

# CENSUS

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## America's Favorite!

Statistical Abstract tells who we are, includes nearly 100 new tables.

One in three people registering to vote does so at a motor vehicle office, according to the newest edition of the Census Bureau's annual desktop compendium of statistics about America.

The 1998 *Statistical Abstract of the United States* shows, among other facts, that the average fee for using another bank's automated teller machine is about \$1, that people who enjoy watching wildlife outspend hunters by more than 2 to 1 and that two-thirds of elderly nursing-home patients are in wheelchairs.

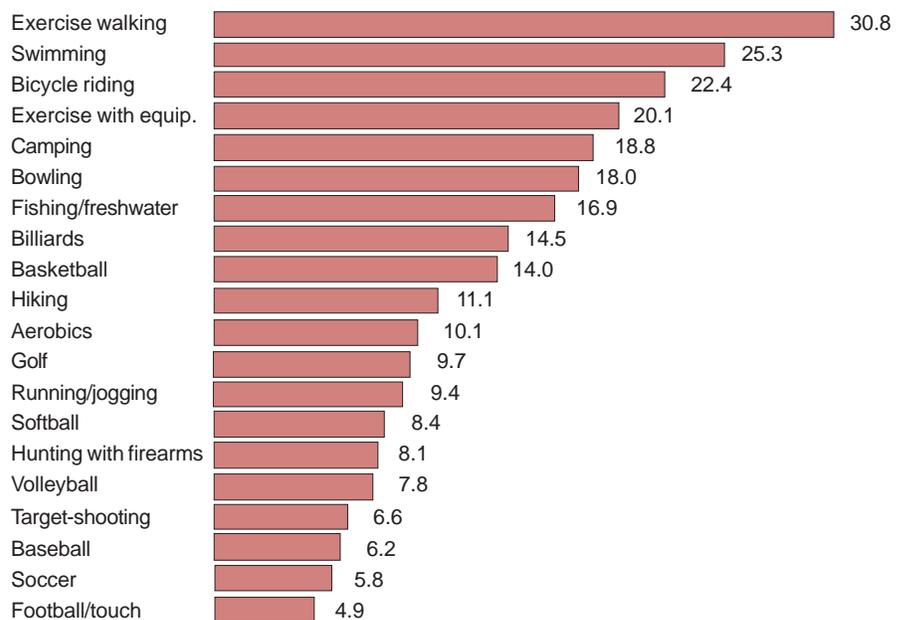
Glenn King, chief of the abstract staff, notes, "The *Abstract* is packed with almost 1,600 tables and graphs, including nearly 100 new tables.

"New in this year's edition is information on employment and wages in the information technology industry, criminal victimization at school and breast-feeding of infants."

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics  
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### Walking Leads Fitness Pursuits

Percent of Americans age 7 and over participating in sports activities: 1996



Source: Cited in the 1998 *Statistical Abstract*, Table 438. From National Sporting Goods Association. Sports Participation in 1996 (copyright).

The *Statistical Abstract* says that –

- In the spring of 1998, 62 million persons 18 years old and over had Internet access, either at home or at work. About 44 million – 54 percent males and 46 percent females – had accessed the Internet within the previous 30 days.

### News Inside!

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- Black Population – County-View, page 3.
- Homeownership in Large Metro Areas, page 4.
- World View, page 5.

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## Census Bureau Adopts Six-Person Questionnaire for Census 2000

*Shift from a five-person form will save time and money.*

Citing a need to reduce the followup workload and expected overall coverage improvements, especially among hard-to-enumerate populations, the Census Bureau has adopted a six-person questionnaire design.

This will apply to both the short and long forms in the Census 2000 plan, which includes scientific sampling, and in an alternative plan that calls for traditional census-taking methods.

The Census Bureau anticipates that the change from a five-person to a six-person questionnaire will cut followup workload for large households.

Planning estimates put the number of mailback households with seven or more persons at slightly more than 1 million households versus about 4 million households with six or more.

The issue was revisited during discussions about ways to increase coverage in a census that does not include statistical sampling to supplement traditional methods.

