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

CENSUS

and you

Volume 30, No. 11/12
November/December 1995

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Las Vegas Tops in Growth Among Metro Areas

Largest cities shown on page 6.

Top Ten Fastest-Growing Metro Areas: 1990-94

Rank		Change
1	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	26.2%
2	Laredo, TX MSA	22.4%
3	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	20.2%
4	Yuma, AZ MSA	19.4%
5	Boise City, ID MSA	17.6%
6	Naples, FL MSA	16.0%
7	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	15.2%
8	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	15.0%
9	Las Cruces, NM MSA	14.7%
10	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	14.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, "Population Estimates of Metropolitan Areas and Large Cities," Series PPL-27.

Las Vegas (Nevada-Arizona) tops the list of fastest-growing metropolitan areas; Henderson, Nevada, was the fastest-growing large city between 1990 and 1994, according to new population estimates released by the Census Bureau.

The new estimates provide population totals for the Nation's 271 metropolitan areas and over 36,000 cities, towns, and places.

Between April 1990 and July 1994, the Las Vegas metropolitan area population increased by an astounding 26 percent, growing from 852,646 to 1,076,267. The only other metropolitan area with 1 million or more residents among the top 25 growth areas was the Atlanta, Georgia MSA, which grew 12.6 percent to 3,330,997.

All of the 25 fastest-growing metropolitan areas are located in either the South or West.

Overall, the Nation's 271 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's and consolidated MSA's) increased their population by 9.6 million persons (4.9 percent) between April 1990 and July 1994, and were home to nearly 4 out of 5 (79.8 percent) Americans. Population outside the Nation's

metropolitan areas increased 2.0 million, a growth rate of 3.9 percent.

The population of metro areas with 1 million or more residents in 1994 increased 6.2 million, an overall growth rate of 4.6 percent. Over half of the Nation's population (54.5 percent) lives in these areas. Metro areas with fewer than 1 million residents grew at the somewhat faster rate of 5.5 percent.

Of the Nation's 271 metro areas, 25 experienced no growth or lost population (less than 10 percent of all areas). Just over half are located in the Northeast (13), followed by the

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

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Metro Areas and Cities

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Midwest (6), South (5), and West (1). Most were smaller in population size.

The only metropolitan areas over 1 million to experience no growth or loss were Buffalo-Niagara Falls, New York; Providence-Fall River-Warwick, Rhode Island-Massachusetts; and Hartford, Connecticut.

Henderson, Nevada – Fastest-Growing Large City

Henderson, Nevada, had the fastest 1990-1994 population growth of any large city in the Nation. Henderson expanded by 57 percent during the period, which pushed the city's 1994 population past the 100,000 population mark to reach 101,997.

Fourteen cities grew beyond the 100,000 population threshold during the April 1990 to July 1994 period to bring the total number of U.S. cities with populations greater than 100,000

to 209. Seven of the fourteen cities were among the Nation's 20 fastest-growing cities with over 100,000 population.

Fifty-nine (28 percent) of the 209 U.S. cities over 100,000 in 1994 lost population between 1990 and 1994: 22 (37 percent) are in the Midwest, 19 (32 percent) are in the North, 12 (20 percent) are Southern cities, and 6 cities (10 percent) are in the West.

Five of the ten most rapidly declining cities over 100,000 were in New England. Hartford, Connecticut, experienced the most rapid decline of any such city during the 1990-94 period (-11.1 percent).

Internet, Printout, and Diskettes

Get more detailed tables via the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>), then click on "Population and Housing" and "Population") or in printout or on disk.

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Census and You

*Volume 30, No. 11/12
November/December 1995*

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Poverty Was Less Prevalent In 1994

State figures on page 4.

After rising for 4 consecutive years, the number of poor Americans dropped last year. According to the March 1995 Current Population Survey (CPS), 38.1 million Americans were below the official government poverty level in 1994 – 1.2 million fewer than in 1993.

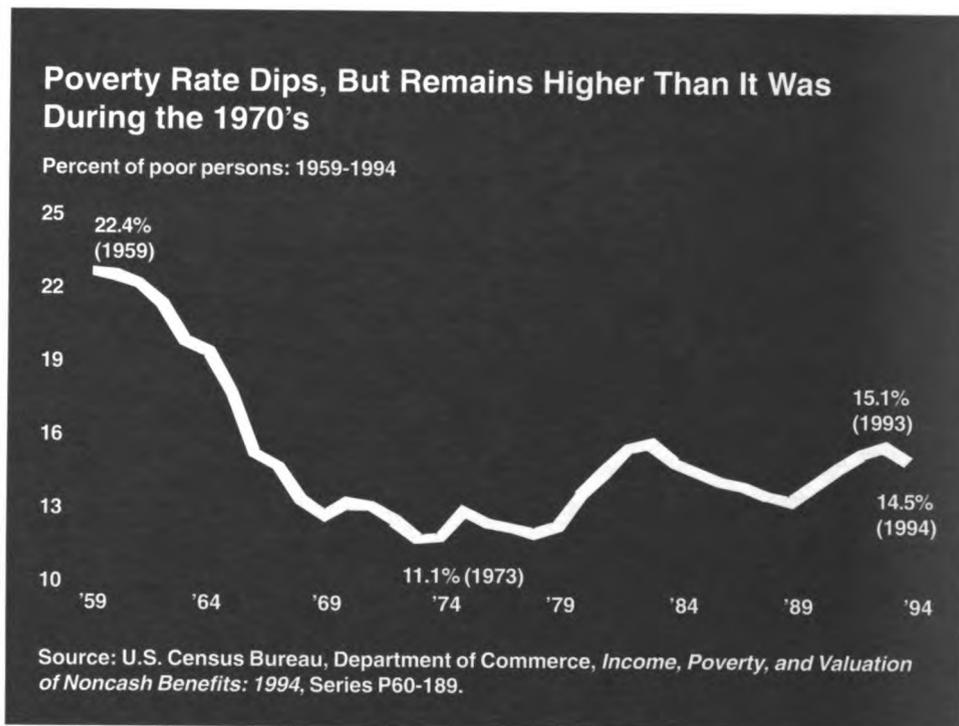
The poverty rate for persons went down too, from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 14.5 percent in 1994 (see graph).

