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Monthly News From the U.S. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS

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Volume 29, No. 5
May 1994

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Projections Show More Growth for South and West, Less for Northeast and Midwest

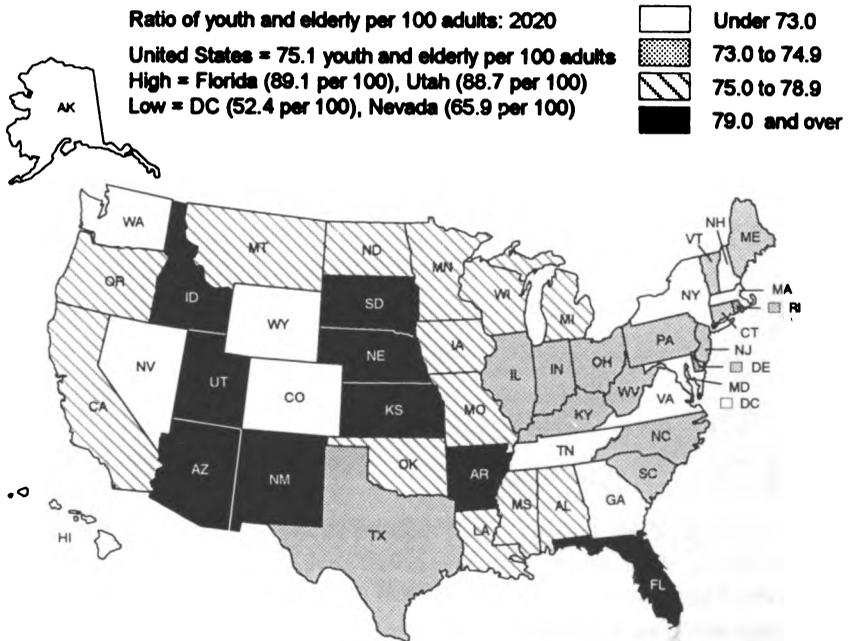
Look 30 years into the future and here's what you may see: more increases in the number of Americans living in the southern and western States, and declines in the share of Americans located in the midwestern and northeastern States.

You can find the details in a new report, *Population Projections for States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020* (P25/1111). It provides the Census Bureau's first State population projections for five racial and ethnic groups. More detail is available on diskette.

Paul Campbell, the report's author, says, "Our projections show that by mid-1994, Texas would replace New York as the Nation's second-most populous State. By 2020, New York will drop another notch when Florida becomes number three. California will remain undisturbed as number one, as the State attracts 39 percent of the international migrants added to the Nation's population between 1990 and 2020."

U.S. Department of Commerce
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In 2020 Dependency Ratios Will Be Highest in Florida and Utah – But for Different Reasons



Source: *Population Projections for States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020, Series P25/1111.*

The report has four series of projections – a "preferred series" and three alternatives. The four series are based on different internal migration assumptions.

Paul notes that projections here may differ substantially from those released previously. "These differences are primarily due to changeover

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We Asked — and You Told Us

Interpreting data often begins with knowledge of the questions that elicit the data. You can now study the connection between 1990 census questions and the resulting statistics in a set of short, colorful, and easy-to-read handouts showing 1990 census questions and the answers given by respondents. The series is entitled *Census Questionnaire Content (CQC) Reports, 1990 – We Asked . . . You Told Us*.

There are 30 handouts in this series; so far 15 are available.

Each is available free from Customer Services (301-763-4100). You can also obtain them through our *FastFax* service (call 1-900-555-2329 for fax service or 301-763-1384 for fax information).

For more information about these handouts, contact Karen Mills, Decennial Management Division (301-763-4263).

Questions or Orders

- Press inquiries, contact —
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301-763-4040
- To order computer tapes, 1990 census maps, microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROM's, and microfiche, contact —
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- To order reproductions of unpublished and out-of-print maps (Geography Branch) or specified publications (Publications Unit), contact —
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Seattle	206-728-5314

Census and You

Volume 29, No. 5
May 1994

Editorial Information

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Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300 (301-763-1584).

Subscription Information

For sale by the Government Printing Office. \$21 per year; \$26.25 for foreign mailing. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Make check or money order for the subscription payable to the Superintendent of Documents and send to the Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Use the code "DUN" in your order. To subscribe using a MasterCard, VISA, or GPO deposit account, call the Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238. To correct subscription problems, contact GPO at 202-512-2303.

Americans Spend \$625 Billion on Health Services

Revenue for the Nation's health service industries continued to rise in 1992, topping \$625 billion, a 9-percent increase over 1991 (unadjusted for price changes), according to the Census Bureau report, 1992 *Service Annual Survey* (BS/92).

The 1992 *Service Annual Survey* also covers selected personal, business, automotive, amusement and recreation, social, and professional service industries.

"Revenue for nearly all health service industries increased," Bureau survey manager Tom Zabelsky says, "with home health care and kidney dialysis centers posting the largest gains of 22 percent each."

Hospitals accounted for over half of all revenue for the health service industries in 1992, exceeding \$335 billion, an increase of 8 percent from the previous year. Nursing and personal care facilities had \$43 billion in revenue, rising 8 percent over 1991.

Patients' private insurance programs were the source of approximately 43 percent of the \$150 billion in revenue for medical doctor's offices and clinics, while Medicare and Medicaid accounted for 29 percent.

All dollar volume estimates are expressed in current dollars; that is, they are not adjusted for price level changes.

The 1992 *Service Annual Survey* is available from our Jeffersonville, Indiana facility (see page 2). Call Customer Services for the price (301-763-4100). For more information, contact Thomas Zabelsky, Business Division (301-763-1725).

Where We Spend the \$625 Billion in Health Care Services

Health services (SIC 80) — estimated revenue: 1992 and 1991

1987 SIC code	Kind of business	(millions of dollars)		Percent Revenue 1992/ 1991
		1992	1991	
80	Health services	\$625,083	\$575,403 ^f	8.6
801	Offices and clinics of doctors of medicine	150,129	137,948 ^f	8.8
802	Offices and clinics of dentists	33,021	30,127 ^f	9.6
803	Offices and clinics of doctors of osteopathy	2,736	2,599	5.3
804	Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	17,322	15,628	10.8
8041	Offices and clinics of chiropractors	5,787	4,986	16.1
8042	Offices and clinics of optometrists	4,649	4,430	4.9
8043	Offices and clinics of podiatrists	1,961	1,826	7.4
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	42,462	39,319	8.0
806	Hospitals	335,189	310,355 ^f	8.0
8062	General medical and surgical hospitals	303,736	279,446 ^f	8.7
8063	Psychiatric hospitals	14,876	15,341 ^f	-3.0
8069	Specialty hospitals, except psychiatric	16,577	15,568 ^f	6.5
807	Medical and dental laboratories	11,115	10,528	5.6
8071	Medical laboratories	9,336	8,849	5.5
8072	Dental laboratories	1,779	1,678	6.0
808	Home health care services	13,704	11,240	21.9
809	Miscellaneous health and allied services, n.e.c.	19,405	17,659 ^f	9.9
8092	Kidney dialysis centers	2,333	1,911 ^f	22.1
8093	Specialty outpatient facilities, n.e.c.	10,201	9,715	5.0

^f Revised. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Estimates are obtained from a sample of employer firms only and, therefore, do not include nonemployer receipts. Estimates are for taxable and tax-exempt firms and organizations. For selected SIC's, the full report provides separate estimates of receipts for taxable firms and revenue of tax-exempt organizations. Data are not adjusted for price changes. Group totals may include kinds of business not shown separately. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: 1992 *Service Annual Survey*, Series BS/92.

Free Guide to '92 Agriculture Census

If you'd like to harvest data from the agriculture census, get a copy of the *Guide to the 1992 Census of Agriculture and Related Statistics*. The *Guide* describes the data publication program for the 1992 census and includes information on agriculture-related information available from other censuses and surveys.

It has information on the enumeration, publication media, and availability of products, and has excerpts from data tables. It also covers agriculture-

related statistics available from the 1992 Economic Census, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, and various current programs, as well as sources of information and assistance for users.

The *Guide to the 1992 Census of Agriculture Statistics*, Series AC92-R-9, is available free from Customer Services (301-763-4100). For more information, contact Agriculture Division (1-800-523-3215 or 301-763-1113).

Projections

Continued from page 1

to the 1990 census base and to changes in the national population projections used as controls for these projections."

The report allows you to view the ever-changing mix of groups in the years ahead. For example, it shows that the Asian and Pacific Islander population living in California is projected to more than double from 3.5 million in 1993 to 9.7 million in 2020. In 2020, more than 4 in 10 Asians in the United States are projected to reside in California.

Population Projections for States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020, P25/No. 1111, is available for \$5 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-004-00120-6).

Users can get even more detail on diskettes from the Population Division (301-763-5002). For more information on the content, contact Paul Campbell, Population Division (301-763-1902).

