

CENSUS

and you

Volume 31, No. 4
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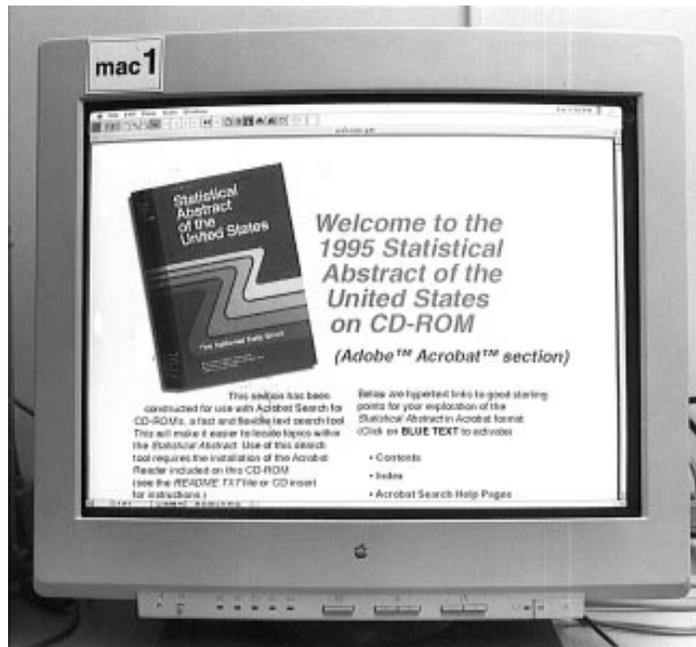
“Don’t fix it if it ain’t broke” – conventional wisdom maybe, but definitely not the approach the Census Bureau takes when it comes to the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the Federal Government’s perennial best-seller.

Says Lars Johanson, a supervisor on the *Abstract* staff, “New tables are added to keep us current with the rest of the world. This year we added over 160 tables, including some that used to be published in the now defunct *U.S. Industrial Outlook*.”

“We’re constantly tinkering with it,” says Glenn King, chief of the *Abstract* staff. This is particularly the case with the CD-ROM. Glenn and his staff add refinements every year.

“We’ve added more maps and charts and inserted links to the actual data tables,” Glenn observes. Lars

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Statistical Abstract on CD-ROM. Shown here is a display from the Abstract disc in .pdf format. This format gives you images just like those in the printed Abstract. Helpful links connect text, tables, and graphics.

adds, “On the disc we’ve included more data for States, cities, and metro areas. We also are showing population for counties in metro areas.”

If you need statistics to prove a point or persuade an audience, the *Abstract* is a good source to check – and now the CD-ROM is friendlier than ever to consult. It has 1,500

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Statistical Abstract CD-ROM

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tables on every imaginable topic – from over 250 government, private, and international sources.

More Software Options

The disc has software formats to fit many users' preferences:

- *Textware Lite*. Just type "GO" and you access the disc through *DOS*, *Windows*, or *Macintosh*. *Textware* has enhanced search capabilities.

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- *Lotus 123 Files* – allowing users access through spreadsheet software such as *Lotus*, *Excel*, and *QuattroPro*. These files have more years of data, more small-area data, and more

subjects than those in other formats. However, the users must supply their own software.

The *Statistical Abstract of the United States CD-ROM* costs \$50 and is available from Customer Services (301-457-4100).

For more information, contact Glenn King or Lars Johanson (301-457-1171) of the Administrative and Customer Services Division at the Census Bureau.

The *Abstract* – in far less detail – comes in print from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) or the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Call NTIS at 703-487-4650. GPO's address and phone number is in the box, to the right.

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County Population Estimates for 1995 on Diskette, in Printout, or on the Internet

What's going on in Colorado?

Of the top 30 counties in population growth between 1990-95, 11 were in Colorado. All are small counties, most with a 1995 population under 20,000. Leading the Nation was the biggest of the Colorado group – Douglas County, which added 39,186 (65 percent change) and is now fast approaching 100,000.

Population growing in your county? Get a definitive answer in our July 1, 1995, population estimates for the Nation's 3,143 counties.

Estimates on diskettes and at the Web site show population under and over age 65, births, deaths, net domestic migration, net international migration, and population in group quarters.

Less detailed county estimates come in paper listings:

- PPL-35. Population Estimates for Counties and Components of Change: July 1, 1995 (Sorted Alphabetically Within Each State). \$25.

