

# CENSUS

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Volume 29, No. 9  
September 1994

## County by County, City by City

Print, Diskette, and CD-ROM

The Washington, DC metro area is still arguably the working woman's capital. The DC suburbs dominate the list of counties with the highest female civilian labor force participation rate (1990 census). Eight of the top 25 are in the Washington-Baltimore metro area.

The two biggies on the list are Prince George's County, MD (1990 population: 729,268) and Fairfax County, VA (818,584). The only counties with higher labor force participation rates are generally rural counties (population well under 100,000).

This is just one of several rankings found in the new *County and City Data Book 1994*.

This book presents a variety of information on States, counties, cities, and places in the United States. It has data on population, households, health, crime, education, income, labor force and employment, vital statistics, prevalence of physicians, number of hospitals and hospital beds, the 1992 presidential election, and much more. Also included are 1992

**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
Economics and Statistics  
Administration  
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### Women At Work!

Top 25 county rankings in women's civilian labor participation rate: 1990

County	Rate
Summit, CO	84.1
Routt, CO	78.4
Eagle, CO	78.2
San Miguel, CO	77.7
Pitkin, CO	77.2
Aleutians West, AK	74.8
Grand, CO	74.4
Juneau, AK	74.0
Alexandria, VA (IC)	73.5
Mono, CA	73.3
Teton, WY	73.3
Hinsdale, CO	73.2
Prince George's, MD	72.8
Dakota, MN	72.5
Anoka, MN	72.4
Prince William, VA	72.3
Howard, MD	72.2
Manassas, VA (IC)	72.0
Gwinnett, GA	71.8
Sitka, AK	71.5
Manassas Park, VA (IC)	71.4
Blaine, ID	70.8
Loudoun, VA	70.6
Fairfax, VA	70.5
Arlington, VA	70.4
United States	56.7

Note: IC — Independent cities; treated as county equivalents.

Source: 1994 *County and City Data Book*.

population estimates for counties and cities and climate data for cities featuring new 30-year averages for the period 1961 to 1990.

These data come from the Census Bureau and many other public and private sources.

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The *County and City Data Book 1994* is available for \$40 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08753-7) from the National Technical Information Service (703-487-4650); in ordering from NTIS, cite code PB94-140993AFY.

Eventually you'll be able to get the data on either 3 1/2- or 5 1/4-inch high density diskettes formatted for IBM® or compatible personal computers or on CD-ROM. Both the diskettes and the CD-ROM will be sold by Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100). Diskettes will be available in November 1994 and the CD-ROM in January 1995.

The diskettes will come as ASCII, comma-delimited files and include *UTILITY2* software. This software allows users to partition or recombine

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## Highest Ranking County in Each State, Percentage of Movers<sup>1</sup>, 1985-1990

State	County	Rate	State	County	Rate
US	Chattahoochee, GA	86.7	Montana	Gallatin	60.8
Alabama	Dale	55.3	Nebraska	Sarpy	58.1
Alaska	Aleutians West	85.7	Nevada	Nye	71.5
Arizona	Mohave	61.7	New Hampshire	Grafton	53.9
Arkansas	Benton/Washington	55.2	New Jersey	Cape May	45.9
California	Mono	67.0	New Mexico	Otero	57.4
Colorado	Summitt	72.8	New York	Tompkins	60.9
Connecticut	New London	47.4	North Carolina	Onslow	70.4
Delaware	Kent	49.5	North Dakota	Grand Forks	58.1
Florida	Flagler	68.7	Ohio	Athens	55.8
Georgia	Chattahoochee	86.7	Oklahoma	Comanche	59.9
Hawaii	Maui	50.0	Oregon	Benton	60.8
Idaho	Elmore	65.1	Pennsylvania	Pike	58.4
Illinois	Champaign	60.0	Rhode Island	Newport	49.0
Indiana	Monroe	62.1	South Carolina	Beaufort	61.8
Iowa	Johnson	62.5	South Dakota	Clay	62.9
Kansas	Riley	73.4	Tennessee	Montgomery	58.8
Kentucky	Christian	59.7	Texas	Coryell	71.7
Louisiana	Vernon	66.0	Utah	Summit	57.6
Maine	Sagadahoc	48.4	Vermont	Chittenden	55.9
Maryland	Howard	56.6	Virginia	Williamsburg (IC)	76.1
Massachusetts	Nantucket	54.8	Washington	Island	62.5
Michigan	Washtenaw	58.0	West Virginia	Monongalia	49.0
Minnesota	Dakota	53.5	Wisconsin	Dane	55.2
Mississippi	Lafayette	57.9	Wyoming	Albany	62.9
Missouri	Pulaski	69.7			

<sup>1</sup>Persons 5 years and over living in different house in 1990 than in 1985.

Note: IC — Independent cities; treated as county equivalents. If two or more counties are tied, all counties are listed alphabetically separated by a slash.

Source: 1994 *County and City Data Book*. See article on page 1.

## 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  
Fax: 301-763-5198  
TDD: 301-763-2811  
(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  
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812-288-3917 (Publications)
- To order reports, contact —  
Superintendent of Documents  
Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20402-9371  
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Fax: 202-512-2233  
(subscriptions)  
202-512-2250  
(all other publications)

## 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

## Census and You

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### Editorial Information

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Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-0800 (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.

## Air-Conditioning in Fewer New Homes in the West

In 1993, only half of the homes built in the West had air-conditioning; as the graph shows, this is the latest instance in a steady downward trend. The West is considerably below the South (97 percent) and the Midwest (78 percent), but closer to the Northeast (55 percent). The source of these statistics is our annual *Characteristics of New Housing* report.

