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

CENSUS

and you

Volume 29, No. 8
August 1994

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Life As and With a Single Parent

Few trends in the past 30 years have captured the attention of the American public the way the rise in single parenthood has. In 1993, 27 percent of kids under 18 lived with only one parent. In 1970, 12 percent lived this way.

It is notable too that children are now almost as likely to live with a never-married parent (35 percent of children living with single parents) as with a divorced one (37 percent).

Two Census Bureau reports – published each year – can keep you up to date on this and other social trends. Both are based on the special demographic supplement found in the March Current Population Survey and both have mainly national statistics:

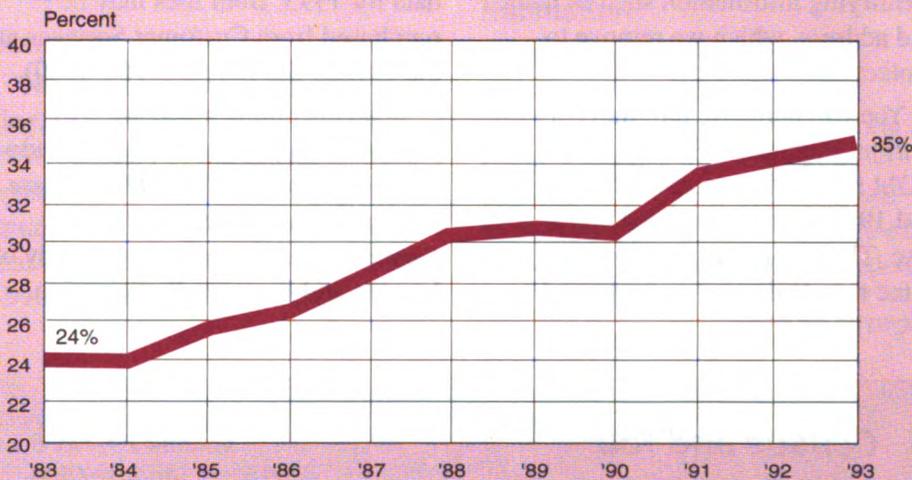
• *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1993 (P20-477)*. This report profiles households (family and nonfamily) by the characteristics of the the householder (age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin). It also has information on the presence of children in the household and on household and family size.

Contact: Steve Rawlings, Population Division (301-763-7987).

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

During the Past Decade It's Become More Common for Children to Live With a Parent Who's Never Been Married

Proportion of children in single-parent situations living with a never-married parent: 1983 to 1993



Source: *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1993, Series P20-478*.

• *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1993 (P20-478)*. This report profiles the marital status of adults (e.g., never married, married, divorced, and widowed), unmarried-couple households, and persons living alone. It also focuses on children according to the parents' characteristics.

Contact: Arlene Saluter, Population Division (301-763-7987).

Both reports can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office (see page 2 for address and phone number). Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100) can supply the prices and stock numbers needed.

Microdata from the March 1993 Current Population Survey on which these reports are based can also be obtained on tape and compact disc.

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1 3 2 8 4 5 9 0

Grandma's House

Percent of all children living with their grandparents; of these, percent breakdown by presence of parents: 1993

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Percent living with grandparents	5.0%	3.7%	12.1%	5.9%
Percent of these with:				
Both parents present	14.1%	20.3%	4.3%	23.3%
Mother only present	48.9%	46.4%	52.9%	47.4%
Father only present	6.8%	8.4%	4.0%	6.3%
Neither parent present	30.2%	24.9%	38.7%	22.8%

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1993*, Series P20-478.

Marital Status

Continued from page 1

Microdata are household records showing the respondents' actual answers to the survey questions – less identifying information such as name and address, which we remove to protect confidentiality.

You can purchase the March 1993 Current Population Survey on CD-ROM for \$150; microdata for 1991 and 1992 are also included on the disc. The CD-ROM also contains some simple display and retrieval

software; the files are in ASCII-format and can be used with statistical program software.

The tape file costs \$250 (6250 bpi) but contains no software and only the data for 1993. Both files may be purchased from Customer Services at the Census Bureau (301-763-4100).

In an upcoming issue, we will profile another report useful in studying one-parent families: *The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991*, based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Questions or Orders

- Press inquiries, contact –
Public Information Office
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-8200
301-763-4040
- To order computer tapes, 1990 census maps, microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROM's, and microfiche, contact –
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0800
301-763-4100
TDD: 301-763-2811
Fax: 301-763-5198
(VISA and MasterCard accepted)
- To order reproductions of unpublished and out-of-print maps or specified publications, contact –
Data Preparation Division
Bureau of the Census
Jeffersonville, IN 47132
812-288-3212 (Maps)
812-288-3917 (Publications)
- To order reports, contact –
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402-9371
202-783-3238
Fax: 202-512-2233
(subscriptions)
202-512-2250

Census and You

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August 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. 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.

