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

# CENSUS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
RIVERSIDE

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*and you*

Volume 29, No. 10  
October 1994

## Families — "Traditional" and Otherwise

One out of two American children (33.4 million) lived in a situation other than the "traditional nuclear family" in 1991. These children lived in a home which included, for example, a single parent, a stepparent, grandparent, another relative, or a nonrelative, according to a recent report. (In this report, the "traditional nuclear family" refers to children living *only* with both biological parents and, if brothers and sisters are present, full brothers and sisters.)

The report, *The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991* (P70-38), is based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation and is the first ever from the Census Bureau to present findings on the living arrangements of children and on

### Martha Farnsworth Riche Named New Census Bureau Director

The Senate has confirmed Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche as the new director of the Census Bureau. More details in an upcoming issue.

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

### American Children — Half in "Traditional," Half in Other Families

Living arrangements of children under 18 years, by race and Hispanic origin: Summer 1991 (numbers in thousands)

Living arrangements	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>
Children under 18 years	65,727	51,944	10,571	7,525
Living with:				
Two parents	47,826	40,995	4,404	4,826
In a traditional nuclear family <sup>2</sup>	33,403	29,292	2,741	2,846
One parent	15,748	9,919	5,196	2,337
Mother only	13,955	8,503	4,938	2,141
Father only	1,793	1,416	258	196
Grandparents only	1,099	469	570	100
Other	689	385	262	110
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	365	175	138	152
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with:				
Two parents	72.8	78.9	41.7	64.1
In a traditional nuclear family <sup>2</sup>	50.8	56.4	25.9	37.8
One parent	24.0	19.1	49.2	31.1
Mother only	21.2	16.4	46.7	28.5
Father only	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6
Grandparents only	1.7	0.9	5.4	1.3
Other	1.0	0.7	2.5	1.5
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	0.6	0.3	1.3	2.0

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>2</sup>Children in a traditional nuclear family live with both biological parents and, if siblings are present, with full brothers and sisters. No other household members are present.

<sup>3</sup>Data on living arrangements are missing for these children.

Source: *The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991*, P70-38.

how each person in the household is related to the others. Only national statistics are shown.

"With more and more women bearing children out of wedlock, along with high divorce rates, more children than ever are spending at least part of

*Continued on page 2*

### Inside This Issue!

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- Fifty Years of Housing, page 8.
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## Living Arrangements of Children

*Continued from page 1*

their childhood in single-parent families or other alternative family situations," says Stacy Furukawa, author of the report. Most children still live in homes with two parents but only half live in homes that house the traditional nuclear family.

Furukawa notes that this report differs from our annual report on living arrangements (based on the Current Population Survey): "The annual report focuses on the relationship of children to the householder. This report shows the relationship of everyone in the household to everyone else. It shows whether children live in households where there are brothers or stepbrothers, aunts, cousins, and so forth. It gives a better idea of the composition of the family."

As such, it gives a complete picture of the "blended" family (i.e., a child living with at least one stepparent, step-sibling, or half-sibling) or an

"extended" family (i.e., a broader category – child lives with one or two parents and someone beyond the nuclear family – related or unrelated to the child).

*The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991*, Series P70-38, is available for \$2.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00027-9).

For more information about the content of the report, contact Stacy Furukawa, Population Division (301-763-8271).

## County and City Data Book

- Available in print for \$40 from the National Technical Information Service (PB94-140993AFY) and the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08753-7).

- Coming soon on diskette and CD-ROM from Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100).

- For more information about the content, call 301-763-1034.

## 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  
812-288-3192 (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  
(all other publications)

## Census and You

Volume 29, No. 10  
October 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 20233-0800 (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.

## 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

## Interactive Census Kiosk — Coming to a Mall Near You?

Years from now you may be able to do your shopping at the mall – and answer your census questionnaire – all at the same time. In the 1995 Census Test, we are testing an automated “interactive” promotional kiosk – a high tech unit that looks like a vending machine but provides information about the Census Bureau and allows respondents to make choices in a menu of possible responses and thus “test drive” a short-form questionnaire.

We will install a prototype kiosk in a publicly accessible location in Paterson, New Jersey, one of the sites chosen for the Census Test (see the August *Census and You*). The kiosk will guide respondents through a number of information offerings; the touch screen will enable them to make their selections. When kiosk users “test drive” the questionnaire, the system will compare the responses to the population characteristics of Paterson, New Jersey. For example, when a respondent indicates that she is a single woman, it will tell her how many single women live in her community.

A team of Census Bureau programmers helped develop the programming and the design: Lyn Donaldson, Kyle Johnson, and Thomas Peebles. Lyn Donaldson, who designed the video display, notes that this unit will be a stand-alone device in Paterson. If used in an actual census, she observes, “the device would collect data and be networked with our computers to speed processing.”