This marks the first time in the last decade that *both* the number of poor and the poverty rate have declined from one year to the next. The poverty threshold for a four-person family was \$15,141; that is, a four-person family with an income below this figure was poor.

Meanwhile, the 1994 median household income of \$32,264 was unchanged from the 1993 level and 6 percent below the most recent peak of \$34,445 in 1989. Family households experienced a 2.5-percent 1993-94 income gain while nonfamily household income fell by 2.1 percent.

These data were released in October and will appear in *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*, Series P60-189, a soon-to-be-published report from our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES).

The report has statistics on the income and poverty status of



households, families, and persons. It has information on race, Hispanic origin, age, family type, and region. It also has State data.

The official income and poverty estimates are based solely on pre-tax money income and do not include the value of noncash benefits. The report does, however, examine the effect of taxes and noncash benefits.

Blacks Fared Better . . .

In contrast to other racial and ethnic groups, both the number and percentage of Blacks who were poor declined. They were the only group to post significant increases in real median household income (up 5 percent).

Despite these improvements, however, Blacks and Hispanics still have much higher poverty rates and lower incomes than Whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Median household income was \$40,482 for Asians and Pacific Islanders; \$34,028 for Whites; \$23,421 for Hispanics; and \$21,027 for Blacks.

. . . as Did Southerners

The South was the only region that posted a statistically significant drop in its poverty rate – from 17.1 percent in 1993 to 16.1 percent in 1994.

This means that for the first time since we began computing poverty statistics in 1959, the South is not alone with the highest regional poverty rate – its rate now is not significantly higher than the West's rate.

The South also was the lone region that made gains in household income, up 2.9 percent. Even with this increase, median income in the South remained lower than in the other three regions.

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Income and Poverty

Continued from page 3

Released at the same time as the income and poverty estimates were data on health insurance coverage. These statistics show that 39.7 million Americans (15.2 percent) were without coverage during the entire 1994 calendar year.

For information on how to order *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*, Series P60-189 and *Health Insurance Coverage: 1994*, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

Selected data also can be accessed through the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>), then click on "Latest News"). In addition, all the detailed tables found in the printed report, plus unpublished historical tables and the March 1995 CPS microdata file, will be available on *Income and Poverty: 1994*, a CD-ROM scheduled to be released in early 1996. Contact Customer Services then for ordering information.

For information on the data, call our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8576).

Income and Poverty — Where Your State Stands

Median household income and percent of persons in poverty, by State: 3-year average, 1992-94

	Median income	Poverty rate		Median income	Poverty rate
Alabama	\$26,727	17.0	Missouri	\$29,503	15.8
Alaska	44,518	9.8	Montana	27,599	13.4
Arizona	31,198	15.7	Nebraska	31,779	9.9
Arkansas	24,807	17.6	Nevada	35,436	11.9
California	35,715	17.5	New Hampshire	38,613	8.8
Colorado	35,839	9.9	New Jersey	41,671	10.1
Connecticut	41,589	9.7	New Mexico	27,221	20.0
Delaware	36,849	8.8	New York	32,402	16.4
District of Columbia	30,023	22.6	North Carolina	29,669	14.8
Florida	29,155	16.1	North Dakota	28,531	11.2
Georgia	31,453	15.1	Ohio	32,371	13.2
Hawaii	43,498	9.3	Oklahoma	26,877	18.4
Idaho	30,868	13.4	Oregon	33,056	11.7
Illinois	34,036	13.9	Pennsylvania	31,806	12.5
Indiana	29,408	12.6	Rhode Island	32,814	11.3
Iowa	30,946	10.8	South Carolina	28,566	17.2
Kansas	30,303	13.0	South Dakota	28,639	14.6
Kentucky	25,468	19.5	Tennessee	26,690	17.1
Louisiana	26,511	25.5	Texas	29,915	18.3
Maine	29,914	12.8	Utah	36,199	9.4
Maryland	39,819	10.7	Vermont	34,087	9.4
Massachusetts	38,973	10.2	Virginia	38,454	10.0
Michigan	34,289	14.4	Washington	35,303	11.7
Minnesota	33,638	12.1	West Virginia	22,657	21.0
Mississippi	23,296	23.1	Wisconsin	34,384	10.8
			Wyoming	31,749	11.0

Note: The Current Population Survey is designed to collect reliable data at the national level and secondarily at the regional level. When data are tabulated by State, the estimates are considered less reliable; therefore, particular caution should be used in trying to interpret the relative standing of the States and the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*, Series P60-189.

Child Care Costs — Greater Burden for the Poor

Poor families who paid for child care for their preschool-age children spent 18 percent of their income on such care in 1993. This share was two and one-half times that reported by nonpoor families (7 percent) according to the report, *What Does It Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?* (P70-52), new from Census.

About 4 in 10 poor families paid for child care for their preschoolers in 1993. This compares with 6 in 10 nonpoor families. Poor families paid less a week for child care than nonpoor families (\$50 versus \$76).

"Even though poor families pay less for child care, they feel the biggest pinch in their budget because they spend a larger portion of their income on child care than nonpoor families," says Lynne Casper, the author.

You can obtain these data in several forms:

- *What Does It Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?* Series P70-52, a six-page report available for \$1 from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

- *Detailed tables in paper copy* (\$10) or *on diskette* (\$20) from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

- *Detailed tables via the Internet* (<http://www.census.gov/>); click on "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Social Demographic Characteristics." Shown also are detailed historical tables.

