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Volume 33, No. 7
July 1998

200 Million Plus Old Enough to Vote

Nearly 201 million Americans will be old enough to vote in the November 1998 election, 4 million more than in November 1996. (People must be 18 years old to vote.)

In addition, the voting-age population this year will be older than in 1996.

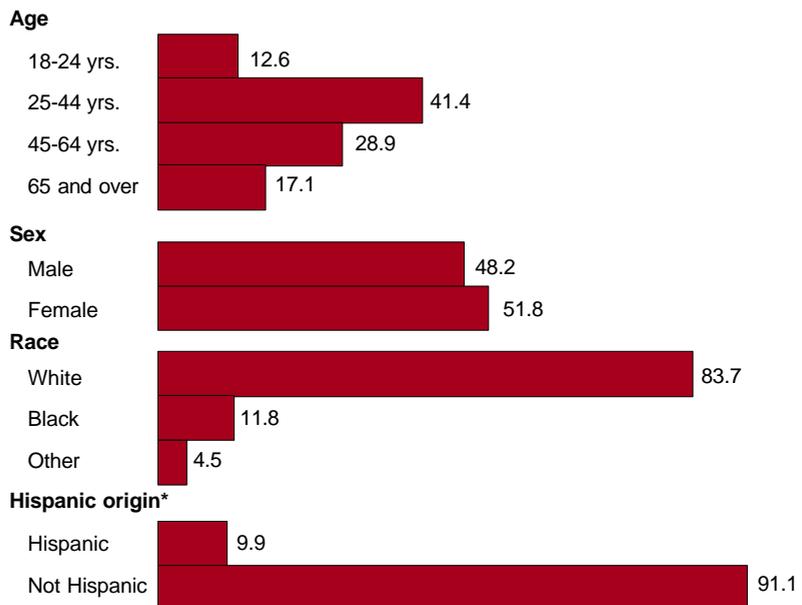
Though not the largest group, the 45- to 64-year-old age group showed the biggest gain (a 7-percent increase). This reflects the aging of the "Baby Boomer" generation, those born between 1946 and 1964.

"Since 1990, about three-quarters of the growth in the voting-age population has occurred in the 45- to 64-year-old age group," said Jennifer Day, the report's author. "By November 1998, this group is projected to include 58 million people or almost 3 in 10 of the voting-age population."

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
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Old Enough to Vote?

Percent of projected voting-age population: November 1998
Total voting-age population: 200,927,000



*Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Projections of the Voting-Age Population, for States: November 1998*, Series P25-1132.

The size of the 65-and-over population, who usually have high rates of voter participation, is expected to

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Voting-Age Population

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remain nearly the same as in 1996, at 34 million. They will comprise 17 percent of the voting-age population, about a 1-percent increase since the last election.

At the other end of the spectrum, the number of 18- to 24-year-olds is projected to increase to 25 million, or 13 percent of the voting-age population, reversing a decline that dates from 1981.

Turnout Much Lower – Especially in “Off Years”

But don't look for 200 million people to vote next November.

Voter turnout in non-presidential election years fell to a post-World War II low of 33 percent in 1990; turnout for the “off-year” election in November 1994 was 36 percent. In the 1996 presidential election year, it was 46 percent.

The Census Bureau's voting-age population figures include both people

who are eligible to vote and those not eligible to vote, such as noncitizens, convicted felons and prison inmates. Americans living overseas, who may vote, are not included.

The report includes race and Hispanic-origin projections for states.

Source: *Projections of the Voting-Age Population, for States: November 1998*, P25-1132. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>. Print, \$1.75 (call 301-457-2422).

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Metro Business Patterns

Is the economy thriving in your metro area? A new CD-ROM from Census gives you a way to check. *Metropolitan Business Patterns*, an off-shoot of our popular *County Business Patterns*, has establishment, employment and payroll totals for industry groups (two-digit Standard Industrial Classification).

Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

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Census and You

Volume 33, No. 7
July 1998

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

More Than 100,000 Housing Units Authorized in Florida, Texas and California in 1997

In 1997, three states each had over 100,000 housing units authorized for construction.

