

CENSUS



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Half a Million Temporary Workers for Census 2000

When the Census Bureau conducts Census 2000, the nation's 22nd census, an estimated 466 local census offices will need to hire nearly 500,000 temporary workers to keep approximately 265,000 field positions filled at all times.

To do this and cope with expected high turnover, they will need to recruit several million prospects. Our recruitment will focus in particular on retirees, part-time workers, welfare recipients, persons who work at home and full-time workers willing to take a short-term job.

Most of the short-term employees will be enumerators who go house to house, checking addresses and conducting interviews with residents. Other jobs will require automation, administration, geography and community outreach skills.

To manage this vast workforce, the Census Bureau will use a network of temporary census offices throughout the country:

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- *Regional Census Centers.* Twelve centers stateside in the same cities as current Census Bureau regional offices, and an area office in Puerto Rico, to manage field operations of the local offices in each region (see below). At the height of the Census in 2000 an average 125 employees will be working in each office.

- *Census Field Offices.* Approximately 400 small offices (open for a few months during 1998) to oversee field work on the address lists.

- *Local Census Offices.* Approximately 466 offices stateside and 9 in Puerto Rico to perform follow-up enumeration, produce enumerator maps and assignments, conduct recruiting and perform many other tasks. These offices will employ about 60 office staff and 300-400 field staff during peak operations. They correspond to the district offices used in previous censuses.

- *Data Capture Centers.* A main center at our Jeffersonville, Indiana, site and up to three other centers to check in questionnaires returned by mail, edit questionnaires, eliminate duplicates, create images of questionnaire pages, convert data to computer-readable format and perform other

tasks. These correspond to the processing offices used in previous censuses.

- *Commercial Phone Centers.* Two centers to handle telephone responses to the census.

The Regional Census Centers will begin opening at the end of this year. The first Census Field Offices will open early next year. The Local Census Offices will open late 1999.

Source: *Census 2000 Operational Plan* <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#dec>. Printed copies (call 301-457-3959).

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“Subfamilies” – Families Within Families

Today we often find two or more adult generations living under one roof. A young couple may live with mom and dad while saving for a house. A young woman with kids may return home after the breakup of her marriage. Or a couple or a parent and child may be living with someone to whom they are not related.

We call such groups “subfamilies” – that is, a married couple (with or without children) or a single parent living with a child in someone else’s home.

In 1996, there were 3.5 million subfamilies in the United States; about 8.8 million people lived in such groups – an average of about 2.5 per subfamily.

The most common pattern was a subfamily consisting of a mother and children living with another householder; 62 percent of subfamilies fell into this category. Still, 31 percent were

married couples with or without children.

Quite often the reference person (i.e., the “head” of the subfamily) had never been married. More than 1.2 million mother-child subfamilies had a never-married reference person.

The reference person in a subfamily was generally much younger (median age: 29.6 years) than the family householder (44.8 years) – especially if the reference person was a single mother (27.6 years).

Source: *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1996 (Update)*, Series P20-495. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Detailed tables, Series PPL-66. Print (\$39, call 301-457-2422).

Contact:

Martin O’Connell
301-457-2416
<mocconnel@census.gov>

Questions?

- Press inquiries

Public Information Office
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0900
Phone: 301-457-3030
Fax: 301-457-3670
E-mail: pio@census.gov

- Product Information

Customer Services
U.S. Census Bureau
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Fax: 888-249-7295
TDD: 301-457-4611
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Census Regional Offices

Atlanta	404-730-3833
TDD	404-730-3964
Boston	617-424-0510
TDD	617-424-0565
Charlotte	704-344-6144
TDD	704-344-6548
Chicago	708-562-1723
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
Seattle	206-728-5314
TDD	206-728-5321

Census and You

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Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Contributors: Robert Bernstein, Patricia Dunton and Mary Thomas

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).

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<www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews>

No “Multirace” Category?

Many Americans care deeply about the race or ethnic category they select when answering a government questionnaire in a census or survey. Do the categories allow them to identify themselves accurately, especially if their heritage is mixed? Do the choices adequately reflect the diversity of our people while respecting their dignity? Do the data obtained meet legislative and programmatic needs, including the monitoring of civil rights?

In 1994, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) formed an inter-agency committee to look at the race and ethnic-origin standards the government uses when collecting data. Made up of more than 30 agencies, this committee recently issued its recommendations (see box).

OMB will use these recommendations, comments from the public and information from many other sources in deciding whether to change the standards. In October 1997, OMB will announce its decision and thus determine how the Census Bureau will ask about race and ethnic origin in the Census 2000 questionnaire.