For more information about the report and tables, contact Lynne Casper, Population Division (301-457-2416).

“Keep All the Topics,” Users Tell Us

“No alternative to the census” – that’s the message users have emphatically given us.

About 9,000 of them responded to our Survey of Census Needs of Non-Federal Data Users, conducted as part of the content determination process for the 2000 census. It was directed to a variety of users and to the general public.

The survey asked about the content, specific uses, and geographic needs for 43 topics that appeared on the 1990 census questionnaires: 20 of these were mandated topics, 13 were required topics, and 10 were programmatic topics.

Mandated topics are those for which decennial census data are specifically cited in Federal legislation. **Required** topics are explicitly required by law. Although decennial census data are not specifically cited, the census is the only source or the only one historically used. **Programmatic** topics are used for program planning, implementation, or evaluation, or to provide legal evidence.

Four major themes emerged. Respondents told us that –

- They used/needed all the 1990 census topics. The largest single user for each topic was local governments.
- They wanted small-area data (census tract level or below) for all topics. The census is the only source of complete social, economic, and housing information for these small areas, towns, and ZIP Codes.

- “Program and policy development” and “program and policy evaluation” were the top two uses marked for every topic. The distinction among government and nongovernment data applications was not clear-cut. Respondents reported program planning and evaluation often were carried out to comply with Federal or State statutes or to apply for Federal funds.

- Data needs cannot be met from alternative sources (administrative records, surveys, etc.) at the lowest geographic level and with the cross-tabulations needed.

The findings will be important in determining the content of the 2000 questionnaires – along with Federal requirements, the results of the content testing next year, and the ongoing consultation with stakeholders.

The Census Bureau is required by law to submit to Congress the general topics planned for inclusion in the 2000 census at least 3 years before the decennial census date and the specific question wording at least 2 years before the decennial census date.

To obtain a copy of the final report, contact Gloria Porter or Karen Mills, Decennial Management Division (301-457-4019 or 301-457-3953; or fax 301-457-2744). Information from the survey of non-Federal users for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories can be obtained from Lourdes Flaim or Julie Buckley-Ess, Decennial Management Division (301-457-4023; fax 301-457-3763).

Hot Topics in the Decennial Census

Percent of all respondents who reported using data from census by topic

Mandated Topics — Population

Age	87%
Income	84%
Sex	83%
Race	81%
Education	80%
Marital status	72%
Hispanic origin	69%
Place of work	68%
Journey to work	62%
Relationship	62%
Language spoken at home	59%
Citizenship	56%
Place of birth	53%
Veteran status	50%
Year of entry	45%

Mandated Topics — Housing

Tenure	64%
Vehicles available	56%
Number of rooms	55%
Year structure built	55%
Acreage/farm residence	47%

Required Topics — Population

Labor force status	67%
Occupation	66%
Industry	57%
Disability	57%
Class of worker	54%

Required Topics — Housing

Monthly rent	51%
Shelter costs (including utilities)	47%
Units in structure	45%
Number of bedrooms	35%
Year moved into unit	33%
Plumbing facilities	30%
Kitchen facilities	26%
House heating fuel	25%

Programmatic Topics — Population

Ancestry	46%
Work status last year	44%
Residence 5 years ago (migration)	39%
Children ever born (fertility)	38%
Year last worked	34%

Programmatic Topics — Housing

Value of home	54%
Source of water	30%
Sewage disposal	29%
Telephone in unit	27%
Condominium status	27%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Survey of Census Needs of Non-Federal Data Users*.

Population Estimates of Metropolitan Areas and Large Cities

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We are releasing four paper print-outs:

- PPL-27 Population Estimates of Metropolitan Areas and Large Cities (\$10).

- PPL-28 Population Estimates for Incorporated Places (\$78).

- PPL-29 Population Estimates for Minor Civil Divisions (\$78).

- PPL-33 1990-94 Time Series of Places and Minor Civil Divisions (\$120).

We are releasing two diskette files:

- PE-23 Metropolitan Area and County Estimates (\$20).

- PE-28 Population Estimates for States, Counties, Incorporated Places, and Minor Civil Divisions (\$160).

Order these products from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

Contact Ed Byerly, Population Division, for more information about the statistics (301-457-2419).

Don't Miss Out on Statistics From the Feds!

The *Census Catalog and Guide* is the place to turn for info about Census Bureau statistics – but you knew that. It's also the place to turn for info about statistics from other Federal agencies.

The *Catalog* highlights the statistical programs of eight agencies that are major producers of statistics. It gives the addresses and phone numbers for many other agencies as well.

And if the Feds don't provide what you need, you can turn to the 3,500 data centers and depository libraries listed.

You can order the *Census Catalog and Guide: 1995* from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$19 (S/N 003-024-08782-1).

