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

CENSUS

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
RIVERSIDE

Volume 30, No. 3
March 1995

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1994 Population Estimates for Counties

Population Paper Listings

No.	Title	Cost
PPL-14	July 1, 1994, Population Estimates for Counties and Components of Change (Sorted Alphabetically Within State)	\$25
PPL-15	July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1994, Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted Alphabetically Within State)	\$25
PPL-16	July 1, 1994, Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted by 1994 Population Within the United States)	\$20
PPL-17	July 1, 1994, Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted by Percent Population Change 1990-1994 Within United States)	\$20
PPL-18	July 1, 1994, Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted by 1994 Population Within State)	\$25
PPL-19	July 1, 1994, Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted by Percent Population Change 1990-1994 Within State)	\$25

Study the dynamics of population change within your State. You can get 1994 population estimates for counties in several different ways (see box).

Our Population Division has them available in several printouts. PPL-14 shows these estimates along with components of change (births, deaths, foreign migrants, Federal citizen movement, domestic migrants, and residual change). PPL-15 shows estimates in a time series (1990-1994) but no components of change. PPL-16-19 show estimates ranked according to particular variables.

You can also get these data in several other ways: on diskette, the Internet (gopher.census.gov or anonymous ftp.census.gov), the electronic bulletin board (call 301-457-2310 for access), or CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online service through DIALOG® (1-800-334-2564) and CompuServe® (1-800-848-8199).

Much of this information will be published in a future printed report. In the meantime, you can obtain the printout or diskette version from our Population Division (301-457-2422).

Local History, Census-Style

Territories have become States (five in all), world wars have been fought, new waves of immigrants have arrived – much has happened in the 20th century to shape the U.S. population. Now you can see how we've changed – county by county – through the view recorded in the decennial censuses during the past 90 years.

Obtain "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900-1990" (PPL-12) for \$20 from our Population Division (301-457-2422). It shows the population of every county as recorded in the last 10 censuses.

You can get the data on diskette (also from Population) or through the Internet (anonymous ftp.census.gov).

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

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Medicaid and Food Stamps Most Heavily Used

About 28.5 million persons participated in major means-tested government programs (such as food stamps) during an average month in 1990, and the average increased to 30.9 million in 1991, according to a Census Bureau report, *The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Program Participation, 1990 to 1992* (P70-41).

The number of people who participated at least 1 month during the year was significantly higher: nearly 36 million in 1990 and 38 million in 1991. (Only part of 1992 was covered in the survey; 1990 and 1991 were the only full years covered.)

Of the assistance programs considered, the Medicaid and food stamp programs had the highest average monthly participation in 1990 at 19.1 and 17.1 million, respectively.

The report covers participation in major means-tested government programs, including Aid to Families

With Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, public or subsidized rental housing, and Medicaid. Several non-means-tested programs (Social Security or veterans' benefits and unemployment compensation) are not covered in the report's analysis but are included in supplemental tables.

The report profiles benefit recipients according to age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, region of residence, education, and poverty.

The report, *The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Program Participation 1990-1992*, Series P70/41, is available for \$21 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00030-9).

For information about the content, contact Martina Shea, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8578).

Questions or Orders

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Census and You

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Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-0800 (301-457-1221).

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 202-512-1800. To correct subscription problems, contact GPO at 202-512-2303.

Half Million Elected Officials

Almost all are with local governments.

In 1992, the Nation had 511,039 popularly elected officials, according to a preliminary report based on the 1992 Census of Governments. Less than 4 percent were in Federal (Congress and the White House) and State governments, while the remaining 96 percent were in local governments.

The report profiles officials by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Data are given for individual States.

The report shows that the current number of elected officials is a 2.3-percent gain from the 497,697 reported in 1987. Marshall Moore, author of the report, says, "The growth is from electing more members to the judiciary, and electing officials to the increasing number of special district governments."

"The growth of the number of representative town meetings in the New England States, a trend since the end of World War II, continues," Moore added. "In many localities, representative town meetings are replacing citizen town meetings, which are becoming unwieldy because of growing populations."

Of those local governments reporting officials' sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 24 percent of local government officials were women, 2.8 percent were Black, and 1.4 percent were Hispanic.

Popularly Elected Officials: 1992

	No. of govts.	Elected officials	Avg. per govt.
Total	85,006	511,039	6.0
U.S. government	1	542	542.0
State	50	18,828	376.6
Local	84,955	491,669	5.8
General-purpose:			
County	3,043	56,390	18.5
Subcounty	35,935	262,589	7.3
Municipal	19,279	135,580	7.0
Township	16,656	127,009	7.6
Special-purpose:			
School district	14,422	88,610	6.1
Special district	31,555	84,080	2.7

Source: 1992 Census of Governments, Popularly Elected Officials, Preliminary Report, No. 2.

Popularly Elected Officials, Preliminary Report No. 2, 1992 Census of Governments, Series GC92-2(P), is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for ordering information.

For more information, contact Marshall Moore, Governments Division (301-457-1586).