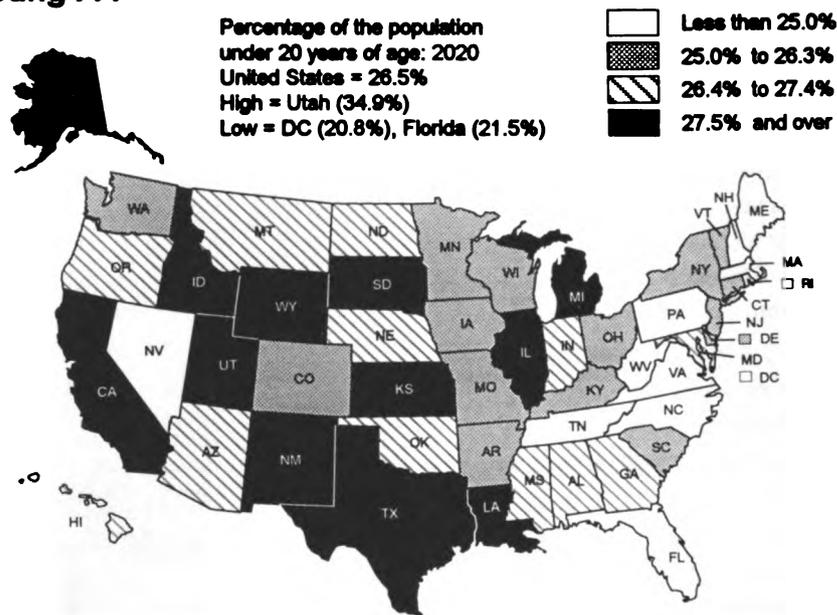
How We're Changing!

The 1990's have so far been record-breakers for the U.S. population. For instance, a higher percentage of people had high school diplomas (80 percent) and bachelor's degrees (22 percent) in 1993 than at any time in our history.

Demographic highs and lows can be found in *How We're Changing: Demographic State of the Nation: 1994 (P23/No. 187)*. The information in this four-page profile comes from three Census Bureau surveys: the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the American Housing Survey.

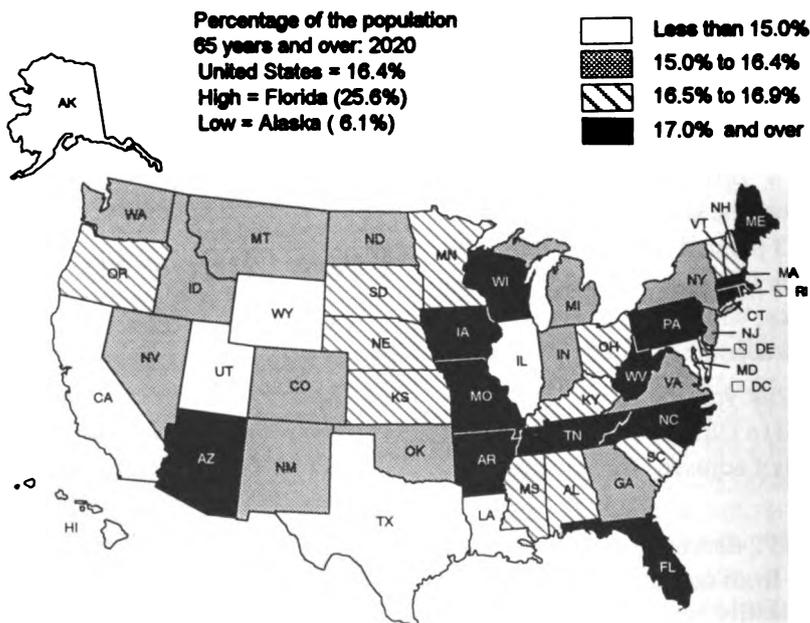
How We're Changing: Demographic State of the Nation (P23/No. 187) is available for \$1 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-10040-1).

Looking Ahead at the Young . . .



Source: *Population Projections for States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020, Series P25/1111*.

. . . And the Old



Source: *Population Projections for States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020, Series P25/1111*.

'90 CENSUS

You Told Us About STF 1 and 3

As we prepare for the year 2000 census what kinds of products should we plan? To find out what you think, we decided to ask.

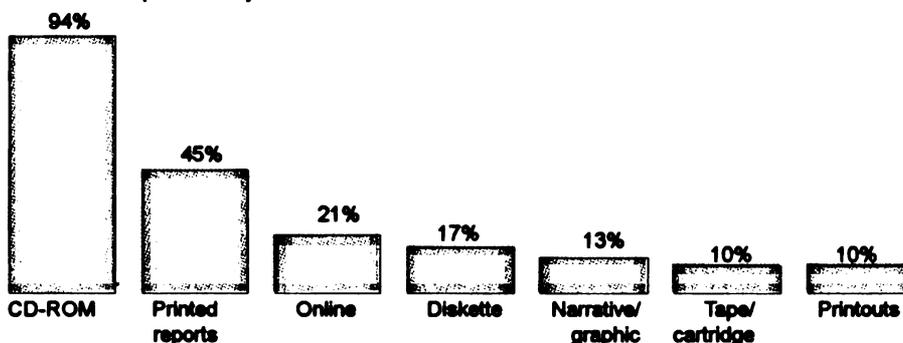
In June 1993, Data User Services Division at the Census Bureau queried users of *Summary Tape Files 1 and 3*. We asked questions on dissemination, use, product specifications, general satisfaction with the products, and secondary distribution.

Users included purchasers of tape and CD-ROM products; State Data Center/Business and Industry Data Center organizations, including State-level agencies and local affiliates; and Federal depository libraries that received *Summary Tape Files 1 and 3* on CD-ROM from the Government Printing Office. More than 1,100 users responded.

The subject was limited to STF 1 and 3 electronic products. STF 1 and 3 are our most popular files. (Data in the map below come from STF 3A.)

"In the Future How Would You Prefer to Receive or Access Census Data?"

Percent of respondents by media selected: June 1993



NOTE: Respondents could cite more than one option.

From your responses, we found out that –

- CD-ROM was the most popular medium. Eighty-four percent of you indicated you accessed the information on CD-ROM; respondents expressed a clear preference for CD-ROM as the medium for future Census Bureau products.

- The "General Profiles" on the CD-ROM's were a big hit as were the tables on STF 1 showing population and age distributions.

- STF 3 tables on income (particularly household income), occupation, industry, poverty status, and educational attainment were rated as the most useful.

- Respondents preferred tables that contained derived variables such as percentages, means, and medians.

- Most respondents thought that the STF's were a good value.

- Ninety percent of the respondents indicated they prepared reports or studies for others, most frequently in the form of printouts or diskettes.

- Users accessed data at the county level more frequently than at other levels.

- Ninety-four percent of respondents expressed overall satisfaction with the products.

For more information, contact John Kavaliunas, Data User Services Division (301-763-1510).

State Profile: 1990 Census

Total population = 1,003,464
Total housing units = 414,572

Median household income = \$32,181

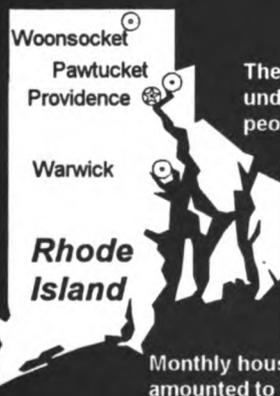
78% drove to work alone;
12% in carpools.

The poverty rate for families with a female householder, no spouse present, was 27%.

72% were high school grads.

86% lived in urban areas.

59% of mothers with children under 6 were in the labor force; 79% of mothers with children 6 to 17 were in the labor force.



The poverty rate for children under 18 was 14% and for people 65 and over was 12%.

34% of housing units were built before 1940.

Monthly housing costs for owners amounted to \$891.

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3A, Rhode Island.

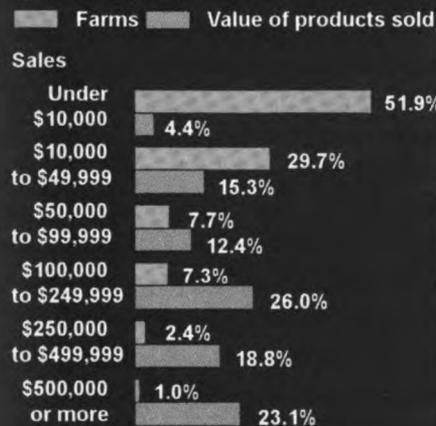
Harvest in Missouri

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

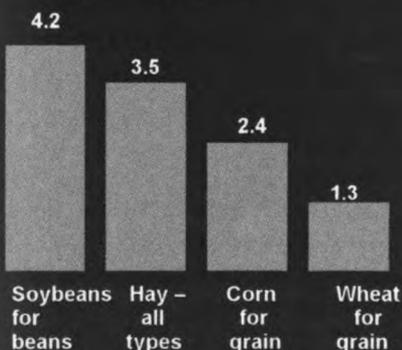
Farms by size



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Missouri.

Send Your Comments on a New Geographic Product

We need your help!

A joint project of the geography divisions of Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census has yielded a prototype set of files on CD-ROM. These files provide a unified geographic framework that could facilitate cross-border spatial studies using various geographic information system (GIS) software.

Called the *North American Statistical Areas Boundary File (NASABF)*, the prototype files contain boundary coordinates and identification codes for selected geographic entities and features used by the two statistical agencies in two test areas (a cross-border urban center and a cross-border "window" of territory), sample statistical data (population, housing unit counts, and land area), and a document describing the various geographic entities used to report statistical data in each nation.

