

CENSUS

and you

Volume 31, No. 6
June 1996

More "Empty Nests"

Projections of families and households to 2010

As "baby boomers" age, we should see fewer and fewer "Ozzie and Harriet" families and more and more "empty nest" ones, according to Census Bureau projections.

By 2010, boomers will range in age from their late 40's to their early 60's. Even the youngest boomer women will have moved out of their child-bearing years. The children of most boomers, in fact, will be grown.

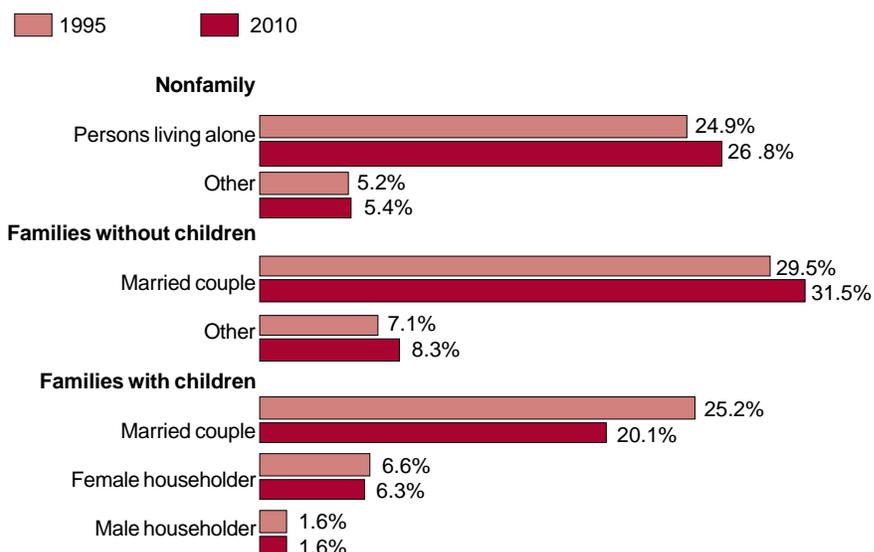
As the graph suggests, about 72 percent of all households will be childless in 2010.

The chances that a family will contain a mother, father, and children under 18 are expected to drop from 36 percent to 30 percent between 1995 and 2010.

The combination of more families with no children present and more people living alone could mean shrinking households (a projected

Relatively Fewer Families With Kids

Percent distribution of U.S. households, by type: 1995 and 2010 (projected)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Projections of the Number of Households and Families in the United States: 1995 to 2010*, Series P25-1129.

decline from 2.62 persons to 2.53 persons, on average) and shrinking families (3.15 to 3.05).

Since there are expected to be fewer young adults around to form new households, we also project a slower rate of growth in the number of households over the next 15 years.

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Economics and Statistics
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Projections

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You can find these figures in a report entitled *Projections of the Number of Households and Families in the United States: 1995 to 2010*, Series P25-1129. The projections are presented by type of household and age of householder. Also shown are the average size of households and families, the marital status of the population, and the number of families with children.

You can order the report for \$3 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 803-004-00138-9) or access it through our Web site (www.census.gov/). Select "Market Place" and then click on the blinking link for the subscription service.

You can also access some of these data by choosing "Subjects A-Z," "Population," and "Population Projections."

For more information about the report, contact Gregory Spencer, Population Division (301-457-2428). We previously published national projections to 2050; State projections to 2025 are on the horizon.

Tools to Do the Job Yourself!

Our Web site has several data access tools you really should try. Two – the "1990 Census Lookup" and the "U.S. Gazetteer" – we describe in this issue (see page 9).

In future issues, we'll touch on other interactive Web tools such as "DataMap," "Thematic Mapping Service," and the "Data Extraction System." The mapping tools, for example, put the resources of the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line files at your disposal.

Access our home page (www.census.gov/) and give these tools a workout.

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Census and You

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Subscription Information

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ECONOMIC UPDATE

State Lotteries Gave \$15 Billion in Prize Money in 1994

Prize money from State lotteries totaled \$15.3 billion in 1994, according to data released via the Census Bureau's Web site. States took in \$26.6 billion.

All but 14 States have lotteries. Massachusetts paid out the most in prize money – \$1.7 billion.

Check out our Web site for State government revenues and expenditures. For each State, you get a detailed breakdown of where the revenue came from and how the money was spent. How much was spent on education? Crime prevention? Natural resources? This is the place to look.