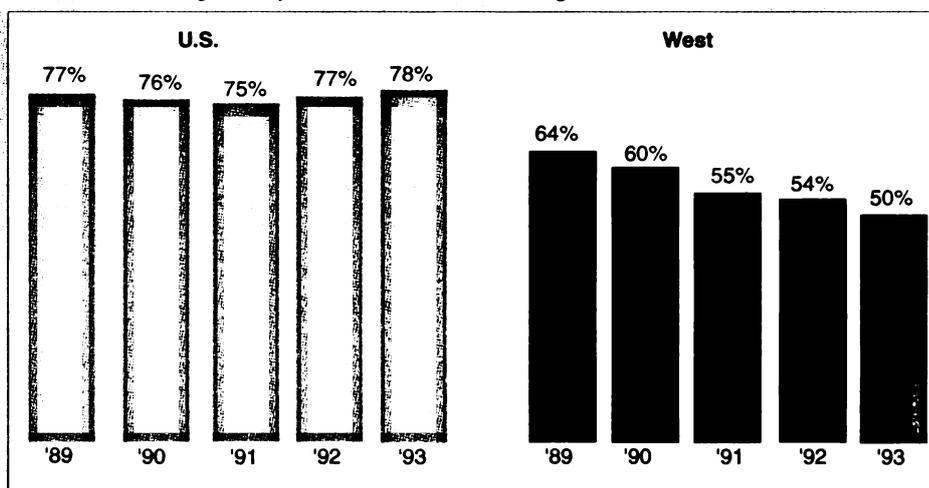
Steve Berman, the author, says, "This change in A/C in the West is consistent with building-permit data that indicate in recent years a tremendous drop-off in new construction in California and a corresponding pick-up in construction in the mountainous States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Nevada. There also has been a shift in new home construction to Oregon and Washington.

"For the most part, this change in the geographic mixture is primarily a shift from a State where central air-conditioning is quite prevalent (California) to States, which given their more moderate summers, are less likely to use central air. In 1989, approximately 60 percent of the building permits in the West were authorized in California. By 1993, California accounted for only 30 percent of the region's permits."

The report provides estimates of selected financial and physical characteristics of new housing. It includes chapters on the various kinds of housing: single and multifamily housing completions, new one-family houses sold, contractor-built houses started, and new mobile home placements. It has detailed information on the structure and features of new homes, types of financing, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, number of

### A/C Less Widespread in the West As Housing Grows in the Mountain States

Percent of new single family houses with air-conditioning: 1989 to 1993



Source: *Characteristics of New Housing: 1993*, Series C25/93-A.

fireplaces, types of exterior wall material, heating system and types of heating fuel, type of parking facility, number of stories, and square feet of floor area.

There is a supplement on characteristics of apartment units completed in buildings containing five or more units based on the Survey of Market Absorption. It shows data on the types and characteristics of unfurnished rental apartment units and units sold through condominium arrangements for the current year.

This publication is a joint report from the Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

*Characteristics of New Housing: 1993*, Series C25/93-A, is available for \$5 from our Jeffersonville, Indiana facility (see page 2). An annual report can routinely be obtained as part of a subscription to the series *New One-*

*Family Houses Sold*, available for \$25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 703-038-00000-0).

The monthly series has data on the number of houses sold, inventory of unsold houses, month's supply at current sales rate, and sales price.

For information, contact Steve Berman, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-763-7842).

#### What New One-Family Houses Sold For in 1993

Median sales price	Price
U.S.	\$126,500
Inside MSA's	\$129,400
Outside MSA's	\$96,500
Northeast	\$162,600
Midwest	\$125,000
South	\$115,000
West	\$135,000
Financing arrangement	
FHA-insured	\$90,900
VA-guaranteed	\$100,900
Farmers Home Administration	\$49,900
Cash	\$120,700
Conventional	\$140,000

Source: *Characteristics of New Housing: 1993*, Series C25/93-A.

## Statistics Canada Yearbook

Looking to do business north of the border? Statistics Canada has made the job of learning about our neighbors to the north much easier.

The 700-page *1994 Canada Year Book*, published by Statistics Canada, gives a thorough view of Canadiana – the land itself, the people, the country, the economy, and the artistic and leisure scene. The *Year Book* has 22 chapters in all and combines simple prose with statistical tables and stunning photos.

You can order the *1994 Canada Year Book* from Statistics Canada for \$65 (Canada) and \$72 (U.S.) by calling 1-800-267-6677 or by faxing an order to 613-951-0581.

### Data Sources Near You

There are many places to find help for those nagging data questions. First is our 12 regional offices (see page 2) where our information specialists await your call. Below we list other valuable sources of assistance:

- **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 information or check the *Census Catalog and Guide*.