Homeowner Financial Characteristics in Metro Areas

Median monthly housing costs in seven metro areas consumed, on the average, at least a quarter of household income in 1990 among homeowners with mortgages. All seven were in California: San Diego, Riverside-San Bernardino, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Anaheim-Santa Ana, and San Jose.

Read all about it in our latest *Statistical Brief, "Housing in Metropolitan Areas - Homeowner Financial Characteristics,"* available free from Customer Services (301-457-4100).

The State of Business in 1992

Services

133,667 establishments
\$103 billion in receipts

Retail

110,771 establishments
\$118.9 billion in sales

Wholesale

40,934 establishments
\$287.7 billion in sales

New York

The number of wholesalers was down 2% between '87 and '92.

Computer and software stores were the fastest-growing retailers, up 144% in sales.

Almost half of the State's wholesale and services receipts were in New York County.

NYC did \$36.5 billion in retail, 31% of State's total. The whole consolidated metro area did \$140.7 billion in retail.

Restaurants led in the number of retail employees (174,574, a drop of 4% since '87).

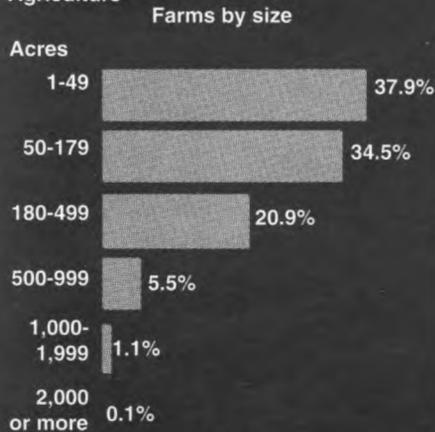
Photo equipment & supplies showed a 21% decline in wholesale sales.

Legal services showed the highest dollar increase in services (up 44% since '87).

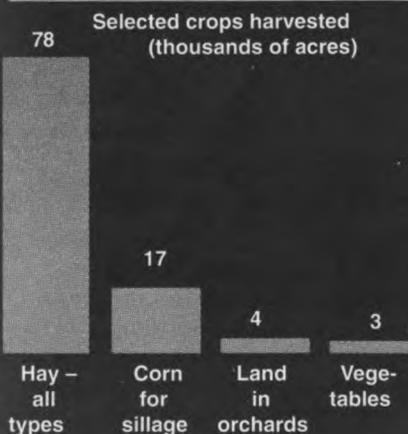
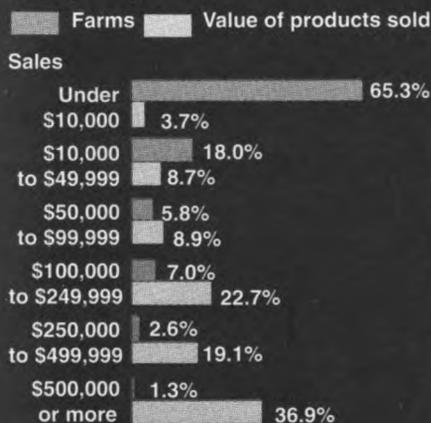
Source: 1992 Censuses of Retail Trade, Service Industries, and Wholesale Trade, Geographic Area Series for New York.

Harvest in New Hampshire

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, New Hampshire.

Almost a Quarter of U.S. Mineral Industry Establishments Are in Texas

The 1992 Census of Mineral Industries counted 30,828 mining establishments, including oil and gas field operations, in the United States. Almost a quarter of them were in Texas (7,523); next were Oklahoma (2,735) and Louisiana (1,779).

The table (see page 5) displays the kind of data collected in the census. Results are available in a set of 13 preliminary reports - 12 industry reports and a U.S. summary. The U.S. summary can be purchased

for \$2.25 (S/N 803-039-00026-7). You can purchase all 13 reports for \$24 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (use code CMNIP).

Beginning in March, we will be releasing the final Industry reports, followed by a set of nine *Geographic Area Series* reports with State and county data.

For more information about the statistics, contact Patricia Horning, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-457-4680).

State and Local Assessments Near \$7 Trillion, Generate \$178 Billion in Taxes

The assessed value of the Nation's taxable property climbed to nearly \$7 trillion in 1991, more than double the 1981 total, according to the 1992 Census of Governments. Locally assessed real property accounted for over \$6 trillion of this sum. These values provided the basis for the collection of over \$178 billion in State and local property taxes during the 1991-92 tax year.

These figures, and other statistics on the importance of assessments and revenues to State and local governments, are in the first of two *Taxable Property Values* reports. This volume is entitled *Assessed Valuations for Local General Property Taxation*.

The report confirms that property taxes continue to be the most important source of local government tax revenues. Local assessments on real property account for more than 87 percent of all assessed property values.

The report has assessed value totals for States, counties, and selected cities (population: 50,000 or more).

Taxable Property Values, Assessed Valuations for Local General Property Taxation, Series GC92(2)-1, costs \$7.50 from the Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08764-2).

For more information, contact John Kennedy, Governments Division (301-457-1595).

Agriculture Census Data on CD-ROM

We are on the verge of releasing 1992 Census of Agriculture data for States and counties on compact disc (cost: \$150). By the time you read this, the discs may be available. Customer Services (301-457-4100) can supply more information.

