

# CENSUS

## and you

Volume 31, No. 1/2  
January/February 1996

### Black-Owned Businesses in 1992:

## Up 46 Percent in Number of Firms, 63 Percent in Receipts

The number of Black-owned businesses in the United States increased 46 percent from 424,165 to 620,912 between 1987 and 1992, according to a Census Bureau report entitled *1992 Black-Owned Businesses* (MB92-1).

Receipts for these firms increased by 63 percent during the 5-year span, from \$19.8 billion to \$32.2 billion.

The District of Columbia had the largest percentage of Black-owned firms, followed by Maryland and Mississippi. Two-thirds of these

### Only 10 Percent Were Employer Firms – But They Took in 70 Percent of Gross Receipts

Receipts-size of firm: 1992

Receipts size	All firms		Firms with paid employees	
	Firms (number)	Sales and receipts (\$1,000)	Firms (number)	Sales and receipts (\$1,000)
All industries	620,912	\$32,197,361	64,478	\$22,589,676
Less than \$5,000	236,722	\$487,885	1,215	\$3,445
\$5,000 to \$9,999	111,512	\$751,397	2,347	\$16,644
\$10,000 to \$24,999	129,901	\$2,007,178	7,970	\$135,991
\$25,000 to \$49,999	62,209	\$2,151,441	11,005	\$398,267
\$50,000 to \$99,999	39,218	\$2,725,055	13,859	\$993,641
\$100,000 to \$249,999	25,469	\$3,913,908	15,133	\$2,393,734
\$250,000 to \$499,999	9,029	\$3,126,332	6,928	\$2,416,718
\$500,000 to \$999,999	3,823	\$2,657,353	3,095	\$2,160,282
\$1,000,000 or more	3,028	\$14,376,812	2,925	\$14,070,952

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Black-Owned Businesses*, Series MB92-1.

### Note to Our Readers

Again this month we are publishing 2 months of *Census and You* in one issue. We hope to resume our normal monthly schedule in our next issue.

businesses operated as a service or retail trade business in 1992.

Receipts per firm averaged \$52,000 for Black-owned firms, compared with \$193,000 for all U.S. firms. Fifty-six percent of Black firms had receipts under \$10,000; little more than 3,000 firms had sales of \$1 million or more.

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## Black-Owned Businesses

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The survey also shows that 10 percent of Black-owned firms had paid employees, but accounted for 70 percent of the gross receipts of Black firms (see table, page 1). Of these firms, 342 had 100 or more employees and accounted for \$6 billion 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 with comparative 1992 data for all U.S. firms.

The data in this report were collected as part of the 1992 Economic Census from a large sample of all non-farm businesses filing tax forms as sole proprietorships, partnerships, or subchapter S corporations (corporations other than subchapter S were

excluded), and with receipts of \$500 or more in 1992. (A subchapter S corporation is an unincorporated business with 35 or fewer shareholders who elect to be taxed as individuals. These corporations file an IRS Form 1120S.)

You can obtain *1992 Black-Owned Businesses*, Series MB92-1, from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

These data also will be found on *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM 1H*, available this spring from Customer Services (301-457-4100).

*State figures on page 3*

### Just Released!

#### Data on Women-Owned Businesses

The Census Bureau has just released a report on *Women-Owned Businesses*, Series WB92-1, with statistics similar in kind to those found in the report on *Black-Owned Businesses*.

For ordering information, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

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## Census and You

*Volume 31, No. 1/2  
January/February 1996*

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## ECONOMIC UPDATE

### Black-Owned Businesses

Black-owned firms compared to all U.S. firms by State: 1992

	Black firms (number)	All U.S. firms (number)	Black as a percent of all	Black sales and receipts (\$million)	All sales and receipts (\$million)	Black as a percent of all
United States	620,912	17,253,143	3.6%	\$32,197	\$3,324,200	1.0%
Alabama	14,707	227,119	6.5%	535	41,620	1.3%
Alaska	739	58,898	1.3%	39	7,114	0.5%
Arizona	2,936	248,337	1.2%	138	35,223	0.4%
Arkansas	5,738	159,820	3.6%	233	23,529	1.0%
California	68,968	2,259,327	3.1%	5,478	408,481	1.3%
Colorado	4,372	323,147	1.4%	295	46,763	0.6%
Connecticut	5,714	237,705	2.4%	292	70,157	0.4%
Delaware	2,060	42,228	4.9%	157	9,098	1.7%
District of Columbia	10,111	35,344	28.6%	452	11,061	4.1%
Florida	40,371	1,000,542	4.0%	2,265	172,499	1.3%
Georgia	38,264	425,118	9.0%	1,677	82,009	2.0%
Hawaii	717	79,050	0.9%	27	10,724	0.3%
Idaho	152	88,712	0.2%	25	12,676	0.2%
Illinois	28,433	726,974	3.9%	1,773	180,500	1.0%
Indiana	8,349	364,253	2.3%	711	77,462	0.9%
Iowa	1,106	206,840	0.5%	76	29,896	0.3%
Kansas	3,078	191,262	1.6%	92	27,524	0.3%
Kentucky	5,097	236,525	2.2%	251	37,112	0.7%
Louisiana	20,312	236,589	8.6%	774	34,217	2.3%
Maine	235	109,360	0.2%	25	14,424	0.2%
Maryland	35,758	328,403	10.9%	1,242	57,909	2.1%
Massachusetts	7,225	442,848	1.6%	428	98,358	0.4%
Michigan	19,695	551,091	3.6%	1,268	107,645	1.2%
Minnesota	2,785	358,921	0.8%	283	68,327	0.4%
Mississippi	14,067	135,497	10.4%	505	19,305	2.6%
Missouri	9,973	348,978	2.9%	403	65,303	0.6%
Montana	113	76,331	0.1%	7	8,820	0.1%
Nebraska	1,350	124,212	1.1%	62	20,439	0.3%
Nevada	1,736	87,786	2.0%	113	19,593	0.6%
New Hampshire	326	97,772	0.3%	46	16,387	0.3%
New Jersey	20,137	517,204	3.9%	1,239	141,761	0.9%
New Mexico	925	107,377	0.9%	61	11,751	0.5%
New York	51,312	1,159,700	4.4%	2,268	327,619	0.7%
North Carolina	29,221	439,301	6.7%	893	76,188	1.2%
North Dakota	117	48,368	0.2%	8	6,441	0.1%
Ohio	22,690	666,183	3.4%	1,096	120,307	0.9%
Oklahoma	4,621	246,936	1.9%	191	33,457	0.6%
Oregon	1,447	238,967	0.6%	101	38,745	0.3%
Pennsylvania	15,917	728,063	2.2%	1,134	166,894	0.7%
Rhode Island	857	67,641	1.3%	65	15,634	0.4%
South Carolina	18,343	197,330	9.3%	673	29,217	2.3%
South Dakota	111	57,084	0.2%	10	10,129	0.1%
Tennessee	14,920	325,371	4.6%	555	59,161	0.9%
Texas	50,008	1,256,121	4.0%	2,339	229,833	1.0%
Utah	354	129,202	0.3%	45	19,313	0.2%
Vermont	139	58,924	0.2%	7	8,592	0.1%
Virginia	26,100	391,451	6.7%	1,211	66,555	1.8%
Washington	4,575	372,975	1.2%	257	67,795	0.4%
West Virginia	1,093	94,912	1.2%	42	11,792	0.4%
Wisconsin	3,446	300,348	1.1%	324	61,368	0.5%
Wyoming	97	40,696	0.2%	5	7,474	0.1%