Census Regional Offices

Atlanta	404-730-3833
TDD	404-730-3964
Boston	617-424-0510
TDD	617-424-0565
Charlotte	704-344-6144
TDD	704-344-6548
Chicago	708-562-1740
TDD	708-562-1791
Dallas	214-767-7105
TDD	214-767-7181
Denver	303-969-7750
TDD	303-969-6769
Detroit	313-259-1875
TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
TDD	913-551-5839
Los Angeles	818-904-6339
TDD	818-904-6249
New York	212-264-4730
TDD	212-264-3863
Philadelphia	215-597-8313
TDD	215-597-8864
Seattle	206-728-5314
TDD	206-728-5321

1995 Census Test Offers Trial Run for Major Changes

A better census for less cost – that's our aim for the 2000 census. Our twin Congressional mandates are to reduce differential coverage in the census and keep costs down. How will we make this a reality? That's where the 1995 Census Test comes in.

The Census Test will try out proposed changes in the way we conduct the census. Once the test is completed, these changes – a combination of new statistical methods, enumeration methods, and automated technologies – will be evaluated to see how much they helped reduce the differential undercount and contain costs.

The information gained from the 1995 Census Test, combined with other research, will be used by the Census Bureau, Congress, and the public in deciding how a particular method is used in the 2000 census.

The Census Test will enumerate residents of four areas. Three of the areas are urban (Oakland, California; Paterson, New Jersey; and New Haven, Connecticut). The fourth site includes several rural parishes in northwestern Louisiana (DeSoto, Red River, Bienville, Jackson, Natchitoches, and Winn). The criteria for selection are shown in the accompanying box. "Census Day" will be March 4, 1995.

We will gather data on most of the subjects used in 1990 except ancestry, home value, and residence 5 years ago. Our Jeffersonville, Indiana facility will do all the processing. It will be testing a new data capture

1995 Census Test Sites

- New Haven, Connecticut
- Oakland, California
- Paterson, New Jersey
- Northwestern Louisiana (DeSoto, Red River, Bienville, Jackson, Natchitoches, & Winn Parishes)

system to convert the questionnaire responses to machine-readable form. The new system should speed up processing.

Sampling

Nonresponse follow-up was the single most costly operation of the 1990 census. For the census test and possibly in 2000, we're only going to enumerate a *sample* of housing units that don't return a questionnaire. In 1990, we enumerated all such units.

Furthermore, not even all of these *sample units* will be visited by an enumerator! Instead, we will try to contact as many of these units as we can by telephone. Sampling nonresponse households and (when possible) doing this by telephone would allow us to hire fewer enumerators – resulting in a big savings. The sample will be used to estimate the total nonrespondent universe and their characteristics.

Estimation

In the Census Test, we're also going to test a methodology for estimating the coverage error in the count – in other words, we'll try to account for people missed. We will estimate people missed because their housing units weren't enumerated and

Continued on page 4

How We Picked the 1995 Test Sites

Selection criteria (based on 1990 census results)

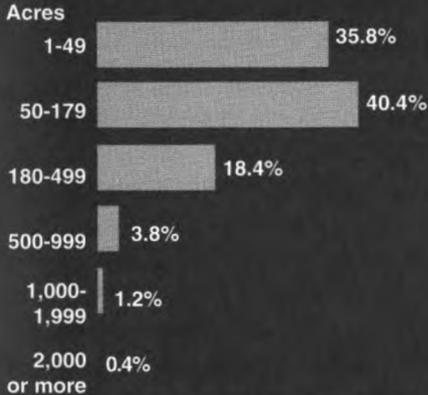
Criteria	Urban	Rural
Total housing units:	50,000-175,000	50,000
Racial/ethnic population		
Black	15% or more	6% or more
Hispanic	12% or more	3% or more
Asian/Pacific Islander	4% or more	1% or more
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*
Multiunit structures: (with predominance of structures with 2-9 housing units)	37% or more	7% or more
Poverty status:	13.1% or more	13.1% or more
Response rate:	63% or more	63% or more
Rental units:	38% or more	16% or more

*The Census Bureau will examine fundamental changes for areas with American Indian and Alaska Native population subsequent to the 1995 census test.