### New Housing by the Foot!

Price per square foot of floor area, by location: 1993

Price per square foot and location	Number of new houses (thous.)	Percent distribution
<b>United States</b>	666	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	480	100%
With price per square foot:		
Under \$35.00	29	6%
\$35.00 to \$39.99	40	8%
\$40.00 to \$44.99	63	13%
\$45.00 to \$49.99	67	14%
\$50.00 to \$54.99	65	13%
\$55.00 to \$59.99	63	13%
\$60.00 to \$64.99	48	10%
\$65.00 to 69.99	33	7%
\$70.00 and over	74	15%
Average price per square foot	\$55.95	X
Median price per square foot	\$53.20	X
<b>Inside MSA's</b>	607	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	434	100%
With price per square foot:		
Under \$35.00	25	6%
\$35.00 to \$39.99	36	8%
\$40.00 to \$44.99	57	13%
\$45.00 to \$49.99	61	14%
\$50.00 to \$54.99	58	13%
\$55.00 to \$59.99	57	13%
\$60.00 to \$64.99	42	10%
\$65.00 to 69.99	30	7%
\$70.00 and over	68	16%
Average price per square foot	\$56.15	X
Median price per square foot	\$53.20	X
<b>Outside MSA's</b>	59	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	46	100%
With price per square foot:		
Under \$35.00	4	9%
\$35.00 to \$39.99	4	9%
\$40.00 to \$44.99	6	12%
\$45.00 to \$49.99	6	13%
\$50.00 to \$54.99	7	14%
\$55.00 to \$59.99	6	13%
\$60.00 to \$64.99	6	12%
\$65.00 to 69.99	3	6%
\$70.00 and over	5	12%
Average price per square foot	\$53.80	X
Median price per square foot	\$53.00	X
<b>Northeast</b>	60	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	24	100%
Average price per square foot	\$62.55	X
Median price per square foot	\$60.20	X
<b>Midwest</b>	123	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	95	100%
Average price per square foot	\$59.95	X
Median price per square foot	\$57.80	X
<b>South</b>	295	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	219	100%
Average price per square foot	\$49.85	X
Median price per square foot	\$46.60	X
<b>West</b>	188	X
Houses sold reporting sales price per square foot	143	100%
Average price per square foot	\$62.25	X
Median price per square foot	\$57.80	X

X — Not applicable.

NOTE: The nonresponse rate for these data is very high and it is not uniform by sales price or region. Price per square foot of floor area excludes value of improved lot. Components may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: *Characteristics of New Housing: 1993, C25/93-A.*

# Baby Boomers Contribute to the Graying of the Voting-Age Population

The voting-age population in the United States is expected to reach 193.7 million persons by election day 1994, an increase of 7.8 million persons since the 1990 Congressional elections, according to a new Census Bureau report.

Since 1972, there has been a 38-percent increase in the number of people of voting age. Says Lynne Casper, author of *Projections of the Voting-Age Population, for States: November 1994* (P25-1117), "A lot of this growth is due to births during the peak Baby Boom years from the mid-1950's to 1964."

In addition, the 45-and-over age group will make up 44 percent (84.4 million people) of those eligible to vote in 1994, up from 42 percent in 1990. Lynne Casper notes: "The recent shift toward older-age voters is primarily due to the aging of the Baby Boomers. This 'graying' of the voting-age population is expected to continue through the end of the decade, reaching 95.2 million people by the year 2000. Almost no growth is anticipated for the 18-to-44 population between 1994 and 2000."

The report shows projections of voting-age population according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age group. Data are given for States.

The report, *Projections of the Voting-Age Population, for States: November 1994*, Series P25-1117, is available for \$1.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-004-00126-5).

For more information, contact Lynne Casper, Population Division (301-763-5080).

## Looking Ahead to the November Electorate

Rankings of States, by selected demographic indicators: November 1994

State	Population 65 years and over		Population 18 years and over					
	Pct	Rank	White		Black		Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	
			Pct	Rank	Pct	Rank	Pct	Rank
Alabama	17.8%	22	76.0%	44	23.0%	7	0.6%	46
Alaska	6.3%	51	78.1%	42	3.7%	33	3.0%	22
Arizona	18.9%	11	90.4%	23	2.7%	35	17.6%	4
Arkansas	20.2%	5	85.1%	32	13.6%	14	1.0%	40
California	14.6%	44	80.2%	39	7.3%	24	24.7%	3
Colorado	13.7%	49	93.0%	16	3.9%	31	11.8%	7
Connecticut	18.7%	13	90.2%	24	7.9%	22	6.4%	12
Delaware	17.0%	29	81.5%	38	16.5%	10	2.1%	29
Dist of Col.	16.8%	32	35.6%	51	62.2%	1	5.8%	14
Florida	24.6%	1	86.1%	30	12.1%	17	13.1%	5
Georgia	13.9%	48	73.3%	45	25.0%	6	1.8%	31
Hawaii	15.8%	39	40.7%	50	2.4%	38	7.1%	11
Idaho	16.6%	34	97.0%	6	0.2%	48	5.1%	15
Illinois	17.1%	27	82.7%	36	14.0%	13	7.7%	10
Indiana	17.3%	25	91.5%	21	7.4%	23	1.8%	32
Iowa	20.7%	3	97.1%	5	1.8%	41	1.2%	37
Kansas	18.8%	12	91.8%	20	5.6%	28	3.7%	21
Kentucky	17.1%	28	92.5%	18	6.8%	25	0.6%	47
Louisiana	16.0%	38	70.0%	48	28.5%	3	2.5%	26
Maine	18.4%	15	98.8%	2	0.2%	49	0.5%	48
Maryland	15.0%	42	71.0%	47	25.1%	5	2.8%	23
Massachusetts	18.4%	14	92.2%	19	5.0%	29	4.6%	18
Michigan	16.9%	31	84.6%	33	13.5%	15	2.1%	28
Minnesota	17.1%	26	95.3%	10	1.9%	39	1.2%	39
Mississippi	17.5%	24	67.1%	49	32.0%	2	0.7%	44
Missouri	19.1%	10	88.7%	27	9.9%	20	1.2%	38
Montana	18.1%	19	94.4%	12	0.2%	50	1.3%	34
Nebraska	19.4%	9	95.0%	11	3.4%	34	2.4%	27
Nevada	14.6%	45	87.7%	29	6.1%	27	11.2%	8
New Hampshire	16.0%	37	98.1%	3	0.4%	47	0.9%	41
New Jersey	18.2%	18	82.4%	37	13.3%	16	10.2%	9
New Mexico	15.7%	40	89.0%	26	1.8%	40	37.2%	1
New York	17.7%	23	78.7%	41	16.5%	11	11.9%	6
North Carolina	16.8%	33	77.5%	43	20.3%	8	1.2%	36
North Dakota	20.1%	7	95.5%	8	0.4%	45	0.4%	50
Ohio	18.1%	21	88.6%	28	10.2%	19	1.3%	35
Oklahoma	18.3%	16	84.6%	34	6.7%	26	2.6%	25
Oregon	18.1%	20	94.0%	13	1.5%	42	3.8%	20
Pennsylvania	20.8%	2	89.8%	25	8.7%	21	2.0%	30
Rhode Island	20.2%	6	93.7%	14	3.8%	32	4.8%	16
South Carolina	16.1%	36	71.6%	46	27.5%	4	0.9%	42
South Dakota	20.3%	4	92.9%	17	0.4%	46	0.4%	51
Tennessee	17.0%	30	84.5%	35	14.5%	12	0.7%	43
Texas	14.3%	47	85.8%	31	11.4%	18	24.9%	2
Utah	13.6%	50	95.4%	9	0.7%	43	4.8%	17
Vermont	16.1%	35	99.1%	1	-	51	0.5%	49
Virginia	14.8%	43	78.8%	40	17.9%	9	2.7%	24
Washington	15.7%	41	90.4%	22	2.7%	37	4.3%	19
West Virginia	20.0%	8	96.5%	7	2.7%	36	0.6%	45
Wisconsin	18.2%	17	93.6%	15	4.6%	30	1.7%	33
Wyoming	14.6%	46	97.1%	4	0.6%	44	5.8%	13