Source: *Recommendations From the Interagency Committee for the Review of the Racial and Ethnic Standards to the Office of Management and Budget Concerning Changes to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* <www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/html/fedreg.html>. Printed copies (202-395-7332).

Contact:

Statistical Policy Office (OMB)
202-395-3093

Interagency Recommendations in a Nutshell

- Do not use a “multiracial” category. Instead let respondents mark all race categories that apply.
- Use separate questions for Hispanic origin and race, with the Hispanic question first.
- Change the name of the Black category to “Black or African American.” No change to the category definition itself.
- Retain the term “Hispanic,” although additional terms such as “Latino” or “Spanish origin” can be used. No change to the category definition itself.
- Do not change “American Indian” to “Native American.”
- Change “Hawaiian” to “Native Hawaiian.”
- Keep Hawaiians in the Asian and Pacific Islander category. No change to the definition for the Asian and Pacific Islander category.
- Change “Alaskan Native” to “Alaska Native,” and drop “Eskimo” and “Aleut.” Ask for tribal affiliations where possible.
- Include South and Central American Indians in the American Indian category; this expands the American Indian category since these groups were not included here before.
- Do not add any other categories (e.g., Cape Verdean, Arab or Middle Eastern) to the minimum set of categories.

Redesign for Census 2000 on Right Track, NAS Says

Census 2000 is on the right track – so says a recent report from a panel of the National Research Council, part of the National Academy of Sciences.

The report states that sampling procedures are necessary for improving accuracy and cost efficiency and that there are no reasonable alternatives.

After evaluating results from tests conducted in 1995, the panel concluded that redesign plans are moving in the right direction to ensure more reliable data. It recommended refinements to

enhance the quality of small area data and improve survey techniques.

Source: *Preparing for the 2000 Census: Interim Report II*. Print (\$21.10, call 202-334-2240; 20-percent discount on Web orders). Executive summary: <www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/census/>.

Contact:

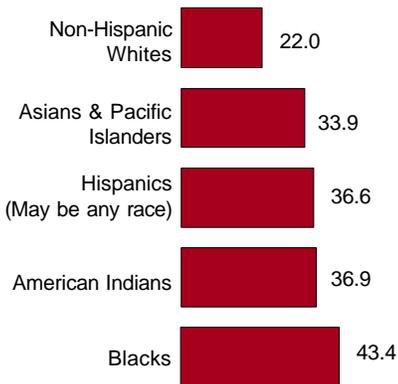
National Academy of Sciences
202-334-2240
<agaskin@nas.edu>

Minorities, Renters and Mobile Home Residents Less Likely to Respond

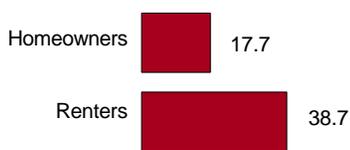
Nonresponse Varies by Demographics

Percent of nonresponse by mail for 1990

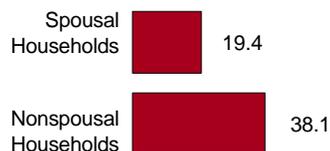
Race and Hispanic Origin



Homeowners and Renters



Family Composition



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Who Responds/Who Doesn't? Analyzing Variation in Mail Response Rates During the 1990 Census*, Population Division Working Paper No. 19.

In the 1990 census, White non-Hispanics responded to a greater degree than other race and ethnic groups. In addition, people not living with a spouse, who rented rather than owned their homes or who lived in mobile homes had lower response rates.

“All four groups – minorities, nonspousal households, renters and mobile home dwellers – are twice as likely not to respond,” says Census Bureau analyst David Word, author of a recent working paper on nonresponse patterns.

Word notes that nonresponse rates change dramatically when several variables are combined. “For White non-Hispanics the nonresponse rate is 22 percent. When they’re homeowners living with a family, the nonresponse rate plunges to 13.2 percent.

“When they’re renters and in a nonspousal situation, the nonresponse rate jumps to 40.8 percent.”

The study defines a process for identifying small geographic areas where the Census Bureau might expect difficulty in conducting the census.

Source: *Who Responds/Who Doesn't? Analyzing Variation in Mail Response Rates During the 1990 Census*, Population Division Working Paper No. 19 <www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0019.html>. Print (call).

Contact:

David Word
301-457-2103
<dword@census.gov>

Call for Papers on Linked Employer-Employee Data

In May 1998, the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are co-sponsoring a conference on employer-employee linked data.

We are issuing a call for papers. Deadline for a one-page abstract: October 15, 1997. Contact 301-457-1848 (<eeconfer@census.gov>) for details.

