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

CENSUS

and you

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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DEC 13 1995

Volume 30, No. 10
October 1995

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America Up Close

**Statistical Abstract is bigger and better than ever!
New tables listed on page 2.**

Religious affiliation, national park visits, military spending, the stock market, election results, computer use, the space program – the list of subjects covered in the Census Bureau's *Statistical Abstract* of the United States goes on and on. We are releasing the 1995 issue.

As always, the *Abstract* is packed with information on a host of subjects from government and private sources. Glenn King, chief of the *Abstract* staff, observes that one special feature of the *Abstract* is a new section based on the *U.S. Industrial Outlook*, a popular analysis of the economy no longer available. "The *Abstract* has 92 tables formerly found in the *Outlook*," Glenn observes.

These tables deal with value of product and industry shipments, employment, value added, value of exports and imports, hourly earnings, and capital expenditures. The *Abstract* has statistics for 1988 to 1994.

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

"What's more," Glenn adds, "is that as the Census Bureau has moved more toward electronic release and relies less on printed reports, the *Abstract* has picked up the slack. For example, when the Census Bureau cut back on current industrial and governments reports, we expanded our coverage of these subjects."

"Adding new tables is one way we keep the information fresh," comments Lars Johanson, another manager on the *Abstract* staff. "We constantly scan the headlines so we can include the topics America is talking about."

The *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1995* is sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The clothbound version costs \$42 (stock number 003-024-08788-0); paperbound, \$36 (S/N 003-024-08787-1).

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is selling the *Abstract* for \$28 (paper: PB95-965801KYL) and \$30.75 (cloth: PB95-965301KYL). NTIS is offering the *Abstract* with the *County and City Data Book* as a set. Call 703-487-4650 for details.

For more information about the *Abstract*, contact Glenn King or Lars Johanson (301-457-1171).

Scanning the Horizon!

Fall 1995 is off to a busy start! Users have several key data releases to keep an eye out for:

- **Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994.** Latest statistics now on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>); then click on "Latest News"). Look for a short report to follow.
- **Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.** Part of the 1992 Economic Census. Available in print this month, on CD-ROM in early 1996. Additional reports on minority-owned businesses to follow.
- **Business Investment Plans** – an update from the Annual Capital

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Inside This Issue!

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- **Merchandise Line Sales, page 5.**
- **Hispanic Data, page 6.**
- **Asset Ownership, page 7.**
- **Continuous Measurement, pages 8-9.**
- **Mobility, page 10.**

Some of the New Tables Added to the *Statistical Abstract*

- Undocumented immigrants, by selected States and countries of origin: 1992 and 1994
- Smoking during pregnancy, according to educational attainment and race of mother: 1992
- Low birthweight, by smoking status, age and race of mother: 1992
- Drinking during pregnancy, according to age and race of mother: 1992
- Deaths and death rates for injury by firearms, by race and sex: 1980 to 1992
- Deaths and death rates for drug-induced causes, by race and sex: 1980 to 1992
- Deaths and death rates for alcohol-induced causes, by race and sex: 1980 to 1992
- Visits to office-based physicians: 1992
- Elderly home health care patients: 1993
- Student use of computers: 1984 and 1993
- Federal drug seizures, by type of drug: 1990 to 1994
- Adults on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole: 1980 to 1992
- Participation in various arts activities: 1992
- Public confidence levels in selected public and private institutions: 1994
- Bond ratings for city and State governments: 1994
- Financial and nonfinancial assets held by families, by type of asset: 1989 and 1992
- Family net worth, by age and family income: 1989 and 1992
- Families holding financial debt, by type of debt: 1989 and 1992
- Home equity lending – sources of credit, and uses for funds borrowed: 1988 and 1993-94
- Mutual fund shares – holdings and net purchases, by type of investor: 1980 to 1994
- Commercial buildings – energy consumption and expenditures: 1992
- Federal outlays for general science, space, and technology: 1970 to 1995
- Homeownership rates, by State: 1984 to 1994
- U.S. mail order sales, by kind of business: 1981 to 1992
- Time spent to earn the retail value of selected food items, by country: 1993
- Dow-Jones world stock index, by country and industry: 1992 to 1994

Questions or Orders

- Press inquiries, contact –
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Washington, DC 20233-8200
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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

Volume 30, No. 10
October 1995

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Contributors: Molly Abramowitz, Robert Bernstein, Geraldine Blackburn, Patricia Dunton, and Mary Thomas.

Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-0820 (301-457-2822).

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 20402-9371.

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.

Foreign-Born Residents Highest Percentage of U.S. Population Since World War II

The United States has proportionate more foreign-born residents than at anytime since World War II.

About 9 percent of us were born in another country, nearly double the 1970 level of 5 percent foreign-born residents. The surge in new immigrants over the last two decades has brought the country's foreign born to 22.6 million.

These are among the findings in a new Census Bureau report, *Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population: 1994*.