*Point and shoot! Our test kiosk in Paterson records your response. Will the Census Bureau use such a device in the next census? (Photo: Mark Mangold)*

“Confidentiality,” she observes, “of course, is a major concern.”

In the preparation of the kiosk, Kyle Johnson experimented with the hardware and software to make all the parts function together smoothly. “Lots of trial and error,” he observes.

Tommy Peebles, the main programmer, explained that getting the software to work efficiently was a challenge. “We had to work around the limitations of the software, customize it to fit our needs. There was a lot of recoding.”

### Census Test

In the 1995 Census Test, we are testing just the kiosk and the public’s reaction to it; the totals it compiles will not be counted in the official totals gathered for Paterson. “Right now we see it primarily as a promo-

tional device,” comments Bill Starr of our Decennial Management Division.

“We wanted people to learn about the Census Bureau and at the same time to allow them to test drive the census questionnaire. We are still a long way from using this device for data collection in a census. We could not afford to place thousands of these machines across the country, and using a shared kiosk network raises concerns about confidentiality.”

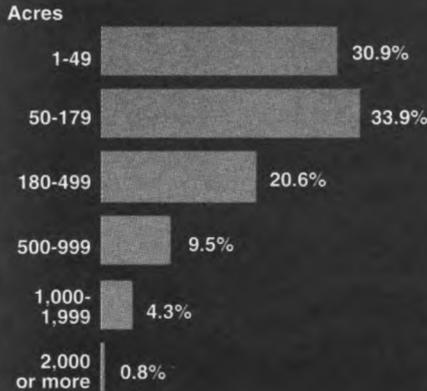
If it passes muster, the kiosk may join the long list of equipment developed over the past century to help speed up the census process and make the results more accurate.

For information about the kiosk design and its use in the 1995 Census Test, contact Bill Starr, Decennial Management Division (301-763-4276).

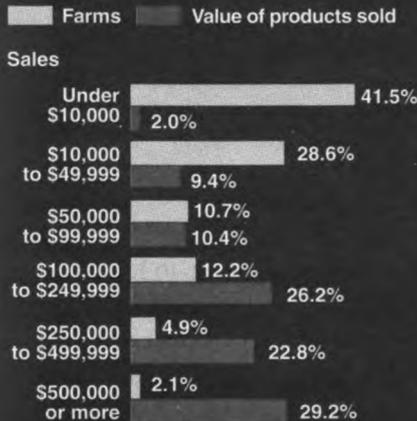
## Harvest in Indiana

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

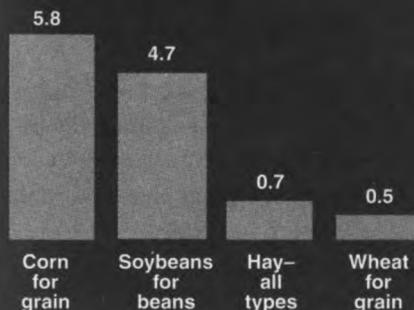
### Farms by size



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



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

## Preliminary News From the 1992 County Business Patterns

# Small Firms Led the Way

In 1992, the Nation's smallest businesses – those with fewer than 10 employees – led the renewed hiring by adding 368,000 jobs at over 100,000 new locations. Business establishments with 100 or more employees added more than 362,000 jobs, while those employing 10 to 99 people added more than 283,000.

In addition, the number of small establishments increased steadily between 1987 and 1991, nearly 1 percent a year, and jumped 2.2 percent in 1992. Larger establishments (10 or more employees) were up about 1 percent in both number and jobs in 1992, after showing corresponding decreases in 1991.

Nationwide, there were 6.3 million nonfarm business establishments in 1992, up 1.9 percent from 1991, for the largest 1-year gain since 1987. Employment reached 93.3 million, up 1.1 percent, reversing the 1.3-percent decline in 1991. Average salaries ranged from about \$21,000 in parts of the South to \$28,000 in the Northeast. Nearly all areas showed salary increases of over 5 percent for the year.

## Regional Differences

Most States shared in the improved business picture, although there were some isolated weak areas. Regionally, the Mountain States had the highest employment jumps – 5 of 8 States in this region had a 4-percent or greater increase in hiring (see map, page 5).

The Northeast continued weak with the number of jobs falling for the third straight year. However, the number of businesses was up slightly in 1992.

The Pacific States continued to show a mixed pattern with Alaska and Washington State reporting growth in businesses of about 5 percent or more. California, however, posted its second straight decline in employment and first decline in the number of businesses since 1980.

## Manufacturers Down, Services Up

Manufacturers reduced their average number of employees per location by 5 percent in 1992. This is the third consecutive decline in size of manufacturing establishments, from an average of 53.7 employees in 1989 to 46.9 in 1992.