With deadlines for advertising printing specifications scheduled for October 1998, it was found to be more cost-effective to require six-person forms only, notwithstanding a final decision on sampling. The alternative would have necessitated printing two sets of questionnaires for the entire country, a prohibitive expense.

The six-person questionnaire allows us to retain the design initiatives used to make the questionnaire "friendlier" and easier to complete. It also is compatible with the Census Bureau's system for data capture and mailback questionnaire processing.

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TDD	303-969-6769
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TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
TDD	913-551-5839
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### Census and You

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[www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews)

## Harris County (Texas) Tops in Gain in Black Population

Black population over a million in Cook County and Los Angeles County.

Harris County, part of the Houston metro area, recorded the nation's largest increase in Black population between 1990 and 1997. As the chart on the right shows, Harris County remains the sixth largest in the country in the number of African Americans, the rank it had in 1990.

Cook County (Chicago) and Los Angeles County remained the nation's two largest counties in Black population, each with a population over a million, though Los Angeles showed a decrease since '90.

Jefferson County, Mississippi, was the county with the highest concentration of African-Americans (87 percent). Next in line were Macon County, Alabama (86 percent); Claiborne County, Mississippi (82), Hancock County, Georgia (82) and Greene County, Alabama (81).

Among states, New York had the largest Black population (3.2 million). Florida registered the biggest increase between 1990 and 1997 (480,255). The District of Columbia had the highest percentage of Blacks (63 percent). Highest among states was Mississippi (36 percent).

Source: *County Population Estimates*. <[www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/countypop.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/countypop.html)>. Print and diskette (call 301-457-2422).

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## Counties With Black Populations of 100,000 or More: 1997

Rank		1997	4/1/90 Census	Chg. '90-'97	Rank of chg.	Pct. Black	Rank of pct.
1	Cook, IL	1,369,633	1,327,575	42,058	9	27.0	406
2	Los Angeles, CA	1,019,214	1,038,375	-19,161	1989	11.1	776
3	Kings, NY	924,862	923,141	1,721	381	41.3	196
4	Wayne, MI	894,079	851,622	42,457	6	42.0	184
5	Philadelphia, PA	625,040	640,665	-15,625	1988	43.1	172
6	Harris, TX	621,680	548,387	73,293	1	19.7	549