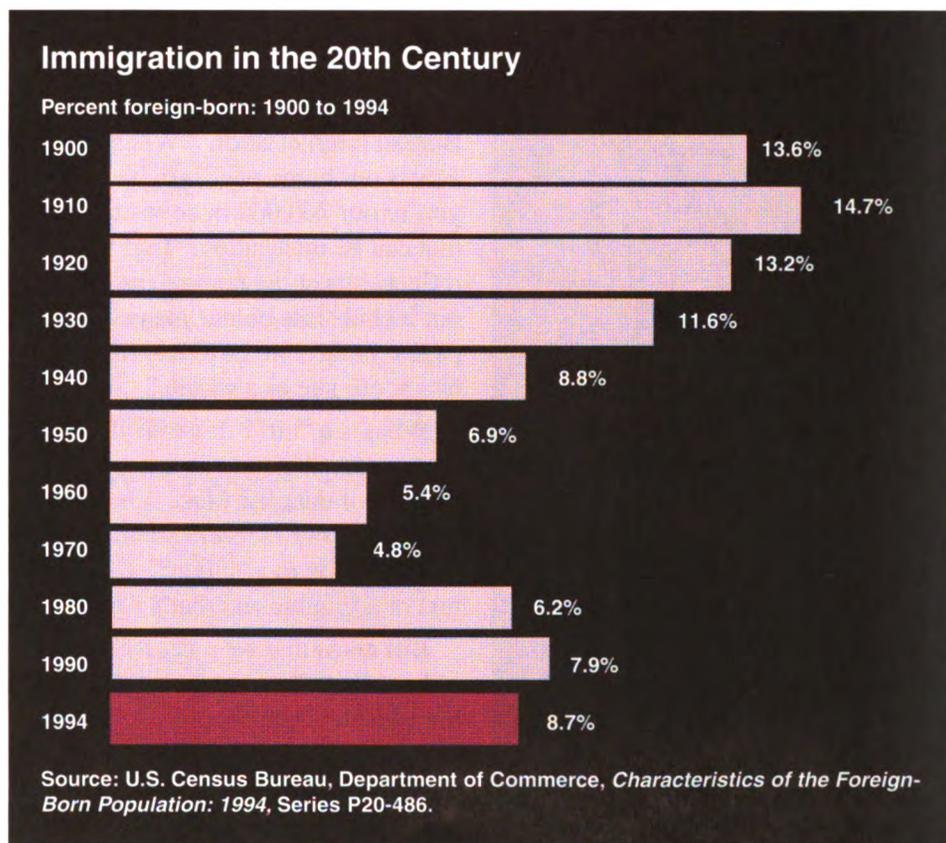
The foreign-born population is not distributed evenly throughout the country. California led all States with 7.7 million foreign-born persons – more than one-third of all immigrants to the United States and nearly one-quarter of all California residents.

New York ranks second with 2.9 million and Florida ranks third with 2.1 million foreign-born. Three other States have over 1 million foreign-born residents – Texas, Illinois, and New Jersey.

The study also shows that of the 22.6 million foreign born people living in the United States in March 1994, 6.2 million came from Mexico. The Philippines is the homeland of the next largest group, around 1 million.

Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population: 1994, Series P20-486, can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00087-7) for \$1.25.

A package of tables showing detailed characteristics of the foreign



born by country of birth and selected States is available on floppy disc for \$40 or in papercopy for \$63 from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

The table package is also available on the World Wide Web (<http://www.census.gov>; click on "Population and Housing," "Population," and then on "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data"). FASTFAX can provide it too (1-900-555-2329).

For more information about the nativity data, contact Kristin A. Hansen, Population Division (301-457-2454), or send an E-mail to KAHansen@census.gov.

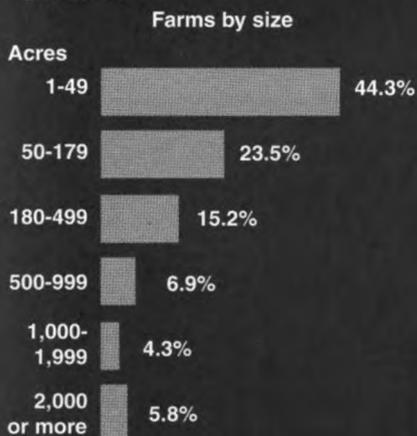
For more information about fertility statistics, contact Amara Bachu, Population Division (301-457-2449), or send an E-mail to ABachu@census.gov.

Economic Profile of Largest Metro Areas

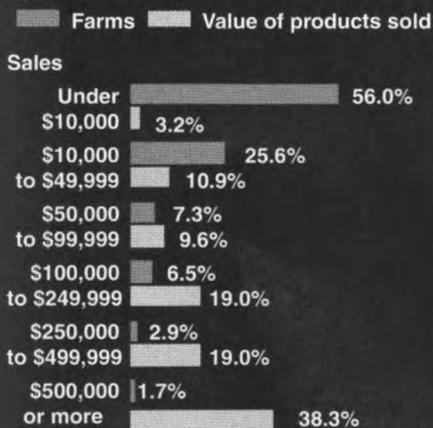
New York leads metro areas in the number of companies (201,922), but Los Angeles leads in the number of employees (3.7 million). Find out the rankings for the top 30 metro areas in the number of companies by checking our Web site (<http://www.census.gov>); then click on "Economy" and on "Statistics of U.S. Businesses".