NOTE: Rankings determined by percentages derived from detailed data before rounding. - Represents zero or rounds to zero. <sup>1</sup>Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: *Projections of the Voting-Age Population, for States: November 1994*, P25-1117.

# Statistical Briefs Get the Message Across

## Where the Phoneless Were

State and regional rankings by households without a telephone in their home: 1990

	Households with no phone			Elderly householders with no phone				
	Number	Rank	Pct of all households	Rank	Number	Rank	Pct of all elderly householders	Rank
United States	4,817,457		5.2%		522,123		2.5%	
Alabama	131,554	12	8.7%	8	18,386	9	5.1%	5
Alaska	15,730	42	8.3%	11	1,209	46	8.2%	1
Arizona	116,408	17	8.5%	10	13,887	15	4.5%	11
Arkansas	97,536	22	10.9%	3	11,922	18	5.0%	6
California	313,140	3	3.0%	45	29,937	4	1.5%	42
Colorado	53,582	28	4.2%	31	4,388	32	2.0%	28
Connecticut	32,316	35	2.6%	47	3,139	36	1.1%	51
Delaware	7,684	51	3.1%	42	807	51	1.5%	42
District of Columbia	10,529	46	4.2%	31	1,094	47	2.0%	28
Florida	270,242	4	5.3%	23	32,627	3	2.2%	24
Georgia	195,689	5	8.3%	11	20,182	5	4.6%	9
Hawaii	9,394	48	2.6%	47	1,562	43	2.1%	26
Idaho	21,079	40	5.8%	19	1,967	41	2.5%	21
Illinois	192,216	6	4.6%	27	19,525	6	2.1%	26
Indiana	121,752	15	5.9%	18	10,940	20	2.4%	22
Iowa	36,487	34	3.4%	39	3,743	34	1.4%	48
Kansas	41,733	32	4.4%	30	3,764	33	1.7%	38
Kentucky	140,881	9	10.2%	5	16,831	11	5.3%	4
Louisiana	124,455	13	8.3%	11	14,603	14	4.6%	9
Maine	17,382	41	3.7%	35	2,027	40	1.9%	32
Maryland	55,103	27	3.2%	41	5,326	30	1.6%	39
Massachusetts	47,382	31	2.1%	51	6,534	27	1.2%	50
Michigan	139,082	10	4.1%	33	11,696	19	1.6%	39
Minnesota	40,353	33	2.4%	50	5,357	29	1.5%	42
Mississippi	115,130	18	12.6%	1	16,286	12	7.3%	2
Missouri	102,725	21	5.2%	24	10,643	22	2.2%	24
Montana	21,123	39	6.9%	16	2,498	37	3.5%	17
Nebraska	21,682	37	3.6%	36	2,405	38	1.6%	39
Nevada	25,118	36	5.4%	21	3,532	35	4.2%	12
New Hampshire	14,067	44	3.4%	39	1,377	45	1.8%	35
New Jersey	85,851	23	3.1%	42	10,069	23	1.5%	42
New Mexico	67,532	25	12.4%	2	7,859	25	7.2%	3
New York	332,408	2	5.0%	25	36,606	2	2.4%	22
North Carolina	178,690	8	7.1%	14	19,444	7	3.6%	15
North Dakota	8,515	50	3.5%	37	1,084	48	1.8%	35
Ohio	191,994	7	4.7%	26	18,739	8	2.0%	28
Oklahoma	106,381	20	8.8%	7	10,879	21	3.8%	14
Oregon	50,052	30	4.5%	28	5,160	31	2.0%	28
Pennsylvania	116,779	16	2.6%	47	17,770	10	1.5%	42
Rhode Island	11,873	45	3.1%	42	1,437	44	1.5%	42
South Carolina	114,695	19	9.1%	6	12,717	17	4.7%	8
South Dakota	15,518	43	6.0%	17	2,041	39	3.0%	18
Tennessee	132,331	11	7.1%	14	15,073	13	3.6%	15
Texas	523,034	1	8.6%	9	46,445	1	4.1%	13
Utah	21,472	38	4.0%	34	1,767	42	1.8%	35
Vermont	9,392	49	4.5%	28	808	50	1.9%	32
Virginia	123,638	14	5.4%	21	12,920	16	3.0%	18
Washington	64,667	26	3.5%	37	7,197	26	1.9%	32
West Virginia	70,754	24	10.3%	4	9,090	24	4.9%	7
Wisconsin	50,840	29	2.8%	46	5,917	28	1.4%	48
Wyoming	9,487	47	5.6%	20	907	49	2.8%	20

Source: "Phoneless in America," *Statistical Brief*, SB/94-16.

