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Volume 29, No. 6  
June 1994

## AIDS Takes Its Toll on Sub-Saharan Africa

The AIDS epidemic has had a big impact on the United States. Even greater is the effect it's having on parts of the developing world, as shown in the Census Bureau's latest *World Population Profile*, with statistics on HIV/AIDS and other subjects.

Nowhere is HIV/AIDS as widespread as in Sub-Saharan Africa. Of the estimated 14 million people worldwide in mid-1993 infected with HIV – the AIDS causal agent – more than 8 million lived in Sub-Saharan Africa. In many urban areas there, *one-quarter or more* of adults are now HIV-positive.

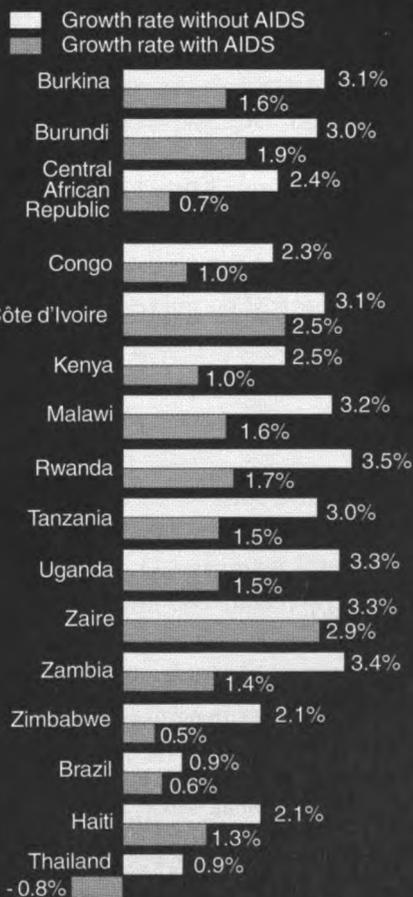
Two measures reflect the effects of the disease – infant mortality is rising and life expectancy is falling in many countries of the region because of AIDS, reversing trends of recent decades.

By the end of the next decade, life expectancy is projected to be more than 20 years lower in some countries; infant mortality rates will be nearly double what they would have been.

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

### AIDS Epidemic Will Slow Growth Dramatically

Projected population growth rate with and without AIDS: 2010



Source: *World Population Profile: 1994*, Series WP/94.

NOTE on graph: *The combined population of these 16 countries is projected to be 619 million in 2010, 121 million fewer than there would have been without the AIDS epidemic.*

The worldwide impact of the AIDS epidemic is a major focus of *World Population Profile: 1994*, a biennial report from our Center for International Research (CIR). But it's far from all you will find.

The report also presents the Census Bureau's latest estimates and projections of population totals, population growth, and fertility for each of the world's nations. Current data on topics such as infant mortality, life expectancy, and contraceptive use are presented too. For the first time in the series, separate statistics are provided for each of the now independent

*Continued on page 12*

### Inside This Issue!

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## Jane Callen Becomes Communications Director at Census

In March, Jane A. Callen was appointed to the position of Assistant Director for Communications of the Census Bureau. She supervises the Data User Services Division, Congressional Affairs Office, and Public Information Office.

She says her three priorities are to increase public awareness about the value of the Census Bureau and its products (by being proactive and rapidly responsive to Congress and other "customers"); to enhance electronic data access and dissemination; and to assist in reshaping the Census Bureau into a customer-driven organization.

Ms. Callen worked as a journalist in Washington for most of the last decade, reporting on national security, economics, and politics. Before coming to the Census Bureau as a consultant in July 1993, she headed an analytical firm, worked with a national

security "think tank," and was writing a book about the military.

Ms. Callen was the managing editor of two national security publications for the better part of the 1980's and early 1990's, and was the associate editor of an economic newsletter. She also reported on foreign affairs and local politics for public television. Ms. Callen has written articles for the *San Jose Mercury News* and the *Miami Herald*, as well as for several newsletters and foreign journals. She has also assisted in the production of stories for CBS' *60 Minutes* and ABC's *Prime Time Live*.

Ms. Callen received her Bachelor's degree in communications from the American University in Washington, DC. She resides in Washington, where she attends her 11-year-old son's Little League games whenever possible.

## Questions or Orders

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## Census and You

Volume 29, No. 6  
June 1994

### Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Contributors: Molly Abramowitz, Robert Bernstein, Geraldine Blackburn, Patricia Dunton, Rachael LaPorte Taylor, and Mary Thomas.

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.

## ECONOMIC UPDATE

# More Businesses, Fewer Employees

There were 6,200,650 businesses in the United States in 1991, an increase of 0.4 percent from 1990, according to a U.S. summary *County Business Patterns* report from Census.

Despite the increased number of businesses in 1991, private sector employment fell from 93,476,087 in March 1990 to 92,301,543 a year later. All industries except business and personal services, forestry, fisheries, and agricultural services contributed to the decline.

The services sector employed the largest portion of the country's private work force (32 percent), with an average annual payroll per employee of \$21,618.

This information comes from the *United States* summary report, the last of the *1991 County Business Patterns* series, which includes a report for each State.

The reports provide detailed data on major industries:

- Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries.
- Manufacturing.
- Retailing.
- Wholesaling.
- Service businesses.
- Contract construction.
- Mining.
- Transportation and public utilities.
- Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Excluded are farm workers, most government employees, and the self-employed.