Access our home page (www.census.gov), and select "Subjects A-Z," "Governments," and "State Government Finance Data by State," and then access the 1994 data.

For more information about the statistics, contact Henry Wulf, Governments Division (1-800-242-2184; hwulf@census.gov).

New Home Page!

The address hasn't changed, but our page is snazzier and easier to navigate. Parts are still under construction so the renovation isn't complete, but we hope you find your visit there more pleasurable. Our address is www.census.gov.

State-Administered Lottery Funds: 1994

(\$Thous.)

	Income — ticket sales excluding commissions	Prizes	Admin- istration	Proceeds available from ticket sales
Total	\$26,588,320	\$15,296,376	\$1,542,857	\$10,119,378
Alabama	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	233,355	123,767	25,710	83,878
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	1,816,321	966,351	163,290	686,680
Colorado	269,355	167,749	27,422	74,184
Connecticut	523,746	309,072	23,252	191,422
Delaware	95,890	53,409	7,341	35,140
Florida	2,043,587	1,071,087	118,798	853,702
Georgia	1,010,159	550,493	89,375	740,582
Hawaii	-	-	-	-
Idaho	72,515	41,333	13,981	17,201
Illinois	1,373,554	794,716	52,963	525,875
Indiana	526,800	311,545	29,415	185,840
Iowa	185,653	116,502	21,929	47,222
Kansas	144,448	79,390	16,985	48,073
Kentucky	448,982	291,266	35,023	122,693
Louisiana	324,655	174,741	23,502	126,412
Maine	145,197	79,873	14,282	51,042
Maryland	932,327	507,473	38,523	386,331
Massachusetts	2,306,091	1,659,338	68,621	578,132
Michigan	1,249,917	683,995	52,108	513,814
Minnesota	311,691	192,254	59,149	60,288
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Missouri	329,970	189,288	28,002	112,680
Montana	35,417	18,149	7,985	9,283
Nebraska	52,853	26,682	12,079	14,092
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	104,423	61,136	5,700	37,587
New Jersey	1,353,623	708,722	42,465	602,436
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
New York	2,176,356	1,107,476	64,001	1,004,879
North Carolina	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
Ohio	1,803,079	1,115,020	95,167	592,892
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
Oregon	703,437	440,657	154,234	108,546
Pennsylvania	1,462,426	782,974	51,344	628,108
Rhode Island	167,711	109,803	3,168	54,740
South Carolina	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	92,290	17,722	6,861	67,707
Tennessee	-	-	-	-
Texas	2,471,555	1,532,407	11,814	927,334
Utah	-	-	-	-
Vermont	49,856	29,016	4,215	16,625
Virginia	854,889	465,630	84,536	304,723
Washington	314,580	167,790	44,208	102,582
West Virginia	131,452	75,860	14,163	41,429
Wisconsin	470,160	273,690	31,246	165,224
Wyoming	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Web: www.census.gov.

Legal Eagles – And Other Services

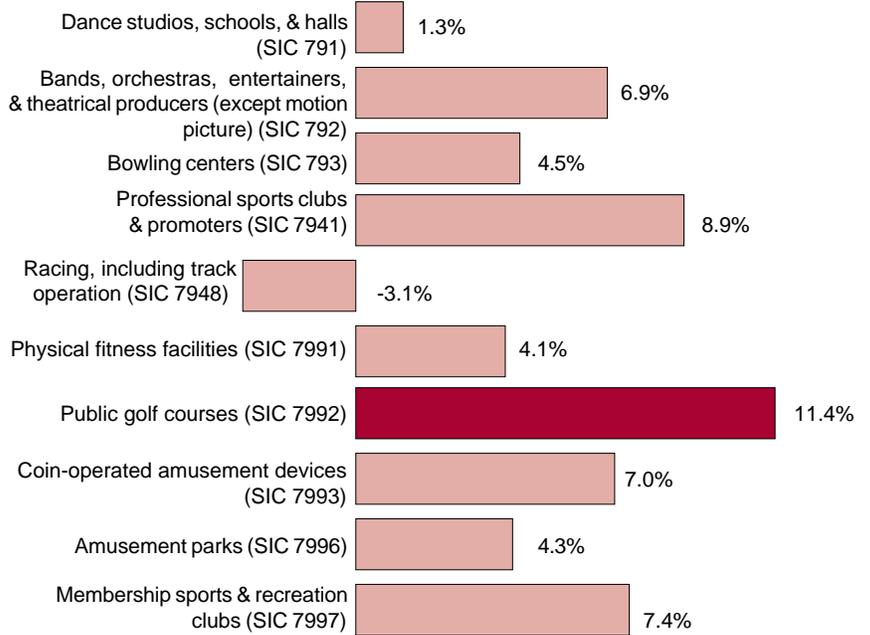
Are we getting more mellow? Whatever the explanation, we may be getting a little less litigious. According to the Census Bureau report, *Service Annual Survey: 1994*, taxable legal services firms took in an estimated \$114 billion in receipts in 1994, up only 2 percent from 1993. This marks the smallest year-to-year percent rise in the last decade.

