

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

# CENSUS

## and you

Volume 30, No. 7  
RIVERSIDE July 1995

Turnout in 1994 Congressional Elections –

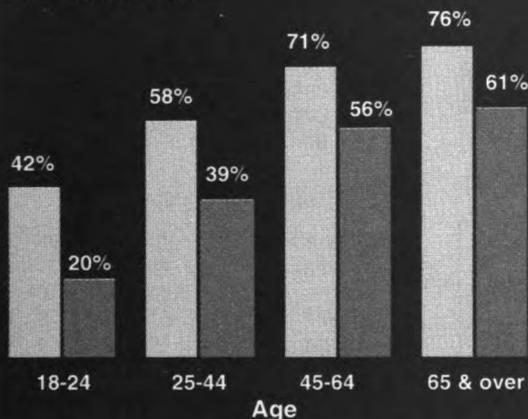
## 45 Percent of All Eligible Voted

AUG 25 1995

### Older People More Likely to Register and Vote

Percent registered and voting:  
November 1994

■ Percent registered  
■ Percent voted



Source: Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1994. Internet (<http://census.gov/org/pop/novinfo.html>).

Last November's election brought out 45 percent of those old enough to vote, according to statistics on voting and registration released by Census on the Internet and in printout.

About 85 million voted. Census Bureau demographer Lynne Casper observes: "Many people may be surprised by these findings. Because of the high turnover of elected officials, some people expected a higher voter turnout. Our data show this was not the case."

Since 1964, the Census Bureau has calculated voter rates for the total resident population. The 1994 survey included detailed questions about place of

birth and citizenship, allowing us to eliminate noncitizens (who are ineligible to vote) from the tabulations.

Estimating the turnout rate for citizens only boosts the rate for the Nation as a whole from 45 to 48 percent (see table, page 2).

The voter turnout and accompanying registration data are from the

November 1994 Voting and Registration Supplement to the Current Population Survey. For the first time, these data will not be published in a formal printed report; instead, primary dissemination will be via the Internet. Printout copy also is available.

As in all surveys, the data in this release are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. The Bureau also cautions that people tend to overreport their participation in elections. Estimates provided by election data services indicate that 75 million persons voted either in congressional or gubernatorial elections in November 1994.

*Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1994* is

*Continued on page 2*

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## Getting Out the Vote

Percent voting (18 years old and over):  
by race and Hispanic origin: November  
1994

	Percent of resident population	Percent of citizens
Total	45%	48%
White	47%	50%
Black	37%	39%
Asian or Pacific Islander	18%	41%
Hispanic (may be any race)	19%	34%

Source: *Voting and Registration in the  
Election of November 1994*. Internet  
(<http://www.census.gov/org/pop/novinfo.html>).

## Voting

*Continued from page 1*

available on the Internet. Here you'll find a statistical profile of the voting age population, including historical time-series and socioeconomic detail. Data are shown for States. Access our home page and click on "Population and Housing" or access the tables directly (<http://www.census.gov/org/>

[pop/novinfo.html](http://www.census.gov/org/pop/novinfo.html)). Computer printouts can be purchased from the Population Division (301-457-2445; fax: 301-457-2481). For \$10, you can get the data shown on the Internet; a more detailed package is available for \$25.

Copies of the tables on the Internet can be purchased on a flexible diskette for \$20 from the Population Division. For information, contact Lynne Casper, Population Division (301-457-2445).

## Census Catalog and Guide

Speaking of ordering products, let us hasten to say that you can find out about Census Bureau data products and place orders even if you're not on the superhighway yet. One valuable tool is the Census Bureau's old reliable *Census Catalog and Guide*, a friend to users for half a century.

The 1995 edition just became available. It can be bought for \$19 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08782-1).

## Questions or Orders

Press inquiries, contact –  
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Bureau of the Census  
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To order computer tapes, 1990 census maps, microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROM's, and microfiche, contact –

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TDD	206-728-5321

## Census and You

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### 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.

## “I’m on the Phone!”

When we want to communicate, all of us reach for the phone. In 1993, all these calls yielded \$177.8 billion in revenue for U.S. telephone firms, an increase of 5.9 percent over 1992.

The telephone industry is one of the communications services described in the *1993 Annual Survey of Communication Services*.

Long distance service provided 39.8 percent of all telephone industry revenue in 1993, totalling \$70.8 billion. Local service revenue gained 4.6 percent from 1992 to \$44.4 billion in 1993.

In 1993, nonresidential users were responsible for \$87.2 billion in telephone communications, the largest dollar value in the telecommunications industry.

The report shows revenue and operating expenses and their sources for current and past years. Data are shown for specific industries; that is, by four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

The fourth annual in this relatively young series, the report focuses on four groups of industries:

- Telephone communications, consisting of radiotelephone (SIC 4812) and other telephone communications (SIC 4813).
- Broadcast industries, consisting of radio (SIC 4832) and TV (SIC 4833).
- Cable and other pay TV services (SIC 4841).
- Telegraph and other communications services not elsewhere classified (SIC 4822 and 4899).

Ruth Bramblett of the office that releases the report noted, “With the advent of the information superhighway, we are witnessing many mergers across the communication industries. The report charts the steady growth of the cable industry in the last 4 years.”

The findings can be found in the *1993 Annual Survey of*

*Communication Services*, Series BC/93. You can purchase it for \$6.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08773-1).