On the run? Need information you can digest while riding in your carpool or waiting for the light to change?

Our *Statistical Briefs* are just for you! Briefs are two- to four-page summaries of the findings in Census Bureau data products. Some like the recent Brief, "Phoneless in America," are the only published source of the information they present.

The Briefs have a narrative summarizing the findings and key tables, graphs, and maps.

Below are other recent Briefs:

- "Blacks in America — 1992," SB/94-12.
- "Condominiums," SB/94-11.
- "Housing in Metropolitan Areas — Structural Characteristics," SB/94-15.
- "The Earnings Ladder: Who's at the Bottom? Who's at the Top?" SB/94-3RV.
- "Where the Growth Will Be — State Population Projections: 1993 to 2020," SB/94-13.

To order copies of Briefs, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100). To get on the mailing list, contact Patricia Dunton (301-763-1584).

## 1994 Statistical Abstract

This month be sure to look for the 1994 edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, America's most popular data book.

The *Abstract* will be available for \$32 (paper copy, S/N 003-024-08756-1) or \$38 (hard copy, S/N 003-024-08757-0) from the U.S. Government Printing Office. It will also be sold by the National Technical Information Service, but we have no ordering information yet.

# Concordance Eases International Economic Comparisons

Analyzing trade can be a tricky business – especially when the trade categories don't match exactly. One country's agricultural commodity may be another's manufactured product.

Help is at hand in a first-ever concordance developed cooperatively by Statistics Canada, the U. S. Bureau of the Census (the representative of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget), and Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

The *International Concordance Between the Industrial Classifications of the United Nations and Canada, the European Union, the United States* features two kinds of comparisons – between each separate system and a common international system (called the trilateral concordance) and between each pair of separate systems (called bilateral concordances). These comparisons cover more than 2,300 industries and are based on the United Nation's International Standard Industrial Classification.

The concordance will help you understand how the international economy works. For the first time, you will be able to –

- Compare measures such as wages, unemployment, and productivity by industry among nations.
- Monitor the effects on industries

## Lots In There!

Need information about Census Bureau products? Get the *1994 Census Catalog and Guide* for \$23 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08752-7).

of tariff changes or other events in each country involved.

Previously, analysts relied on approximate, unofficial conversions of various national industry classifications into international standards.

Katherine K. Wallman, chief statistician of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, says the publication "holds great promise for future users of industry statistics who wish to conduct comparisons of the industrial structure of Europe and North America."

The concordance allows comparisons of the industry classifications used in compiling separate national statistics. It answers the need for a uniform method of processing products from different countries.

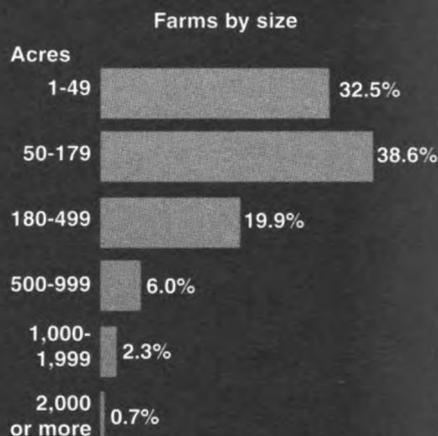
An example is the recycling industry. The United Nation's International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) shows a special recycling division at the two-digit level under manufacturing. It is defined in the ISIC as an activity that turns waste into an intermediate product.

Recycling is not recognized as a separate industry in manufacturing in the Canadian and U.S. SIC's, though some of it can be found separately in both SIC's in wholesale trade. For the concordance, the activities that would fall into the recycling industry, as defined in ISIC, have been identified and reassigned from the Canadian and U.S. classes in which they are found.

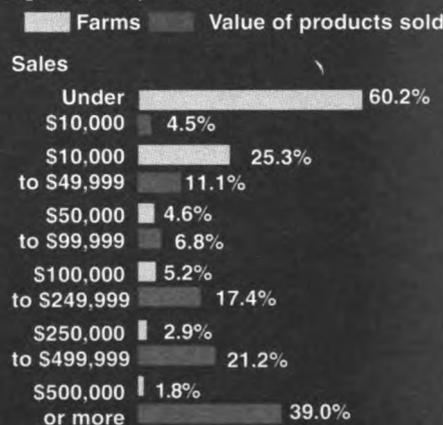
For information or a free copy, contact James Kristoff or Randy Summers, Economic Planning and Coordination Division (301-763-1935).

## Harvest in Virginia

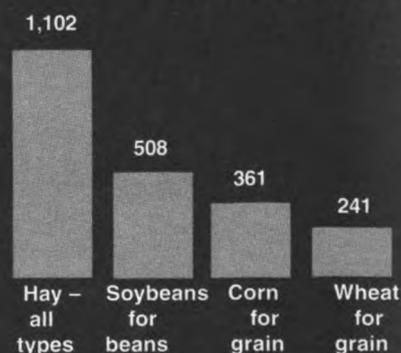
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (thousands of acres)

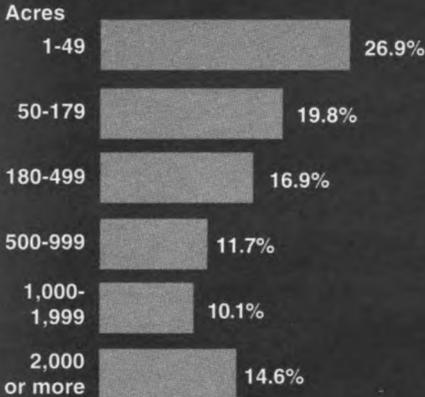


Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Virginia.

