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More Recent Immigrants Are Generally Younger

1996 Statistics on Foreign-Born
Population – See Page 6.

Immigrants are older than the rest of us – but read on. The more recently they arrived, the younger they are.

Naturalized citizens, who have generally been here a while, and those who are not citizens differ greatly in median age.

Naturalized citizens are older on average (48.0 years) than natives. Foreign-born persons who are not citizens are about the same in median age as natives – 33.1 years.

Although the median age of foreign-born persons as a group (37.4 years) is *higher* than the median age for natives (33.4 years), recent immigrants are *younger* than natives.

Those who came to the United States between 1990 and 1996 have a median age of only 26.5 years. Foreign-born persons who came to the United States before 1970 have a median age of 60.1 years.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
Administration
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Born There, Live Here

Population by country of birth, citizenship and year of entry: March 1996 (Thous.)

Country of birth	Total foreign born	Citizenship		Year of entry			
		Naturalized citizen	Not a citizen	Before 1970	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990 to 1996
All countries	24,557	7,904	16,653	4,806	4,756	8,416	6,579
Mexico	6,679	852	5,828	838	1,512	2,428	1,900
Phillippines	1,164	610	554	159	294	451	260
China	801	276	525	76	139	313	274
Cuba	772	361	412	318	148	201	106
India	757	285	472	53	181	299	224
Vietnam	740	308	432	17	98	323	302
El Salvador	701	113	588	31	143	373	154
Canada	660	315	345	361	75	119	105
Great Britain	579	273	307	264	114	112	88
Korea	550	167	384	14	103	278	155
Germany	523	371	152	424	27	19	53
Dominican Republic	515	126	389	74	79	195	166
Jamaica	506	158	348	49	139	191	128

Note: Countries with totals under 500,000 are not shown.

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

Source: *The Foreign-Born Population: 1996*, Series P20-494. Detailed tables, Series PPL-59. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign96.html>. Print and diskette: call 301-457-2422.

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Inside This Issue!

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Women More and More Likely to Own Firms With Employees

Women are increasingly owners of employer firms – that is, firms with paid employees.

According to a new, one-time survey, the 1994 Survey of Businesses by Gender of Ownership, women owned 12 percent of older employer firms (namely, those established before 1980) and 18.5 percent of newer employer firms (those established between 1991 and 1994).

(Most firms – owned either by men or by women – are “nonemployer” firms – lone entrepreneurs operating without paid help.)

Observes Ruth Runyan, an analyst in charge of the survey, “Much of the stereotyping of women-owned businesses fades when contrasted to comparable male-owned firms, particularly with regard to credit availability and expansion plans.”

The 1994 Survey of Businesses by Gender of Ownership focused on

employer firms and asked questions about expansion plans and access to capital.

This survey should not be confused with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses, a part of the economic censuses, last conducted in 1992.

Source: *1994 Survey of Businesses by Gender of Ownership*. <www.census.gov/agfs/www/smobe.html>. Print (call).

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Coming Attractions!

In the next month, the Census Bureau will release detailed statistics on the Black population. Later reports will focus on Hispanics and Asians and Pacific Islanders. The statistics cover a host of variables (education, income, labor force status, etc.). Reports will be available online and in print.

Census and You

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TDD	206-728-5321

Fewer Questions Proposed for Census 2000 Forms

The Census Bureau has submitted to Congress the subjects it plans to cover on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

We are required by law to submit the subjects three years before Census Day (April 1, 2000).

The plan calls for six population subjects and one housing subject to be covered on the short-form questionnaire, making it the shortest form in 180 years. In addition, another 27 subjects would be covered on the long form, which goes to only one in every six households. In all, 34 subjects would be included on the long form.

In 1990, the short form covered 12 subjects, and the long form covered 38.

The long form has one new subject, required by the Welfare Reform Act: grandparents as caregivers.

Two other subjects may be added to the long form: support expenditures and health coverage, and household noncash benefits. Five subjects (see below) were dropped.

We must submit to Congress the *actual questions* by April 1, 1998.