About 1 in every 4 of the nation's housing units were authorized in Florida (133,990), Texas (125,974) and California (109,589). These three states far outdistanced the rest of the nation – including high-growth states like Georgia (75,123 permits), North Carolina (73,015) and Arizona (57,762).

In 1996, the same three states – in exactly the same order – led the nation.

Among metro areas, Atlanta (49,729) again led the nation, surpassing even consolidated metro areas like New York, Dallas-Fort Worth, Los Angeles and Chicago. Atlanta had more building permits authorized than all but six states. It also led metro areas in 1996.

Source: Building Permits Authorized <www.census.gov/const/www/c40index.html>.

One in Seven Children Lack Health Insurance

A new study shows that nearly 2.5 million more children were without health insurance in 1996 than in 1987.

In 1987, about 8.2 million children under age 18 had no health insurance; in 1996, the number had risen to 10.6 million. (Census Bureau surveys ask about income and health insurance for the year before the survey date.)

The increase was not due simply to an increase in the number of children. The proportion without insurance rose as well, from 13 percent to 15 percent of the under-18 population.

The likelihood of not having health insurance was greater for poor children (23.3 percent); 12.7 percent of children above the poverty line were without insurance.

Source: Census Brief, *Children Without Health Insurance*, CENBR/98-1. Detailed tables. <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins.html>. Print: Census Brief, free (301-457-4100); detailed tables (301-457-8576).

Contact:

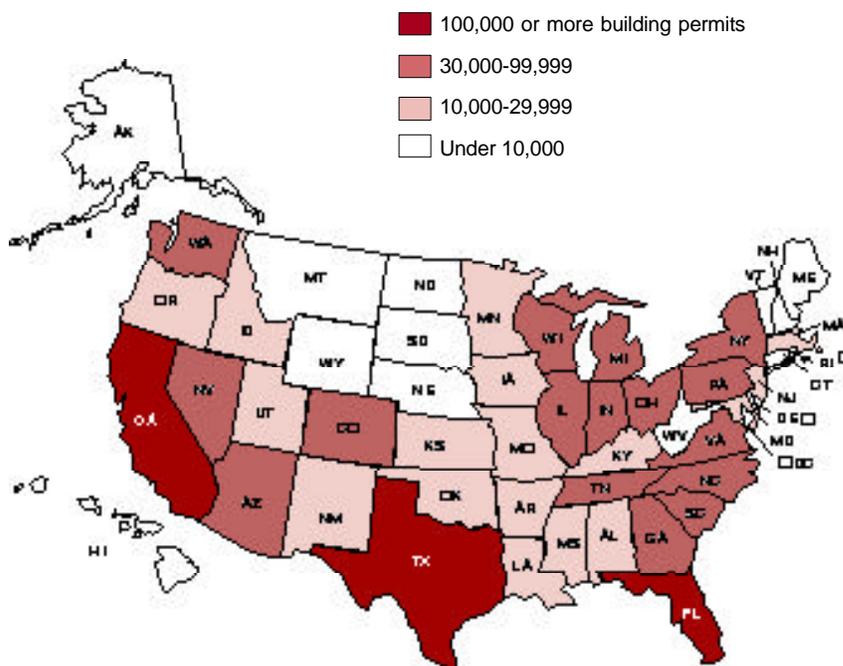
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Florida Led in Building Permits Authorized: 1997

Number of new privately owned housing units authorized (unadjusted)
Total: 1,441,136

High: Florida, 133,990

Low: District of Columbia, 15; Wyoming, 1,669



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Online building permit data*.

Census 2000 Data Capture Centers Selected

Data from the decennial census will be processed at centers in Baltimore County, Phoenix and Pomona.

In processing data from Census 2000, the Census Bureau will rely on four data capture centers. One will be located in the Census Bureau's permanent facility in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In choosing the other three sites, we accepted the recommendation of TRW and selected –

- Baltimore County, Maryland
- Phoenix, Arizona
- Pomona, California

Census in the Schools

Scholastic, a leader in creating quality educational materials for students and teachers for more than 75 years, has been selected to develop materials to raise both students' and parents' awareness of Census 2000.

