

first U.S. county to have topped \$2 billion in agricultural sales for a census year. Four other counties each exceeded \$1 billion in agricultural sales, three of them in California – Tulare, Kern, and Monterey. Weld County in northern Colorado, with 925,210 cattle sold, led all U.S. counties in value of livestock sold.

In addition, Fresno and Kern ranked first and second in government payments received, with Tulare in sixth place.

Read all about it in the *1992 Census of Agriculture, Ranking of States and Counties*. It ranks up to 20 leading States and 100 leading counties in 90 crop, livestock, and farm economic and resource categories.

California farmers sold \$17.1 billion of agricultural products in 1992, one-tenth of the United States' total of \$162.6 billion. Texas, the leading cattle State, ranked second with total sales of \$12.0 billion. Iowa, with \$10.1 billion, was third, followed by Kansas, \$8.3 billion, and Nebraska, \$8.2 billion.

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

production, followed by Kansas. These States accounted for one-third of the Nation's wheat production.

The top-ranking corn producing States of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana, and Minnesota produced two-thirds of the Nation's corn.

Well over one-half of the soybeans were produced in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, and Missouri. Texas is the ranking cotton State,

Mississippi. Those three States harvested over one-half of the cotton crop.

The *1992 Census of Agriculture, Ranking of States and Counties, AC92-S3, Volume 2, Subject Series, Part 3*, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

For more information on the content, call the Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (1-800-523-3215).

Florida Still the Oldest, Utah Still the Youngest

Updated Age Estimates for the Nation and States

Florida still leads the Nation in the median age of its population (37.1 years), but just barely. West Virginia (37.0) and Pennsylvania (36.3) are closing in. Utah (26.7) is still our youngest State by far.

Shown on pages 8-9 of this issue are national and State population estimates (July 1, 1994) by age and sex.

You can access these tables through the Internet (through Gopher: *gopher.gopher.census.gov*; anonymous FTP: *ftp ftp.census.gov*; World Wide Web: *http://www.census.gov*).

In addition, you can purchase a diskette for \$35 containing State population by single years of age and sex from the Population Division (301-457-2419).

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Knickerbocker Named Associate Director for Economic Programs



Dr. Frederick T. Knickerbocker

Dr. Frederick T. Knickerbocker has joined the Census Bureau as our Associate Director for Economic Programs. Since 1981, Dr. Knickerbocker served as Executive Director for Economic Affairs, Economics and Statistics Administration, part of the Department of Commerce.

Before that, he served in the following positions at the Department of Commerce: Acting Assistant Secretary for Policy, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Industry Policy, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Policy Coordination, and Senior Policy Analyst.

From 1959 to 1968, Dr. Knickerbocker worked for Eli Lilly Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. He held several positions in the company's international operations, including general manager of Eli Lilly Italia, S.P.A., Florence, Italy in 1966-67.

He was lecturer on business administration, at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, from 1971-76.

He received his BA from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he graduated *cum laude* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He earned his MA from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and a doctor of business administration from the Harvard University School of Business Administration.

Dr. Knickerbocker was a pilot in the U.S. Air Force.

Census and You

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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 (301-457-1221).

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National Academy of Sciences Says, “Modernize the Census!”

Statistical Sampling and Estimation Techniques Will Mean a More Accurate, Less Costly Census

“Revamp the census, and rely more on sampling and estimation,” says a recent National Academy of Sciences report, *Modernizing the U.S. Census*.

It presents the recommendations of the Panel on Census Requirements in the Year 2000 and Beyond, formed by the Committee on National Statistics in 1991. “Don’t try to physically count every last person,” the report says. “Eliminate or streamline a number of costly operations.”

The panel noted that the Census Bureau is planning to test the use of sampling and estimation for the 2000 census, but stated that the Bureau should go further and re-engineer all census operations in the context of the new design.

One key recommendation the panel made is to cut back on the followup

process used for households that fail to respond. They recommend that the followup period be shorter and less labor intensive than in past censuses.

After a reasonable period of follow-up, the panel observes, Census could conduct in-depth surveys of some of those who did not respond. This approach would have reduced the costs of the 1990 census by \$300 million to \$400 million, the panel said. In addition, Census could undertake a separate nationwide evaluation survey to provide an estimate of those still not accounted for.

“Correctly designed, this approach reduces the need to spend large amounts of time and money following up on people who don’t return the questionnaire,” said panel chair Charles L. Schultze, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC. “Rather, after a good-faith effort to physically contact everyone, surveys should be used to follow up

on those who do not respond and to account for those who have been completely missed.”

The panel also had much to say about a proposal to abandon the long form and substitute a large, monthly sample survey (i.e., the Continuous Measurement Survey), with the results averaged over several years. The panel thought that this proposal deserves serious consideration, but concluded that more research is needed to evaluate costs, benefits, alternative sources for estimates, and relationship to other Federal surveys. Because such research, the panel maintained, cannot be done in time for the 2000 census and because the panel sees the long form as a cost-effective means of collecting needed data, the panel stated that the 2000 census should include a long form.

