

# CENSUS

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## Kids First and Foremost

*New Annual Report Profiles America's Children.*

Today's children are less likely to be uncertain about where their next meal is coming from and more likely to be read to by their parents. They are more likely to be enrolled in early childhood education programs and to graduate from college.

Several aspects of children's lives, however, are not improving. Drug use and smoking are on the rise among adolescents. More kids (especially black males) have become victims of violent crime since 1980.

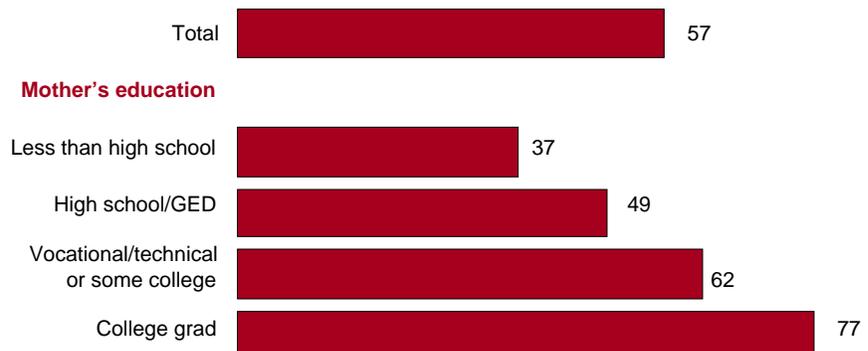
In addition, 1.6 million kids were victims of maltreatment, either abuse or neglect.

These facts and many others can be found in a new annual report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*. The report presents 25 indicators on critical aspects of children's lives – such as child poverty, infant mortality, math and reading proficiency, health insurance coverage, low birth weight and childhood immunizations. Six of the indicators draw on Census Bureau data.

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics  
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### Bedtime Stories – Mom's Education Makes a Difference

Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds yet to enter kindergarten who were read to every day in the last week by a family member, by mother's education: 1996



Note: Children without mothers in the home are not included in the estimates dealing with mother's education.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Cited in *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

The report is the first from the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics; the forum has representatives from many agencies.

Source: *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/children.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/children.html)>. Print copies while supplies last.

#### Contact:

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### Inside This Issue!

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## OMB Asks for Comments on Race and Ethnic Classifications

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has published the recommendations of the Interagency Committee for the Review of the Racial and Ethnic Standards.

The committee's recommendations concern possible changes to the current standards for the classification of race and ethnicity. These changes would affect questions on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

One major recommendation was not to have a multiracial category as a response option in the race question.

Instead, the report suggests that respondents check all race options that apply.

You have until September 8, 1997, to submit comments to Katherine Wallman, OMB, 725 17th Street, NW, Room 10201, Washington, DC 20503.

Source: Text file: <[www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/html/fedreg/Directive\\_15.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/html/fedreg/Directive_15.html)>. Pdf file: <[www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/aces/aces140.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html)> Printed copies (202-395-7332).

### Contact:

Office of Statistical Policy (OMB)  
202-395-3093

## Race and Hispanic Origin Questions for the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal

Next April we will have a dress rehearsal census in various areas as part of our preparations for Census 2000. The July 17, 1997, *Federal Register* (Vol. 62, No. 137, 38253-38254) announced the race and Hispanic origin questions to be used in the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal and solicits comments on the questions. Send comments by

September 16, 1997, to Linda Engelmeier, Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Source: *Federal Register* <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/fr62-137.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/fr62-137.html)>.

## Questions?

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TDD	617-424-0565
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TDD	704-344-6548
Chicago	708-562-1740
TDD	708-562-1791
Dallas	214-640-4470
TDD	214-640-4434
Denver	303-969-7750
TDD	303-969-6769
Detroit	313-259-1875
TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
TDD	913-551-5839
Los Angeles	818-904-6339
TDD	818-904-6249
New York	212-264-4730
TDD	212-264-3863
Philadelphia	215-597-8313
TDD	215-597-8864
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TDD	206-728-5321

## Census and You

### Editorial Information

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For information about subscribing to *Census and You* or to send comments, contact the Public Information Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0900 (301-457-2822; [ntillman@census.gov](mailto:ntillman@census.gov)).

