

# CENSUS

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Volume 33, No. 1  
December 1997/January 1998

## Sunbelt Cities Tops in Pop Growth

### Ten Fastest-Growing U.S. Cities: 1990-96

(Population over 100,000)

Rank		Pct. change 1990 to 1996
1	Henderson, NV	88.4
2	Chandler, AZ	59.0
3	Pembroke Pines, FL	53.5
4	Palmdale, CA	51.6
5	Plano, TX	50.4
6	Las Vegas, NV	46.0
7	Scottsdale, AZ	37.6
8	Laredo, TX	34.2
9	Coral Springs, FL	33.5
10	Corona, CA	32.0

Between 1990 and 1996, all 10 of the country's fastest-growing cities were in the West or South, according to the latest Census Bureau estimates.

Ten cities had a population of a million or more. Phoenix and San Antonio reached a million during this period. New York remained our largest city.

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

In all, 219 cities had populations of more than 100,000 people in July 1996, 20 more than in April 1990.

Analyst Greg Harper notes, "These are the first estimates derived from building permit data. We feel that the estimates are more solid than those produced through the previous method – studying migration patterns determined through tax records."

Our Web site has –

- Rankings of cities over 10,000 and over 100,000.
- Documentation of the estimates methodology.

- Population figures for all 36,000 places.
- Useful notes on changes in geography.

Source: *1990 to 1996 Estimates of Cities and Places*. <[www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/citypop.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/citypop.html)>. Detailed tables, PPL-82-86. Diskettes (\$140) and print (price varies). Call 301-457-2422.

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## U.S. to Count Millions of Businesses in 1997 Economic Census

During December, America's businesses are receiving something special in the mail from the U.S. Census Bureau. More than 5 million businesses received 1997 Economic Census questionnaires.

Completed forms are due February 12, 1998.

Taken every five years, the Economic Census identifies national and local business trends that are essential to measuring and encouraging eco-

nommic growth. Census figures help update such widely used figures as the gross domestic product and monthly retail sales.

This also will be the first census to use the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Developed cooperatively by the United States, Canada and Mexico, NAICS replaces the Standard Indus-

*Continued on page 2*

## 1997 Economic Census

Continued from page 1

trial Classification (SIC) system and is designed to provide greater comparability with international statistics.

NAICS more accurately portrays the way our economy is now structured. The new system reflects the profound changes in technology and

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***“The economic census is indispensable to understanding America’s economy. It insures the accuracy of the statistics we rely on for sound economic policy and for successful business planning.”***

– Alan Greenspan, Chairman  
Federal Reserve Board of Governors

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the growth in services that have marked recent decades.

Results from the economic census

can benefit the businesses filling out the forms.

Said Maureen Haver, former president of the National Association of Business Economists, “Businesses make decisions about where they locate and how much to produce based on what they learn in the census.”

Herman Cain, president of the National Restaurant Association, agrees, “We rely on the census to understand market trends, monitor trade, keep our surveys accurate and keep our members informed.”

Most businesses can complete their form in about an hour. In fact, many small businesses will not get a form.

Census Bureau official Thomas L. Mesenbourg said, “To simplify reporting, we have tailored each of our forms to a business’s primary activities. We have designed over 500 versions of the basic form.”

To get some idea of the riches of the census, check out the results from the 1992 Economic Census on the Census Bureau Web site (<[www.census.gov/econ97](http://www.census.gov/econ97)>).

## Questions?

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TDD	708-562-1791
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TDD	214-640-4434
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TDD	303-969-6769
Detroit	313-259-1875
TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
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Los Angeles	818-904-6339
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New York	212-264-4730
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TDD	215-597-8864
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## Census and You

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Volume 33, No. 1  
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1992 Economic Census Shows –

## More Than Half of All Small Businesses Began in the Home

Businesses often begin at home. More than half of the 17 million businesses in the country started there, according to results from the Census Bureau's Characteristics of Business Owners Survey, part of the 1992 Economic Census.

Many still use a home base even after they're off and running. In 1992, approximately 49 percent of businesses with between \$10,000 and \$200,000 in receipts operated from a home. Approximately 60 percent of businesses in 1992 with less than \$10,000 in sales and receipts operated out of a home when founded.