These data are subject to sampling variability as well as reporting and coverage errors.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Black-Owned Businesses*, MB92-1.

### More Minority-Owned Business Data on the Way!

Information on Black-owned businesses kicks off the release of data from the Survey of Minority-Owned Businesses, part of the 1992 Economic Census.

Other reports will follow:

- 1992 *Hispanic-Owned Businesses*, Series MB92-2.
- 1992 *Businesses Owned by Asian Americans, American Indians, and Other Minorities*, MB92-3.
- 1992 *Minority-Owned Businesses: Summary*, Series MB92-4.

All of this information will be released on *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM IH*, due this spring. The disc comes with easy-to-use *Go* software and *EXTRACT* software for complicated tabulations. Since each disc contains the content that appeared on all its predecessors, users get a real goldmine in *IH*. The disc has much of the county and city information based on the census.

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

### New 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*. It lists the phone numbers for contacts at Census, our regional offices, and local data centers.

## Biggest Counties See Few New Jobs

### State figures on page 5.

Two million private-sector jobs were added to the U.S. economy between 1992 and 1993. Very few of the jobs created were in counties with the largest private-sector workforce, the Census Bureau reports in *1993 County Business Patterns: U.S. Summary* (CBP/93-01).

County Business Patterns is an annual series of reports that show economic activity in all of the Nation's 3,141 counties, by State. The report shows data on number of establishments, employment, production workers, and payroll for hundreds of industries.

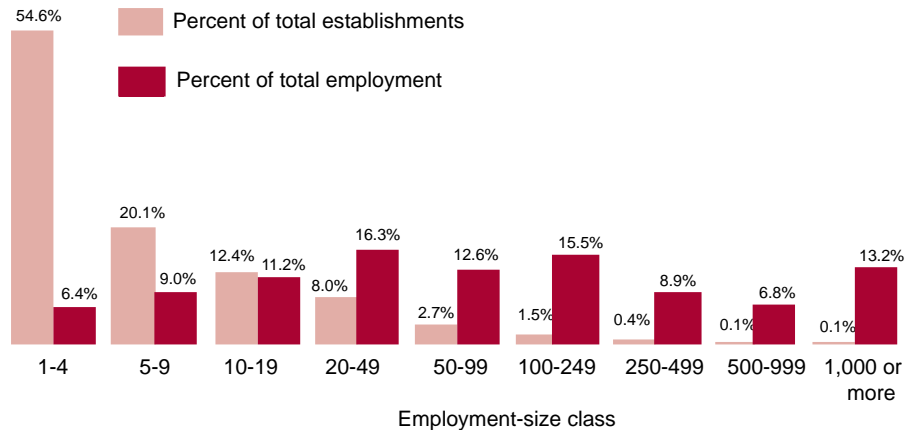
Fifteen percent of all U.S. jobs in 1993 were in the 10 counties with the

### Sizing Up American Industry

Percent of total establishments and employment by employment-size class: 1993

Total establishments: 6,403,367

Total employment: 94,789,444



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *County Business Patterns: 1993*, Series CBP93.

### Largest Counties and Their Employment Picture

	Employment		Change	
	1993	1992	Number	Percent
United States	94,789,444	92,800,870	1,988,574	2.1%
Largest 10 counties:				
Los Angeles, CA	3,495,246	3,536,964	-41,718	-1.2%
Cook, IL	2,314,172	2,309,891	4,281	0.2%
New York, NY	1,798,630	1,826,886	-28,256	-1.5%
Harris, TX	1,366,579	1,360,841	5,738	0.4%
Dallas, TX	1,160,055	1,128,634	31,421	2.8%
Orange, CA	1,125,311	1,128,225	-2,914	-0.3%
Maricopa, AZ	898,129	865,777	32,352	3.7%
King, WA	834,660	842,942	-8,282	-1.0%
San Diego, CA	817,501	821,348	-3,847	-0.5%
Dade, FL	780,297	758,592	21,705	2.9%
Total 10 largest	14,590,580	14,580,100	10,480	0.1%
Remaining counties	80,198,864	78,220,770	1,978,094	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *County Business Patterns: 1993*, Series CBP93.

most employees. However, fewer than 10,500 of the new jobs created since 1992 were in these counties.

According to the Census Bureau's Paul Hanczaryk, "The overall increase in jobs was consistent with a period of economic recovery, and it occurred in spite of stagnant employment in counties with the most employees."

Three out of four U.S. counties saw employment increases. Counties with the largest increases were Maricopa, Arizona (32,352 employees, up 3.7 percent); Dallas, Texas (31,421 employees, up 2.8 percent); Hennepin, Minnesota (31,243 employees, up 4.5 percent); Clark, Nevada (27,110

Continued on page 5

## County Business Patterns

Continued from page 4

employees, up 7.7 percent); and San Francisco, California (24,938 employees, up 5.4 percent).

The 1993 *County Business Patterns* series is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). GPO sells reports for individual States (ranging in cost from \$2.50 to \$15) and a U.S. summary. The summary report costs \$6.50 (S/N 803-049-00001-7). Contact Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100) for ordering information.

You can also get 1992 and 1993 *County Business Patterns* on CD-ROM for \$150; call Customer Services to place an order. You can place an order over the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>); then click on "Market Place". Use the Internet to obtain prices and stock numbers for the reports (same address).

For more information on the data, contact Paul Hanczaryk, Economic Planning and Coordination Division (301-457-2580).

## Farm Facts

In a hurry for facts about America's farming industry? Get *Quick Facts From the Census of Agriculture*, a brief 8-page foldout with simple graphs colorfully illustrating trends from the 1992 census. Graphs focus on number of farms, net cash return, leading counties for various crops, distribution of farms by sales, and other useful topics.

It's free and you can get a copy from Customer Services (301-457-4100) or from the Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (1-800-523-3215).

