

CENSUS

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and you

Volume 33, No. 4
April 1998

Lights, Camera, Action!

Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal Up and Running This Month

As the clock ticks closer to the decennial census in 2000, the Census Bureau is demonstrating operations and procedures in the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal this month.

The dress rehearsal takes place in three noncomparable sites: 11 counties around Columbia, South Carolina, which gives us the opportunity to demonstrate our procedures in a rural site; Sacramento, California, an urban site with a diverse population; and the

Menominee American Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, which gives us a chance to make sure procedures are in place for enumerating a special population that has been significantly undercounted in the past.

Respondents received their questionnaires in March. They were asked to fill them out and return them immediately. Respondents will receive reminders and, in urban areas, follow-up questionnaires.

As a result of a November agreement between the President and Republican congressional leaders, different methods are being used in each test site.

In the South Carolina site, a full enumeration with increased outreach and publicity is being used. There will be no sampling for households that do not return a questionnaire. There will be a small follow-up survey to determine coverage but the results of this survey will not be used to improve the results of the initial enumeration.

In Sacramento, we will use all four strategies proposed for Census 2000.

We will sample for nonresponse; afterwards, we will conduct a large follow-up survey and use the results – along with those from the initial enumeration – to arrive at the final census count.

On the Menominee Reservation, we will not sample for nonresponse but use results from a follow-up survey – along with those from the initial enumeration – to arrive at the final census count.

We expect to have tabulations by December 1998 and to release redistricting-type data in March 1999.

Coming Soon!

1997 Statistical Abstract on CD-ROM

Next month look for the *1997 Statistical Abstract of the United States*, with statistics from Census and many other sources, on CD-ROM. Customer Services (301-457-4100) can supply more details.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Married With Children

More Likely to Describe Hispanic Households

More than one-third (36 percent) of Hispanic households were comprised of married couples with children in 1997, while only about a quarter of non-Hispanic households had married couples with children.

Children lived in more than half (52 percent) of the 8.2 million Hispanic households. Only about one-third (33 percent) of the 93 million non-Hispanic households included children.

Source: *Preliminary Data from the March 1997 Current Population Survey – Selected Characteristics of the Population by Hispanic Origin.* <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic.html>.

More detailed tabulations are available for 1995 and 1996 in Series PPL-72 and PPL-71. Print (301-457-2422).

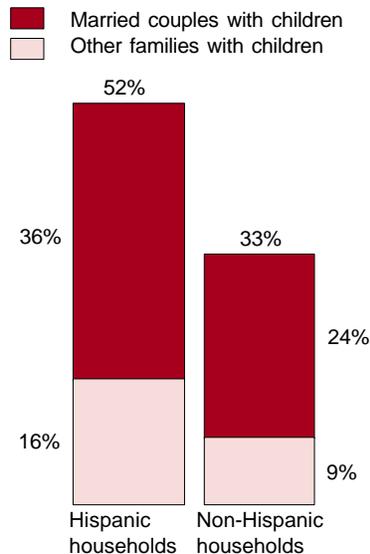
Contact:

John Reed
301-457-2403

<john.m.reed@ccmail.census.gov>

More Likely to Have Children

Percent of households with children: 1997



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *March 1997 Current Population Survey.*

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

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TDD: 301-457-4611
E-mail: orders@census.gov

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TDD	206-553-5859

Census and You

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Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Managing Editor: Barbara Hatchl

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 (301-457-3042; 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>

Lawsuits Challenge Statistical Sampling

In February, the Southeastern Legal Foundation, an Atlanta-based public-interest law firm, organized the filing of a suit in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, VA, asking that the court bar the use of sampling and statistical methods in the census.

A few days later the House of Representatives filed a similar suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, DC.

The House of Representatives will be harmed, the suit alleges, because the public will not have confidence in census figures derived through sampling techniques and because the census counts could be politically manipulated.

(The legal challenges were authorized under the budget compromise reached last November between the majority leadership in Congress and the Administration. The agreement requires an expedited court review of legal challenges to the use of sampling and statistical methods in the census. A district court ruling could be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.)