Top 50 Cities in Resident Population

	April 1, 1990 census	July 1, 1994 estimate	Change 1990-94		Rank		Percent change 1990-94
			Number	Pct.	Population '90	'94	
New York city, NY	7,322,564	7,333,253	10,689	0.1	1	1	149
Los Angeles city, CA	3,485,557	3,448,613	-36,944	-1.1	2	2	170
Chicago city, IL	2,783,726	2,731,743	-51,983	-1.9	3	3	179
Houston city, TX	1,630,864	1,702,086	71,222	4.4	4	4	82
Philadelphia city, PA	1,585,577	1,524,249	-61,328	-3.9	5	5	194
San Diego city, CA	1,110,623	1,151,977	41,354	3.7	6	6	93
Phoenix city, AZ	984,309	1,048,949	64,640	6.6	9	7	60
Dallas city, TX	1,007,618	1,022,830	15,212	1.5	8	8	127
San Antonio city, TX	935,393	998,905	63,512	6.8	10	9	55
Detroit city, MI	1,027,974	992,038	-35,936	-3.5	7	10	191
San Jose city, CA	782,224	816,884	34,660	4.4	11	11	81
Indianapolis city (remainder), IN ¹	731,311	752,279	20,968	2.9	13	12	101
San Francisco city, CA	723,959	734,676	10,717	1.5	14	13	128
Baltimore city, MD	736,014	702,979	-33,035	-4.5	12	14	195
Jacksonville city (remainder), FL ¹	635,230	665,070	29,840	4.7	15	15	77
Columbus city, OH	632,945	635,913	2,968	0.5	16	16	143
Milwaukee city, WI	628,088	617,044	-11,044	-1.8	17	17	176
Memphis city, TN	618,652	614,289	-4,363	-0.7	18	18	162
El Paso city, TX	515,342	579,307	63,965	12.4	22	19	22
Washington city, DC	606,900	567,094	-39,806	-6.6	19	20	205
Boston city, MA	574,283	547,725	-26,558	-4.6	20	21	196
Seattle city, WA	516,259	520,947	4,688	0.9	21	22	135
Austin city, TX	465,648	514,013	48,365	10.4	27	23	30
Nashville-Davidson (remainder), TN ¹	488,366	504,505	16,139	3.3	25	24	97
Denver city, CO	467,610	493,559	25,949	5.5	26	25	68
Cleveland city, OH	505,616	492,901	-12,715	-2.5	23	26	185
New Orleans city, LA	496,938	484,149	-12,789	-2.6	24	27	186
Oklahoma City city, OK	444,724	463,201	18,477	4.2	29	28	89
Fort Worth city, TX	447,619	451,814	4,195	0.9	28	29	134
Portland city, OR	438,802	450,777	11,975	2.7	30	30	104
Kansas City city, MO	434,829	443,878	9,049	2.1	31	31	115
Charlotte city, NC	395,934	437,797	41,863	10.6	35	32	28
Tucson city, AZ	408,754	434,726	25,972	6.4	33	33	63
Long Beach city, CA	429,321	433,852	4,531	1.1	32	34	133
Virginia Beach city, VA	393,089	430,295	37,206	9.5	37	35	33
Albuquerque city, NM	384,619	411,994	27,375	7.1	38	26	50
Atlanta city, GA	393,929	396,052	2,123	0.5	36	37	140
Fresno city, CA	354,091	386,551	32,460	9.2	47	38	37
Honolulu CDP, HI ²	377,059	385,881	8,822	2.3	39	39	109
Tulsa city, OK	367,302	374,851	7,549	2.1	44	40	116
Sacramento city, CA	369,365	373,964	4,599	1.2	42	41	131
Miami city, FL	358,648	373,024	14,376	4.0	46	42	90
St. Louis city, MO	396,685	368,215	-28,470	-7.2	34	43	206
Oakland city, CA	372,242	368,926	-5,316	-1.4	40	44	173
Pittsburgh city, PA	369,879	358,883	-10,996	-3.0	41	45	188
Cincinnati city, OH	384,114	358,170	-5,944	-1.6	45	46	175
Minneapolis city, MN	368,383	354,590	-13,793	-3.7	43	47	193
Omaha city, NE	335,719	345,033	9,314	2.8	48	48	102
Las Vegas city, NV	258,204	327,878	69,674	27.0	63	49	4
Toledo city, OH	332,943	322,550	-10,393	-3.1	49	50	189

¹The term "remainder" indicates that a city is part of a consolidated city-county government and that the populations of other incorporated places in the county have been excluded from the totals shown here.

²Honolulu CDP (census designated place) is not incorporated as a city but is recognized for census purposes as a large urban place. Honolulu CDP is coextensive with the Honolulu Judicial District within the City and County of Honolulu.

Note: The April 1, 1990, census counts include count resolution corrections and geographic changes processed through December 1993. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, "Population Estimates of Metropolitan Areas and Large Cities," Series PPL-27. Estimates are based on revised 1990-94 county estimates and differ from those issued in January 1995.

New Houses Stay the Same in Median Size For Past 5 Years

The median finished floor area of new one family houses sold has not changed much in the 1990-94 period. The United States median was 1,900 square feet in 1994, only 10 square feet larger than it was in 1990.

There has been some regional variation during this time period. In 1990, both the Northeast and the West had median sizes of 1,910 square feet. By 1994, the Northeast's median had increased 110 square feet to 2,020, while the West decreased 100 square feet to 1,810 square feet. The Midwest had remained relatively constant at 1,800 square feet, and the South had increased 80 square feet to 1,970.

Learn all about new houses in *Characteristics of New Housing: 1994, Series C25/94-A*.

The report provides estimates of selected financial and physical characteristics of new housing. It has chapters on the various kinds of housing: single and multifamily housing completions, new one-family houses sold, contractor-built houses started, and new mobile home placements.

It has detailed information on the structure and features of new homes, types of financing, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, number of fireplaces, types of exterior wall material, heating system and types of heating fuel, type of parking facility, number of stories, and square feet of floor area.

There is a supplement on apartment units completed in buildings containing five or more units.

Median Sales Price of Houses, by Location and Type of Financing: 1994

United States	\$130,000
Inside MSA's	\$134,000
Outside MSA's	\$100,000
Northeast	\$169,000
Midwest	\$132,900
South	\$116,900
West	\$140,400
FHA-insured	\$95,000
VA-guaranteed	\$105,400
Farmers Home Administration	\$54,500
Cash	\$125,500
Conventional	\$145,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Characteristics of New Housing: 1994, Series C25/94-A*.

Characteristics of New Housing: 1994, Series C25/94-A, is available for \$5 from our Jeffersonville, Indiana facility (see page 2).