Harvest in Utah

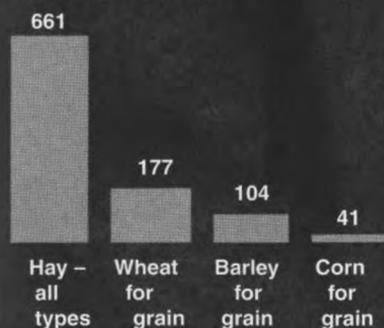
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (thousands of acres)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Utah.

Latest Traffic Report!

70,000 Hits a Day at the Census Bureau's Internet Site

"In a typical week, we get over 500,000 hits, over 70,000 a day," observes Bill Savino of the Census Bureau Internet Staff. "When you access our home page, you're told that you're our 700,000 or so visitor, but that can be misleading. That figure reflects hits at the home page and does not include hits on our many other pages. In fact, we have had millions of hits at our site as a whole."

What is a "hit"? It's everything from a casual stop to an extensive transfer of detailed files. A hit occurs every time our "server" attempts to transfer a file to a "client." Click on text or a graphic and that's a hit.

Bill notes that we recently passed a milestone: "We've had over 13 million hits since we launched our site a year ago. Almost 10 million are through the Web, 3 million are through Gopher, and 343,000 through ftp."

In one recent week (September 17-23), for example, our Internet site recorded 510,909 hits (35,717 were internal requests).

Subtracting internal hits, we find that we had 475,192 hits,

about 67,885 a day, 2,829 an hour, 47 a minute. Of these, most cyber surfers come from business organizations or educational institutions.

By far, the Web was the most popular access point. About 92 percent of all users used the Web – through Netscape™, Mosaic™, or some other software – to contact us. So popular has this method of access become that we are no longer updating our Gopher site. Bill Savino reports, "We intend to phase out Gopher entirely later this year."

Have you visited our home page yet? Once you're there (<http://www.census.gov/>), click on "Other topics" (hint: see the menus below the menu box) for information about the use of our Internet site.

We Hear You!

Internet request statistics by product and user type:
September 17-23, 1995

Product	User type	Number	Percent
Total		510,909	100%
Hypertext log (http, Netscape, Mosaic, Lynx)	Internal	34,031	7%
	External	435,209	85%
Total		469,240	92%
Gopher log	Internal	838	>1%
	External	33,757	7%
Total		34,595	7%
FTP transfer log	Internal	848	>1%
	External	6,226	1%
Total		7,074	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, World Wide Web (<http://www.census.gov/>). Click on "Other Topics."

ECONOMIC UPDATE

What They Sell, Where They Sell It

Merchandise Sales at a Glance: 1992

In 1992, the Nation's 7,773 catalog and mail-order houses (Standard Industrial Classification 5961) did \$34.6 billion in sales; of these, 1,843 sold computer hardware, software and supplies, with \$2.2 billion in sales of these products. This amount represented 53 percent of the total sales of these establishments and more than 6 percent of the sales reported by catalog and mail-order houses overall.

This information is available in table 1 of the recent summary report, *Merchandise Line Sales, United States*, based on the 1992 Census of Retail Trade.

The report has three tables: showing merchandise lines by kind of business (allowing you to compare the product lines sold, for example, by warehouse clubs and discount and mass merchandising establishments), kinds of business by merchandise line (showing all the businesses selling jewelry or some other merchandise), and sales coverage by kind of business.

The table at the right is an excerpt from table 1. It shows that, for example, 25,496 establishments sold \$11.4 billion in computer products, accounting for 9 percent of the total sales of these establishments and less than 1 percent of all retail sales.

The table in the report shows similar information for various kinds of retailers.

Merchandise line	Establishments (number)	Sales of specified merchandise line As percent of total sales of —		
		Amount (\$1,000)	Establishments handling line	All establishments
Retail trade	1,526,215	1,894,880,209	(X)	100.0
Groceries & other foods	370,716	308,487,658	41.4	16.3
Meals and snacks	547,942	183,956,938	34.4	9.7
Alcoholic drinks	187,019	22,318,412	24.5	1.2
Packaged alcoholic beverages	179,043	35,588,596	9.3	1.9
Cigars, cigarettes, & tobacco	284,443	31,328,005	4.5	1.7
Drugs, health aids, & beauty aids	224,323	107,335,955	14.9	5.7
Soaps, detergents, & household cleaners	140,466	14,979,142	3.1	.8
Paper & related products	151,732	14,159,141	2.8	.8
Men's wear	116,263	48,519,061	13.4	2.6
Women's, junior's, & misses' wear	162,068	91,972,209	24.2	4.9
Children's wear	75,173	21,862,065	7.4	1.2
Footwear	110,116	29,198,005	9.3	1.5
Sewing, knitting, & needlework goods	34,614	5,126,723	3.5	.3
Curtains, draperies, & dry goods	66,310	15,763,197	5.1	.8
Major household appliances	55,527	17,866,143	7.2	.9
Small electric appliances	76,341	6,404,295	2.1	.3
Televisions, video equipment, & videotapes	65,893	18,566,845	6.8	1.0
Audio equipment, musical instruments, & supplies	85,609	21,709,995	8.2	1.2
Furniture & sleep equipment	73,132	34,359,305	12.0	1.8
Floor coverings	46,805	11,901,818	5.6	.6
Computer hardware, software, & supplies	25,496	11,436,632	8.9	.6
Kitchenware & homefurnishings	162,442	24,884,566	5.1	1.3
Jewelry	131,098	25,872,289	6.6	1.4
Books	68,591	10,474,880	5.3	.6
Photographic equipment & supplies	54,644	5,523,626	2.1	.3
Toys, hobby goods, & games	105,311	18,059,194	5.1	1.0
Optical goods	34,878	5,300,410	4.3	.3
Sporting goods	80,953	25,361,370	9.0	1.3
Recreational vehicles, parts, & accessories	7,383	6,448,815	13.6	.3
Hardware, tools, & plumbing & electrical supplies	106,223	28,580,792	7.8	1.5
Lawn & garden equipment	111,325	20,952,334	4.9	1.1
Lumber, millwork, & building materials	57,305	50,102,759	28.8	2.6
Paint and related preservatives & supplies	52,766	10,398,519	5.0	.6
Manufactured (mobile) homes	4,238	5,606,792	89.0	.3
Cars, vans, trucks, & other powered vehicles	49,710	299,852,215	83.9	15.8
Automotive fuels	141,159	114,753,577	57.6	6.1
Automotive lubricants	146,266	3,502,945	.8	.2
Automotive tires, batteries, & accessories	131,073	45,158,032	7.0	2.4
Household fuels	23,796	12,120,611	27.4	.6
Pets, pet foods, & pet supplies	87,088	8,197,254	2.5	.4
All other merchandise	300,885	48,117,664	7.2	2.5
Unclassified merchandise	133,114	9,929,991	3.4	.5
Nonmerchandise receipts	315,675	62,841,434	7.5	3.3

