.37	1.39	1.40	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	Feb.	1992=100	118.1	117.6	113.8	0.4	3.8
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services	Jan.	\$Bil.	70.8	71.2	66.6	-0.6	6.3
Imports of goods and services	Jan.	\$Bil.	83.5	81.7	76.3	2.2	9.4
Trade balance	Jan.	\$Bil.	-12.7	-10.5	-9.7	21.1	31.1
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)	Feb.	\$Bil.	1,080	1,080	1,120	–	-3.6
Consumer Price Index – NSA	Feb.	1982-84=100	159.6	159.1	154.9	0.3	3.0
Producer Price Index ¹	Feb.	1982=100	132.5	133.0	129.7	-0.4	2.2
Prime rate charged by banks ²	Feb.	Pct.	8.25	8.25	8.25	–	0.0
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Feb.	Pct.	5.00	5.00	4.87	-1.0	2.7
Other Principal Indicators			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force	Feb.	Mil.	135.6	135.8	133.0	-0.2	2.0
Unemployment rate	Feb.	Rate	5.3	5.4	5.5	-1.9	-3.6
Index of leading indicators	Feb.	1992=100	103.5	103.0	101.4	0.5	2.1
Personal income AR	Feb.	\$Bil.	6,713	6,655	6,315	0.9	6.3
			Qtr. 4 1996	Qtr. 3 1996	Percent change ³		
Chained (1992) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	6,994	6,928	3.8		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,733	4,694	3.4		
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,084	1,093	-3.3		

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.
 Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

Doctors Rely on Multiple Revenue Sources

Percent of total receipts for offices and clinics of doctors of medicine: 1995

Total receipts (taxable employer firms): \$159.4 billion



Note: Numbers do not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Service Annual Survey: 1995*.

Insurance Pays the Doctor Bill

Doctors' offices and clinics receive 44 percent of their revenue from patients' insurance companies, their greatest single source of revenue (see graph, above).

Find this and more in the Census Bureau's report on the *Service Annual Survey*, which also shows the revenue sources for osteopaths, dentists, chiropractors, optometrists and podiatrists.

Source: <www.census.gov/econ/www/servmenu.html>. Printed report (301-457-4100).

Coverage: Shows receipts from motels and hotels, beauty shops and barbers, advertising, computer programming services, legal services, auto repair, motion pictures and others.

Contact:

David Lassman
301-457-2789
<david.m.lassman@ccmail.census.gov>

Time to Water?

How do farmers decide when to irrigate their land? They use many methods: the feel of the soil, the look of the crop, media reports, sensing devices – even computer simulation models.

Farmers often use irrigation water for other purposes: to add pesticides and fertilizers, prevent freeze damage,

delay early blooming, leach salts and so forth.

How, why and what farmers irrigate and how much they obtain in yield and much more can be learned from the 1994 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey.

Source: <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#agr>. Printed report (\$12, call 301-457-4100).

We're Reviewing Our Options

For more than 30 years, *Census and You* (in its various manifestations) has been telling readers about Census Bureau data and activities. We're looking at ways to make the newsletter more useful and we thought we'd ask your opinion.

One change we've already made is to make our articles shorter – more "skimmable" to accommodate our readers' busy schedules.

Please fill out our questionnaire on page 11 and circulate copies to others in your office.

Then fax (301-457-3670) or mail (U.S. Census Bureau, *Census and You*, Room 2705-3, Washington, DC 20233) your reply.

Chilling Out

Public warehousing took in \$11 billion in revenue in 1995, an increase of more than 10 percent from 1994. Refrigerated warehousing firms, whose revenues leaped 15 percent, contributed one fifth of this total.

To find out more about firms that store perishable goods, farm products or general lines of goods, consult the *Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995*.

Source: <www.census.gov/econ/www/servmenu.html>. Printed report (301-457-4100).

Contact:

Ruth Bramblett
301-457-2766
<ruth.a.bramblett@ccmail.census.gov>

How Well Is *Census and You* Serving You?

1. We've shortened *Census and You* articles to make them more "skimmable." Do you think our articles are now –
 Too long Too short Just right Comments _____
2. How useful do you find the following features? Very Somewhat Not Reason why?
- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| A. Economic Indicators (see page 9) | ___ | ___ | ___ | _____ |
| B. Social Indicators (see page 8) | ___ | ___ | ___ | _____ |
| C. Tables (data for states, cities, counties or metro areas) | ___ | ___ | ___ | _____ |
| D. Graphs and maps | ___ | ___ | ___ | _____ |
| E. Related news from other agencies | ___ | ___ | ___ | _____ |
3. In our articles, how useful do you find the following? Very Somewhat Not
- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| A. Product title | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| B. Internet address | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| C. Product ordering information | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| D. Contact person and phone number | ___ | ___ | ___ |
4. Please indicate your level of interest (1 to 5, 1 = most interest) in these topics.
- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ Business (retail, wholesale and services) | ___ Income, poverty and benefit programs |
| ___ Communications | ___ Manufacturing |
| ___ Construction and housing | ___ Marriage and family |
| ___ Data on other countries | ___ Plans for the 2000 Census |
| ___ Education | ___ Plans for the 1997 Economic Census |
| ___ Exports and imports | ___ Population and demographics (age, sex, race, etc.) |
| ___ Governments | ___ Other _____ |
5. How do you receive *Census and You*?
 Through the mail E-mail Through the Internet Other (explain) _____
6. Are you in general satisfied with *Census and You*?
 Very satisfied Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied
7. How can we make *Census and You* more useful to you?

8. Your affiliation: Please check one:
- | | |
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| ___ Media (radio, TV or print) | ___ Local or regional government |
| ___ University/college | ___ Nonprofit organization |
| ___ Elementary/secondary education | ___ Other _____ |
9. Do you work in your organization's library? Yes No
10. How do you usually access Census Bureau data?
 Printed reports Internet CD-ROM or tape Other _____

Please respond by fax (301-457-3670) or mail (U.S. Census Bureau, *Census and You*, Room 2705-3, Washington, DC 20233).

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Candy Is Dandy!

In 1995, American manufacturers shipped \$6.5 billion pounds of candy, worth about \$12.8 billion. Add imports, subtract exports and all this translates into 25.5 pounds for every man, woman and child. Scan the data for past years and you find our sweet tooth has been getting sweeter.

Which candy is most popular? Chocolate and chocolate type candy (3.0 billion pounds shipped) edges out other types of confectionery products (2.7 billion). U.S. manufacturers shipped \$7.2 billion worth of chocolate and chocolate type candy in 1995.

Sugar and corn syrup are by far the leading ingredients. Cocoa beans, milk

and milk products and peanuts are also high on the list.

Source: *Confectionery: 1995*, Series MA20D (95)-1. <www.census.gov/industry/ma20d95.txt>.

Contact:

John Miller
301-457-4626
<john.p.miller@cmail.census.gov>

Census 2000 – Short and Sweet

Read about Census 2000 in a nutshell. Get *Creating a Census for the 21st Century: The Plan for Census 2000*, a booklet that discusses plainly and simply what we are planning for the next census.

Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

Aging Gracefully

Aging can be beautiful! The Census Bureau has created a colorful poster-sized chart on *Global Aging Into the 21st Century*, showing the world's changing age structure and other information about the elderly throughout the world. Get a copy; you'll want to hang it on the wall.

Contact:

International Programs Center
301-457-1351
<ipc@census.gov>

Coming Soon!

Census Bureau Submits Census 2000 Subjects to Congress – more in next month's issue.