## Business Nationwide

Region/State	No. of establishments			No. of employees (week of March 12)		
	1993	1992	Percent change	1993	1992	Percent change
Total	6,403,367	6,317,690	1.4%	94,789,444	92,800,870	2.1%
New England	362,655	359,007	1.0%	5,465,955	5,397,786	1.3%
Maine	35,196	34,790	1.2%	411,964	398,955	3.3%
New Hampshire	33,248	32,779	1.4%	426,817	420,646	1.5%
Vermont	20,159	19,824	1.7%	215,683	207,414	4.0%
Massachusetts	156,218	154,574	1.1%	2,633,035	2,590,376	1.6%
Rhode Island	27,367	26,802	2.1%	372,150	368,472	1.0%
Connecticut	90,467	90,238	0.3%	1,406,306	1,411,923	-0.4%
Middle Atlantic	955,589	952,769	0.3%	14,294,917	14,260,488	0.2%
New York	460,582	460,162	0.1%	6,633,016	6,671,461	-0.6%
New Jersey	214,504	211,264	1.5%	3,100,222	3,063,520	1.2%
Pennsylvania	280,503	281,343	-0.3%	4,561,679	4,525,507	0.8%
East North Central	1,024,946	1,011,060	1.4%	16,728,467	16,391,798	2.1%
Ohio	256,644	253,956	1.1%	4,263,248	4,216,197	1.1%
Indiana	135,828	133,377	1.8%	2,258,449	2,183,630	3.4%
Illinois	284,261	280,703	1.3%	4,697,442	4,651,804	1.0%
Michigan	218,771	215,567	1.5%	3,450,693	3,336,817	3.4%
Wisconsin	129,442	127,457	1.6%	2,058,635	2,003,350	2.8%
West North Central	490,284	480,622	2.0%	7,082,764	6,867,276	3.1%
Minnesota	120,532	117,477	2.6%	1,944,630	1,862,438	4.4%
Iowa	76,957	75,971	1.3%	1,071,996	1,038,327	3.2%
Missouri	136,181	133,494	2.0%	2,040,435	2,008,554	1.6%
North Dakota	19,746	19,394	1.8%	216,020	209,108	3.3%
South Dakota	21,879	21,387	2.3%	247,829	236,781	4.7%
Nebraska	46,059	45,269	1.7%	634,028	605,660	4.7%
Kansas	68,930	67,630	1.9%	927,826	906,408	2.4%
South Atlantic	1,162,334	1,138,440	2.1%	16,799,935	16,294,371	3.1%
Delaware	19,902	19,718	0.9%	305,021	303,743	0.4%
Maryland	118,870	117,644	1.0%	1,726,907	1,718,465	0.5%
District of Columbia	19,318	19,499	-0.9%	415,677	407,392	2.0%
Virginia	155,728	152,780	1.9%	2,329,131	2,268,403	2.7%
West Virginia	39,375	38,714	1.7%	500,022	486,233	2.8%
North Carolina	172,187	168,488	2.2%	2,759,391	2,663,365	3.6%
South Carolina	84,083	82,239	2.2%	1,307,787	1,274,764	2.6%
Georgia	168,144	163,330	2.9%	2,650,316	2,539,191	4.4%
Florida	384,727	376,028	2.3%	4,805,683	4,632,815	3.7%
East South Central	349,592	342,026	2.2%	5,473,654	5,253,981	4.2%
Kentucky	82,745	81,344	1.7%	1,259,552	1,215,127	3.7%
Tennessee	119,258	116,573	2.3%	1,970,173	1,912,858	3.0%
Alabama	92,088	89,869	2.5%	1,447,140	1,378,667	5.0%
Mississippi	55,501	54,240	2.3%	796,789	747,329	6.6%
West South Central	650,805	637,027	2.2%	9,481,936	9,181,668	3.3%
Arkansas	57,443	55,785	3.0%	817,942	786,892	3.9%
Louisiana	93,482	91,332	2.4%	1,376,327	1,320,665	4.2%
Oklahoma	79,261	77,584	2.2%	1,002,627	973,906	2.9%
Texas	420,619	412,326	2.0%	6,285,040	6,100,205	3.0%
Mountain	390,152	376,036	3.8%	5,193,650	4,925,147	5.5%
Montana	27,470	26,735	2.7%	245,753	238,159	3.2%
Idaho	30,371	28,914	5.0%	344,443	326,477	5.5%
Wyoming	16,266	15,536	4.7%	145,284	139,040	4.5%
Colorado	108,753	103,959	4.6%	1,421,861	1,332,239	6.7%
New Mexico	38,863	37,723	3.0%	468,998	444,341	5.5%
Arizona	93,166	90,745	2.7%	1,325,823	1,270,126	4.4%
Utah	41,594	39,779	4.6%	660,559	624,132	5.8%
Nevada	33,669	32,645	3.1%	580,929	550,633	5.5%
Pacific	1,017,010	1,020,703	-0.4%	14,268,166	14,228,355	0.3%
Washington	145,687	142,069	2.5%	1,859,662	1,833,544	1.4%
Oregon	88,013	85,377	3.1%	1,074,184	1,045,733	2.7%
California	736,691	746,789	-1.4%	10,725,990	10,729,697	0.0%
Alaska	16,462	16,001	2.9%	172,423	170,208	1.3%
Hawaii	30,157	30,467	-1.0%	435,907	449,173	-3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *County Business Patterns: 1993*, Series CBP93.

## Shipments of Cigarettes Show Decline in 1993

Tobacco manufacturers reported a drop in the value of shipments for cigarettes between 1992 and 1993 (see table). You can find information on product shipments in a report based on the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).

Look for such information in *Value of Product Shipments*, Series M93(AS)-2. ASM reports also have statistics on number of establishments, workers, production workers, value added by manufacture, cost of materials, new capital expenditures, employment and labor costs, fuel used, and other topics.

### Value of Shipments of Tobacco Products: 1992 and 1993

Industry	Value of product shipments (\$mil.)		
	1992	1993	Percent change
Cigarettes	\$28,839.4	\$22,705.5	-21.2%
Cigars	264.6	268.3	1.4%
Chewing and smoking tobacco	1,532.7	1,599.8	4.4%
Tobacco stemming and redrying	3,749.1	3,156.2	-15.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Value of Product Shipments*, Series M93(AS)-2.

Three reports are based on the survey:

- *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries*. Available from the U.S.

Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08791-0) for \$5.

- *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Value of Product Shipments*. \$2.25. For ordering information, contact Julius Smith, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-457-4741).

- *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics*. Available soon.

Product information from the ASM also is on *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM 1G*, available for \$150 from Customer Services (301-457-4100).