Harvest in Kentucky

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

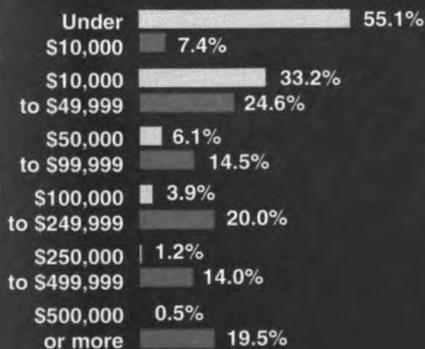
Farms by size



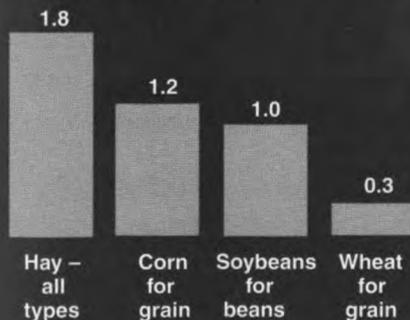
Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold

█ Farms █ Value of products sold

Sales



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



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

1995 Census Test

Continued from page 3

those missed within enumerated units. These estimates of missed persons will be combined with the number of people actually counted, including nonrespondents. This will give us a *single* set of official census results that would be available by legal deadlines.

Making Things Easier

The '95 test also employs some new strategies that should make life easier for respondents. Most of these methods are designed to boost response rates, reduce the undercount, and, in turn, keep costs down. These methods include –

- *Friendlier Forms* – Respondents will find the '95 form much more user-friendly. And if they're in a sample, or "long-form," household, they probably won't have to answer as many questions. That's because rather than sending a single, lengthy form to each sample household, we will instead use 3 different "long forms" – a "short" long form (22 questions), a medium-length one (59 questions), and a comprehensive long-form (81 questions).

One of these 3 forms will be sent to about 1 in 6 housing units at each test site. There will be no difference

in sampling rates based on whether an area is urban or rural. Our objective here will be to test response rates by form length. Based on the 1995 results, we may divide "long form" questions in 2000 between a number of smaller forms.

- *Sending out Spanish-language questionnaires* – If Spanish is their primary language, respondents may not have to call for a Spanish-language form, as they did in 1990. Housing units in areas with high concentrations of Spanish-speaking households will get both English- and Spanish-language forms in the initial mailout. Incidentally, although we aren't going to mail them out, forms in Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog will be available at census questionnaire assistance centers in Oakland.

- *Questionnaires to go* – Didn't receive a form in the mail? No problem. Unaddressed forms will be placed in selected locations (such as shopping malls, post offices, libraries, and convenience stores) for respondents to pick up, complete, and return.

We'll be testing other changes too next year in the 1995 Census Test. For more information about all of them, contact Cathy Keeley of our Decennial Management Division (301-763-4411).

User-Defined Areas Program – Yea or Nay?

Should the User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) be cancelled? This user-fee program began in 1991 and provides data summaries for geographic areas not available from the standard data products from the 1990 census.

Unless there is strong support from users for continuing UDAP, the program will be cancelled. (The Special Tabulations Program, which offers customized

products on a cost-reimbursement basis for users with special data needs, would still be available.)

Contact Gloria Porter or Doug Lee, Decennial Management Division, by telephone on 301-763-4282; by fax on 301-763-5170; or by writing to the Bureau of the Census, Room 3555-3, Washington, DC 20233 by September 1, to give us your views.

New Report Focuses on Capital Expenditures

In 1992, capital expenditures for U.S. business reached \$485.2 billion. Of this, \$155.6 billion went for structures and \$323.9 billion for equipment (the remaining \$5.6 billion went for expenditures that could not be classified as structures or equipment). You can learn about expenditures for specific industries from a brand new report from the Census Bureau – *Annual Capital Expenditures: 1992*.

This report contains the first data from the new Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES). The survey was developed to provide detailed information on investment in structures and equipment by nonfarm businesses.

Data Sources Near You

- **Depository Libraries** – 1,400 libraries that have 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*, available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (\$23; S/N 003-024-08752-9).

In developing the survey, the Bureau of the Census conducted a pilot survey to collect 1991 data using a sample of approximately 4,400 nonfarm companies.

The purpose of the pilot survey was to test the clarity of forms and instructions and determine the ability of companies to report the requested data. Due to the limited sample size, summary estimates of capital expenditures for 1991 were not published.

A preliminary survey was conducted to collect the 1992 data presented in this report from a sample of 11,200 nonfarm companies.

A full-scale survey is being conducted to collect 1993 data using a sample of approximately 45,000 nonfarm companies. Using the expanded sample size, capital expenditures data will be published for approximately 95 industries.