7	Bronx, NY	507,144	514,826	-7,682	1985	42.7	175
8	Queens, NY	459,474	444,824	14,650	40	23.3	483
9	Prince George's, MD	438,970	370,645	68,325	2	57.0	65
10	Baltimore city, MD	429,650	436,378	-6,728	1984	65.4	25
11	Dade, FL	428,753	402,800	25,953	22	21.0	525
12	Dallas, TX	418,798	373,450	45,348	5	20.7	535
13	New York, NY	413,153	377,293	35,860	13	26.9	409
14	Shelby, TN	395,240	360,489	34,751	14	45.6	140
15	Fulton, GA	391,044	325,027	66,017	4	54.1	84
16	Cuyahoga, OH	373,879	351,574	22,305	27	27.0	407
17	Essex, NJ	321,994	321,921	73	1519	42.9	174
18	Orleans Parish, LA	298,714	308,890	-10,176	1986	63.7	33
19	DeKalb, GA	268,117	231,273	36,844	11	45.6	143
20	Broward, FL	262,683	194,763	67,920	3	17.9	597
21	Alameda, CA	258,087	247,228	10,859	66	18.8	567
22	Jefferson, AL	242,653	228,625	14,028	43	36.8	258
23	Milwaukee, WI	219,315	197,204	22,111	28	24.1	462
24	Duval, FL	206,496	164,398	42,098	8	28.2	390
25	Hamilton, OH	195,467	181,592	13,875	45	23.0	488
26	Marion, IN	190,152	170,234	19,918	30	23.4	478
27	Franklin, OH	179,044	153,400	25,644	23	17.6	604
28	St. Louis city, MO	176,892	188,665	-11,773	1987	51.7	94
29	Suffolk, MA	176,750	160,355	16,395	38	27.5	400
30	San Diego, CA	175,459	165,335	10,124	76	6.4	1027
31	Tarrant, TX	168,509	142,221	26,288	21	12.7	726
32	St. Louis County, MO	164,416	139,595	24,821	24	16.4	627
33	Mecklenburg, NC	162,989	134,717	28,272	16	26.6	415
34	Allegheny, PA	162,826	150,118	12,708	53	12.7	724
35	Jackson, MO	159,163	136,307	22,856	25	24.6	456
36	Palm Beach, FL	150,014	108,833	41,181	10	14.7	671
37	E. Baton Rouge Parish, LA	147,016	132,463	14,553	41	37.3	250
38	Orange, FL	140,348	104,184	36,164	12	17.9	592
39	Hillsborough, FL	138,714	110,886	27,828	17	15.3	661
40	Westchester, NY	136,157	122,968	13,189	50	15.2	662
41	Davidson, TN	132,723	119,515	13,208	49	24.9	444
42	San Bernardino, CA	132,367	118,890	13,477	46	8.2	925
43	Hinds, MS	131,406	129,642	1,764	377	53.1	86
44	Mobile, AL	130,363	117,961	12,402	54	32.7	318
45	Richland, SC	128,999	119,813	9,186	83	42.5	176
46	Nassau, NY	127,495	113,555	13,940	44	9.8	831
47	Lake, IN	125,979	117,526	8,453	92	26.3	419
48	Montgomery, MD	123,677	96,189	27,488	18	15.0	666
49	Erie, NY	121,708	111,145	10,563	69	12.9	717
50	Jefferson, KY	118,549	113,678	4,871	172	17.7	602
51	Wake, NC	115,866	88,925	26,941	19	21.0	524
52	Clark, NV	113,827	71,679	42,148	7	10.3	808
53	Richmond city, VA	112,500	112,234	266	1124	58.5	57
54	Baltimore County, MD	112,014	85,694	26,320	20	15.5	651
55	Maricopa, AZ	110,299	76,805	33,494	15	4.1	1206
56	Montgomery, OH	109,558	102,147	7,411	105	19.5	556
57	Sacramento, CA	109,493	99,185	10,308	72	9.7	836
58	Caddo Parish, LA	103,265	99,621	3,644	228	42.4	177
59	Charleston, SC	102,914	103,170	-256	1965	36.1	270
60	Guilford, NC	102,117	91,816	10,301	73	26.7	413
61	Pulaski, AR	101,906	92,321	9,585	80	29.1	378
62	Union, NJ	101,458	94,231	7,227	109	20.4	541