An annual report can be obtained as part of a subscription to the series *New One-Family Houses Sold*, available for \$30 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 703-038-00000-0).

The monthly series has data on the number of houses sold, inventory of unsold houses, month's supply at current sales rate, and sales price. This series is on the Internet. Access the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and then click on "Economy," "Construction," and on the C25 report.

For more information about the data, contact Steve Berman, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-457-4666).

Ginseng – And More!

Ginseng began to be successfully cultivated in the United States in the late 1880's and by 1992 had grown to a crop harvested on over 800 farms yielding over 1.7 million pounds.

These facts come from the first in a series of briefs based on the 1992 Census of Agriculture.

The briefs will address subjects such as farmer characteristics, aquaculture, farm-related injuries, high dollar value crops, and more. They offer insights about agricultural issues and provide examples of how the census can be used.

The first two agricultural briefs, "The 4th of July Picnic" and "American Ginseng – Rooted in Wisconsin," are available in print and via the Census Bureau's web site (<http://www.census.gov/>), click on "Economy" and "Agriculture").

For a copy, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100). You also can order a copy via *FastFax* (1-900-555-2329).

For more information on the series, contact the Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (1-800-523-3215; agfs@census.gov).

Geographic Profile a Click Away!

Get to our home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and we'll take care of you from there. Get a profile based on the 1990 census, County Business Patterns, and a host of other sources. Select "Geography" and then "Data Maps." When the U.S. map pops up, select a State; when the State map pops up, select a county.

Opening in 1997

New Computer Center Slated for Census

Bowie, Maryland, a thriving town close to both Baltimore and Washington, DC, will be home for the Census Bureau's brand new computer facility.

Our Suitland, Maryland headquarters building, built in the 1940's, cannot meet the increasing demands of modern computer technology. It has severe space and environmental constraints and cannot support advanced high performance computer technology.

The future Census computer facility will be constructed as part of a cooperative agreement between the Bureau, the General Services Administration, and the University of Maryland, and will be located on a site of about 11½ acres at the University of Maryland Science and Technology Center in Bowie. The building will be 70,200 square feet and house approximately

120 employees. It will include space for offices, computer equipment, a tape vault, security, and conference areas. All of the Bureau's existing computer hardware or replacements will be consolidated at the Bowie site. The new facility is scheduled to open in 1997, in time for the Bureau to prepare for the year 2000 decennial census.

Director Martha Farnsworth Riche spoke at the September groundbreaking ceremonies for the computer center: "In this center, starting in less than 2 years, will be the high performance open systems that will enable electronic dissemination of census data throughout the United States and the world."

Director Riche said the facility would be a home for various Bureau programs: for example, our Internet servers, the newly automated Current Population Survey, and our evolving

state-of-the-art financial management system (to name just a few). These programs "all require a secure modern building that will end the costly maintenance and high program risks of our aging Suitland Center."

This center is a key part of our data dissemination plans: private citizens with personal computers will be able to access our evolving online service, click on an icon and obtain profiles of their neighborhoods or retrieve microdata and crunch the numbers themselves, Riche said. (Microdata are questionnaire records showing respondent answers but excluding confidential information.)

Congressman Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD) who also spoke at the groundbreaking, spoke of the benefits to the city of Bowie, the University of Maryland, the State of Maryland, and the Federal Government that the partnership with the Census Bureau will provide. "As the Bureau of the Census and the University of Maryland break new technological ground in high performance computing applications, the benefits will flow to Maryland business owners, elementary and secondary educators, students, policymakers, and the University."

Take a Tour!

See our computer center being built via photos on the Internet. Access our home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and select "About the Census Bureau," then "The Census Bureau Today," then "Organization," and finally "Computer Services Division."



Census Bureau's new computer center slated to open in Bowie, Maryland, in 1997.

Planned Business Investment Totals \$601 Billion in 1995

Revised estimates from Census show that U.S. businesses plan to spend \$601 billion for capital goods in 1995, 9 percent above 1994 levels. The data are based on information from the new semiannual Investment Plans Survey, available in a free press release (see below).

Business investment represents domestic expenditures for depreciable capital goods such as buildings, other structures, machinery, and other equipment. Spending in 1994 was estimated at \$549 billion, revised down from \$556 billion reported earlier.

Among the major business sectors, manufacturing now expects to spend about \$182 billion in 1995, an increase of 26 percent from 1994. Spending in the services sector is expected to be \$117 billion, about the same as 1994.

To obtain the release (CB95-173), contact the Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (1-800-523-3215).

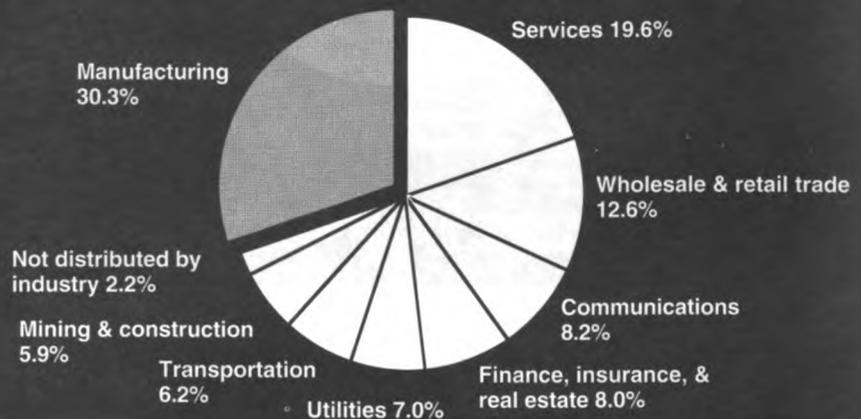
The release is available through the Department of Commerce's Economic Bulletin Board (202-482-3870) and through our online service, CENDATA™. CENDATA is available from Dialog Information Services® (1-800-334-2564) and CompuServe® (1-800-848-8199).