**United States
Census
2000**

**THIS IS YOUR FUTURE.
DON'T LEAVE IT BLANK.**

Response from the Department of Commerce

Andrew Pincus, general counsel of the U.S. Commerce Department, of which the Census Bureau is a part, issued the following statement:

“This Administration is committed to conducting the most accurate census possible, using the best, most up-to-date, scientific methods. Census 2000 will count the millions of children and minorities that were missed in 1990, and it will make the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

“It complies fully with both the Constitution and the laws affecting the census. The judicious use of sampling as one element of the decennial census has been upheld by numerous courts and by the Bush, Carter and Clinton Justice Departments. We look forward to proving the legality of sampling in court.”

Census 2000 on the Web!

To learn about Census 2000 plans, the issues surrounding statistical sampling, the dress rehearsal and other matters, visit our Web site (www.census.gov/dmd/www/).

If decennial census terms make your head swim, check here for a glossary of terms.

Census Monitoring Board

The November budget compromise also set up an eight-member, unpaid Census Monitoring Board to monitor all aspects of census preparations and implementation.

Four members will be appointed by congressional Republican leaders; the President will appoint four members, two of whom will be recommended by congressional Democrats.

The board's reports to Congress will focus on the Census Bureau's efforts to achieve the most accurate counts possible at all geographic levels and to guard against political bias in its methodology.

It also will review new uses of technology, address list compilation, outreach and promotion, field office structure and hiring efforts.

New Congressional Subcommittee

House Republicans also have decided to create a new census oversight subcommittee under the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

Rep. Dan Miller (R-FL) has been named chair of the new subcommittee. The other members are Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D-IL), Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL), Rep. Thomas Davis III (R-VA), Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-IL), Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY), Rep. John Shadegg (R-AZ) and Rep. Vincent Snowbarger (R-KS).

Fastest-Growing Counties Colorado and Georgia Lead the Pack

Of the nation's 2,420 counties with at least 10,000 people in 1997, three of the 10 fastest-growing are located in Colorado, another three are in northern Georgia, and all 10 are within or border on metropolitan areas.

Douglas County, south of Denver and part of the Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), was the fastest-growing county with at least 10,000 population, increasing by 12.9 percent from 1996 to 1997 and 109.1 percent since 1990.

Park and Elbert counties, both neighboring the Denver-Boulder-Greeley CMSA, ranked fourth and sixth, respectively, in percent of population growth between 1996 and 1997.

The findings come from the latest detailed population estimates from the Census Bureau, available on the Internet, on diskette and in print.

Rush to the Golden State!

Ten biggest gainers in number: 1996-1997

Rank	County	Growth
1	Maricopa, AZ	82,789
2	Los Angeles, CA	61,623
3	Clark, NV	59,549
4	Orange, CA	54,733
5	San Diego, CA	45,447
6	Harris, TX	43,296
7	Riverside, CA	33,113
8	Broward, FL	30,216
9	Dallas, TX	28,918
10	Collin, TX	27,991

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

The printed tables contain the following information:

- PPL-94 – **Alphabetical** listings of counties within each state and population estimates for 1990 and 1997 with numeric and percent change.

- PPL-95 – Counties ranked by **percent change** in population from 1990 to 1997 within each state and the United States.

- PPL-96 – Counties ranked by **numeric change** in population from 1990 to 1997 within each state.

- PPL-97 – **Annual estimates** from 1990 to 1997 by county within each state.

- PPL-98 – **Components of change** (births, deaths and migration) from 1990 to 1997 by county within each state.

- PPL-107 – Counties ranked by **percent change 1996-1997** in state and United States. (Print and diskette only).

PPL-94 to PPL-98 are on the Internet (<www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/countypop.html>). In addition, the Web site also contains the following table, much too detailed for print:

- Table CO-97-6 — **Annual components of change** (births, deaths and migration) for each year from 1990 to 1997 by county within each state. Also data on population age 65 and over and under 65 and on the group quarters population.

In December, the Census Bureau released 1996 demographics (i.e., age, sex, race and Hispanic origin) for counties. Look for these data on the same Web page noted above. For county data in printed form, contact 301-457-2422.