Later this year we will release 1992 agriculture data for ZIP Codes on disc.

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Census of Mineral Industries for States and Offshore Areas: 1992 and 1987

	1992												1987	
	Establishments during year		All employees		Production, development, and exploration workers			Cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed, etc.		Value of shipments and receipts		Capital expenditures	All employees	Value added by mining
	Total (No.)	With 20 employees or more (No.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	
U.S.	30,828	5,581	637.2	24,303.1	414.3	872.7	13,873.8	113,780.2	64,601.9	162,338.9	16,043.2	698.1	110,959.1	
Alabama	392	102	10.8	400.4	7.8	16.1	269.0	1,514.4	727.6	2,120.6	121.5	11.1	1,234.7	
Alaska	194	56	10.4	642.5	6.5	14.5	356.7	8,720.3	1,843.0	9,522.1	1,041.1	7.4	8,018.8	
Arizona	259	58	13.8	507.8	11.2	23.2	391.2	1,745.8	1,054.2	2,587.4	212.7	12.8	1,142.8	
Arkansas	358	40	3.2	84.3	2.5	5.2	60.8	460.6	191.8	571.9	80.5	4.0	521.3	
California	1,228	296	33.7	1,392.1	18.8	38.9	656.6	6,487.2	2,239.0	8,084.1	642.1	44.1	6,484.2	
Colorado	1,134	174	17.3	767.8	9.1	19.2	324.7	2,371.2	1,531.9	3,447.4	455.7	21.7	1,832.1	
Connecticut	84	19	1.4	69.1	0.5	1.2	19.0	80.1	24.3	99.3	5.1	1.5	105.6	
Delaware														
Dist. of Col.	27	2	0.2	9.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	7.5	3.5	10.2	0.8	0.5	11.4	
Florida	303	63	8.3	262.9	6.3	13.6	172.2	987.0	702.7	1,558.7	131.0	9.6	1,027.4	
Georgia	215	85	8.6	251.6	6.6	14.7	178.1	803.7	462.1	1,177.2	88.5	8.1	827.6	
Hawaii	9	4	0.2	9.6	0.2	0.4	8.3	27.9	11.5	34.5	4.9	.2	23.5	
Idaho	136	28	2.8	109.8	2.1	4.4	70.6	204.9	183.3	321.3	66.9	2.4	171.3	
Illinois	860	140	17.5	686.9	12.7	25.8	476.5	1,994.5	1,219.4	2,943.8	270.2	22.5	2,180.5	
Indiana	425	82	7.2	261.5	5.3	11.5	179.3	822.0	464.4	1,185.3	101.1	7.7	815.4	
Iowa	192	25	2.0	52.8	1.5	3.4	35.5	153.8	82.3	220.4	15.7	2.4	131.3	
Kansas	1,210	118	10.9	352.6	6.8	13.9	169.5	2,286.6	2,254.7	4,344.2	197.1	12.5	1,671.7	
Kentucky	1,142	359	30.6	1,068.7	25.7	55.1	869.6	3,684.6	2,869.3	6,053.4	500.4	39.5	3,698.6	
Louisiana	1,779	402	47.8	1,815.2	30.9	65.6	1,063.2	14,905.4	9,663.8	22,354.2	2,214.9	50.7	16,655.7	
Maine	25	—	0.1	1.5	(Z)	0.1	1.0	5.2	2.0	6.9	0.4	0.2	5.5	
Maryland	117	41	2.5	68.2	2.1	3.9	55.2	204.7	139.0	312.4	31.3	2.9	273.9	
Mass.	96	11	1.2	42.8	0.5	1.2	16.7	71.6	34.3	98.5	7.4	1.8	132.0	
Michigan	533	81	8.8	297.7	6.9	14.6	219.4	1,692.4	1,039.5	2,538.2	193.6	9.8	1,499.6	
Minnesota	157	24	7.4	279.8	6.3	13.3	234.2	749.2	629.8	1,325.3	53.7	6.1	554.5	
Mississippi	451	59	4.3	115.6	3.2	7.0	82.0	666.1	240.2	803.9	102.5	5.3	930.8	
Missouri	342	52	5.3	177.3	3.6	7.7	113.2	470.0	231.7	660.2	41.6	5.6	466.1	
Montana	367	46	5.4	188.7	4.0	8.3	128.4	1,103.7	358.3	1,352.9	109.1	5.7	1,167.1	
Nebraska	193	14	1.3	30.4	0.9	1.9	20.5	129.7	50.2	162.7	17.1	1.6	119.0	
Nevada	299	68	12.3	488.5	10.6	22.8	413.7	1,965.5	1,197.9	2,591.2	572.2	7.6	1,177.5	
N. Hampshire	43	3	0.3	9.6	0.2	0.4	5.7	25.3	10.0	33.1	2.3	0.5	40.9	
New Jersey	127	37	2.6	102.3	1.4	3.2	50.9	207.9	104.8	290.8	21.9	4.2	241.2	
New Mexico	738	152	14.5	489.6	11.1	22.9	356.1	3,742.9	2,456.3	5,471.1	728.1	14.8	3,539.1	
New York	449	62	7.5	301.5	3.8	7.5	102.2	476.8	199.4	617.1	59.1	8.8	484.3	
N. Carolina	216	70	4.3	126.5	3.1	6.8	80.6	322.4	234.2	508.5	48.1	4.0	414.2	
N. Dakota	275	36	4.1	160.0	3.2	6.8	124.6	854.5	532.5	1,182.5	204.5	4.0	978.1	
Ohio	1,029	158	15.2	495.6	10.6	22.3	308.9	1,591.9	895.7	2,300.8	186.8	19.0	1,839.8	
Oklahoma	2,735	309	44.2	1,675.1	19.8	40.1	612.1	6,145.5	2,980.7	8,331.1	795.0	46.0	5,523.1	
Oregon	165	26	1.8	63.0	1.1	2.4	29.6	111.2	50.6	148.4	13.3	1.4	78.5	
Penn.	1,207	262	24.8	876.1	18.5	38.7	610.6	2,339.4	1,624.9	3,709.8	254.6	33.4	2,561.6	
Rhode Is.	21	2	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.2	2.5	12.3	5.3	16.3	1.3	0.2	15.6	
S. Carolina	92	28	1.6	48.6	1.3	2.7	34.9	181.3	93.5	238.5	36.4	1.5	143.1	
S. Dakota	74	16	2.3	81.6	1.8	4.0	64.1	213.3	120.9	308.8	25.4	2.1	190.8	
Tennessee	288	73	4.6	118.3	3.5	7.4	82.6	346.0	220.8	532.1	34.8	6.5	458.4	
Texas	7,523	1,040	149.9	6,080.5	74.8	158.8	2,296.6	26,398.5	16,403.3	38,592.4	4,209.5	158.0	29,676.5	
Utah	390	72	7.4	264.6	5.7	12.0	197.3	1,430.4	953.8	1,883.4	500.8	7.9	1,552.0	
Vermont	62	10	0.7	20.5	0.5	1.0	13.5	77.8	43.9	110.8	10.8	0.7	57.8	
Virginia	570	228	15.9	545.8	12.6	25.6	412.9	1,640.9	1,317.8	2,813.6	144.9	18.8	1,554.4	
Washington	196	32	3.5	127.0	2.7	5.7	94.8	362.0	167.1	488.4	40.7	2.8	275.7	
West Va.	1,158	339	33.0	1,329.9	27.5	58.4	1,101.4	4,253.7	3,117.6	6,875.1	496.2	35.4	3,674.1	
Wisconsin	171	28	2.3	79.8	1.6	3.7	55.0	253.6	122.7	325.2	51.1	1.8	155.2	
Wyoming	716	129	15.8	636.9	12.3	25.2	480.3	5,796.4	3,011.5	8,389.1	418.8	17.1	4,362.0	
Offshore areas	56	20	5.6	231.0	4.2	9.2	170.3	2,680.8	483.0	2,683.6	480.1	3.6	263.2	