Contact:

Census 2000 Publicity Office
301-457-2000

1990 Census Subjects Excluded for Census 2000

Children ever born (fertility)
Year last worked
Source of water
Sewage disposal
Condominium status

Subjects Planned for Census 2000

Short Form

(Asked of all housing units)

Population

Name
Sex
Age
Relationship
Hispanic origin
Race

Housing

Tenure
(whether home is owned or rented)

Long Form

(Asked of one in six housing units)

Population

Social characteristics:
Marital status
Place of birth, citizenship and year of entry
Education – school enrollment and educational attainment
Ancestry*
Residence five years ago (migration)
Language spoken at home
Veteran status
Disability
Grandparents as caregivers (*new*)

Economic characteristics:
Labor force status (current)
Place of work and journey to work
Work status last year
Industry, occupation and class of worker
Income (previous year)

Housing

Physical characteristics:
Units in structure
Number of rooms
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Year structure built
Year moved into unit
House heating fuel
Telephone
Vehicles available
Farm residence

Financial characteristics:
Value of home
Monthly rent (including congregate housing)
Shelter costs

*Based on the standards to be issued by the OMB later this year, ancestry may be combined as one question with race and ethnicity and included as a 100-percent subject.

Note: Two additional subjects will be added if the current measure of poverty is redefined before Census 2000: 1) support expenditures and health coverage and 2) household noncash benefits.

Big Families

Although average family size has shrunk over the years, we still have plenty of big families: 14 percent of all families have five or more members.

Family size differs according to population group: 18 percent of Black families and 27 percent of Hispanic families have five or more members.

Families are bigger in larger metro areas (those with 2.5 million or more population) than they are in smaller metro areas and outside metro areas. In these large areas, the percent with five or more members is higher, and the average family size is larger.

About 22 percent of families with five or more members are headed by a householder with a bachelor's degree or more; 11 percent by a householder with less than a 9th grade education.

Source: *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1995*. Detailed printed tables. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Print (\$36, call 301-457-2422).

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Cool It!

Summer heat making you feel prickly? Switch on a fan and sit back with a cool drink.

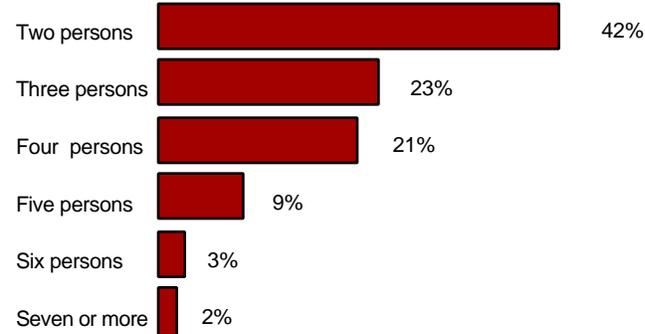
In 1995, the nation's 19 fan manufacturers produced 23.7 million household electric fans, with a value of \$528 million. We imported another 37.2 million (valued at \$728 million).

Source: *Electric Housewares and Fans: 1995*. <www.census.gov/industry/ma36e95.txt>.

Families Large and Small

Family size by percent distribution: March 1995

Number of families: 69,305,000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1995*, Series P20-488, PPL-46.

The Big Cheese

Wisconsin is indeed the nation's cheese capital.

It has 192 cheese-producing establishments, about 35 percent of the industry total and more than four times the number of second-place California. More than half the establishments that produce Wisconsin cheese have 20 to 249 employees.

Cheese is definitely the state's major dairy industry. Almost three-quarters of dairy employees work in cheese-producing establishments. The cheese industry is especially important in counties in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the state.

Source: *1994 County Business Patterns*, U.S. summary and Wisconsin. <www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>. Print (301-457-4100).

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Seven Percent Growth in Puerto Rico Since 1990

Puerto Rico had a population of 3.8 million as of July 1, 1996, a gain of about 7.4 percent since 1990.

San Juan, the largest municipio (equivalent to U.S. counties for statistical purposes), lost population; number two Bayamon and number three Ponce saw population gains.

Arecibo and Guaynabo topped the 100,000 population mark, bringing the total for Puerto Rico now to eight.