The legal services industry is one of many service industries profiled.

Also covered are other service industries: travel and lodging, personal services, business services, professional services, real estate, automotive repair, motion picture, amusement and recreation, health services, and social services, plus vocational schools, museums, and libraries.

Public Golf Courses Now the Leading Amusement and Recreation Services Growth Industry

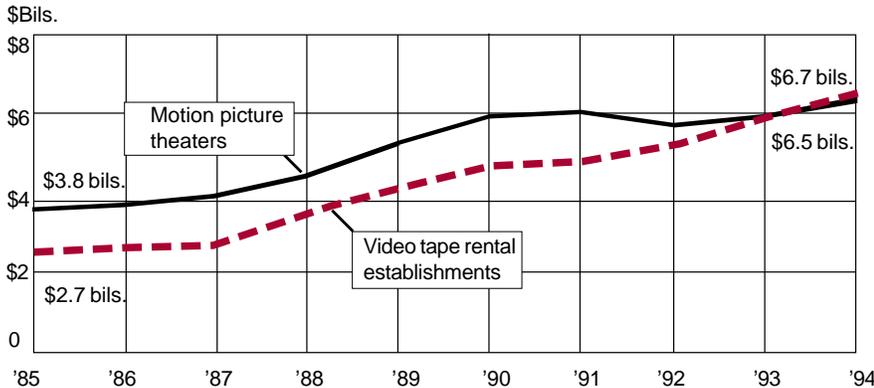
Amusement and recreation services (SIC 79), estimated 1993-1994 percent change in receipts for taxable firms, by kind of business



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Service Annual Survey: 1994*, Series BS/94.

A Night at the Movies Doesn't Always Mean a Trip to the Theater Anymore

Motion picture theaters (SIC 783) and video tape rental establishments (SIC 784), estimated receipts for taxable firms: 1985-94



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Service Annual Survey: 1994*, Series BS/94.

The report shows receipts for taxable firms and revenue and expenses for tax-exempt firms and organizations for 1994 and preceding years. For many major industry groups, data are presented for both three- and four-digit SIC's.

Industry definitions and copies of the questionnaires are included in the appendices.

To order the report, *Service Annual Survey: 1994*, Series BS/94, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100). Selected tables from the report are available on our Web site.

For more information about the statistics, contact Thomas Zabelsky, Services Division (301-457-2766).

Elderly Population to Double in Eight States by 2020

According to a comprehensive new report released by the Census Bureau, eight States are projected to double their elderly populations by the year 2020. All but one are in the West; Georgia is the exception.

In 1993, nine of the largest States had more than one million elderly. Census Bureau projections indicate that by the year 2020, 19 States will have more than one million elderly residents.

Kevin Kinsella, Census Bureau analyst, says, "These data are important because they confirm that States need to prepare their resources for an increasingly aged population. Some States 'age' because of in-migration of elderly, some because of out-migration of the young, and some because of sustained low fertility or some combination of these factors."

The report also dispels several myths concerning the elderly such as

New on the Site

A few clicks into our home page ("New on the Site") and you've got national data on any industry covered in the 1992 Economic Census. Click on a major industry group (e.g., retail trade) and you get a table showing data for the industries in that group. Click on an item (e.g., establishments) in the header of the table and up pops a definition. We collect extensive data in the Economic Census; this site makes it simple for you to access a selection from the whole data base.

Eight Fastest-Growing States in 65+ Population: 1993 to 2020 (Thous.)