The project is envisioned as a cooperative venture between the U.S. Census Bureau, Statistics Canada, and data evaluators. Copies of the CD-ROM have been distributed to researchers, software vendors, and government agencies to examine the content and format of the file, and to comment on its usefulness. One potential use of the NASABF is to facilitate statistical analysis in areas such as environmental and economic data that affect North America.

The prototype CD-ROM is the first product available from this project. It has two geographic files -

- A regional file that includes United States county and Canadian

"census division" boundaries for a test area comprising the northeastern United States and south-central Canada. (Canadian census divisions are comparable to counties in the United States.)

- A local file that contains census tract boundaries and the detailed street network for Wayne County (including Detroit), Michigan and Windsor Ontario. The files are in TIGER/Line™ file format (record types 1 and 2 only) and contain geographic coordinates and geographic identification codes that can be used as links to comparable statistical data from Canada and the United States. Neither file contains feature names. Also included on the CD-ROM is a document entitled, "A Comparison of Census Geographic Areas of Canada and the United States."

While awaiting comments, Statistics Canada and the Census Bureau are discussing plans for a future prototype of the NASABF. A long-term goal for the final product is to include boundary data for all of Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

A limited number of CD-ROM's were produced. Copies are still available for anyone interested in evaluating the content and format of the file.

To obtain a copy of the CD-ROM, contact Linda Orsini, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census (telephone, 301-763-3973; fax, 301-763-4749). Production of the regional and local prototype files and the "comparison" document was the first phase of this project.

The Earnings Ladder

Where do you stand on the earnings ladder?

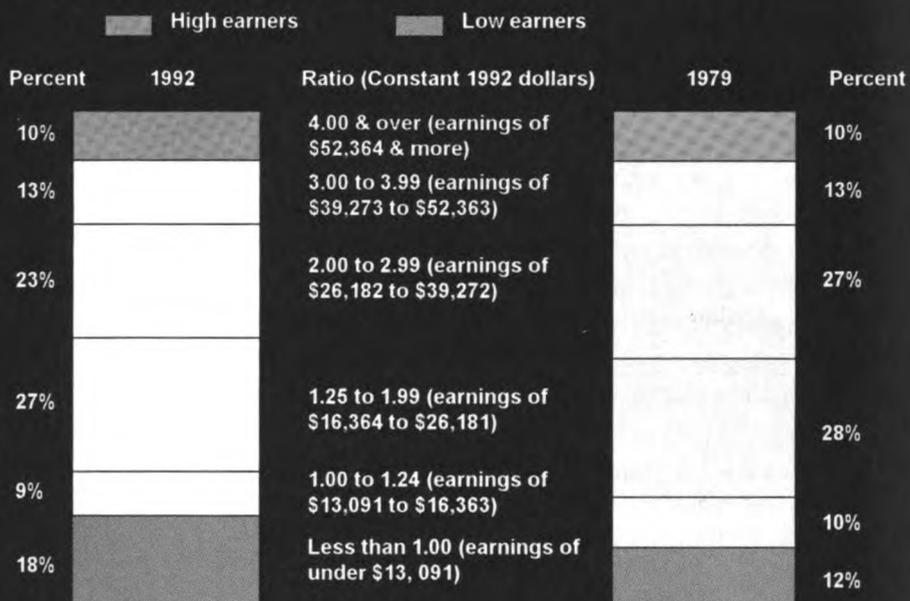
You can find out by reading "The Earnings Ladder," a new *Statistical Brief* with data collected in the March Current Population Surveys of 1979 through 1992. The four-page *Brief* shows the ratio of annual earnings to the "low earnings threshold."

The threshold (\$13,091 in constant 1992 dollars) is a modified version of the poverty level for a four-person family with two children. The modified version is about 8 percent lower than the official threshold because it uses an alternative index to measure changes over time in consumer prices.

"The Earnings Ladder," *Statistical Brief* 94-3, is available from Customer Services (301-763-4100), one free copy per customer. The *Brief* is the only published source of this information. For information on other Briefs, contact Robert Bernstein, Data User Services Division (301-763-1584).

Where Did You Stand?

Percent distribution of year-round, full-time civilian workers aged 16 and over, by ratio of earnings to low earnings threshold: 1992 and 1979

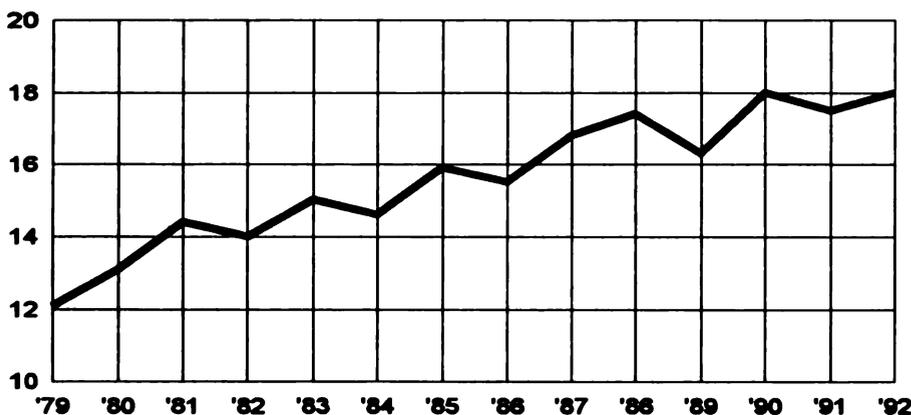


NOTE: Low earnings = under \$13,091

Source: "The Earnings Ladder," *Statistical Brief* 94-3.

Proportionately More Workers Today Have Low Earnings Compared to Their 1979 Counterparts

Percent of year-round, full-time civilian workers aged 16 and over with low earnings: 1979 to 1992



NOTE: Low earnings = under \$13,091 (1992 constant dollars)

Source: "The Earnings Ladder," *Statistical Brief* 94-3.

Statistical Abstract on CD-ROM

America's favorite data book, the *Statistical Abstract*, has gotten even more popular now that it's on CD-ROM. Long the Federal Government's best-seller in print, the *Abstract* is proving to be a hit on disc – especially since the disc costs only \$50 from Customer Services (301-763-4100).

You get everything you do in the book – and more! The disc comes with easy-to-use software for data retrieval. Order yours today!

The *Abstract* is available in print from the National Technical Information Service and the U.S. Government Printing Office. Ask Customer Services for ordering information.

Lapses in Health Insurance Coverage Common for Many Americans

Recent data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation show that 1 in 4 Americans (60 million) did not have health insurance for at least 1 month during the 32-month interview period between February 1990 and September 1992.

This information has been published in a new, two-page *Statistical Brief* entitled "Health Insurance Coverage – Who Had a Lapse Between 1990 and 1992?"

The *Brief* examines the likelihood of having a lapse in coverage over two different lengths of time – 12 months (the 1990 calendar year) and 32 months (February 1990 through September 1992). It then looks at which groups were likely to have had a lapse in coverage during the latter period and which groups were more likely to have had continuous coverage.

Statistical Brief 94-6, "Health Insurance Coverage – Who Had a Lapse Between 1990 and 1992?" is available from Customer Services (301-763-4100), one copy free per customer.

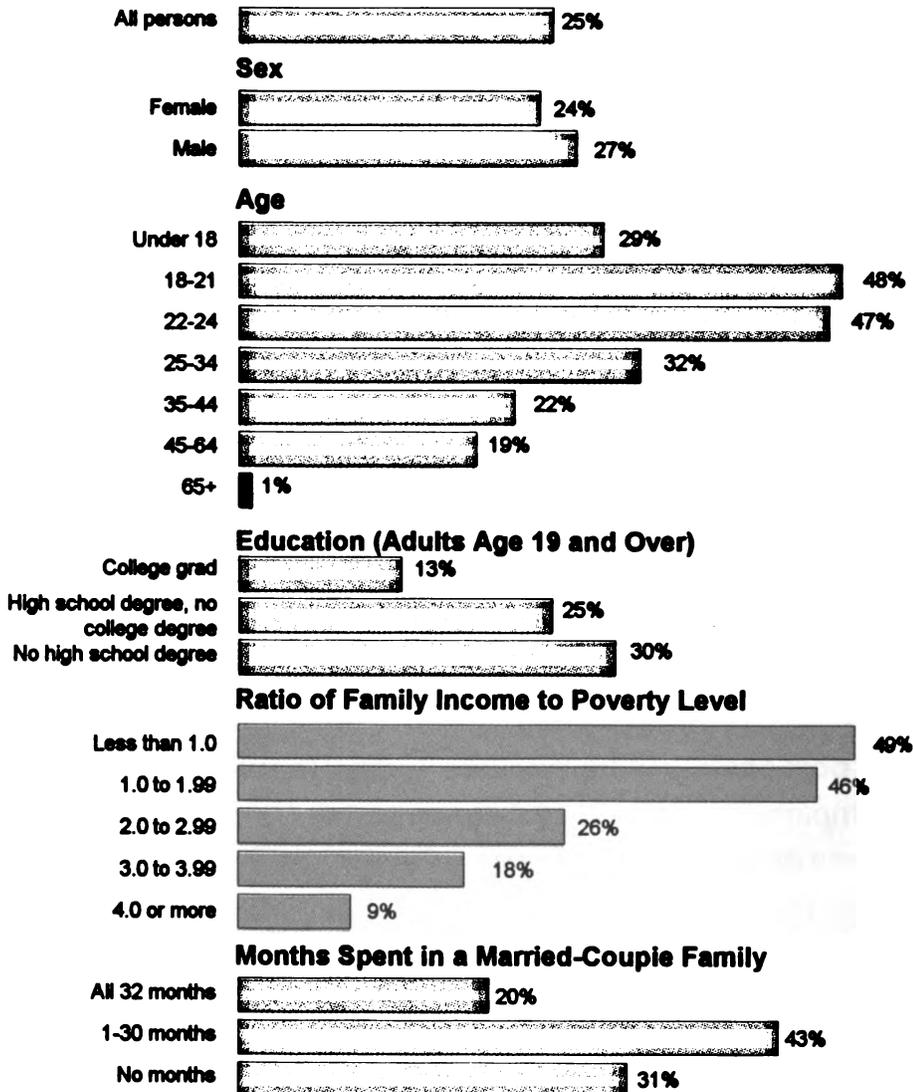
For more information about the *Brief's* contents, contact Robert Bennefield, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8578). A detailed report on health insurance coverage will become available this summer; watch *Census and You* for details.