## Harvest in Colorado

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

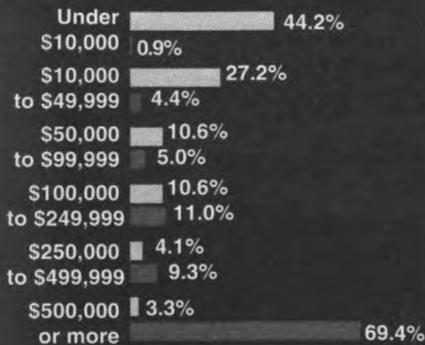
Farms by size



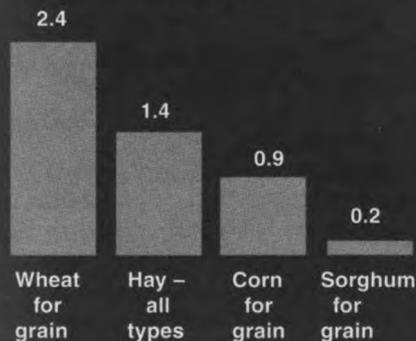
Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold

█ Farms █ Value of products sold

Sales



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



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

## Hot Tip!

# Don't Overlook the "Report" Function in Imports and Exports CD-ROM's

When you use a Census Bureau CD-ROM, you'll find sometimes there's more than meets the eye. This is certainly the case with our "Report" command in both the *U.S. Imports of Merchandise* and *U.S. Exports of Merchandise* on CD-ROM.

These popular products present commodity level data according to customs districts and countries of origin or destination.

Access to the files is through our menu-driven GO software. After you're into the menu and you've made a selection, the screen shows the quantities and values of a particular commodity.

Select "Report" in the lower menu bar. This command will allow you to create an ASCII file that can be brought into popular word-processing or spreadsheet programs or to just print out a report itself.

Suppose you decide to print the file: select that option, and the software accesses all the country data in the file for the commodity in question. The file will not display this information on the screen but will print it nonetheless. What you see is not what you get! Here you get much more.

For each commodity, the command shows each country from which we receive imports followed by a list of all customs districts these imports pass through. This occurs for every country that we receive imports from – so, suffice to say, the pages do add up. The file has data for 45 customs districts and over 230 countries.

We've enhanced this feature. The user has the option to create a file or print the current month, year-to-date information, or both sets of data. This can save you a lot of paper since the printed reports can run many pages.

For more information about the *U.S. Imports of Merchandise CD-ROM* or the *U.S. Exports of Merchandise CD-ROM*, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100).

## U.S. Metro Map!

You can now get a 38- by 46-inch wall map showing metro areas defined as of June 30, 1993. Shown here are metropolitan statistical areas, primary metro statistical areas, and consolidated metro statistical areas.

You can purchase the map for \$7.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08740-5). *Metropolitan Areas (MSA's, CMSA's, and PMSA's) June 30, 1993* is number 4 in the GE-90 series.

## Like Pulling Teeth

Census Bureau survey takers are a determined group – for whom no sacrifice is too great.

One representative took an enterprising route to get an interview with a reluctant respondent. The woman was a dentist so he scheduled an appointment to have his teeth cleaned. (It just so happened he needed to see the dentist too.)

Once in the chair, he announced himself and offered her a deal: he'd interview her for the survey and she could clean and fix his teeth. He got the interview.

He also had a tooth pulled.

# Are You Due to Renew?

To remind you about renewing your subscription, the Government Printing Office (GPO) mails each Census and You subscriber one renewal notice.

If you are subscribing through GPO, you can learn when to expect a renewal notice by checking the number after ISSDUE on the top line of your label as shown here:

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you have received your last issue unless you renew. You should receive your renewal notice around the same time that you receive the issue with ISSDUE003 on the top line.

## The State of Business in 1992

### Services:

11,701 establishments  
 \$7.491 billion in receipts

### Retail:

9,175 establishments  
 \$12.373 billion in sales

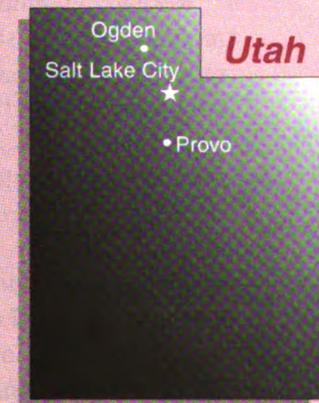
### Wholesale:

3,231 establishments  
 \$15.281 billion in sales

Utah had 227 sporting goods stores, with \$186 million in sales.

Services receipts per establishment = \$640,200.

Retail sales in Utah gained 48 percent between 1987 and 1992; the national figure was 27 percent. Computer and software stores (SIC 5734) in Utah had the greatest growth in retail sales (201 percent).



Among counties, Salt Lake was first in services, with 60 percent of the total receipts for the State.

Source: 1992 Censuses of Retail Trade, Services, and Wholesale Trade, GAS for Utah.

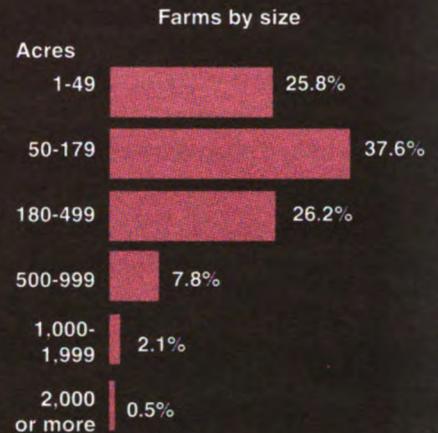
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals had the highest sales among Utah's wholesalers at \$2.0 billion, up 60 percent from 1987. The sales of other petroleum products wholesalers suffered the second greatest drop (-65 percent) in the State.