The panel stated that the most cost-effective way of improving the availability of small-area data is the expanded use of Federal, State, and local administrative records to supplement census information.

Modernizing the U.S. Census is available from the National Academy Press (1-800-624-6242 or 202-334-3313) for \$45, plus \$4 shipping (for first copy; \$.50 shipping for each additional copy).

For more information about the content of the report, or to request a complimentary copy of the 17-page report summary, contact Barry Edmonston, Study Director, National Academy of Sciences (202-334-2550).

Spanish Questionnaires Mailed in 1995 Census Test

During the 1995 Census Test, the Census Bureau mailed questionnaires in both English and Spanish to houses in selected areas of Oakland and Paterson. This is the first time we have mailed forms in more than one language as part of the regular mailout.

The areas chosen to receive both questionnaires have a high concentration of households where residents speak mostly Spanish. But not all

Hispanic households received Spanish questionnaires. Spanish-speaking households outside targeted areas could obtain a Spanish questionnaire by calling a toll-free number.

“We are hoping that by targeting Spanish questionnaires to certain areas, we will increase the awareness and response rate of Hispanics, one of our traditionally under-reported groups,” says Sol Aoelua, census outreach specialist in Oakland.

Census Advisory Committees

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown has established the Census Advisory Committees on the African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic Populations. The committees are liaisons between the communities its members represent and the Census Bureau.

Their primary focus is to advise us in efforts to achieve a more accurate count among the various race and ethnic groups. They also will advise us on ways census results can be made more useful to their communities.

The committees will examine how the 1990 census was taken and also look at evaluations and research studies. Census Bureau Director Martha Farnsworth Riche says, "We will rely on the committee members to give us recommendations as we plan the design and get ready to take the 2000 census. I look forward to working with them."

The four committees are composed of persons from the public and representatives from national, regional, and local organizations. Members of the committees are academicians, community leaders, policy planners and developers, educators, representatives of religious groups, and private sector data users with a substantial interest in reducing the undercount for the 2000 census.

For more information, contact Diana Harley, Decennial Management Division (301-457-4047).

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Former Director (retired), Language Church Extension Division of the Home Mission Board, Tucker, GA

Director, Central American Refugee Center, Washington, DC
Committee Chair-Elect, Executive Director, Puerto Rico Port Authority, Carolina, Puerto Rico

Three Out of Ten Mothers on AFDC Began Childbearing Before Age 18

Approximately 29 percent of the 3.8 million mothers 15 to 44 years old who received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in 1993 had their first child before they turned 18, according to information in a recent Census Bureau *Statistical Brief*.

Never-married mothers were 48 percent of the mothers in the 15- to 44-year age group on AFDC. The 1.8 million never-married mothers supported 4.2 million children, or an average of 2.4 children per mother.

Entitled "Mothers Who Receive AFDC Payments – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics," the *Brief* focuses on mothers in the childbearing years.

Covered are mother's age, race and ethnicity, education, and poverty

AFDC Profile

Number and percent of mothers 15 to 44 years old receiving AFDC by age: Summer 1993

Age	No. (thous.)	Percent
Total	3,754	100.0
15 to 19 yrs.	191	5.1
20 to 24 yrs.	866	23.1
25 to 29 yrs.	865	23.0
30 to 34 yrs.	921	24.5
35 to 39 yrs.	604	16.1
40 to 44 yrs.	307	8.2

Source: "Mothers Who Receive AFDC Payments – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics," *Statistical Brief*, SB/95-2.

status. It also focuses on foreign-born mothers receiving AFDC.

AFDC mothers tended to have more children than those who did not

receive AFDC payments. The AFDC mothers average 2.6 children each compared with 2.1 children born to mothers not receiving AFDC. Altogether, 9.7 million children were dependent on mothers receiving AFDC.

AFDC is a program administered and funded by Federal and State governments to provide financial assistance to needy families. The four-page *Brief* has graphs and charts and uses data collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation between June and September 1993.

Call Customer Services for a free copy of this *Brief*. You can also access it through the Internet (through Gopher: gopher.gopher.census.gov; Mosaic: <http://www.census.gov/>; and FTP: [anonymous.ftp.census.gov](ftp://anonymous.ftp.census.gov)).

Income and Poverty Tables From the March 1994 Current Population Survey Now on CD-ROM

Each year users eagerly await the release of the Annual Demographic File, the March supplement to the Current Population Survey. This file is special because it has data on income and poverty status. It has demographic variables along with the employment and work force data typically found in CPS files.

Now there is even more to whet your appetite.

Not Just Microdata

In the past, we released only microdata from the supplement on magnetic tape and CD-ROM. Micro-

data are individual household, family, and person records stripped of any identifying information (names, addresses, etc.) to ensure confidentiality. Microdata let you do your own tabulations – provided you have access to the programming resources needed to manipulate the data. This leaves out a lot of people.