For more information about the content, contact Thomas Zabelsky or Ruth Bramblett, Services Division (301-457-2098).

## Trade Deficit Information on the Internet

Each month the Nation’s economists, analysts, and news reporters stop and take a close look at the latest trade information released by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Now you can see the latest news on the trade deficit when the pundits do – courtesy of the Internet. The latest release was June 21.

The deficit for April was \$11.4 billion; for March, \$9.8 billion (revised). This is the highest deficit since the goods and services series started in January 1992.

The goods deficit with Japan decreased 3 percent. Both imports and exports decreased 5 percent.

To obtain this information, land on the Census Bureau’s home page and click on “Economy.” You can choose from a number of economic indicators. The address is <http://www.census.gov/>.

Look for this information under “Highlights from the Latest U.S. Economic Indicators.” Check on “U.S.

International Trade in Goods and Services Highlights.”

Dig a little more and you can find information on our top 10 trading partners and the top 10 countries with which we have a trade deficit (see table) and a trade surplus.

To get this information, use [http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/foreign\\_trade/www/](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/foreign_trade/www/).

### Trade Deficit — The Top 10

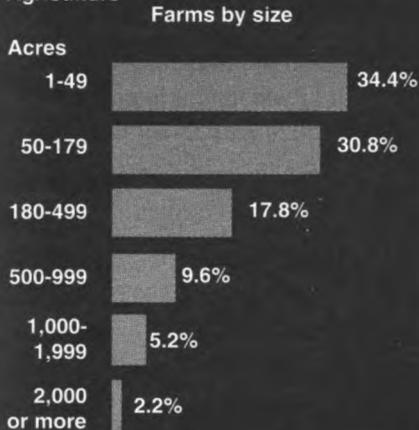
Top 10 countries with which the United States has a trade deficit: March 1995  
(\$Millions)

	Deficit
Japan	\$-6,136.38
China	\$-1,838.57
Mexico	\$-1,704.80
Canada	\$-1,072.81
Federal Republic of Germany	\$-1,071.52
Italy	\$-595.55
Taiwan	\$-548.87
Malaysia	\$-516.48
Venezuela	\$-490.33
Thailand	\$-416.01

Source: Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>).

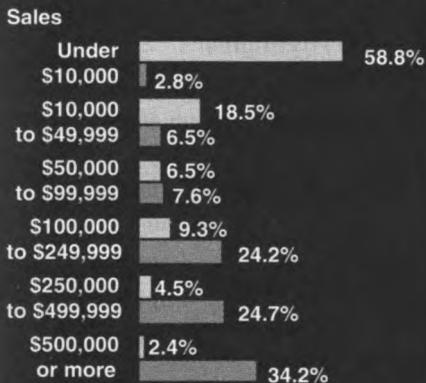
## Harvest in Louisiana

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture

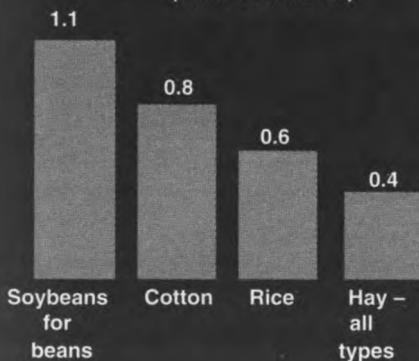


Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold

■ Farms ■ Value of products sold



Selected crops harvested (millions of acres)



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

## Order CD-ROM Products Through the Internet

Customers can now order CD-ROM products online through the Internet.

To access the Census Bureau's web site, type <http://www.census.gov>. Then select option Market Place from the home page. You get descriptions of the CD-ROM's followed by buy buttons.

Once you click the buy button, an order form appears with the description of the product, price, and the availability. Just enter the ordering information and you're done.

At present, you can order only CD-ROM's this way. Soon you will be able to order computer tapes, diskettes,

and lots more. We hope to have expanded service by late summer.

Orders can be charged to your VISA, MasterCard, or census deposit account. For credit card users, special encryption software is being used to provide security for your credit card number. Your credit card will not be charged until your order is ready to be shipped.

For more information about this service, contact our Customer Services (301-457-4100) or send an e-mail to [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov).

## Gas or Electricity Heat Most New Homes

In 1950, many homes in the United States were heated with coal or coke; 40 years later, both had almost vanished as a home-heating fuel, to be replaced by gas, electricity, and fuel oil/kerosene, according to a recent *Statistical Brief* released by the Census Bureau.

Entitled "Housing in Metropolitan Areas - Home Heating Fuel," the *Brief* (SB/95-7) looks at the range of fuels used as the main heating source of housing units in 1990. The data on fuels were collected as part of the 1990 Census of Housing.

The *Brief* says the majority of our metropolitan homes were heated by either utility or bottled gas (59 percent), electricity (26 percent), and fuel

oil or kerosene (12 percent), with 3 percent using other or no fuel at all.

The percentage of homes built between 1985 and March 1990 heated by electricity was nearly six times that of those built prior to 1940. Conversely, the percentage of older units using fuel oil or kerosene was about five times that of new homes.

The *Brief* also has statistics for the 46 largest metro areas. To obtain a free copy, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) or access it through the Internet (World Wide Web: <http://www.census.gov>). *FastFax* can provide it too (1-900-555-2329).