Product Announcement Free!

To keep up on Bureau products, consider receiving the *Monthly Product Announcement*. Call Customer Services (301-763-4100) for a sample copy.

Between 1990 and 1992, One In Four Americans Experienced a Lapse In Health Insurance Coverage

Percent without health insurance coverage for at least 1 month: February 1990 to September 1992



NOTE: Age and education refer to February 1990; family income refers to total income over all 32 months. The percentages represent proportions of a total population of 235.8 million persons.

Source: "Health Insurance Coverage – Who Had a Lapse Between 1990 and 1992?" *Statistical Brief* 94-6.

Summary Tape File (STF) 4

America's Diversity in Detail

Everyone talks or writes about America's diversity, the more or less harmonious roar of our many different voices, 250 million strong, in one sprawling country.

How do you measure such diversity? One approach is to turn to the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Summary Tape File (STF) 4, in particular, gives you substantial data – nearly 11,000 data cells worth – on our population as a whole and on many of the racial and ethnic groups that make up our national chorus (see figure 4 on page 12).

STF 4 is also a useful tool in studying the socioeconomic differences between the sexes (see page 14).

STF 4 is a large, expensive data product, but there are options that make it easier to afford and somewhat easier to access its wealth of data on these groups. This profile can help you see if this file is for you.

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Income of America's families — in all shapes and sizes

Persons in family by family income in 1989: United States

Figure 1

	Total families	2-Person families	3-Person families	4-Person families	5-Person families	6+Person families
Total	65,049,428	26,988,791	15,174,826	13,413,398	6,089,630	3,382,783
Less than \$5,000	2,582,206	1,099,119	688,347	437,163	210,463	147,114
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,636,361	1,846,220	808,069	524,086	268,862	189,124
\$10,000 to \$12,499	2,396,889	1,291,582	487,502	323,425	172,854	121,526
\$12,500 to \$14,999	2,279,203	1,259,108	450,871	300,012	154,596	114,616
\$15,000 to \$17,499	2,660,819	1,399,897	554,323	385,869	191,669	129,061
\$17,500 to \$19,999	2,529,452	1,315,724	525,328	377,415	187,346	123,639
\$20,000 to \$22,499	2,920,617	1,443,934	623,593	479,238	234,048	139,804
\$22,500 to \$24,999	2,547,457	1,241,183	549,714	425,467	207,569	123,524
\$25,000 to \$27,499	2,889,800	1,312,935	649,030	532,604	252,577	142,654
\$27,500 to \$29,999	2,467,334	1,104,594	558,705	465,753	217,187	121,095
\$30,000 to \$32,499	3,004,489	1,239,885	694,429	633,249	287,132	149,794
\$32,500 to \$34,999	2,368,328	971,634	555,538	495,824	225,668	119,664
\$35,000 to \$37,499	2,691,449	1,043,853	642,183	601,649	269,473	134,291
\$37,500 to \$39,999	2,188,665	840,664	523,382	493,563	219,201	111,855
\$40,000 to \$42,499	2,592,694	952,040	622,129	621,491	268,922	128,112
\$42,500 to \$44,999	1,959,986	712,940	483,486	463,020	201,562	98,978
\$45,000 to \$47,499	2,119,997	747,686	521,067	520,714	222,504	108,026
\$47,500 to \$49,999	1,718,139	601,555	427,586	421,275	178,007	89,716
\$50,000 to \$54,999	3,448,815	1,182,018	852,317	869,555	367,538	177,387
\$55,000 to \$59,999	2,701,871	904,368	683,221	683,098	287,555	143,629
\$60,000 to \$74,999	5,706,393	1,870,309	1,446,894	1,461,288	617,498	310,404
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,115,468	1,336,199	1,023,608	1,050,553	455,984	249,124
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,593,779	541,011	375,855	395,085	179,786	102,042
\$125,000 to \$149,999	666,161	239,583	153,640	155,728	74,203	43,007
\$150,000 or more	1,263,056	490,750	274,009	296,274	137,426	64,597
Median	\$35,225	\$30,363	\$36,721	\$40,931	\$39,386	\$36,299

Sample data from the 1990 census

STF 4 has tabulations drawn from the census sample questionnaire, the "long form" received by about 17.7 million housing units nationwide. This questionnaire included the "short-form" questions asked of everyone in the Nation and

a set of questions on income, education, language spoken, mortgage status, and other population and housing subjects. A glance at the table listings (available from Customer Services, 301-763-4100) shows the great diversity of subjects covered in the census and recorded in STF 4.

Anatomy of STF 4

- Geography, page 10.
- A, B, and C Files, page 10.
- Race and Hispanic Groups, page 12.
- Differences from STF 3, page 13.
- Contacts, page 15.
- Prices, page 16.

continued on page 10

Areas summarized on 1990 summary tape files 1-4

Geographic areas identified in versions of the 1990 census Summary Tape Files

	STF 1	STF 2	STF 3	STF 4
U.S., regions, divisions	C	C	C	C
States	A,B,C,D	A,B,C	A,B,C,D	A,B,C
Metro areas	B ¹ ,C	A ¹ ,C	A ¹ ,C	A ¹ ,C
Urbanized areas	B ¹ ,C	C	A ¹ ,C	C
Urban/rural	B,C	B,C	A,C	B,C
Counties	A,B,C,D	A,B,C	A,B,C,D	A,B,C
Places (by population size):				
Under 10,000	A,B	B ²	A	B ³
10,000 and over	A,B,C,D	A,B,C	A,C,D	A,B,C
Consolidated cities	A,B,C,D ⁴	B,C	A,C,D ⁴	B,C
County subdivisions (all MCD's and CCD's)	A,B	B	A	—
MCD's in 12 States ⁵	C ⁴ ,D ⁴	B ² ,C ⁴	C ⁴ ,D ⁴	B ² ,C ⁴
MCD's in 6 States ⁷	C ⁴	B ² ,C ⁴	C ⁴	B ² ,C ⁴
Census tracts	A,B	A	A	A
Block numbering areas	A,B	A	A	A
Block groups	A,B	—	A	—
Blocks	B	—	—	—
Congressional districts (101st) ¹⁰	A,B	—	—	—
Congressional districts (103rd)	D	—	D	—
American Indian reservations/ Alaska Native villages	A ¹ ,B ¹ ,C,D ¹	B ¹ ,C	A ¹ ,C,D ¹	B ¹ ,C
ZIP codes	—	—	B	—

MCD = minor civil division. CCD = census county division.

¹Totals for multi-State areas derivable by addition of parts in various States.

²Population of 1,000 or more.

³Population of 2,500 or more.

⁴Population of 10,000 or more.

⁵MCD's in Northeast Region (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont), plus Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

⁶County subdivisions under 2,500 – only if in a metro area in New England.

⁷States in New England.

⁸County subdivisions under 10,000 – only if in a metro area in New England.

⁹County subdivisions under 1,000 – only if in a metro area in New England.

¹⁰Districts of the 102nd Congress are the same.

Figure 2

continued from page 9

STF 4 comes on magnetic computer tape usable only on a mainframe computer or a smaller computer with a suitable tape drive. Unlike the popular STF 3 (see page 13), it is not on CENDATA™ (the Census Bureau's online data service) or on compact disc for microcomputers.

We do generate numerous printed reports from the STF 4 tabulations (e.g., the popular social and economic characteris-

tics, detailed housing, and census tract/block numbering area reports), but the reports present only a fraction of the data found in the tape files.

The files are large. STF 4C, for example, has almost 37 gigabytes of data. To use STF 4, users must create or acquire software programs – another feature making these files less accessible to many users.

Yet there are ways to get at these files. Customer Services can “peel off” all the tables

found in STF 4 for a specific racial group and sell them.

In addition, you can turn to an intermediate source – a State Data Center (see page 15), which can assist you in getting the data on the files in a format you can use.