Service-based businesses continued increasing their share of the job base and in 1992 claimed more than one-third of the Nation's nonfarm labor force. Salaries in service sector jobs, however, averaged about 6 percent less than the overall average for all nonfarm businesses.

## Say It With Flowers!

Census Bureau survey takers are often an ingenious lot. One tried time and again to get an interview. Despite repeated calls and messages, he had no luck.

When he finally was able to reach the respondent, she refused to speak with him and threatened to call the police.

After much thought he brought the respondent an inexpensive bouquet of flowers on his next visit. She was so touched she granted the interview.

# More About County Business Patterns

In 1992, over a million jobs were added to the U.S. economy, according to preliminary information from the upcoming *1992 County Business Patterns* report series. The details are summarized on page 4.

Preliminary 1992 data can be obtained in a press release (CB94-137) from Customer Services (301-763-4100).

*County Business Patterns* is an annual series of separate reports for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and a U.S. summary. Each State report has State-wide and county-level mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payrolls, and total number of establishments by employment-size class. These reports have been published since 1974.

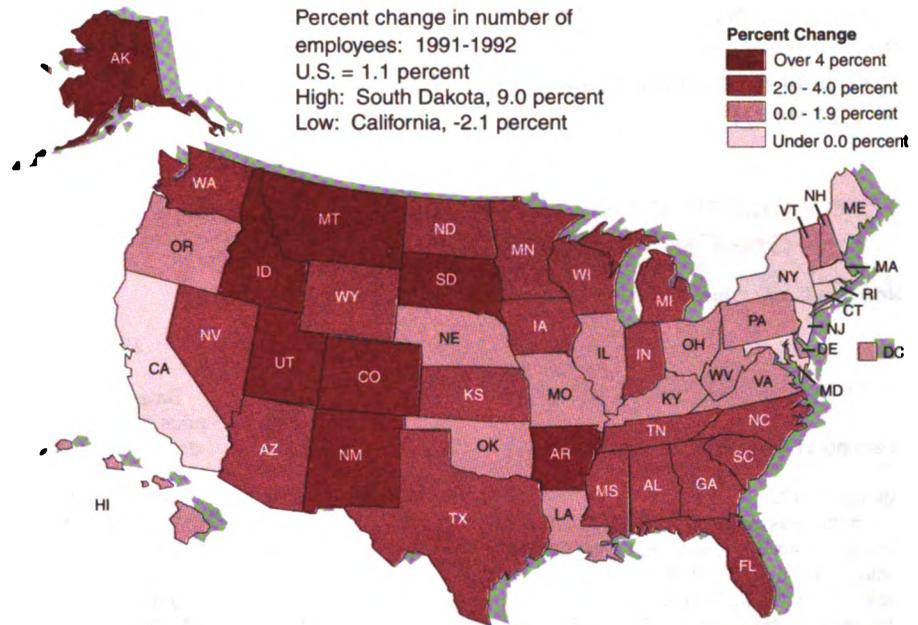
Later this year these and more data will be available on computer tape, floppy diskette, and compact disc.

CD-ROM is an especially useful option to consider because the discs have all the data found on the computer tape (more than the printed reports) but are cheaper than the tape. The disc also has data for 2 years; the tape, only 1 year. Finally, the disc comes with our easy-to-use *GO* software. Just type "Go" and a series of menus leads you to the data.

Excerpts will also be found on CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online data service available through DIALOG (1-800-334-2564) and CompuServe (1-800-848-8199).

For more information about upcoming data products, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100).

## Mountain States Show Strong Employment Growth



Source: Preliminary data from 1992 *County Business Patterns* reports.

## Federal Funds Information on CD-ROM

Users studying government spending can get 10 years of Federal spending statistics on compact disc. The disc has the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report* (CFFR) data (see the *June Census and You*) showing Federal spending in States, counties, and subcounty areas.

It shows Federal expenditures on grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans guaranteed as insured loans, and insurance.

The files are in dBase® format and can be used with any compatible software. The disc also comes with our easy-to-use *GO* software.

Order the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report: Fiscal Year 1984-1993* CD-ROM for \$150 from Customer Services (301-763-4100).

For more information about the data, contact Robert McArthur, Governments Division (301-763-5276).

# Keep Up With Residential Construction in Metropolitan Areas

Is residential construction a boom or a bust in your metro area? To find out, consult the report on *New Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas: First Quarter 1994, C21/94-Q1*.

The first quarter report now has data for metro areas according to the June 30, 1993, metro definitions. The 1993 and 1994 data reflect the new definitions; data prior to 1993 do not.

For 41 MSA's, the report shows all housing units authorized, started, completed, under construction, and authorized but not started at the end of the period. It also shows this for one-family houses. Included are 10 consolidated metro statistical areas (CMSA's) and for several component primary MSA's.