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## One Fifth Of Householders Are Elderly

But the proportion of elderly householders varies greatly from state to state. See page 6.

One in five U.S. households was headed by an elderly person (as of July 1, 1996). The percentage was highest in the Northeast, lowest in the West.

Florida (29.0 percent), Pennsylvania (26.4) and West Virginia (26.1) led the country in the proportion of householders 65 years old or older. Alaska (9.1 percent) had by far the lowest proportion. Colorado (16.3), Utah (17.5) and Georgia (17.1) also were quite low.

One reason the proportion in Alaska was so low is that it had an unusually high proportion of householders (30.1 percent) in the 35-44 age range; the U.S. average for this age group is 23.3 percent.

Where has the growth in the proportion of elderly householders been most dramatic? Interestingly enough, although the West generally had a low percentage of elderly householders, this region showed the most growth in the country in this category between 1990 and 1996 (see box).

Source: *Estimates of Housing Units and Households of States: 1990 and 1996*, Series PPL-73. <[www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/housing.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/housing.html)>. Print (\$10, call 301-457-2422).

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### Mountain States Show the Greatest Growth in the Proportion of Elderly Householders

Percent increase in the proportion of householders 65 years old and over: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1996

United States	7.6
Northeast	3.9
New England	4.7
Middle Atlantic	3.6
Midwest	3.9
East North Central	4.7
West North Central	2.2
South	9.9
South Atlantic	11.0
East South Central	5.3
West South Central	9.1
West	13.6
Mountain	18.8
Pacific	11.7

Note: For the states in each region and division, see page 6.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Estimates of Housing Units and Households of States: 1990 and 1996*, Series PPL-73.

## New Catalog and Guide

The Census Bureau releases so much data. How ever do you pick the right title and get just what you need? Or how do you find a nugget in this surging river of information?

The answer is the *Census Catalog and Guide*, available in print (\$27, call 301-457-4100 for ordering information) or online (<[www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#genref](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#genref)>).

## Hard-Working Students

One in four American high-schoolers work while going to school; most (24 percent) work part time. In college, even more students work (62 percent): approximately 32 percent work full-time, 30 percent work part time.

In both high school and college, equal percentages of male and female students work. White high school students were more likely to work than Black or Hispanic students.

Source: *School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1995 (Update)*, Series P20-492. Detailed tables (PPL-55) <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/school/html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/school/html)>. Print (\$31.40, call 301-457-2422).

### Contact:

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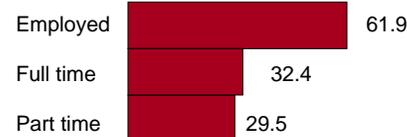
### Students With Jobs

Percent of students 15 years and older: October 1995

#### High-Schoolers



#### College Students



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *School Enrollment*.

## Schedule a Special Census – But Don't Wait!

When Springfield, Illinois, wanted to verify that the city was growing, the city government didn't have to wait for the next decennial census.

Cit officials arranged for the Census Bureau to conduct a special census. Conducted in 1996, the special census showed that Springfield had indeed grown – and was the fourth largest city in the state.

Places are constantly growing and changing. Needs change too. For the cities, counties, school districts and other governmental entities that contract with the Census Bureau for a special census, the certified results can mean more revenue.

A special census gathers standard information: age, sex, household relationship, race, Hispanic origin and

marital status. Housing information consists of occupancy status, vacancies, number of units in structure, and tenure.

If you're interested, don't wait to schedule a special census. As we approach a decennial census year, the Census Bureau discontinues the special census program in order to focus resources on the decennial. For this decade, we will discontinue the program in June 1998.

State and local governments must submit a request for a special census cost estimate by October 1997.

### Contact:

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All of this can be found in our Current Industrial Report on these industries. What makes this report useful is the detail it has on various kinds of paints and finishes – undercoats and primers, enamels, etc.