The Census in the Schools project encompasses grades K-12, Head Start, adult education programs, English-as-a-Second-Language programs and citizenship classes. Scholastic will provide free educational materials that use census data and concepts in existing core curricula.

They also will promote the census in their online network, editorials and announcements in teacher editions of classroom magazines and in articles in Scholastic classroom magazines.

Census 2000 questionnaires will be collected and processed at these centers, with TRW as the prime systems integrator.

A key factor in the selections was the availability of a sufficiently large work force with the appropriate skills, as well as suitable space-locations in which to set up and maintain a successful and cost-effective data capture operation for Census 2000.

Current estimates indicate that up to 2,000 temporary workers will be hired at each site.

The Census Bureau awarded its data capture services contract for Census 2000 to TRW in January 1998 after conducting a six-month, fully competitive procurement process.

This is the first time the Census Bureau has outsourced a major part of decennial (every 10 years) census activities.

TRW conducted a nationwide search, identified sites and made the recommendations.

Beginning in March 2000, the data capture centers will process about one billion pages of census questionnaires in just 99 workdays.

"We plan to use minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses and small businesses on the contract and have already contacted the Minority Business Development Agency to assist us in making these job opportunities known," said Wayne Davis, TRW deputy program manager.

"Our plan is to focus on assuring a diverse work force by partnering with welfare-to-work programs, Job Corps

centers, Youth Works programs, and state employment agencies," added Davis.

TRW and its teammates are managing the design, building, training, and operation of the centers. This three-year, cost-plus award fee contract is valued at more than \$187 million, and involves using state-of-the-art imaging technology.

TRW teammate Burns & McDonnell (Kansas City, Missouri), a prominent international architecture, engineering and construction firm, has the lead for facilities design and construction.

Computer Sciences Corporation (Los Angeles), DynCorp (Fairfax, Virginia) and National Computer Systems, (Minneapolis) were selected for their proven capabilities in large data capture operations. Each will manage and operate one of the three data capture centers.

Troy Systems (Fairfax, Virginia) has the lead to design and develop training materials and conduct data capture services training.

Employment Opportunities

The Census Bureau is now recruiting workers for Census 2000 at our headquarters site and at our 12 regional offices.

We are hiring statisticians, computer programmers, geographers, cartographers and other employees.

To learn about these opportunities, visit our web site (www.census.gov/hrd/www/) or call our recruitment office at 1-800-638-6719.

Sales Taxes Make Up One-Third of 1997 State Tax Revenues

The nation's state governments collected \$443.5 billion in tax revenues in 1997 – \$147.1 billion of it generated from general sales taxes and \$145.2 billion from income taxes.

The \$443.5 billion figure comes to \$1,660.36 for every man woman and child in the country.

In addition, Americans paid –

- \$3.7 billion in taxes on alcohol (\$13.77 per person).
- \$7.5 billion in taxes on tobacco (\$27.89 per person).
- \$27.1 billion in taxes on motor fuel (\$101.39 per person).
- \$12.9 billion on license tags (\$48.24 per person).
- \$1.2 billion on drivers' licenses (\$4.41 per person).
- \$30.6 billion in corporate net income taxes (\$114.40 per person).
- \$5.9 billion in death and gift taxes (\$22.14 per person).