X — Not applicable. r — Revised.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Retail Trade, Merchandise Line Sales, United States, RC92-S-3RV.

Continued on page 6

Hispanic Data – Just a Click Away Via the Web!

Don't look for Hispanic data from the March 1994 Current Population Survey in the usual printed P20 series of the CPS. Instead, look for the detailed tables on selected social and economic characteristics of the Hispanic population on Internet.

Access the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>), and click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics" and then "Hispanic origin."

Shown in the tables are age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, occupation, employment status, family

and household composition, income, and poverty status. Data on earnings, income, and poverty refer to the calendar year prior to the survey.

No access to the Net? You can purchase photocopies of the tables and the tabulations from which the tables were compiled by contacting the Population Division (301-457-2422).

Customer Services (301-457-4100) also can supply you with a copy of a *Statistical Brief* based on the data.

For more information about the data, contact Debbie Niner, Population Division (301-457-2403).

Product News Fast by E-Mail!

You can now receive the *Monthly Product Announcement* (MPA) by E-mail free of charge! We transmit the E-mail MPA to subscribers at the same time we send the paper copy to print, so E-mail gets MPA to you well ahead of the paper copy.

And there's a bonus! We also furnish listings of newly released products three or four times each month to E-mail subscribers. While we often do not have complete ordering information to include for items in these listings, it usually is available soon, and you can follow up with Customer Services.

You can arrange an E-mail subscription by either of two approaches:

(1) Access the Census Bureau's Internet Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>), select "Market Place" and then select "Subscribe to Product-Announcement Mailing List." At that point, enter your E-mail address and select "Subscribe."

(2) If you do not have www access, send an E-mail message to Majordomo@census.gov.

If you find the E-mail subscription to MPA meets your needs, we ask that you discontinue your subscription to the *printed* copies by calling Customer Services (301-457-4100). Users can still receive mail copies of the *Monthly Product Announcement* by calling Customer Services (301-457-4100).

Learn About Foreign Trade Data on CD-ROM

All that you need to know about our new foreign trade CD-ROM – what's on it, how to use it, how to order it – has been made simple with *Product Profile* No. 15: "U.S. Exports of Merchandise and U.S. Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM."

The *Profile* is free from Customer Services (301-457-4100). It also is on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>), then click on "Market Place" and "Product Profiles"). You can get it through *FastFax* for the cost of the call (1-900-555-2FAX).

Manufacturing Measures

Get a one-stop source for learning how to use Census Bureau manufacturing data in business applications. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for a free copy of *Manufacturing Measures: Census Bureau Data for Manufacturing*.

Merchandise Line Sales

Continued from page 5

The report has only national data; State and metro area data can be found on an upcoming CD-ROM (*1992 Economic Census CD-ROM 1G*, due out later this year). Data will also be available on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>), then click on "Economy").

The *1992 Census of Retail Trade Merchandise Line Sales, United States* (RC92-S-3RV) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08789-8) for \$7.50. For information, contact Fay Dorsett, Services Division (301-457-2687).

Interest-Earning Assets Down in Value and Home Equity Up in 1993 Compared With 1991

The Census Bureau reports that interest-earning assets at financial institutions – savings accounts, interest-earning checking accounts, money market deposit accounts, and certificates of deposit – fell as a share of measured net worth, from 14 percent in 1991 to 11 percent in 1993. The median amount of these deposits dropped from \$3,709 in 1991 (in constant 1993 dollars) to \$2,999 in 1993.

Meanwhile, median home equity increased from \$43,070 in 1991 (1993 dollars) to \$46,669 in 1993. Home equity remained the largest share of a household's measured net worth at about 44 percent.