— Represents zero. Z Less than half the unit shown.

Source: 1992 Census of Mineral Industries, United States, Series MIC92-SUM-1(P).

Receipts From Services Up 59 Percent Over 5 Years

Prepackaged software leads the way.

The Nation's 2 million service establishments with paid employees had receipts of more than \$1.6 trillion in 1992, the 1992 Census of Service Industries shows. These figures include 1.8 million establishments subject to Federal income tax and 200,000 establishments exempt from Federal income taxes.

The 1992 service receipts increased about 59 percent from 1987, staying well ahead of inflation, which ran around 23 percent across the same period. (The figures have not been adjusted for inflation.)

The results can be found in the U.S. summary report of the *Geographic Area Series*. Individual State reports also are all available.

Growth Industries

Prepackaged software (Standard Industrial Classification, SIC 7372)

was the fastest-growing kind of business, with receipts up 253 percent from 1987. Information retrieval services (SIC 7375) experienced a 232-percent increase in receipts over the 5-year period, reflecting growth in online services and the use of digital technologies to deliver information.

Other fast-growers were in health services (SIC 80), especially those serving patients in home settings. Receipts from home health care services (SIC 808) were up 212 percent since 1987; receipts from medical equipment rental and leasing companies (SIC 7352) were up 107 percent.

Other industries in the health care field were the beneficiaries of changing technologies, including medical laboratories (SIC 8071), with receipts up 127 percent, reflecting the growth of diagnostic imaging facilities. Receipts of free-standing kidney dialysis centers (SIC 8092) increased 141 percent over the 5-year period.

4.6 Million New Jobs Since '87

The services sector of the economy created 4.6 million jobs since 1987, a 20-percent increase, for a total of 27 million jobs in 1992. Health services were the largest component of the service industries, employing over 10 million people. About half of those jobs were in hospitals (SIC 806), most of which are government or tax-exempt institutions.

Business services (SIC 73) and engineering and management services (SIC 87) together employed about 7.8 million people. Other kinds of business covered in the 1992 Census of Service Industries include hotels and other lodging places, and personal, repair, amusement, legal, and social services.