## Wide Variation in Sales Price and Square Footage in New One-Family Homes

New one-family houses sold in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's): 1993

Metropolitan area	1993' total sold (thous.)	Median Sales price (in dollars)	Median Finished floor area (in sq. feet)
Atlanta, GA MSA	27.8	\$118,200	2,120
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	7.8	115,100	1,945
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	18.9	159,500	2,020
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	3.0	138,600	2,210
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	19.2	123,000	2,325
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	11.9	174,600	2,225
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	10.2	114,200	2,680
Jacksonville, FL MSA	5.0	95,000	1,995
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	6.5	99,300	1,720
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	18.5	121,700	1,770
Los Angeles-Riverside- Orange County, CA CMSA	23.4	139,800	1,820
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	11.2	131,500	2,185
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	10.6	155,600	2,030
New Orleans, LA MSA	1.6	99,200	2,045
New York-Northern NJ- Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	17.9	191,400	2,140
Norfolk-Virginia Beach- Newport News, VA-NC MSA	6.0	120,200	2,245
Orlando, FL MSA	10.5	107,500	1,725
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	21.9	113,900	2,180
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	6.5	144,000	1,540
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	6.9	144,500	1,995
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	6.5	100,300	1,545
San Antonio, TX MSA	3.0	117,900	2,375
San Diego, CA MSA	3.8	225,000	2,375
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	10.8	159,700	1,885
Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA	8.4	113,700	2,240
Tucson, AZ MSA	3.8	106,600	1,810
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	31.1	184,400	2,305
Baltimore, MD PMSA	9.5	161,400	2,080
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	21.2	196,500	2,395
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	5.6	158,400	2,150

CMSA = Consolidated metropolitan statistical area. PMSA = Primary metropolitan statistical area. \*Data reflect the new metropolitan area definitions.

Source: *New Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas: First Quarter 1994, Series C21/94-Q1*.

The report also has an annual supplemental table showing characteristics of new one-family houses sold in these metro areas (selection shown in table). The supplement focuses on central air conditioning, heating fuel, type of design, sales price, and finished floor area in square feet.

*New Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas, Series C21*, is available for \$9 for a 1-year subscription from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 703-037-00000-3). Single copies are available from Customer Services (301-763-4100) for \$1.75.

For information, contact Joseph Gilvary, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-763-7842).

## New Phone Numbers for Census

In mid-December, your telephone contacts list will be no good! Almost all telephone numbers at the Census Bureau are changing – all seven digits! At present, new numbers have not been assigned, but we're hoping to have the list revised and ready before the change takes place on or around December 16.

Look for more details in our upcoming issues.

# Housing Costs a Burden for Most Lower-Income Households

Low income often means having to cope with sub-par living conditions – and having a rough time paying for them.

So says *Households at Risk: Their Housing Situation*, a report from our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. The report, which uses data collected by the 1991 American Housing Survey, presents various demographic, financial, and housing characteristics of households with incomes below the poverty threshold. It also examines households living just above the poverty threshold.

Statistics are included on householders (age, race and Hispanic origin, location of residence); the age, type, size, and physical condition of their unit; the percent spending large portions of their income on shelter costs; home value; receipt of program benefits; and savings and investments.

Indeed, low-income households have to put up with far less comfort-

able living conditions than other households. Their homes were likelier to be smaller, crowded, and saddled with physical problems. Low- and near low-income renters, for instance,

lived in homes with 1,100 square feet of living space; for all renters, the comparable figure was 1,250 square feet.

In addition, 10 percent lived in homes with more than one person per room, and 18 percent dwelled in units with physical problems; the corresponding figures for all renters were lower (5 percent and 11 percent).

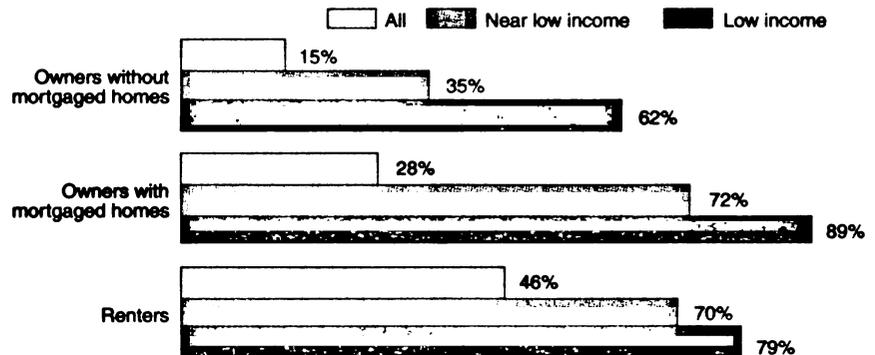
## Burdensome Housing Costs

Another big problem for most low-income households was the financial strain that housing costs put on them. Even though two-thirds of low-income owners lived in homes that were already paid for, most (69 percent) had housing cost burdens.