Wholesalers averaged 12 employees per establishment.

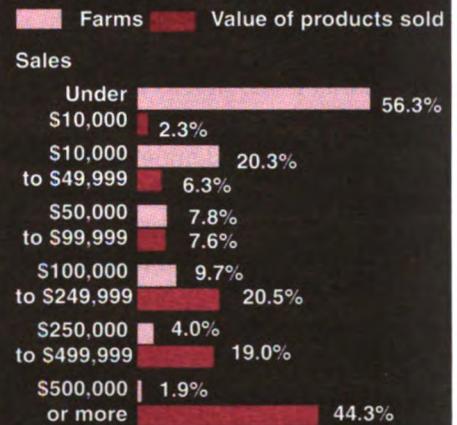
Among services industries, offices and clinics of doctors had the largest share of Utah's receipts at \$817 million. Pre-packaged software was second at \$667 million, and hotels/motels were third at \$391 million.

## Harvest in Maine

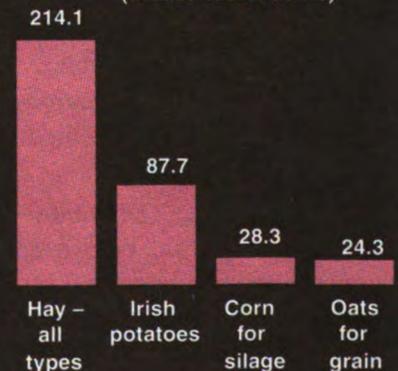
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



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, Maine.

## Electronic Records at Archives

The requests keep coming – and they cover a wide gamut: copies of Korean and Vietnam-era casualty files, World War II records, microfilm of census questionnaires (1920 and earlier), vintage photos and posters – and old Census computer tape files!

The source? The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Since its creation in 1934, NARA has preserved noncurrent Federal records for the protection of public and private rights and for research use.

### Electronic Records

The Center for Electronic Records at NARA appraises, collects, preserves, and provides access to Federal records that come in a format designed for computer processing. They include attitudinal, demographic, economic, educational, financial, health, international, military, scientific, social services, and technological data.

## The World Next Door

On December 31, 1992, Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and two independent nations were born: the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Diplomatic recognition and relations between these states and the United States followed the next day.

Chances are you don't need information quite this specific, but if your work involves the international arena – in research or trade or some other area – *Geographic and Global Issues Quarterly* may be for you.

Published by the U.S. State Department, the quarterly has analyses and

Since March 1991, the Center has provided reference services via electronic mail.

“We have been receiving about 500 requests by e-mail a year, about 15 per-cent of the reference requests we get,” says Theodore J. Hull, archives specialist at the Center. He foresees an upswing in use as more people find out about the service. General questions focus on what the Center for Electronic Records does, what the holdings consist of, and how they are organized and accessed. But then there are the very specific requests: “Do you have the May 1985 CPS?”

Old Census Bureau data files are preserved and provided to researchers by the National Archives – not by the Census Bureau.

### Through the Internet

In addition, NARA now has a general information electronic mailbox

service and a Gopher server on the Internet with information about the agency's holdings and services.

Researchers with questions about programs and records (except electronic records) at Archives should send their e-mail inquiries to [inquire@nara.gov](mailto:inquire@nara.gov). Include both a postal address (surface mail) and an electronic mail address.

The Internet Gopher server set up by NARA is an information server. It provides key information relating to Archives facilities, holdings, publications, and Federal records management regulations. The address is [gopher.nara.gov](http://gopher.nara.gov). Recent additions to this server, provided by the Center for Electronic Records, include information about casualty records and other popular electronic records series. One of these reference reports is a description of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing summary statistic data files in the custody of the Center.

Researchers interested in electronic records available should send their requests to [tif@cu.nih.gov](mailto:tif@cu.nih.gov) or [cer@nara.gov](mailto:cer@nara.gov) and include an electronic mail address. Customers can obtain ordering information for copies of electronic records through this service. Currently, there are no Archives electronic records holdings actually displayed on the Internet. Will that change in the future? That will depend on funding, says Hull.

For more information about electronic records in the National Archives, contact Ted Hull, Center for Electronic Records, the National Archives, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740 (301-713-6645).