This year's file serves a wider audience. What makes this file special? Consider the following:

- Statistical summaries are available through *TextWare Lite*® software. The CD-ROM allows us to release more tables than we could publish before.

- A full complement of time series data are available in current and inflation-adjusted dollars for households, families, and persons along with a complete set of historical poverty data. The income data for households go back to 1967 and for families and persons, to 1947. The poverty data go back to 1959.

- The disc contains *QuickTab*, a user friendly software package, for tabulating the microdata.

- The data have been on disc before, but this year's file has more data. Having data on compact disc with

Continued on page 6

Income and Poverty Data on Disc

Continued from page 5

software included gives users easier access than tape, at less cost.

Income and Poverty: 1993 CD-ROM is available from Customer Services (301-457-4100). Many of the historical tables are also on the Internet (see below).

For more information about the data, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (income: 301-763-8576; poverty: 301-763-8578).

Detailed Income and Poverty Data on the Internet

Don't wait for the CD-ROM! Get access to the detailed income and poverty data available from the March 1994 Current Population Survey through the Internet.

You can access the statistical tables through three protocols:

- Gopher: gopher.census.gov
- anonymous FTP: ftp.census.gov
- World Wide Web:
<http://www.census.gov/>

Send questions to Census at hhes-info@census.gov

New Economic Briefs!

Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for a free copy of the following *Statistical Briefs* on economic topics. You can also access them through *FastFax* (1-900-555-2329) and the Internet.

- Export Manufacturers Compete Successfully in Pay, Productivity, and Presence
- Two Different Worlds: Men and Women From 9 to 5
- Who Exports? Who Buys?

Movers to USA More Likely Than the General Population to Have Grad or Professional Degrees

In general, proportionately more of the U.S. population have a high school degree than do recent movers from abroad. The picture changes, however, when one looks at college or post-graduate degrees; there recent movers from abroad have the edge.

Published in the annual *Geographical Mobility* report, the findings require some clarification. Kristin Hansen, the author, explains: "Movers from abroad are not all immigrants. In this category are U.S. citizens returning from foreign countries – for example, members of the military and their dependents. But even if each member of the Armed Forces was accompanied by three dependents, only about 15 percent of the movers from abroad would be military personnel and their families."

Hansen also notes that movers from abroad appear to prefer metropolitan locations. "Only 33,000 movers from abroad went to nonmetropolitan areas

while 1,206,000 went to metropolitan areas."

You can learn more about these moves in this annual report. It profiles movers by age, race, Hispanic origin, sex, education, income, region of residence, and housing tenure. It shows that the average American makes about 12 moves in a lifetime.

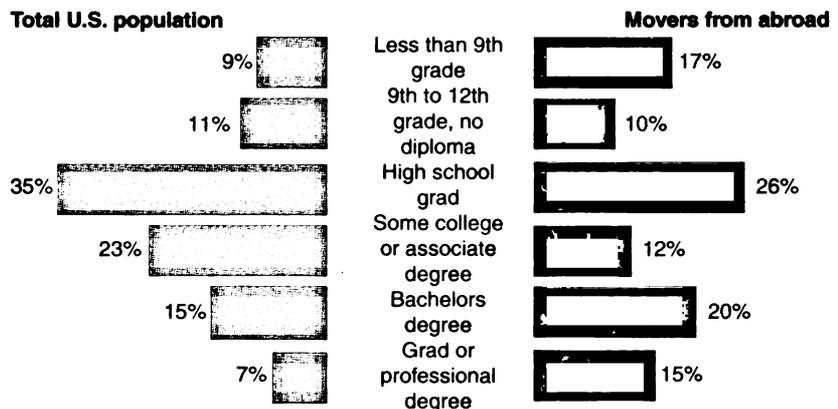
Geographical Mobility: March 1992 to March 1993, Series P20-481, is available for \$13 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00082-6).

For more information, contact Kristin Hansen, Population Division (301-457-2454).

The mobility report presents data based on the March 1993 supplement to the Current Population Survey. We release microdata files for this supplement on computer tape and CD-ROM. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for more details.

Movers From Abroad More Likely to Have College, Post-Grad Degree

Highest educational attainment of U.S. population and movers from abroad: 1993



Source: *Geographical Mobility: March 1992 to March 1993*, Series P20-481.

Construction Companies Employed Fewer Workers in 1992 Than in 1987

Construction industries employed 4,674,407 in 1992, a drop of 6.8 percent from 1987, according to the *1992 Census of Construction Industries, Preliminary Reports: U.S. Summary*, Series CC92-I-27(P).

While employment fell, the number of construction establishments increased by 7 percent to 573,274 over this same period. Payroll expenses and value of construction work done also each increased by 7 percent to \$118 billion and \$529 billion, respectively. (All values are in current dollars and have not been adjusted for inflation.)

The construction sector is divided into three major groups: general construction (major group 15), heavy construction (major group 16), and special trade contractors (major group 17). In the major groups are 26 industries, at the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code level.