Look for the findings in a report entitled *Asset Ownership of Households: 1993* (P70-47). Based on data collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the report looks at the value of interest-earning assets, stocks and mutual fund shares, real estate, mortgages held by sellers, and motor vehicles, as well as the self-reported value of self-owned businesses or professions, held by households in the United States.

It does not cover equity in pension plans, cash surrender value of life insurance policies, or the value of jewelry and home furnishings. The report profiles households according to householder age, race, Hispanic origin, and household type.

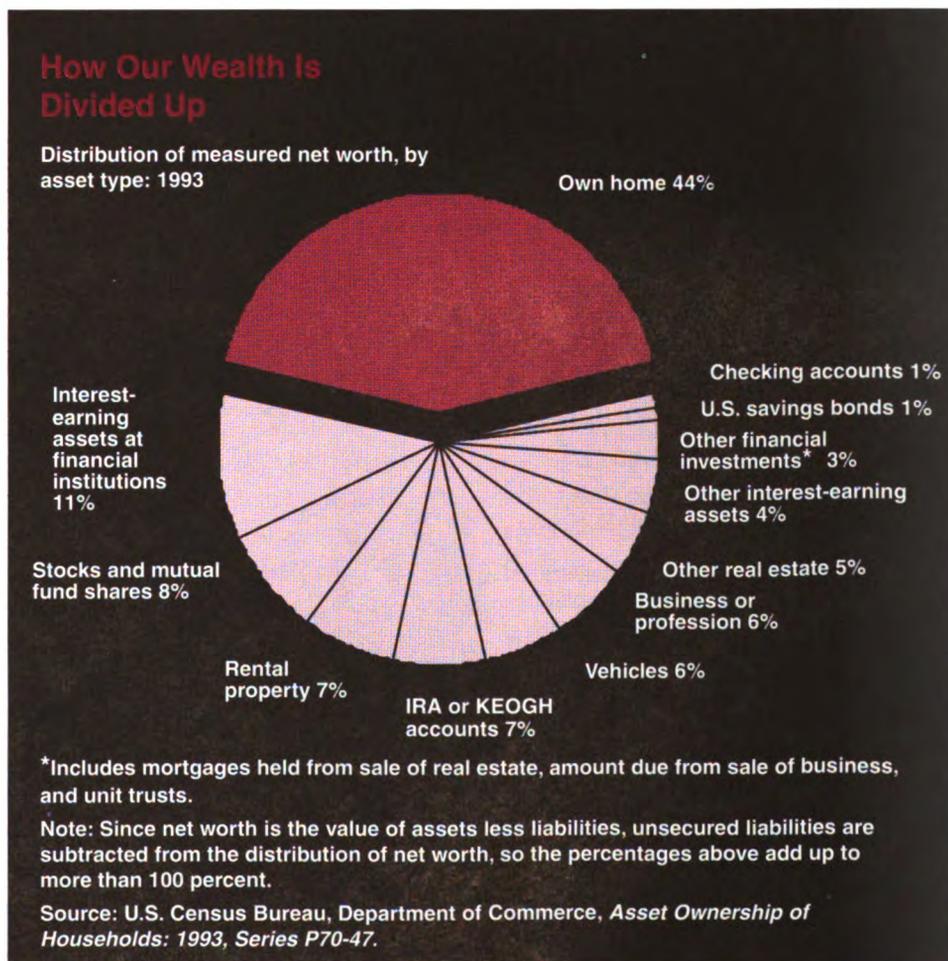
As in all surveys, the data in the report are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. Also, asset accumulation tends to be under-reported in household surveys.

Users can get at this information several different ways. First, there is the report *Asset Ownership of Households: 1993* (P70-47), available for \$2.25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

There also is a *Statistical Brief* with findings from the report, available free from Customer Services (301-457-4100) or via the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>) or, for a small charge, from *FastFax* (1-900-555-2329).

You can purchase the microdata from the survey on computer tape or access them on the Internet through our data extraction system (from our home page, click on "Population and Housing" and then on "Housing and Household Economics"). Detailed tabulations also are available on the Internet or for a nominal photocopy charge.

For more information, contact T. J. Eller, Housing and Household Economic Statistics (301-763-8578).



American Community Survey

Testing Continuous Measurement in 1996

Income, education, language spoken, occupation, units in structure, air conditioning, and housing costs – these are all subjects routinely covered in the sample (long-form) questionnaire of the decennial census.

Can we deliver these and other sample data more quickly and more often throughout the decade? We are currently testing and will be further testing methodology next year that may let us do just that.

The survey that we hope will accomplish this has been renamed: it's now the American Community Survey (ACS).

For 2000 and Beyond

Our February issue described this new methodology – “continuous measurement” – involving a large monthly household survey independent of the census. In fact, the survey was originally called the Continuous Measurement Survey. We now use the term “continuous measurement” to identify the whole program; the survey is one component.

Larry McGinn, chief of the Continuous Measurement Office, explains, “We changed the name of the survey because we felt this name would have more meaning to respondents.”