Contacts:

David Rain
Marc Perry
301-457-2419
<pop@census.gov>

Ten Fastest-Growing Counties of 10,000 or More People in 1997

Percent growth: 1996-1997

Rank	County	Growth
1	Douglas, CO	12.9
2	Lincoln, SD	9.9
3	Forsyth, GA	9.5
4	Park, CO	8.9
5	Nye, NV	8.3
6	Elbert, CO	8.0
7	Paulding, GA	7.7
8	Loudoun, VA	7.7
9	Henry, GA	7.5
10	Collin, TX	7.5

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

Boomers Totaled 77 Million in 1990

At times a social concept captures the popular imagination, and its aptness and convenience make it take on a life of its own. Such is it with the “baby boom,” which for 50 years has been part of America’s public dialogue.

Census numbers gave birth to the baby boom but the group itself is not one of our official age categories.

We’ve added up the numbers and done some of the work for you in two sets of tables on this population who were age 26 to 44 in 1990 (i.e., born between 1946 and 1964).

The tables use 1990 census data to profile the 77 million boomers at the national and state level.

The data show, for example, that 85 percent of the boomers have at least a high school diploma; 25 percent are college grads. About 62 percent lived in the state where they were born. And 7.9 million were vets.

Source: <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html#bb>.

While Moms Work, Dads or Other Relatives Often Provide Primary Care for Preschoolers

Child care arrangements profiled on page 6.

Families with working mothers often rely on family members such as fathers, grandparents or other relatives to care for children under age 5 during the workday, according to new tabulations released by the Census Bureau.

About 4.5 million (43 percent) of America's 10.3 million preschoolers received primary care from relatives other than their mothers. In these cases, care was provided by fathers (18 percent), grandparents (16 percent) other relatives such as siblings, aunts or uncles (9 percent). In addition, some children (6 percent) received care from their mother working in the home or at her workplace.

In contrast, 29 percent of preschoolers went to an organized facility such as a day care center (21 percent) or nursery school (8 percent).

"When families are poor or receive assistance or the mother works part time or on a nonday shift, they rely even more on relatives for child care and less on organized facilities," said Lynne Casper, the author of the report.

As the table on page 6 shows, there are some differences by race and ethnic origin. Casper points out, "Black and Hispanic families are more likely than White families to depend on grandparents and other relatives for preschooler care. White and Hispanic families are more likely than Black families to leave their preschoolers with a nonrelative, either in the home or in the provider's home."

Entitled *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers? Fall 1994 (Update)*, Series P70-62, the report cites new findings from the Survey of Income and Program Participation dealing with the primary and secondary care

arrangements of working mothers with preschool-age children.

Topics covered include the mother's age and race, education, labor force status, marital status, occupation and workshift. The tables have considerable detail on poor families and those receiving assistance.

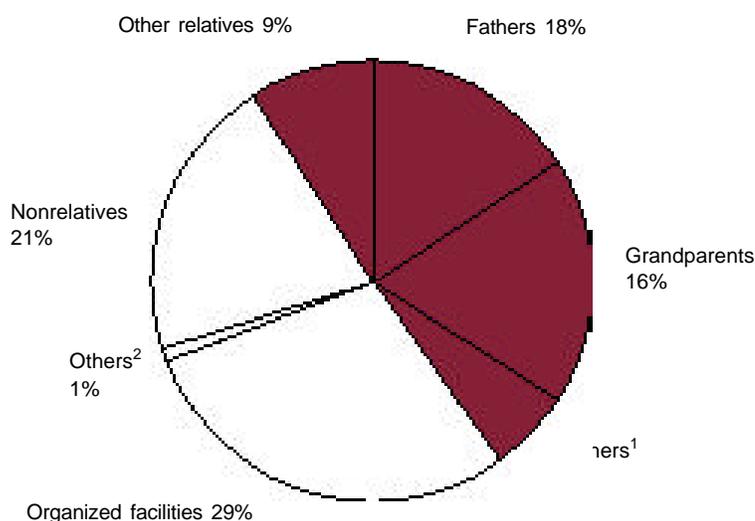
Source: <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/childcare.html>>. Printed copy (301-457-2422).

Contact:

Lynne Casper
301-457-2416
<lcasper@census.gov>

Family Members Are Often Sources of Primary Preschooler Care

Percent of preschoolers of employed mothers by source of care: Fall 1994



¹Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

²Includes kindergarten and school-based activities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers? Fall 1994 (Update)*, Series P70-62.