The *Preliminary Industry Series Reports* from the 1992 Census of Construction Industries include a separate report for each of the 26 industries, in addition to a U.S. summary. Each report shows the following statistics at the U.S. level: number of establishments, employment, value of construction work done, value added, cost of subcontractors, cost of materials, rental costs, capital expenditures, etc.

The U.S. summary report is available for \$2.25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-036-00055-1).

For prices and stock numbers of the preliminary reports, contact Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100).

Final *Industry Series Reports*, currently being released, provide detailed tabulations of industry data at the national and State level. The *Geographic Area Series Reports*, with data for States and metropolitan areas, are scheduled for later in 1995. One report will be released for each census division, along with a U.S. summary.

CD-ROM Too!

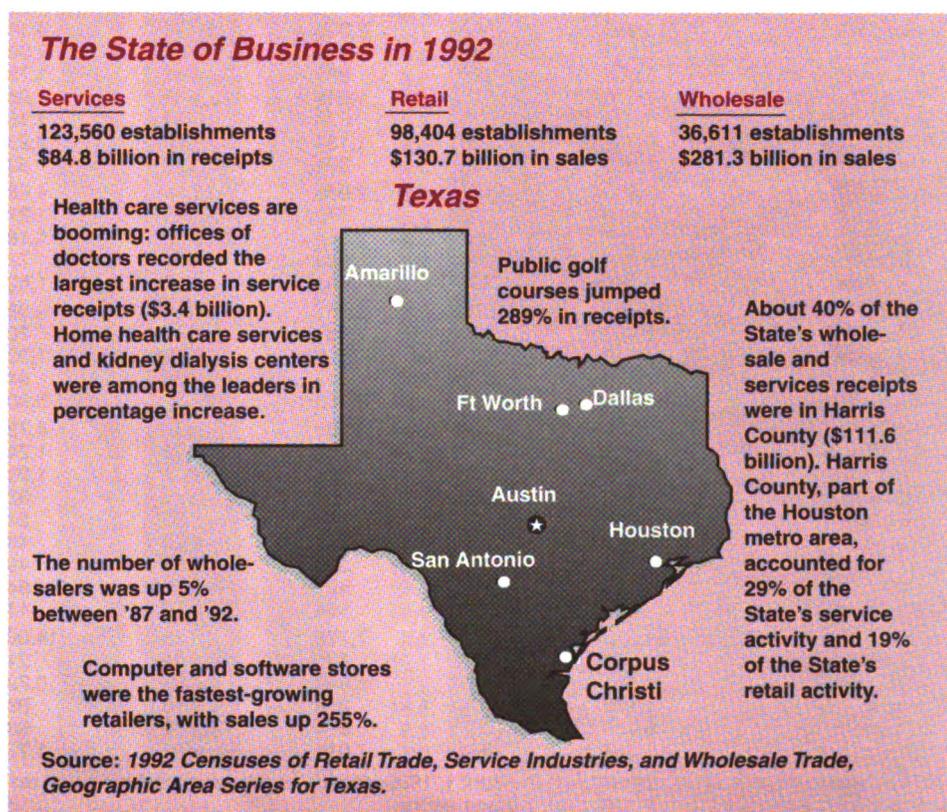
Data from the reports also are available on CD-ROM, specifically *1992 Economic Census Disc 1D*. This disc, which comes with retrieval software (see the August 1994 *Census and You*), also has data from other economic census areas (retail trade,

wholesale, services, etc.). Disc 1D is the fourth in a series of 10 cumulative discs; each disc has the content found on its predecessor, plus new information.

You can subscribe to the series for \$500 or order one disc for \$150. Contact Customer Services.

One advantage to subscribing is that it allows you access to the data *before* they come out on disc. A subscription lets you access to the Census-BEA Electronic Forum where files are posted as soon as possible.