Detail is shown at the two-, three-, and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification. The State

### Many Roads Lead to County Business Patterns

Media	Features	Ordering
Reports	One report for each State, DC, Puerto Rico, and the U.S.	Available from GPO. Call CSB for prices and stock numbers.
CD-ROM	dBASE format. Includes GO and EXTRACT software for easy access. Data for 1990 and 1991. More data than reports.	\$150 from CSB.
Computer tape	6250 bpi. EBCDIC or ASCII. More data than reports. No software.	\$175 from CSB.
Diskettes	ASCII format. Data for States and county at two-digit SIC level. Data for U.S. at the four-digit level. No software.	\$84 for three high density diskettes from CSB.
CENDATA™	Excerpts available online through CompuServe (1-800-848-8199) and DIALOG (1-800-334-2564).	Call Data User Services for more information (301-763-2074).

GPO = U.S. Government Printing Office. CSB = Customer Services Branch at the Census Bureau. SIC = Standard Industrial Classification.

reports have statistics for individual counties; the U.S. summary mainly has national level data and only limited information on States.

Especially useful are the tabulations that provide data by employment-size class, allowing users to distinguish big business from small.

The *1991 County Business Patterns U.S. Summary* is available for \$6.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-047-00001-4). As we suggest in the box above, you can get the data in almost any form you want.

For more information about the statistics, contact Alan Pines, Economic Census and Surveys Division (301-763-5430).

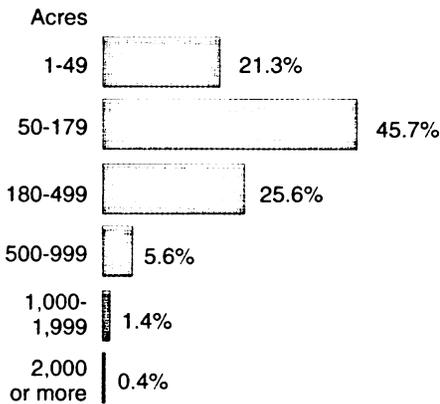
Customer Services (301-763-4100) can supply information about the data on computer tape, diskette, and CD-ROM.

### TDD Telephone Contacts

Census Bureau Personnel	301-763-4944
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Personnel	812-288-3610
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Public Information Office (Press)	301-763-5668
2000 Census Staff	301-763-5436
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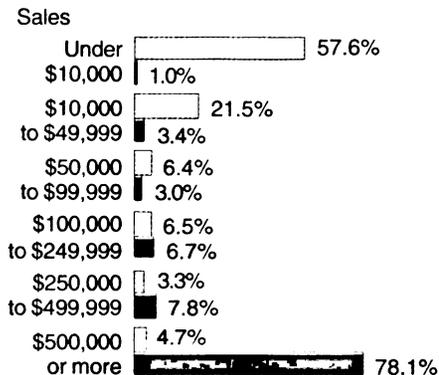
## Harvest in Florida

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

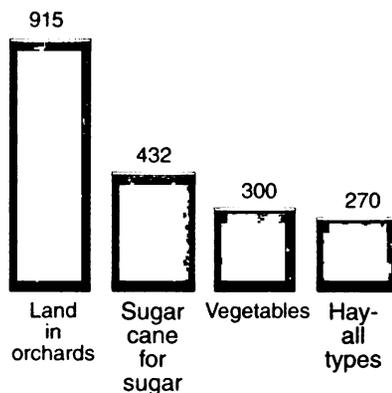


### Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold

□ Farms ■ Value of products sold



### Selected crops harvested (thousands of acres)



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

# How Uncle Sam Spends a \$Trillion

The Federal funds pie may not be as tasty as, say, a cherry pie, but it sure is a lot bigger!

Spending totaled \$1.3 trillion in fiscal year 1993, up 6 percent from the previous year. This total excludes payment totals that either could not be distributed by State or territory, or were not available, such as those going toward net interest on the Federal debt and foreign aid, and expenditures for the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

How and where Federal dollars were spent is the focus of a series of three annual reports from our Governments Division; they provide breakdowns by program category and by State, county, and sub-county area (municipalities and townships) for the fiscal year that ended September 30, 1993.

The bulk of Federal dollars (\$651 billion) went directly to individuals, largely via Social Security and Medicare payments. Procurement contracts (\$201 billion), grants to State and local governments (\$195 billion), salaries and wages (\$166 billion), and other programs, such as research grants, agricultural subsidies, insurance claims, comprised the rest of the spending (\$47 billion).

Of the \$1.3 trillion, spending per person totaled \$4,814, up \$215 from 1992. Alaska led the way (\$7,697), while New Hampshire ranked last (\$3,669). Alaska's standing came despite the fact it ranked *last* in per capita dollars paid directly to indi-

## California Contains 4 of the 10 Counties Where the Most Federal Dollars Were Spent in 1993

County or county equivalent	Amount
Los Angeles County, CA	\$40.5 billion
New York City, NY	37.0 billion
Cook County, IL	21.7 billion
Washington, DC	20.7 billion
San Diego County, CA	15.8 billion
Philadelphia, PA	11.3 billion
Sacramento County, CA	10.1 billion
Harris County, TX	9.7 billion
Wayne County, MI	9.5 billion
Orange County, CA	9.2 billion

Source: Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 1993; Volume I: County Areas, Series CFFR/93-1.

viduals (\$1,479). (Florida, by contrast, was first, at \$3,172.) Its overall first-place position came because of the \$2,712 per person it received in salaries and wages and \$1,583 it got in grants to its State and local governments – both tops in the Nation.

*Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1993*, Series FES/93 (S/N 003-024-08745-6; \$4.75) has comprehensive State-level data on the distribution of Federal expenditures by various Federal agencies and the programs they fund. Similar information for counties and sub-county areas can be found in the two-volume *Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR)*, Fiscal Year 1993.