Why We Asked What We Asked in 1990

How do the questions you as a respondent answer on your census questionnaire become data? One good way to find out is through our *Census Questionnaire Content* bulletins based on 1990 subjects. The series is entitled “We asked . . . You told us!”

The 30 bulletins are a good, quick way to see the relationship between the questions and the data they produce. The series is now complete.

Call 301-457-4100 for printed sets or single copies.

Census Catalog

The *Census Catalog and Guide* is your one-stop source of information about Census Bureau data products and services.

Source: *1997 Census Catalog and Guide* <www.census.gov/prod/3/97pubs/cencat97.pdf>. Print (\$27, call 301-457-4100).

City Population Estimates

The Census Bureau will release the July 1, 1996 population estimates for cities and places late this month.

Look for the data on our Web site (<www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html>).

Unemployed Often Have Less Education Than Employed

Compare employed people with those who are unemployed, and you quickly discover that one big difference is in their level of education. The unemployed are less likely to be high school grads, and far less likely to be college grads.

This is the case for both the young and old, for men and women, and for Whites, Blacks and Hispanics.

In 1996, for example, almost 80 percent of male workers 18 to 24 years old were high school grads; the percentage for jobless men of this age was 65 percent. The gap for young women was even greater (87 percent versus 68 percent). For young Black men, it was especially notable (81 percent versus 59 percent).

Even for older people, who were less likely to be high school grads, the difference was significant. For example,

86 percent of employed women age 55 to 64 were high school grads; 73 percent of unemployed women this age graduated from high school.

The differences were even more striking for people with college degrees. Thirty percent of employed men age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree; for unemployed men, the figure was 13

percent. For women this age, a similar gap existed (28 percent versus 14 percent).

Source: *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1996 (Update)*. Detailed tables, Series PPL-56. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/educ-attn.html>. Print (\$30, call 301-457-2422).

Contact:

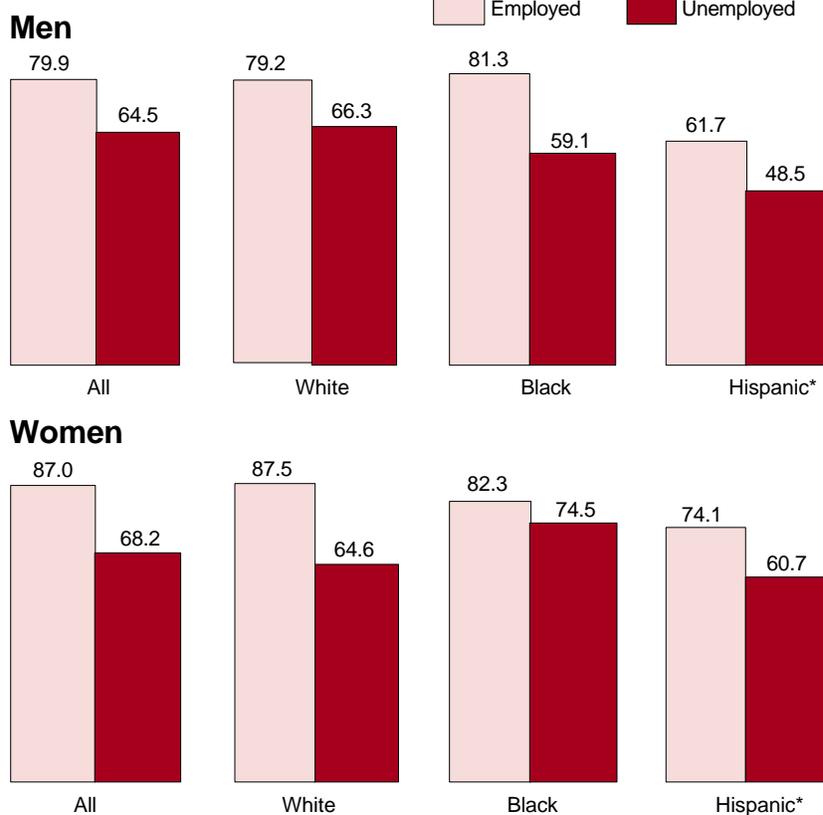
Jennifer Day
301-457-2464
<jennifer.c.day@ccmail.census.gov>

Upcoming Census Bureau Releases on Children

- *Children of Single Parents – How They Fare*. Children with divorced single parents have some advantage over those who live with never-married parents.
- *America's Children at Risk* – Children who face certain “risk factors” may have problems later in life.
- *My Daddy Takes Care of Me! Fathers as Child Care Providers*.
- *Estimates of Children in Poverty for States and Counties*.