	Population 65+		Percent change
	1993	2020	
Nevada	155	333	115.6
Arizona	529	1,121	111.9
Colorado	357	743	108.0
Georgia	695	1,419	104.0
Washington	612	1,245	103.5
Alaska	26	54	103.3
Utah	165	334	102.4
California	3,303	6,622	100.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *65+ in the United States Series, Series P23-190*.

most elderly people are poor and sick. It isn't until people reach their mid-eighties that a significant proportion need help with everyday activities.

For example, almost 1 in 4 persons (24 percent) 85 years and older lives in a nursing home, and 50 percent of those in this age group need help with everyday activities.

This report was supported by funding from the National Institute on Aging, a component of the National Institutes of Health.

The 200-page report shows the elderly's social, economic, and health characteristics and draws comparisons by State and county, and with selected nations of the world.

65+ in the United States is available for \$16 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 803-005-10043-0).

The full report is on the Web (www.census.gov/) through our subscription service. Click on "Market Place" and look for the blinking link identifying the service. Just check under "Population – General Characteristics."

More Data on the Elderly

When the 65+ report (see related story, left) was released, all the major media covered it. This story touches almost everyone – politicians, government analysts, entrepreneurs, health care providers, and just plain folks concerned about their parents or their own retirement.

For a guide to data on the elderly available from the Federal Government, get *Data Base News in Aging* free from our Population Division (301-457-2422). Topics covered include demographics, health, housing, labor force, income, etc.

Two CD-ROM's have detailed 1990 census data on this population. The first is the *Special Tabulation on Aging* (STP 14), a multi-disc set with statistics down to the level of block numbering areas and census tracts. The second is the *Older Population of the United States* (SSTF 19), due for release this month; this file consists of one disc (\$150) with detail to the State level. Customer Services (301-457-4100) can supply more information.

Contact Customer Services also for *We the American Elderly*, a simple, colorful report with data from the 1990 census.

Gains in Educational Attainment Continue for Blacks

Blacks continue to make gains in educational attainment. In 1995, 74 percent aged 25 and over were high school graduates, while 13 percent had a bachelor's degree, up from 51 percent and 8 percent, respectively, in 1980.

However, Blacks still lag behind non-Hispanic Whites in college completion: 25 percent of

non-Hispanic Whites were college grads in 1995.

This information is just a sample of what's contained in detailed tables profiling the Nation's Black population that you can get via the Web or from our Population Division.

Collected in the March 1995 Current Population Survey, the statistics cover a multitude of topics,

including age distribution, marital status, educational attainment, family and household type, family and household size, presence and number of children, age of householder, labor force status, occupation, income, earnings, poverty status, and regional distribution.

The tables are available three different ways –

- *Paper listings.* PPL-45, "The Black Population in the United States: March 1995," is available for \$25.90 from our Population Division (301-457-2422).

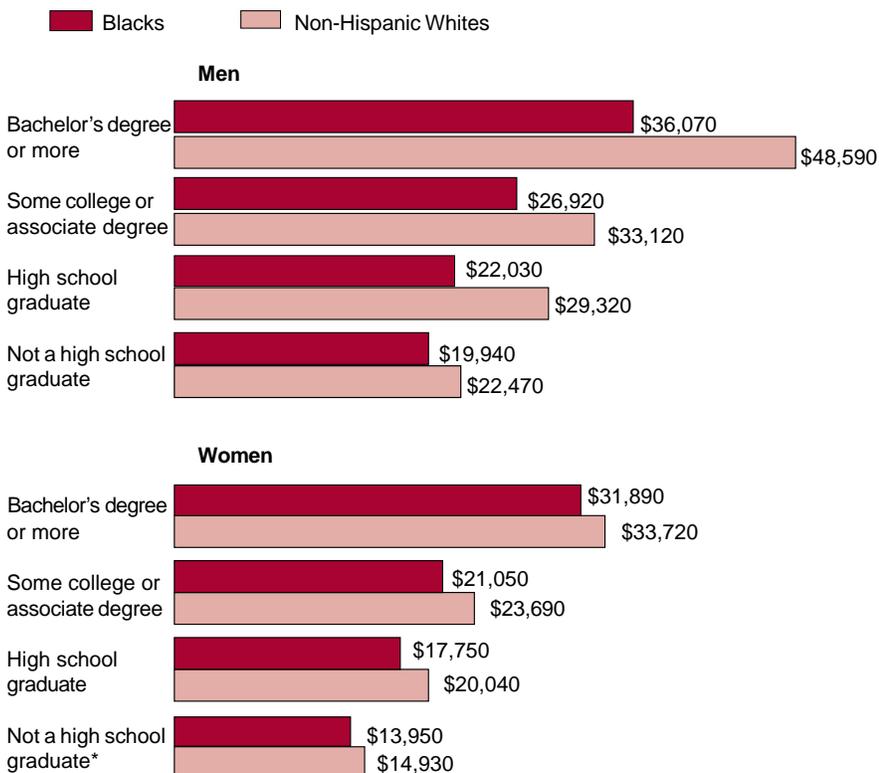
- *Diskette.* PE-41, which costs \$20, also can be ordered from the Population Division.