U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1997 County Population Estimates.

## Nassau-Suffolk, New York, Leads Largest Metro Areas in Homeownership

In 1997, about 80.6 percent of the housing units in the Nassau-Suffolk, New York metro area were occupied by their owners, the highest rate in any of the 75 largest metro areas. The metro area with the lowest rate was

right next door – the New York metro area (33.4 percent).

The rate for all metro areas was 63.7 percent. In all, 16 of the 75 largest metro areas had rates of 70 percent or more (see table below).

### Homeownership in America's Largest Metro Areas

Percent of housing units occupied by owners in 75 largest metropolitan areas: 1997

Inside metropolitan areas	63.7		
Akron, OH	63.3	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	71.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	70.5	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	76.7
Atlanta, GA	69.4	Nashville, TN	69.8
Austin-San Marcos, TX	52.3	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	80.6
Baltimore, MD	71.6	New Orleans, LA	61.1
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	59.9	New York, NY	33.4
Birmingham, AL	65.0	Newark, NJ	60.6
Boston, MA-NH	59.5	Norfolk-Virginia Beach- Newport News, VA	61.8
Buffalo, NY	67.7	Oakland, CA	59.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	74.5	Oklahoma City, OK	65.0
Chicago, IL	65.4	Omaha, NE-IA	66.5
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	73.9	Orange County, CA	64.6
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	72.6	Orlando, FL	62.5
Columbus, OH	56.1	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	71.4
Dallas, TX	59.0	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	65.5
Dayton-Springfield, OH	63.0	Pittsburgh, PA	72.7
Denver, CO	67.5	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	61.1
Detroit, MI	71.8	Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, RI	59.5
Fresno, CA	55.2	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	66.7
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	67.8	Richmond-Petersburg, VA	62.1
Ft. Worth-Arlington, TX	60.5	Rochester, NY	65.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	69.0	Sacramento, CA	54.8
Greensboro-Winston Salem- High Point, NC	69.5	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	74.3
Greenville-Spartanburg- Anderson, SC	73.0	San Antonio, TX	59.9
Hartford, CT	66.2	San Bernardino-Riverside, CA	60.9
Honolulu, HI	48.5	San Diego, CA	55.2
Houston, TX	58.1	San Francisco, CA	48.9
Indianapolis, IN	71.0	San Jose, CA	63.8
Jacksonville, FL	67.4	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA	73.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	68.7	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	63.1
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	57.2	St. Louis, MO-IL	68.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	47.7	Syracuse, NY	62.7
Louisville, KY-IN	72.9	Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	68.7
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	55.5	Tucson, AZ	54.4
Miami, FL	52.7	Tulsa, OK	61.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterton, NJ	67.5	Ventura, CA	67.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	63.3	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	64.6
		West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	69.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Housing Vacancies and Homeownership, Annual Statistics 1997*.

Also, 18 states had rates of 70 percent or more. Highest was Minnesota (75.4 percent); the lowest, Hawaii (50.2 percent). The rate for the District of Columbia was 42.5 percent.

The Census Bureau releases national and regional rates every quarter and state and metro rates every year. The rates are shown too by the characteristics of the owners. Look for the 1998 state and metro statistics during the first quarter of 1999.

Source: *Housing Vacancies and Homeownership*. <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/hvs.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hvs.html)>.

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## Rentals Toughest to Find in San Francisco

Looking to rent in San Francisco? Good luck!

The San Francisco metro area had a rental vacancy rate of 1.7 percent – lowest among the nation's 75 largest metro areas. The San Jose (2.0 percent), Ventura (2.1), Bergen-Passaic, New Jersey (2.2), Denver (2.4) and Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterton, New Jersey (2.6) metro areas were fairly close behind.

At the other end of the spectrum, you should have no trouble finding a flat in the Buffalo, New York (15.4), West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Florida (14.8) or Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pennsylvania (14.6) metro areas.

Source: *Housing Vacancies and Homeownership*. <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/hvs.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hvs.html)>.

# Longer Life Expectancy Comes With a Price

*Gains mean health-care challenges, especially for women.*

Major improvements in life expectancy in many parts of the world during the past 100 years have set the stage for health-care challenges in the 21st century for both developed and developing countries.

The findings are reported in *Gender and Aging: Mortality and Health*, the second in a series of four international profiles on aging.

Census Bureau analyst Kevin Kinsella, co-author of the profile with Yvonne Gist, said: "While the pace of aging varies, all nations are, or soon will be, facing important issues regarding health care for their expanding older populations. Most issues will affect elderly women who outnumber elderly men in most nations."

In more than half of all developed countries, women's life expectancy at birth is at least 80 years, which is seven years higher on average than men. In developing countries, the average gender gap in life expectancy at birth is only three years.

Women who reach old age can expect to live more disability-free years than their male counterparts.

Source: *Gender and Aging: Mortality and Health*, IB/98-2. <[www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html](http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html)>. Print (301-457-4100).

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## Women Live Longer Than Men in Most Countries: 1998

	Percent female among persons age 60 & over	Percent female among persons age 80 & over	Female advantage in life expectancy at birth (in yrs.)		Percent female among persons age 60 & over	Percent female among persons age 80 & over	Female advantage in life expectancy at birth (in yrs.)
Afghanistan	48	43	-1	Nepal	50	52	0
Algeria	53	54	2	Pakistan	50	51	2
Argentina	57	64	7	Peru	53	59	4
Australia	55	65	6	Philippines	55	56	6
Bangladesh	46	37	0	Poland	60	71	9
Brazil	58	67	10	Romania	57	64	8
Canada	56	66	7	Russia	66	80	13
China	52	63	3	South Africa	58	67	8
Colombia	54	58	8	South Korea	59	73	4
Egypt	54	59	4	Spain	57	67	8
Ethiopia	54	58	2	Sri Lanka	52	51	6
France	58	69	8	Sudan	45	43	2
Germany	59	74	7	Taiwan	48	53	6
India	49	49	2	Tanzania	54	56	4
Indonesia	55	60	5	Thailand	55	63	7
Italy	57	67	6	Turkey	53	62	5
Japan	57	67	6	Ukraine	65	77	12
Kenya	56	57	1	United Kingdom	57	69	5
Malaysia	55	61	6	United States	58	67	7
Mexico	54	60	6	Uzbekistan	58	70	7
Morocco	54	54	4	Venezuela	53	58	6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Gender and Aging: Mortality and Health*, IB/98-2.