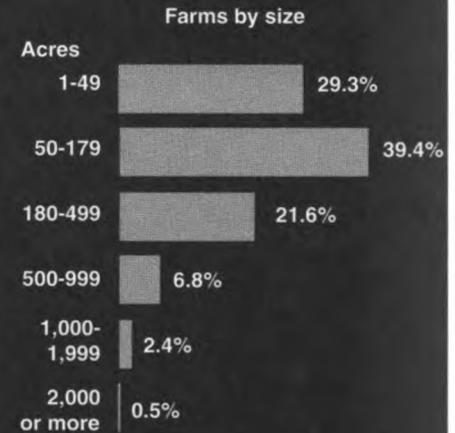
Capital expenditures are defined as all capitalized costs during the year for both new and used structures and equipment chargeable to fixed asset accounts, and for which depreciation or amortization accounts are ordinarily maintained.

The report has capital expenditures by two- and selected three-digit SIC code (Standard Industrial Classification). Only national level information is shown.

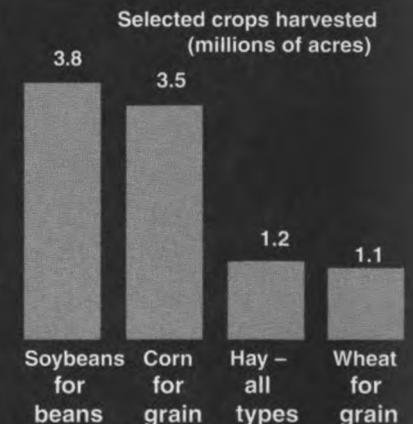
To obtain more information about or copies of *Annual Capital Expenditures*, Series ACE(92)-1, contact Charles Funk, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-763-7180).

Harvest in Ohio

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



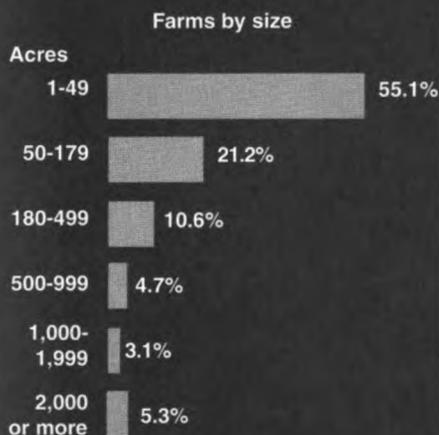
Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



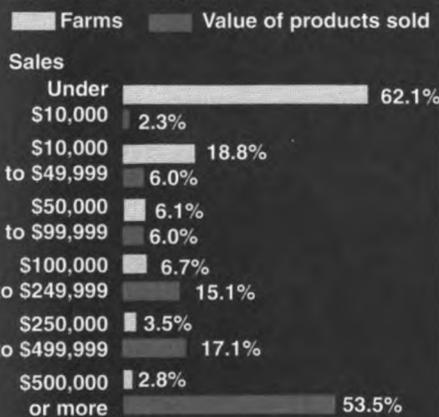
Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Ohio.

Harvest in Oregon

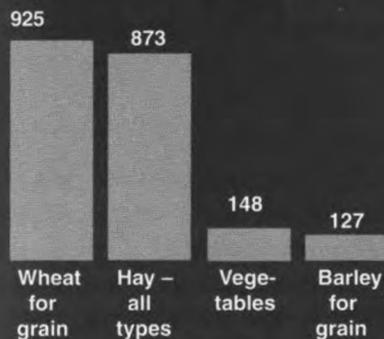
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



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, Oregon.

Economic Census Disc 1A

Software's the Attraction

For a change, the data aren't the main story. We've released the first of a series of CD-ROM's with data from the 1992 Economic Census and have a second on the way. Although data for your State may not yet be on the disc, subscribing now will allow you to become familiar with how the data are organized and accessed.

When you obtain the disc, just type "Go" and you're off. The first screen shown on page 7 pops up and invites you to select an application: *DocView*, *GO92*, *EXTRACT*, or *INSTALL*.

DocView lets you access the documentation on the disc. *DocView* provides menus to help you find the information you want, allows you to search for particular terms within any documentation file, and can even be used to print out the text files.

Among the things to look for in *DocView* are not only file abstracts and record layouts, but also a "What's New" section including schedules for future data releases, tutorials in software use, and narrative summaries of the findings of each report.

GO92 and *EXTRACT*

For data retrieval, the user has two programs to choose from - *GO92* and *EXTRACT*.

GO92 gives easy, preformatted data displays that allow you to view statistics for any area or any kind of business (see the screens on page 7). Using this software, you can display data for one or more areas. *GO92* can produce printouts in either format. Simple to use, *GO92* is ideal for new users.

EXTRACT gives more flexibility in selecting, formatting, and extracting data. It also provides access to more data than *GO92*. Using *EXTRACT*, you can display data on payroll, value added by manufacture, product detail, time series, and other data not practical to include in simple displays.

