

CENSUS

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and you

Volume 33, No. 9
September 1998

State and Metro Data Book!

Metro Areas and Much More – Yours in Brief

In 1996, metro areas in Florida had the highest proportion of elderly in the country.

(Nonetheless, in 1997, West Virginia edged past Florida as the state with the highest median age – see page 5.)

As the table on the right shows, Florida metro areas took all but one of the top 10 spots in percentage of people 65 years old and over.

You can find this information in the Census Bureau's latest *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* – and, in this case, nowhere else.

Project manager Wanda Cevis notes, “We generated the 1996 age and race information for metro areas just for the book. You won’t find it anywhere else. To get it, you’d have to do what we did – total all the component parts, first to whole counties, then to metro areas.”

The book has statistics for states,

Continued on page 8

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
Administration
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Top 25 Metro Areas – Our Older Population

Percent of the population 65 years old and over: 1996

Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent		
1	Punta Gorda, FL MSA	34.3	10	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	21.9
2	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	30.9	11	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA	19.9
3	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	24.8	12	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	18.9
4	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	24.3	13	Johnstown, PA MSA	18.7
5	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	23.4	14	Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	18.6
6	Daytona Beach, FL MSA	23.2	15	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	18.5
7	Barnstable-Yarmouth, MANECMA	22.8	16	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	18.5
8	Naples, FL MSA	22.4	17	Sharon, PA MSA	17.8
9	Ocala, FL MSA	22.1	18	Pittsburgh, PA MSA	17.7
			19	Pittsfield, MA NECMA	17.7
			20	Altoona, PA MSA	17.6

MSA Metropolitan statistical area. NECMA New England county metropolitan area. CMSA Consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*.

Court Rules Against Statistical Sampling

On August 24, a special three-judge panel hearing arguments on the legality of statistical sampling in the census (U.S. House of Representatives v. U.S. Department of Commerce, et al.) unanimously ruled that the Census Act

prohibits the use of statistical sampling to determine the population for congressional apportionment.

The text of the decision is on the web (<www.dcd.uscourts.gov>).

More in next month's issue.

Black Population in Younger Age Groups

America's Black population numbered 34.2 million in 1997, making up almost 13 percent of the total population. As the table suggests, this population is much younger than the population as a whole.

Almost 37 percent of the Black population is below the age of 20. The figure for the population as a whole is 30 percent; for Whites who are not Hispanic, the figure is 27 percent.

Conversely, only 14 percent of the Black population is age 55 and over. The figure for the total population is 20 percent; for Whites who are not Hispanic, it is 23 percent.

Source: *The Black Population in the United States: March 1997 (Update)*, Series P20-508. Detailed tables, PPL-106. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/black.html>. Print \$28.40 (301-457-2422).

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Age Distribution of the Black Population: 1997

	All races	Black
Total (mil.)	266.8	34.2
Percent	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	7.4	9.1
5 to 9 years	7.6	9.8
10 to 14 years	7.3	9.1
15 to 19 years	7.2	8.9
20 to 24 years	6.6	7.3
25 to 29 years	7.2	7.6
30 to 34 years	7.9	8.0
35 to 44 years	16.5	15.8
45 to 54 years	12.4	10.3
55 to 64 years	8.0	6.3
65 to 74 years	6.8	4.6
75 years and over	5.2	3.1
16 years and over	76.2	70.2
18 years and over	73.3	66.6
21 years and over	69.1	61.4
55 years and over	20.0	14.0
65 years and over	11.9	7.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *The Black Population in the United States: March 1997*, Series P20-508.

Questions?

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Census and You

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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).

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Note: Data findings reported here are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. All brand names are the trademarks of their manufacturers.

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

Lead Poisoning Down, Smoking Still a Problem for America's Kids

Children with high levels of lead in their blood often experience IQ or behavior problems. Fortunately, over the past two decades, the number of preschool children with high levels of lead in their blood has dropped – from 88 percent to 6 percent.

The findings come from *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, a statistical portrait of the nation's 70 million children, providing information on critical aspects of their lives, including their health, economic security, education, behavior and social environment.