- *Our Web site.* Go to www.census.gov/, and select "Subjects A-Z" and "Race."

For more information on the content of the tables, contact Claudette Bennett or Barbara Martin, Population Division (301-457-2402).

Black Workers Continue to Earn Less Than Their Non-Hispanic White Counterparts

Total money earnings in 1994 of persons 25 years old and over who worked year-round, full-time



* Earnings not statistically different.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, PPL-45. "The Black Population in the United States: March 1995."

Dollars and Sense

Find economic data confusing? A new Census Bureau Web page can get you on the right path toward the economic data you need. Access our site (www.census.gov/) and select "Current Economic Indicators."

Up pops a reference table that will steer you to economic data about people (e.g., income) or business and guide you to other sites with economic information (e.g., GDP).

CENSUS 2000

Which Questions Will Work Best?

Some American homes had a surprise in March: a newly designed census questionnaire that didn't look like any they'd ever received before. No, the 2000 census form didn't come early: these homes took part in a test.

We actually tried to lessen the surprise by sending them a notice a few days earlier that they would be participating in a test and would receive a questionnaire. A few days after they received the questionnaire, we sent them a postcard to thank them for returning the form or to remind them to respond.

(Our March issue described the user-friendly "designer" questionnaires used in the test.)

Finally, we sent another questionnaire to those we did not hear from, with a message encouraging them to respond.

All these features ("designer" questionnaires, advance notice, reminders, and replacement questionnaires) are part of the Census Bureau's search for ways to improve mail response – of ensuring that people recognize the questionnaire when they get it in the mail, that they have no trouble filling it in, and that they have every encouragement to mail it back promptly.

We conducted the mail-out as part of the 2000 Census Test, formerly known as the 1996 National Content Survey. This test will help us determine which specific question wording, format, and sequence elicit the most accurate response. It also tests alternative form designs and assesses the

differences in coverage, completeness, and cooperation.

The test uses 13 different questionnaires – 7 "simple" forms (formerly known as the "short" forms) and 6 "sample" forms (which include the questions on the simple form and additional questions asked of a sample of the population).

The simple forms were sent to 42,000 households; the sample forms, to 52,500 households.

During May and June, we are reinterviewing a sample of households that returned their questionnaires to see which forms worked best. We are conducting the reinterviews using computer-assisted telephone interviewing.

This is a method of collecting data in which telephone interviewers at a central facility ask the questions displayed on their computer screens and enter the responses directly into the computer, as the interviewee answers.

Using the information we obtain from the mailout and reinterview, we will ascertain the accuracy and reliability of the questions. We expect to have the final results by the end of 1996.

In the spring of 1997, as required by law, we will submit to Congress a list of topics planned for Census 2000.

A Million or More

Counties with a million or more people: July 1, 1995

	Population		Population
Los Angeles County, CA	9,138,789	Broward County, FL	1,412,165
Cook County, IL	5,136,877	Middlesex County, MA	1,408,450
Harris County, TX	3,076,867	Cuyahoga County, OH	1,398,169
San Diego County, CA	2,644,132	Riverside County, CA	1,379,801
Orange County, CA	2,563,971	Suffolk County, NY	1,353,704
Maricopa County, AZ	2,432,372	Alameda County, CA	1,323,312
Kings County, NY	2,244,021	Allegheny County, PA	1,309,821
Wayne County, MI	2,055,500	Nassau County, NY	1,305,772
Dade County, FL	2,031,336	Bexar County, TX	1,296,731
Queens County, NY	1,963,628	Tarrant County, TX	1,278,606
Dallas County, TX	1,959,281	Bronx County, NY	1,187,798
King County, WA	1,595,243	Oakland County, MI	1,153,461
San Bernardino County, CA	1,569,586	Sacramento County, CA	1,103,499
Santa Clara County, CA	1,565,253	Hennepin County, MN	1,053,467
New York County, NY	1,518,910	Franklin County, OH	1,011,019
Philadelphia County, PA	1,498,971	St. Louis County, MO	1,007,834

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, PPL-37. "Population Estimates for Counties (Sorted by 1995 Population Size Within U.S.): July 1, 1995."