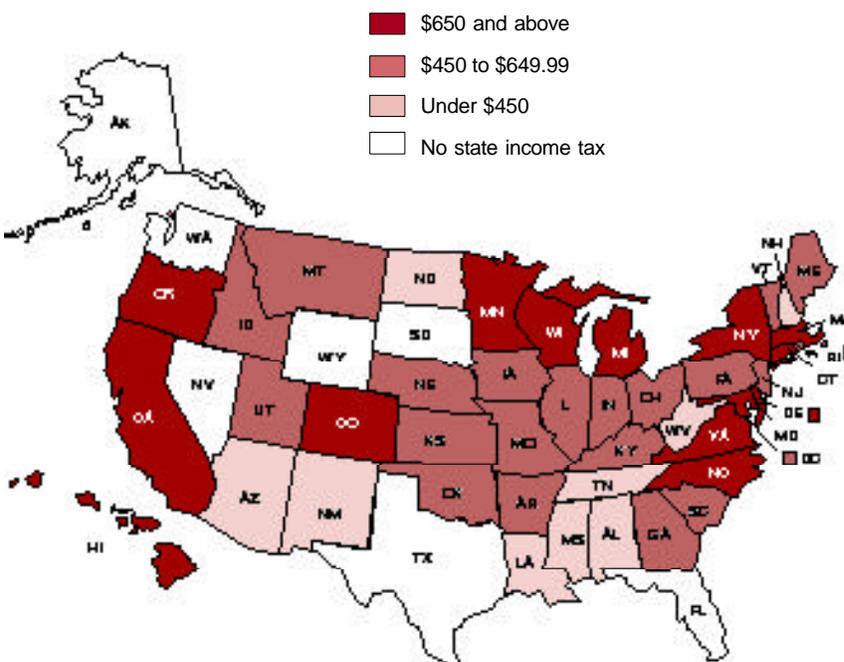
Of course, amounts vary by state. Our most populous state, California, collected the most in tax revenue – \$66.7 billion, about 14 percent of the national total.

On a per capita basis, total taxes were highest in Alaska (\$2,658.64) and Hawaii (\$2,601.47). In the contiguous states, they were highest in Connecticut (\$2,491.07), Minnesota (\$2,395.06), Delaware (\$2,381.47) and Michigan (\$2,079.58).

The lowest was New Hampshire (\$779.92). Low also were South Dakota (\$1,041.32), Texas (\$1,184.46), Tennessee (\$1,232.56),

Per Capita State Income Tax Highest in Massachusetts, Minnesota and Oregon: FY97

U.S. total: \$543.46 per capita
High: Massachusetts, \$1,173.88
Low: Tennessee, \$23.88 (for states with income tax)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *State Government Tax Collections: Fiscal Year 1996-97*.

Alabama (\$1,269.78), Louisiana (\$1,297.39) and Wyoming (\$1,379.90).

The tabulations, from the 1997 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections, show separate tax information obtained from state government records.

Source: <www.census.gov/govs/www/sttax97.html>.

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1997 Population Estimates for U.S. Outlying Areas

	1990	1997
Guam	133,152	145,780
U.S. Virgin Islands	101,809	114,483
Northern Mariana Islands	43,325	63,763
American Samoa	47,199	60,383

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Social Indicators

	Unit	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1990	1980
Household and Families (March) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census								
Total households	1,000	101,018	99,627	98,990	97,107	96,391	93,347	80,776
Family households	1,000	70,241	69,594	69,305	68,490	68,144	66,290	59,550
Married-couple family	1,000	53,604	53,567	53,858	53,171	53,171	52,317	49,112
With own children under 18 years	1,000	34,665	24,920	25,241	25,058	24,707	24,537	24,961
Other family, male householder	1,000	3,847	3,513	3,226	2,913	3,026	2,884	1,733
With own children under 18 years	1,000	1,709	1,628	1,440	1,314	1,324	1,153	616
Other family, female householder	1,000	12,790	12,514	12,220	12,406	11,947	10,890	8,705
With own children under 18 years	1,000	7,874	7,656	7,615	7,647	7,226	6,599	5,445
Non-family households	1,000	30,777	30,033	29,686	28,617	28,247	27,257	21,226
Male householder	1,000	13,707	13,348	13,190	12,462	12,254	11,606	8,807
Living alone	1,000	10,442	10,288	10,140	9,440	9,436	9,049	6,966
Female householder	1,000	17,070	16,685	16,496	16,155	15,993	15,651	12,419
Living alone	1,000	14,961	14,612	14,592	14,171	14,206	13,950	11,330
Average population per household	Rate	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.76
Under 18 years	Rate	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.79
18 years and older	Rate	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.97