Source: *Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: 1995*, Series MA28F.  
<www.census.gov/industry/ma28f95.txt>.

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### Fax It!

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## Topping the 10 Million Mark

Our Asian and Pacific Islander population, the nation's fastest-growing race group, now tops 10 million. The May 1, 1997, population was 10.029 million, about 2.9 percent more than last July. By comparison, the total U.S. population increased by less than 1 percent during the same period.

Source: *Resident Population of the United States: Estimates by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, with Median Age*.  
<www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/intfile1-1.txt>.

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## Census 2000 Partnership Briefings

Atlanta was the first stop on Census Bureau Director Martha Farnsworth Riche's 14-city summer partnership tour. Dr. Riche is urging local groups to work with the Census Bureau to promote Census 2000.

The meeting was held June 30. Participants came from city and state government, community groups and the business sector. The tour continued throughout July and into August.

Now there are three meetings to go. To learn more about them, call the regional office identified in parentheses. Telephone numbers are shown on page 2.

August 7	Albuquerque (Denver)
August 8	Phoenix (Denver)
August 21	Rochester, NY (Boston)

## A Fresh Coat of Paint

Brighten up your world: give it a fresh coat of paint or varnish. U.S. manufacturers can meet the demand. In 1995, they turned out 1.4 billion gallons of paint, varnish and other coatings, with a total value of \$15.9 billion.

About 617.5 million gallons, worth \$6 billion, were manufactured for use in painting buildings. About three-quarters of this supply was water-based paint or coatings.

We export more of these products than we import. We export relatively little paint, varnish and lacquer (4.6 percent), somewhat more paint and varnish remover (19.3 percent).

# Top Counties in Direct Federal Expenditures

Three dollars of every hundred that the federal government spends in direct expenditures goes to Los Angeles County and three more goes to the New York City area. In fact, each of these areas receives more federal money than 43 states.

About \$1.64 of every \$100 is spent in Cook County, Illinois. Just over \$13 of every \$100 is spent in the top 10 counties.

As the top 30 table shows (see right), four states had several counties on the list of top federal spending sites: California (6), Texas (4), Florida (3) and Maryland (3).

Source: *Consolidated Federal Funds Report: Fiscal Year 1996*. <[www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#gov](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#gov)>. Print (\$10, call 301-457-4100).

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## Correction to State Figures

Some of the figures cited for **Vermont** on page 6 of our July issue are incorrect. Below we cite the correct information. *Census and You* regrets the inconvenience to our readers. (The table is correct in our Internet version of the newsletter.)

The table deals with distribution of federal funds.

Salaries and wages (\$Mils.)	270
Direct payments for individuals (\$Mils.)	1,485
Procurement (\$Mils.)	295
Other programs (\$Mils.)	84
Per capita spending (\$)	4,711.44
Per capita spending rank	34

## Top 30 Counties in Direct Federal Expenditures: Fiscal Year 1996

	Expenditures (\$Thous.)	July 1, 1994 population
U.S. Total	\$1,396,672,766	264,188,106
District of Columbia	22,678,122	567,094
1 Los Angeles County, CA	40,885,530	9,149,811
2 New York city area	40,737,267	7,333,253
3 Cook County, IL	23,034,300	5,141,209
4 San Diego County, CA	16,706,049	2,632,078
5 St Louis city area	12,143,176	368,215
6 Harris County, TX	12,060,476	3,045,193
7 Philadelphia County, PA	11,522,798	1,524,249
8 Maricopa County, AZ	11,021,024	2,346,640
9 Sacramento County, CA	10,579,699	1,098,148
10 Wayne County, MI	9,698,032	2,064,819
11 Orange County, CA	9,686,990	2,543,168
12 Middlesex County, MA	9,082,113	1,403,302
13 Dade County, FL	8,835,836	2,025,045
14 Fairfax County, VA	8,611,272	881,632
15 Allegheny County, PA	8,610,577	1,320,708
16 Santa Clara County, CA	8,538,212	1,557,233
17 Montgomery County, MD	8,422,730	802,729
18 Dallas County, TX	7,992,522	1,942,289
19 Bexar County, TX	7,984,699	1,280,079
20 King County, WA	7,843,842	1,587,529
21 Suffolk County, MA	7,719,191	633,248
22 Cuyahoga County, OH	7,593,610	1,403,217
23 Alameda County, CA	7,393,962	1,319,480
24 Tarrant County, TX	7,357,726	1,257,196
25 Palm Beach County, FL	6,445,755	954,543
26 Honolulu City/County, HI	6,347,616	874,330
27 Baltimore city area	6,311,018	702,979
28 Nassau County, NY	6,132,526	1,302,427
29 Broward County, FL	6,021,447	1,382,990
30 Prince George's County, MD	5,957,443	759,744

