

ASDC News

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What s New in Alabama Truck Trends

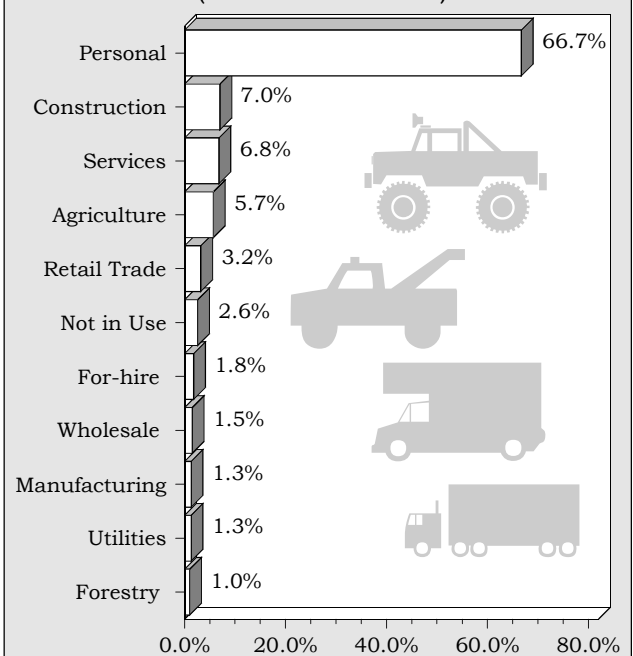
- Alabama has approximately one pickup for every five people and about one SUV for every 19 people. It also has approximately one pickup for every four licensed drivers and about one SUV for every 15 licensed drivers.
- Approximately 6.0 percent of all large trucks carried hazardous materials in 1997.
- About 66.7 percent of all trucks were used for personal transportation, while 30.7 percent were operated for business, including for-hire use.
- Approximately 4.1 percent of all trucks were leased from someone else in 1997, compared with 2.7 percent in 1992.

Most Common Kinds of Trucks in Alabama

	Number of Trucks in 1997 (in thousands)	Percent increase in this kind of truck in Alabama between 1992 and 1997
1 Pickup	843.2	24.1
2 Sport utility	225.6	104.7
3 Minivan	116.1	25.0
4 Panel or van	103.7	15.6
5 Basic platform	27.5	22.8
6 Basic enclosed van	25.5	23.8
7 Dump truck	17.1	27.6
8 Mustistop or stepvan	13.5	170.0
9 Pole or logging	5.3	10.4
10 Insulated refrigerated van	3.8	-15.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey*, 1997 Economic Census.

How Trucks Are Used in Alabama (Percent of Total)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey: Alabama*, 1997 Economic Census.

For more information: The 1997 Economic Census reports for Alabama are currently being released. Many are scheduled for release before the end of the year. Go to the Census Bureau website at <http://census.gov> and click on 1997 Economic Census. There you can find a list and a link to Alabama data. Also remember to click on the icon *Vehicle Survey* at the left of the screen under *Related Sites* to get to the original source of the tables on this page.

Why Does the Census Miss Children?

Children can be the center of our world. They are the object of hundreds of photographs, most conversations, and a major share of the family's resources. How could they be left off our census forms? The 1990 census missed about four million people and as many as half of these missing persons were children.



Sometimes the person filling out the form doesn't understand that children should be listed. Some people may think government forms are only for adults but the census needs information about everyone. The distribution of funds for school districts is based on the census. Local agencies use census results to plan and administer programs that promote the well-being of families and children, such as Head Start.

Sometimes children's houses are overlooked. The census misses some people because it cannot locate their place of residence. The Census Bureau is doing everything it can to improve its address list for Census 2000, but some people still may be overlooked. If you

do not receive a census form, ask for one.

Children could be missed because no one is sure where they belong. A newborn could be left off the form because the baby has not yet come home from the hospital. Children who split their time between divorced parents or other adults could be missed because no one is sure who should include them in their household. If you are not sure about whether or not to include a child at your address, call the toll-free telephone number printed on your questionnaire.

Children could be missed because there wasn't room on

the census form. The Census 2000 questionnaire will provide space to include complete information on six members of a household. Children who would be listed last may simply not fit on the form. You can help the Census Bureau by making sure you have filled in the total number of people in the household, and a telephone number where you can be reached if the Bureau needs to get more information about your family than you had room to provide on the form.

Sometimes children are missed because adults don't want to participate in the census. Taking part in the census is in everyone's best interest. The Census Bureau cannot share your answers with the IRS, FBI, Welfare, Immigration, or any other agency. No court of law, not even the President of the United States, can find out your answers. People who answer the census help their communities obtain federal funding and valuable information for planning hospitals, roads, schools, and much more. Answer the census! It's important, easy, and safe.