*Continued on page 8*

## Even If They Don't Have Mortgages, Most Low-Income Households Are Burdened by Housing Costs

Percent of households that spent at least 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs, by tenure, mortgage status, and poverty status: 1991

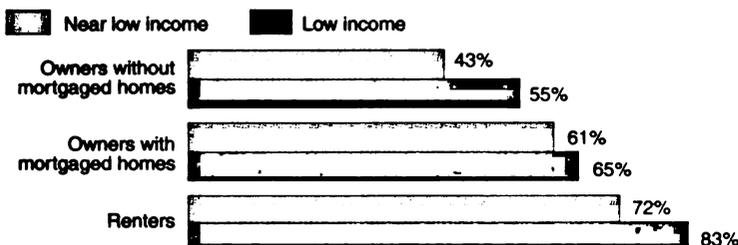


NOTE: Housing costs include real estate taxes, property insurance, homeowners association fees, cooperative or condominium fees, mobile home park fees, land rent, utilities, fuels, and garbage and trash collection. Near low-income households are those with incomes between 100 and 124 percent of the poverty level.

Source: *Households at Risk: Their Housing Situation*, Series H121/94-2.

## Most Low-Income Households Have No Savings or Investments

Percent of households without any savings or investments, by tenure, mortgage status, and poverty status: 1991



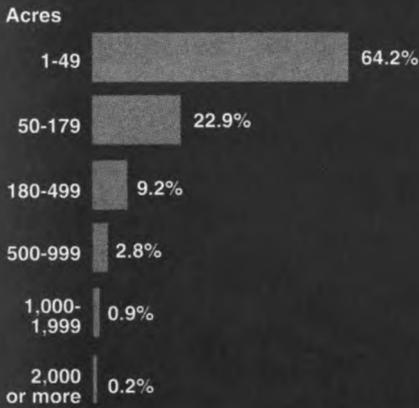
NOTE: Households with incomes of \$25,000 or more aren't included. Near low-income households are those with incomes between 100 and 124 percent of the poverty level.

Source: *Households at Risk: Their Housing Situation*, Series H121/94-2.

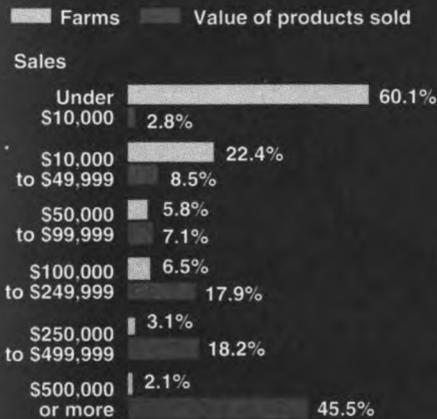
## Harvest in New Jersey

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

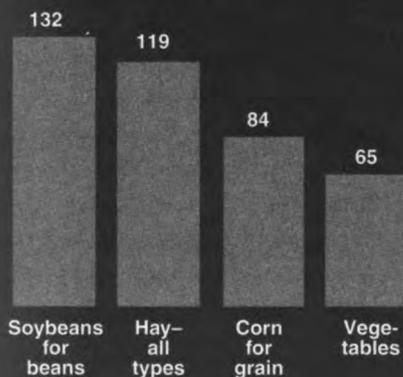
Farms by size



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, New Jersey.

## Fifty Years of Housing History

“Home sweet home” or “home on the range” – Americans dream of having their own space. The dream may take many forms.

How well is the dream working? Has it changed? A new housing report gives some clues, as well as an historical perspective.

*Tracking the American Dream – The First Fifty Years of the Census of Housing: 1940-1990 (H121/94-1)*, written by housing analyst Jack Devaney, studies changes in American housing over the past 50 years through such basic indicators as plumbing, homeownership, heating fuels, and housing costs. The data come from censuses of 1940 through 1990.

Devaney comments, “When people fill out census questionnaires, they sometimes ask, ‘Why does the Census Bureau need to know about my plumbing?’ The answer is found 50 years ago in the Great Depression that preceded the first housing census.”

Big problems then were the lack of plumbing and the deteriorated nature of the houses themselves – especially rental housing. Distressed economic conditions had thrust the Federal Government into providing housing support for owners and renters.

“Back then they lacked things we take for granted now,” Devaney says.

And that includes features like toilets. The 1940 housing census showed that over a third of houses had no toilets, and just under a third had no running water at all. In 1990, only 1 percent of the Nation’s housing lacked complete plumbing.

The first housing census showed that renters outnumbered homeowners and that nearly a fifth of the Nation’s

houses needed serious repairs. In 1940, there were 19.7 million renters and 15.2 million owners. By 1990, 59 million of the Nation’s households were owners, and just under 33 million were renters.