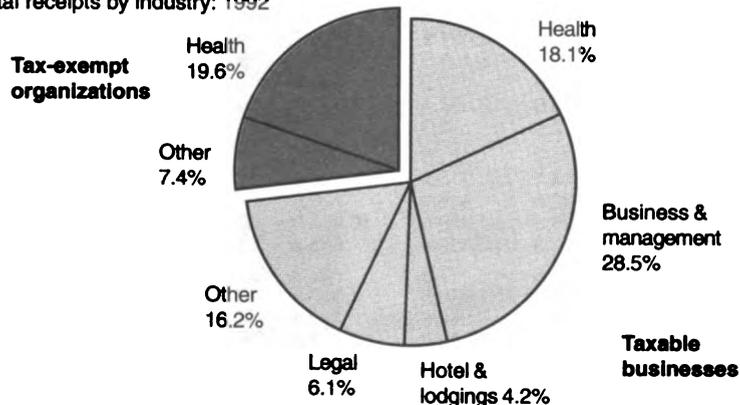
Reports and CD-ROM

1992 Census of Service Industries, Geographic Area Series, United States, Series SC92-A-52, is available for \$15 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-029-00053-9). There are printed reports for individual States, and all the data are on CD-ROM. We are releasing 1992 *Economic Census CD-ROM 1D* this month; it has all the geographic reports for services. For prices, stock numbers, and CD-ROM information, contact Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100).

For more information about the statistics, contact Jack Moody, Services Division (1-800-541-8345 or 301-457-2689).

Health and Business Services Are Largest Part of Services Receipts

Share of total receipts by industry: 1992



Source: 1992 Census of Service Industries, Geographic Area Series, U.S. Summary.

Poverty — Long and Short Term

Poverty is a temporary situation for some persons, a persistent condition for others.

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty, 1990 to 1992, from our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES), lets you see both cases: you'll be able to see not only how many Americans are poor at some point in time, but also how common it is to be in poverty on a long-term basis.

"By examining poverty in this manner, we can distinguish between short- and long-term poverty as well as measure the movement into and out of poverty for the same persons," explains Martina Shea, the report's author. The report uses statistics collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) covering 1990 and 1991.

"We can deal with the static and dynamic aspects of poverty. It is the latter aspect for which SIPP provides additional insight into the nature of poverty," she adds.

The report presents three different poverty rates – the percent of persons poor in an average month in both years, the proportion in poverty for 2 or more months during each year, and the share poor during every month of the 24-month period.

(These estimates are based on a monthly measure of poverty; i.e., they were obtained by comparing monthly family income to monthly poverty thresholds. Thresholds differed based on family size and composition.)

According to the report, 32 million Americans – 13 percent – were poor in

an average month in 1990; the corresponding 1991 figures were 34 million and 14 percent. Many more were poor for 2 or more months (46 million, or 19 percent, in 1990 and 49 million, or 20 percent, in 1991).

The difference between these rates indicates considerable movement in and out of poverty over the period. A smaller, though still imposing, number (11 million, or 5 percent) were poor on a long-term basis – every month of 1990 and 1991.

Poverty Is a Revolving Door

In addition to the monthly poverty rates, the report presents annual rates. These annual estimates were calculated by summing monthly family income over the year, then comparing it to the sum of the 12 corresponding monthly poverty thresholds, based on family size and composition in each month.

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty, 1990 to 1992, P70-42, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00031-7; \$4.50).

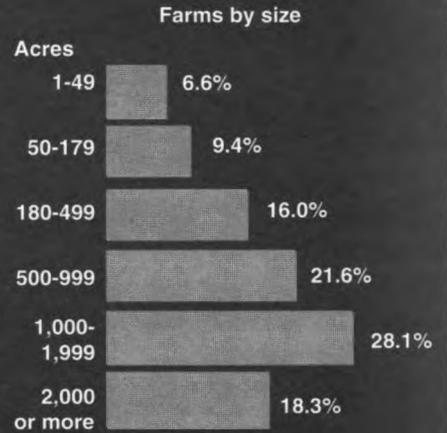
For more information about the report, contact Martina Shea of Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8578).

Ahead! TIGER/Line™ 1994

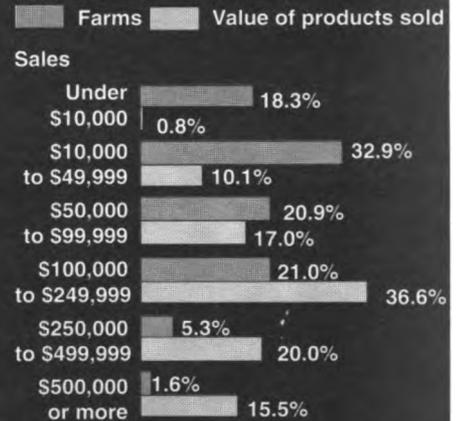
TIGER/Line™ files for whole Nation compressed onto fewer discs! Also contains mapping software. More in an upcoming issue!