\*New York city area includes the following counties without separate governments: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond.

Note: Not shown are direct loans and guaranteed loans and insurance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report: Fiscal Year 1996*.

## America's Households and Householders

Estimates of housing units and households and percent of households by age of householder: July 1, 1996

U.S., region, division and state	Total housing units	Total house- holds	Percent of householders by age						Persons per household
			Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+	
United States	109,568	98,751	5.3	18.7	23.3	18.6	12.5	21.7	2.62
Northeast	21,515	19,298	3.7	17.8	23.1	18.9	12.8	23.7	2.64
Midwest	25,997	23,390	5.4	18.4	23.3	18.2	12.5	22.2	2.59
South	39,283	34,949	5.7	18.7	22.8	18.4	12.8	21.6	2.58
West	22,773	21,113	5.8	19.6	24.5	18.9	11.7	19.4	2.70
New England	5,786	5,078	4.0	19.0	23.6	18.8	11.9	22.8	2.61
Connecticut	1,365	1,231	3.5	18.1	23.5	19.2	12.4	23.3	2.65
Maine	630	483	5.1	17.4	23.9	18.9	12.2	22.5	2.54
Massachusetts	2,544	2,322	3.8	19.7	23.1	18.6	11.8	23.1	2.61
New Hampshire	531	439	4.4	20.3	26.1	18.8	10.9	19.4	2.62
Rhode Island	427	378	4.2	18.6	22.7	17.6	11.4	25.5	2.56
Vermont	289	227	5.2	18.5	24.9	19.9	11.7	19.8	2.57
Middle Atlantic	15,728	14,219	3.6	17.4	22.9	19.0	13.2	24.0	2.65
New Jersey	3,184	2,889	2.9	17.0	23.9	19.7	13.2	23.3	2.75
New York	7,381	6,737	3.7	18.2	23.0	19.2	13.3	22.6	2.65
Pennsylvania	5,163	4,594	3.9	16.4	22.2	18.1	13.0	26.4	2.58
East North Central	18,035	16,339	5.2	18.5	23.4	18.5	12.6	21.8	2.61
Illinois	4,723	4,352	4.7	18.9	23.5	18.5	12.6	21.6	2.65
Indiana	2,442	2,209	5.6	18.7	23.1	18.5	12.8	21.4	2.57
Michigan	4,067	3,576	5.1	18.4	23.8	18.9	12.4	21.4	2.66
Ohio	4,586	4,260	5.3	18.1	23.0	18.4	12.9	22.5	2.54
Wisconsin	2,217	1,943	5.4	18.4	23.7	18.0	12.2	22.2	2.61
West North Central	7,962	7,051	6.0	18.3	23.0	17.5	12.3	22.9	2.54
Iowa	1,197	1,103	6.0	17.2	21.8	17.3	12.8	24.9	2.51
Kansas	1,109	982	6.6	18.3	23.0	17.4	11.8	22.9	2.54
Minnesota	1,980	1,763	5.6	19.3	24.6	18.0	11.7	20.8	2.58
Missouri	2,371	2,052	5.5	18.2	22.5	17.8	12.9	23.3	2.51
Nebraska	698	631	6.8	17.9	22.7	17.3	12.1	23.2	2.54