“From the 1940’s to the 1980’s, we were on a roll, with at least 18-percent growth in the number of housing units each decade,” Devaney points out. This trend peaked in the 1970’s, when housing units increased by 29 percent, then reversed during the 1980’s, when growth dropped to 16 percent.

*The First Fifty Years of the Census of Housing: 1940-1990 (H121/94-1)*, is available for \$4.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

### Low-Income Households

*Continued from page 7*

In other words, they spent 30 percent or more of their current income each month on housing expenses. For low-income renters, the proportion was even higher: 79 percent spent at least 30 percent on monthly housing costs.

For many of these households, the situation was even more dire – their burden was *extreme*. This means they spent at least *half* of their monthly income on housing. Extreme burdens were experienced by 42 percent of low-income owners and 55 percent of low-income renters.

*Households at Risk: Their Housing Situation*, Series H121/94-2, is available from Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100) for \$3.

For more information, contact Timothy Grall of our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8148).

## U.S. Women More Likely Than Men To Be Poor

Using data from the Census Bureau and other sources, a recent article in the *American Sociological Review* shows that, in 5 of 8 western industrialized countries, women have significantly higher poverty rates than men. The greatest difference is in the United States, where women are 41 percent more likely to live in poverty than men, followed by Australia, Germany, Canada, and Great Britain. Italy, Sweden, and the Netherlands show little or no gender-related poverty differences.

The data come from the Luxembourg Income Study. The study consists of surveys from 17 industrialized countries. The article uses data from eight of these countries. "The Gender-Poverty Gap: What We Can Learn From Other Countries" appears in the August issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

### User-Defined Areas Program Cancelled

The Census Bureau has cancelled the User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP). This user-fee program began in 1991 and provided data summaries for geographic areas not available from the standard 1990 census data products. Users with special needs can still obtain special tabulations of 1990 census data.

If you have questions concerning UDAP or the special tabulations, contact Gloria Porter or Douglas Lee, Decennial Management Division, on 301-763-4282.

The authors are Lynne M. Casper, a Census Bureau demographer, Sara McLanahan of Princeton University, and Irwin Garfinkel of Columbia University.

Lynne Casper observes: "In all the countries that we studied, employment status was the primary factor in determining why more women than men were poor. If men and women in each country had the same rates of employment, poverty differences would almost be eliminated, as they are in Sweden. Another factor that contributes to women's poverty," Casper continued, "is that more women than men live in households with children."

Age and education have little effect on gender-poverty differences across all countries. Employment, marital status, and parenthood have the greatest effects.

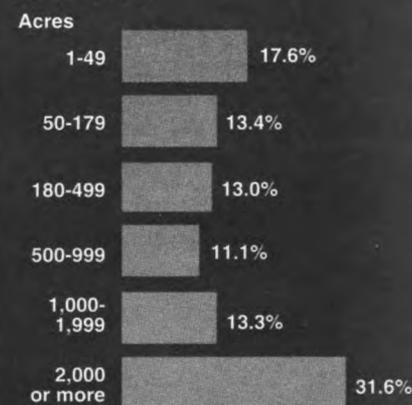
The study compares poverty rates of men and women 18 to 57 years old in the eight countries in the mid-1980's by various demographic characteristics: age, education, employment status, marital status, and parental status. Poverty was defined as having less than 50 percent of the median disposable family income in each country and was measured as a family characteristic not an individual characteristic (if all men and women were married, there would be no gender difference in poverty).

For more information about "The Gender-Poverty Gap: What We Can Learn From Other Countries," *American Sociological Review* (August 1994), contact Lynne Casper, Population Division (301-763-5303).