Immigrants and Housing at a Glance

Our new Census Brief, *Immigration Bolsters U.S. Housing Market*, CENBR/97-1, looks at the likelihood of homeownership for immigrants.

Source: <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cenbrief>.

Primary Child Care Arrangements Used for Preschoolers by Families With Employed Mothers by Selected Characteristics: Fall 1994

Characteristics	Number of children (Thous.)	Type of primary care arrangement										
		Care in child's home by				Care in another home by			Organized facility		Mother cares for child ¹	
		Father	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Daycare center	Nursery/pre-school	Other ²	
All preschoolers	10,288	18.5	5.9	3.5	5.1	10.4	5.5	15.4	21.6	7.8	5.5	1.1
Race and Hispanic origin:												
White, not Hispanic	7,523	19.6	4.9	2.4	5.5	9.2	4.5	15.8	23.3	7.4	6.5	0.7
Black, not Hispanic	1,162	11.0	7.6	5.3	1.5	14.5	8.6	13.3	22.9	10.8	2.9	1.5
Hispanic origin	1,205	16.9	8.0	7.3	5.7	14.4	9.2	15.0	12.8	6.5	2.2	2.0
Other	398	22.3	11.9	7.0	5.8	7.7	4.4	15.3	11.2	9.5	3.0	1.9
Age of child:												
Less than 1 year	1,738	20.6	7.1	4.2	7.0	11.1	6.0	18.9	17.2	1.1	6.5	0.1
1 year	2,085	20.8	6.5	3.0	5.0	13.0	6.1	16.8	22.4	1.9	4.5	--
2 years	2,201	17.7	5.9	3.9	5.1	12.4	5.1	17.6	22.9	5.2	4.3	--
3 years	2,088	16.7	5.7	3.3	5.3	9.8	6.2	13.8	21.8	10.3	6.8	0.4
4 years	2,175	17.0	4.4	3.0	3.4	5.8	4.2	10.7	22.6	19.0	5.5	4.5
Marital status:												
Married, husband present	7,929	22.3	3.4	2.5	5.6	10.1	4.0	15.7	20.7	8.3	6.3	1.0
Widowed, separated, divorced or married spouse absent	1,063	3.5	10.4	6.7	4.4	9.4	12.3	14.7	27.0	7.2	2.4	2.1
Never married	1,295	7.0	17.3	6.3	2.5	12.8	8.9	14.5	22.2	5.3	2.6	0.5
Age of mother:												
15 to 24 years	1,843	19.2	13.8	2.9	2.5	14.7	7.1	13.1	18.2	4.2	4.1	0.4
25 to 34 years	5,987	19.6	3.9	3.2	5.0	10.8	4.7	16.3	22.9	7.1	5.5	1.0
35 years and over	2,457	15.0	4.8	4.5	7.3	6.0	6.2	14.9	20.8	12.2	6.5	1.8
Educational attainment:												
Less than high school	1,127	23.6	8.9	6.1	3.8	10.4	9.1	12.2	14.6	5.0	5.3	1.0