## Manufacturing and Mining Data on the Internet

The Census Bureau is at work releasing summaries of data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures and the 1992 Census of Mineral Industries via the Internet. The summaries focus on the number of establishments, value of shipments, number of employees, etc. for specific industries and States.

Access the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and then select "Economy." Select "New" in the menu bar and then either "1992 Census of Manufactures" or "1992 Census of Mineral Industries" (you'll need to select the topic on the next page also); then choose "View" from the menu bar once the description of the census is displayed.

### The State of Business in 1992

#### Services

5,302 establishments  
\$2.8 billion in receipts

Delaware had 60,197 retail employees; restaurants had the most with 9,411.

Leading retail industries in sales: grocery stores (\$1.1 billion), new car dealers (\$1.1 billion), & department stores (\$703.9 million).

Prepackaged software was the fastest-growing service industry – 574% since 1987.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, *1992 Censuses of Retail Trade, Services, and Wholesale Trade, Geographic Area Series* for Delaware.

#### Retail

4,865 establishments  
\$6.5 billion in sales

#### Wilmington

Delaware's wholesale sales grew more than the Nation as a whole since 1987 (55% to 27%).

Photo equipment & supplies had the greatest dollar value increase among wholesalers (\$118.2 million).

#### Dover

Most of the State's business is done in New Castle County, which led in wholesale (91% of State total), services (81%), and retail (66%)

## Bryant Benton Becomes Census Bureau Deputy Director



Deputy Director  
Bryant Benton

Long-time Census official Bryant Benton has been appointed Deputy Director of the Census Bureau.

Mr. Benton joined the Bureau in 1966 and has served in a variety of positions. He began as an analyst in the Management and Organization Division and, in 1971, was selected as the special assistant to the Deputy Director.

In 1973, he went to our Jeffersonville, Indiana facility as the assistant chief for the Data Preparation Division; he became its chief in 1975.

In 1976, he returned to headquarters and served as the chief of the Organization and Management Systems Division until 1981 when he became the Assistant Director for Administration. From 1983 until 1992 he was the Associate Director

for Management Services. Since 1992, he served as the Associate Director for Field Operations.

During his career, he has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the Department of Commerce Gold and Silver Medals for his managerial and organizational skills.

Following graduation from Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, he served as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps.

## Getting It Wholesale

To check out what wholesalers are selling, you need the Census Bureau's report on *Commodity Line Sales* based on the 1992 Census of Wholesale Trade. For each wholesale industry (four-digit SIC), the report shows the commodities sold and how much of an industry's sales a commodity represents. For each commodity, it shows all the industries selling it wholesale.

The *1992 Census of Wholesale Trade Commodity Line Sales*, Series WC92-S-3, is available for \$9 from the Census Bureau's Jeffersonville, Indiana facility (address, page 2).

These data also will be on *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM 1G* available soon from Customer Services (301-457-4100).

For more information, contact John Trimble, Services Division (301-457-2725).

## "Lone Eagles"

"Lone eagles"? Many businesses are what the Census Bureau calls "nonemployers." These are firms with no paid employees. Generally such businesses consist of an owner-operator – perhaps with assistance from family members. Nonemployers may also include partnerships.

For some industries – real estate, for example – nonemployers are the rule rather than the exception. Approximately 86 percent of real estate establishments are nonemployers: many of these are independent agents, considered as individual businesses, and many are partnerships (of individuals or corporations) formed solely to own and rent out a building, shopping center, etc.

The Census Bureau releases separate reports on nonemployers based on the economic census. We've released such reports for retail trade (\$7.50), transportation, communications, and utilities (\$2), and services (\$10) based on the 1992 Economic Census.

The latest such report is for the 1992 Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries, Series FC92-N-1, available for \$3.50 from our Jeffersonville, Indiana, facility (address, page 2).

The statistics from various trade areas are on *1992 Economic Census CD-ROM 4, Nonemployer Statistics*, costing \$150, available from Customer Services (301-457-4100).

## Nancy Potok Named Census Bureau Controller



Nancy Potok

Nancy A. Potok has been selected as the Census Bureau's Controller.

Ms. Potok was the Deputy Assistant Director for Finance and Budget for the Federal Judiciary, where she worked since 1989.

Prior to that, Ms. Potok was at the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, the U.S. Department of Transportation as a Presidential Management Intern, and the U.S.

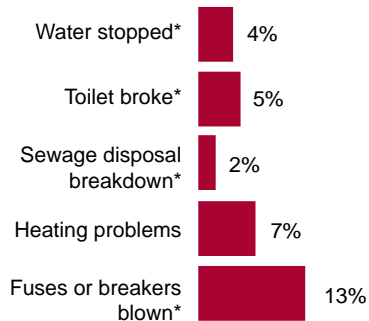
Department of Army in Huntsville, Alabama. She has over 17 years of Federal Government experience.

Ms. Potok received her M.A.S. in public administration from the University of Alabama and her B.A. in environmental studies and planning from Sonoma State University in California.

## Our Nation's Housing in 1993

### What Went Wrong Around the House?

Percent reporting problems: 1993



\*Problem occurring in the last 3 months.

Heating problems – Reported being uncomfortably cold for 24 hours or more during the previous winter.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>); "Population and Housing," "Housing and Household Economics," "American Housing Survey," and "What Went Wrong?").

In 1993, 37 million homeowners reported having a mortgage. Over 84 percent of the 33 million who reported the type of mortgage had a fixed rate mortgage. Another 11 percent had an adjustable rate or adjustable term mortgage. About 4 percent had a graduated payment mortgage, a balloon, some other financing arrangement, or some combination.

The information above can be found in *Our Nation's Housing in 1993*, Series H121/95-2, a printed report costing \$2.25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08793-6). The report presents American Housing Survey statistics on the Nation's housing stock.

(The American Housing Survey is a vital source for housing industry specialists since it covers numerous topics not covered in the Decennial Census of Housing.)

More tabulations can be obtained from our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select "Population and Housing," "Housing and Household Economic Statistics," and "American Housing Survey."

For more information about the statistics, contact Timothy Grall, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8148).

### Householder Race

Percent of householders by race: 1993

	Owner	Renter
White	100.0%	100.0%
Black	89.6%	75.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7.8%	18.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.7%
Other	1.9%	3.3%
	0.3%	1.9%

Note: May not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Our Nation's Housing in 1993*, Series H121/95-2.



# Metropolitan Areas – Time for Major Revisions?

For nearly a half century, the Federal Government has provided standard geographical definitions of metropolitan areas (MA's) for use with Federal statistics. MA's were introduced in time for the 1950 census, and they have been a mainstay in the analysis of the American population.