For more information, contact Bill Chapin, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8553).

# Nation's Housing Units Top 106.8 Million; Most Rapid Growth in the West

*For State estimates, see pages 6-7.*

In 1994, the Nation had 106.8 million housing units and 95.9 million households, according to Census Bureau data released on the Internet and in press release CB95-108. The release shows estimates and census counts of housing units and households by age of householder. On pages 6-7, we present State statistics extracted from this release.

The West – the region with the fastest-growing population (7.7 percent) – led the Nation during the early 1990's (i.e., April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1994) in percentage increase in housing units (6 percent) and households (6.9 percent). Nevada ranked first among States in all three categories.

The Northeast showed the slowest growth in population (1.2 percent), housing units (1.7 percent), and households (0.9 percent).

The statistics shown on pages 6-7 show the fluctuations in the age groupings of the Nation's householders. More and more households are maintained by older householders; fewer households were maintained by younger householders.

The largest share (22.9 percent) of the Nation's households is maintained by persons in the 35- to 44-year-old age group. Householders aged 65 years and older comprise the second largest share (21.8 percent).

The national average number of persons per household was 2.63 in 1994. Utah (3.15), Hawaii (3.01), and Alaska (2.80) ranked one-two-three in

persons per household, while Colorado (2.51), Florida (2.46), and the District of Columbia (2.26) ranked at the low end of the scale.

*State Housing and Households: 1994* are a set of detailed tables available on the Internet (Web: [www.census.gov.org/pop](http://www.census.gov.org/pop)).

## State Rankings on the Internet

Everyone loves a contest. How do the competitors stack up? What are the final rankings?

The State rankings are one of the most popular features in our already

### State Rankings on the Internet

Population: 1993 and 2000  
 Population: living in metro areas and elderly  
 Vital statistics (1991)  
 Health: persons without insurance and community hospitals (1992)  
 Education: public K-12 enrollment, teachers' salaries (1993)  
 Education: college enrollment (1992)  
 Education: educational attainment (1990)  
 Employment: participation rates and unemployment (1993)  
 Employment: services and manufacturing (1993)  
 Business failures and housing (1993)  
 Business: retail sales (1992)  
 Business: value of farmland, manufacturing, hourly earnings, exports  
 Federal funds (1993)  
 Social Security and public aid (1992)  
 Income: gross State product and disposable personal income  
 Crime (1992)  
 Energy expenditures and hazardous waste sites  
 Motor vehicles (1992)

When you access the Census Bureau's home page, click on "Population and Housing." Paper copies of the tables are available from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

For more information about the data, contact Ed Byerly, Population Division (301-457-2419).

popular *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. You can get the State rankings found in the *Abstract* on the Internet. We show the topics below.

Simply go to the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and click on either "Population and Housing" or "Economy." Then click on the "Statistical Abstract of the United States" and take your pick.

The *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1994* can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office in hardbound 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 hardbound (PB-94-209848) and paper (PB-94-209855) copies are available for \$28, plus \$4 for handling. For express courier service, call 1-800-553-NTIS.

For more information about the content, contact Lars Johanson or Glenn King of the Data User Services Division (301-457-1171).

## Estimates of Housing Units, Households, and Persons per Household for States: July 1, 1994

(In thousands. Numbers may not add due to rounding)