Babies Born to Adolescent Mothers Face Higher Mortality Risks

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
by age of mother

	15-19	20-29
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Botswana (1988)	35	42
Burkina (1993)	146	98
Burundi (1987)	138	87
Cameroon (1991)	105	68
Ghana (1993)	91	69
Kenya (1993)	75	58
Liberia (1986)	177	155
Madagascar (1992)	128	100
Malawi (1992)	179	126
Mali (1987)	177	116
Namibia (1992)	67	64
Niger (1992)	156	125
Nigeria (1990)	121	79
Rwanda (1992)	121	90
Senegal (1992/1993)	92	71
Sudan (Northern) (1989/1990)	88	76
Tanzania (1992/1992)	126	89
Togo (1988)	90	79
Uganda (1988/1989)	120	104
Zambia (1992)	123	92
Zimbabwe (1988)	78	48
Asia/Near East/North Africa		
Egypt (1992)	118	73
India (Uttar Pradesh) (1992/1993)	151	104
Indonesia (1991)	113	65
Jordan (1990)	52	36
Morocco (1992)	107	59
Pakistan (1990/1991)	121	91
Philippines (1993)	42	34
Sri Lanka (1987)	34	33
Thailand (1987)	40	33
Tunisia (1988)	69	56
Turkey (1993)	93	55
Yemen (1991/1992)	125	94
Latin America/Caribbean		
Bolivia (1994)	89	79
Brazil (North East) (1991)	87	89
Colombia (1990)	32	25
Dominican Republic (1991)	67	38
Ecuador (1989)	58	40
El Salvador (1993)	54	32
Guatemala (1987)	98	72
Mexico (1987)	63	53
Paraguay (1990)	52	29
Peru (1991/1992)	79	58
Trinidad and Tobago (1987)	43	28

Note: Year of survey in parentheses.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Trends in Adolescent Fertility and Contraceptive Use in the Developing World*, Series IPC/95-1.

Over 300 Million Births to Adolescents Expected in Developing Countries Over Next 25 Years

Each year about 13 million babies are born to women ages 15 to 19 in developing countries. In fact, we project that between 1995 and 2020 there will be over 300 million births to these adolescent mothers, according to a new report from the Census Bureau, *Trends in Adolescent Fertility and Contraceptive Use in the Developing World* (IPC/95-1).

This report combines demographic estimates and projections from the Census Bureau's International Data Base with survey data collected over the past 25 years under three major non-Census Bureau survey programs: the Demographic and Health Surveys program carried out by Macro International, Inc. from 1984 to the present; the World Fertility Survey program overseen by the International Statistical Institute during the 1970's and early 1980's; and the family health and contraceptive prevalence surveys carried out by the Centers for Disease Control since 1985.

Data are available for 56 countries, representing three-quarters of the developing world's population (excluding China).

According to the report, 13 percent of all children born in developing countries each year are born to adolescent mothers, about the same as in the United States.

"These are high-risk births, endangering the health of both the mother and the child," says Tom McDevitt, the report's author.

Although there has been some decline in adolescent fertility rates in developing countries during the past 10 to 15 years, the decline is offset by increases in the numbers of women ages 15-19 at risk of becoming pregnant.

McDevitt points out that the report focuses on four major factors influencing adolescent childbearing – age at first marriage, residence, educational attainment, and contraceptive use. Special attention is given to contraceptive use because of its programmatic relevance in many developing countries.

The data show that the use of modern methods of family planning by adolescent women has risen in most countries of the developing world during the past 10 to 15 years. At the same time, 15 to 45 percent of married adolescent women in each region of the developing world report that they want to postpone or stop having children, but are not using contraception.

Copies of the report are available free from the Census Bureau's International Programs Center (fax 301-457-1539; ipc@census.gov).

You can access the report via our new Internet subscription service. Access our home page (www.census.gov/) and then select the subscription service.