The old Bureau of the Budget and its successor, the Office of Management and Budget, have revised the standards for defining MA's several times since 1950. But the most radical revision may be yet to come. OMB now is considering a major overhaul in the Federal Government's approach to delineating the Nation's metropolitan settlement as well as an expansion in scope to account for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In 1989, OMB asked the Census Bureau to evaluate alternatives to the current system of metro areas. In response, we established joint statistical agreements with four universities, asking each to come up with an alternative approach.

The four proposals (see right) are presented to the public for the first time in *Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: New Approaches to Geographical Definition*.

These proposals should advance the discussion about how the current system can be reformed. The OMB and the Census Bureau, in conjunction with marketers, urban and transportation planners, researchers, and other Federal agencies, will design a new system in time for the 2000 census.

*Continued on page 10*

## Alternatives to the Metro Area System – at a Glance

<u>Proposed alternative</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Building blocks</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
National settlement areas (NSA's)	Divides whole Nation into 400-500 NSA's based on population density. NSA's would contain an average six to eight counties. Each NSA would be composed of one or more contiguous counties in the same population density category.	Counties	John Adams, University of Minnesota
Communications regions with component settlement areas	Based on TV markets, communications regions would be divided into "primary metropolitan zones," similar to today's metro areas; "nonmetropolitan community areas," defined around densely settled nonmetro core areas; and "outlying nonmetropolitan districts."	Five-digit ZIP Code areas	Brian Berry, University of Texas at Dallas
Functional community areas (FCA's) and metropolitan economic regions	Each FCA would comprise a cluster of related county subdivisions, based on commuting ties to one another. FCA's would be combined into metropolitan economic regions. The subcounty portions of each FCA would be classified into one of six categories: "urban centers," "primarily employment areas," "primarily residential areas," "other urban areas," "mixed urban-rural areas," and "rural areas."	County subdivisions	William Frey, University of Michigan, and Alden Speare, Brown University
Modified version of current metro area approach, also extended to nonmetropolitan areas	Metropolitan areas (MA's) would be divided into core, suburban, and exurban zones. Nonmetropolitan settlement would be divided between "nonmetropolitan center areas" (aggregations of counties defined on the basis of commuting ties with cores of fewer than 50,000 people) and "outer metropolitan areas" (aggregations of counties defined on the basis of commuting to metropolitan cores, but at levels lower than the 15% required for MA qualification).	Counties	Richard Morrill, University of Washington

Note: Each proposed system would account for all of the Nation's territory.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: New Approaches to Geographical Definition*, Population Division Working Paper No. 12.

**Metro Areas – Outdated?**

Continued from page 9

*Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: New Approaches to Geographical Definition*, Population Division Working Paper No. 12, is available at no charge from the Population Division (301-457-2419). Send comments on the proposals to Donald Dahmann ([ddahmann@census.gov](mailto:ddahmann@census.gov)) or James Fitzsimmons ([jfitzsim@census.gov](mailto:jfitzsim@census.gov)), Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233.

**Coming Soon!**

**U.S. Statistical Abstract CD-ROM**

This year's *Statistical Abstract* on CD-ROM is loaded with new features. We expect to release it within the next month. Look for more info in an upcoming *Census and You*.

The *Abstract* is, of course, in print. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) for more information.

# Over Half of WIC Mothers Are Married

About 1.3 million, 55 percent, of the Nation's 2.4 million mothers receiving aid in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in 1993 were married, according to a *Statistical Brief* from the Census Bureau, "Mothers Who Receive WIC Benefits – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics" (SB/95-29).

About 300,000 mothers (13 percent) receiving WIC were teenagers. Bureau analyst Amara Bachu says, "Our findings suggest that even a smaller proportion of mothers (2.5 percent) receiving WIC benefits in 1993 were under age 18."

The Census Bureau collected WIC benefit data in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) between June and September 1993.

## Homeownership Rates Vary by Region

Of the estimated 100 million occupied housing units in the Nation in the 4th quarter of 1995, 65 percent were occupied by owners, 35 percent by renters. Homeownership varied by region: at the top were the Midwest (70 percent) and the South (68 percent); the Northeast (62 percent) and the West (59 percent) were lower.

Check out the latest on homeownership and vacancy rates on the Census Bureau's Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>; select "Population and Housing" and "Housing and Household Economics").

The Brief offers a statistical profile of the mothers receiving WIC payments: their average age, race, Hispanic origin, and education.

This Brief is the third in a series of three on mothers who participate in Federal welfare programs. The first dealt with recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), while the second focused on mothers who received food stamps.

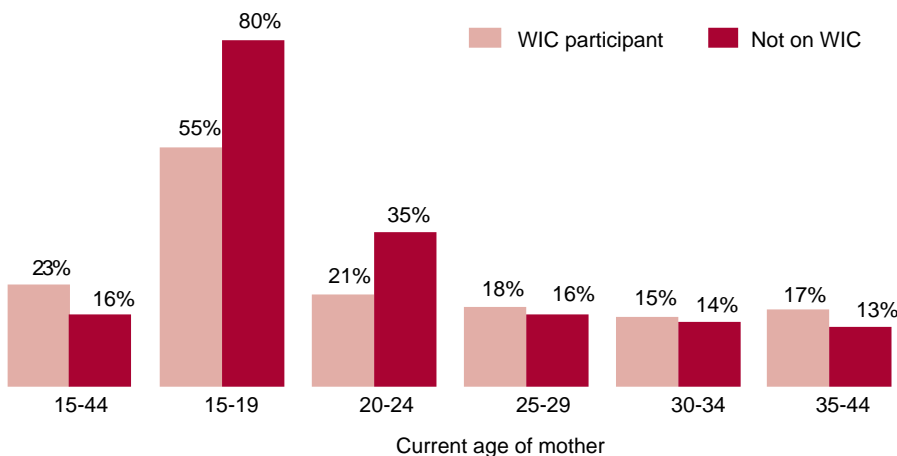
For a copy of the Brief, "Mothers Who Receive WIC Benefits – Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics," or of the others in the series, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).

You also can access them through our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Click on "Population and Housing" and on "Statistical Briefs."

For more information about mothers receiving AFDC, food stamps, or WIC benefits, contact Amara Bachu, Population Division (301-457-2416).

### WIC Mothers More Likely to Have Given Birth for the First Time Before They Turned 18

Percent of all WIC and non-WIC mothers whose first birth occurred before they were 18 years old: Summer 1993



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, "Mothers Who Receive WIC Benefits," *Statistical Brief* SB/95-29.

# Profiling America's Asian and Pacific Islander Population

Get an update on America's Asian and Pacific Islander population based on the March 1994 Current Population Survey. You have several sources:

- *Detailed tables on the Internet.* Topics covered include geographic distribution, marital status, educational attainment, family and household type, labor force status, occupational distribution, earnings, family income, housing tenure, and poverty status.