*Volume I: County Areas* (S/N 003-024-08746-4, \$7.50) and *Volume II: Subcounty Areas* (S/N 003-024-

Continued on page 5

## ECONOMIC UPDATE

08747-2; \$21) are both sold through the Government Printing Office.

### And Now on CD. . . .

CD-ROM users needn't feel neglected anymore. *CFFR* data for each year from 1983 through 1992 is now available on a single compact disc.

This CD contains more detail than the printed reports. For instance, the printed report will give you only the amount spent in a county on the broad category of "salaries and wages," and how much of that total was spent on Defense Department salaries.

The CD, meanwhile, will provide a more detailed breakdown – how much was paid to U.S. Postal Service workers, the amount FBI employees received, salaries for Defense Department civilian employees, and so on.

The *Consolidated Federal Funds Reports 1983-1992* CD-ROM costs \$150. Technical documentation, free with each CD, is \$10 if purchased separately. You may also place an advance order for a CD containing annual data from 1984 through 1993. This CD, currently in production, is due out this summer. *Both CD's can now be ordered at the same time for \$200.* The CD's are being sold by Customer Services (301-763-4100).

For more information, contact Robert McArthur of our Governments Division (301-763-5276).

### Statistical Abstract on CD

One of our biggest sellers this spring has been the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* on CD-ROM. You can get your copy for \$50 by calling Customer Services (301-763-4100). The disc comes with easy-to-use retrieval software.

### Where the Dollars Went

Summary distribution of Federal funds by State and territory: Fiscal year 1993 (\$ millions)

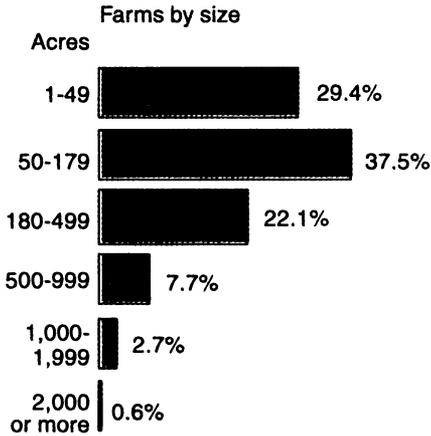
	Total	Grants to State and local govts	Salaries and wages	Direct payments for individuals	Procurement	Other programs
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$1,260,213</b>	<b>\$195,201</b>	<b>\$166,189</b>	<b>\$650,953</b>	<b>\$201,369</b>	<b>\$46,500</b>
Alabama	21,180	3,081	3,085	11,135	3,333	545
Alaska	4,611	948	1,624	886	972	181
Arizona	18,376	2,640	2,250	9,804	3,181	501
Arkansas	10,843	1,855	969	6,848	533	637
California	147,364	21,635	19,239	70,952	31,483	4,056
Colorado	18,159	2,109	3,452	7,461	4,253	883
Connecticut	16,447	2,691	1,368	8,671	3,277	439
Delaware	2,833	455	438	1,687	186	67
DC	20,250	1,961	10,236	2,435	4,012	1,606
Florida	68,523	7,579	7,351	43,391	8,982	1,220
Georgia	30,139	4,408	5,832	14,505	4,670	725
Hawaii	7,052	984	2,385	2,732	743	208
Idaho	4,825	712	615	2,365	924	209
Illinois	47,559	7,845	5,306	29,368	3,189	1,851
Indiana	22,111	3,732	2,066	12,908	2,116	1,288
Iowa	12,131	1,737	864	7,163	658	1,709
Kansas	11,886	1,608	1,790	6,438	986	1,064
Kentucky	16,797	3,041	2,535	9,376	1,461	384
Louisiana	20,204	4,817	2,099	9,965	2,601	722
Maine	6,664	1,166	810	3,349	1,222	118
Maryland	33,775	3,310	7,227	12,743	7,745	2,750
Massachusetts	34,300	5,520	3,020	17,014	7,062	1,684
Michigan	36,830	6,654	2,725	24,177	2,243	1,031
Minnesota	18,017	3,297	1,525	9,549	2,034	1,612
Mississippi	13,080	2,285	1,469	6,825	2,014	488
Missouri	29,278	3,566	3,293	13,967	6,641	1,811
Montana	4,376	831	612	2,074	254	606
Nebraska	7,613	1,108	966	3,918	559	1,061
Nevada	5,766	767	738	3,147	1,031	83
New Hampshire	4,128	652	404	2,478	465	130
New Jersey	35,885	6,189	3,671	21,631	3,740	655
New Mexico	11,197	1,534	1,572	3,750	4,046	295
New York	87,442	21,166	7,241	49,121	7,438	2,477
North Carolina	27,210	4,498	4,727	15,350	1,868	767
North Dakota	3,642	640	559	1,586	235	623
Ohio	45,985	7,716	4,353	27,825	5,114	976
Oklahoma	14,799	2,111	2,609	8,420	1,022	638
Oregon	12,379	2,099	1,389	7,928	562	401
Pennsylvania	57,742	8,517	5,741	37,032	4,738	1,714
Rhode Island	5,287	1,107	610	2,972	467	130
South Carolina	16,367	2,521	2,537	8,275	2,734	299
South Dakota	3,627	654	553	1,730	240	450
Tennessee	23,778	3,925	2,600	12,544	4,285	425
Texas	75,268	11,035	9,887	38,653	12,755	2,938
Utah	7,461	1,173	1,504	3,263	1,279	242
Vermont	2,320	557	246	1,338	122	58
Virginia	44,295	2,945	12,346	16,086	11,432	1,487
Washington	24,832	3,722	4,105	12,584	3,461	961
West Virginia	8,928	1,884	756	5,663	463	163
Wisconsin	18,911	3,397	1,383	11,902	1,367	862
Wyoming	2,217	645	357	996	143	76
American Samoa	98	59	3	18	11	6
Guam	952	161	472	137	166	17
Northern Marianas	54	47	3	4	1	1
Puerto Rico	8,796	3,130	619	4,484	410	153
Virgin Islands	382	183	36	125	33	5
<b>Undistributed</b>	<b>25,239</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>24,408</b>	<b>12</b>