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



Estimates of Resident Population of States by Age: July 1, 1994

(In thousands. Includes Armed Forces residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
United States	260,341	19,727	48,291	25,263	83,013	50,888	33,158	34.0
Northeast	51,396	3,681	8,853	4,711	16,488	10,424	7,238	35.3
Midwest	61,394	4,444	11,699	5,940	19,166	12,038	8,107	34.3
South	90,692	6,786	16,824	9,076	28,568	17,908	11,530	34.0
West	56,859	4,816	10,915	5,536	18,791	10,518	6,283	32.7
New England	13,270	921	2,274	1,216	4,394	2,618	1,848	35.1
Connecticut	3,275	231	557	281	1,069	672	465	35.6
Maine	1,240	78	228	115	393	253	173	35.7
Massachusetts	6,041	423	1,001	566	2,030	1,172	849	34.8
New Hampshire	1,137	80	212	100	393	217	136	34.4
Rhode Island	997	71	169	97	318	187	155	35.0
Vermont	580	38	108	57	190	117	70	35.0
Middle Atlantic	38,125	2,760	6,579	3,495	12,094	7,807	5,390	35.3
New Jersey	7,904	579	1,352	688	2,566	1,642	1,078	35.5
New York	18,169	1,382	3,129	1,702	5,863	3,700	2,393	34.6
Pennsylvania	12,052	799	2,099	1,105	3,666	2,465	1,919	36.3
East North Central	43,184	3,157	8,125	4,213	13,590	8,529	5,570	34.3
Illinois	11,752	915	2,168	1,128	3,764	2,295	1,481	34.0
Indiana	5,752	407	1,066	591	1,797	1,157	735	34.3
Michigan	9,496	701	1,824	932	2,996	1,863	1,180	34.0
Ohio	11,102	784	2,070	1,079	3,446	2,232	1,491	34.7
Wisconsin	5,082	350	997	483	1,587	982	683	34.3
West North Central	18,210	1,287	3,574	1,727	5,576	3,508	2,538	34.4
Iowa	2,829	188	541	274	827	563	437	35.4
Kansas	2,554	184	506	247	782	480	354	34.1
Minnesota	4,567	327	914	416	1,479	860	572	33.9
Missouri	5,278	376	1,003	498	1,608	1,048	745	34.7
Nebraska	1,623	116	326	158	485	309	230	34.3
North Dakota	638	43	129	66	189	118	94	34.2
South Dakota	721	54	154	70	205	131	106	33.6
South Atlantic	46,398	3,345	8,107	4,457	14,857	9,301	6,332	34.8
Delaware	706	51	124	68	234	139	89	34.2
District of Columbia	570	43	76	58	206	111	77	34.5
Florida	13,953	962	2,300	1,174	4,146	2,799	2,571	37.1
Georgia	7,055	549	1,344	729	2,368	1,357	710	32.7
Maryland	5,006	379	884	441	1,736	1,006	559	34.2
North Carolina	7,070	510	1,246	733	2,263	1,434	885	34.2
South Carolina	3,664	274	678	394	1,152	731	435	33.5
Virginia	6,552	469	1,134	670	2,232	1,321	725	33.9
West Virginia	1,822	108	321	190	521	402	280	37.0
East South Central	15,890	1,135	2,966	1,668	4,852	3,237	2,032	34.2
Alabama	4,219	302	778	446	1,278	862	552	34.3
Kentucky	3,827	261	709	400	1,181	787	489	34.5
Mississippi	2,669	207	549	304	772	506	332	32.4
Tennessee	5,175	366	931	518	1,621	1,081	658	34.7
West South Central	28,404	2,306	5,751	2,952	8,858	5,371	3,167	32.5
Arkansas	2,453	172	468	247	700	503	362	34.9
Louisiana	4,315	337	898	458	1,305	823	494	32.4
Oklahoma	3,258	237	643	328	948	659	443	34.3
Texas	18,378	1,559	3,742	1,919	5,905	3,385	1,868	31.9
Mountain	15,214	1,229	3,139	1,503	4,725	2,893	1,726	32.8
Arizona	4,075	344	795	392	1,245	753	546	33.1
Colorado	3,656	270	700	344	1,235	739	367	34.1
Idaho	1,133	87	252	120	325	217	132	32.6
Montana	856	59	179	80	247	178	114	35.4
Nevada	1,457	115	261	124	488	305	165	34.2
New Mexico	1,654	140	358	162	499	314	181	32.4
Utah	1,908	181	491	232	544	291	168	26.7
Wyoming	476	33	104	49	142	95	53	33.9
Pacific	41,645	3,587	7,776	4,033	14,067	7,626	4,557	32.7
Alaska	606	56	136	61	215	110	28	30.9
California	31,431	2,833	5,844	3,085	10,724	5,598	3,346	32.2
Hawaii	1,179	95	209	116	385	231	142	34.2
Oregon	3,086	209	574	278	968	635	422	35.8
Washington	5,343	394	1,014	492	1,774	1,051	618	34.3

NOTE: These estimates are consistent with the April 1, 1990, census counts which include count resolution corrections processed through March 1994 and do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

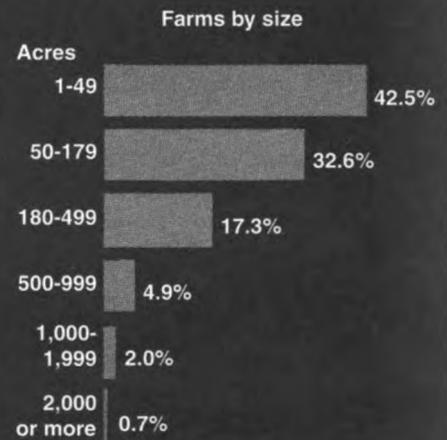
**Percent Change in the Resident Population of States by Age:
April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1994**