For more information about the statistics, contact Tom McDevitt, International Programs Center in our Population Division (301-457-1371).

Detailed '90 Census Data for All Areas – Via the Web

News often breaks in the unlikeliest of places – in a remote spot deep in Montana or on an island off the coast of South Carolina. You haven't been there perhaps, but the Census Bureau has – in the course of data collection for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. And if you are a journalist hungry for information about a remote area, you can obtain a wealth of information in minutes – with the help of our Web site.

Much of the information the Census Bureau gathered in the census is available to you through the "1990 Census Lookup" or the "U.S. Gazetteer." Access our Web site and you'll have access to all the data stored for areas on *Summary Tape Files 1* and *3*, the two most popular files from the decennial census.

A few simple keystrokes and you can learn more about Jordan, Montana, for example, than you probably know about your own neighborhood. You can learn about the racial and ethnic makeup of the people, their lives, homes, families, work, and so forth.

You can learn which county Jordan is in (Garfield County) so you can widen your search. You can even get a small map.

The "Gazetteer" is a data base of places derived from *Summary Tape File 1A*, but (as the illustration, right, shows) has links to the "Lookup," thus allowing you to access all the tables in STF's 1 and 3 (though not for all levels of geography; e.g., census tracts).

The "Lookup" and the "Gazetteer" were developed by the Census Bureau and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory at the University of California. Originally the "Lookup" linked to CD-ROM's online at Lawrence Berkeley. Now if you come through our Web site, you'll access the discs at Census.

Census Bureau programmer Chris Stuber was a key player in developing the "Lookup," which had the distinction of being named a "cool site" on the Web. Right now Chris is refining the service. "We're trying to make it

so other kinds of browsers can access it and to make it friendlier. We're adding more geographic summary levels, new data sets, and better keyword searches."

To access the "Lookup" or the "U.S. Gazetteer," land on the Census Bureau's home page (www.census.gov) and then click on "Access Tools" and on "1990 Census Lookup" or the "U.S. Gazetteer."

These tools are ideal for journalists, analysts, planners – anyone who needs to gather lots of data in a hurry about even the Nation's most remote places.

U.S. Gazetteer Gives You Access to a Data Base of Places

U.S. Gazetteer

Select one of the following matches to your query to look at that place in the TIGER Map Browser or retrieve 1990 census tables. You can also enter a new query.

This is a searchable index. Enter search keywords:

- **Jordan, MT** (town)
Population (1990): 494
Location: 47.32115 N, 106.91002 W
ZIP Code(s): 59337
Browse Tiger [Map](#) of area.
Lookup 1990 Census [STF1A](#), [STF3A](#) tables.

In Gazetteer, select a place such as Jordan and you can access tables from STF's 1 and 3 to profile it.

*Note: This data set is derived from 1990 census STF1A and does not contain unincorporated place names.

The [places database](#) used in this service is available for downloading.

Please E-mail comments and suggestions to: WebMaster@Census.GOV.

The "U.S. Gazetteer" and the "1990 Census Lookup" draw on the same data bases – the 1990 census Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, though with different approaches. Both allow you to select tables from these files to profile a specific area. The "Gazetteer" is a data base of places and ZIP Codes. The "Lookup" allows you to access multiple geographic areas at one time and includes other kinds of areas (e.g., counties).

Cynthia Clark Appointed Associate Director for Statistical Design, Methodology, and Standards



Cynthia Clark

Cynthia Z.F. Clark returns to the Census Bureau as our newly appointed Associate Director for Statistical Design, Methodology, and Standards. She comes to us after 5 years at the National Agricultural Statistics Service as director of survey management.

In the past, she held several positions in the Agriculture Division of the Census Bureau including Assistant Division Chief for Research and Methodology. She served as an economic statistician at the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards in the Department of Commerce and as a statistical policy analyst in its successor organization, the Office of Management and Budget. She has also taught mathematics and statistics at several universities.

Dr. Clark holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in statistics from Iowa State University and M.A. (University of Denver) and B.A. (Mills College) degrees in mathematics.

She is a member of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM) and is currently chairing a FCSM subcommittee on survey and statistical training at Federal statistical agencies. She recently served on the Natural Resource and Conservation Service's Blue Ribbon Panel evaluating its information needs and data management. She is a member of the InterCASIC '96 Planning Committee.