To access the tables, land on the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>). Then click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data," and "Race."

- *Detailed tables on diskette.* Same tables as on the Internet. Available for \$20 (PE-25) from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

- *Detailed tables in printout.* Same tables as on the Internet. Available for \$15 (PPL-32) from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

- *Statistical Brief.* Summary of the highlights. Available free from Customer Services (301-457-4100) or on the Internet (click on "Statistical Briefs" after "Population and Housing").

For more information about the statistics, contact Claudette Bennett or Barbara Martin, Population Division (301-457-2402).

If you are interested in data on this population, call Customer Services about an earlier brief, "Housing in Metropolitan Areas – Asian or Pacific Islander Households," or access it via the Internet.

## Occupational Distribution of Asian and Pacific Islander Workers

Percent of workers (25 years old and over) in occupation, by sex

Occupation of longest job in 1993	Asian and Pacific Islander		White, not Hispanic	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total <sup>1</sup>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Executive, administrative, and managerial workers	16.3%	17.5%	18.5%	18.9%
Professional specialty workers	21.5%	20.3%	15.6%	18.4%
Technical and related support workers	5.5%	4.5%	3.1%	4.6%
Sales workers	10.9%	9.6%	13.0%	10.8%
Administrative support workers, including clerical	8.5%	22.5%	5.5%	28.0%
Private household workers	—	1.0%	—	0.3%
Protective service workers	1.6%	0.6%	3.0%	0.6%
Service workers, except private household	10.1%	11.0%	3.4%	8.7%
Farming, fishing, and forestry workers	2.0%	0.1%	3.3%	0.9%
Precision production, craft, and repair workers	11.7%	3.8%	19.2%	2.6%
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.0%	7.8%	6.1%	4.7%
Transportation and material moving workers	3.5%	0.2%	6.4%	0.6%
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1.4%	1.1%	3.1%	0.9%

— Under 0.1 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Armed Forces not included. Note: May not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, "The Nation's Asian and Pacific Islander Population – 1994," *Statistical Brief*, SB/95-24.

### Just Released!

## 1995 Population Estimates for States

Check out our Internet site for the latest State population estimates. You'll find 1990-95 estimates of population and components of change.

Access our home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and select "Population and Housing," "Population," "Population Estimates," and "State Population Estimates."

As you poke around our Internet site, you'll note that it has estimates

for smaller areas such as counties, cities, and metro areas. We expect to add 1995 population estimates for counties very soon and estimates for cities and metro areas sometime next summer.

You also can find an explanation of the methodology used in our various estimates programs and a schedule for upcoming releases. All these links can be found at the address noted above.

# Commuters – Three Out of Four Drove Alone

Three-quarters of all drivers who were commuting drove to work alone in 1990, according to “Selected Journey-to-Work and Place-of-Work Characteristics” (CPH-L-161).

This information is included in 14 tables based on 1990 census data that provide information about travel to work and place of work for the United States, States, selected metropolitan areas, and selected cities.

The tables provide 1980 and 1990 national level data on means of transportation to work, travel time to work, time leaving home to go to work, private vehicle occupancy, and place of work. Data on means of transportation to work for 1960 through 1990 (U.S. level) also are provided.

You can obtain “Selected Journey-to-Work and Place-of-Work Characteristics” for \$10 from the Population Division (301-457-2422). In addition, the tables are available on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>; click on “Population and Housing,” “Population,” and “Social and Demographic Characteristics Data”).

For information about the tabulations, contact Gloria Swieczkowski, Population Division (301-457-2454).

## Getting to Work in the City

Travel-to-work characteristics for the 50 largest cities by population in the United States: 1990

City of residence	Total workers 16 years and over	Means of transportation (%)				Average travel time to work (min.)
		Drove alone	Car- pool	Public transit	Other means <sup>1</sup>	
New York, NY	3,183,088	24.0%	8.5%	53.4%	14.0%	36.5
Los Angeles, CA	1,629,096	65.2%	15.4%	10.5%	8.9%	26.5
Chicago, IL	1,181,677	46.3%	14.8%	29.7%	9.2%	31.5
Houston, TX	772,957	71.7%	15.5%	6.5%	6.3%	24.7
Philadelphia, PA	640,577	44.7%	13.2%	28.7%	13.5%	27.4
San Diego, CA	560,913	70.7%	12.8%	4.2%	12.2%	20.4
Detroit, MI	325,054	67.8%	16.1%	10.7%	5.3%	24.7
Dallas, TX	500,566	72.5%	15.2%	6.7%	5.7%	24.0
Phoenix, AZ	473,966	73.7%	15.1%	3.3%	7.9%	23.0
San Antonio, TX	395,551	73.4%	15.5%	4.9%	6.2%	21.7
San Jose, CA	400,932	76.9%	14.6%	3.5%	5.1%	25.5
Indianapolis, IN <sup>2</sup>	362,777	78.0%	13.4%	3.3%	5.2%	20.8
Baltimore, MD	307,679	50.9%	16.8%	22.0%	10.2%	26.0
San Francisco, CA	382,309	38.5%	11.5%	33.5%	16.5%	26.9
Jacksonville, FL <sup>2</sup>	312,958	75.5%	14.2%	2.7%	7.6%	21.6
Columbus, OH	319,004	76.5%	11.9%	4.7%	6.9%	20.3
Milwaukee, WI	269,401	67.2%	13.2%	11.0%	8.6%	20.1
Memphis, TN	263,322	75.4%	15.1%	4.7%	4.8%	20.8
Washington, DC	304,428	35.0%	12.0%	36.6%	16.3%	27.1
Boston, MA	282,528	40.1%	10.5%	31.5%	17.9%	24.9
Seattle, WA	279,784	58.7%	11.8%	15.9%	13.6%	22.0
El Paso, TX	199,385	74.0%	16.3%	3.1%	6.6%	20.0
Nashville-Davidson, TN <sup>2</sup>	250,394	78.1%	13.4%	2.9%	5.7%	20.3
Cleveland, OH	177,802	64.8%	14.0%	14.1%	7.2%	22.5
New Orleans, LA	186,926	58.6%	15.4%	16.9%	9.1%	23.7
Denver, CO	231,503	68.6%	13.1%	8.0%	7.9%	19.1
Fort Worth, TX	204,846	76.7%	16.3%	1.7%	5.3%	21.0
Oklahoma City, OK	209,648	80.8%	12.8%	1.1%	5.3%	19.3
Portland, OR	214,270	65.0%	12.9%	11.0%	11.1%	20.3
Kansas City, MO	208,733	74.7%	13.6%	5.8%	5.9%	20.5
Long Beach, CA	202,302	70.0%	13.2%	6.0%	10.9%	25.1
Tucson, AZ	182,021	69.8%	14.8%	4.2%	11.2%	19.7
St. Louis, MO	158,499	66.5%	14.1%	12.2%	7.2%	22.0
Charlotte, NC	213,622	77.2%	12.9%	4.5%	5.4%	21.5
Atlanta, GA	172,063	61.2%	11.6%	20.0%	7.2%	24.2
Virginia Beach, VA	213,432	78.4%	12.0%	0.8%	8.9%	22.7
Albuquerque, NM	187,368	78.0%	12.1%	2.0%	7.9%	18.5
Oakland, CA	160,160	57.0%	14.1%	17.9%	11.1%	25.8
Pittsburgh, PA	150,956	48.9%	13.5%	22.2%	15.3%	21.1
Sacramento, CA	159,203	71.7%	15.5%	4.0%	8.8%	19.9
Minneapolis, MN	188,558	60.3%	10.5%	16.0%	13.2%	19.6
Tulsa, OK	176,711	80.6%	11.4%	1.6%	6.3%	17.2
Honolulu CDP, HI	193,364	54.9%	19.7%	13.4%	11.9%	21.7
Cincinnati, OH	155,705	67.4%	12.6%	11.2%	8.9%	21.1
Miami, FL	147,970	60.9%	18.0%	12.9%	8.2%	23.8
Fresno, CA	137,232	77.7%	12.8%	2.1%	7.3%	18.2
Omaha, NE	166,449	78.0%	12.2%	3.2%	6.8%	17.3
Toledo, OH	137,772	81.5%	10.5%	3.0%	5.2%	17.9
Buffalo, NY	127,790	61.6%	13.7%	13.4%	11.3%	19.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes commuting by motorcycle, bicycle, walking, and all other means. Also includes those who worked at home. <sup>2</sup>The portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places.