Region, division, and State	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
United States	4.7	5.2	6.9	-0.3	3.0	10.2	6.7
Northeast	1.2	2.6	5.4	-14.3	0.2	5.0	4.2
Midwest	2.9	-0.7	4.5	-5.6	1.6	8.2	4.9
South	6.1	6.5	6.8	-2.9	4.3	12.4	8.1
West	7.7	11.3	11.1	-4.8	5.0	14.5	9.5
New England	0.5	-1.9	6.4	-18.6	-0.1	5.7	4.9
Connecticut	-0.4	-0.8	7.0	-19.3	-2.1	3.6	4.8
Maine	1.0	-11.0	2.3	-7.4	-1.2	9.1	6.0
Massachusetts	0.4	0.3	6.5	-21.1	0.8	5.6	4.2
New Hampshire	2.5	-6.7	9.0	-15.9	1.6	8.8	9.0
Rhode Island	-0.7	3.7	6.4	-19.9	-0.6	0.8	3.5
Vermont	3.1	-9.5	5.9	-11.0	1.5	14.6	7.0
Middle Atlantic	1.4	4.2	5.1	-12.7	0.3	4.8	3.9
New Jersey	2.2	6.0	6.9	-12.7	0.5	5.7	5.1
New York	1.0	7.0	4.3	-14.0	0.2	4.8	2.3
Pennsylvania	1.4	-1.5	5.1	-10.5	0.4	4.1	5.3
East North Central	2.8	0.3	3.6	-6.2	1.8	8.0	5.5
Illinois	2.8	5.6	3.5	-7.6	2.1	7.6	3.6
Indiana	3.8	0.6	1.0	-2.7	3.7	10.1	5.8
Michigan	2.2	-1.7	4.0	-7.5	0.6	7.2	6.8
Ohio	2.4	-1.6	2.9	-5.5	1.2	6.9	6.3
Wisconsin	3.9	-4.3	7.5	-6.1	2.7	10.3	5.1
West North Central	3.1	-3.1	6.7	-4.0	1.2	8.6	3.8
Iowa	1.9	-4.0	3.1	-3.9	0.5	7.6	2.6
Kansas	3.1	-3.5	7.2	-3.4	1.1	8.5	3.5
Minnesota	4.4	-4.3	10.3	-6.6	2.4	11.5	4.8
Missouri	3.1	0.3	6.3	-4.3	1.5	7.1	4.2
Nebraska	2.8	-4.6	5.5	0.6	—	8.9	3.1
North Dakota	-0.1	-11.9	1.2	-4.0	-2.4	7.1	3.2
South Dakota	3.6	-2.2	7.4	2.7	0.5	7.4	3.8
South Atlantic	6.5	7.1	8.9	-6.1	5.1	11.8	9.1
Delaware	6.0	2.2	8.3	-11.1	7.8	9.4	11.4
District of Columbia	-6.1	10.9	-5.4	-30.7	-4.7	-0.7	-0.1
Florida	7.8	10.2	14.4	-4.3	5.7	9.8	9.1
Georgia	8.9	8.3	9.3	-2.1	8.3	16.8	9.0
Maryland	4.7	3.8	10.1	-13.5	3.8	10.0	8.8
North Carolina	6.6	8.7	8.7	-7.1	5.4	12.0	10.6
South Carolina	5.1	4.2	2.4	-3.7	3.5	13.2	10.5
Virginia	5.9	4.1	6.9	-7.7	4.9	13.7	9.6
West Virginia	1.6	-0.2	-4.6	5.3	-2.2	9.4	4.6
East South Central	4.7	4.7	1.9	-0.3	3.5	11.5	5.8
Alabama	4.4	4.1	0.4	0.2	3.9	10.4	6.3
Kentucky	3.8	2.5	0.8	-0.6	2.0	11.9	5.1
Mississippi	3.6	3.4	-0.2	3.2	2.8	9.6	4.0
Tennessee	6.1	7.5	5.5	-2.4	4.5	13.0	6.9
West South Central	6.4	6.7	6.6	0.8	3.4	14.2	7.5
Arkansas	4.3	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.2	10.5	3.9
Louisiana	2.2	-1.5	0.8	-1.8	-0.2	10.3	5.8
Oklahoma	3.6	2.8	5.5	1.5	-1.3	10.0	4.7
Texas	8.2	9.8	8.9	0.9	5.1	16.6	9.4
Mountain	11.4	8.7	13.5	5.9	6.5	20.8	13.8
Arizona	11.2	14.5	15.9	-0.9	7.3	16.5	14.7
Colorado	11.0	5.1	15.3	1.8	4.8	26.2	11.9
Idaho	12.5	7.2	10.5	21.6	7.8	23.0	9.2
Montana	7.1	-2.4	9.9	13.6	-1.2	18.7	7.2
Nevada	21.2	21.3	28.0	2.4	18.0	25.9	30.2
New Mexico	9.1	7.9	11.9	6.1	3.1	17.4	11.8
Utah	10.7	5.3	7.4	15.8	9.1	19.0	12.6
Wyoming	4.9	-6.7	3.8	16.8	-4.3	18.2	12.1
Pacific	6.4	12.3	10.1	-8.3	4.5	12.3	8.0
Alaska	10.2	-0.7	16.1	8.0	-0.3	33.8	27.1
California	5.6	14.5	9.5	-10.8	4.3	9.8	7.5
Hawaii	6.3	11.2	6.4	-5.0	1.7	14.7	14.8
Oregon	8.6	1.5	10.1	3.4	4.6	19.7	8.3
Washington	9.8	5.3	13.6	-0.1	7.1	19.7	7.9