Unemployed Young Adults Less Likely to Have High School Education

Percent of employed and unemployed persons age 18-24 years old with a high school education: March 1996



*Hispanics may be any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1996 (Update)*. Detailed tables, Series PPL-56.

Room to Grow

Space is a precious commodity. How much money you make and how much you pay may determine how much space you have. Space varies too according to where you live.

Spacious Living Can Cost

Square footage of occupied housing units by median household income and median monthly housing costs: 1995

	Total	Size of occupied detached one-family homes and one-family mobile homes						
		Less than 500 sq. ft.	500-999 sq. ft.	1,000-1,499 sq. ft.	1,500-1,999 sq. ft.	2,000-2,499 sq. ft.	2,500 sq. ft. or more	Not reported
All occupied units								
Median household income	\$35,456	17,254	20,610	29,094	40,024	47,025	54,915	30,605
Median monthly costs	\$547	330	344	463	613	687	803	503
Central cities								
Median household income	\$34,073	19,298	20,737	28,832	38,899	44,485	50,003	28,724
Median monthly costs	\$568	382	405	531	628	662	772	497
Suburbs								
Median household income	\$41,874	18,507	23,123	31,616	45,315	53,244	62,906	35,440
Median monthly costs	\$675	367	385	536	723	847	992	606
Outside metro areas								
Median household income	\$27,952	14,876	17,851	26,342	30,552	36,174	42,818	25,658
Median monthly costs	\$375	249	264	341	409	451	519	381

Note: Monthly housing costs include the sum of payments made by the homeowner or renter; for example, condo fees, land rent, utilities, fuels, and garbage and trash collection. Suburbs are areas inside metro areas but outside central cities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. *American Housing Survey for the United States in 1995*, Series H150-95.

Where you live dictates in part how much space you have to live in. Lot sizes, for example, vary greatly throughout the country.

In 1995, according to the Census Bureau's American Housing Survey, the median lot size was .43 acre but considerably smaller in a central city (.21) or an urban area (.25). The lots were generally larger when people lived in a mobile home (.88), outside a metro area (1.15), in a rural area (2.14) or on a farm (10 acres or more).

Lots in the South were generally larger (.61) and in the West generally smaller (.24).

Space inside the home varied by location too. In 1995, single detached houses had a median size of 1,732 square feet.

Newer units (i.e., constructed within the previous 4 years) had more room (1,920), mobile homes much less (956). Homes in central cities had less (1,698) and in suburbs, more (1,833).

Square footage was highest in the Northeast (2,139) and Midwest (1,875), lower in the West (1,652) and South (1,552), possibly because homes in both areas were less likely to have basements.

Owner-occupied units had substantially more space (1,814) than renter units (1,270).

And, of course, as the table shows, space costs. The larger your home, the more you pay in housing costs and the more likely you are to have a higher income.

Source: *American Housing Survey for the United States in 1995*, Series H150-95. <www.census.gov/prod/2/constr/h150/h15095rv.pdf>. Print; microdata on computer tape and CD-ROM (301-457-4100).

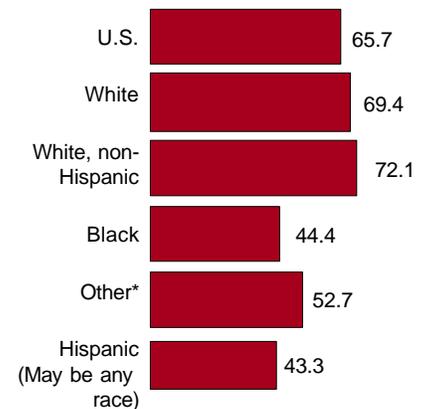
Contact:

Ed Montfort
301-763-8551
<hhes-info@census.gov>

Homeownership Rates: 2nd Quarter 1997

Total owner-occupied units: 115.7 million

Percent



*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians and others.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Residential Vacancies and Homeownership*, Series CB97-115.