Note: May not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, “Selected Journey-to-Work and Place-of-Work Characteristics” (CPH-L-161).

## Thirty-Something

In January 1966, the Census Bureau first started publishing a newsletter for users of our data products. We're still here; this year marks our 30th anniversary.

We started out as *Small-Area Data Notes* and were until 1970 a quarterly. Over the years, we've gone by other names (remember *Data User News!*), and the tone and look of the newsletter have changed too.

What has pretty much remained the same is our focus on the data and our users. We've witnessed several revolutions in our data products, and *Census and You* (by whatever name) has tried to be your reliable chronicle to these events:

- The rise of mag tape, the micro-computer, and the CD-ROM, with the increased flow of data that each of these tides brought.
- The evolution of the early GBF/DIME files into the vast stretch of the TIGER system that the Census Bureau and the U.S. Geological Survey



*Trudy Thomas and Pat Dunton help to get Census and You out to you each month.*

created, giving GIS activities a nationwide scope.

- The rise of online systems as a medium for the rapid delivery of data.
- The growing political and social impact of the decennial census of population and housing, resulting in a greater demand for the data.
- The growing range of the economic census, encompassing more and more sectors of our economy.
- The changes in economic classification codes (the SIC and the harmonized commodity classification codes),

making the measurement of the U.S. economy and its place in the world economy more precise.

- New surveys such as the Survey of Income and Program and the Investment Plans Survey to meet the needs of our changing society.
- The rise of local information sources such as the State Data Centers.

We thank our readers for staying with us, and we promise that *Census and You* will continue to keep you posted as we head into our next 30 years.

## Urban and Rural – The Historical View

In 1790, only 5 percent of the U.S. population lived in urban areas. As the Nation grew, so did our cities; the population became increasingly urban. In 1920, the balance shifted: for the first time, more than half lived in urban areas. In 1990, 75 percent lived in areas classified as urban.

You can get historical statistics for the urban and rural population via our Web site. You'll find urban and rural population counts for census years back to 1900 for States. U.S. figures go back to 1790. In addition, tables show number of places 2,500 or more, number of housing units (1940 on), area measurements, land area, and population and housing unit density.

In 1790, the U.S. had under five people per square mile and a land area of 891,364 square miles. In 1990, we had 70 people per square mile and a land area of 3,536,338 square miles.

To obtain this information, access our home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and click on "Population and Housing," "Population," "Selected 1990 Census Data," and "Historical Census Data."

### New Year's Population

On January 1, 1996, the U.S. resident population numbered 264,027,310, according to Census Bureau projections. The projections do not include overseas Armed Forces, their dependents, and other U.S. citizens residing outside the United States.

The Nation has one birth every 8 seconds, one death every 12 seconds, one immigrant every 38 seconds, and one emigrant every 142 seconds.

For an instant update on the Nation's population, check the Census Bureau's population clock on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov/>; select "Population and Housing").

News from other Federal agencies

## Labor Releases New 1994-2005 Employment Projections

New projections for the American work force from 1994 to 2005 have been released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, providing information on where future job growth is expected by industry and occupation and what the demographic makeup of the work force pursuing those jobs is likely to be. Obtain a summary in a press release from BLS (see below).

BLS develops three alternative sets of projections. These projections take into account changes in the structure of the economy and in the demand for goods and services for a low, moderate, and high growth pattern for Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The release uses the moderate growth projection in which personal consumption expendi-

### Looking Ahead in Education

Projected change in employment by education and training category, 1994-2005, moderate alternative projection  
(Numbers in thousands)

Education category	1994		2005		Change, 1994-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	127,014	100.0%	144,708	100.0%	17,693	13.9%
First professional degree	1,702	1.3%	2,076	1.4%	374	22.0%
Doctor's degree	976	0.8%	1,156	0.8%	180	18.4%
Master's degree	1,500	1.2%	1,927	1.3%	427	28.5%
Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher degree	8,191	6.5%	9,494	6.6%	1,303	15.9%
Bachelor's degree	14,007	11.0%	17,771	12.3%	3,764	26.9%
Associate degree	3,956	3.1%	4,919	3.4%	963	24.3%
Post-secondary vocational training	7,102	5.6%	7,845	5.4%	743	10.5%
Work experience	9,994	7.9%	11,325	7.8%	1,331	13.3%
Long-term on-the-job training	13,672	10.8%	14,901	10.3%	1,229	9.0%
Moderate-term on-the-job training	16,219	12.8%	17,083	11.8%	864	5.3%
Short-term on-the-job training	49,695	39.1%	56,208	38.8%	6,513	13.1%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Press Release USDL 95-485.