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

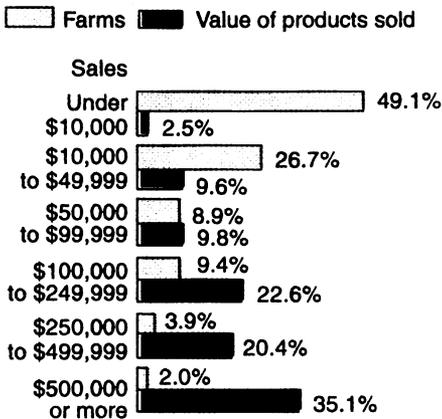
Source: *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1993*, Series FES/93.

## Harvest in Michigan

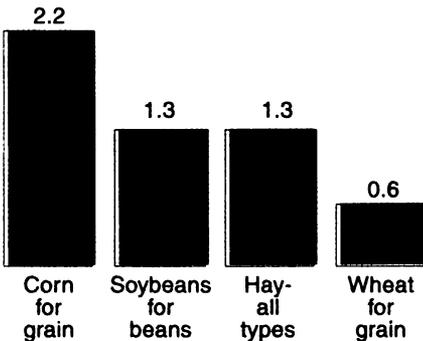
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



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, Michigan.

# Preliminary Reports Focus on Manufacturing in '92

About 50,800 Americans worked in the manufacture of paints and allied products (SIC 2851), according to the 1992 Census of Manufactures. We have released the first two of 84 preliminary industry series reports: *Paint and Allied Products* was the first; *Tobacco Products* has just become available.

The reports have three tables: historical statistics (1977 to 1992), value of shipments by product and product classes, and materials consumed. Only national data are shown.

You can order the entire series for \$162 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (use list identification CMFIP). You can also order the reports individually for \$2.50 apiece:

- *Paints and Allied Products (Industry 2851)*, MC92-I-28E(P). S/N 803-038-00121-6.

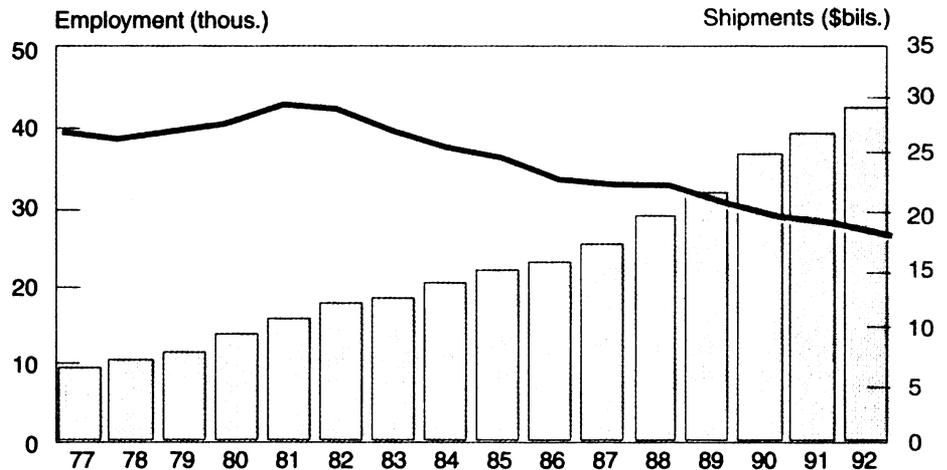
- *Tobacco Products (Industries 2111, 2121, 2131, and 2141)*, MC92-I-21A(P). S/N 803-038-00094-5.

For more information about upcoming reports, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100). For more information about the 1992 Census of Manufactures, contact the Industry Division (301-763-7059).

## Guide to Agriculture Census

If the State graphs in this issue interest you, you might consider getting a copy of the *Guide to the 1992 Census of Agriculture and Related Statistics*, Series AC92-R-9, available free from Customer Services (301-763-4100).

## Cigarette Industry Employment Drops As Value of Shipments Rises



Source: 1992 Census of Manufactures Preliminary Industry Report, Tobacco Products, Series MC92-I-26(P).

## A 5-Year Treasure Trove

# Census Catalog and Guide

Picture our Customer Services, a busy place with blinking lights and ringing phones. When we answer your calls, we generally consult a multi-year reference file since we never know what the next question will be. You can get a printed version of this reference file – the *Census Catalog and Guide: 1994* – and it may save you many calls to Customer Services.

This year's issue has a special feature: you get over 5 years worth of reference information. The *Census Catalog and Guide: 1994* is the *final cumulation*, covering every data file and report issued from the middle of 1988 through the end of 1993.

Next year, we start from scratch. So consider investing in more than one copy of this valuable edition for your permanent reference collection.

"Reference collections are indispensable these days," says editor, John McCall. "A good guide to sources is a cloverleaf on the information highway."

As always, the *Catalog and Guide* describes each source – disc, tape, CD-ROM, map, or publication – in enough detail to let you know if it really is for you – or your client. It lists data centers, libraries, and other organizations that may have that product on hand. It also describes the programs and products of other Federal statistical agencies. It gives the addresses and phone numbers of these sources and many more.

The *1994 Census Catalog and Guide* can be purchased for \$23 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08752-9).