North Dakota	291	247	7.2	17.7	22.4	16.3	12.1	24.2	2.51
South Dakota	316	273	7.1	17.0	22.6	16.4	12.2	24.8	2.56
South Atlantic	20,751	18,146	5.2	18.7	22.6	18.4	12.6	22.6	2.56
Delaware	318	276	4.7	20.4	23.5	18.1	12.4	20.9	2.62
District of Columbia	268	231	4.3	21.7	21.5	18.1	12.6	21.7	2.24
Florida	6,769	5,648	4.9	16.3	20.5	16.6	12.6	29.0	2.45
Georgia	3,011	2,723	6.0	21.1	24.4	19.3	12.0	17.1	2.65
Maryland	2,044	1,871	3.9	19.8	25.2	19.9	12.2	19.0	2.70
North Carolina	3,197	2,796	5.6	19.6	22.4	18.4	12.9	21.1	2.53
South Carolina	1,604	1,376	5.4	18.7	22.6	19.0	13.2	21.0	2.64
Virginia	2,747	2,511	5.2	20.4	24.0	19.5	12.3	18.7	2.61
West Virginia	793	714	5.3	14.5	20.7	18.9	14.4	26.1	2.50
East South Central	6,760	6,122	5.7	18.1	22.2	18.5	13.5	21.9	2.56
Alabama	1,814	1,624	5.9	17.9	21.8	18.2	13.6	22.6	2.56
Kentucky	1,635	1,478	5.7	17.9	22.3	18.6	13.6	21.8	2.55
Mississippi	1,081	979	5.9	18.0	22.0	17.9	13.5	22.7	2.66
Tennessee	2,229	2,041	5.6	18.5	22.5	19.0	13.4	21.1	2.52
West South Central	11,772	10,681	6.7	19.2	23.5	18.4	12.6	19.6	2.65
Arkansas	1,075	951	6.2	17.0	20.5	17.8	13.7	24.8	2.51
Louisiana	1,777	1,572	6.1	18.0	23.2	18.7	13.4	20.6	2.67
Oklahoma	1,452	1,265	7.0	17.2	21.5	17.9	13.5	23.0	2.50
Texas	7,468	6,894	6.9	20.2	24.3	18.5	12.1	18.0	2.69
Mountain	6,649	6,022	6.9	18.7	24.0	18.9	12.4	19.2	2.61
Arizona	1,889	1,687	6.7	19.1	22.6	17.7	12.1	21.7	2.59
Colorado	1,628	1,502	6.4	18.8	26.0	20.4	12.1	16.3	2.47
Idaho	477	430	8.0	17.0	23.3	18.8	12.7	20.1	2.68
Montana	373	341	6.7	14.6	23.5	19.7	13.5	21.9	2.50
Nevada	684	619	5.8	19.7	23.4	19.2	13.3	18.5	2.53
New Mexico	705	619	6.3	17.5	24.3	19.1	13.0	19.7	2.64
Utah	682	639	9.3	21.6	23.3	17.2	11.1	17.5	3.06
Wyoming	209	184	7.9	15.4	24.8	19.7	12.9	19.3	2.55
Pacific	16,124	15,092	5.4	20.0	24.7	19.0	11.4	19.5	2.73
Alaska	241	214	7.9	18.9	30.1	22.7	11.4	9.1	2.76
California	11,811	11,101	5.2	20.8	24.8	18.6	11.3	19.4	2.79
Hawaii	433	389	4.2	15.7	24.7	20.5	12.6	22.4	2.97
Oregon	1,342	1,249	6.1	16.7	23.6	19.8	12.0	21.8	2.51
Washington	2,296	2,139	6.2	19.0	24.9	19.5	11.3	19.0	2.53

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Estimates of Housing Units and Households of States: 1990 and 1996*, Series PPL-73.