## One-Third Were Poor in Russia in 1992

According to official Russian estimates, one-third of Russia's people were poor in 1992, one year after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Consumer prices increased 26 times, and earning power fell one-third in these first 12 months.

Who were Russia's poor? Households where householders were unemployed, female, under age 64 or never got beyond high school were more likely to be poor than counter-parts who are employed, male,

over age 64 or went on to higher education.

According to Marc Rubin, author of the Census Brief, *Russia's New Problem – Poverty*, a significant factor determining if one is poor in Russia is the availability of "transfer income," defined as disability allowances, pensions, private gifts, stipends for dependent children and unemployment benefits.

*Continued on page 6*

## Poverty in Russia

Continued from page 5

“These income sources generally are not as available to younger workers, hence this group’s much higher risk status,” Rubin said. “In fact, 60 percent of poor households with householders between the ages of 18 and 54 had no such supplemental income.”

The study presents findings from a Census Bureau analysis of data collected by the Russian State Statistical Bureau, Goskomstat. It also shows that female householders were 3.7 times more likely to be poor than male householders and that householders under age 64 were 3.2 times more likely to be poor than those in households with elderly householders.

Source: *Russia’s New Problem – Poverty*, Census Brief, CENBR/98-4. <[www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cenbrief](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cenbrief)>. Print (301-457-4100).

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## State Governments Employed Nearly 3.5 Million Full-Timers

State governments employed 3.5 million full-time workers in 1997.

Census Bureau tabulations show most full-time workers were employed in education (1.1 million), followed by hospitals (431,000) and correctional activities (428,000).

Others worked in police protection, streets and highways, public welfare, financial and central government administration and other governmental activities.

Source: *Annual Employment and Payroll Data*. <[www.census.gov/govs/www/apes.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apes.html)>.

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## Statistical Abstract

*Continued from page 1*

- In 1997, more than 4.1 million persons were self-employed in home-based businesses, with about half of them engaged in service industries and slightly more than half of them, men.

- In 1997, the average minimum monthly balance to avoid a checking account fee was \$1,052 at banks that offered single-fee accounts.

- In the 1996-1997 school year, about 200,600 men and 128,000 women participated in National Collegiate Athletic Association-sanctioned sports, with the highest participation being the 54,000 men who played college football.

Source: *1998 Statistical Abstract of the United States*. <[www.census.gov/prod/3/98pubs/98statab/cc98stab.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/3/98pubs/98statab/cc98stab.html)>. Print: National Technical Information Service

(1-800-553-NTIS) and the U.S. Government Printing Office (202-512-1800).

A CD-ROM version of the book will be available early next year.

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## Population of Insular Areas

The Census Bureau has released population estimates for the insular areas of the United States (July 1, 1998).

Guam	149,101
U.S. Virgin Islands	118,382
Northern Mariana Islands	66,611
American Samoa	62,093

The population estimates are based on births, deaths and net migration.

## People Stay Put About 5 Years, Then Move

*Majority move June through October.*

Pointing up the mobile nature of America, the Census Bureau said that in 1993 the median length of time people ages 15 and over lived in their homes was 5.2 years. Half the people lived in their home for less than 5.2 years and half for a longer period.

Nearly half of the moves occurred during the summer months, with June leading the way at 13.1 percent and August a close second at 12.6 percent.

Source: *Seasonality of Moves and Duration of Residence*, P70-66. <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate.html)>.

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