Source: <www.census.gov/population/estimates/puerto-rico/prmunnet.txt>. Print (call 301-457-2422).

Please Send Your Comments

In the May issue of *Census and You*, we included a questionnaire asking our readers about their level of satisfaction with *Census and You*. Please fill it out and let us know how we're doing.

New Sectors, Industries Recognized

Industry Codes Revised to Reflect “Real World” Economy

America now has a new system for classifying industries.

The Office of Management and Budget is retiring the familiar four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) in favor of a new six-digit code called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new system better reflects dramatic changes in our economy. NAICS recognizes new industries and makes classification more comparable for NAFTA partners.

We worked with Canada and Mexico to redefine the system – hence the new name.

The updating process is nothing new. Since its beginning in the 1930s, the SIC system has been revised or updated every 10 to 15 years. The most recent update occurred in 1987.

Major Overhaul

The 1997 restructuring goes much, much further. In particular, it reflects the expanding service sector that accounts for most economic activity but only 40 percent of SIC categories.

Selected New U.S. Industries Identified in NAICS

Semiconductor machinery manufacturing	Pet supply stores	HMO medical centers
Fiber optic cable manufacturing	Pet care services	Continuing care retirement communities
Software reproducing	Cable networks	Casino hotels
Prerecorded compact discs (except software), tape and record reproducing	Satellite communications	Casinos
Convenience stores	Paging	Other gambling industries
Gas stations with convenience stores	Cellular and other wireless communications	Bed and breakfast inns
Warehouse clubs	Telecommunication resellers	Limited service restaurants
Food/health supplement stores	Credit card issuing	Automotive oil change and lubrication shops
	Temporary help supply	Diet and weight reducing centers
	Telemarketing bureaus	
	Hazardous waste collection	

In addition, the scope and coverage of traditional sectors such as retail trade and manufacturing are changed to reflect the economic principles upon which the system is based.

Here in a nutshell are some of the major changes:

- *New industries* recognized (see list, above).
- *New sectors* dividing the economy into 20 broad major groups rather than the

10 recognized in the SIC scheme. For example, services now has been broken out into several sectors. A new information sector combines industries previously in services, communications and manufacturing.

- *New six-digit code* in place of the four-digit SIC code (see box, below).

The 1997 Economic Census will be the first to use the NAICS codes.

What will these changes do to comparability? Bridge tables will be provided to help data users link NAICS-based data to 1987 SIC-based data.

Source: “How Will NAICS Affect Data Users?” <www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicsusr.html>. Print copy (call).

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NAICS Uses Six-Digit Classification – An Example

Sector	51	Information industries
Subsector	513	Broadcasting and communications
Industry group	5133	Telecommunications
Industry	51332	Wireless telecommunications carriers, except satellite
U.S. industry	513321	Paging transmission services

A Nation of Immigrants

Selected characteristics of natives and the foreign-born population by citizenship and year of entry: 1996 (number and percent)