Alabama's Official Rock Marble

Marble is a metamorphic rock consisting of fine- to coarse-grained recrystallized calcite (limestone) or dolomite. Marble may be white, pink, gray, red, or black in color, depending on the impurities in the original limestone or dolomite. In Alabama the major source of marble is in Talladega County, where it occurs in a narrow outcrop belt from the Coosa River to southeast of Talladega. This area is known as the Sylacauga marble belt. Marble in the Sylacauga area is known for its high-grade crystalline texture, whiteness, and beauty. Marble from Sylacauga has

been quarried, cut, and polished for over 160 years for use as monument stone and building stone throughout the state and the country. The state's marble has been used in buildings all over the United States. Sylacauga marble has also been used in numerous works of fine art.

Sylacauga marble is now marketed primarily as a filler, agricultural soil conditioner, and micronized marble, which is shipped as a slurry for use in paper pigment and coating. Crushed marble also is used for textiles, paints, electrical

insulation, and plastics. Since 1900 approximately 30 million tons of marble have been quarried in Sylacauga.

Marble is plentiful in the Alabama counties of Talladega, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Coosa, Etowah, Lee, Macon, St. Clair, and Shelby. One site in Talladega County is 200 feet thick. Marble became the state rock after the legislature passed Act No. 755 in 1969.

Source: *Acts of Alabama*, September 12, 1969, and Geological Survey of Alabama.

About Census 2000 Residence Rules:**Where You Are Counted Is Important**

Planners of the first U.S. decennial census in 1790 established the concept of usual residence as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted. This concept has been followed in all subsequent censuses and is the guiding principle for Census 2000. Usual residence has been defined as the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence. Also, non-citizens who are living in the United States are included, regardless of their immigration status.

Determining usual residence is easy for most people. Given our nation's wide diversity in types of living arrangements, however, the usual residence for some people is not apparent. A few examples are:

↑ people without housing

- ↑ commuter workers
- ↑ snowbirds
- ↑ college students
- ↑ live-in nannies
- ↑ military personnel, and
- ↑ migrant workers.

Applying the usual residence concept to real, living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Census Day (Saturday, April 1, 2000). For example, people temporarily away from their usual residence, such as on vacation or on a business trip, will be counted at their usual residence. People who live at more than one residence during the week, month, or year will be counted at the place where they live most of the time. People without a usual residence,

however, will be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

For Census 2000, the Census Bureau is committed to counting all persons, and counting them in the correct places. The fundamental reason for the decennial census is to fulfill the constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states. Thus, for a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that Census 2000 count people in the right place. It's your future don't leave it blank!

For more information: Go to the Census Bureau website at <http://census.gov>. Click on the letter R, then scroll down to Residence Rules for the 2000 Census. That article will give you the rules for many special cases, including children in joint custody, people in long-term care in hospitals or hospices, and crews of ships at sea.

About Alabama's Cities and Towns

- ✓ Alabama has 444 incorporated cities and towns.
- ✓ There are 2.6 million people living inside an incorporated area in Alabama. That is 60 percent of the state's population of 4.3 million.
- ✓ There are only four Alabama cities with a population greater than 100,000: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and Huntsville, in descending order of size. These four largest cities contain one-third of all the people in the state who live inside any incorporated area.



- ✓ There are only four cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000: Tuscaloosa, Hoover, Dothan, and Decatur, in size order.
- ✓ There are 212 towns in Alabama with fewer than

1,000 people. These 212 towns account for 48 percent of all Alabama's towns, but hold only 4 percent of all Alabama's town-dwellers.

- ✓ Sixteen towns have fewer than 100 residents.

For more information: Please visit the UA Center for Business and Economic Research website at <http://cber.cba.ua.edu>. Go to the E-Data section, then click on Population Estimates and Projections. There you will find population estimates and growth rates for all Alabama cities and towns that were incorporated in 1998.

Statistics for Alabama Establishments with 1,000 Employees or More, 1997

Establishments that have at least 1,000 employees represent 6 percent of all establishments in Alabama.

These large establishments represent 15 percent of all payroll in the state.

And our 1,000+ establishments employ 11 percent of all workers in Alabama.

An establishment is not the same as a firm or a company. An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed.

<i>Industry Sector</i>	Number of 1,000+ Establishments	Total Annual Payroll in 1,000+ Establishments	Number of Employees in 1,000+ Establishments
Total	97	\$5,564,564,000	172,355
Agricultural Services	1	(confidential)	(confidential)
Construction	4	248,105,000	7,598
Manufacturing	42	2,600,884,000	67,969
Transportation and Public Utilities	5	426,022,000	9,097
Wholesale Trade	1	(confidential)	(confidential)
Retail Trade	2	(confidential)	(confidential)
Finance, Insurance	2	201,116,000	5,514
Services	38	1,993,531,000	77,203

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns, 1997*.

For more information: From the Bureau's website at <http://census.gov> you can order a print copy of *County Business Patterns*, or you can download the entire document in a .pdf file format. The 1997 edition was released in October, 1999.

Alabama State Data Center News is a quarterly publication of the Alabama State Data Center, Center for Business and Economic Research, Culverhouse College of Commerce and Business Administration, The University of Alabama. All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor. Permission to copy all or part of this newsletter is granted. Acknowledgment of source would be appreciated.



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