Marital Status (March) Source: U.S. Census Bureau								
Median age at first marriage – males	Years	(NA)	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.5	26.1	24.7
Median age at first marriage – females	Years	(NA)	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	23.9	22.0

Geographical Mobility Source: U.S. Center Bureau								
Total movers	1,000	43,391	42,537	42,317	41,590	40,743	41,821	(NA)
Moved to different county	1,000	14,348	14,480	13,631	14,952	14,532	16,094	(NA)
Moved to different State	1,000	6,389	6,471	5,743	6,726	6,717	8,033	(NA)
From abroad	1,000	1,303	1,361	778	1,245	1,305	1,560	(NA)

Fertility and Mortality (Annual) Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics								
Births	1,000	(NA)	3,891	3,900	^P 3,953	4,000	4,158	3,612
Births per 1,000 population	Rate	(NA)	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.5	16.7	15.9
Total fertility rate	Rate	(NA)	2,027	2,019	2,036	2,046	2,081	1,840
Births to unmarried women	1,000	(NA)	1,260	1,254	1,290	1,240	1,165	666
Deaths	1,000	(NA)	^P 2,322	2,312	2,279	2,269	2,148	1,990
Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate	(NA)	^P 8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8
Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	Rate	(NA)	^P 7.2	7.6	8.0	8.4	9.2	12.6
Average life expectancy at birth for males	Years	(NA)	^P 73.0	72.5	72.4	72.2	71.8	70.0
Average life expectancy at birth for females	Years	(NA)	^P 79.0	78.9	79.0	78.8	78.8	77.4

School Enrollment (October) Source: U.S. Census Bureau								
All levels	1,000	(NA)	70,297	69,769	69,272	65,363	63,027	60,253
Nursery school	1,000	(NA)	4,212	4,399	4,259	3,018	3,401	2,031
Kindergarten and elementary school (1-8)	1,000	(NA)	35,548	35,692	35,375	34,795	33,190	31,514
High school (9-12)	1,000	(NA)	15,310	14,964	14,616	13,653	12,815	15,020
College	1,000	(NA)	15,226	14,715	15,022	13,898	13,621	11,688
Under 35 years	1,000	(NA)	12,448	12,046	12,297	11,409	11,303	10,473
35 years and over	1,000	(NA)	2,778	2,669	2,725	2,488	2,319	1,215

Educational Attainment, 25 to 29 years old (March) Source: U.S. Census Bureau								
High school, 4 years, or more education	Pct.	87.4	86.8	87.3	86.1	86.7	85.7	85.4
College, 4 or more years	Pct.	27.8	24.7	27.1	23.3	23.7	23.2	22.5
Male	Pct.	26.3	24.5	26.1	22.5	23.4	23.7	24.0
Female	Pct.	29.3	24.9	28.2	24.0	23.9	22.8	21.0

NA Not available. ^PProvisional.