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- PPL-39. Population Estimates for Counties: July 1, 1995 (Sorted by 1995 Population Size Within Each State). \$25.

- PPL-40. Population Estimates for Counties: July 1, 1995 (Sorted by

Rocky Mountain Highs

Ranking of top 20 counties in population growth: 1990-95

	Corrected April 1, 1990 Census	July 1, 1995	Change: 1990-95		
			Percent change 1990-95	Percent change rank 1990-95	Size rank in U.S. 1995
Douglas County, CO	60,391	99,577	64.9	1	500
Elbert County, CO	9,646	14,565	51.0	2	2,066
Summit County, UT	15,518	23,292	50.1	3	1,571
Park County, CO	7,174	10,589	47.6	4	2,357
Washington County, UT	48,560	70,610	45.4	5	674
Paulding County, GA	41,611	59,920	44.0	6	771
Henry County, GA	58,741	84,553	43.9	7	563
Flagler County, FL	28,701	40,643	41.6	8	1,042
Forsyth County, GA	44,083	62,335	41.4	9	743
Custer County, CO	1,926	2,702	40.3	10	3,015
Teller County, CO	12,468	17,478	40.2	11	1,870
Hinsdale County, CO	467	648	38.8	12	3,133
Nye County, NV	17,781	24,563	38.1	13	1,524
Bryan County, GA	15,438	21,190	37.3	14	1,671
Edwards County, TX	2,266	3,110	37.2	15	2,985
Teton County, ID	3,439	4,706	36.8	16	2,861
Boise County, ID	3,509	4,768	35.9	17	2,857
Camden County, GA	30,167	40,714	35.0	18	1,041
San Miguel County, CO	3,653	4,929	34.9	19	2,847
Loudoun County, VA	86,129	115,870	34.5	20	432

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. PPL-38. Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted by 1990-95 Percent Population Change within U.S.): July 1, 1995.

1990-95 Percent Population Change Within Each State). \$25.

You can get all the data on diskettes (PE-34) for \$100. If you need just population figures, order PE-34, Diskette 1 for \$20.

You can order the diskettes and paper printouts from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

All the data are available on our Internet site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select "Population and Housing," "Population," "Population Estimates," and "County Population Estimates."

Population Estimates for Cities and Metro Areas

Our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>) has population estimates for cities (1994) and metropolitan areas (1995); we expect to release 1995 city population estimates later this year.

For more details, check out the November/December issue of *Census and You*, or stop by our Web site and select "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Population Estimates." Once there click on "Metropolitan Area Estimates" or "Cities."

One-Third of Nation's Businesses Owned by Women

Women owned over 6.4 million businesses, one-third of all U.S. businesses in 1992, employing over 13 million persons and generating \$1.6 trillion in business revenues, the Census Bureau reports in findings based on the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses, part of the 1992 Economic Census. About 19 percent of these businesses are employers, averaging 10.6 employees per firm and \$1.2 million in receipts.

The report contains information on the number of firms, receipts, number of paid employees, and annual payroll. These data are presented by geographic area (the Nation, States, and

selected metropolitan areas, counties, and cities), industry, size of firm, and legal form of organization. The report includes comparative 1992 data for all U.S. firms.

The data were collected from a large sample of all nonfarm businesses filing tax forms with receipts of \$500 or more in 1992 as –

- *Individual proprietorship* – an unincorporated business owned by an individual. Files an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C.

Corporately Speaking

Total firms and receipts and percent distribution by legal form of organization: 1992

Legal form of organization	Firms		Receipts	
	No. (Thous.)	Pct.	Amt. (\$Mil.)	Pct.
All Firms				
All industries	19,286	100	14,072	100
C corporations*	2,033	11	10,747	76
Non-C corporations	17,253	90	3,325	24
Individual				
proprietorships	14,599	76	722	5
Partnerships	1,090	6	665	5
Subchapter S corporations	1,564	8	1,938	14
Women-Owned Firms				
All industries	6,407	100	1,574	100
C corporations*	518	8	932	59
Non-C corporations	5,889	92	642	41
Individual				
proprietorships	5,078	79	122	8
Partnerships	244	4	88	6
Subchapter S corporations	567	9	432	27

*Excluded from geographic data shown and on page 5. Note: May not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Economic Census, Women-Owned Businesses, Series WB92-1.