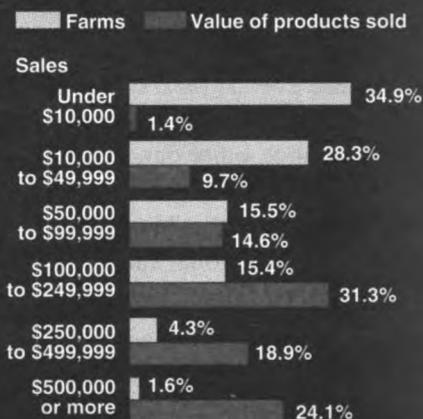
### Harvest in Montana

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

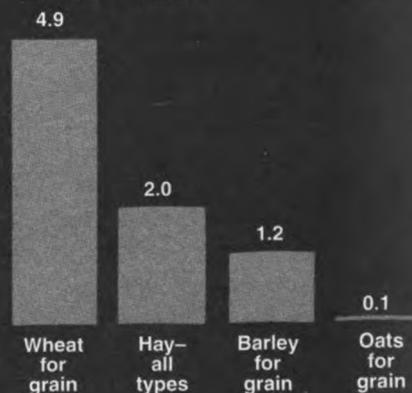
#### Farms by size



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



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

News from other Federal agencies

## Census and NEA Look at the Arts in America

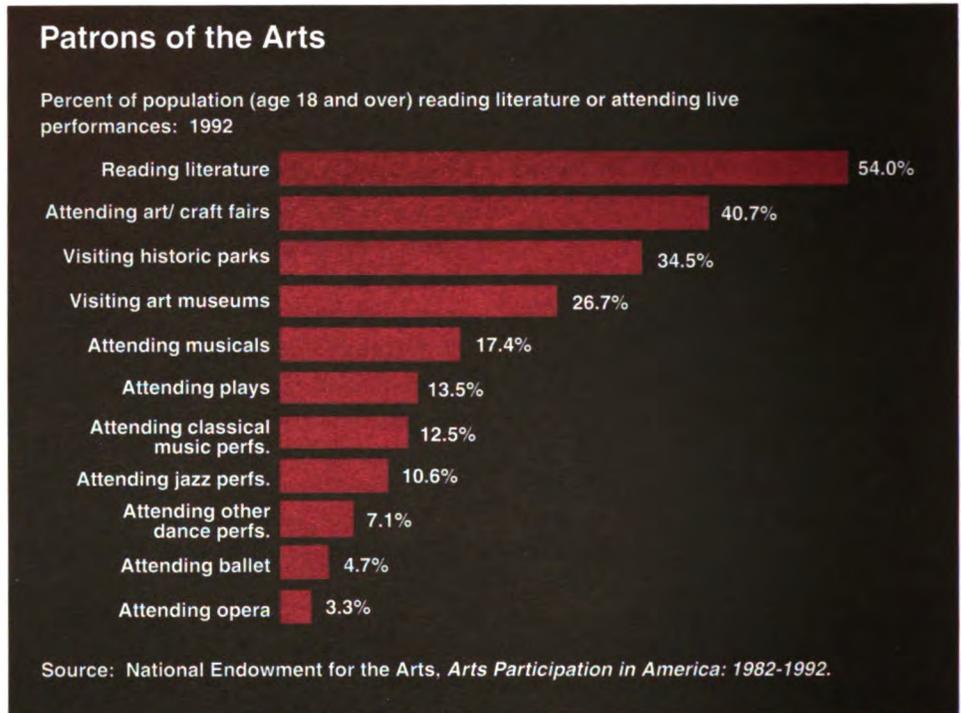
People don't usually ask the Census Bureau about participation in the arts. Income, housing, business, agriculture, demographics, yes. Ballet and opera, no.

But the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) did just that. NEA asked us to find out about Americans' participation in the arts. Do they attend plays, go to museums, attend concerts? NEA wanted to find out.

We conducted a special survey, the 1992 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts (SPPA), for the NEA to gather basic data on public attendance in different types of art performances and events: jazz, classical music, opera, musicals, plays (non-musical), ballet, other dance, art museums, arts-crafts fairs, and historical parks/design sites. The survey was part of a larger national survey (the National Crime Survey).

Approximately 1,000 adult Americans (age 18 and over) were interviewed each month in 1992. The total sample size was approximately 13,000. About three-quarters of the interviews were conducted by telephone, and one-quarter of the respondents were interviewed face-to-face in their homes.

Most of the questions in the 1992 SPPA had been asked in similar surveys in 1982 and 1985. New questions in the 1992 SPPA concerned use of video cassette recordings, various dance forms other than ballet, and different types of popular music. In general, the 1992 questionnaire asked more varied and detailed questions about arts participation.



*Arts Participation in America: 1982-1992*, the report based on the surveys, describes the results, showing comparisons over the decade. Across the decade, more Americans in general participated in the arts through attendance at live events, listening to broadcast and recorded media, and personal performance and creation.

Participants in these various art forms are profiled according to factors such as sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, education, and income.

- In 1992, 41 percent of adults in the United States attended an arts performance or exhibition during the previous year, in contrast to 39 percent in 1982 and 1985.

- The attendance rate at art museums and galleries is up almost 5 percentage points since 1982; total

attendance approached 50 million for 1992.

- The period showed increases in the size of the radio audiences for opera (40 percent), classical music (60 percent), and jazz programming (71 percent).

- Almost 12 million American adults sing choral music in a public performance, and 15 million are active in modern dance. Listening and watching via the broadcast media goes along with increased attendance and personal performance.

The information is available from the National Endowment of the Arts in a printed report and on computer tape. For information on how to obtain them, contact Tom Bradshaw at the National Endowment (202-682-5527).