Region and State	Total housing units	Total households	Households by age of householder						Persons per household
			15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	
United States	106,842	95,946	5,130	18,885	22,005	16,934	12,115	20,876	2.64
Northeast	21,165	19,045	748	3,557	4,298	3,433	2,503	4,506	2.62
Midwest	25,458	22,937	1,251	4,437	5,230	3,952	2,911	5,156	2.61
South	38,075	33,713	1,956	6,644	7,551	5,914	4,324	7,325	2.62
West	22,144	20,251	1,175	4,247	4,927	3,636	2,377	3,889	2.74
New England	5,706	4,980	216	985	1,145	887	605	1,142	2.58
Connecticut	1,352	1,222	46	234	279	227	155	283	2.60
Maine	608	474	25	87	111	84	59	108	2.54
Massachusetts	2,526	2,265	95	462	510	398	273	528	2.57
New Hampshire	519	424	20	90	108	76	48	83	2.61
Rhode Island	423	374	18	71	83	62	44	96	2.57
Vermont	278	220	13	42	55	41	26	44	2.54
Middle Atlantic	15,459	14,065	532	2,572	3,153	2,546	1,898	3,364	2.64
New Jersey	3,139	2,845	84	519	660	539	384	659	2.72
New York	7,269	6,669	260	1,276	1,505	1,229	904	1,494	2.64
Pennsylvania	5,050	4,551	187	777	988	778	609	1,211	2.57
East North Central	17,688	16,051	841	3,108	3,686	2,817	2,059	3,539	2.62
Illinois	4,629	4,308	206	860	992	761	553	936	2.66
Indiana	2,363	2,161	124	418	489	380	279	470	2.59
Michigan	4,005	3,502	183	673	822	627	442	754	2.65
Ohio	4,518	4,190	225	789	946	730	551	949	2.59
Wisconsin	2,174	1,890	103	367	437	319	234	430	2.62
West North Central	7,769	6,886	409	1,329	1,544	1,134	852	1,617	2.57
Iowa	1,179	1,082	65	194	232	175	139	277	2.52
Kansas	1,082	966	63	188	217	157	116	225	2.56
Minnesota	1,945	1,711	95	355	410	289	199	362	2.60
Missouri	2,285	2,008	110	383	437	340	260	478	2.56
Nebraska	685	614	40	117	137	98	76	147	2.56
North Dakota	285	241	17	45	53	36	30	60	2.54
South Dakota	308	265	18	48	58	40	33	68	2.63
South Atlantic	20,088	17,530	930	3,437	3,887	3,078	2,227	3,970	2.58
Delaware	312	264	13	56	60	46	34	56	2.59
District of Columbia	276	237	12	52	51	41	29	51	2.24
Florida	6,594	5,456	267	950	1,090	867	701	1,581	2.50
Georgia	2,850	2,581	158	566	618	477	310	451	2.67
Maryland	2,009	1,831	74	386	450	352	226	344	2.67
North Carolina	3,053	2,679	160	541	592	471	349	566	2.55
South Carolina	1,534	1,337	76	261	301	243	176	280	2.66
Virginia	2,668	2,439	132	520	577	457	300	453	2.60
West Virginia	793	705	37	105	148	125	102	188	2.53
East South Central	6,484	5,938	347	1,111	1,298	1,049	806	1,328	2.61
Alabama	1,742	1,583	96	291	340	276	218	363	2.61
Kentucky	1,571	1,440	83	269	317	255	195	321	2.59
Mississippi	1,037	949	56	176	205	162	129	221	2.74
Tennessee	2,133	1,966	112	375	435	357	264	424	2.57
West South Central	11,503	10,245	679	2,096	2,365	1,786	1,291	2,027	2.71
Arkansas	1,031	927	57	163	188	158	126	235	2.58
Louisiana	1,732	1,543	93	296	355	272	207	321	2.72
Oklahoma	1,423	1,236	85	225	262	211	166	288	2.56
Texas	7,318	6,539	445	1,411	1,562	1,145	792	1,184	2.75
Mountain	6,291	5,574	376	1,113	1,324	986	682	1,092	2.68
Arizona	1,783	1,503	101	302	329	250	180	340	2.66
Colorado	1,552	1,417	91	290	369	266	168	234	2.52
Idaho	451	405	31	72	95	72	51	84	2.75
Montana	371	325	21	52	77	59	43	73	2.56
Nevada	618	560	32	119	128	104	74	102	2.56
New Mexico	668	587	36	112	141	105	77	116	2.77
Utah	642	599	52	136	140	98	67	107	3.13
Wyoming	207	178	13	30	45	32	22	34	2.62
Pacific	15,853	14,677	799	3,133	3,602	2,650	1,695	2,798	2.77
Alaska	248	208	15	46	64	43	22	17	2.81
California	11,679	10,850	572	2,398	2,652	1,936	1,250	2,042	2.83
Hawaii	421	381	16	67	95	74	49	81	2.99
Oregon	1,288	1,195	71	210	285	221	141	267	2.53
Washington	2,217	2,042	125	412	505	376	232	391	2.56

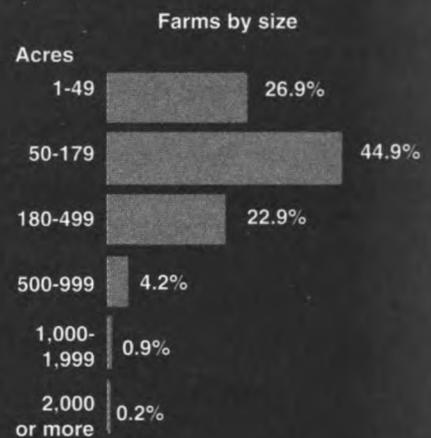
Note: Consistent with the April 1, 1990, census counts which include count resolution processed through March 1994 and do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

**Percent Change in Housing Units and Households for States:  
April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1994**