Top 10 Metro Areas in Number of Women-Owned Firms

Comparison of women-owned firms in 10 largest metropolitan statistical areas with women-owned firms in State: 1992

MSA	Firms (No.)	Receipts (\$Thous.)	Percent MSA to State	
			Firms	Receipts
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	162,417	10,775,455	29	35
New York, NY PMSA	136,209	17,314,335	48	58
Chicago, IL PMSA	89,424	9,195,448	51	66
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	78,744	4,940,165	(X)	(X)
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	68,032	6,748,908	41	51
Houston, TX PMSA	59,866	2,652,715	20	20
Boston, MA PMSA	58,975	7,544,694	53	68
Detroit, MI PMSA	58,791	4,182,607	44	53
Dallas, TX PMSA	55,452	2,721,988	19	20
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	54,367	3,266,368	10	11

PMSA Primary metropolitan statistical area. MSA Metropolitan statistical area. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Women-Owned Businesses, Series WB92-1.

- *Partnership* – an unincorporated business owned by two or more persons. Files a Form 1065.

- *Subchapter S corporation* – an incorporated business with 35 or fewer shareholders who elect to be taxed as individuals. Files a Form 1120S. Only those with \$500 or more in receipts were included.

- *C corporation* – any incorporated business other than a subchapter S corporation. Files a Form 1120.

First for C Corporations

The 1992 survey was the first to include C corporations. About 518,000 of these firms were C corporations, 26 percent of the total C corporations

Continued on page 5

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Women-Owned Businesses

Continued from page 4

in the United States. They had receipts of \$932 billion, about 9 percent of the total receipts of all C corporations.

Eighty percent of these businesses were employers with 7 million employees and \$154 billion in payroll. The proportion of C corporations owned by women was relatively evenly distributed by type of business, ranging from 22 percent each in mining and manufacturing to 31 percent in retail trade.

More Information

The report, *1992 Women-Owned Businesses*, WB92-1, is available for \$15 from Customer Services (301-457-4100). Make checks payable to "Commerce-Census."

Data in the report also are on disc – in *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM IG* available for \$150 from Customer Services (301-457-4100). Check the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>) for tables from the report. Click on "Economy" and then on "Economy-Wide."

For information, contact Valerie Strang, Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (301-763-5726).

Small World?

On April 1, the world population totaled 5,752,228,275. The planet averages about four births a second and just under two deaths.

Keep up with the world's growth and look at past figures via our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "International Statistics Home Page," and "World POP Clock."

Women-Owned Businesses: 1992

(Does not include C corporations Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table is based on the 1987 SIC system.)

	All firms		Firms with paid employees	
	Firms (No.)	Sales and receipts (\$Thous.)	Firms (No.)	Sales and receipts (\$Thous.)
United States	5,888,883	642,484,352	817,773	550,425,116
Alabama	71,466	7,627,704	11,080	6,646,227
Alaska	19,380	1,871,174	2,558	1,521,633
Arizona	93,300	8,973,727	13,960	7,644,208
Arkansas	50,440	4,416,402	8,066	3,726,970
California	801,487	84,942,527	93,321	69,176,573
Colorado	121,659	10,783,866	17,950	9,070,485
Connecticut	79,931	11,077,870	11,324	9,614,987
Delaware	14,904	2,303,467	2,724	2,052,774
District of Columbia	14,599	1,609,513	1,539	1,296,446
Florida	352,048	39,484,595	66,035	33,675,639
Georgia	143,045	22,450,439	20,553	20,199,478
Hawaii	29,743	2,574,800	3,089	2,044,345
Idaho	29,946	2,339,045	4,497	2,004,348
Illinois	250,613	33,288,927	35,809	29,521,798
Indiana	125,411	16,055,833	22,152	14,576,134
Iowa	71,040	6,021,013	9,416	5,299,885
Kansas	66,429	5,759,949	8,302	4,951,219
Kentucky	74,280	6,763,383	10,648	5,821,853
Louisiana	76,849	11,742,919	10,760	10,586,117
Maine	35,260	3,045,880	5,126	2,581,932
Maryland	121,777	11,332,994	14,570	9,402,307
Massachusetts	147,572	16,103,516	16,948	13,509,210
Michigan	193,820	17,796,452	24,182	15,064,745
Minnesota	124,143	11,812,189	16,108	10,179,298
Mississippi	40,879	3,452,070	6,566	2,873,490
Missouri	117,885	11,074,872	17,072	9,655,814
Montana	24,310	1,814,163	4,052	1,521,105
Nebraska	43,637	4,940,928	6,447	4,452,770
Nevada	32,430	3,674,106	4,542	3,140,016
New Hampshire	31,492	4,125,115	4,357	3,645,524
New Jersey	164,798	26,657,094	26,062	23,235,080
New Mexico	40,636	2,966,292	5,700	2,416,343
New York	395,944	59,950,190	56,207	52,187,500
North Carolina	142,516	14,365,288	20,324	12,494,326
North Dakota	15,355	1,094,919	2,295	938,934
Ohio	224,693	20,904,916	28,156	17,979,619
Oklahoma	82,894	6,605,334	10,807	5,474,461
Oregon	87,970	9,326,894	12,343	8,067,133
Pennsylvania	227,500	29,400,204	32,710	25,753,306
Rhode Island	21,353	2,918,474	3,790	2,575,190
South Carolina	64,812	5,049,393	9,758	4,152,177
South Dakota	18,215	1,681,218	2,930	1,502,046
Tennessee	101,134	8,572,522	13,405	7,101,593
Texas	414,179	35,329,767	49,293	29,021,377
Utah	45,626	4,204,174	5,325	3,662,039
Vermont	21,033	1,568,320	3,439	1,317,874
Virginia	138,494	11,989,643	18,465	10,080,334
Washington	136,337	16,057,284	21,058	14,124,409
West Virginia	30,644	2,079,831	4,126	1,722,000
Wisconsin	99,357	11,510,706	15,321	10,328,841
Wyoming	14,617	992,451	2,507	833,203