According to the report, children, from infancy through adolescence, are off to a healthier start in many ways.

But as children reach their teen years, the report says they encounter several problems.

During the 1990s, the percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th graders who smoked daily, drank heavily or used illicit drugs increased. The report shows that 25 percent of 12th graders smoked on a regular basis.

The 23 indicators in the report measure critical aspects of children's lives. Two special indicators also included this year are levels of lead in children's blood and children in child care.

The report recommends the development of additional indicators – including more accurate measures of youth violence, a global indicator of youth mental health, and measures of long-term poverty and homelessness – that would contribute to a fuller understanding of the overall condition of the nation's children.

Issued by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, the report is a collaborative effort among the federal agencies that report on aspects of children's lives.

Agencies within the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, the National Science Foundation and the Office of Management and Budget participate in the forum.

Source: *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse (703-356-1964) <childstats.gov>.

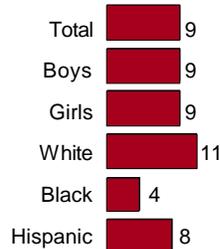
Contact:

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
301-496-5133.

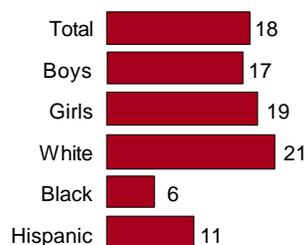
Teen Smoking – The Picture in 1997

Percent of students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days: 1997

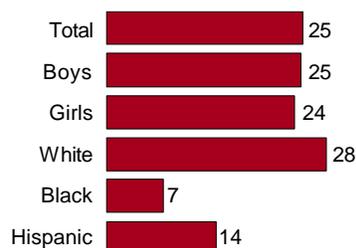
8th Graders



10th Graders



12th Graders



Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being: 1998*.

Hispanic Youth Edging Past Blacks in Number

America now has slightly more Hispanic children than Black children. There now are 10.5 million Hispanic children under age 18; in contrast, there are 10.4 million non-Hispanic Black children.

Hispanic children are the fastest-growing youth population, and this increase should continue well into the next century. As a result, by 2020, projections show, more than one in five children will be of Hispanic origin.

In addition, the number of school-age children who speak a language other than English at home and have difficulty speaking English has shot up from 1.3 million in 1979 to 2.4 million in 1995, about 5 percent of all children in those age groups.

Source: *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

Congress Sticks With Six-Month Funding, Rejects Amendment to Keep Funds Flowing Past March

In August, the U.S. House of Representatives approved the fiscal year 1999 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary budget request but funded Census 2000 work only through March 31, 1999.

Members rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Alan Mollohan (D-WV) to remove the funding restriction.

The bill authorizes \$952 million for Census 2000 activities, about \$104 million more than the President had requested. The extra funds must be used to continue preparations for a traditional and a sampling census, outreach and other activities.

We Need Your Help in Filling Jobs!

Address List Creation Means 30,000 Jobs

If you are an organization with members, affiliates, or customers in rural areas, you may be able to help us recruit individuals to work as census takers in rural America.

One of our early census operations is our Address Listing. The operation occurs in three waves from July to December 1998.

We have approximately 30,000 positions to fill. Workers will create the address lists and update the census maps in areas where people don't have a city-style address (for example, 213 Main Street) and in Puerto Rico.

This massive operation will be conducted for over 22 million households with addresses such as RR1, Box 10 and P.O. Box 83.

However, only one-half of the funds would be made available to pay for census preparations through March 31, 1999. The Commerce Department said that \$476 million would fund Census 2000 work through mid-January only.

Commerce Secretary William Daley noted that partial funding would prevent the Census Bureau from completing address list development, opening local census offices, hiring and training staff and awarding contracts for questionnaire printing and data processing equipment.

Secretary Daley said he would urge the President to veto the entire spending bill.

Hourly salary rates will range from \$6.25 to \$13.75, depending upon the area.