## 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	August	\$bil.	186.6	185.1	174.3	0.8	7.0
Inventory	July	\$bil.	280.2	282.9	263.0	0.9	6.5
Inv./sales ratio	July	ratio	1.51	1.53	1.52	X	X
Consumer installment credit	July	\$bil.	855.5	849.9	757.6	0.7	12.9
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	July	\$bil.	168.5	169.2	160.5	-0.4	5.0
Inventory	July	\$bil.	224.9	223.1	213.1	0.8	5.5
Stock/sales ratio	July	ratio	1.33	1.32	1.33	X	X
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits — AR	August	1,000	1,350	1,337	1,234	1.0	9.4
Housing starts — AR	August	1,000	1,442	1,413	1,319	2.1	9.3
New home sales — AR	July	1,000	664	613	647	8.3	2.6
New home mortgage rate — NSA	July	pct.	7.71	7.62	7.20	1.2	7.1
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	July						
Current dollars		\$bil.	510.5	507.5	463.1	0.6	10.2
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	421.3	420.8	395.9	0.1	6.4
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments	July	\$bil.	145.6	150.0	129.3	-3.0	12.6
New orders	July	\$bil.	144.8	151.2	128.5	-4.3	12.6
Unfilled orders	July	\$bil.	425.0	425.8	435.6	-0.2	-2.4
Total goods: Shipments	July	\$bil.	274.0	278.6	251.7	-1.6	8.9
Inventories	July	\$bil.	386.4	383.1	381.6	0.9	1.3
Inv./ship ratio	July	ratio	1.41	1.38	1.52	X	X
Index of industrial production	August	1987=100	118.5	117.7	111.1	0.7	6.7
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> .....			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services	July	\$bil.	56.5	58.4	52.0	-3.2	8.6
Imports of goods and services	July	\$bil.	67.5	67.4	59.5	0.1	13.4
Trade balance	July	\$bil.	-11.0	-9.0	-7.5	21.6	47.5
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)	August	\$bil.	1,152	1,154	1,095	-0.1	5.2
Consumer Price Index — NSA	August	1982-84=100	149.0	148.4	144.8	0.4	2.9
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	August	1982=100	126.6	125.8	124.1	0.6	2.0
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	August	pct.	7.25	7.25	6.00	6.9	29.2
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	August	pct.	4.50	4.39	3.05	2.5	47.5
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force <sup>3</sup>	August	mil.	131.2	130.5	128.3	0.6	2.2
Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>	August	rate	6.1	6.1	6.7	0.0	-9.0
Index of leading indicators	July	1987=100	101.5	101.5	97.9	0.0	3.7
Personal income — AR	July	\$bil.	5,693	5,663	5,356	0.5	6.3
				Qtr. 2 1994	Qtr. 1 1994	Percent change <sup>4</sup>	
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,310	5,261	3.8		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,559	3,546	1.4		
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	948	899	23.8		

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.

NOTE: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted.

# Statistical Abstract Tells All!

Here are the facts!

- School enrollment is projected to increase by 8.9 million between 1992 and 2003, from 62.4 million to 71.3 million. Elementary and secondary schools will experience an increase of 4.7 million or 13 percent.
- Emissions of carbon monoxide, which come mainly from motor vehicles, fell to their lowest recorded levels in 1992 – 79 million metric tons, a 32-percent decrease from 1980.
- There were 469,000 bicycle thefts reported to the Nation's police in 1992, and the average cyclist lost a \$231 bike.
- State lottery proceeds in 1993 were \$9.1 billion. Education received 53 percent of lottery proceeds, followed by general funds at 27 percent. Cities and senior programs each received an average 7 percent.

You'll find these and thousands more facts as you page through the 114th edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1994* released by the Census Bureau.

Revealed in its pages is the vast statistical mosaic of life in our Nation. It covers everything from government

spending to the environment to communications – a true one-stop reference source for the statistics that help you develop or prove your points.

The 1994 *Abstract* has over 90 new tables with measurements covering important topics such as health care expenditures by State, average college costs for undergraduates, gun ownership, microcomputer software sales, and international trade in goods and services. The tables come from hundreds of sources, including government agencies, trade associations, and research institutions.

The 1994 *Statistical Abstract of the United States* can be ordered from U.S. Government Printing Office in clothbound copy (S/N 003-024-08757-0) for \$38 and in paper copy (S/N 003-024-08756-1) for \$32.

It is also available from the National Technical Information Service (703-487-4650). Both clothbound (PB94-209848) and paper (PB94-209855) copies are available for \$28, plus \$4 for handling. For express courier, call 1-800-553-6847.

Next month the *Abstract* will also be available on compact disc; the disc comes with easy-to-use software and

*Lotus 123@* worksheet files for each table. Customer Services (301-763-4100) will sell the disc for \$50.

For more information about the content, contact Lars Johanson or Glenn King of the Data User Services Division (301-763-5299).

## 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*.

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