Files for each State

Like other STF's, STF 4 comes in three main versions: A, B, and C. The tables in these versions are identical. The same tables are in all

three versions. So why three versions then?

They do differ – in geographic coverage. STF 4A is the census tract/block numbering area file; STF 4B is the incorporated or census designated place file; and STF 4C is the national file. (See figure 2, left, for complete geographic coverage.)

STF's 4A and 4B are released as a series of files for individual States. STF 4C is a single file for the entire Nation. Users can buy individual State files for STF 4A and 4B; you can buy STF 4C in subfiles (for racial or ethnic groups).

A and B records

Like STF 2, STF 4A, B, and C are split into both A and B records.

Do not confuse the A and B record designations with the three versions – namely, the A, B, and C – described above.

We divided the tables in each version of STF 4 into two groups – those that pertain more to the population or the housing inventory as a whole (“A” record) and those that pertain to both the population as a whole and to specific population groups (“B” record).

What this means is that you can get all the B record tables for a specific racial or ethnic group.

There are 123 population and 80 housing tables in the A

continued on page 12

STF 4 Detail

More subject detail in STF 4 than in STF 3

This page shows some of the differences in detail between STF 3 and STF 4. In STF 3, there is one table showing number of bedrooms by gross rent; there is no comparable table for owner-occupied units (i.e., value). In STF 4, you get a complete picture of the connection between number of bedrooms and rent, value, and asking price. What's more, you get this information for a host of dollar ranges.

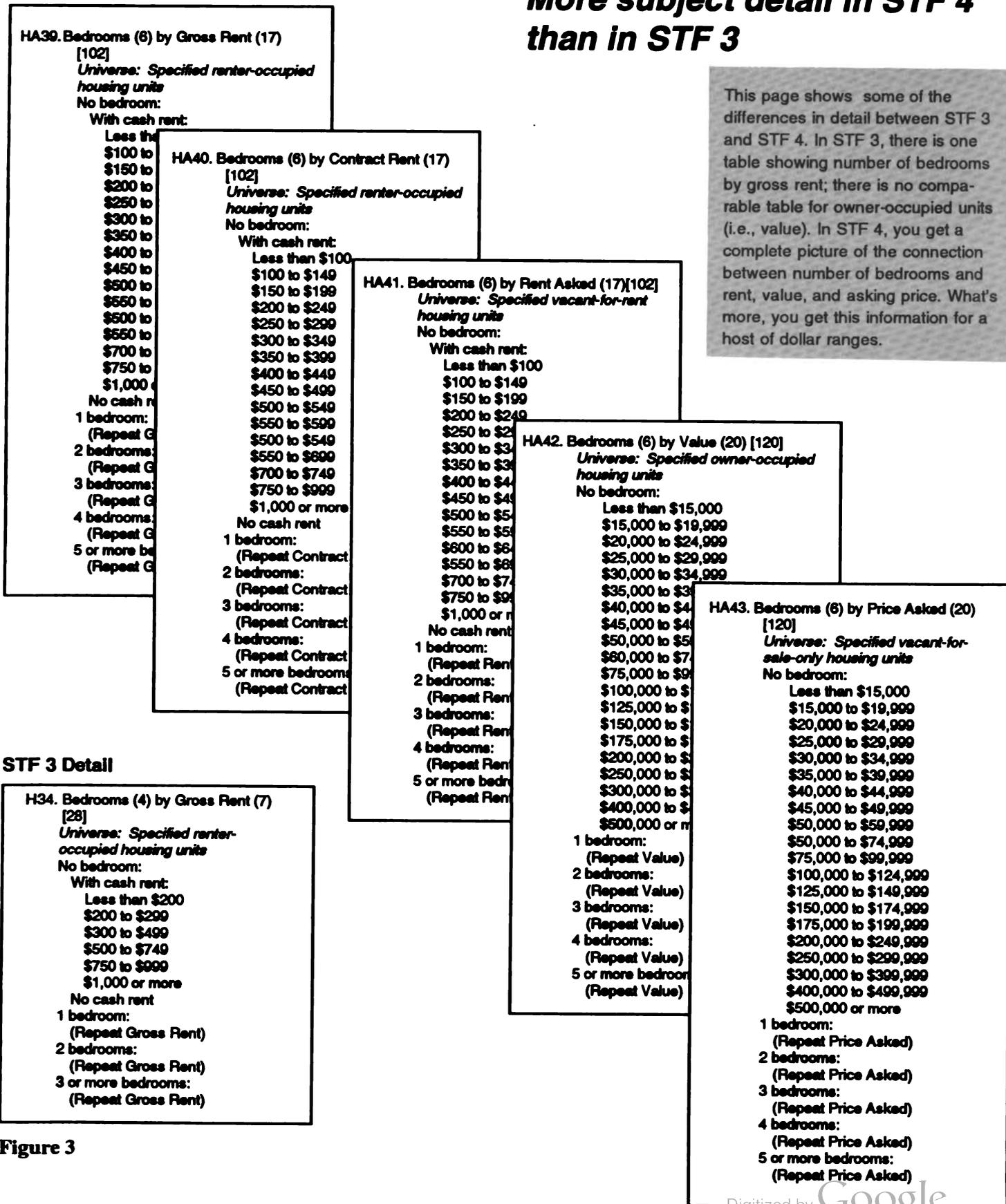


Figure 3

Iterations In STF 4

Summary Tape File 4A (10)

All persons
 White
 Black
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander
 Other race
 Hispanic origin (of any race)
 White, not of Hispanic origin
 Black, not of Hispanic origin
 Other races, not of Hispanic origin

Summary Tape File 4B/4C (49)

All persons
 White
 Black
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
 American Indian
 Eskimo
 Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander
 Asian
 Chinese
 Filipino
 Japanese
 Asian Indian
 Korean
 Vietnamese
 Cambodian
 Hmong
 Laotian
 Thai
 Pacific Islander
 Hawaiian
 Samoan
 Guamanian
 Other race
 Hispanic origin (of any race)
 Mexican
 Puerto Rican
 Cuban
 Other Hispanic
 Dominican (Dominican Republic)
 Central American
 Costa Rican
 Guatemalan
 Honduran
 Nicaraguan
 Panamanian
 Salvadoran
 South American
 Argentinian
 Chilean
 Colombian
 Ecuadorian
 Peruvian
 Venezuelan
 White, not of Hispanic origin
 Black, not of Hispanic origin
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, not of Hispanic origin
 Asian or Pacific Islander, not of Hispanic origin
 Other race, not of Hispanic origin

For each of the groups listed here, you can purchase a complete set of STF 4 tables on tape. STF 3 does have data on racial and Hispanic groups but not the detailed cross-tabs. Furthermore, you cannot buy STF 3 files for individual subgroups from the Census Bureau.

continued from page 10

record; 178 population and 85 housing tables in the B record.

Here's how you might use the A and B records. Assume you just want to find a total for the number of Vietnamese in Los Angeles; table PA5 in the A record supplies an answer. But what if you wanted more detail about the Vietnamese population in Los Angeles — their housing arrangements, occupations, income, and language use. Then record B is your choice.

An important point here is not to confuse the record types with the A, B, and C versions described on page 10. All three versions — A, B, and C — have an A and B record.

Tables repeated for specific groups

What gives STF 4 its real value is that you can obtain *all* the tables in the file for a specific group. From STF 4A, with its valuable census tract data, you can get any one of 10 B record iterations; the detailed geographic coverage makes it necessary to limit the repetitions. From STF 4B and 4C, with less geographic detail, you can get any one of 49 iterations. At the left we show the groups.

You won't necessarily find all the repetitions for every area. If an area has no Laotians, for example, obviously there will be no need to repeat tables for that group. You can use PA5 and PA6 in the A record to see which racial and Hispanic groups in an area have

populations and, hence, iterations.

Imputation tables

As you scan the table listings, you immediately note the many imputation tables in record A. Imputation is the assignment of characteristics to households where a questionnaire was incomplete or not returned.

Tables show both *allocated* and *unallocated* data so that users can study the degree to which allocation is a factor in the estimates.

Other data limitations

If you just need population totals for race and Hispanic groups, you would be better off obtaining them from STF 1 or another product with figures based on the "100-percent" data (i.e., the data collected from the short-form questions).

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on items such as race, Hispanic origin, age, and number of rooms in housing. These are the counts tabulated from every census questionnaire.

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts. STF 4 presents data from the census sample.

At smaller geographic levels (e.g., census tract), there will be differences between sample

Figure 4

estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (mean, median, and so on) or percent distributions.

Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, you should remember that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Differences from 1980: STF 420 spinoff

To make STF 4 more manageable and less costly, we created an STF 4 "spinoff," with commuting data in a separate file. This file was part of STF 4 in 1980 but was issued as separate State files for the 1990 census.

The title is *Place-of-Work 20 Destinations File*. If you need commuting data for smaller residential areas, such as census tracts or block numbering areas, this file is the answer. We call it the "STF 420 file" because it has the same geography as STF 4 and because, for each geographic entity, it shows 20 place-of-work destinations.

It shows the number of workers commuting, by race and Hispanic origin.

The *place of residence* geography in the STF 420 file includes counties, minor civil divisions (12 States only),

places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, and block numbering areas. It also identifies metro areas (only the State part in crossover MA's).