### Catalog and Guide

#### COVERS –

- 1990 Census
- Agriculture
- Business
- Construction
- Foreign Countries
- Foreign Trade
- Geography
- Governments
- Housing
- Manufacturing
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- Population
- Transportation

## Things Do Happen!

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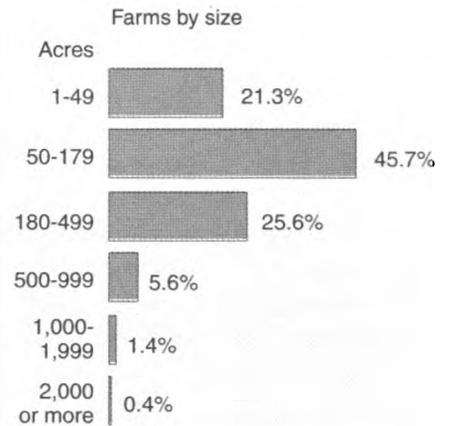
Here are numbers to call when things don't work out as you planned:

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- *Publication subscription problem* – call GPO at 202-512-2303 or fax your explanation to GPO at 202-512-2168.
- *Wrong tape, CD-ROM, or other product from Customer Services at the Census Bureau* – call Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100).
- *CD-ROM technical problems* – call Data User Services Division (301-763-4673).
- *Computer tape problems* – call Customer Services (301-763-4100). We will probably have to refer you depending on the nature of the problem.

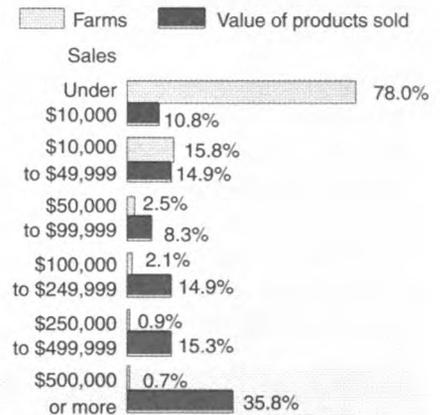
When calling Customer Services at Census, you can help us respond more quickly by having pertinent information handy: Have your client number ready (it's on the paperwork accompanying the order). Be prepared to tell us the details of the order (who made the order and when), the amount of the payment, and the method of payment.

## Harvest in West Virginia

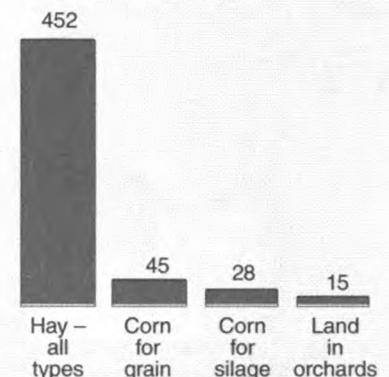
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (thousands of acres)



Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, West Virginia.

## A Look at Latch-Key Kids

Scores of kids saw one or more of the recent "Home Alone" movies. Quite a few gradeschoolers could identify with the situation – they are typically "home alone" themselves!

During fall 1991, there were 1.6 million "latch key" children – i.e., kids aged 5 to 14 of employed mothers who cared for themselves for at least some of their mom's working hours. Although the chances of being a latch-key kid were higher for older gradeschoolers, about 554,000 – 1 in 3 latch-key kids – were between 5 and 11 years old.

The numbers and characteristics of latch key kids are among the topics discussed in *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1991*, from our Population Division.

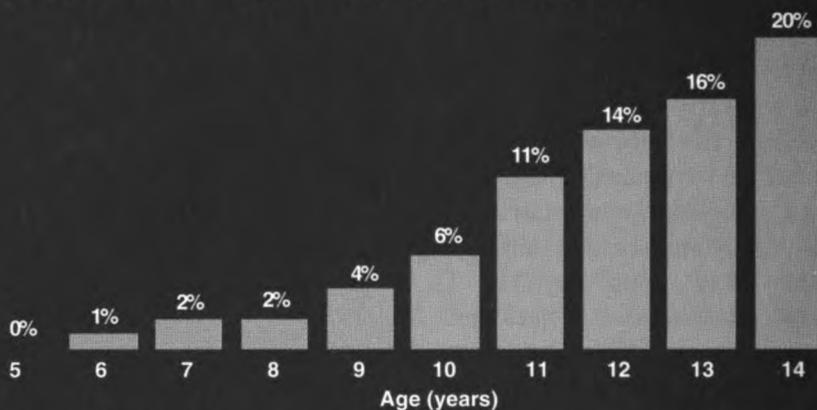
The report looks at how the 31 million children under age 15 whose mothers were employed were cared for while their moms were at work. The report also examines topics such as how these arrangements varied based on the type of job shift a mother worked, how many families paid for

care (and how much they paid), and the number of mothers who changed arrangements during a year. The report's data were collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) between October 1991 and January 1992 and are compared to similar data collected in SIPP in earlier years.

*Who's Minding the Kids? Child*

### Who's Home Alone?

Percent of children who are latch-key kids, by child's age: 1991



Source: *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1991*, Series P70/36.

*Care Arrangements: Fall 1991*, P-70, No. 36, is available from GPO. Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for ordering information.

For more information, contact Lynne Casper, Mary Hawkins, or Martin O'Connell of our Population Division (301-763-5303).

### Households by Householder Age

On page 9, we cite a table showing the latest estimates of housing units and households, with a further breakdown for households by householder age.

These estimates are consistent with the totals enumerated in the 1990 census and have not been adjusted for census coverage errors.