The *INSTALL* utility puts all the files that *EXTRACT* needs on your hard disk, including the *EXTRACT* program and the auxiliary files required for accessing other Census Bureau CD-ROM's such as the 1990 Census summary tape files. *INSTALL* even provides an *EXTRACT* menu customized to your system.

More on the Way

The next 1992 Economic Census CD-ROM (Disc 1B) is scheduled for release in early September and will include more States from the census of retail trade, more industries in manufacturing and mining, and the first data from the censuses of wholesale trade, service industries, and construction industries, as well as the truck inventory and use survey.

The quarterly schedule and projected contents of each of the 1992 Economic Census on CD-ROM's were presented in the March 1994 issue of *Census and You*.

For users in a hurry to work with the latest statistics, a subscription to the economic census CD-ROM's gives you access to a special section on the Census Bureau bulletin board system (BBS) that includes compressed copies of all new data just as

Continued on page 7

ECONOMIC UPDATE

GO92 gets you going; EXTRACT lets you be creative!

1992 Economic Census CD-ROM	
Type:	
DocView	View documentation
GO92	Display key statistics (pre-formatted)
EXTRACT	Select/extract any statistics (user-formatted)
INSTALL	Install EXTRACT on your hard disk

Insert the software diskette, access the appropriate drive, and you have several options. *DocView* gives you access to the documentation right on the CD-ROM. *GO92* (illustrated below) gives you access to two simple display options; *EXTRACT* lets you be more free-wheeling.

GO92 lets you display SIC's for a specific geographic area - here, Laramie, Wyoming. The default is shown here; this display appears after you select a geographic area.

Software on CD-ROM

Continued from page 6
soon as they are released. The BBS release is designed for the experienced user who does not need *GO92* or *EXTRACT*, which work only with the CD-ROM versions of these data.

But, given the quarterly cycle of CD-ROM production and the fact that CD manufacture takes several weeks, the BBS could give you data 1 to 4 months before the CD-ROM comes out.

Economic Census CD-ROM's are being sold by subscription: \$500 will bring you all 10 CD-ROM's in the *Volume 1: Report Series*.

Volume 2: ZIP Code Statistics will be issued in late 1995 and early 1996 and cost an additional \$200.

Call Customer Services (301-763-4100) for more information about the data products and the BBS. Call Data User Services (301-763-4673) for information about the software. Call the Economic Census Staff (301-763-1792) for more information about the content of the economic census products.

1992 Economic Census - Retail
County: Laramie, WY
Industry: Retail Trade

SIC	Description	Number of establishments	Sales (\$1,000)	Number of Employees
	Retail Trade	455	690,014	6,704
52	Bldng matrls/grdn sup	19	22,812	154
521, 3	Bldng matrls and supp.	13	16,992	93
525	Hardware stores	3	(D)	20-99
526	Rtl nurseries, garden	3	(D)	0-19
527	Mfg mobile homes	0	0	0
53	General merchandise	10	95,342	885
531	Dept store (incl. ld)	7	(D)	(NA)
531	Dept store (excl. ld)	7	(D)	0
533	Variety stores	0	0	0
539	Misc. gen. merch.	3	(D)	20-99
54	Food stores	25	91,695	793
541	Grocery stores	16	89,634	727
542	Meat and fish market	0	0	0
546	Retail bakeries	3	675	35

PgUp PgDn Browse Print Copy Esc-Reset End-Quit

1992 Economic Census - Retail
County: Laramie, WY
Industry: Retail Trade

Area Name	Number of establishments	Sales (\$1,000)	Number of Employees
Hot Springs	3	(D)	20-99
Johnson	6	6,042	44
Laramie	25	91,695	793
Lincoln	10	15,586	136
Natrona	29	100,563	783
Niobrara	2	(D)	0-19
Park	13	33,404	245
Platte	5	(D)	20-99
Sheridan	15	35,115	360
Sublette	7	9,968	75
Sweetwater	17	75,961	503
Teton	18	36,995	255
			236
			99
			94
			End-Quit

GO92 also lets you display a single SIC for many geographic areas - in this case, counties in Wyoming. Once you display the SIC's for one area, you can easily obtain a display for one SIC by highlighting the desired kind of business (e.g., retail trade) and then pressing **B** (Browse) to display several areas.

News on the latest data products from the U.S. Bureau of the Census

August 1994
No. 10

1990 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP)

Commuter Characteristics Now on CD-ROM

Learn all about the characteristics of commuters in your area – where they live and work, how they get to work, how long it takes, their occupation and earnings, and more.