The release also is available on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>, click on "Economy" and "New").

For information about the IPS, contact Irving Copeland or Charles Funk, Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (301-763-2542).

How U.S. Business Plans to Invest

Percentage of planned business investment by sector: 1995
Total spending: \$600,738,000,000 (current dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Business Investment and Plans, 1993 to 1995*, CB95-173.

Manufacturing Data for States, Counties, and Cities

Is industry flourishing in your State? Where? Which counties lead in economic growth?

Answers are at hand in the Census Bureau's geographic reports based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. There is a report for each State; we've begun releasing the first reports.

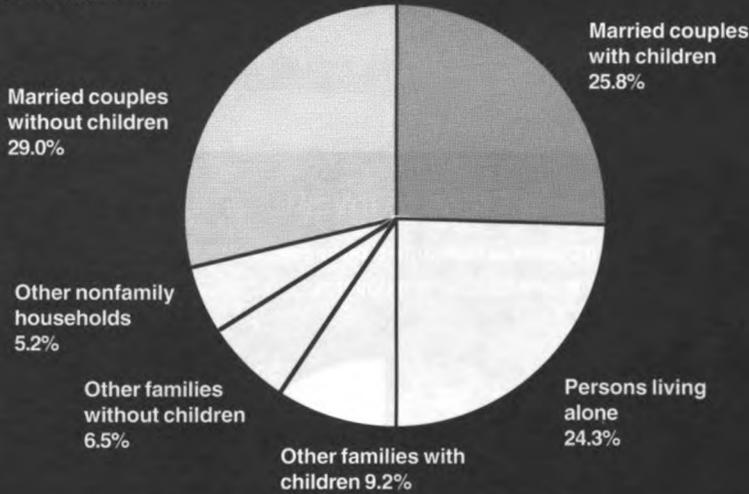
The reports have information on number of establishments, employment, capital expenditures, value added, value of shipments, and many other topics. Data are shown for specific industries in the State and in

counties and cities with at least 400 workers in an industry.

The reports are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. You can order individual reports, or the whole series for \$210. Check with Customer Services (301-457-4100) for ordering information.

Get ordering information through our web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Click on "Market Place." Manufacturing information will be on disc. Look for it in *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM 1G*, to be released in late 1995.

Married Couples Occupy 55 Percent of U.S. Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*, Series P20-483.

Two-Parent Families Up Slightly

In 1994, there were 11.4 million single-parent situations, reflecting a growth of 4 percent a year in the first half of the 1990's – a growth rate not significantly different from that of the 1980's but below the 6-percent increase in the 1970's, according to the report *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*, P20-483.

The numerical decline in two-parent families during the 1970's stabilized in the 1980's and appears to have reversed during the 1990's. There were about 25.1 million married-couple families with children in the United States in 1994, an increase of about 521,000 since 1990, the report says.

The report profiles households and families by race, Hispanic origin, size, type, presence of children, etc.

Check out our web site (<http://www.census.gov/>) for historical tables on average size of households and families and on presence of children under 18. Click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data," and "Households and Families."

Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994, Series P20-483, is available for \$14 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00084-2).

For more information, contact Arlene Saluter, Population Division (301-457-2465).

CD-ROM Shows Earnings for 594 Occupations

In 1989, according to the 1990 census, men cabbies and chauffeurs had median earnings of \$16,858. Full-timers made \$21,793; part-timers, \$11,579. Women cabbies and chauffeurs made \$11,279; \$16,491 for full-time work, \$7,620 for part-time work.

Cab drivers, chemists, crossing guards, cabinet makers, crane operators, computer programmers, counselors, and cooks – occupations of every shape and size are the focus of a Census Bureau CD-ROM file, *1990 Census of Population, Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 22, Earnings by Occupation and Education*.

If you're studying the earnings differentials between men and women, young and old, full time and part time, Black and White, this is the file to consult.

The file has statistics for the Nation, States, and metro areas; it comes on three discs.

The file has tables showing aggregate earnings in 1989, aggregate usual hours worked, educational attainment, work status, mean annual earnings, and mean hourly earnings. For all topics, the file shows age, sex, and educational attainment – given for any of 594 occupations. All this information is repeated for race groups and Hispanics.

Despite the detail, our *GO* software makes the file easy to use.

Earnings by Occupation and Education, SSTF 22, comes in ASCII format and costs \$250 from Customer Services (301-457-4100). The file is also on computer tape, but without the *GO* software.

One in Five Never-Married Women Have Children

Of the Nation's 22.7 million never-married women aged 15-44, 1 out of every 5 had given birth to at least one child by 1994, the Census Bureau reports.

Approximately 7 percent of never-married teens and about 40 percent of never-married women in their thirties had a child out-of-wedlock, according to *Fertility of American Women: June 1994* (P20-482).

The report profiles women according to age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, education, labor force status, occupation, family income, etc.

Foreign-born women in this country had a birth rate about one and one-half times higher than that of native-born women – 93 and 62 births per 1,000 women, respectively. Mexican-American women had a birth rate of 111 births per 1,000 women, nearly double that of non-Hispanic women (61 per 1,000).

The data were collected in the June 1994 Current Population Survey (CPS). Data on Hispanic-origin

CD-ROM Clearance Sale!

As we mentioned in our September issue, Customer Services is having a clearance sale on selected discs – including the ever-popular Summary Tape Files 1 and 3. All discs issued before September 1, 1993, have had their prices cut from \$150 to \$50.

For details, check our September issue, call Customer Services (301-457-4100), or cruise our web site (<http://www.census.gov/>); then click on "Market Place").