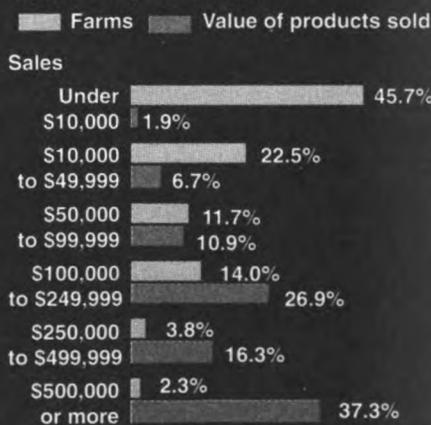
Region and State	Total housing units	Total households	Households by age of householder					65 years and over
			15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	
United States	4.5	4.4	-2.2	-5.2	8.2	19.2	-2.0	5.0
Northeast	1.7	0.9	-10.9	-7.1	4.7	15.1	-8.0	2.5
Midwest	3.9	2.8	-2.1	-7.7	8.1	16.8	-3.6	3.3
South	5.6	5.9	0.9	-3.8	9.4	20.7	0.9	6.3
West	6.0	6.9	-1.5	-2.8	10.0	23.4	1.5	7.9
New England	2.4	0.8	-13.8	-7.2	4.1	16.8	-9.1	3.2
Connecticut	2.3	-0.7	-16.8	-9.7	2.8	13.4	-9.6	3.1
Maine	3.5	2.0	-3.5	-11.5	5.8	20.4	-5.6	4.4
Massachusetts	2.2	0.8	-16.5	-4.7	3.3	17.2	-9.4	2.5
New Hampshire	3.1	3.0	-11.3	-7.7	8.2	19.7	-7.3	7.3
Rhode Island	2.1	-1.1	-12.7	-8.1	3.7	14.1	-14.9	1.8
Vermont	2.6	4.6	-3.9	-8.6	7.7	26.2	-1.7	5.3
Middle Atlantic	1.4	1.0	-9.6	-7.0	4.9	14.5	-7.7	2.3
New Jersey	2.1	1.8	-11.7	-7.3	6.2	15.5	-7.2	3.5
New York	0.6	0.4	-11.3	-5.6	3.2	13.3	-6.5	0.7
Pennsylvania	2.3	1.2	-6.2	-9.1	6.5	15.7	-9.6	3.7
East North Central	3.9	2.9	-2.7	-7.1	7.8	16.7	-3.9	3.8
Illinois	2.7	2.5	-4.8	-6.1	7.8	15.5	-3.5	2.0
Indiana	5.2	4.6	2.1	-5.2	9.3	18.5	-1.4	4.2
Michigan	4.1	2.4	-4.0	-8.5	6.8	16.6	-5.6	5.2
Ohio	3.3	2.5	-1.8	-7.9	7.0	15.9	-4.9	4.6
Wisconsin	5.8	3.7	-3.9	-7.3	9.9	19.4	-1.9	3.5
West North Central	4.1	2.5	-0.8	-9.1	8.8	17.2	-2.8	2.2
Iowa	3.1	1.6	0.3	-9.5	7.0	15.7	-2.9	1.1
Kansas	3.6	2.2	-0.6	-9.5	8.8	18.4	-4.3	1.9
Minnesota	5.2	3.8	-4.2	-8.1	10.7	19.7	-0.3	3.2
Missouri	3.9	2.4	-0.4	-7.9	8.3	15.2	-3.6	2.5
Nebraska	3.8	2.0	3.0	-10.8	7.9	18.1	-2.9	1.5
North Dakota	3.1	0.2	-1.3	-14.1	6.6	15.5	-3.4	1.6
South Dakota	5.2	2.1	4.5	-12.1	10.5	17.0	-4.2	2.2
South Atlantic	7.3	6.2	-2.1	-2.2	9.3	20.8	-0.5	7.4
Delaware	7.6	6.8	-6.2	-0.2	12.9	19.8	-4.1	9.6
District of Columbia	-1.0	-5.2	-23.1	-7.1	-5.9	6.0	-10.2	-1.8
Florida	8.1	6.3	-1.2	-3.1	12.0	20.3	-2.5	7.5
Georgia	8.0	9.1	1.8	1.8	11.5	24.9	4.3	7.3
Maryland	6.2	4.7	-11.9	-3.1	8.1	18.8	-3.1	7.0
North Carolina	8.3	6.4	-2.0	-1.2	8.3	20.1	0.6	8.8
South Carolina	7.8	6.3	1.2	-3.7	7.3	21.7	1.3	8.7
Virginia	6.9	6.4	-4.5	-1.5	7.9	21.8	1.4	7.9
West Virginia	1.5	2.4	11.3	-11.8	2.8	18.3	-2.1	3.0
East South Central	4.3	5.1	4.3	-4.5	8.0	18.7	1.3	4.1
Alabama	4.3	5.1	4.9	-4.0	8.2	17.6	0.4	4.6
Kentucky	4.3	4.3	3.4	-6.5	7.2	19.3	1.5	3.4
Mississippi	2.7	4.2	9.6	-6.1	8.6	16.2	0.4	2.4
Tennessee	5.3	6.0	2.1	-2.8	8.2	20.3	2.5	5.2
West South Central	3.3	6.0	3.6	-6.1	10.3	21.7	3.2	5.8
Arkansas	3.0	4.0	7.1	-5.4	6.3	17.5	1.0	2.3
Louisiana	0.9	2.9	0.7	-9.9	6.8	17.7	-0.1	4.1
Oklahoma	1.2	2.5	5.4	-10.9	5.3	16.3	1.1	3.1
Texas	4.4	7.7	3.5	-4.6	12.6	24.4	4.9	7.7
Mountain	7.3	10.7	8.7	-3.6	13.5	29.1	8.8	12.1
Arizona	7.5	9.8	2.8	-1.3	13.1	25.6	4.2	13.0
Colorado	5.0	10.5	4.8	-7.0	13.3	35.2	12.1	10.2
Idaho	9.0	12.2	25.4	-3.9	15.4	29.5	12.8	7.6
Montana	2.6	6.1	15.7	-15.4	8.8	26.7	7.2	5.5
Nevada	19.2	20.1	3.9	11.4	20.8	32.8	15.5	28.1
New Mexico	5.6	8.1	7.6	-8.0	11.8	25.1	6.3	10.1
Utah	7.2	11.6	18.5	1.2	13.4	25.9	8.3	11.0
Wyoming	1.7	5.3	20.2	-20.1	7.6	25.3	7.2	10.4
Pacific	5.5	5.6	-5.7	-2.5	8.7	21.4	-1.1	6.3
Alaska	6.4	10.3	6.2	-14.7	12.1	37.7	24.3	25.0
California	4.4	4.5	-8.6	-2.0	7.9	18.3	-2.9	5.9
Hawaii	8.1	7.1	-6.8	-8.1	9.1	27.8	-2.1	13.0
Oregon	7.9	8.3	5.7	-3.9	8.6	31.0	3.6	6.7
Washington	9.1	9.1	1.9	-2.3	12.8	30.1	4.1	6.3