Even larger businesses may have started this way. About 14 percent of businesses with more than \$1 million in sales and receipts in 1992 were initially home-based.

Home-based businesses are more likely to spring up in some industries than in others. For example, about 78 percent of all construction firms started this way. In contrast, only 34 percent of finance, insurance and real estate firms started this way.

Source: 1992 Economic Census, *Characteristics of Business Owners*, Series CBO92-1. <[www.census.gov/agfs/www/cbo.html](http://www.census.gov/agfs/www/cbo.html)>. Print (\$10) and CD-ROM (\$150) call 301-457-4100.

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### Women-Owned Businesses More Likely to Have Begun in the Home

Percent of businesses started from a private residence



\*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Economic Census, *Characteristics of Business Owners*, Series CBO92-1.

## Atlanta Led All Metro Areas in Building Permits Issued

In 1996, the Atlanta metro area recorded building permits for 48,262 new privately owned housing units, the highest total among metro areas in the nation. In 1997, as of October, Atlanta again leads the country and seems on track to exceed last year's total.

The Atlanta total even exceeds that of consolidated metro areas like New

York and Los Angeles. Closest is the Washington-Baltimore consolidated metro area at 42,396 for 1996. (A consolidated metro area comprises more than one metro area.)

If you follow growth in your state or metro area, be sure to bookmark our building-permit data updated every month and released online.

Source: <[www.census.gov/const/www/C40/c40text.html](http://www.census.gov/const/www/C40/c40text.html)>.

## Job Growth Hot in the Southwest

Los Angeles County, California, part of the Los Angeles-Long Beach metro area, had a net gain of 102,711 employees between 1994 and 1995, the most of any county in the country.

Harris County, Texas, part of the Houston metro area, had an increase of 89,386 jobs during the same period, the second highest, followed by Maricopa County, Arizona, at 76,056.

Which industries fueled this growth?

- *Los Angeles County.* Jobs were added in services (55,960 more employees than in '94); retail (18,228); manufacturing (10,578); and construction (9,503). Leading industries were business services (26,112) and motion pictures (10,458).

- *Harris County.* Job growth was fueled by gains in mining (37,542), services (30,008), and transportation and public utilities (6,861). Leading the way were oil and gas extraction (37,874) and business services (17,307).

- *Maricopa County.* Gains were seen in services (31,629), retail (11,848) and construction (10,740). Leading industries were business services (17,483), especially help supply services (11,938).

These statistics come from the 1995 County Business Patterns, released in print, on CD-ROM, diskette and tape and online via the Internet. *County Business Patterns* has information on business establishments, employment and payroll, by detailed industry in nine major economic divisions.

The 1995 state and U.S. summary

reports are on the Web <[www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html](http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html)>; the 1993 and 1994 reports are there as well.

A simple way to see which industries made the biggest contributions to gains or losses in a particular county between 1994 and 1995 is to check the "Map Stats" feature on our Web site <[www.census.gov/datamap/www/index.html](http://www.census.gov/datamap/www/index.html)>.

For ordering information on state reports, check the "CenStore" on the Web <[www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/pub/)

> or call Customer Services (301-457-4100).

Look for information on CD-ROM, tape and diskette shortly. (The CD-ROM and tape files have more data than the reports or the diskettes.)

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### Top 50 Counties in Number of Employees: 1995