Births to Unmarried Women – World View: 1992

	Total births	Born to unmarried women
United States	4,065	30%
Canada	399	29% ¹
Denmark	68	46%
France	743	33%
Germany	809	15%
Italy	561	7%
Japan	1,226	1%
Netherlands	197	12%
Sweden	123	50%
United Kingdom	781	31%

¹1991.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Fertility of American Women: June 1994*, Series P20-482.

persons were collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Data presented in this report on the level of out-of-wedlock childbearing are generally below the levels reported by the National Center for Health Statistics due to differences in data collection procedures.

Fertility of American Women: June 1994, Series P20-482, is available for \$4 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-005-00083-4). Several tables are also on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>); then click on "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data").

For more information, contact Amara Bachu, Population Division (301-457-2449; abachu@census.gov).

Tanzania: Explosive Growth Under the Specter of AIDS

Home to Mount Kilimanjaro and large parts of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania is a little over twice the land area of California, with a population about the same as Canada. It is located on the east coast of Africa, bordering Kenya and Uganda to the north; Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, and Zambia to the west; and Malawi and Mozambique to the south. The Census Bureau has just issued a demographic portrait of this impoverished nation.

Tanzania's population is very young and fertile. The country is projected to grow from 28.6 million people today to 35.4 million in 2010 despite the prevalence of AIDS. As in other Sub-Saharan countries, HIV/AIDS infection levels are high.

Learn more about life in Tanzania in the latest offering in our *Population Trends* series. It discusses fertility, contraceptive use, education, literacy, urbanization, etc.

For a copy of the profile, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) or the International Programs Center (301-457-1358).

Grim Future Projected in Tanzania

	1985	1995	2010
Population (millions)			
With AIDS mortality	21.6	28.6	35.4
No AIDS mortality	21.6	29.5	43.9
Expectation of life at birth (in years)			
With AIDS mortality	49.2	42.5	35.3
No AIDS mortality	49.2	53.8	60.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Population Trends: Tanzania*, Series PPT/92-10.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Household Economics

	Unit	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1985	1980
Housing (Annual) Source: U.S. Census Bureau								
Total housing units	Mil	110,952	109,611	108,316	107,300	106,300	97,300	87,700
Vacant	Mil	12,257	11,894	11,926	12,000	12,100	9,400	8,100
Year-round vacant	Pct	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	7.6	6.8
Seasonal vacant	Pct	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.4
Occupied	Mil	98,675	97,717	96,391	95,300	94,200	87,900	79,600
Homeownership rate	Pct	64.0	64.0	64.1	64.1	63.9	63.9	65.6
Median asking contract rent	\$	429	430	411	398	371	(NA)	(NA)
Northeast	\$	467	483	476	498	487	(NA)	(NA)
Midwest	\$	366	360	347	339	319	(NA)	(NA)
South	\$	375	370	354	347	318	(NA)	(NA)
West	\$	536	547	533	523	500	(NA)	(NA)
Median asking sales price	\$	72,200	69,600	73,300	63,700	62,700	(NA)	(NA)
Northeast	\$	107,100	99,900	96,800	101,600	109,900	(NA)	(NA)
Midwest	\$	51,000	46,900	41,500	48,300	39,200	(NA)	(NA)
South	\$	63,200	59,800	57,700	49,700	50,400	(NA)	(NA)
West	\$	105,100	124,900	134,900	120,900	120,500	(NA)	(NA)
Income (Annual) Source: U.S. Census Bureau								
Median household income	\$	32,264	31,241	30,786	30,126	31,203	29,896	29,309
White	\$	34,028	32,960	32,368	31,569	32,545	31,529	30,921
Black	\$	21,027	19,532	18,660	18,807	19,462	18,758	17,814
Hispanic origin ¹	\$	23,421	22,886	22,848	22,691	23,270	22,107	22,591
Median family income	\$	38,782	36,959	36,812	35,939	36,841	35,107	34,791
White	\$	40,884	39,300	38,909	37,783	38,468	36,901	36,249
Black	\$	24,698	21,542	21,161	21,548	22,325	21,248	20,974
Hispanic origin ¹	\$	24,318	23,654	23,901	23,895	24,417	24,084	24,354
Median income by type of family:								
Married couples	\$	44,959	43,005	42,064	40,995	41,574	39,366	38,297
Female householder, no husband present	\$	18,236	17,443	17,221	16,692	17,645	17,291	17,224
Male householder, no wife present	\$	27,751	26,467	27,821	28,351	30,268	28,635	28,993
Earnings of year-round, full-time workers:								
Males	\$	30,854	30,407	30,358	29,421	28,843	30,626	30,801
Females	\$	22,205	21,747	21,440	20,553	20,656	19,777	18,530
Labor Force (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics								
Nonfarm employment	1,000	113,429	110,525	108,604	108,256	109,419	97,387	90,406
Finance, insurance, and real estate	Pct	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7
Government	Pct	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.8	18.0
Construction	Pct	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing and mining	Pct	16.5	16.8	17.3	17.6	18.1	20.7	23.6
Retail and wholesale	Pct	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.7	22.5
Services	Pct	28.0	27.4	26.8	26.2	25.5	22.5	19.8
Transportation and public utilities	Pct	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7
Consumer Expenditures (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics								
Total	\$	(NA)	30,692	29,846	29,614	28,381	23,490	16,184
Food	\$	(NA)	4,399	4,273	4,271	4,296	3,477	3,116
Housing	\$	(NA)	9,636	9,477	9,252	8,703	6,963	4,643
Transportation	\$	(NA)	5,453	5,228	5,151	5,120	4,587	3,409
Poverty (Annual) Source: U.S. Census Bureau								
Persons	Pct	14.5	15.1	14.5	14.2	13.5	14.0	13.0
Children under 18 years	Pct	21.8	22.7	21.9	21.8	20.6	20.7	18.3
Persons 18-64 years	Pct	11.9	12.4	11.7	11.4	10.7	11.3	10.1
Persons 65 years and over	Pct	11.7	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.2	12.6	15.7
White	Pct	10.2	10.7	11.6	11.3	10.7	11.4	10.2
Black	Pct	27.4	28.0	33.3	32.7	31.9	31.3	32.5
Hispanic origin ¹	Pct	22.6	21.4	29.3	28.7	28.1	29.0	25.7
Married couple families	Pct	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.7	6.2
With children under 18 years	Pct	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.3	7.8	8.9	7.7
Female householder, no husband present	Pct	34.6	35.6	34.9	35.6	33.4	34.0	32.7
With children under 18 years	Pct	44.0	46.1	46.2	47.1	44.5	45.4	42.9