## 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		July	\$bil.	184.8	184.9	173.2	-0.1	6.6
Inventory		June	\$bil.	283.6	279.6	262.9	1.4	7.9
Inv./sales ratio		June	ratio	1.53	1.52	1.53	X	X
Consumer installment credit		June	\$bil.	849.6	838.7	752.1	1.3	13.0
Merchant wholesalers: Sales		June	\$bil.	168.7	167.9	159.0	0.5	6.1
Inventory		June	\$bil.	222.3	223.2	212.1	-0.4	4.8
Stock/sales ratio		June	ratio	1.32	1.33	1.33	X	X
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....		<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>						
Residential: Building permits — AR		July	1,000	1,344	1,316	1,169	2.1	15.0
Housing starts — AR		July	1,000	1,415	1,351	1,245	4.7	13.7
New home sales — AR		June	1,000	591	688	641	-14.1	-7.8
New home mortgage rate — NSA		June	pct.	7.62	7.43	7.23	2.6	5.4
New construction: Total expenditures — AR		June						
Current dollars			\$bil.	508.0	507.2	461.0	0.2	10.2
Constant (1987) dollars			\$bil.	421.0	422.0	395.9	-0.2	6.4
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>						
Durable goods: Shipments		June	\$bil.	150.2	148.5	135.0	1.1	11.2
New orders		June	\$bil.	151.2	149.4	132.3	1.2	14.3
Unfilled orders		June	\$bil.	425.5	424.6	436.4	0.2	-2.5
Total goods: Shipments		June	\$bil.	278.6	276.2	258.3	0.9	7.9
Inventories		June	\$bil.	382.7	382.4	381.3	0.1	0.4
Inv./ship ratio		June	ratio	1.37	1.38	1.48	X	X
Index of industrial production		July	1987=100	117.2	116.9	110.9	0.3	5.7
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> .....		<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>						
Exports of goods and services		June	\$bil.	58.2	56.2	52.7	3.6	10.4
Imports of goods and services		June	\$bil.	67.5	65.7	60.3	2.8	11.9
Trade balance		June	\$bil.	-9.4	-9.5	-7.7	-1.6	22.4
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....		<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>						
Money supply (M1)		July	\$bil.	1,154	1,146	1,087	0.6	6.2
Consumer Price Index — NSA		July	1982-84=100	148.4	148.0	144.4	0.3	2.8
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>		July	1982=100	125.8	125.2	125.1	0.5	0.6
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>		July	pct.	7.25	7.25	6.00	0.0	20.8
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA		July	pct.	4.39	4.18	3.05	5.0	43.9
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....		<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>						
Civilian labor force <sup>3</sup>		July	mil.	130.5	130.2	128.1	0.2	1.8
Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>		July	rate	6.1	6.0	6.8	1.7	-10.3
Index of leading indicators		June	1987=100	101.5	101.3	98.1	0.2	3.5
Personal income — AR		June	\$bil.	5,664	5,659	5,361	0.1	5.6
				Qtr. 2	Qtr. 1	Percent change <sup>4</sup>		
				1994	1994			
Constant (1987) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$bil.	5,309	5,261	3.7		
Personal consumption expenditures			\$bil.	3,557	3,546	1.2		
Gross private domestic investment			\$bil.	947	899	23.1		

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.

# Electronically Yours, Via the Internet!

Now you can add yourself to an e-mail list that will automatically e-mail you the news releases and tipsheets from the Census Bureau's Public Information Office. Just send a message to [pio@census.gov](mailto:pio@census.gov) and in the message body, type "Subscribe press-release." You will then receive releases on the date of release.

In addition, reporters, editors, and others in the media can add themselves to a list that e-mails releases 3 days before the embargo date.

To add yourself to this list, send a message to [pio@census.gov](mailto:pio@census.gov) and type "subscribe press-corps" in the body of the message. Also include the name of your news outlet, the address and telephone number, and your preferred e-mail address.

News releases and tipsheets are also available on the embargo date on the Census Bureau's Internet site.

For information about how to access the site, send e-mail to [pio@census.gov](mailto:pio@census.gov), or contact Jackson Morton or Liane Rozzell, Public Information Office (301-763-4051).

## County and City Data Book

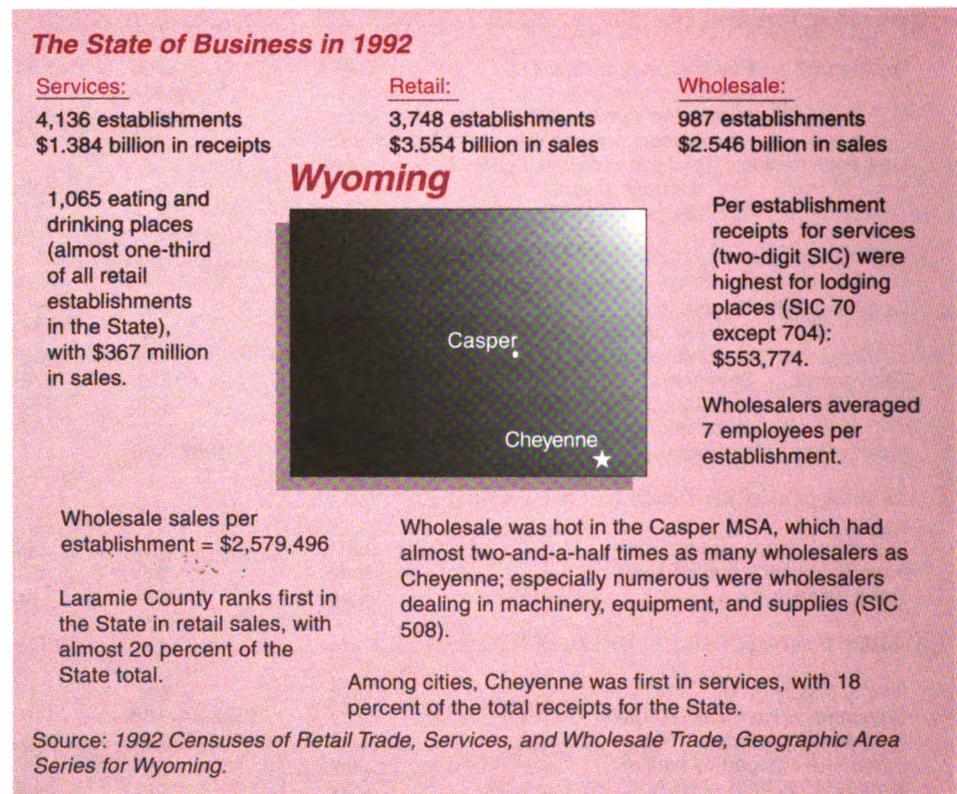
*Continued from page 1*

data files to suit their special needs. *UTILITY2* can expedite the selection and reorganization of data before a user downloads to a data base or spreadsheet package. The CD-ROM will contain data in dBase®-format and feature *GO* software to manipulate the data. It will cost \$150.

A related CD-ROM product, *USA Counties 1994*, features data for over

2,500 variables for all counties and equivalent areas, the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and the United States. It features dBase®-format data files and *GO* software and costs \$150. This product will be available in October.

For more information about the content, contact Wanda Cevis or Glenn King of the Data User Services Division (301-763-1034).



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