In this file, a *place of work* may be a county, place, balance of county, MA, or balance of MA. Only 20 places of work are shown, not all places of work. The work places not covered by the list of 20 are combined into an "elsewhere" category.

The STF 420 files come on computer tape — one file per State. The tapes are sold by Customer Services at the Census Bureau. We also make parts of these files available in paper printouts sold by Customer Services. The printouts contain no race or Hispanic origin detail.

STF 3 or STF 4?

Users familiar with 1990 census products might ask: Why STF 4? Why not use STF 3? What's the difference?

These are good questions since STF 3, arguably the most popular 1990 census file, also has 1990 census sample data and is *much* cheaper. It is also available on CD-ROM and thus is a more accessible file. Also, our CD-ROM's come with our easy-to-use "GO" software.

STF 4 is available only on computer tape for which the Census Bureau provides no retrieval software (commercial packages are readily available).

Indeed, users considering a

Major content differences between STF 3 and STF 4

- STF 4 has tabulations not found in STF 3. It has more tabulations.
- Comparable tabulations are often more detailed in STF 4.
- STF 4 has race and Hispanic origin iterations. Not so STF 3. As figure 4 shows, STF 4 has sample cross-tabulations for Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups (e.g., Chinese, Filipinos, and Guamanians) and Hispanic subgroups (e.g., Puerto Ricans and Cubans).
- STF 4 has substantially more data cross-tabulated by sex (see figure 6).

Figure 5

purchase of STF 4 should carefully compare the contents of this file with STF 3. You can do this by comparing the tables in STF 4 (available from Customer Services) with those in STF 3 (shown in our *Product Profile* on STF 3, also available from Customer Services). Compare the geography too (see figure 2). STF 3 may be sufficient to meet your needs.

So why consider STF 4 at all? At least three reasons:

1) *STF 4 has far more detailed cross-tabulations than STF 3.*

The example given on page 11 may help illustrate the difference: STF 3 has one table showing number of bedrooms by gross rent; in contrast, STF 4 has tables showing number of bedrooms by gross rent (HA39), contract rent (HA40), rent asked (HA41), housing value (HA42), and price asked (HA43). In STF 4, housing analysts clearly find more information to consider in connecting structural and

financial housing characteristics.

Those studying immigration patterns would also give the nod to STF 4. In STF 3, you find year of entry specified; in STF 4, you get the same table (PB19) and another where year of entry is cross-tabulated with place of birth (PA24).

Look too at fertility data: For women of various ages, STF 4 (PB27) shows how many have had one, two, three, four, or five or more children; STF 3 shows aggregates (i.e., total number born) for women in these age groups.

Those studying living arrangements can find a table on unmarried partner households (PB12) — a tabulation you cannot find in STF 3.

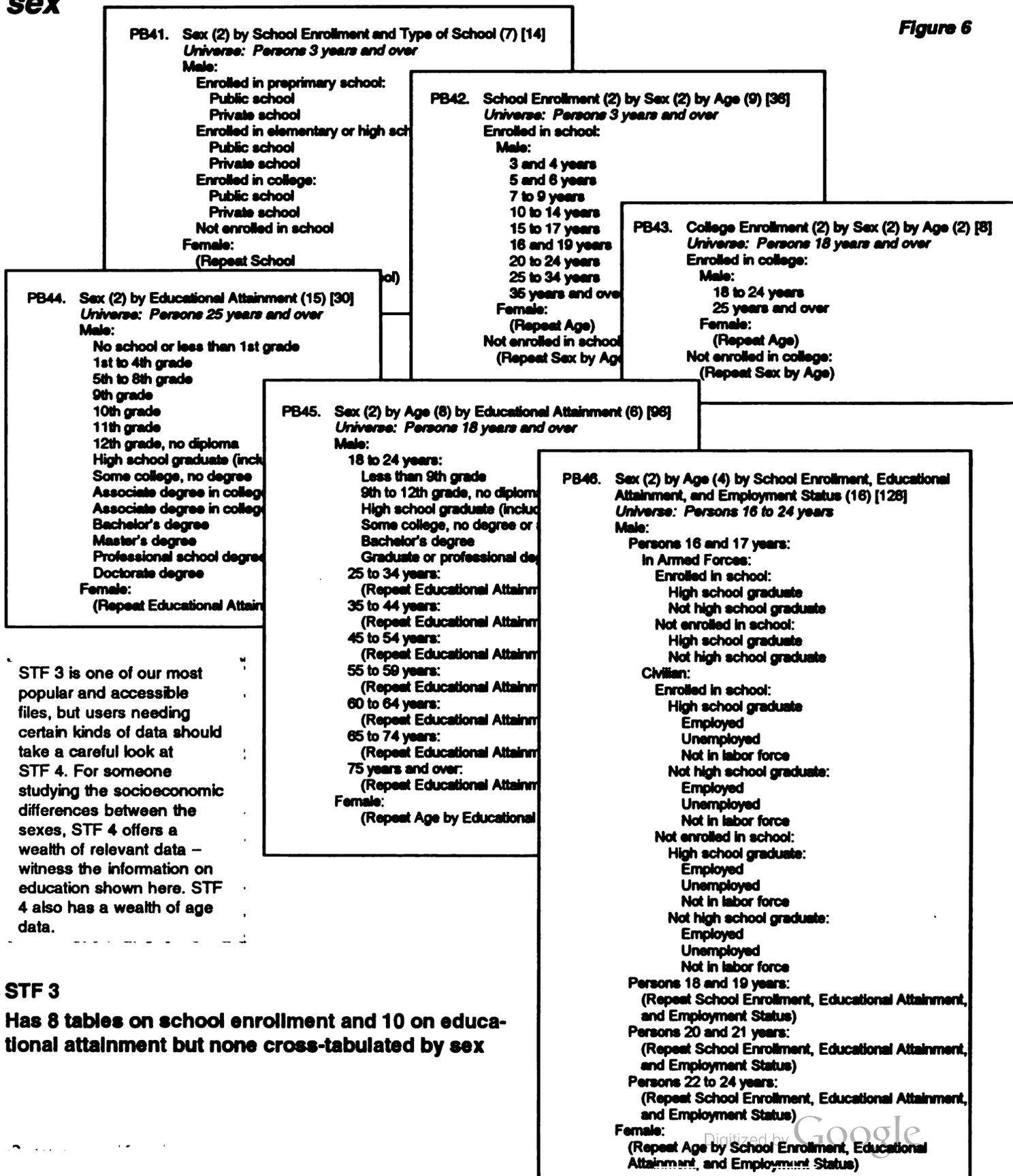
Compare the poverty data found in the two files and you'll readily see the merits of STF 4. STF 3 has 11 poverty tables; STF 4 has 37 tables.

In short, the first reason to consider STF 4 is that it may

continued on page 15

STF 4 has extensive detail on education cross-tabulated by sex

Figure 6



STF 3 is one of our most popular and accessible files, but users needing certain kinds of data should take a careful look at STF 4. For someone studying the socioeconomic differences between the sexes, STF 4 offers a wealth of relevant data – witness the information on education shown here. STF 4 also has a wealth of age data.

STF 3

Has 8 tables on school enrollment and 10 on educational attainment but none cross-tabulated by sex

continued from page 13

have a tabulation or a more detailed tabulation that you just can't get in STF 3.

2) Another reason is the race and ethnic iterations mentioned above.

Although STF 3 has more race detail than in 1980, it cannot begin to match STF 4 in this regard — since every table in the file is repeated for race and Hispanic groups.

3) Still another reason for considering STF 4 in preference to STF 3 is the abundance of cross-tabulations by sex.

STF 3 has 15 tables with cross-tabulations by sex; particularly well-covered are employment and work status.

But STF 4 has twice as many cross-tabs by sex — many on topics not similarly covered in STF 3. For example, STF 4 cross-tabs by sex focus on education, industry, occupation (for employed and unemployed persons), and period of military service. There are no similar cross-tabs in STF 3.

Where there are similar cross-tabs, STF 4 often adds details to the mix. For example, both STF's 3 and 4 cross-tabulate marital status by sex; STF 4 adds a further cross-tabulation by age (PB 24).

The display on page 14 shows the value of STF 4 in studying the respective experiences of men and women in the American educational system. Clearly the student of

women's issues should take a long careful look at STF 4. We might mention too that the education tables have a wealth of age data.

Acquiring STF 4

If you decide that the detail you need isn't in STF 3 and that STF 4 is made to order, contact Customer Services for an order form.

As mentioned before, you can also obtain race and ethnic iterations for specific State files (i.e., STF 4A and 4B). Write to Customer Services at the Census Bureau (Washington, DC 20233) for more information about costs. You can purchase a complete set of STF 4 tables for all the groups listed in figure 4 (page 12).

Consider calling a State Data Center (see list, right). State Data Centers (SDC's) are usually State government agencies that head up a network of data agencies (libraries, research facilities, academic institutions, etc.). They receive Census Bureau data for their State and often make the data or extracts available in customized form.