The answers can be found in the *1990 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) – Statewide Element, Parts A, B, and C*. The file is a special tabulation of 1990 census statistics designed to help State and local transportation

Figure 1.

CTPP Statewide Components

Part

- A Characteristics of persons, workers, and housing units by county and place of residence.
- B Characteristics of workers by county and place of work.
- C Characteristics of workers in journey-to-work flows between counties and places of residence and counties and places of work.

NOTE: Places of 2,500 or more.

planners understand and ease the daily trip for commuters in their areas.

The 1990 CTPP is a continuation of a program established for the 1970

census and continued for the 1980 census in the same general format. Production of the 1990 CTPP by the Bureau of the Census was sponsored by the State

departments of transportation under a pooled funding arrangement with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. Funding to develop the CTPP Program was provided by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration. Project coordination and technical support was provided by the Federal Highway Administration.

Continued on page 9

Figure 2. *Tabulation Generated From the CTPP*

Means of Transportation by Travel Time to Work, for Persons Working in Orlando City, Florida: 1990

Universe: Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home

	Workers who did not work at home	Drove alone	In 2-person carpool	In 3-person carpool	In 4-or-more person carpool	Bus or trolley bus	Streetcar, trolley car, subway, or elevated	Railroad	Bicycle or walked	Motorcycle, ferryboat, taxi, or other means
All travel times	215,843	166,434	24,128	3,115	1,754	4,212	16	0	13,460	2,724
Less than 5 minutes	5,173	2,138	170	26	26	44	0	0	2,584	185
5 to 9 minutes	16,719	9,583	1,331	152	92	87	0	0	5,191	283
10 to 14 minutes	25,302	18,783	2,858	286	170	311	0	0	2,529	365
15 to 19 minutes	33,871	26,570	4,082	511	165	508	0	0	1,513	522
20 to 24 minutes	37,203	31,038	3,834	504	248	461	0	0	739	379
25 to 29 minutes	15,421	12,932	1,573	219	102	239	0	0	225	131
30 to 34 minutes	39,085	32,073	4,494	536	393	862	0	0	284	443
35 to 39 minutes	6,677	5,622	811	54	34	86	0	0	40	30
40 to 44 minutes	8,129	6,530	943	187	101	150	0	0	182	36
45 to 49 minutes	14,594	11,535	1,931	327	160	462	0	0	76	103
50 to 54 minutes	2,239	1,770	297	17	10	79	0	0	15	51
55 to 59 minutes	557	417	89	0	6	39	0	0	6	0
60 to 74 minutes	7,714	5,469	1,133	171	130	641	16	0	50	104
75 to 89 minutes	1,053	704	279	18	14	26	0	0	5	7
90 minutes or more	2,106	1,270	303	107	103	217	0	0	21	85

Source: 1990 Census Transportation Planning Package.

Figure 3.

Geographic Coverage in the CTPP

Residence	Work	Media
States CTPP regions Counties County subdivisions *Metropolitan planning organizations (MPO's) Places of 2,500 or more **Traffic analysis zones (TAZ's) Census tracts Block numbering areas	Same, except county subdivisions in 9 States only.	CD-ROM – one file for each State and metro area (MPO)

*MPO — A local agency designated by the U.S. Department of Transportation to carry out certain transportation planning activities in an urbanized area. These agencies, in turn, receive funds from the U.S. or State department of transportation. There is only one MPO in each urbanized area.

**TAZ's — The base unit of analysis MPO's use for transportation planning. These units, defined by the MPO's, usually use census blocks as building blocks. Normally three or four TAZ's fit inside a census tract.

Part C of the CTPP has tabulations for commuter flows; i.e., workers by place of residence and by place of work. In addition, the CTPP has statistics on the means of transportation to work, time leaving home for work, workers per vehicle, and the amount of time it takes to get to work for the persons in each flow.

Figure 1 (left above) describes the three parts of the Statewide tabulation; figure 2 (left below) shows data from part B.

The CTPP also has extensive information on the demographic and social characteristics of workers — race and Hispanic origin, sex, occupation, industry, earnings, income, the type of home they lived in, how

many vehicles were available, and weekly number of hours worked are among the items presented.

These, plus characteristics mentioned above, are shown separately by place of residence (Part A) and place of work (Part B). The file has nearly 100 tables.

Yet another advantage of the *Statewide CTPP* is that it comes on compact disc. To make the data easily accessible and widely available, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics released the CTPP on CD-ROM and providing software to display and retrieve the data.

There are 12 discs in the complete set; collectively, they cover the entire

Nation. Some discs contain data for only one State, others have information for several, grouped in geographic clusters. And perhaps the best thing about the *Statewide CTPP* CD's is that, even if you're not a transportation planner, they're absolutely free!