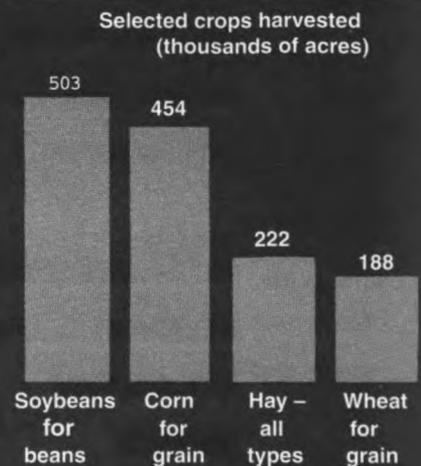
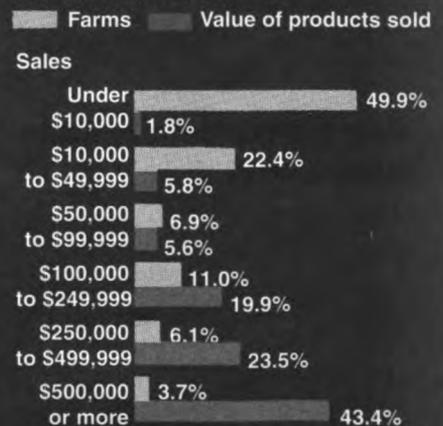
- Represents zero or number rounding to zero.

Harvest in Maryland

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, Maryland.

New Job Means Less Pay?

Finding another job doesn't always mean more money, especially in a recessionary economy. During the 1990-92 period, men aged 25 to 54 who left full-time jobs and then reacquired full-time employment had their average earnings decline by 20 percent, from \$529 a week (the old job) to \$423 a week (the new job), according to a new report from the Census Bureau, *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Labor Force and Income, 1990 to 1992* (P70-40).

The report examines labor force and income dynamics using data from the 1990 panel of the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and primarily

covers the 1990-92 period. SIPP is a longitudinal survey that collects information on the economic well-being of persons, families, and households.

The authors, Paul Ryscavage and Wilfred Masumura, write: "The economy's inability to create jobs was part of the reason behind the falling incomes in the early 1990's. Between 1989 and 1992, median household income fell by 6 percent in real terms, after rising by 10 percent between 1983 and 1989."

SIPP reports focus on significant fluctuations in household income-to-poverty ratios; specifically, increases or decreases of 5 percent or more. When the economy expanded during

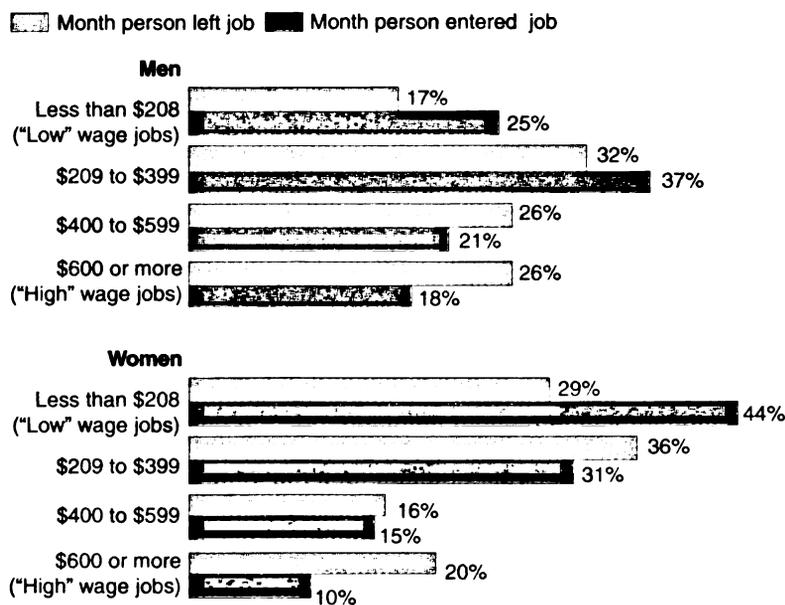
the 1980's, well over 40 percent of households experienced increases of 5 percent or more; 30-34 percent showed decreases of this magnitude. The proportions were reversed to some degree in 1990-1991.

The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Labor Force and Income: 1990 to 1992, P70-40, is available for \$4.75 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00029-5).

For more information about the labor force statistics, contact Paul Ryscavage (301-763-8573); contact Wilfred Masumura (301-763-8576) for more information about the income statistics. Both are in our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.

Wages Were Usually Lower After Than Before a Period of Joblessness

Percent distribution of adults aged 25 to 54 who left a full-time job and remained jobless for at least 1 month, before entering a full-time job, by average weekly earnings in the month they left the job and the month they entered the new job: 1990 to 1992



Note: Data pertain only to the person's first spell of joblessness during the period.