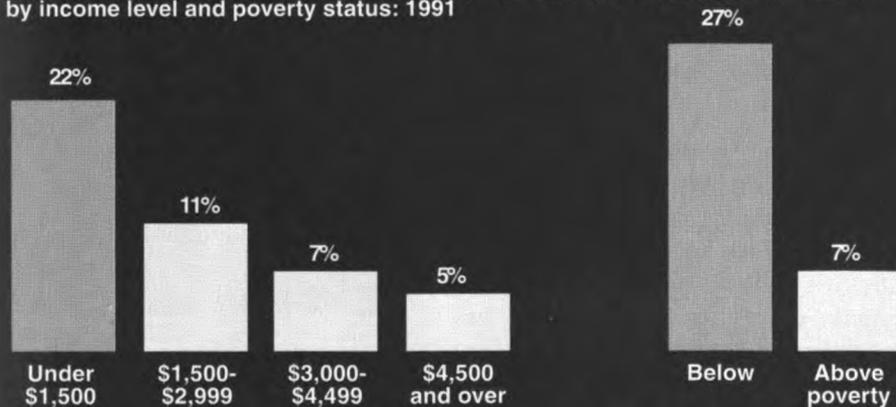
These numbers were produced by a new methodology that combines annual estimates of population and housing, with information from the Current Population Survey.

For more details about this methodology, contact the Population Estimates Branch (301-763-5072).

You can get these and similar estimates for previous years from the Population Division (301-763-5002).

### Child Care Costs Are More Burdensome for Low-Income Mothers

Percent of monthly family income that employed mothers spent on child care, by income level and poverty status: 1991



Source: *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1991*, Series P70/36.

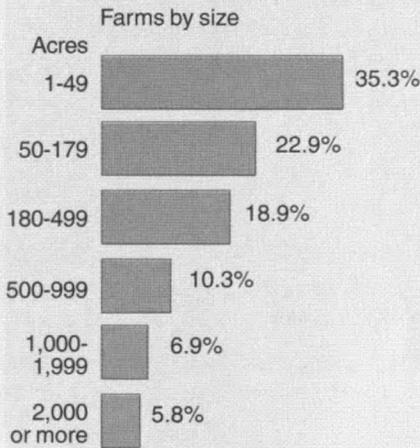
## Estimates of Housing Units, Households by Age of Householder, and Persons in Households: July 1, 1993

(In thousands. Numbers may not add due to rounding)

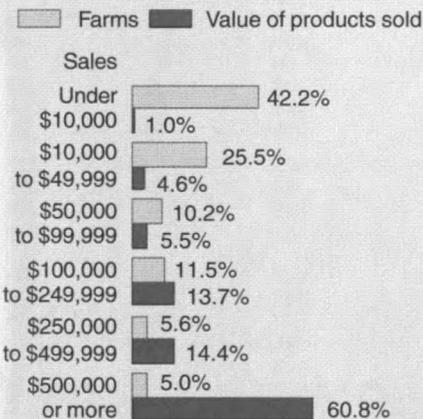
	Total housing units	Total households	Households by age of householder						Persons in household	Persons per household
			15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & over		
<b>United States</b>	<b>105,575</b>	<b>95,133</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>21,541</b>	<b>16,501</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>20,771</b>	<b>251,222</b>	<b>2.64</b>
Northeast	21,080	19,069	741	3,593	4,237	3,410	2,579	4,509	49,858	2.61
Midwest	25,186	22,827	1,236	4,531	5,101	3,868	2,932	5,159	59,473	2.61
South	37,464	33,262	1,877	6,734	7,376	5,726	4,288	7,261	87,157	2.62
West	21,844	19,976	1,145	4,323	4,827	3,497	2,343	3,841	54,734	2.74
<b>New England</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>12,792</b>	<b>2.57</b>
Maine	603	472	25	90	109	81	61	107	1,203	2.55
New Hampshire	516	420	21	90	103	75	49	82	1,093	2.61
Vermont	276	217	13	43	53	39	26	44	554	2.56
Massachusetts	2,513	2,258	95	460	503	391	282	527	5,799	2.57
Rhode Island	422	376	17	72	82	62	47	96	963	2.56
Connecticut	1,345	1,231	46	236	276	228	162	283	3,180	2.58
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>15,405</b>	<b>14,096</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>37,066</b>	<b>2.63</b>
New York	7,263	6,691	256	1,283	1,495	1,229	930	1,499	17,653	2.64
New Jersey	3,123	2,849	83	525	647	537	398	659	7,712	2.71
Pennsylvania	5,020	4,556	185	796	970	768	625	1,212	11,701	2.57
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>17,508</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>41,960</b>	<b>2.62</b>
Ohio	4,478	4,185	221	806	927	721	562	948	10,825	2.59
Indiana	2,329	2,139	120	424	475	371	280	469	5,551	2.59
Illinois	4,595	4,290	201	873	968	748	558	940	11,412	2.66
Michigan	3,965	3,497	182	691	806	617	449	752	9,267	2.65
Wisconsin	2,141	1,875	105	376	424	308	235	428	4,905	2.62
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>6,841</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>17,514</b>	<b>2.56</b>
Minnesota	1,919	1,697	97	361	397	281	199	362	4,401	2.59
Iowa	1,168	1,074	65	200	226	168	137	278	2,715	2.53
Missouri	2,258	1,996	108	389	425	334	261	479	5,088	2.55
North Dakota	282	240	17	48	52	34	28	60	611	2.54
South Dakota	303	263	18	50	56	39	33	68	690	2.62
Nebraska	679	610	39	121	133	95	75	147	1,560	2.56
Kansas	1,070	961	63	192	212	152	116	226	2,449	2.55
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>19,709</b>	<b>17,312</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>44,509</b>	<b>2.57</b>
Delaware	306	261	13	55	57	45	35	54	680	2.61
Maryland	1,982	1,822	75	384	439	350	234	339	4,852	2.66
District of Columbia	276	240	12	53	52	41	30	51	537	2.24
Virginia	2,622	2,418	129	520	568	449	303	447	6,284	2.60
West Virginia	787	699	35	111	148	120	99	187	1,783	2.55
North Carolina	2,977	2,637	155	540	577	459	350	557	6,728	2.55
South Carolina	1,501	1,321	73	266	296	235	175	276	3,529	2.67
Georgia	2,784	2,535	151	560	600	467	313	445	6,737	2.66
Florida	6,474	5,381	254	936	1,049	845	726	1,572	13,377	2.49
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>15,325</b>	<b>2.62</b>
Kentucky	1,548	1,420	80	275	309	246	191	319	3,692	2.60
Tennessee	2,097	1,938	107	377	425	346	261	421	4,970	2.57
Alabama	1,715	1,565	90	297	335	268	216	360	4,093	2.62
Mississippi	1,025	934	52	178	200	158	127	220	2,570	2.75
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>10,093</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>27,323</b>	<b>2.71</b>
Arkansas	1,018	916	53	164	184	154	123	237	2,366	2.58
Louisiana	1,723	1,529	90	313	350	260	197	319	4,182	2.74
Oklahoma	1,415	1,227	82	237	261	202	157	288	3,136	2.56
Texas	7,213	6,420	425	1,466	1,525	1,082	753	1,169	17,638	2.75
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>6,146</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>14,476</b>	<b>2.66</b>
Montana	366	320	20	56	76	55	40	73	815	2.55
Idaho	436	392	28	74	93	67	46	83	1,077	2.75
Wyoming	205	173	12	35	45	29	19	34	460	2.65
Colorado	1,522	1,385	89	305	360	245	157	229	3,486	2.52
New Mexico	653	577	34	116	138	100	74	115	1,588	2.75
Arizona	1,743	1,467	97	305	319	235	180	331	3,856	2.63
Utah	625	582	50	137	136	91	62	105	1,830	3.15
Nevada	595	537	31	122	121	96	70	97	1,364	2.54
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>15,698</b>	<b>14,543</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>40,258</b>	<b>2.77</b>
Washington	2,172	2,009	124	420	494	357	225	389	5,134	2.56
Oregon	1,262	1,170	70	216	278	206	134	266	2,967	2.54
California	11,605	10,779	559	2,414	2,611	1,903	1,267	2,025	30,445	2.82
Alaska	243	206	15	51	64	40	20	16	580	2.81
Hawaii	416	379	16	71	94	71	50	78	1,132	2.99