	Total population	Foreign-born population							
		Native	Total	Citizenship		Year of entry			
				Naturalized citizen	Not a citizen	Before 1970	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990 to 1996
Age									
Total (no.)	264,314	239,757	24,557	7,904	16,653	4,806	4,756	8,416	6,579
Total (pct.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	7.6	8.2	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
5 to 15 years	16.5	17.4	7.7	2.5	10.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	17.3
16 or 17 years	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.5	3.4	3.7
18 to 24 years	9.4	9.2	11.1	4.6	14.2	0.0	8.9	11.8	20.0
25 to 29 years	7.4	7.0	10.8	6.8	12.6	1.2	7.7	14.5	15.3
30 to 34 years	8.1	7.7	12.0	7.9	14.0	3.9	10.8	17.2	12.3
35 to 44 years	16.3	15.8	20.8	21.7	20.3	11.7	34.4	24.3	13.1
45 to 64 years	19.9	19.6	22.9	33.3	18.0	43.9	30.7	16.0	10.7
65 years or more	12.0	12.1	11.2	21.7	6.3	39.3	6.9	3.9	3.3
Median age (years)	33.9	33.4	37.4	48.0	33.1	60.1	41.4	33.3	26.5
Sex									
Male	48.9	48.8	49.0	47.2	49.8	43.1	48.2	51.8	50.2
Female	51.1	51.2	51.0	52.8	50.2	56.9	51.8	48.2	49.8
Race and Hispanic Origin									
White	82.6	84.2	67.7	63.4	69.8	85.8	66.8	62.3	62.1
Black	12.8	13.3	8.1	7.9	8.2	4.2	9.7	8.8	8.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.7	1.6	23.8	28.5	21.7	9.4	23.3	28.6	28.6
Hispanic origin (may be any race)	10.8	7.4	43.9	24.9	52.9	32.2	47.4	49.4	43.0
Educational Attainment									
Total 25 years and over (no.)	168,323	149,234	19,088	7,219	11,869	4,806	4,307	6,382	3,595
Total 25 years and over (pct.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not a high school graduate	18.3	16.0	35.6	21.2	44.4	30.7	35.8	38.5	36.8
HS graduate or some college	58.2	60.4	40.9	48.1	36.5	50.0	40.6	37.8	34.3
Bachelor's degree	15.8	15.9	14.9	19.8	11.9	11.7	15.5	15.6	17.3
Graduate or professional	7.8	7.7	8.6	11.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.0	11.6
Labor Force Status¹									
Total 16 years and over (no.)	200,722	178,343	22,378	7,669	14,710	4,806	4,752	7,668	5,153
Total 16 years and over (pct.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the civilian labor force	65.9	66.2	63.9	63.7	64.0	47.8	73.9	70.9	59.2
Employed	62.0	62.4	59.0	60.9	58.0	45.4	69.2	65.6	52.4
Unemployed	3.9	3.8	4.9	2.7	6.0	2.4	4.7	5.3	6.8
Not in the labor force	33.7	33.4	35.9	35.9	36.0	52.1	25.5	29.0	40.8
Income in 1995									
Total 16 years and over (no.)	200,722	178,343	22,378	7,669	14,710	4,806	4,752	7,668	5,153
Total 16 years and over (pct.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without income	7.0	6.0	14.8	6.4	19.1	5.8	8.9	15.7	27.2
With income	93.0	94.0	85.2	93.6	80.9	94.2	91.1	84.3	72.8
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	29.7	29.5	31.1	26.9	33.3	32.5	28.4	29.6	34.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22.6	22.4	24.1	23.4	24.5	25.1	23.2	26.2	20.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	20.9	21.5	16.3	20.4	14.2	17.4	20.0	17.3	10.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10.1	10.5	6.9	10.8	4.9	8.3	10.4	6.1	3.8
\$50,000 or more	9.8	10.1	6.8	12.1	4.0	10.8	9.2	5.1	3.3
Median income	\$17,470	\$17,835	\$14,772	\$18,515	\$12,907	\$15,795	\$17,403	\$14,801	\$10,875
With Means-Tested Cash Benefits²									
Received AFDC	4.6	4.5	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.6	5.5	6.5	6.1
Received SSI	1.9	1.8	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.4	2.2	3.4	2.9
Received general welfare	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.3
Received general welfare	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.4
Poverty Status³									
In poverty	13.8	12.9	22.2	10.5	27.8	9.9	16.8	23.7	33.3
Not in poverty	86.2	87.1	77.8	89.5	72.2	90.1	83.2	76.3	66.7
Homeownership									
In owner-occupied unit	67.7	69.8	46.8	70.3	35.2	75.6	60.9	41.7	22.1
In renter-occupied unit	32.3	30.2	53.2	29.7	64.8	24.4	39.1	58.3	77.9

¹Includes persons in the armed forces, not shown separately. ²Does not include any noncash benefits such as food stamps. Some receive benefits from more than one program. ³Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Cannot be determined for some people under age 16, such as foster children.