Harvest in North Dakota

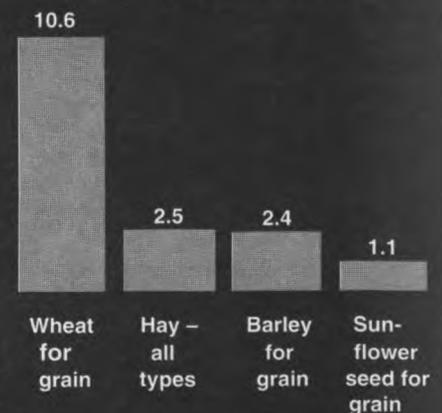
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, North Dakota.

From the *Statistical Abstract* to the Internet

- No. 2. Population
- No. 11. Resident population – selected characteristics and projections
- No. 15. Resident population – sex and age
- No. 22. Resident population – race, Hispanic origin, and single years of age
- No. 26. Resident population – States
- No. 42. Metropolitan areas – population
- No. 46. Cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants – population and land area
- No. 66. Households, families, subfamilies, married couples, and unrelated individuals
- No. 147. National health expenditures
- No. 166. Health insurance – States
- No. 232. Educational attainment – race and ethnicity
- No. 504. Federal budget – summary
- No. 553. Department of Defense manpower
- No. 638. Civilian employment in occupations with the largest job growth
- No. 639. Civilian employment in the fastest-growing and fastest-declining occupations
- No. 688. Gross State product
- No. 691. Selected per capita income and product items
- No. 697. Disposable personal income per capita
- No. 747. Consumer price indexes – major groups
- No. 748. Consumer price indexes – selected items and groups
- No. 807. Money market interest rates and mortgage rates
- No. 810. Bond and stock dividend yields
- No. 843. Employees and payroll, by employment-size class
- No. 844. Establishments, employees, and payroll, by industry
- No. 845. Establishments, employees, and payroll, by employment-size class and industry
- No. 849. Bankruptcy cases – States
- No. 850. Bankruptcy petitions files and pending, by type and chapter
- No. 1006. Motor vehicle registrations, vehicle miles of travel, and drivers' licenses – States
- No. 1281. Retail trade – sales, by kind of business
- No. 1351. Population – countries

Statistical Abstract Tables on the Internet

Frequently requested tables from the *1994 Statistical Abstract* are now available on the Internet. Users may access either through gopher (gopher.census.gov) or mosaic (<http://www.census.gov>).

The *Abstract* also comes in print and on CD-ROM. You can order the printed version from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Copies are available for \$28 (plus a \$4 handling fee) in paperbound form (PB94-209855) or in clothbound

form (PB94-209848). Call 703-487-4650 for more information.

You can also order it from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$32 in paperbound form (S/N 003-024-08756-1) or \$38 in clothbound form (S/N 003-024-08757-0).

You can order the CD-ROM for \$50 from Customer Services (301-457-4100). For more information, contact Lars Johanson, Data User Services Division (301-457-1171, or E-mail, compendia@census.gov).

Commerce Directory of CD-ROM Titles

The U.S. Commerce Department is a multi-faceted agency, embracing organizations as diverse as the U.S. Patent Office, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as the Census Bureau.

Learn about the many CD-ROM's of these agencies in *Department of Commerce Directory of CD-ROM*

Census Bureau Directory

If you need to reach specific people at the Census Bureau, get a copy of the *Bureau of the Census 1995 Telephone Directory*. The directory lists the name, division, and new telephone number of every Census Bureau employee and includes a copy of our *Telephone Contacts for Data Users*.

Titles: 1994. This annual directory describes, in schematic form, the content and the ordering information for over 100 files offered on CD-ROM's.

You can obtain a copy for \$17.50 from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (703-487-4650). Use order number PB95-139663.

You can purchase the directory from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$6 (S/N 003-000-00676-0). You can get a free copy of the *Telephone Contacts for Data Users* from Customer Services (301-457-4100) or get a copy immediately through our *FastFax* service (1-900-555-2329).

Counting People at Soup Kitchens and Shelters

As you read this, the 1995 Census Test is in full swing in three sites: Paterson, New Jersey; Oakland, California; and six parishes in northwestern Louisiana. (For more, see the August 1994 and February 1995 issues of *Census and You*.)

This month we are testing procedures for enumerating people who have no usual residence or others who may have been missed in other census operations. One approach is to try to count people at places where they receive services – shelters and soup kitchens.

This operation is designed to improve the census count by including people who might otherwise be missed by our regular operations. The service-based enumeration operation will *not* provide a count of the homeless population or of the number of service users.

In 1990, we visited places where people stayed at night – shelters and street locations where people without a home might congregate, such as parks, commercial places, and abandoned buildings. In the 1995 Census Test, we're visiting soup kitchens and shelters.

On Monday evening, March 6, we are conducting a complete enumeration of people staying in shelters. We are listing them and giving them a short form to fill out. On Tuesday, March 7, we are enumerating people at soup kitchens. The forms used at

both shelters and soup kitchens gather name, sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin and ask people for their usual address if they have one.