County	Number of employees for week including March 12	Total number of establishments	County	Number of employees for week including March 12	Total number of establishments
Los Angeles, CA	3,494,193	214,320	Tarrant, TX	514,017	30,368
Cook, IL	2,374,539	124,980	Suffolk, MA	511,455	19,136
New York, NY	1,819,293	99,779	Du Page, IL	508,351	29,412
Harris, TX	1,475,299	80,034	Marion, IN	500,953	23,910
Dallas, TX	1,256,339	63,586	San Francisco, CA	484,846	30,668
Orange, CA	1,151,819	70,783	Bexar, TX	479,745	28,091
Maricopa, AZ	1,035,214	61,372	Milwaukee, WI	474,292	22,057
King, WA	862,946	56,521	Suffolk, NY	460,288	39,270
San Diego, CA	844,451	60,243	Montgomery, PA	451,540	25,391
Dade, FL	804,923	66,011	Clark, NV	449,215	21,289
Santa Clara, CA	800,482	40,442	Hartford, CT	440,154	23,161
Hennepin, MN	765,277	36,725	Orange, FL	436,522	23,539
Middlesex, MA	734,997	39,745	Hillsborough, FL	431,933	24,734
Wayne, MI	727,006	35,234	Bergen, NJ	424,051	32,034
Cuyahoga, OH	709,226	38,190	Queens, NY	421,561	33,947
Oakland, MI	665,004	40,440	Mecklenburg, NC	414,113	20,929
Allegheny, PA	654,009	34,506	Salt Lake, UT	408,445	22,507
Fulton, GA	603,247	28,205	Shelby, TN	406,899	20,766
Philadelphia, PA	594,043	26,239	Kings, NY	403,635	34,154
Franklin, OH	539,282	26,702	Erie, NY	401,680	23,014
St. Louis, MO	528,032	29,630	Fairfield, CT	399,276	27,650
Broward, FL	526,178	46,105	Palm Beach, FL	379,154	32,701
Alameda, CA	525,644	33,460	Jefferson, KY	377,188	19,102
Nassau, NY	522,215	46,240	Westchester, NY	376,884	29,296
Hamilton, OH	522,152	25,577	Sacramento, CA	372,814	24,450

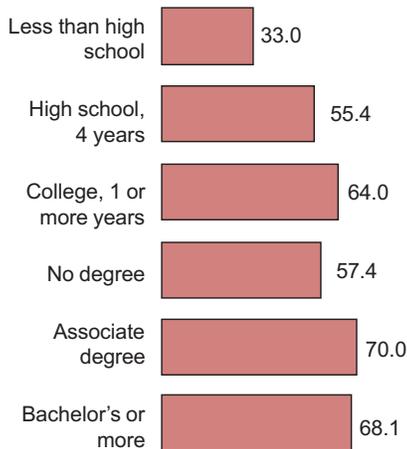
Note: Excludes most government employees, railroad employees and self-employed persons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *County Business Patterns, U.S. Summary.*

## Educated Moms Back at Work Sooner After Childbirth

### Moms at Work!

Percent of women age 15 to 44 in the labor force who have had a child in the last year, by education level: June 1995



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Fertility of American Women: June 1995*, Series P20-499.

Census Bureau statistics have long shown that working moms are the rule, not the exception. In 1995, for example, 55 percent of women age 15 to 44 were working within a year of giving birth. The more education a woman has the more likely she is to be in a job after having a child (see graph).

The likelihood also is greater the older she is. In 1995, about half the women age 20 to 24 who had a child were employed within a year of giving birth; for women age 30 to 44, about 61 percent were at work within a year.

The likelihood also increased if the woman was married and living with her spouse (56.4 percent). In 1995, these women were more likely than

never-married women (47.0 percent) to be employed within a year.

Source: *Fertility of American Women: June 1995*, Series P20-499. Detailed tables, Series PPL-74. <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/fertility.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/fertility.html)>. Print (\$23, call 301-457-2422).

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## Housing Reports for Metro Areas

The American Housing Survey is a bonanza of housing information for anyone needing detail for a specific metro area. The survey yields more subject detail than the decennial census of housing.

We have just released reports in print and on the 'Net for nine metro areas (1996 data). Our Web site (<[www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/h170sma.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/h170sma.html)>) also gives you easy access to 23 previously released reports (1994 and 1995 data).

1996 data: Atlanta, Cleveland, Hartford, Indianapolis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Sacramento, Seattle-Everett & St. Louis.

1995 data: Charlotte, Chicago, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, New Orleans, New York-Nassau-Suffolk-Orange, Northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (OR-WA) & San Antonio.

1994 data: Anaheim-Santa Ana, Buffalo, Dallas, Fort Worth-Arlington, Milwaukee, Phoenix, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario & San Diego.