Source: *The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Labor Force and Income, 1990 to 1992*, Series P70-40.

Detailed Statistics on American Indians – In Print and on CD-ROM

We have released a two-volume report based on the 1990 Census of Population, *Characteristics of American Indians by Tribe and Language*, CP-3-7, available for \$51 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08700-6).

It has census sample data (education, labor force status, income and poverty, housing, monthly owner costs, etc.), for each tribe. It shows this information for each State and metro area where a tribe had at least 400 persons.

We will also release these data on CD-ROM; Customer Services (301-457-4100) will sell the disc for \$150. *Characteristics of American Indians by Tribe and Language*, SSTF-13, has two sets of records: "A" and "B." The A record has five population and three housing tables for all American Indians, by tribes and language. The B record repeats 71 population and 17 housing tables for over 300 tribal designations.

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	January	\$bil.	919.0	911.3	798.8	0.8	15.0	
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	January	1,000	679	654	640	3.8	6.1	
New home mortgage rate — NSA	January	pct.	8.18	7.83	6.95	4.5	17.7	
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	January							
Current dollars		\$bil.	529.7	530.9	488.5	-0.2	8.4	
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	426.3	427.1	408.8	-0.2	4.3	
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	January	1987=100	121.9	121.4	114.7	0.4	6.3	
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services Source: Census Bureau								
Exports of goods and services	December	\$bil.	63.6	61.6	56.7	3.2	12.1	
Imports of goods and services	December	\$bil.	70.9	71.6	61.3	-1.0	15.8	
Trade balance	December	\$bil.	-7.3	-10.0	-4.5	-26.9	62.2	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury								
Money supply (M1)	January	\$bil.	1,149	1,148	1,133	0.1	1.4	
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	126.5	124.6	0.3	1.6	
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	February	mil.	132.3	132.1	130.8	0.1	1.2	
Unemployment rate ³	February	rate	5.4	5.7	6.6	-5.3	-18.2	
Index of leading indicators	January	1987=100	102.5	102.5	100.5	0.0	2.0	
Personal income — AR	January	\$bil.	5,935	5,885	5,484	0.9	8.2	
			Qtr. 4 1994	Qtr. 3 1994	Percent change ⁴			
Constant (1987) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,427	5,367	4.6			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,629	3,585	5.0			
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	985	967	7.3			

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.

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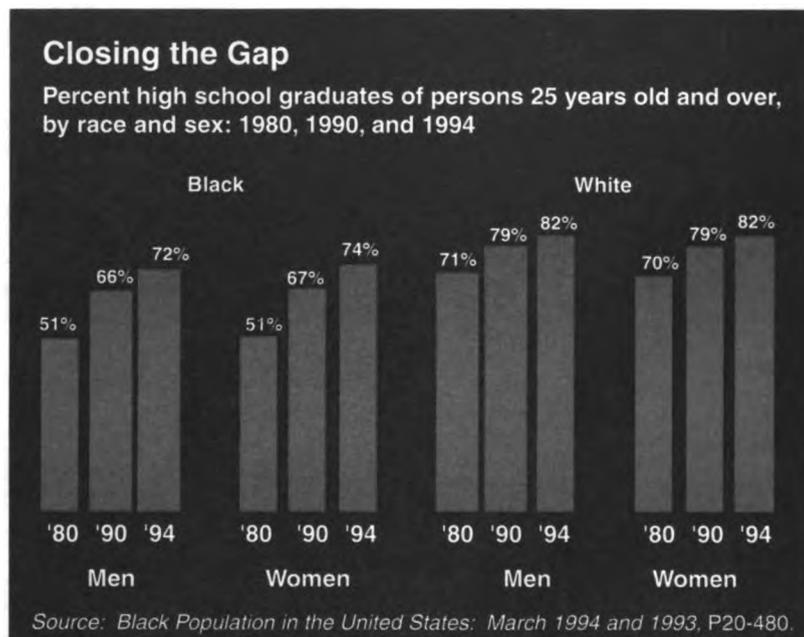
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America's Black Population

America's Black population numbered 33 million in March 1994, nearly 13 percent of the Nation's total, according to the Census Bureau's report on the *Black Population*. The report has statistics based on the March 1993 and 1994 Current Population Survey (CPS), profiling the socioeconomic conditions of Blacks.

The report has statistics on a host of topics: geographic distribution, education, family and household type and composition, income and earnings, poverty, employment, occupation, etc.



The *Black Population in the United States: March 1994 and 1993*, Current Population Reports, Series P20-480, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$12 (S/N 803-005-00081-8). Even more income and poverty information can be found on

the CD-ROM *Income and Poverty: 1993*, with detailed tables and microdata from the March CPS (see also page 5).

Also, extensive information on the Black population for 17 States and 13 metro areas with the largest Black populations can be found in the detailed 1990 census report, *Characteristics of the Black Population*, Series 1990 CP-3-6, available for \$37 from the U.S. Government

Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08701-4). The data will also be released on CD-ROM (\$150 from Customer Services).

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