You can assist us in the following ways:

- Place an article in your newsletter or do mailings to your customers, members, chapters or affiliates.
- Display our recruiting posters and brochures in your offices.
- Show our recruiting tape (a five-minute continuous loop) in waiting rooms and other areas.
- Place census-job information on your Internet site.

Contact one of our regional census centers toll-free (1-888-325-7733) for more information.

The second half of the allocation would not be made available until the President requests release of the funds and Congress enacts a new bill authorizing the Census Bureau to spend the remaining \$476 million.

Adjusted '90 Census Data for Small Areas

One of the mandated data products from a decennial census is the block-by-block information states need to redraw their legislative districts (Public Law 94-171).

In 1990, the Census Bureau prepared a set of these tabulations adjusted to correct for the measured net undercount. Since these were not the official figures used for legislative redistricting, they were not released for public use at that time.

Recently, Congress requested and the Bureau made available a copy of the Public Law 94-171 data adjusted to reflect the net undercounts determined by the 1990 Census Post-Enumeration Survey. These data are now available.

Before this, only the data for larger areas had been released. The full data file contains estimates for areas as small as census tracts and blocks.

We have placed the file online (tier2.census.gov/pl94171/pl94index.htm) in anticipation of public interest in these data during the ongoing discussion of Census 2000 issues.

The file lets you select an area and get both the official and the adjusted counts.

Utah's Population Still the Youngest

Utah's population, traditionally the youngest of any state, remained so in 1997. Its median age was 26.9 years, well below the national figure of 34.9 years and unchanged from 1996.

Every other state saw an increase in the median age of its population.

The gap between Utah and other states is widening: since 1990, Utah's median age has increased only 0.7 years, by far the smallest of any state.

West Virginia edged Florida as the nation's oldest state (38.1 years versus 38.0 years).

As numbers released last January show, Utah's population grew by 14 percent in the '90s. The Mountain states as a whole have witnessed explosive growth during this period: 21 percent. In contrast, West Virginia has shown negligible growth (1 percent) during the '90s.

Source: State Population Estimates. <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html>. Detailed tables, PPL-109. Print \$14 (301-457-2422).

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Just Released!

The Census Bureau has just released county population estimates and rankings for race groups and Hispanics.

Also a report on the fluctuations in the poverty population.

More in next month's issue.

Median Age, by State: 1997

United States	34.9		
Alabama	35.3	Kentucky	35.5
Alaska	31.8	Louisiana	33.6
Arizona	34.0	Maine	36.9
Arkansas	35.4	Maryland	35.3
California	33.0	Massachusetts	35.8
Colorado	35.3	Michigan	35.2
Connecticut	36.6	Minnesota	34.9
Delaware	35.3	Mississippi	33.2
District of Columbia	36.0	Missouri	35.4
Florida	38.0	Montana	36.9
Georgia	33.5	Nebraska	35.1
Hawaii	35.7	Nevada	35.0
Idaho	33.1	New Hampshire	35.4
Illinois	34.6	New Jersey	36.4
Indiana	35.1	New Mexico	33.8
Iowa	36.3	New York	35.5
Kansas	35.0	North Carolina	35.0
		North Dakota	35.4
		Ohio	35.6
		Oklahoma	35.2
		Oregon	36.6
		Pennsylvania	37.3
		Rhode Island	36.2
		South Carolina	34.7
		South Dakota	35.2
		Tennessee	35.6
		Texas	32.7
		Utah	26.9
		Vermont	36.1
		Virginia	34.8
		Washington	35.1
		West Virginia	38.1
		Wisconsin	35.3
		Wyoming	35.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *State Population Estimates*.

New Classification System for Measuring the Economy

America has a new system for classifying industries. It's called the "North American Industry Classification System," and it takes effect in the first releases from the 1997 Economic Census.

The NAICS data aren't here yet, but you can get the NAICS manual, entitled *North American Industry Classification System – United States, 1997*.

You will need the manual to make sense of the industry codes and to compare them to the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

The manual is available in print and on CD-ROM. The index to NAICS

codes on the CD-ROM is more detailed than the index in print. It has –

- An easy-to-use yet powerful search option, including access to more comprehensive index entries.
- SIC-NAICS and NAICS-SIC code comparison tables with files that can be downloaded.
- Links to more than 4,300 federal government web sites.