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Women-Owned Businesses*, Series WB92-1.

Unmarried With Children

In 1994, there were 3.7 million households made up of unmarried couples. Of these, 1.3 million (35 percent) had children under age 15.

For more information about the living arrangements of America's children, see *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, Series P20-484, or check out the "Population" section at the Census Bureau's Web site.

Choose either option and you'll find data dealing with median age at first marriage, interracial couples, unmarried-couple households (see table), and detailed tables dealing with children's living arrangements by race and Hispanic origin.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994, Series P20-484, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Check with Customer Services (301-457-4100) for ordering information.

To view the information on our Web site, access the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov>); then click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data," and "Marital Status and Living Arrangements."

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

Stay in Touch Through Telephone Contacts!

Make one call to us now and your other calls to us will be a snap. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for our latest edition of *Census Bureau Telephone Contacts for Data Users*.

Relationships in America

Marital status of the population 15 years old and over by sex: 1950 to present (Numbers in thousands)

	Total	Married	Unmarried			
			Total	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
Men						
1993	94,854	56,833	38,021	28,775	2,468	6,778
1990	91,955	55,833	36,121	27,505	2,333	6,283
1980	81,947	51,813	30,134	24,227	1,977	3,930
1970	70,559	47,109	23,450	19,832	2,051	1,567
1960*	60,273	41,781	18,492	15,274	2,112	1,106
1950*	54,601	36,866	17,735	14,400	2,264	1,071
Women						
1993	102,400	57,768	44,631	23,534	11,214	9,883
1990	99,838	56,797	43,040	22,718	11,477	8,845
1980	89,914	52,965	36,950	20,226	10,758	5,966
1970	77,766	48,148	29,618	17,167	9,734	2,717
1960*	64,607	42,583	22,024	12,252	8,064	1,708
1950*	57,102	37,577	19,525	11,418	6,734	1,373

*1950 and 1960 data are for the population 14 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Internet (<http://www.census.gov>), then click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics".

Links to State Agencies

Hidden Treasures Through the Internet

The Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) now has its own home page on the Census Bureau's Internet site. The new page offers users a wealth of data including the latest subnational population estimates, descriptions of estimates methods, and links to home pages of State FSCPE agencies.

State FSCPE agencies work with the Census Bureau's Population Division to produce annual subnational population estimates. State agencies provide the Census Bureau with vital statistics and group quarters data, review subnational estimates for accuracy, and participate in refining the estimates methodology.

Many produce their own State and local population estimates. These estimates and other FSCPE data are available on the home pages of the State agencies. Links at our site connect you to these home pages in a key stroke.

To access the FSCPE site on the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov>), select "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Population Estimates." For more information on the FSCPE program, contact Greg Harper of the Population Division (301-457-2385) or Ryan Burson, Missouri FSCPE representative and chair of the FSCPE steering committee (573-751-2345).

Projections to 2050

Older, More Diverse in the Next Century

Fifty years from now, what will the Nation look like demographically? With its recently released population projections, the Census Bureau tries to answer this question.