### Harvest in Idaho

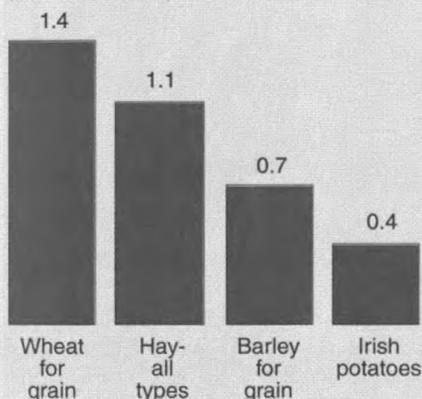
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



### 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, Idaho.

# Demographics of Education

In 1990, 2.4 million Americans 18 and over with a professional school degree (in medicine, law, or a comparable field) reported earnings for 1989. As the graph below shows, their annual earnings varied widely by race, Hispanic origin, and sex.

This information comes from *Education in the United States*, a subject report (series 1990 CP-3-4) based on the 1990 Census of Population. The 700-page report has six detailed tables showing educational

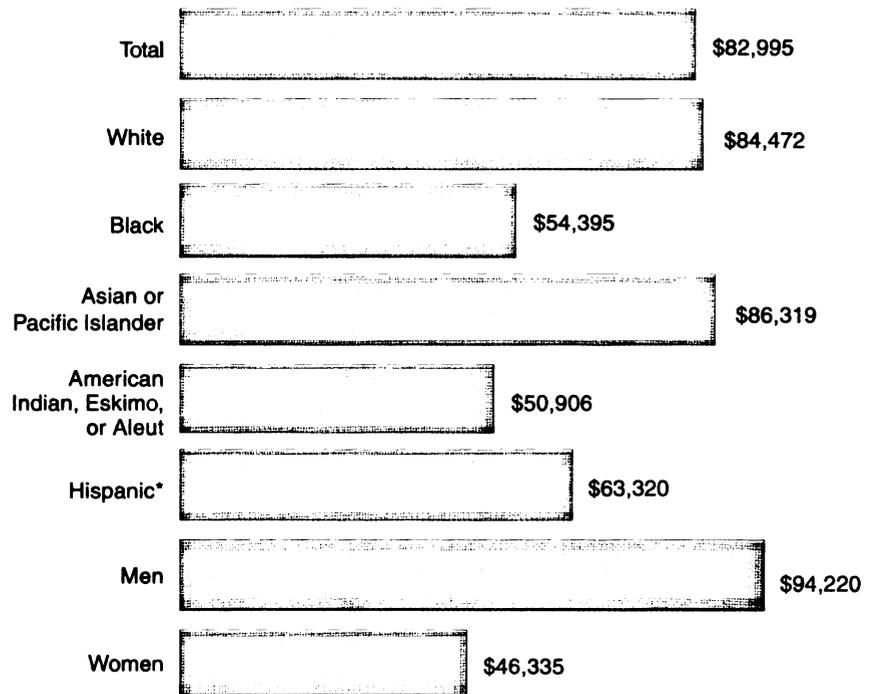
attainment, earnings by educational attainment, and school enrollment and type of school, all according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Data are given for the Nation and individual States.