In brief, here's how the process would work: for the years 1999 to 2001, the survey would consist of long-form questions and would go to 400,000 households per month. After 2001, the content could vary and the sample size would drop to 250,000 households per month. The ACS would allow us to deliver yearly sample data throughout the decade.

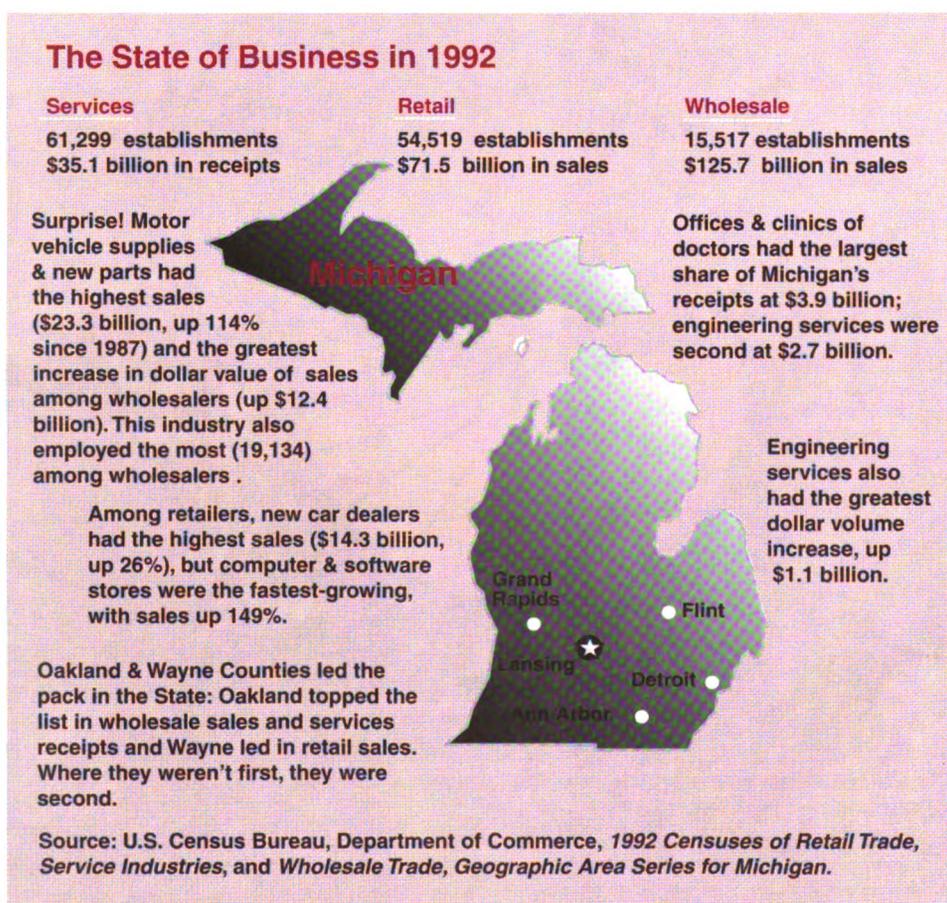
As we mentioned in our February issue, we tested two versions of the survey questionnaire through computer-assisted telephone interviews to help define the wording of the questionnaire. From November 1995 to December 1996 we will do a full test – from mail out to personal visit in six sites (see box, page 9). We also will test a national sample from January through December 1996.

When and Where

The six sites selected represent four metropolitan areas and two rural areas, where there is a preponderance of non-city style addresses. (The Iowa and Pennsylvania sites are rural – see box, page 9.) These test sites will provide valuable information about the use of the Master Address File (MAF) in a survey environment.

Tom Coughlin of the Continuous Measurement Office explains: “We wanted to test the survey in a broad mix of geographic areas. We selected six areas ranging from a large central city in a metropolitan area to a small nonmetropolitan county. These test sites include urban areas with county-wide address systems, a rural county that recently developed a county-wide

Continued on page 9



Continuous Measurement

Continued from page 8
address system, and a rural county that does not have a county-wide address system. We also will select a small national sample in order to measure response rates in a variety of areas.”

ACS Sample

The Census Bureau is currently developing a system to build and update a national address file. We are currently constructing this file through an ongoing computer match of U.S. Postal Service files with the 1990 census address file.

Will the American Community Survey allow us to deliver the sample data that users want – throughout the decade after the census?

We plan to select sample units for the urban sites and the Iowa site by taking a systematic monthly sample of approximately 11,000 residential addresses from the MAF.

For Fulton County, Pennsylvania, we will select a monthly sample of about 170 units from an address list compiled in advance.

For the test of the national sample, we will initially select about 2,000 different units per month from the 1990 address file.

Sites Chosen for the 1996 ACS Test

	1990 Census	
	Population	Housing units
Columbus, Ohio	632,910	278,084
Rockland County, New York	265,475	88,264
Brevard County, Florida	398,978	185,150
Louisa County, Iowa	11,592	5,044
Fulton County, Pennsylvania	13,837	6,184
Multnomah County, Oregon	585,791	256,698

Data Collection

For all but the Fulton County site, we plan to use three modes to collect the data:

- *Mailout/Mailback.* Questionnaires will be mailed out and respondents will fill them in and return them.