In short, STF 4 is a large, expensive file. To use it, you need a mainframe and statistical software or programming skills. Sample data from the census are to be had in more accessible forms (i.e., in printed reports and in STF 3 on CD-ROM). But for anyone needing race or Hispanic data, it's a goldmine. And an intermediary source like a State Data Center may be able to put the gold within your reach.

Census Bureau Contacts for More Information

- Ordering information; general information about data products
Customer Services
301-763-4100
301-763-4795 (fax)
- STF 4 population information
Jane Ingold, POP
301-763-5476
- STF 4 race information
Roderick Harrison, POP
301-763-2607
- STF 4 Hispanic information
Jorge del Pinal, POP
301-763-7955
- STF 4 housing information
Robert Bonnette, HHES
301-763-8553
- STF 4 income information
George Patterson, HHES
301-763-8576
- STF 4 employment, occupation, and industry information
Tom Scopp, HHES
301-763-8199
- STF 420 commuting information
Phil Salopek, POP
301-763-3850
- STF 420 paper printouts (CPH-L-115)
Customer Services
301-763-4100
- Product Profiles
Molly Abramowitz, DUSD
301-763-1584

POP = Population Division; DUSD = Data User Services Division; HHES = Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.

State Data Centers

Alabama	205-348-8191	*Montana	406-444-2806
Alaska	907-465-6026	Nebraska	402-595-2311
*Arizona	602-542-5984	*Nevada	702-687-8326
Arkansas	501-569-8530	New Hampshire	603-271-2155
*California	916-322-4851	New Jersey	609-984-2503
Colorado	303-866-2156	*New Mexico	505-277-6626
Connecticut	203-566-8285	New York	518-474-1141
Delaware	302-739-4271	*North Carolina	919-733-4131
District of Columbia	202-727-6533	North Dakota	701-237-8621
*Florida	904-487-2814	*Ohio	614-466-2115
Georgia	404-656-0911	*Oklahoma	405-841-5184
Guam	671-646-5841	*Oregon	503-725-5159
Hawaii	808-586-2493	Pennsylvania	717-948-6336
Idaho	208-334-2470	Puerto Rico	809-728-4430
*Illinois	217-782-1381	Rhode Island	401-277-6493
Indiana	317-232-3733	South Carolina	803-734-3780
Iowa	515-281-4350	South Dakota	605-677-5287
Kansas	913-296-3296	Tennessee	615-741-1676
*Kentucky	502-588-7990	*Texas	512-320-9667
*Louisiana	504-342-7410	Utah	801-538-1036
Maine	207-280-2271	Vermont	802-828-3261
Maryland	410-225-4450	Virgin Islands	809-778-9200
Massachusetts	413-545-3460	Virginia	804-786-8308
Michigan	517-373-7910	*Washington	206-586-2504
Minnesota	612-296-2557	West Virginia	304-558-4010
Mississippi	601-232-7288	Wisconsin	608-286-1927
*Missouri	314-751-1823	Wyoming	307-777-7504

*Also received iterations for various subgroups.

Summary Tape File 4 Computer Tape

State	4A	4B	State	4A	4B	State	4A	4B	State	4A	4B
All States	\$85,000	\$40,000	Idaho	\$525	\$475	Missouri	\$2,225	\$850	Pennsylvania	\$4,575	\$2,300
Alabama	\$1,750	\$550	Illinois	\$4,875	\$1,250	Montana	\$500	\$400	Rhode Island	\$400	\$300
Alaska	\$325	\$600	Indiana	\$2,300	\$725	Nebraska	\$825	\$450	South Carolina	\$1,425	\$500
Arizona	\$1,450	\$500	Iowa	\$1,325	\$625	Nevada	\$500	\$350	South Dakota	\$400	\$400
Arkansas	\$1,075	\$550	Kansas	\$1,325	\$650	New Hampshire	\$425	\$375	Tennessee	\$1,950	\$850
California	\$11,050	\$2,750	Kentucky	\$1,800	\$700	New Jersey	\$3,150	\$2,025	Texas	\$7,550	\$2,450
Colorado	\$1,750	\$750	Louisiana	\$1,850	\$800	New Mexico	\$775	\$775	Utah	\$775	\$450
Connecticut	\$1,400	\$675	Maine	\$575	\$425	New York	\$7,700	\$2,500	Vermont	\$300	\$275
Delaware	\$300	\$175	Maryland	\$2,025	\$675	North Carolina	\$2,550	\$900	Virginia	\$2,550	\$950
District of Columbia	\$275	\$175	Massachusetts	\$2,050	\$1,100	North Dakota	\$400	\$300	Washington	\$2,200	\$975
Florida	\$4,625	\$1,650	Michigan	\$4,125	\$1,975	Ohio	\$4,625	\$1,125	West Virginia	\$750	\$400
Georgia	\$2,575	\$1,075	Minnesota	\$2,100	\$1,200	Okiahoma	\$1,800	\$675	Wisconsin	\$2,250	\$1,150
Hawaii	\$475	\$375	Mississippi	\$200	\$500	Oregon	\$1,350	\$675	Wyoming	\$300	\$250

Summary Tape File 4C Computer Tape

All Files	\$43,325	Asian/Pacific		Pacific Islander	\$925	Central American	\$1,100
A Record		Islander	\$1,450	Hawaiian	\$775	Costa Rican	\$575
All persons	\$1,025	Asian	\$1,450	Samoan	\$450	Guatemaian	\$675
B Record		Chinese	\$1,150	Guamanian	\$550	Honduran	\$650
All persons	\$1,650	Filipino	\$1,225	Other race	\$1,425	Nicaraguan	\$575
White	\$1,575	Japanese	\$1,175	Hispanic origin	\$1,525	Panamanian	\$750
Black	\$1,450	Asian Indian	\$1,125	(of any race)		Salvadoran	\$700
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	\$1,525	Korean	\$1,250	Mexican	\$1,475	South American	\$1,150
American Indian	\$1,525	Vietnamese	\$1,000	Puerto Rican	\$1,275	Argentinian	\$675
Eskimo	\$525	Cambodian	\$475	Cuban	\$1,050	Chilean	\$625
Aleut	\$425	Hmong	\$200	Other Hispanic	\$1,450	Colombian	\$925
		Laotian	\$525	Dominican	\$650	Ecuadorian	\$600
		Thai	\$800	(Dominican Republic)		Peruvian	\$725
						Venezuelan	\$575

Summary Tape File 420 Computer Tape & Printouts

Region and State	Computer Tape	*Printout
Northeast (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT, NY, NJ, PA)	\$175	\$25
Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)	\$175	\$15
South (AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)	\$225	\$20
West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WY, WA)	\$175	\$10
Total U.S.	\$675	\$60

* Printouts include only total number of workers, no totals by race and Hispanic origin.

News from other Federal agencies

New Centers Offer Export Assistance

Where does a U.S. exporter turn for information and assistance? In the past, there were so many assistance efforts provided by Federal, State, and local governments, plus private organizations, that an exporter could have easily become confused about where to turn first for export promotion and trade finance assistance.

It's now a little simpler to find assistance. Earlier this year the Federal Government opened the first four U.S. export assistance centers (USEAC's).

Under one umbrella, the USEAC's work closely with the local trade community to coordinate the delivery of trade services. In one office, the centers consolidate the export promotion and trade finance services of the Department of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Small Business Administration, and the Agency for International Development. This new service helps U.S. firms compete abroad and create new jobs at home.

Centers assess the unique needs of business and trade in each city. Each USEAC is designed to assist companies in industries which have the highest economic impact on their community.

For further information on the U.S. Export Assistance Centers and what they can do for you, contact –

- Baltimore USEAC (401-962-4539)
- Miami USEAC (305-526-7425)
- Chicago USEAC (312-353-8040)
- Long Beach USEAC (310-980-4550) ✓

Households Spent Almost \$1,200 on Vehicle Fuel in 1991

In 1991, households spent an average of \$1,161 for vehicle fuel, a \$163 increase over 1988. On the average, each household consumed 979 gallons in total, 548 gallons per vehicle, both down slightly from 1988. Annual vehicle miles traveled per household and per vehicle were 18,900 and 10,600, respectively.

This information comes from the latest consumption report, *Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1991*, released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA).

It is based on data from the 1991 Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey (RTECS), the fifth in a series conducted since 1978, focusing on vehicle miles traveled and energy end-use consumption and expenditures by households for personal transportation. In the survey, over 3,000 households with more than

6,000 vehicles provided information on their vehicle stock and annual miles traveled per vehicle.

The information represents the characteristics and energy consumption of the 84.6 million households with vehicles. Another 10 million households did not own or have access to a vehicle during the survey year.

Included in the report are statistics about the number and type of vehicles in the residential sector, the characteristics of those vehicles, the total annual vehicle miles traveled (VMT), the per household and per vehicle VMT, the vehicle fuel consumption and expenditures, and vehicle fuel efficiencies.

Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1991 is available for \$14 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 061-003-00835-6).

Telephone Contacts at the Commerce Department

The Department of Commerce (DOC) headquarters has prepared a short list of key contacts at its various agencies, accessible from the department's "Flash Facts" fax order line. To get a copy of the list faxed to you, call 202-501-1191 and ask for document 1060. Public affairs office contacts are contained in document 1020.

No fax? You still can get the list by calling DOC district offices. Check your copy of the *Census Catalog and Guide* or call Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100) for DOC district office telephone numbers.