Call Customer Services (301-457-4100) for information about the manual and for a new promotional brochure, "NAICS – Calibrating a New Economy." Or check out <www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics>.

Contact:

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Men's and Boys' Jeans a \$3.7 Billion Industry in 1997, Women's and Girls' Jeans Total \$2.3 Billion

U.S. manufacturers made 244.7 million pairs of men's and boys' jeans in 1997, with a value of \$3.7 billion. In the first quarter of 1998, the United States manufactured 44.5 million pairs, worth \$549 million.

In 1997, women's and girls' jeans totaled 174 million pairs, with a value of \$2.3 billion. First quarter '98 figures show 38.2 million pairs, worth \$437 million.

In 1997, the quantities of men's and boys' jeans manufactured decreased from the year before; the quantities of women's and girls' jeans increased.

The Census Bureau has just re-released detailed 1997 and first quarter 1998 statistics for the apparel industry (standard industrial classification 23).

The statistics show quantities manufactured and the value of shipments for many kinds of apparel. They also give considerable detail on the kind of fabric used (see below). Separate tables are given for the apparel of little boys and girls.

Cut of the Cloth

Type of fabric: 1997 (Thous. of units)

	Cotton	Manmade
Men's and boys'		
Suits	546	4,052
Sweatshirts	140,192	59,557
Robes	819	1,527
Women's and girls'		
Dresses	35,539	93,696
Sweaters	17,320	26,795
Robes & dressing gowns	4,833	12,056

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Apparel* (MQ23A).

All the Rage!

Quantities and value of selected apparel manufactured in 1996 and 1997

	1997		1996	
	Quantities (mils. of units)	Value of shipments (\$mils.)	Quantities (mils. of units)	Value of shipments (\$mils.)
Men's & boys' apparel				
Suits	9.3	792.5	D	D
Dress & sport coats (tailored)	11.8	731.3	11.3	718.0
Overcoats & topcoats	1.0	78.4	1.1	76.3
Sweatshirts	203.8	997.5	202.2	1,104.5
Dress & sport trousers	133.2	2,315.2	113.9	1,950.3
Jeans	244.7	3,683.2	269.8	4,108.4
Shorts	89.6	638.1	107.7	757.8
Pajamas & nightwear	13.0	82.2	16.8	110.0
Jogging & warm-up suits	11.9	86.2	10.8	81.5
Team sport uniforms	16.6	197.5	16.5	190.6
Women's and girls' apparel				
Dresses	178.7	4,341.3	187.1	4,454.7
Coats & capes	6.8	479.8	7.3	510.6
Woven blouses & shirts	181.5	1,792.7	196.0	1,960.0
Sweaters	56.2	743.8	49.7	652.4
Skirts	76.1	1,119.7	86.2	1,245.9
Jeans	174.0	2,269.5	166.3	2,110.0
Nightgowns, pajamas & other nightwear	56.5	467.4	66.9	547.8
Slips	8.3	47.1	9.9	56.4
Jogging & warm-up suits	12.8	91.4	14.9	108.3

D Data withheld to avoid disclosure on individual companies.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Apparel* (MQ23A).

The report also has import and export information for selected apparel. For example, the United States manufactured 178.7 million dresses and exported 28.9 million dresses; we imported 200.7 million dresses. Apparel U.S. consumption was about 350 million dresses.

The report shows "9802" exports – apparel cut here but sent outside the country to be sewn and then returned

and included in domestic output. (The report does not have import and export information for jeans; you can obtain such information from our foreign trade data.)

Source: *Apparel* (MQ23A).
<www.census.gov/cir/www/mq23a.html>.