- *Telephone followup through computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI).* When questionnaires are not returned after two mailings and a reminder card, CATI interviewers will make several attempts to reach households by telephone and complete the questionnaire.

- *Personal visit: computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI).* When we cannot obtain the form by mail or telephone, field staff will make visits to complete the questionnaire from a sample of the nonrespondents.

In Fulton County, we will employ two modes of collection, self-enumeration and CAPI. We will not use CATI in this site because our preliminary research indicates the address system in this area does not lend itself to a telephone look-up operation because of the rural style address. The field staff will deliver questionnaires and followup nonresponses by CAPI.

Results From the Test

The 1996 ACS Test is an operational test that will allow us to calculate response rates and costs for the three types of data collection and to observe how well the control system works for the three types of collection.

In addition, this test will give us information about mail response and mail return rates in a variety of geographical areas, which will help improve our cost model.

We hope to compare nonresponse rates to those for the 1990 long form. This comparison will indicate if the revised questionnaire has increased or reduced item nonresponse from the decennial census.

We will compare modes of response; i.e., mail vs. CATI vs. CAPI respondents.

We also will produce estimates down to the block group level.

Continuous measurement chief Larry McGinn notes, “Our goal is to produce a PUMS file covering the four urban areas and Summary Tape File-type tabs for tracts, block groups, places, etc.” (“PUMS” stands for public-use microdata samples.) Larry also notes that reports from the survey will be entitled “American Community Profiles.”

For more information on continuous measurement, contact the Continuous Measurement Office (301-763-8327; fax: 301-763-8390).

We're Staying Put More!

Nearly 43 million Americans (16.7 percent of the population 1 year old and over) moved between March 1993 and March 1994 – 26.6 million of them within the same county, the Census Bureau said in its annual migration report.

Of the total number of movers in 1993-94, 8 million persons moved between counties in the same State; nearly 7 million moved to another State; and 1.2 million moved to the

Data Sources Near You

- Depository Libraries – 1,400 libraries that select publications from the U.S. Government Printing Office and some files on CD-ROM.
- State Data Centers – usually State government agencies (and assorted affiliates) with data services; found in all States.
- Business/Industry Data Centers – usually State government agencies (and affiliates) with data services; special interest in economic development. In 25 States.
- National Census Information Centers – nonprofits serving the interests of various race and ethnic groups.
- National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services – vendors that provide specialized services.

Call Customer Services (301-457-4100) for more information. See also our Internet site (<http://www.census.gov/>).

United States from abroad, according to *Geographical Mobility: March 1993 to March 1994* (P20-485).

Annual mobility rates hovered around 20 percent during most of the 1950's and 1960's. With the exception of the short-term spurt (20.2 percent) in moving in 1984-85, the percentage of movers has declined gradually over the last quarter of a century.

The report profiles movers by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, education, income, region, and housing tenure. It is based on the March Current Population Survey.

Geographical Mobility: March 1993 to March 1994, Series P20-485, is available for \$14 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00086-9). Tables are on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>; click on "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data").

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

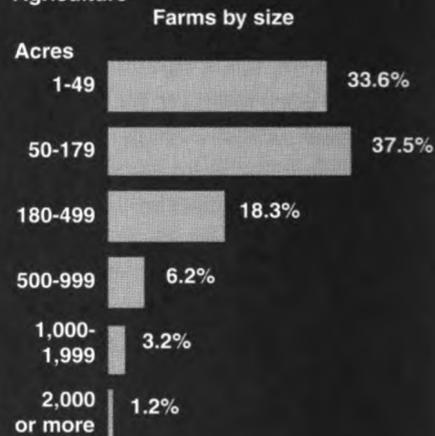
Learn About Our Surveys

Census Bureau surveys are the engines that drive the data. Do you need to know more about the Current Population Survey or the National Health Interview Survey?

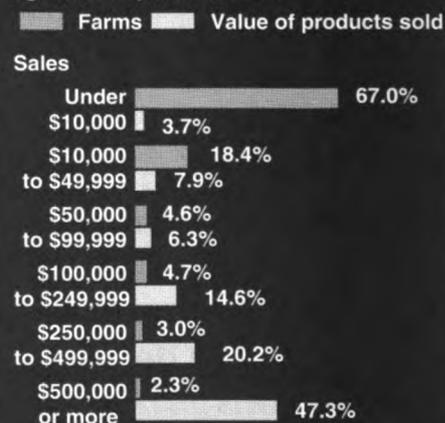
Visit our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>); click on "Latest News" and connect to our Field Division home page; then click on "Survey Abstracts."

Harvest in South Carolina

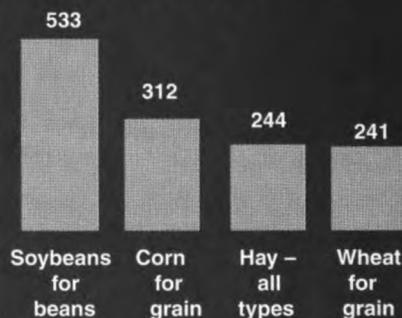
Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Selected crops harvested (thousands of acres)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Agriculture, *Geographic Area Series, South Carolina*.