High school, 4 years	3,705	17.4	6.4	5.0	3.2	12.9	6.6	16.0	19.1	7.2	5.1	1.1
College, 1 to 3 years	2,704	20.8	5.1	2.1	4.3	9.7	4.6	14.2	24.4	7.4	6.4	1.0
College, 4 or more years	2,751	15.5	4.6	1.5	8.9	7.7	3.4	17.1	24.9	10.2	5.1	1.2
Enrolled in school	672	15.6	12.2	2.7	4.3	9.0	3.7	15.6	23.6	10.0	2.9	0.4
Not enrolled in school	9,616	18.6	5.4	3.5	5.1	10.5	5.6	15.4	21.4	7.6	5.7	1.1
Monthly family income ³ :												
Less than \$1,200	1,052	16.5	6.3	4.6	4.1	11.7	10.3	15.1	18.6	5.9	5.5	1.4
\$1,200 to \$2,999	3,294	22.1	5.5	4.7	3.2	11.7	6.8	13.0	19.9	6.5	6.0	0.7
\$3,000 to \$4,499	2,720	18.8	6.9	3.1	3.8	11.3	4.1	17.9	20.3	6.6	5.7	1.5
\$4,500 and over	3,209	15.0	5.3	2.1	8.5	7.7	3.8	16.0	25.3	10.8	4.6	0.9
Poverty level ³ :												
Below poverty	1,104	17.6	7.5	7.3	3.7	9.4	10.5	10.8	17.3	5.0	9.7	1.3
Above poverty	9,171	18.5	5.7	3.0	5.3	10.5	4.9	16.0	22.1	8.1	4.9	1.0
Program participation:												
All recipients ⁴	1,638	16.3	8.7	5.4	2.4	14.4	8.0	12.7	18.5	7.1	5.5	0.9
AFDC recipient	434	14.9	10.0	7.2	3.3	11.2	7.1	11.4	24.4	3.0	5.7	1.8
WIC recipient	1,101	19.1	8.5	4.7	2.2	17.0	8.2	13.2	14.8	6.4	5.1	0.8
Food Stamps recipient	889	14.6	7.7	5.6	3.1	12.5	7.4	11.8	21.9	7.0	6.7	1.8
Non-recipient ⁵	8,649	18.9	5.3	3.1	5.6	9.6	5.0	15.9	22.1	7.9	5.5	1.1
Region:												
Northeast	1,833	25.4	6.7	2.6	6.2	10.0	4.7	11.9	19.7	6.0	5.5	1.2
Midwest	2,923	19.4	4.9	4.2	4.3	9.4	5.6	17.6	22.4	4.7	6.2	1.3
South	3,316	12.6	6.2	2.6	4.1	12.2	5.9	14.0	25.3	11.4	4.5	0.9
West	2,216	20.1	5.9	4.4	6.7	9.2	5.4	17.6	16.2	7.9	5.9	0.8
Metropolitan	7,948	19.6	6.2	3.6	5.7	9.8	4.9	14.0	21.2	8.3	5.7	1.1
Nonmetropolitan	2,339	14.7	4.9	2.8	2.9	12.4	7.5	20.3	22.8	6.0	4.7	0.9
Mother's labor force status:												
Full time	6,705	13.3	5.1	2.9	4.8	10.5	6.7	18.2	25.0	8.5	3.9	1.0
Part time	3,582	28.1	7.2	4.4	5.6	10.1	3.2	10.3	15.2	6.4	8.5	1.0
Mother's principal work shift:												
Day	6,048	11.6	5.2	2.5	5.2	10.4	5.7	18.3	26.7	8.8	4.2	1.2
Nonday	4,240	28.3	6.8	4.8	4.9	10.3	5.2	11.2	14.2	6.3	7.3	0.8