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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	June	\$Bil.	225.6	225.4	212.3	0.1	6.2
Inventory	June	\$Bil.	326.2	326.6	319.9	-0.1	2.0
Inv./sales ratio	June	Ratio	1.45	1.45	1.51	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	July	\$Bil.	1,266.0	1,260.7	1,216.5	0.4	4.1
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	June	\$Bil.	214.0	213.4	208.5	0.3	2.6
Inventory	June	\$Bil.	277.9	277.7	265.0	0.1	4.9
Stock/sales ratio	June	Ratio	1.30	1.30	1.27	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board							
Residential: Building permits – AR	July	1,000	1,578	1,517	1,441	4.0	9.5
Housing starts – AR	July	1,000	1,718	1,626	1,461	5.7	17.6
New home sales – AR	July	1,000	886	900	808	-1.6	9.7
New home mortgage rate – NSA	July	Pct.	7.13	7.16	7.78	-0.4	-8.4
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	July						
Current dollars		\$Bil.	650.4	647.8	620.5	0.4	4.8
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	535.1	535.0	521.6	–	2.6
Manufacturing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board							
Durable goods: Shipments	July	\$Bil.	185.9	186.5	183.8	2.6	1.1
New orders	July	\$Bil.	185.9	186.5	181.7	-0.3	2.3
Unfilled orders	July	\$Bil.	505.4	504.9	496.0	0.1	1.9
Total goods: Shipments	July	\$Bil.	334.9	335.1	332.9	-0.1	0.6
Inventories	July	\$Bil.	468.1	466.7	446.6	0.3	4.8
Inv./ship ratio	July	Ratio	1.4	1.39	1.34	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	July	1992=100	126.8	127.5	120.9	-0.5	4.9
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services Source: Census Bureau							
Exports of goods and services	June	\$Bil.	76.2	76.6	78.5	-0.5	-3.0
Imports of goods and services	June	\$Bil.	90.3	92.1	86.6	-2.0	4.2
Trade balance	June	\$Bil.	-14.2	-15.5	-8.2	-8.9	73.6
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury							
Money supply (M1)	July	\$Bil.	1,072	1,075	1,066	-0.3	0.6
Consumer Price Index – NSA	July	1982-84=100	163.2	163.0	160.5	0.1	1.7
Producer Price Index ¹	July	1982=100	130.9	130.6	131.3	0.2	-0.3
Prime rate charged by banks ²	July	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.50	–	–
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Aug	Pct.	5.04	4.96	5.13	1.6	-1.8
Other Principal Indicators Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis							
Civilian labor force	Aug	Mil.	137.4	137.3	136.5	0.1	0.7
Unemployment rate	Aug	Rate	4.5	4.5	4.9	–	-8.2
Index of leading indicators	July	1992=100	105.4	105.0	103.9	0.4	1.4
Personal income – AR	July	\$Bil.	7,137	7,103	6,873	0.5	3.8
			Qtr. 2	Qtr. 1	Percent change ³		
			1998	1998			
Chained (1992) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	8,435	8,384	1.6		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	5,771	5,677	5.8		
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,345	1,367	-4.5		

– 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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State and Metro Area Data Book

Continued from page 1

metro areas and metro counties from the Census Bureau and many other sources on a host of topics such as population, health, crime, education, business, housing, government and agriculture.

Source: 1997-98 *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*. <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#comp>. Ordering info and state and metro rankings at <www.census.gov/statab/www/smadb.html>. Print \$24 (call 301-457-4100 for ordering info). CD-ROM \$50: due this fall.

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Interagency Coordination, Metro Areas Spotlighted in Upcoming Conferences

The Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics is hosting two conferences of possible interest to our readers:

- Interagency Coordination and Cooperation
November 4-5, 1998
Bethesda, MD
- Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas for a New Decade
January 21-22, 1999
Alexandria, VA

Contact:

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<copafs@aol.com>

Missoula Now Metro

Each June, the Office of Management and Budget issues current definitions for metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). In June, Missoula, Montana, made the cut; it's now an MSA. The new definitions can be found in OMB Bulletin No. 98-06.

Source: Lists of Metropolitan Areas <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>. Diskette (301-457-2422).

Omission

The July issue did not use current fertility and mortality statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics. The corrected table can be found in the online version of the *July Census and You* or can be obtained by calling the Public Information Office at 301-457-2822 (<mgthomas@census.gov>).