For one thing, we expect America will be older. Thanks to the aging of the "Baby Boomers," the Nation's median age should climb from 34 years in 1995 (the highest ever recorded) to 39 years in 2035.

Secondly, the Nation should be much more populous, with nearly 400 million people in 2050, up from about 260 million today. Nonetheless, the average annual rate of population growth, already low, is expected to decline during the next five decades by about one-third. Consequently, the United States would see its population rise more slowly after 2025 than ever before in its history. The expected slow growth would be a direct result of the aging of the population.

Thirdly, the United States will become more diverse. The non-Hispanic White population would rise only very slightly (about 8 percent) between now and 2030, then actually begin declining. Hispanics and Asians, meanwhile, would see their respective populations more than triple. As a result, between now and 2050, the proportion of U.S. residents who are non-Hispanic White would drop from 74 to 53 percent. In addition, the percentage that is Hispanic would jump from 10 to 25 percent and the share that is Asian would climb from 4 to 9 percent. The proportions for

Blacks and American Indians would be only slightly higher in 2050 (15 percent and 1 percent, respectively).

In Print and Via the Web

You can find these figures in a report entitled *Population Projections*

of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 (P25-1130). For ordering information, check with Customer Services (301-457-4100) or our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>; select "Market Place").

The latest report contains 10 alternative projection series. Most of the analyses presented are based on the middle series, which assumes middle levels of fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration.

The actual future course of population growth, however, could differ considerably because of variations in these components of growth. The further into the future, the more the alternative assumptions will deviate from the middle series. Middle series projections are shown annually to 2010, and every 5 years thereafter to 2050. The other nine series are shown every 5 years from 1995 to 2050.

The methodology used to generate the new projections is similar to that used for the 1993 report. However, the base population data, rates of change in the vital statistics, and annual net immigration assumptions have been updated.

For more information about the report, contact Greg Spencer, Population Division (301-457-2428).

Look for this information on the Web (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Population Projections (1996 to 2050)."

Dependency Ratio: More Elderly, Fewer Kids Than in the Past

Number of dependents per 100 persons
age 18 to 64 years: 1900 to 2050
(Middle series. As of July 1. Resident
population)

Year	Total	Under age 18	Age 65 and over
Estimates			
1900	79.9	72.6	7.3
1910	73.2	65.7	7.5
1920	72.0	64.0	8.0
1930	67.7	58.6	9.1
1940	59.7	48.8	10.9
1950	64.5	51.1	13.4
1960	82.2	65.3	16.9
1970	78.7	61.1	17.6
1980	64.9	46.2	18.7
1985	61.9	42.6	19.3
1990	62.0	41.7	20.3
Projections			
1995	63.7	42.8	20.9
2000	62.4	41.8	20.5
2010	60.2	39.0	21.2
2020	68.2	40.4	27.7
2030	78.7	43.0	35.7
2040	79.7	43.1	36.5
2050	79.9	43.9	36.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau,
Department of Commerce, *Population
Projections of the U.S. by Age, Sex,
Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to
2050*.

Revising Race and Ethnic Categories for Census 2000

What's In a Name?

Preference for racial or ethnic terminology: May 1995 (percent distribution)

Preferred terminology	Percent
-----------------------	---------

Hispanic

Hispanic	57.9%
Latino	11.8%
Of Spanish origin	12.3%
Some other term	7.9%
No preference	10.2%

White

White	61.7%
Caucasian	16.5%
European American	2.4%
Anglo	1.0%
Some other term	2.0%
No preference	16.6%

Black

Black	44.2%
African American	28.1%
Afro-American	12.1%
Negro	3.3%
Colored	1.1%
Some other term	2.2%
No preference	9.1%

American Indian

American Indian	49.8%
Alaskan Native	3.5%
Native American	37.4%
Some other term	3.7%
No preference	5.7%

Multiracial

Multiracial	28.4%
More than one race	6.0%
Biracial	5.7%
Mixed race	16.0%
Mestizo or Mestiza	2.3%
Some other term	13.9%
No preference	27.8%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Press release USDL95-428.

What's in a name? Plenty, especially in the case of the race and ethnic categories used on the questionnaires for the decennial census and many surveys. Critics argue these categories need revision. What impact would changing them have?

The Census Bureau does not determine the race or ethnicity of those answering questionnaires. Respondents themselves make the choice.

But what happens when respondents can't find an answer that fits? People of mixed race often say, for example, that they do not identify with the race categories traditionally used.