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	March	\$Bil.	215.6	215.1	204.2	0.2	5.6
Inventory	Feb.	\$Bil.	315.0	313.5	304.5	0.5	3.4
Inv./sales ratio	Feb.	Ratio	1.50	1.48	1.50	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	March	\$Bil.	1,212.0	1,210.2	1,133.3	0.1	6.9
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	Feb.	\$Bil.	209.7	205.4	193.3	2.1	8.5
Inventory	Feb.	\$Bil.	260.1	260.1	256.2	-	1.5
Stock/sales ratio	Feb.	Ratio	1.24	1.27	1.33	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits – AR	March	1,000	1,423	1,444	1,423	-1.5	-
Housing starts – AR	March	1,000	1,425	1,522	1,429	-6.4	-0.3
New home sales – AR	March	1,000	813	834	711	-2.5	14.3
New home mortgage rate – NSA	March	Pct.	7.78	7.78	7.49	-	3.9
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	March						
Current dollars		\$Bil.	600.1	601.4	557.0	-0.2	7.7
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	516.2	519.4	489.9	-0.6	5.4
Manufacturing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments	March	\$Bil.	174.9	173.7	163.9	0.6	6.7
New orders	March	\$Bil.	172.4	177.1	163.9	-2.6	1.9
Unfilled orders	March	\$Bil.	494.9	497.3	457.3	-0.5	8.2
Total goods: Shipments	March	\$Bil.	321.1	321.4	304.7	-0.1	5.4
Inventories	March	\$Bil.	442.7	441.9	421.5	0.2	5.0
Inv./ship ratio	March	Ratio	1.38	1.37	1.45	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	March	1992=100	119.6	118.5	113.2	0.9	5.7
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services	Feb.	\$Bil.	73.5	70.6	69.2	4.0	6.1
Imports of goods and services	Feb.	\$Bil.	83.9	83.0	76.1	1.1	10.2
Trade balance	Feb.	\$Bil.	-10.4	-12.3	-6.9	-15.5	50.7
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)	March	\$Bil.	1,075	1,080	1,126	-0.5	-4.5
Consumer Price Index – NSA	March	1982-84=100	160.0	159.6	155.7	0.3	2.8
Producer Price Index ¹	March	1982=100	132.4	132.5	130.4	-0.1	1.5
Prime rate charged by banks ²	April	Pct.	8.50	8.30	8.25	2.4	3.0
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	April	Pct.	5.30	5.28	4.99	0.4	6.2
Other Principal Indicators			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force	April	Mil.	136.1	136.3	133.4	-0.2	2.1
Unemployment rate	April	Rate	4.9	5.2	5.4	-5.8	-9.3
Index of leading indicators	March	1992=100	103.6	103.5	101.6	0.1	2.0
Personal income – AR	March	\$Bil.	6,745	6,706	6,336	0.6	6.5
			Qtr. 1	Qtr. 4	Percent change ³		
			1997	1996			
Chained (1992) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,089	6,928	5.6		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,806	4,733	6.4		
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,139	1,084	22.1		

– 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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PTO's Bradford Huther Is New Deputy Director



Deputy Director
Bradford Huther

Bradford R. Huther has been named Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer of the U.S. Census Bureau.

He began his federal career with the Department of Commerce in 1965.

At the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), he served as Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Administration, Assistant Commissioner for Finance and Planning and most

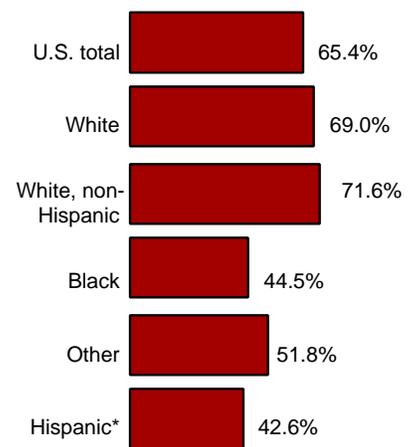
recently as Associate Commissioner and Chief Financial Officer.

Huther has been honored by the Department of Commerce with both the silver and gold medals and has been awarded the Presidential Rank Awards of Meritorious and Distinguished Executive. In awarding the medals, the Commerce Department recognized his leadership in improving the Patent Office's administrative processes and services to the public.

He earned his bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Miami and his master of public administration from the American University, Washington, DC.

Homeownership Around 65 Percent

Percent of householders owing their own homes: 1st quarter 1997



*Hispanics may be any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Residential Vacancies and Homeownership: 1st Quarter 1997*.