## Harvest in Pennsylvania

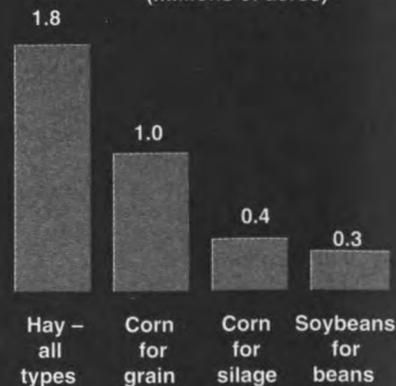
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



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, Pennsylvania.

# America's Monthly Chronicle – The Current Population Survey

Flick on the nightly news or page through today's paper: if you find a story with a statistical slant on Americans – their lives, jobs, income, health, and so forth – chances are good the data came from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Below and on page 9, we list topics covered in files based on this survey.

The CPS is a sure bet for anyone studying the Nation's population, measuring its fluctuations, and anticipating the trends that shape its future.

Some survey questions remain constant month to month; some, year to year. We release, for each month, survey results in microdata on computer tape – guaranteeing the greatest flexibility in studying the results.

Microdata are household and person records – i.e., the responses made to the survey questions – with all identifying information removed to protect confidentiality.

The CPS is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the

Census Bureau as a source of data on employment and other socioeconomic topics. Since the CPS gathers data from approximately 54,000 households each month, the files allow you to draw upon a substantial data base in your own tabulations.

## Files for Each Month

All files include basic data on topics such as age, race, Hispanic origin, family relationship, hours worked, highest grade attended in school, school enrollment for 16-24 year olds, marital status, industry and occupation, veteran status, usual weekly earnings (for one quarter of the sample), and employment status.

The monthly files often contain supplemental information on a host of subjects – income, voting, school enrollment, job displacement, and other subjects – so users can construct detailed profiles of the Nation's population and its subgroups.

The additional topics covered vary from month to month. (The

supplements are what we show on pages 8 and 9.)

## Geographic Detail

CPS microdata files contain geographic indicators that permit users to prepare tabulations for States and selected metropolitan areas as well as for larger areas.

Use caution in producing estimates for small areas, especially those with populations under 500,000, since they would be subject to relatively large sampling variability.

For more information about the CPS files, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100). When ordering a tape file, specify the language (EBCDIC or ASCII) and the density (6250 or 1600 bpi). The March file is also on CD-ROM and unlike the tape files comes with software.

For more information about CPS microdata, contact Carmen Campbell, Data User Services Division (301-457-1139).

## Current Population Survey (CPS) Data Files

Survey month	Topic	Years collected	Years available
Jan:	Job finding .....	1973	1973
	Job tenure and occupational mobility .....	1973, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1991	1973, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1991
	Displaced workers (also see Feb.) .....	1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992	1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
	Job training .....	1983, 1984, 1991	1983, 1984, 1991
	Tobacco use (also see May and Sept.) .....	1993	1993
	Housing tenure/children (also see July) .....	1972, 1974-1977	1972, 1974-1977
Feb:	Unemployment compensation (also see May, June, Aug., and Nov.) .....	1990, 1993	1990, 1993
	Displaced workers (also see Jan.) .....	1994	1994
Mar:	Demographic data (Annual Demographic File) .....	1968-1995	1968-1994
	CPS/Social Security summary earnings exact match ...	1978	1978
	After-tax money income estimates .....	1981-1986	1981-1986
	Value of noncash benefits .....	1980, 1982-1986	1980, 1982-1986