Back in 1977, the Office of Management and Budget issued the "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting," Directive 15, establishing the following race and ethnic categories for all government programs:

- Black
- White
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Hispanic Origin

These standards have been criticized in recent years for not reflecting the increasing racial and ethnic diversity of our Nation. In response, OMB initiated a sweeping review.

As part of this review, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) added a supplement on race and ethnicity to the May 1995 Current Population Survey, a monthly sample survey of households conducted by the Census Bureau for the BLS.

The purpose of the supplement was to help determine the effects of adding "multiracial" to the list of races and of combining race and Hispanic origin questions," and to ask for preferences for alternative names for racial and ethnic categories; e.g., African-American for Black.

In June 1996, the Census Bureau will conduct a survey of about 118,000 households to test several options proposed in the OMB review, including multiracial classifications; "check more than one" response options; and combined race, Hispanic origin, and ancestry questions. The survey also will test recommendations of the Joint Census Advisory Committees on the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations. The OMB will use the survey and the CPS supplement results and other research findings in deciding whether or not to make changes in Directive 15 in 1997.

While changing these standards might facilitate self-identification for some, others argue that it might undermine the continuity of racial and ethnic data that government agencies need to promote equal opportunities.

For more information about Directive 15 and the race and ethnic questions to be included in the special survey, contact the Population Division at Census (301-457-2453).

For a copy of the report, "A CPS Supplement for Testing Methods of Collecting Racial and Ethnic Information: May 1995," contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics (202-606-7375).

Yes, Engineers Do Make More

Winning the lottery might be the easiest route to big bucks, but the surest route is staying in school. In 1993, average monthly earnings climbed with each successively higher level of education, ranging from \$508 for persons who did not complete high school to \$5,067 for professional degree holders.

What's It Worth? Field of Training and Economic Status: 1993, Series P70-51, a six-page report available from Customer Services (301-457-4100), is the source of these findings.

The report examines adults' educational attainment, the fields they obtained their highest post-secondary degrees in, earnings per level of education and degree field, and the relationship between attainment level, degree field, and occupation.

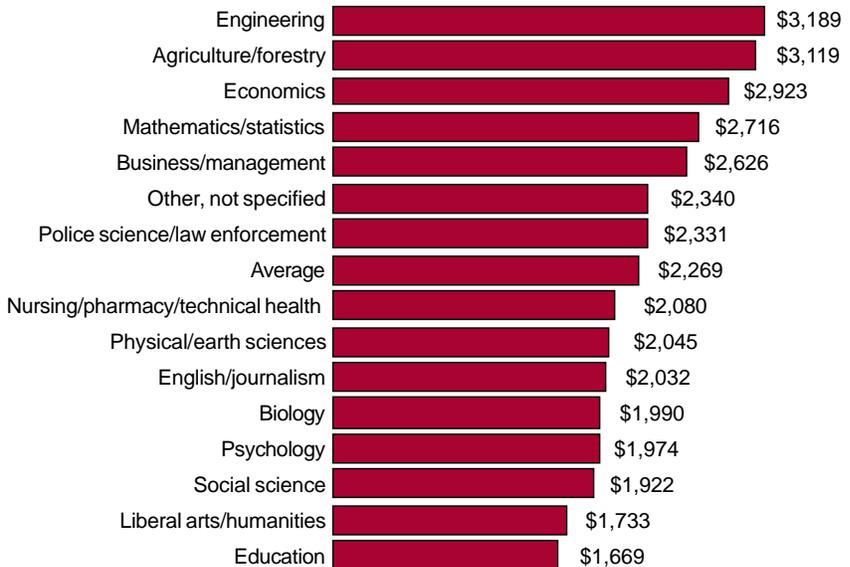
It has some data on sex, race, and Hispanic origin. In addition, attainment data for 1993 are compared with corresponding 1984 data. The statistics come from the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

About one-half of all post-secondary degrees were obtained in 1 of 4 fields: business/management (19 percent), education (13 percent), nursing/pharmacy/technical health (9 percent), and engineering (8 percent).

For more information on the statistics in this report, contact Rosalind Bruno, Population Division (301-457-2464). Look for this report on the Census Bureau's Internet site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data."

Engineering Is the Most Financially Lucrative Bachelor's Field

Average monthly earnings for those whose highest degree is a bachelor's, by field of degree: Spring 1993



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *What's It Worth? Field of Training and Economic Status: 1993*, Series P70-51.