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	June	\$Bil.	210.3	209.3	204.4	0.5	2.9
	Inventory	May	\$Bil.	317.3	317.6	305.6	-0.1	3.8
	Inv./sales ratio	May	Ratio	1.52	1.51	1.50	(X)	(X)
	Consumer installment credit	May	\$Bil.	1,224.1	1,221.1	1,148.3	0.2	6.6
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	May	\$Bil.	210.4	209.9	200.1	0.2	5.1
	Inventory	May	\$Bil.	258.7	258.0	256.7	0.2	0.8
	Stock/sales ratio	May	Ratio	1.23	1.23	1.28	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential:	Building permits – AR	June	1,000	1,395	1,432	1,432	-2.6	-2.6
	Housing starts – AR	June	1,000	1,452	1,385	1,488	4.8	-2.4
	New home sales – AR	June	1,000	819	772	732	6.1	11.9
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	June	Pct.	7.95	8.01	8.05	-0.7	-1.2
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	June						
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	591.5	597.9	568.2	-1.1	4.1
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	499.3	506.2	494.9	-1.4	0.9
Manufacturing				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods:	Shipments	June	\$Bil.	179.4	175.9	166.9	2.0	7.5
	New orders	June	\$Bil.	180.7	176.4	170.0	2.4	6.3
	Unfilled orders	June	\$Bil.	498.5	497.2	475.4	0.3	4.9
Total goods:	Shipments	June	\$Bil.	326.4	323.6	308.9	0.9	5.7
	Inventories	June	\$Bil.	444.8	443.5	433.9	0.3	2.5
	Inv./ship ratio	June	Ratio	1.36	1.37	1.40	(X)	(X)
	Index of industrial production	June	1992=100	119.9	119.5	115.5	0.3	3.8
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services				<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
	Exports of goods and services	May	\$Bil.	77.2	77.9	71.3	-0.8	8.4
	Imports of goods and services	May	\$Bil.	87.5	86.6	81.3	1.0	7.7
	Trade balance	May	\$Bil.	-10.2	-8.7	-10.0	17.0	2.6
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates				<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
	Money supply (M1)	June	\$Bil.	1,063	1,063	1,116	–	-4.7
	Consumer Price Index – NSA	June	1982-84=100	160.3	160.1	156.7	0.1	2.3
	Producer Price Index ¹	June	1982=100	131.1	131.2	131.2	-0.1	-0.1
	Prime rate charged by banks ²	July	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.25	–	3.0
	3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA July	Pct.	5.19	5.07	5.17	2.4	0.4	
Other Principal Indicators				<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
	Civilian labor force	July	Mil.	136.3	136.2	134.2	0.1	1.6
	Unemployment rate	July	Rate	4.8	5.0	5.4	-4.0	-11.1
	Index of leading indicators	June	1992=100	103.8	103.8	102.3	–	1.5
	Personal income – AR	June	\$Bil.	6,866	6,824	6,512	0.6	5.4
				Qtr. 2	Qtr. 1	Percent		
				1997	1996	change ³		
Chained (1992) dollars:								
	Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,140	7,102	2.2		
	Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,828	4,818	0.8		
	Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,186	1,149	13.3		

– 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.

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Fastest-Growing Counties in Each State: April 1, 1990-July 1, 1996

State	County	Pct Change	State	County	Pct Change
Alabama	Shelby	31	Montana	Ravalli	34
Alaska	Matanuska-Susitna	32	Nebraska	Gosper	17
Arizona	Mohave	35	Nevada	Nye	47
Arkansas	Benton	29	New Hampshire	Carroll	8
California	Imperial	31	New Jersey	Somerset	12
Colorado	Douglas	85	New Mexico	Valencia	33
Connecticut	Litchfield	4	New York	Putnam	8
Delaware	Sussex	16	North Carolina	Pender	27
District of Columbia		-11	North Dakota	Cass	10
Florida	Flagler	47	Ohio	Delaware	24
Georgia	Forsyth	57	Oklahoma	Delaware	18
Hawaii	Maui	17	Oregon	Deschutes	31
Idaho	Teton	50	Pennsylvania	Pike	36
Illinois	McHenry	26	Rhode Island	Washington	7
Indiana	Hamilton	36	South Carolina	Beaufort	19
Iowa	Dallas	14	South Dakota	Stanley	21
Kansas	Butler	17	Tennessee	Williamson	31
Kentucky	Spencer	27	Texas	Edwards	49
Louisiana	St. Tammany Parish	24	Utah	Summit	55
Maine	Waldo	9	Vermont	Grand Isle	12
Maryland	Calvert	30	Virginia	Loudoun	43
Massachusetts	Nantucket	21	Washington	Clark	28
Michigan	Livingston	19	West Virginia	Putnam	16
Minnesota	Sherburne	32	Wisconsin	Menominee	19
Mississippi	DeSoto	29	Wyoming	Teton	22
Missouri	Christian	38			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Estimates of the Population of Counties (Ranked by 1990-1996 Percent Population Change in State): July 1, 1996*, PPL-65. Note: *Estimates of the Population of Counties: July 1, 1996, and Percent Population Change: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1996*. <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/co96.html>.