## Population and Family Data on Asians and Pacific Islanders

Learn all about America's Asian and Pacific Islander population in two recent releases from the Census Bureau. We have released preliminary data on the household and family characteristics data from the March 1997 Current Population Survey.

We also have released more detailed information based on the March 1996 survey: on age and sex, household and family characteristics, education, occupation, employment status and income.

Source: Preliminary data from the March 1997 Current Population Survey and detailed tables from the March 1996 Current Population Survey <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/api.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/api.html)>.

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### Ten Biggest U.S. Cities

Rank	Pop.	Pct. change: 1990-96
1	New York 7,380,906	0.8
2	Los Angeles 3,553,638	2.0
3	Chicago 2,721,547	-2.2
4	Houston 1,744,058	6.5
5	Philadelphia 1,478,002	-6.8
6	San Diego 1,171,121	5.4
7	Phoenix 1,159,014	17.7
8	San Antonio 1,067,816	11.3
9	Dallas 1,053,292	4.5
10	Detroit 1,000,272	-2.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1990-1996 Estimates of Cities and Places*.

## Substantial Gap Between Owners and Renters in How Much Home They Could Afford in 1993

### Owners could afford higher-priced homes

You own a home and you want to relocate. What's the highest-priced home, using conventional financing, you can afford to buy? In 1993, the median maximum-priced house that owner families could afford for purposes of relocating was \$138,100, significantly higher than the 1991 value of \$121,500. It was \$80,900 for unrelated individual owners, compared with \$72,400 in 1991.

For renters, the picture was drastically different. The median maximum-priced house renter families and unrelated individuals could afford was less than \$20,000 in both 1993 and 1991.

Even affording a modestly priced house differs significantly by whether you currently own or rent. For renters, only 11 percent could afford a modestly priced home in 1993. By contrast, 73 percent of owners could afford to relocate to a modestly priced home in the same area in 1993.

Why the difficulty for renters? Usually a combination of factors. About 65 percent of renters in 1993 who could not afford to buy a house said they couldn't afford the monthly payments (46 percent) or the down-payment (19 percent).

Source: *Who Can Afford to Buy a House in 1993?*, Series H121/97-1. Detailed tables <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/hsgaffrd.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hsgaffrd.html)>. Print (\$25; call 301-763-8165).

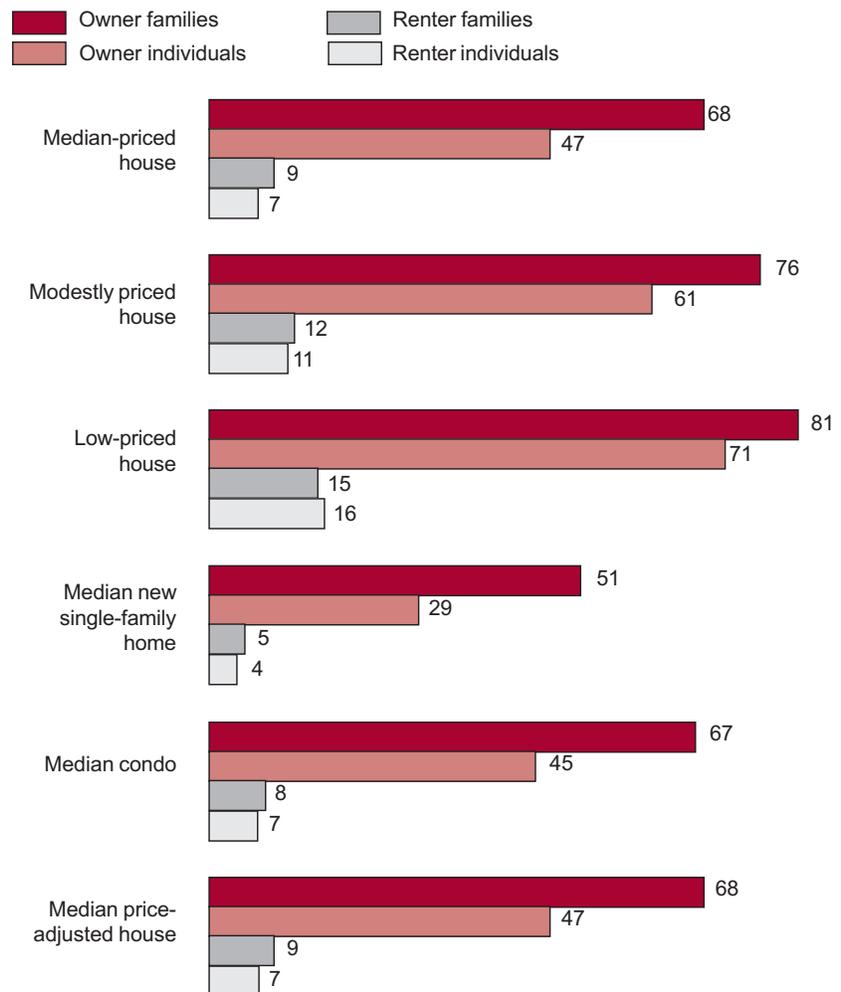
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### What Kind of Housing Could We Afford in 1993?