Flagstaff Is Newest Urbanized Area

Flagstaff, Arizona is the Nation's newest urbanized area (UA), the result of a special census conducted by the Census Bureau on April 1, 1995. Flagstaff becomes the Nation's 406th UA; the 397th UA in the United States with nine in Puerto Rico. We delineate UA's once every 10 years as part of the decennial census or following a special census.

A UA is a continuously built-up area of 50,000 or more and generally has an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.

We also are identifying Flagstaff as an extended city. An extended city is an incorporated place that contains large expanses of sparsely populated territory for which the Bureau provides separate urban and rural population counts and land area figures.

Under the urbanized area extended city criteria, the Flagstaff, Arizona, urbanized area generally comprises that portion of the city with an overall population density of 100 persons per square mile. The new Flagstaff UA has 53,355 people.

Statistical Briefs – New on the 'Net

Statistical Briefs are the Census Bureau's popular series of two- to four-page mini-reports presenting key findings about the Nation's households and businesses.

In *so* much of a hurry, you can't wait for a printed copy to arrive in the

mail? Have no fear – the Briefs have entered cyberspace! As soon as they're released to the public, we upload them onto our Web site (<http://www.census.gov>). Once you're on our home page, click on "Population and Housing" and then on "Statistical Briefs."

The Brief that pops up on the screen will look just like the printed copy – succinct text with colorful charts to illustrate major points.

To view the Briefs, which are in *Adobe Acrobat's Portable Document Format* (PDF), you must first install the *Acrobat Reader* software, available for free from the *Adobe* Web site (<http://www.adobe.com/>, then click on "Free Adobe Software").

For more information on *Statistical Briefs*, contact Robert Bernstein or Barbara Hatchl (301-457-3011).

Briefs on the Net

Briefs Released in 1995 and 1996

- Who Owns the Nation's Rental Properties?
- Acquired Plants in the Food Manufacturing Industry Show Improved Performance
- Do LBO's Profit After R&D Cuts?
- Getting a Helping Hand – Long-Term Participants in Assistance Programs
- What We're Worth – Asset Ownership of Households: 1993
- Mothers Who Receive WIC Benefits – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics
- The Nation's Asian and Pacific Islander Population – 1994
- The Nation's Hispanic Population – 1994
- La Población Hispana de los Estados Unidos – 1994
- Health Insurance Coverage – Who Had a Lapse Between 1991 and 1993?
- Housing in Metropolitan Areas – Motor Vehicles Available
- Mothers Who Receive Food Stamps – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics
- Poverty Areas
- Home Equity Lines of Credit: A Look at the People Who Obtain Them
- Just What the Doctor Ordered: The Effect of Health Insurance Coverage on Doctor and Hospital Visits
- Home Sweet Home: America's Housing, 1973 to 1993
- Women in the United States: A Profile
- Income and Job Mobility in the Early 1990's
- Mothers Who Receive AFDC Payments – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics
- Reducing Toxins: Where to Look and How to Do It
- Housing in Metropolitan Areas – Hispanic Origin Households
- Housing in Metropolitan Areas – Black Households
- Housing in Metropolitan Areas – Asian or Pacific Islander Households
- Housing in Metropolitan Areas – Home Heating Fuel
- Sixty-Five Plus in the United States
- Housing of American Indians on Reservations – Plumbing
- Housing of American Indians on Reservations – Structural Characteristics
- Housing of American Indians on Reservations – Equipment and Fuels
- Who Receives Child Support?
- How Much We Earn – Factors That Make a Difference

Click on Your State

Taxes and government spending are always hot topics in an election year. Check out our Web site for statistics on both State government finance and State tax collection.

Access our site (<http://www.census.gov>) and click on "Economy" and "Governments." You'll find a menu of choices. Select "State Government Finance Data by State," and then click on your State for a profile of revenues and expenditures in per capita amounts. Click on "State Tax Collections by State" and then on your State for a breakdown of the revenue sources.

Discounts!

CD-ROM aficionados! Customer Services offers discounts on various CD's – including the *Statistical Abstract* (see page 1). Call 301-457-4100 for details.