You may order the CD-ROM's containing the *1990 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) — Statewide Element, Part A, B, and C* by calling the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (202-366-3282).

Included free with each order is a diskette containing *TransVU™-CTPP Edition* software.

TransVU™-CTPP Edition is a Microsoft Windows® application that provides both map and tabular views of CTPP data and simplifies extraction of CTPP tables into comma-delimited or fixed-format text files based on other software packages. The maps show county boundary outlines, with place names and major highways overlaid.

The *CTPP Statewide Element* actually constitutes only the first half of the complete CTPP. Later this year, the second half, the *CTPP Urban Element*, with statistics for metro areas, will be released.

You'll find the same data items that are in the *State-*

wide CTPP, but the levels of geography will be different (census tract/block numbering area or traffic analysis zone, rather than place).

More Information

- CTPP content & ordering
Phil Fulton
Bureau of Transportation Statistics
U.S. Department of Transportation
202-366-3282
- Other Product Profiles
Molly Abramowitz
Data User Services
Census Bureau
301-763-1584

CTPP on CD-ROMDisc

- 1 Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
- 2 Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
- 3 New York
- 4 New Jersey
- 5 Pennsylvania
- 6 Michigan, Ohio
- 7 Illinois, Indiana
- 8 Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin
- 9 Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
- 10 Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
- 11 Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
- 12 Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Available from the U.S. Department of Transportation.

News about data products from other Federal agencies

World Factbook From the CIA

Strife-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina is a mountainous land a little larger than Tennessee. Its population was 4.6 million as of July 1993, consisting of Muslims (44 percent), Serbs (31 percent), Croats (17 percent), and assorted others (8 percent). Fierce civil war has further devastated an already depressed economy, one of the poorest in Yugoslavia even before the fighting.

Whether you're after hot spots or a prospective market for goods, you'll find statistics profiling countries from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe in *The World Factbook: 1993*. The *Factbook*

is produced annually by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The *Factbook* has summaries for 182 United Nation member nations, nations outside the United Nations, and dependent areas (such as the U.S. Virgin Islands). Entries for each country covers geography, climate, people, government, economy, communications, and defense forces.

The appendixes have information on international organizations (for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization) and their members, weights and measures, and a cross-reference list of geographic names.

You can get the *Factbook* from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$29 (S/N 041-015-00173-6).

You can also purchase *The World*

Factbook, 1993 for \$32 (plus \$4 shipping and handling) from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at 703-487-4650. Use list code PB93-928017.

You can purchase this publication in other forms from NTIS –

- Microcomputer diskettes – \$140 (plus \$8 shipping and handling); use list code PB94-500741. Three 3 1/4-inch diskettes come in ASCII format and can be used with any software.

- CD-ROM – \$35 (plus \$4 shipping and handling), use list code PB93-591961. This also comes in ASCII format and can be used with any software.

For more information about ordering the *Factbook* on diskette or disc, contact NTIS (703-487-4812).

Education in Brief

If you like Census Bureau *Statistical Briefs*, chances are you'll like *Issue Briefs* from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The one-page *Briefs* have summaries on education subjects, with handy graphs and charts. They are based on the Schools and Staffing Survey conducted by the Census Bureau for NCES. Here are several *Briefs* you can ask for –

- Public and Private School Principals: Are There Too Few Women?
- Teaching, Administrative, and Other Work Experience of Public School Principals.
- Teacher Attrition and Migration.
- Teacher Salaries – Are They Competitive?
- What Are the Most Serious Problems in Schools?

For more information about *Issue Briefs*, contact NCES (202-219-1325 or 1330). To order copies, call 1-800-424-1616.

BLS Wage Data

Decline in Wages for Young Men With Limited Education

Average wage rates fell dramatically for young male workers during their first five years out of school between the 1970's and 1980's, according to a report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *Work and Family: Changes in Wages and Benefits Among Young Adults*.

The report looks at recent changes in the availability of wage structure and employer-provided benefits for young workers by education status. The decline in wages was particularly severe for young men with 12 years of education or less, compared to young

women who showed no change in average hourly wages.

Employer-provided benefits such as maternity leave, training, and profit-sharing opportunities all increased between the 1970's and 1991, while health and retirement benefits showed very little change for young workers.

Work and Family: Changes in Wages and Benefits Among Young Adults, Report 849, is available free from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212 (202-606-7828).