In Oakland, we will make a followup visit to shelters on Monday, March 13, and to soup kitchens on Tuesday, March 14.

During the followup visit, we will interview a sample of clients at a sample of shelters and soup kitchens.

During followup, we will collect short-form data plus some additional information needed for re-

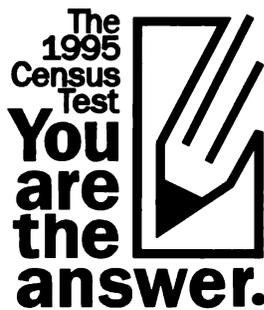
searching different statistical estimation methodologies. Data collected during the followup visit will not be included in the 1995 Census Test results, but will be used in evaluating procedures and developing a statistical estimation model.

In addition, we are making "Be Counted" questionnaires available at other selected service locations – for example, food pantries, clothing distribution centers, and drop-in centers.

The "Be Counted" questionnaire allows respondents to mark a box indicating that they do not have a usual residence.

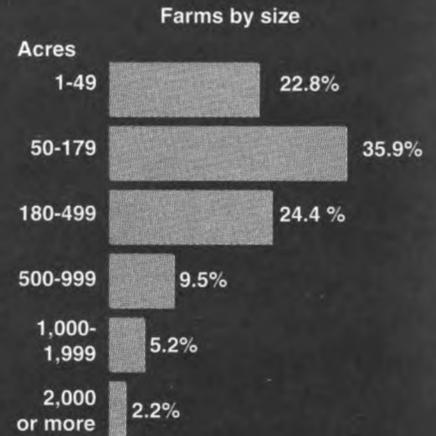
Will these methods prove effective? The 1995 Census Test, we hope, will offer some answers.

For more information about the service-based operation, contact Annetta Clark, Population Division (301-457-2378).

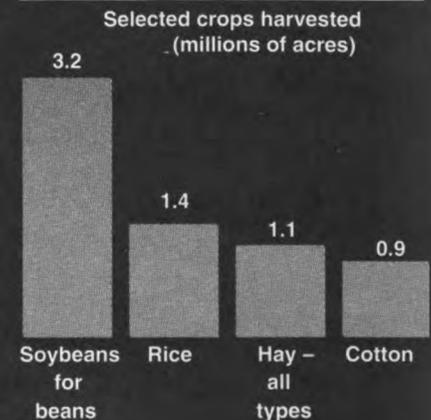
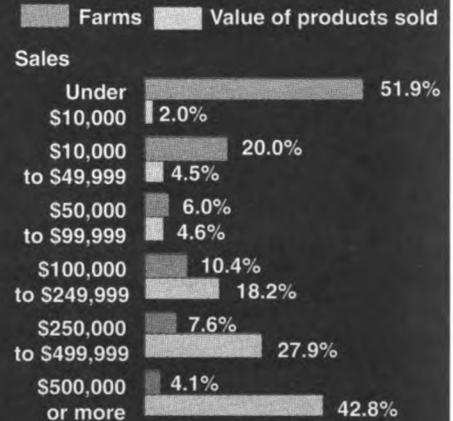


Harvest in Arkansas

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, Arkansas.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

		Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board								
Retail:	Sales	January	\$bil.	193.2	192.9	178.8	0.2	8.0
	Inventory	December	\$bil.	294.6	294.3	271.3	0.1	8.6
	Inv./sales ratio	December	ratio	1.53	1.53	1.50	(X)	(X)
	Consumer installment credit	December	\$bil.	911.2	903.8	794.3	0.8	14.7
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	December	\$bil.	181.2	177.3	160.9	2.2	12.6
	Inventory	December	\$bil.	234.6	234.1	216.5	0.2	8.3
	Stock/sales ratio	December	ratio	1.30	1.32	1.35	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board								
Residential:	Building permits — AR	January	1,000	1,299	1,421	1,392	-8.6	-6.7
	Housing starts — AR	January	1,000	1,377	1,527	1,266	-9.8	8.8
	New home sales — AR	December	1,000	637	641	817	-0.6	-22.0
	New home mortgage rate — NSA	December	pct.	7.83	7.81	6.92	0.3	13.2
New construction:	Total expenditures — AR	December						
	Current dollars		\$bil.	530.0	524.4	499.9	1.1	6.0
	Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	425.9	422.3	419.9	0.9	1.4
Manufacturing Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board								
Durable goods:	Shipments	December	\$bil.	158.8	157.3	146.2	1.0	8.7
	New orders	December	\$bil.	161.7	159.3	142.5	1.5	13.5
	Unfilled orders	December	\$bil.	431.2	428.3	420.3	0.7	2.6
Total goods:	Shipments	December	\$bil.	295.3	291.2	269.7	1.4	9.5
	Inventories	December	\$bil.	391.3	390.0	377.4	0.3	3.7
	Inv./ship ratio	December	ratio	1.32	1.34	1.40	(X)	(X)
	Index of industrial production	December	1987=100	121.4	120.3	114.7	0.9	5.8
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services Source: Census Bureau								
	Exports of goods and services	November	\$bil.	61.2	59.8	54.5	2.2	12.3
	Imports of goods and services	November	\$bil.	71.7	69.9	62.0	2.5	15.6
	Trade balance	November	\$bil.	-10.5	-10.1	-7.5	4.3	39.8
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury								
	Money supply (M1)	December	\$bil.	1,148	1,147	1,129	0.0	1.7
	Consumer Price Index — NSA	January	1982-84=100	150.3	149.7	146.2	0.4	2.8
	Producer Price Index ¹	January	1982=100	126.9	126.3	124.6	0.5	1.8
	Prime rate charged by banks ²	January	pct.	8.50	8.50	6.00	0.0	41.7
	3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	January	pct.	5.81	5.64	3.02	3.0	92.4
Other Principal Indicators Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis								
	Civilian labor force ³	January	mil.	132.1	131.7	130.6	0.3	1.1
	Unemployment rate ³	January	rate	5.7	5.4	6.7	5.6	-14.9
	Index of leading indicators	December	1987=100	102.6	102.5	100.3	0.1	2.3
	Personal income — AR	December	\$bil.	5,887	5,841	5,517	0.8	6.7
				Qtr. 4	Qtr. 3	Percent change ⁴		
				1994	1994			
Constant (1987) dollars:								
	Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,427	5,367	4.5		
	Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,625	3,585	4.6		
	Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	1,005	967	16.5		