April	Volunteer work .....	1974	1974
	Food stamp participation (also see Aug. and Dec.) .....	1975-1977	1975-1977
	Swine flu immunization .....	1977	—
	Child support and alimony payments (March/April match) .....	1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994	1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
	Immigration (also see June and Nov.) .....	1983	1983
	Immigration (April/March/June match) .....	1983	1983
	Veterans .....	1985	1985
	Employee benefits (March/April/May match) .....	1993	1993
May:	Multiple job holding and premium pay .....	1969-1981, 1985, 1989, 1991	1969-1981, 1985, 1989, 1991
	Adult education .....	1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1984	1978, 1981, 1984
	Private household workers .....	1971	1971
	Post-secondary school enrollment (also see Oct.) .....	1974	1974
	Job search of the unemployed .....	1976	1976
	Job search of the employed .....	1977	1977
	Pension/retirement plan coverage (May/March/June match) .....	1979, 1983, 1988	1979, 1983, 1988
	Shift work/flexitime .....	1980, 1981, 1985, 1989, 1991	1980, 1981, 1985, 1989, 1991
	Employee benefits .....	1988	1988
	Volunteer workers .....	1989	1989
	Unemployment compensation (also see Feb., June, Aug., and Nov.) .....	1989	1989
	Tobacco use (also see Jan. and Sept.) .....	1993	1993
	June:	Fertility and birth expectations .....	1973-1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
Immigration (also see April and Nov.) .....		1986, 1988, 1991	1986, 1988, 1991
Fertility and birth expectations (June/March match) .....		1983	1983
Marriage and birth history .....		1971, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990	1975, 1980, 1985, 1990
Child care .....		1977, 1982	1977, 1982
Marital history .....		1985, 1990	1985, 1990
Emigration (also see July) .....		1988, 1991	—
Unemployment compensation (also see Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.) .....		1993	1993
July:	Survey of languages .....	1975	1975
	Telephone availability (also see March ADF and Nov.) .....	1984-1994	1984-1994
	Emigration (also see June) .....	1987	—
	Housing tenure/children (also see Jan.) .....	1977, 1978	1977, 1978
Aug:	Food stamp participants (also see April and Dec.) .....	1977	1977
	School lunch program participants .....	1977	1977
	Smoking (also see Sept.) .....	1967-1968	1967-1968
	Unemployment compensation (see Feb., May, and Nov.) .....	1989, 1993	1989, 1993
Sept:	Immunization .....	1969, 1977-1985	1969, 1977-1985
	Smoking (also see Aug.) .....	1985, 1989, 1990, 1992	1985, 1989, 1990
	Tobacco use (also see Jan. and May) .....	1992	—
	Veterans (also see Nov.) .....	1989, 1991, 1993	1989, 1991, 1993
	Retiree health insurance .....	1988	1988
	Receipt of pension benefits .....	1994	—
Oct:	School enrollment .....	1968-1994	1968-1993
	Recent college graduates .....	1971-1972	—
	Post-secondary school enrollment (also see May) .....	1973	1973
	Computer access and use (also see Nov.) .....	1984, 1989, 1993	1984, 1989, 1993
Nov:	Voting .....	Every 2 years since 1968	1972-1994 (even years)
	Ethnic background and literacy .....	1969, 1979, 1989	1969, 1979, 1989
	Multiple job holding .....	1970	—
	Private household workers .....	1974	1974
	Telephone availability (also see March ADF and July) .....	1983-1994	1983-1994
	Veterans (also see Sept.) .....	1987	1987
	Immigration/emigration/language (see also April and June) .....	1989	1989
	Unemployment compensation (also see Feb., May, June, and Aug.) .....	1989, 1993	1989, 1993
	Computer access and use (also see Oct.) .....	1994	1994
	Dec:	Farm wage workers .....	1971-1977, 1979-1987 (odd years)
Food stamp participation (also see April and Aug.) .....		1975	1975
Child care .....		1984	1984
GED reciprocity .....		1986	—
Receipt of pension benefits .....		1989	1989
Lead paint hazard .....		1994	—

# Interruptions in Health Insurance Worsening

Interruptions in Americans' health insurance coverage lasted significantly longer in 1991-93 than in 1990-92, according to a recent Census Bureau report. The information is also on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/org/hhes/index.html>).

The report, *The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Health Insurance, 1991 to 1993* (P70-43), shows that the median time spent without health insurance was 7.1 months for persons uninsured for at least 1 month during a 32-month period from February 1991 to September 1993. This is significantly longer than the 6-month median duration of

## Health Insurance Statistics on the Internet

Detailed tables from the *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Health Insurance, 1991 to 1993*

Table 1. Coverage by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1991 and 1992 calendar years

Table 2. Coverage by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990-1993

Table 3. Coverage by age: 1991-1993

Table 4. Coverage by education: 1991-1993

Table 5. Coverage by residence and region: 1991-1993

Table 6. Coverage by months with low income: 1991-1993

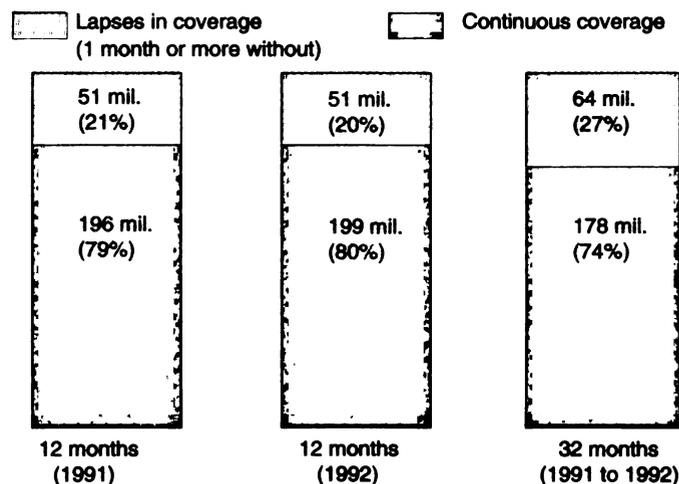
Table 7. Coverage by income-to-poverty ratios: 1991-1993

Table 8. Continuous coverage of wage and salary workers by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1991-1993

Table 9. Continuous coverage of wage and salary workers by age: 1991-1993 (<http://www.census.gov/org/hhes/index.html>)

## Continuous Coverage Is Less Likely, a Lapse More Likely, Over Longer Periods of Time

Distribution of Americans, by health insurance coverage status: 12-month periods (1991 and 1992 calendar years) and 32-month period (February 1991 to September 1993)



\*About 17 million (7 percent) were uninsured during all of 1991; 18 million (7 percent) were uninsured during all of 1992; and 9 million (4 percent) were without insurance during the entire 32-month period.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: *The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Health Insurance, 1991 to 1993*, P70-43.

noncoverage for the earlier period from 1990 to 1992.