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year		
Business			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>					
Retail: Sales	June	\$bil.	183.8	182.7	172.4	0.6	6.6	
Inventory	May	\$bil.	279.0	274.7	262.2	1.5	6.4	
Inv./sales ratio	May	ratio	1.53	1.50	1.52	X	X	
Consumer installment credit	May	\$bil.	837.7	827.3	746.8	1.3	12.2	
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	May	\$bil.	168.0	167.4	161.8	0.3	3.8	
Inventory	May	\$bil.	223.2	219.6	211.6	1.6	5.5	
Stock/sales ratio	May	ratio	1.33	1.31	1.31	X	X	
Construction and Housing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>					
Residential: Building permits — AR	June	1,000	1,316	1,357	1,122	-3.0	17.3	
Housing starts — AR	June	1,000	1,351	1,497	1,238	-9.8	9.1	
New home sales — AR	May	1,000	738	708	635	4.2	16.2	
New home mortgage rate — NSA	May	pct.	7.43	7.31	7.37	1.6	0.8	
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	May							
Current dollars		\$bil.	504.2	499.5	452.3	0.9	11.5	
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	419.1	416.3	388.3	0.7	7.9	
Manufacturing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>					
Durable goods: Shipments	May	\$bil.	148.2	146.9	132.3	0.9	12.0	
New orders	May	\$bil.	148.9	147.3	126.8	1.1	17.5	
Unfilled orders	May	\$bil.	424.4	423.7	439.2	0.2	-3.4	
Total goods: Shipments	May	\$bil.	275.7	274.2	254.0	0.5	8.5	
Inventories	May	\$bil.	382.6	380.6	381.6	0.5	0.3	
Inv./ship ratio	May	ratio	1.39	1.39	1.50	X	X	
Index of industrial production	June	1987=100	116.8	116.3	110.4	0.4	5.8	
U.S. International Trade and Services			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>					
Exports of goods and services	May	\$bil.	56.3	56.2	54.0	0.2	4.2	
Imports of goods and services	May	\$bil.	65.4	64.7	59.0	1.2	10.9	
Trade balance	May	\$bil.	-9.2	-8.5	-5.0	7.6	83.5	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>					
Money supply (M1)	June	\$bil.	1,147	1,143	1,077	0.3	6.5	
Consumer Price Index — NSA	June	1982-84=100	148.0	147.5	144.4	0.3	2.5	
Producer Price Index ¹	June	1982=100	125.2	125.2	125.1	0.0	0.1	
Prime rate charged by banks ²	June	pct.	7.25	7.25	6.00	0.0	20.8	
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	June	pct.	4.18	4.19	3.10	-0.2	34.8	
Other Principal Indicators			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>					
Civilian labor force ³	June	mil.	130.2	130.8	128.1	-0.4	1.7	
Unemployment rate ³	June	rate	6.0	6.0	6.9	0.0	-13.0	
Index of leading indicators	May	1987=100	101.2	101.2	98.1	0.0	3.2	
Personal income — AR	May	\$bil.	5,709	5,673	5,380	0.6	6.1	
				Qtr. 1 1994	Qtr. 4 1993	Percent change ⁴		
Constant (1987) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,270	5,226	3.4			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,552	3,507	5.2			
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	889	861	13.6			

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. ³Data for latest month not comparable with data for same month last year due to change in survey methodology. ⁴Annualized rate.

College Degree Can Make You a \$ Million!

More education still adds up to a better salary, according to a recent Census Bureau report. *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992* (P20-476) shows that a person with an associate's degree can expect to earn over a million dollars in a lifetime and that amount increases with more education. (An associate's degree is one awarded after completion of a course of study at a community or junior college.)

This educational attainment report is the first to present results based on a new question in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The new question identifies specific college degrees beyond high school, rather than years of college completed. An explanation of this change and its impact is presented in the report.

The report profiles attainment according to age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, income, occupation, and other variables. The report has data for individual States and metro areas.

"Persons with more education can expect even higher lifetime earnings," says Robert Kominski, the report's author. For example, a person with a

Learning and Earning

Estimated lifetime earnings by educational level: 1992

Not HS grad	\$609,900
HS grad	\$821,000
Some college	\$993,000
Associate	\$1,062,000
Bachelors	\$1,421,000
Masters	\$1,619,000
Doctorate	\$2,142,000
Professional	\$3,013,000

Source: *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992*, Series P20-476.

professional degree can expect to earn in a lifetime more than twice the amount that a person with a bachelor's earns – \$3,000,000 compared with \$1,420,000.

Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992, Series P20-476, is available for \$8.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00077-0).

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

Call for Papers

Now's the time to submit your proposal for our Annual Research Conference, to be held next March in Arlington, Virginia. The conference will focus on a mix of topics.

Send your one-page abstract to William Winkler, Statistical Research Division, 3329-4, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (phone: 301-763-3905 or fax: 301-763-2633). For further information about the conference, contact Maxine Anderson-Brown, Office of the Director (301-763-1150).

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