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.

Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted.

Tell Us About Your Use of the Internet!

1. How often do you access the Internet? *Mark (X) appropriate box.*

- Once a day *(Please go to Question 2.)*
 Several times a week *(Please go to Question 2.)*
 Once a week *(Please go to Question 2.)*
 Rarely *(Please go to Question 5.)*
 Never/no access *(Please go to Question 5.)*

2. Which applications do you use on Internet?

Mark all that apply.

- E-mail
 ftp
 World Wide Web
 gopher

Please go to Question 3.

3. What types of information would be useful to you on Internet? *Mark all that apply.*

- Information about new products and their availability
 Key highlights from new reports
 Summary data files
 Text of printed reports
 Microdata such as the 1990 PUMS or CPS files
 Geographic or map information
 Other, please specify _____

4. What is your primary access to Internet?

Mark (X) appropriate box.

- America OnLine
 CompuServe
 DIALOG
 Prodigy
 School or work node
 Other, please specify _____

Please go to Question 7.

7. In the future, how would you prefer to receive or access Census Bureau data? *Mark all that apply.*

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Printed reports | <input type="checkbox"/> Diskettes | <input type="checkbox"/> Computer tape/cartridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online: Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Printouts | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online: Other | <input type="checkbox"/> CD-ROM | |

8. In which business sector do you work? *Mark (X) appropriate box.*

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal government | <input type="checkbox"/> Media | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious, civic or political organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State or local government | <input type="checkbox"/> Market research, advertising or consulting | <input type="checkbox"/> Private citizen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> College/University faculty | <input type="checkbox"/> Other business | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other College/University | | |

If you answered "rarely," "never/no access," please answer the following.

5. Which of the following statements are true regarding your access to Internet? *Mark all that apply.*

- I don't have hardware/software
 I don't know how to access Internet
 I don't have access to Internet service
 I find Internet too difficult or complicated
 I am not interested in Internet
 Other, please specify _____

6. When do you plan to have access to Internet? *Mark (X) appropriate box.*

- Within the next 6 months
 Within the next year
 Within the next 2 years or more
 Never

Please go to Question 7.

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America's Black Population

Good news for everyone needing detailed information about the Black population! February saw the release of two valuable reports:

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Characteristics of the Black Population*, CP-3-6. Available for \$37 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08701-4).

- *The Black Population in the United States: March 1994 and 1993*, P20-480. Available for \$12 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00081-8).

The detailed CP-3-6 report (over 500 pages) has data on a number of socioeconomic characteristics (e.g., education, income, occupation, hours worked, poverty status, veteran status, foreign birth, and portion of income spent on housing). They are shown for

the Nation and the 17 States and the 13 metro areas with the largest Black population.

Based on the March supplement to the Current Population Survey, the annual P20 report likewise has data on a host of socioeconomic variables, though in less subject and geographic detail. It offers a means of assessing change since the census.

For more information about both reports, contact Claudette Bennett, Population Division (301-457-2402).

Time Is Running Out!

In past issues, we told users we wanted their thoughts on data needs for the 2000 Census, in our Survey of Census Needs of Non-Federal Data Users. We are accepting survey returns until March 31, 1995, so you have to act soon. Contact Doug Lee or Gloria Porter, Decennial Management Division (301-457-4030).

How We're Changing

More and more people are without health insurance coverage: about 39.7 million people were without coverage during all of 1993, 1.1 million more than in 1992.

This finding appears in *How We're Changing, Demographic State of the Nation: 1995* (P23-188), a summary of findings published in other Census Bureau reports. Homeownership, public assistance, income, poverty, education, child care – these are among the topics covered.

For a copy of *How We're Changing, Demographic State of the Nation*, P23-188, contact Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100).

For information about the content, contact the Population Division (301-457-2422).