*Education in the United States* is available for \$41 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08742-1).

For more information about the content, contact Robert Kominski, Population Division (301-763-1154).

## Earnings Gaps Still Apparent Even for Professional Degree Holders

Mean annual earnings in 1989 by civilian persons 18 years and over who have a professional school degree and who worked year-round full time in 1989



NOTE: The census questionnaire gave as examples of professional school degrees medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Not included are barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

\*Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: 1990 Census of Population, *Education in the United States*, Series 1990 CP-3-4.

**U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE**

**Economic Indicators**

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
<b>Business</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Retail: Sales	April	\$bil.	183.6	185.0	170.6	-0.8	7.6
Inventory	March	\$bil.	273.5	273.0	261.3	0.2	4.7
Inv./sales ratio	March	ratio	1.48	1.50	1.56	X	X
Consumer installment credit	March	\$bil.	807.9	800.4	750.1	0.9	7.7
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	March	\$bil.	167.3	165.1	156.7	1.3	6.7
Inventory	March	\$bil.	216.2	218.1	210.3	-0.9	2.8
Stock/sales ratio	March	ratio	1.29	1.32	1.34	X	X
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits — AR	April	1,000	1,371	1,313	1,107	4.4	23.8
Housing starts — AR	April	1,000	1,455	1,492	1,232	-2.5	18.1
New home sales — AR	March	1,000	739	665	600	11.1	23.2
New home mortgage rate — NSA	March	pct.	6.99	6.85	7.46	2.0	-6.3
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	March						
Current dollars		\$bil.	495.4	491.7	454.5	0.7	9.0
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	412.0	410.0	393.0	0.5	4.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments	March	\$bil.	147.3	146.3	135.5	0.7	8.6
New orders	March	\$bil.	147.0	145.9	130.6	0.8	12.6
Unfilled orders	March	\$bil.	423.5	423.8	452.3	-0.1	-6.4
Total goods: Shipments	March	\$bil.	274.3	271.8	259.0	0.9	5.9
Inventories	March	\$bil.	379.8	380.1	379.5	-0.1	0.1
Inv./ship ratio	March	ratio	1.38	1.40	1.47	X	X
Index of industrial production	April	1987=100	116.0	115.7	110.5	0.3	5.0
<b>U.S. International Trade and Services</b> .....			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
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
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)	March	\$bil.	1,142	1,139	1,040	0.3	9.8
Consumer Price Index — NSA	April	1982-84=100	147.4	147.2	144.0	0.1	2.4
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	April	1982=100	125.3	125.4	125.7	-0.1	-0.3
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	April	pct.	6.75	6.25	6.00	8.0	12.5
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	April	pct.	3.74	3.52	2.89	6.3	29.4
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force <sup>3</sup>	April	mil.	130.7	130.6	127.5	0.1	2.5
Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>	April	rate	6.4	6.5	7.0	-1.5	-8.6
Index of leading indicators	March	1987=100	101.2	100.5	98.4	0.7	2.8
Personal income — AR	March	\$bil.	5,633	5,600	5,289	0.6	6.5
				Qtr. 1 1994	Qtr. 4 1993	Percent change <sup>4</sup>	
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,259	5,226	2.6		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,540	3,507	3.8		
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	897	861	17.4		

NOTE: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. (X) Not applicable. <sup>1</sup>Finished goods. <sup>2</sup>As of end of month. <sup>3</sup>Data for latest month not comparable with data for same month last year due to change in survey methodology. <sup>4</sup>Annualized rate.

## World Population

*Continued from page 1*

nations of the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

## World Population Will Continue to Zoom

The AIDS epidemic won't halt the steady growth of the world's population, which today is 5.6 billion: according to projections, another 2.3 billion will be added during the next quarter-century! Over 90 percent of this total will be added in today's developing regions; Asia (excluding the Near East) will grow by over 1

billion people, Sub-Saharan Africa by more than 500 million.

Notably, half the world's current population lives in only six countries – People's Republic of China (1.2 billion), India (920 million), the United States (261 million), Indonesia (200 million), Brazil (159 million), and Russia (150 million).

*World Population Profile: 1994*, Series WP/94, is available for \$10 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08743-0).

You can also obtain a Supplement to the report containing 8 thematic maps and a statistical summary of the

findings. The Supplement is available for \$4 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08739-1).

For more details on population trends, contact Wanda Sledd of CIR (301-763-4221); for further information on the AIDS data, call Peter Way or Karen Stanekki, also of CIR (301-763-4086).

## Understanding Federal Statistics

Are you lost in a maze of Government statistics? We can help you find the light at the end of the tunnel.

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This course gives an overview of Census Bureau programs and services. It offers guidance on how to track the trends in the data from the 1990 census and the economic census and on how to work with Census Bureau geographic concepts.

It introduces participants to our vast data on CD-ROM and gives you a chance to see how easy the discs are to use. It demonstrates TIGER applications.

One special feature of the course is the focus on data from other Federal agencies.

For more information about *Understanding Federal Statistics* or to enroll, contact Dorothy Chin, Data User Services Division (301-763-1510). Call too about our other course offerings.

## Other Data Sources Near You

- Depository Libraries – 1,400 libraries that select publications from the U.S. Government Printing Office and some files on CD-ROM.
- State Data Centers – usually State government agencies (and assorted affiliates) with data services; found in all States.
- Business/Industry Data Centers – usually State government agencies (and affiliates) with data services; special interest in economic development. In 24 States.
- National Census Information Centers – nonprofits serving the interests of various race and ethnic groups.
- National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services – vendors that provide specialized services.

Call 301-763-4100 for more information. Also listed in the *Census Catalog and Guide* (see page 7).

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