## U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

### Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous	
						month	year
<b>Business</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Retail: Sales	May	\$Bil.	210.3	210.5	205.7	-0.1	2.2
Inventory	April	\$Bil.	317.9	315.5	304.6	0.8	4.4
Inv./sales ratio	April	Ratio	1.51	1.49	1.50	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	April	\$Bil.	1,220.9	1,213.3	1,141.8	0.6	6.9
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	April	\$Bil.	210.2	210.2	199.9	-	5.2
Inventory	April	\$Bil.	257.6	259.4	257.6	-0.7	-
Stock/sales ratio	April	Ratio	1.23	1.23	1.29	(X)	(X)
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits – AR	May	1,000	1,443	1,442	1,457	0.1	-1.0
Housing starts – AR	May	1,000	1,379	1,468	1,476	-4.8	-5.4
New home sales – AR	May	1,000	825	770	732	7.1	12.7
New home mortgage rate – NSA	May	Pct.	8.01	8.03	7.80	-0.2	2.7
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	May						
Current dollars		\$Bil.	585.0	595.7	562.3	-1.8	4.0
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	495.9	507.2	492.1	-2.2	0.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments	April	\$Bil.	177.5	175.4	164.6	1.2	7.8
New orders	April	\$Bil.	175.5	173.2	163.5	1.3	7.4
Unfilled orders	April	\$Bil.	493.2	495.1	469.5	-0.4	5.0
Total goods: Shipments	April	\$Bil.	325.6	321.8	308.0	1.2	5.7
Inventories	April	\$Bil.	445.7	442.8	435.4	0.6	2.4
Inv./ship ratio	April	Ratio	1.37	1.38	1.41	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	May	1992=100	119.7	119.2	114.8	0.4	4.3
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> .....			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services	April	\$Bil.	78.4	78.2	70.0	0.2	12.0
Imports of goods and services	April	\$Bil.	86.7	85.9	79.7	0.9	8.9
Trade balance	April	\$Bil.	-8.4	-7.8	-9.7	7.8	-13.6
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)	May	\$Bil.	1,063	1,065	1,117	-0.2	-4.8
Consumer Price Index – NSA	May	1982-84=100	160.1	160.2	156.6	-0.1	2.2
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	May	1982=100	131.2	131.6	130.8	-0.3	0.3
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	May	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.25	-	3.0
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	May	Pct.	5.20	5.30	5.02	-1.9	3.6
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force	May	Mil.	136.2	136.1	133.9	0.1	1.7
Unemployment rate	May	Rate	4.8	4.9	5.6	-2.0	-14.3
Index of leading indicators	May	1992=100	103.8	103.5	102.1	0.3	1.7
Personal income – AR	May	\$Bil.	6,774	6,754	6,403	0.3	5.8
			Qtr. 1	Qtr. 4	Percent		
			1997	1996	change <sup>3</sup>		
Chained (1992) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,094	6,993	5.9		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,798	4,733	5.6		
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,141	1,084	22.8		

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

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## Census Bureau Gives Report to Congress on Sampling, Other Census 2000 Issues

On July 14, the Census Bureau released its *Plan for Census 2000*, detailing the methodologies and costs associated with the 2000 Decennial Census.

The so-called “30-day” report was drafted in response to a Congressional request made as part of the Disaster Relief bill passed in June.

“Census 2000 must seek to count everyone, not just those who are easy to find. It is clear that there is only one way to get the most accurate count of this country’s population and that is through the limited use of scientific sampling,” said Census Bureau Director, Martha Farnsworth Riche, who appeared at a press conference

with Acting Under Secretary of Commerce Lee Price and Princeton Professor James Trussell, a member of the National Academy of Science’s Panel to Evaluate Alternative Census Methodologies.

The Census Bureau estimates that in 1990, more than 4 million people were not counted in the decennial census. Of those people missed, 52 percent were children.

Under Secretary Price said, “It is imperative that the Census Bureau be allowed to use all the methods explained in this report to ensure that the children of this country receive the funding and political representation to which they are entitled.”

Professor Trussell noted, “Several committees of the National Academy of Science concluded that the only way to conduct a more accurate census is through the utilization of scientific methods like sampling.

“Without these tools, the Census Bureau will be unable to improve the accuracy of the census over that of the 1990 decennial.”

Source: *Plan for Census 2000*  
<[www.census.gov/main/www/2kplans.html](http://www.census.gov/main/www/2kplans.html)>.

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