Annual - Data for the complete year, not as of a given date. Pct - Percent. NA - Comparable data not available. ¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Note: All amounts are current dollars as of reference year.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business	<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>						
Retail: Sales	Sept	\$Bil	197.5	197.0	188.9	0.3	4.6
Inventory	Aug	\$Bil	302.5	299.4	283.1	1.0	6.9
Inv./sales ratio	Aug	Ratio	1.54	1.53	1.51	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	Aug	\$Bil	995.1	989.7	873.6	0.5	13.9
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	Aug	\$Bil	186.8	186.2	176.7	0.3	5.7
Inventory	Aug	\$Bil	254.1	253.1	226.8	0.4	12.0
Stock/sales ratio	Aug	Ratio	1.36	1.36	1.28	(X)	(X)

Construction and Housing

<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>							
Residential: Building permits – AR	Sept	1,000	1,389	1,368	1,426	1.5	-2.6
Housing starts – AR	Sept	1,000	1,390	1,392	1,511	-0.1	-8.0
New home sales – AR	Sept	1,000	727	704	691	3.3	5.2
New home mortgage rate – NSA	Sept	Pct	7.69	7.75	7.70	-0.8	-0.1
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	Sept						
Current dollars		\$Bil	535.0	528.7	518.3	1.2	3.2
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil	474.8	470.7	476.1	0.9	-0.3

Manufacturing

<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>							
Durable goods: Shipments	Sept	\$Bil	165.9	164.2	154.4	1.0	7.5
New orders	Sept	\$Bil	168.9	164.1	155.4	2.9	8.7
Unfilled orders	Sept	\$Bil	437.1	434.1	424.7	0.7	2.9
Total goods: Shipments	Sept	\$Bil	304.3	303.0	286.1	0.4	6.4
Inventories	Sept	\$Bil	415.6	413.1	386.5	0.6	7.5
Inv./ship ratio	Sept	Ratio	1.37	1.36	1.35	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	Sept	1987=100	122.6	122.9	119.0	-0.2	3.0

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services

<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>							
Exports of goods and services	Aug	\$Bil	65.7	63.4	60.3	3.7	9.0
Imports of goods and services	Aug	\$Bil	74.6	74.6	69.7	0.0	7.0
Trade balance	Aug	\$Bil	-8.8	-11.2	-9.4	-21.2	-5.8

Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates

<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>							
Money supply (M1)	Sept	\$Bil	1,140	1,144	1,151	-0.3	-1.0
Consumer Price Index – NSA	Sept	1982-84=100	153.2	152.9	149.4	0.2	2.5
Producer Price Index ¹	Oct	1982=100	128.0	128.1	125.3	-0.1	2.2
Prime rate charged by banks ²	Oct	Pct	8.75	8.75	7.75	0.0	12.9
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Oct	Pct	5.30	5.26	4.96	0.8	6.9

Other Principal Indicators

<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>							
Civilian labor force	Oct	Mil	132.6	132.6	131.6	0.0	0.8
Unemployment rate	Oct	Rate	5.5	5.6	5.7	-1.8	-3.5
Index of leading indicators	Sept	1987=100	101.1	101.2	102.5	-0.1	-1.4
Personal income – AR	Sept	\$Bil	6,096	6,069	5,768	0.4	5.7
			Qtr. 3 1995	Qtr. 2 1995	Percent change ³		
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil	5,545	5,488	4.2		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil	3,701	3,674	2.9		
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil	1,041	1,019	9.0		

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. Note: Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are current dollars as of the reference year.

1995 Index for *Census and You*

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In Memoriam:

Dr. Harry A. Scarr

With deep regret, we must announce that Dr. Harry A. Scarr, Deputy Director of the Census Bureau during the past 3 years, died November 12. He also served as Acting Director for 2 years. A sociologist with an A.B. from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. from Harvard, Dr. Scarr held positions at the Justice Department before coming to the Commerce Department in 1982.

Observed Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche, Census Bureau Director: "Harry made an invaluable contribution to the Census Bureau through his vision and insight. His dedication and professionalism made him a model civil servant."

Dr. Scarr received the Department of Commerce's highest award, the gold medal, for his contributions to Federal economic statistics and planning for the 1990 census.

All About Boomers

Where are they now? Find out how the Baby Boom is faring, in a listing of five tables entitled "Selected Characteristics of Baby Boomers 26 to 44 Years Old: 1990" (CPH-L-160). The tables are on the Internet too.

The tables provide national and State data from the 1990 census. They deal with basic demographic characteristics, education, disability, fertility, veteran status, labor force status, commuting, and other subjects.

They also have information on the housing that Baby Boomers live in – year structure built, mortgage status, heating fuel, year moved into unit, vehicles available, etc.

"Selected Characteristics of Baby Boomers 26 to 44 Years Old: 1990," CPH-L-160, is available for \$48 from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

Look for the tables on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov>). Click on "Population and Housing," "Population," and "What's New on the Internet in Population Division."

Two Months of News in One Issue

This month, due to circumstances beyond our control, we are publishing the November and December *Census and You* as a single issue. This will count as one issue for those readers who subscribe through the U.S. Government Printing Office.