Note: Census Bureau estimates for 1980 to 1993 are consistent with the 1980 census and do not reflect the results of the 1990 census. Census Bureau 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 Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board								
Retail: Sales	April	\$Bil.	222.0	220.8	209.9	0.5	5.8	
Inventory	March	\$Bil.	328.5	325.5	317.4	0.9	3.5	
Inv./sales ratio	March	Ratio	1.49	1.47	1.48	(X)	(X)	
Consumer installment credit	March	\$Bil.	1,241.7	1,240.7	1,197.3	0.1	3.7	
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	March	\$Bil.	213.6	211.3	207.5	1.1	2.9	
Inventory	March	\$Bil.	277.1	275.8	259.8	0.5	6.7	
Stock/sales ratio	March	Ratio	1.30	1.30	1.25	(X)	(X)	
Construction and Housing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board								
Residential: Building permits – AR	March	1,000	1,584	1,625	1,457	-2.5	8.7	
Housing starts – AR	March	1,000	1,590	1,635	1,477	-2.8	7.7	
New home sales – AR	March	1,000	828	872	823	-5.0	0.6	
New home mortgage rate – NSA	March	Pct.	7.17	7.24	7.88	-1.0	-9.0	
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	March							
Current dollars		\$Bil.	618.6	621.4	593.9	-0.5	4.2	
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	514.9	517.6	507.1	-0.5	1.5	
Manufacturing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board								
Durable goods: Shipments	March	\$Bil.	190.8	188.2	175.4	1.4	8.8	
New orders	March	\$Bil.	186.7	185.8	173.2	0.5	7.8	
Unfilled orders	March	\$Bil.	513.1	517.2	495.1	-0.8	3.6	
Total goods: Shipments	March	\$Bil.	340.5	337.9	321.8	0.8	5.8	
Inventories	March	\$Bil.	458.8	458.1	442.8	0.2	3.6	
Inv./ship ratio	March	Ratio	1.35	1.36	1.36	(X)	(X)	
Index of industrial production	April	1992=100	127.8	127.7	119.3	0.1	7.1	
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services Source: Census Bureau								
Exports of goods and services	Feb	\$Bil.	77.0	77.6	74.2	-0.8	3.8	
Imports of goods and services	Feb	\$Bil.	89.1	89.3	84.1	-0.2	6.0	
Trade balance	Feb	\$Bil.	-12.1	-11.6	-9.9	4.2	22.7	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury								
Money supply (M1)	April	\$Bil.	1,079	1,081	1,068	-0.2	1.0	
Consumer Price Index – NSA	April	1982-84=100	162.5	162.2	160.2	0.2	1.4	
Producer Price Index ¹	April	1982=100	130.0	129.7	131.6	0.2	-1.2	
Prime rate charged by banks ²	April	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.50	–	–	
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	April	Pct.	5.00	5.03	5.30	-0.6	-5.7	
Other Principal Indicators Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis								
Civilian labor force	April	Mil.	137.2	137.5	136.1	-0.2	0.8	
Unemployment rate	April	Rate	4.3	4.7	4.9	-8.5	-12.2	
Index of leading indicators	Feb	1992=100	105.0	104.6	103.4	0.4	1.5	
Personal income – AR	March	\$Bil.	7,158	7,134	6,788	0.3	5.5	
			Qtr. 1 1998	Qtr. 4 1997	Percent change ³			
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,356	7,280	4.2			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,995	4,926	5.7			
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,289	1,237	17.9			

-- 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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Several color maps on our web site give you a view of how counties stack up across the country in several key variables.

- Percent Change in Population by County: 1996 to 1997 <www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/pop_pchg.gif>.

- Rate of Net Domestic Migration by County <www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/pop_net.gif>.

- Asian and Pacific Islander-, American Indian-, and Alaska Native-Owned Businesses, Percent Ownership by County: 1992 <www.census.gov/agfs/smobe/images/a_own.gif>.

- Black-Owned Businesses, Percent Ownership by County: 1992 <www.census.gov/agfs/smobe/images/b_own.gif>.

- Hispanic-Owned Businesses, Percent Ownership by County: 1992 <www.census.gov/agfs/smobe/images/h_own.gif>.

- Women-Owned Businesses, Percent Ownership by County: 1992 <www.census.gov/agfs/smobe/images/w_own.gif>.

“Star of the Sea”

Official population of Puerto Rico: 3,827,038 (July 1, 1997), an increase of 290,128 people since April 1, 1990.

Puerto Rico’s growth rate between 1990 and 1997 was 8.2 percent, about the same as the United States during the same period.

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At-Home Workers

The 1990 census showed that a dramatic increase in the number of people working at home – 3.4 million, up from 2.2 million in 1980.

Between 1960 and 1980, the number of people working at home declined, largely reflecting a drop in the number of family farmers and the tendency of professionals and other service workers to leave home offices and work in larger group situations.

Source: *Increase in At-Home Workers Reverses an Earlier Trend*, Census Brief, CENBR/98-2. Detailed tables, CPH-L-195. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/workathome.html>. Print: Census Brief, free (301-457-4100); CPH-L-195, \$15 (301-457-2422).

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