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	Aug	\$bil.	197.3	196.0	187.9	0.6	5.0
Inventory	July	\$bil.	298.3	300.3	277.8	-0.7	7.4
Inv./sales ratio	July	ratio	1.52	1.53	1.50	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	July	\$bil.	979.6	970.7	849.9	0.9	15.3
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	July	\$bil.	186.1	187.5	172.1	-0.7	8.2
Inventory	July	\$bil.	252.1	249.8	225.9	0.9	11.6
Stock/sales ratio	July	ratio	1.35	1.33	1.31	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing	Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board						
Residential: Building permits – AR	Aug	1,000	1,357	1,355	1,386	0.1	-2.1
Housing starts – AR	Aug	1,000	1,398	1,390	1,463	0.6	-4.4
New home sales – AR	Aug	1,000	710	785	672	-9.6	5.7
New home mortgage rate – NSA	July	pct.	7.78	7.73	7.71	0.6	0.9
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	July						
Current dollars		\$bil.	529.8	519.6	509.6	2.0	4.0
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	474.2	466.1	471.7	1.7	0.5
Manufacturing	Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board						
Durable goods: Shipments	July	\$bil.	155.6	160.8	146.5	-3.3	6.2
New orders	July	\$bil.	155.6	159.0	145.3	-2.1	7.1
Unfilled orders	July	\$bil.	434.1	434.0	424.6	0.0	2.2
Total goods: Shipments	July	\$bil.	292.8	298.7	275.5	-2.0	6.3
Inventories	July	\$bil.	412.5	410.0	386.6	0.6	6.7
Inv./ship ratio	July	ratio	1.41	1.37	1.40	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	Aug	1987=100	123.0	121.6	119.1	1.2	3.3
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services	Source: Census Bureau						
Exports of goods and services	July	\$bil.	63.1	64.6	57.0	-2.3	10.6
Imports of goods and services	July	\$bil.	74.6	75.9	67.8	-1.7	10.0
Trade balance	July	\$bil.	-11.5	-11.3	-10.8	1.9	6.6
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates	Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury						
Money supply (M1)	Aug	\$bil.	1,144	1,145	1,151	-0.1	-0.6
Consumer Price Index – NSA	Aug	1982-84=100	152.9	152.5	149.0	0.3	2.6
Producer Price Index ¹	Aug	1982=100	127.7	127.8	126.2	-0.1	1.2
Prime rate charged by banks ²	Aug	pct.	8.75	8.75	7.75	0.0	12.9
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Aug	pct.	5.41	5.47	4.50	-1.1	20.2
Other Principal Indicators	Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis						
Civilian labor force	Aug	mil.	132.2	132.5	131.1	-0.2	0.9
Unemployment rate	Aug	rate	5.6	5.7	6.0	-1.8	-6.7
Index of leading indicators	July	1987=100	101.0	101.2	101.7	-0.2	-0.7
Personal income – AR	July	\$bil.	6,058	6,019	5,704	0.7	6.2
				Qtr. 2 1995	Qtr. 1 1995	Percent change ³	
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,485	5,470	1.1		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,674	3,644	3.4		
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	1,019	1,024	-2.0		

AR – Annual rate. NSA – Not seasonally adjusted. X – Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.
Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted.

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Scanning Horizons

Continued from page 1

Expenditures Survey. Available in print and on diskette and on the Internet.

- **Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994** – annual update available in print and on the Internet.

- **Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994** – annual update available in print and on the Internet.

- **Population Estimates for Metropolitan Areas and Cities of 100,000 or More: 1990-1994** – now on the Internet, on diskette, and in printout.

Watch *Census and You* and the *Monthly Product Announcement* for more details about these products. In the meantime, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

The State of Business in 1992

Services

45,905 establishments
\$33.6 billion in receipts

Retail

37,360 establishments
\$48.0 billion in sales

Wholesale

9,290 establishments
\$51.5 billion in sales

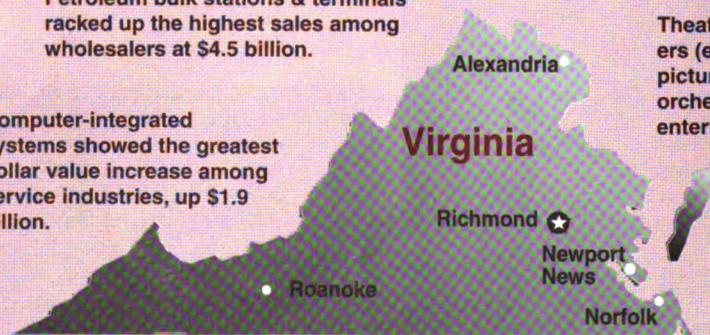
Among retailers grocery stores had the highest sales (\$9.6 billion) and the most employees (73,365).

Fairfax County, part of the Washington, DC metro area topped the State in receipts for services (31%), wholesale sales (21%), and retail sales (15%).

Petroleum bulk stations & terminals racked up the highest sales among wholesalers at \$4.5 billion.

Computer-integrated systems showed the greatest dollar value increase among service industries, up \$1.9 billion.

Theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, & entertainers were the fastest-growing service industry, up 469% since 1987.



Computer & software stores were the fastest-growing retailers, with sales up 211%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Censuses of Retail Trade, Service Industries, and Wholesale Trade, Geographic Area Series for Virginia*.