– Rounds to or represents zero.

¹Includes mothers working for pay at home or away from home. ²Includes preschoolers in kindergarten and school-based activities.

³Omits preschoolers whose families did not report income. ⁴Family receiving either AFDC, Food Stamps or WIC, or any other combination of the three programs. Also includes a small number of preschoolers (21,000) whose families are on General Assistance. ⁵Family not receiving either General Assistance, AFDC, Food Stamps or WIC.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?* Fall 1994. Series P70-62.

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	Jan	\$Bil.	214.8	214.6	212.0	0.1	1.3
	Inventory	Dec	\$Bil.	321.9	319.3	314.1	0.8	2.5
	Inv./sales ratio	Dec	Ratio	1.50	1.49	1.52	(X)	(X)
	Consumer installment credit	Dec	\$Bil.	1,235.8	1,231.9	1,179.9	0.3	4.7
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	Dec	\$Bil.	212.5	210.9	205.0	0.8	3.7
	Inventory	Dec	\$Bil.	272.5	270.0	256.2	0.9	6.4
	Stock/sales ratio	Dec	Ratio	1.28	1.28	1.25	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential:	Building permits – AR	Jan	1,000	1,534	1,482	1,395	3.5	10.0
	Housing starts – AR	Jan	1,000	1,534	1,538	1,394	-0.3	10.0
	New home sales – AR	Dec	1,000	777	857	794	-9.3	-2.1
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	Jan	Pct.	7.27	7.40	7.81	-1.8	-6.9
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	Dec						
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	611.8	611.3	579.1	0.1	5.6
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	511.4	510.8	506.3	0.1	1.0
Manufacturing				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods:	Shipments	Dec	\$Bil.	185.8	182.8	168.7	1.6	10.1
	New orders	Dec	\$Bil.	184.5	194.7	168.9	-5.2	9.3
	Unfilled orders	Dec	\$Bil.	514.8	516.1	488.9	-0.2	5.3
Total goods:	Shipments	Dec	\$Bil.	337.4	333.0	315.3	1.3	7.0
	Inventories	Dec	\$Bil.	453.7	454.2	437.9	-0.1	3.6
	Inv./ship ratio	Dec	Ratio	1.34	1.36	1.39	(X)	(X)
	Index of industrial production	Jan	1992=100	127.9	127.9	117.8	–	8.6
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services				<i>Source: Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
	Exports of goods and services	Dec	\$Bil.	80.0	79.0	72.4	1.3	10.5
	Imports of goods and services	Dec	\$Bil.	90.8	87.6	83.0	3.6	9.3
	Trade balance	Dec	\$Bil.	-10.8	-8.7	-10.6	24.3	1.7
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates				<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
	Money supply (M1)	Jan	\$Bil.	1,073	1,076	1,081	-0.3	-0.7
	Consumer Price Index – NSA	Jan	1982-84=100	161.6	161.3	159.1	0.2	1.6
	Producer Price Index ¹	Jan	1982=100	130.5	131.4	133.0	-0.7	-1.9
	Prime rate charged by banks ²	Jan	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.25	–	3.0
	3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Jan	Pct.	5.09	5.16	5.05	-1.4	0.8
Other Principal Indicators				<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
	Civilian labor force	Jan	Mil.	137.5	137.2	135.8	0.2	1.2
	Unemployment rate	Jan	Rate	4.7	4.7	5.4	–	-13.0
	Index of leading indicators	Dec	1992=100	104.5	104.5	102.7	–	1.8
	Personal income – AR	Dec	\$Bil.	7,053	7,022	6,664	0.4	5.8
				Qtr. 4 1997	Qtr. 3 1997	Percent change ³		
	Chained (1992) dollars:							
	Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,290	7,214	4.3		
	Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,935	4,896	3.2		
	Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,218	1,205	4.5		

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, DC 20233

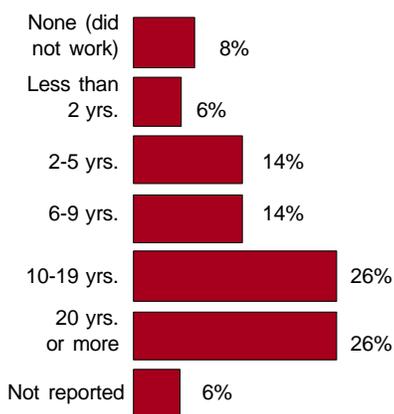
Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
PERMIT No. G-58

Work Experience Before Starting or Acquiring a Business: 1992

Percent of business owners: 1992



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Economic Census, Characteristics of Business Owners*.

Business Owners an Experienced Group

Although two-thirds of the nation's 17 million small businesses were owned by persons who had never owned a business before they started or acquired their current one, more than half (52 percent) of these businesses reported that their owners had at least a decade of work experience beforehand. Over a quarter had owners with at least two decades of experience.

Furthermore, one-half of these businesses had owners with at least some managerial experience prior to becoming owners. Forty-two percent had owners who had previous work experience in a business whose goods or services were similar to those of their current businesses.

For many owners, being an owner runs in the family. Half of the businesses said that, prior to starting or acquiring the business, the owners had a close relative who was a business owner and about one-fifth worked for such a relative. Additionally, 3 percent of business owners actually inherited them.

Learn more about the nation's business owners and their businesses via results of the 1992 Characteristics of Business Owners Survey.

Source: 1992 *Economic Census, Characteristics of Business Owners*, Series CBO92-1. <www.census.gov/agfs/www/cbo.html>. Print (\$10) and CD-ROM (\$150), call 301-457-4100.

Contact:

Mary Frauenfelder
301-763-7318

<mary.g.frauenfelder@cmail.census.gov>