The report shows health insurance coverage estimates by characteristics such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, labor force status, and poverty status.

## Data From SIPP

The information comes from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The graph above shows one of the major benefits of SIPP: namely, that it captures data for individual moments in time and across a span of time.

The graph shows three kinds of findings: those lacking coverage for 1 month, 12 months in each year, and

(in the sidebar) for all 32 months of the survey.

*The Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Health Insurance, 1991 to 1993*, Series P70-43, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (call Customer Services at Census, 301-457-4100, for the price).

For more information about the data, contact Bob Bennefield, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8578).

We will also release a Statistical Brief based on this report, with the same title as the report. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for a copy. Briefs are a fast and easy way to learn about Census Bureau findings.

## 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> ..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board							
Retail: Sales	April	\$bil.	192.6	193.3	183.5	-0.4	5.0
Inventory	March	\$bil.	297.2	296.0	269.1	0.4	10.4
Inv./sales ratio	March	ratio	1.54	1.54	1.46	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	March	\$bil.	941.8	928.0	813.8	1.5	15.7
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	March	\$bil.	183.1	185.1	169.4	-1.0	8.1
Inventory	March	\$bil.	243.2	240.4	217.3	1.2	11.9
Stock/sales ratio	March	ratio	1.33	1.30	1.28	(X)	(X)
<b>Construction and Housing</b> ..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board							
Residential: Building permits — AR	April	1,000	1,242	1,235	1,375	0.6	-9.7
Housing starts — AR	April	1,000	1,236	1,231	1,463	0.4	-15.5
New home sales — AR	March	1,000	577	560	722	3.0	-20.1
New home mortgage rate — NSA	March	pct.	8.21	8.28	6.99	-0.8	17.5
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	March						
Current dollars		\$bil.	525.1	527.2	496.0	-0.4	5.9
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	420.5	422.2	413.1	-0.4	1.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> ..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board							
Durable goods: Shipments	March	\$bil.	162.0	161.2	147.4	0.5	9.9
New orders	March	\$bil.	164.1	163.3	146.9	0.5	11.7
Unfilled orders	March	\$bil.	439.0	436.9	423.3	0.5	3.7
Total goods: Shipments	March	\$bil.	298.9	298.6	274.5	0.1	8.9
Inventories	March	\$bil.	402.3	399.7	379.8	0.7	5.9
Inv./ship ratio	March	ratio	1.35	1.34	1.38	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	March	1987=100	121.1	121.6	116.7	-0.4	3.8
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> ..... Source: Census Bureau							
Exports of goods and services	February	\$bil.	62.4	61.0	52.8	2.4	18.2
Imports of goods and services	February	\$bil.	71.4	72.9	62.4	-2.0	14.4
Trade balance	February	\$bil.	-9.0	-12.0	-9.6	-24.6	-6.1
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> ..... Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury							
Money supply (M1)	March	\$bil.	1,148	1,147	1,141	0.1	0.6
Consumer Price Index — NSA	April	1982-84=100	151.9	151.4	147.4	0.3	3.1
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	April	1982=100	127.9	127.3	125.2	0.5	2.2
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	April	pct.	9.00	9.00	6.75	-	33.3
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	April	pct.	5.67	5.73	3.74	-1.0	51.6
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> ..... Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis							
Civilian labor force <sup>3</sup>	April	mil.	132.75	132.5	130.8	0.2	1.5
Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>	April	rate	5.8	5.5	6.4	5.5	-9.4
Index of leading indicators	March	1987=100	101.8	102.3	101.3	-0.5	0.5
Personal income — AR	March	\$bil.	5,996	5,961	5,608	0.6	6.9
			Qtr. 1 1995	Qtr. 4 1994	Percent change <sup>4</sup>		
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,472	5,434	2.8		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,642	3,630	1.4		
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	1,031	985	18.0		

AR — Annual rate. NSA — Not seasonally adjusted. (X) — Not applicable. — Represents zero. <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.

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## Graphs at a Glance

Graphically speaking, the Census Bureau's Internet site has some real treasures: several popular graphs from the 1994 *Statistical Abstract*.

The topics are –

- Fastest-growing occupations.
- Average earnings by educational attainment.
- Microcomputer software sales.
- Health insurance.
- Cigarette smokers.
- Consumer expenditures.

A simple click lets you view the graph – or the data that comprise the plot points.

Access the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and click on either "Population and Housing" or "Economy."

If you want your own copy, the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* is in print and on disc. The printed version can be obtained from

## Annual Research Conference

It's not too soon to begin planning for the Census Bureau's 1996 Annual Research Conference and CASIC Technologies Exchange to be held March 17-21, 1996, in Arlington, Virginia. (CASIC refers to computer assisted survey information collection.)

The conference will focus on a mix of topics such as online dissemination,

the National Technical Information Service or the U.S. Government Printing Office (see page 5). You can order the CD-ROM for \$50 from our Customer Services 301-457-4100).

With your favorite spreadsheet software package, you can download data from our CD-ROM and create your own tables and charts.

metadata, and data security. The theme will be survey methodologies of the 21st century. If you'd like to present a paper, submit a 500-word abstract by August 28, 1995.

For further information about the conference, contact Maxine Anderson-Brown, Office of the Director (301-457-2308; fax: 301-457-3682).