### Occupations to Watch

Ten fastest-growing occupations, 1994-2005, moderate alternative projection  
(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment		1994-2005	
	1994	2005	Numerical change	Percent change
Personal and home care aides	179	391	212	119%
Home health aides	420	848	428	102%
Systems analysts	483	928	445	92%
Computer engineers	195	372	177	90%
Physical and corrective therapy assistants and aides	78	142	64	83%
Electronic pagination systems workers	18	33	15	83%
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	16	29	13	82%
Physical therapists	102	183	81	80%
Residential counselors	165	290	126	76%
Human services workers	168	293	125	75%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Press Release USDL 95-485.

tures will continue to account for about two-thirds of the GDP and in which foreign trade is projected to continue to increase faster than other demand components.

For a copy of press release USDL 95-485, "BLS Releases New 1994-2005 Employment Projections," contact BLS (202-606-5902).

More detailed information on the 1994-2005 projections appears in five articles in the November 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The *Monthly Labor Review* is sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office (list identification MLR). The *Review* costs \$29 a year.

## U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

### Economic Indicators

		Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
<b>Business</b> .....				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Retail: Sales		Dec	\$Bil	198.6	198.0	192.1	0.3	3.4
Inventory		Oct	\$Bil	305.9	303.2	288.7	0.9	6.0
Inv./sales ratio		Oct	Ratio	1.56	1.54	1.51	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit		Nov	\$Bil	1,013.8	1,005.2	895.6	0.9	13.2
Merchant wholesalers: Sales		Oct	\$Bil	187.6	188.3	177.7	-0.4	5.6
Inventory		Oct	\$Bil	255.9	254.1	231.8	0.7	10.4
Stock/sales ratio		Oct	Ratio	1.36	1.35	1.30	(X)	(X)
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits – AR		Nov	1,000	1,428	1,384	1,358	3.2	5.2
Housing starts – AR		Nov	1,000	1,420	1,343	1,536	5.7	-7.6
New home sales – AR		Nov	1,000	649	663	642	-2.1	1.1
New home mortgage rate – NSA		Dec	Pct.	7.40	7.46	7.83	-0.8	-5.5
New construction: Total expenditures – AR		Oct						
Current dollars			\$Bil	546.9	535.3	521.3	2.2	4.9
Constant (1992) dollars			\$Bil	484.8	472.5	476.3	2.6	1.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments		Oct	\$Bil	164.6	165.9	152.6	-0.8	7.9
New orders		Oct	\$Bil	167.1	169.0	154.2	-1.1	8.4
Unfilled orders		Oct	\$Bil	439.6	437.1	426.3	0.6	3.1
Total goods: Shipments		Oct	\$Bil	303.2	304.3	284.0	-0.4	6.8
Inventories		Oct	\$Bil	417.8	416.2	388.1	0.4	7.7
Inv./ship ratio		Oct	Ratio	1.38	1.37	1.37	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production		Dec	1987=100	122.8	122.7	121.7	0.1	0.9
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> .....				<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services		Oct	\$Bil	66.7	67.5	60.0	-1.1	11.3
Imports of goods and services		Oct	\$Bil	74.8	75.7	69.8	-1.2	7.1
Trade balance		Oct	\$Bil	-8.0	-8.2	-9.7	-2.5	-17.4
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....				<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)		Dec	\$Bil	1,123	1,127	1,148	-0.4	-2.2
Consumer Price Index – NSA		Nov	1982-84=100	153.6	153.7	149.7	-0.1	2.6
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>		Nov	1982=100	128.6	128.0	126.1	0.5	2.0
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>		Dec	Pct.	8.65	8.75	8.50	-1.1	1.8
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		Dec	Pct.	5.16	5.35	5.64	-3.6	-8.5
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....				<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force		Dec	Mil.	132.3	132.4	131.7	-0.1	0.4
Unemployment rate		Dec	Rate	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	3.7
Index of leading indicators		Nov	1987=100	100.4	100.7	102.4	-0.3	-2.0
Personal income – AR		Nov	\$Bil	6,210	6,198	5,842	0.2	6.3
				Qtr. 3 1995	Qtr.2 1995	Percent change <sup>3</sup>		
“Chained” (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil	6,763	6,709	3.2		
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil	4,601	4,569	2.9		
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil	1,009	998	4.3		

AR – Annual rate. NSA – Not seasonally adjusted. (X) – Not applicable. <sup>1</sup>Finished goods. <sup>2</sup>As of end of month. <sup>3</sup>Annualized rate.

Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

U.S. Department of Commerce  
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
 Washington, D.C. 20233

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**In Memoriam:**

**Jackson Hamer Morton**

We are saddened to announce the death of Jackson Morton, a former editor of *Census and You*. He served as managing editor and then as co-editor from 1988 to 1993.

During this period, he also produced *Strength in Numbers*, an award-winning guide to 1990 census data for redistricting. In 1993, he joined the Public Information Office where he worked most notably on the Bureau's Internet site.

Originally from Charleston, West Virginia, he was a graduate of St. Andrews Presbyterian College and had a master's in English from the University of West Virginia.

**The State of Business in 1992**

**Services**

12,767 establishments  
 \$5.5 billion in receipts

Health services are healthy in Mississippi, accounting for 38% of the State's receipts from services. Offices and clinics of doctors generated the most receipts (\$969 million). They also had the greatest dollar volume increase (up \$319 million since 1987). Home health care services were the fastest-growing among services, jumping 766%.

**Retail**

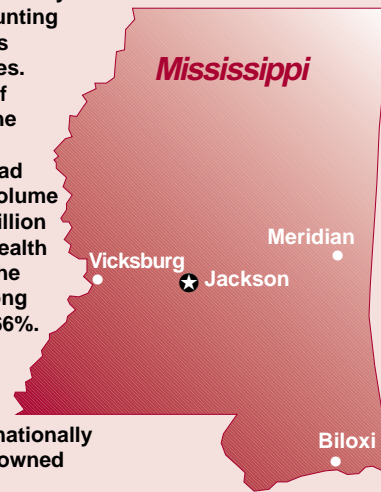
15,285 establishments  
 \$14.8 billion in sales

**Wholesale**

3,868 establishments  
 \$15.8 billion in sales

Hinds County led the State in services receipts (22% of the State's total), wholesale sales (20%), and retail sales (15%).

General-line grocery wholesalers had the greatest dollar value increase in sales among wholesalers, up \$583.2 million since 1987. They also ranked second in total sales (\$1.9 billion). Among retailers groceries had the highest sales (\$3.4 billion) and the most retail employees (29,407).



The State ranked third nationally in percentage of Black-owned businesses (10%).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Censuses of Retail Trade, Services, and Wholesale Trade, Geographic Area Series* for Mississippi. Also 1992 *Black-Owned Businesses*.