Dr. Clark has been active in a variety of professional and volunteer activities: she served as chair of the American Statistical Association's Committee on Privacy and Confidentiality (1987-1990), president of the Caucus for Women in Statistics (1989), and president of the USDA Chapter of the Senior Executive Association (1994-1996).

David Findley Receives Shiskin Award

Census statistician David F. Findley has been given the Julius Shiskin Award for 1996, for distinction in the field of economic statistics. Findley is world-renowned for his work on seasonal adjustment.

The award was established by the family of the late Julius Shiskin and is administered by the Washington Statistical Society and the National Association of Business Economists. The award both memorializes Shiskin who spent his career as a celebrated government economic statistician and

encourages others to engage in innovative work in economic statistics.

Made up of representatives of the economic statistics community, the committee cited David Findley's outstanding leadership in improving seasonal adjustment methodology for the economic time series at the Census Bureau, throughout the Federal Government, and throughout the world.



David Findley

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		Apr.	\$Bil.	203.9	204.5	193.0	-0.3	5.6
Inventory		Mar.	\$Bil.	302.9	305.1	297.4	-0.7	1.9
Inv./sales ratio		Mar.	Ratio	1.48	1.50	1.54	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit		Apr.	\$Bil.	1,140.2	1,133.6	1,010.7	0.6	12.8
Merchant wholesalers: Sales		Mar.	\$Bil.	194.9	194.1	183.8	0.4	6.0
Inventory		Mar.	\$Bil.	255.3	255.6	243.2	-0.1	5.0
Stock/sales ratio		Mar.	Ratio	1.31	1.32	1.32	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits – AR		Apr.	1,000	1,461	1,415	1,243	3.3	17.5
Housing starts – AR		Apr.	1,000	1,519	1,435	1,278	5.9	18.9
New home sales – AR		Apr.	1,000	776	727	608	6.7	27.6
New home mortgage rate – NSA		Apr.	Pct.	7.76	7.49	8.15	3.6	-4.8
New construction: Total expenditures – AR		Apr.						
Current dollars			\$Bil.	551.7	544.0	522.1	1.4	5.7
Constant (1992) dollars			\$Bil.	486.0	480.2	469.3	1.2	3.6
Manufacturing				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments		Apr.	\$Bil.	166.9	163.9	158.0	1.9	5.7
New orders		Apr.	\$Bil.	166.0	169.3	155.6	-1.9	6.7
Unfilled orders		Apr.	\$Bil.	456.4	457.3	435.9	-0.2	4.7
Total goods: Shipments		Apr.	\$Bil.	304.7	304.7	295.3	1.7	4.9
Inventories		Apr.	\$Bil.	422.5	422.5	405.7	-0.2	4.0
Inv./ship ratio		Apr.	Ratio	1.38	1.38	1.37	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production		Apr.	1987=100	123.4	123.4	121.2	0.9	2.7
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services				<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services		Mar.	\$Bil.	68.8	69.4	65.3	-0.8	5.4
Imports of goods and services		Mar.	\$Bil.	77.7	76.4	74.4	1.7	4.4
Trade balance		Mar.	\$Bil.	-8.9	-7.0	-9.2	26.8	-2.8
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates				<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)		Apr.	\$Bil.	1,124	1,127	1,151	-0.3	-2.3
Consumer Price Index – NSA		Apr.	1982-84=100	156.3	155.7	151.9	0.4	2.9
Producer Price Index ¹		Apr.	1982=100	130.9	130.4	127.6	0.4	2.6
Prime rate charged by banks ²		May	Pct.	8.25	8.25	9.00	0.0	-8.3
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		May	Pct.	5.02	4.99	5.70	0.6	-11.9
Other Principal Indicators				<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force		May	Mil.	133.9	133.4	131.8	0.4	1.6
Unemployment rate		May	Rate	5.6	5.4	5.7	3.7	-1.8
Index of leading indicators		Apr.	1987=100	102.1	101.8	101.3	0.3	0.8
Personal income – AR		Apr.	\$Bil.	6,360	6,330	6,054	0.5	5.1
				Qtr. 1 1996 ^f	Qtr. 4 1995	Percent change ³		
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil.	6,816	6,777	2.3		
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil.	4,655	4,614	3.6		
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil.	1,010	1,007	1.2		

AR – Annual rate. NSA – Not seasonally adjusted. X – Not applicable. ^f Revised. ¹ Finished goods. ² As of end of month. ³ Annualized 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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