To get a list of all the documents on "Flash Facts," call the DOC number above and ask for document 1000.

For general information on "Flash Facts," call the Department of Commerce (202-482-3934).

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Social Indicators

(Census Bureau estimates for 1980 to 1991 are consistent with the 1980 census and do not reflect the results of the 1990 census. Census Bureau estimates are based on the Current Population Survey, and thus are subject to sampling variability — see detailed reports for further information.)

	Unit	1993	1992	1991	1980	1980	1970
Household and Families (March) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census							
Total households	Thous.	96,301	95,689	94,312	93,347	80,776	63,401
Family households	Thous.	66,144	67,173	66,322	66,290	50,550	51,456
Married-couple family	Thous.	53,171	52,457	52,147	52,317	49,112	44,728
With own children under 18 years	Thous.	24,707	24,420	24,397	24,537	24,961	25,532
Other family, male householder	Thous.	3,028	3,025	2,907	2,884	1,733	1,228
With own children under 18 years	Thous.	1,324	1,283	1,181	1,153	616	341
Other family, female householder	Thous.	11,947	11,692	11,268	10,890	8,705	5,500
With own children under 18 years	Thous.	7,226	7,043	6,823	6,599	5,445	2,858
Non-family households	Thous.	28,247	28,496	27,990	27,257	21,226	11,945
Male householder	Thous.	12,254	12,428	12,150	11,806	8,807	4,063
Living alone	Thous.	9,436	9,613	9,450	9,049	6,966	3,532
Female householder	Thous.	15,993	16,068	15,840	15,651	12,419	7,882
Living alone	Thous.	14,206	14,361	14,141	13,950	11,330	7,319
Average population per household	Rate	2.63	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.76	3.14
Under 18 years	Rate	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.79	1.09
18 years and older	Rate	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.97	2.05
Marital Status (March) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census							
Median age at first marriage — males	Years	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.1	24.7	23.2
Median age at first marriage — females	Years	24.5	24.4	24.1	23.9	22.0	20.8
Marriage and Divorce (Annual) Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics							
Marriages	Thous.	NA	P2,362	P2,371	P2,448	2,390	2,159
Marriages per 1,000 population	Rate	NA	P9.3	P9.4	P9.8	10.6	10.6
Divorces	Thous.	NA	P1,215	P1,167	P1,175	1,189	708
Divorces per 1,000 population	Rate	NA	P4.8	P4.7	P4.7	5.2	3.5
Fertility and Mortality (Annual) Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics							
Births	Thous.	4,040	P4,084	P4,111	4,158	3,612	3,731
Births per 1,000 population	Rate	15.9	P16.0	P16.3	16.7	15.9	18.4
Total fertility rate ¹	Rate	2,030	P2,060	P2,073	2,081	1,840	2,480
Births to unmarried women	Thous.	NA	NA	P1,214	1,165	666	399
Deaths	Thous.	2,220	P2,177	P2,170	2,148	1,990	1,921
Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate	6.7	P8.5	P8.6	8.6	8.8	9.5
Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	Rate	8.4	P8.5	P8.9	9.2	12.6	20.0
Average life expectancy at birth for males	Years	NA	P72.3	P72.0	71.8	70.0	67.1
Average life expectancy at birth for females	Years	NA	P79.0	P78.9	78.8	77.4	74.7
School Enrollment (October) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census							
All levels	Thous.	65,363	64,557	63,896	63,027	60,253	60,357
Nursery school	Thous.	3,018	2,899	2,933	3,401	2,031	1,096
Kindergarten and elementary school (1-8)	Thous.	34,795	34,564	33,760	33,190	31,514	37,133
High school (9-12)	Thous.	13,653	12,989	12,190	12,815	15,020	14,715
College	Thous.	13,896	14,106	14,057	13,621	11,688	NA
Under 35 years	Thous.	11,409	11,742	11,589	11,303	10,473	7,413
35 years and over	Thous.	2,488	2,364	2,468	2,319	1,215	NA
Educational Attainment, 25 to 29 years old (March) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census							
High school, 4 years, or more education	Pct	66.7	66.3	65.4	65.7	66.3	75.4
College, 4 or more years	Pct	23.7	23.6	23.2	23.2	21.3	16.4
Male	Pct	23.4	23.2	23.0	23.7	23.1	20.0
Female	Pct	23.9	24.0	23.4	22.6	19.6	12.9

NA — Not available. ^PProvisional.

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	March	\$bil.	182.3	181.5	167.4	0.4	8.9
Inventory	February	\$bil.	273.0	271.5	258.5	0.6	5.6
Inv./sales ratio	February	ratio	1.50	1.52	1.53	X	X
Consumer installment credit	February	\$bil.	800.0	796.5	747.2	0.4	7.1
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	February	\$bil.	164.6	163.3	158.8	0.8	3.7
Inventory	February	\$bil.	218.4	216.7	209.2	0.8	4.4
Stock/sales ratio	February	ratio	1.33	1.33	1.32	X	X
Construction and Housing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board							
Residential: Building permits — AR	March	1,000	1,314	1,250	1,034	5.1	27.1
Housing starts — AR	March	1,000	1,473	1,314	1,092	12.1	34.9
New home sales — AR	February	1,000	649	637	599	1.9	8.3
New home mortgage rate — NSA	February	pct.	6.85	6.95	7.77	-1.4	-11.8
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	February						
Current dollars		\$bil.	488.8	494.8	453.8	-1.2	7.7
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	408.1	414.6	395.2	-1.6	3.3
Manufacturing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board							
Durable goods: Shipments	February	\$bil.	146.2	144.7	134.1	1.0	9.0
New orders	February	\$bil.	144.7	148.5	135.2	-2.6	7.0
Unfilled orders	February	\$bil.	422.7	424.1	452.5	-0.3	-6.6
Total goods: Shipments	February	\$bil.	271.2	268.3	257.3	1.1	5.4
Inventories	February	\$bil.	380.0	378.9	379.1	0.3	0.2
Inv./ship ratio	February	ratio	1.40	1.41	1.48	X	X
Index of industrial production	March	1987=100	115.6	115.0	110.0	0.5	5.1
U.S. International Trade and Services Source: Census Bureau							
Exports of goods and services	February	\$bil.	52.9	54.3	51.8	-2.6	2.1
Imports of goods and services	February	\$bil.	62.6	60.9	55.5	2.7	12.9
Trade balance	February	\$bil.	-9.7	-6.6	-3.6	46.1	167.0
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury							
Money supply (M1)	March	\$bil.	1,143	1,139	1,040	0.4	9.8
Consumer Price Index — NSA	March	1982-84=100	147.2	146.7	143.6	0.3	2.5
Producer Price Index ¹	March	1982=100	125.4	125.1	125.1	0.2	0.2
Prime rate charged by banks ²	March	pct.	6.25	6.00	6.00	4.2	4.2
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	March	pct.	3.52	3.21	2.97	9.7	18.5
Other Principal Indicators Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis							
Civilian labor force ³	March	mil.	130.6	130.8	127.4	-0.1	2.5
Unemployment rate ³	March	rate	6.5	6.5	7.0	0.0	-7.1
Index of leading indicators	February	1987=100	100.4	100.5	99.1	-0.1	1.3
Personal income — AR	February	\$bil.	5,601	5,529	5,249	1.3	6.7
				Qtr. 4 1993	Qtr. 3 1993	Percent change ⁴	
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,226	5,138	7.0		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,507	3,470	4.4		
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	861	813	25.8		

NOTE: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. (X) Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Beginning January 1994, data not comparable with previous months due to change in methodology.

1990 Census Data for 1993 Metro Areas in New Report

Users have been clamoring to get data for the 1993 metro areas. Look no further: we have released a two-volume 1990 Census of Population and Housing supplementary report covering metropolitan areas as redefined by the Office of Management and Budget, effective June 30, 1993. This is the only 1990 census report to feature the 1993 areas.

The first two tables in the report are parallel in content to the 1980 census supplementary report on metropolitan areas of 1993 (PC80-S1-18). They include 1980 and 1990 population and housing counts for each metropolitan area (MA), each component county or New England city or town, and each central city. Also shown for these areas are 100-percent data for households and vacant units, persons in group quarters, the five racial groups, Hispanic origin, and land area in square miles.

Most of the space in the 1,700-page report, however, is devoted to sample census statistics for each metro area (by total, inside central city, and outside central city). It includes

information on place of birth, residence in 1985, school enrollment, disability, occupation, industry, income, poverty, expanded race and Hispanic coverage, ancestry, housing tenure, year structure built, number of rooms, house heating fuel, year householder moved into unit, value of housing, gross rent, and household income by monthly owner costs.

All tables contain summaries for the United States, regions, divisions, and States by inside and outside metropolitan areas and inside and outside central cities.

Appendixes include individual State maps showing metropolitan areas, their component counties, and places of 25,000 or more; alphabetical lists of MA central cities and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's); and population and land area for New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's) and their component counties.

Metropolitan Areas as Defined by the Office of Management and Budget, June 30, 1993, 1990 CPH-S-1-1, is available from the U.S. Government

Printing Office for \$42 (S/N 003-024-08738-3).

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