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	Feb	\$Bil	201.1	199.5	191.9	0.8	4.8	
Inventory	Jan	\$Bil	303.6	303.1	294.4	0.2	3.1	
Inv./sales ratio	Jan	Ratio	1.52	1.52	1.52	(X)	(X)	
Consumer installment credit	Jan	\$Bil	1,035.1	1,024.8	914.4	1.0	13.2	
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	Jan	\$Bil	193.0	194.2	182.6	-0.6	5.7	
Inventory	Jan	\$Bil	257.5	255.6	238.4	0.8	8.0	
Stock/sales ratio	Jan	Ratio	1.33	1.32	1.31	(X)	(X)	
Construction and Housing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>					
Residential: Building permits – AR	Feb	1,000	1,393	1,372	1,282	1.5	8.7	
Housing starts – AR	Feb	1,000	1,490	1,322	1,322	3.0	12.7	
New home sales – AR	Jan	1,000	693	627	627	4.2	10.5	
New home mortgage rate – NSA	Jan	Pct	7.32	8.18	8.18	-1.1	-10.5	
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	Jan							
Current dollars		\$Bil	537.6	536.0	521.1	0.3	3.2	
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil	476.5	475.5	470.7	0.2	1.2	
Manufacturing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>					
Durable goods: Shipments	Jan	\$Bil	163.0	165.9	161.1	-1.8	1.2	
New orders	Jan	\$Bil	170.6	170.2	164.5	0.2	3.7	
Unfilled orders	Jan	\$Bil	451.7	444.1	434.7	1.7	3.9	
Total goods: Shipments	Jan	\$Bil	303.2	305.9	297.8	-0.9	1.8	
Inventories	Jan	\$Bil	421.5	418.5	396.1	0.7	6.4	
Inv./ship ratio	Jan	Ratio	1.39	1.37	1.33	(X)	(X)	
Index of industrial production	Feb	1987=100	123.7	122.1	122.1	1.3	1.3	
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>					
Exports of goods and services	Dec	\$Bil	68.3	67.6	63.2	1.1	8.1	
Imports of goods and services	Dec	\$Bil	75.1	74.3	71.1	1.1	5.7	
Trade balance	Dec	\$Bil	-6.8	-6.7	-7.9	1.0	-14.1	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>					
Money supply (M1)	Feb	\$Bil	1,117	1,119	1,148	-0.2	-2.7	
Consumer Price Index – NSA	Feb	1982-84=100	154.9	154.4	150.9	0.3	2.7	
Producer Price Index ¹	Feb	1982=100	129.7	129.9	127.2	-0.2	2.0	
Prime rate charged by banks ²	Feb	Pct	8.25	8.50	9.00	-2.9	-8.3	
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Feb	Pct	4.87	5.02	5.80	-3.0	-16.0	
Other Principal Indicators			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>					
Civilian labor force	Feb	Mil	133.0	132.9	132.3	0.1	0.5	
Unemployment rate	Feb	Rate	5.5	5.8	5.4	-5.2	1.9	
Index of leading indicators	Jan	1987=100	100.2	100.7	102.6	-0.5	-2.3	
Personal income – AR	Jan	\$Bil	6,250	6,242	5,977	0.1	4.6	
			Qtr. 4 1995	Qtr.3 1995	Percent change ³			
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil	6,784	6,768	0.9			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil	4,610	4,600	0.8			
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil	1,015	1,016	-0.6			

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

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National View in Brief

Get a grip on the USA by getting a copy of *How We're Changing – Demographic State of the Nation*, a short new report profiling the Nation's social and economic conditions. In the report you'll learn that –

- There were 23 million foreign-born persons in the United States in 1994, representing 9 percent of the population. This is the highest level in the last 50 years.
- The number of persons living below the official government poverty level dropped from 39.3 million in 1993 to 38.1 million in 1994. The poverty rate also decreased – from 15.1 to 14.5 percent.

- About 40 million people (15 percent of the population) did not have health insurance in 1994.

- Americans are less mobile than they were in the mid-1980's. Between March 1993 and March 1994, 43 million Americans (17 percent of those 1 year old and over) moved from one residence to another, below the 1984-85 mobility rate of 20 percent.

The information in this demographic profile was previously released in reports based on three Census Bureau surveys – the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the American Housing Survey.

For a copy of *How We're Changing – Demographic State of the Nation: 1996* (P23-191), contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

For more information on the report, contact Janice Valdisera, Population Division (301-457-2409).

The report will be available too through our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select “Population and Housing,” “Population,” and “Social and Demographic Characteristics Data.”

Projections of Voting-Age Population

How many people will be eligible to vote in next November's election? Find out through projections released via our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Click on “Population and Housing,” “Population,” and “Population Projections.”