Percent who could afford various types of housing in their area: 1993



*Median-priced* Priced below half of the owner-occupied houses in the area and above the other half.

*Modestly priced* Priced so that 25 percent of all owner-occupied houses in the area are below this value.

*Low-priced* Priced so that 90 percent of all owner-occupied houses are above that value and 10 percent are below.

*Median price-adjusted* Median priced in 1988 adjusted for inflation between 1988 and 1993.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Who Can Afford to Buy a House in 1993?* Series H121/97-1.

## Young Adults Move the Most

One in 3 “twentysomethings” moved between March 1995 and March 1996, about twice the rate of the population as a whole. Older people move far less frequently.

Learn more about Americans on the move in our latest mobility tabulations. They focus on who’s moving, from where to where.

Source: *Geographical Mobility: March 1995 to March 1996*, Series P20-497. Detailed tables, Series PPL-69, <[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate.html)>. Print (\$37.50; call 301-457-2422).

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## ZIP Business Patterns

The Census Bureau has released its second annual *ZIP Business Patterns CD-ROM*, a disc with establishment and employment statistics for more than 39,000 ZIP code areas nationwide. The disc has detail for specific industries.

The disc comes with *Windows* software for easy access.

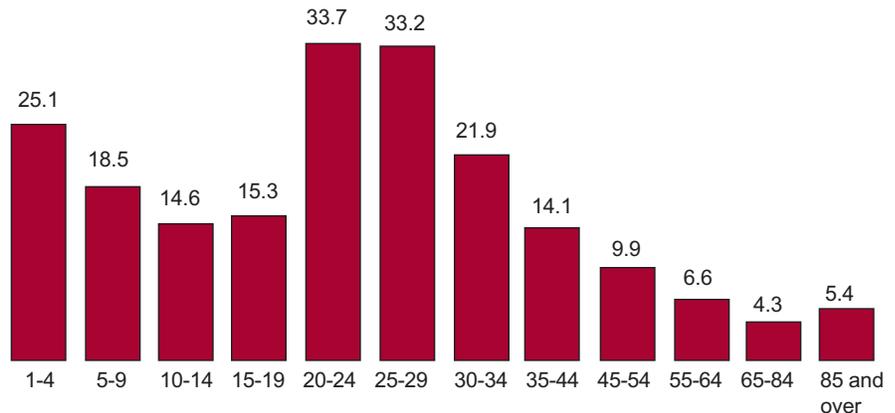
Source: *ZIP Business Patterns CD-ROM*. \$90 (301-457-4100).

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### “Twentysomethings” Move the Most

Percent of movers by age: 1996



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Geographical Mobility: March 1995 to March 1996*, Series P20-497.

## Gone Fishing!

State data on page 8.

In 1996, 35 million Americans age 16 and over tested the waters to see if the fish were biting. They took 507 million fishing trips and spent almost \$38 billion on angler activities.

Almost 30 million fished in fresh water; more than 9 million fished in saltwater.

Anglers spent over \$5 billion on rods, reels, tackle boxes, depth finders, lures and other fishing equipment. Another \$902 million was spent on magazines, membership dues, licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

Favorite fishing holes? Lake Erie was the most popular of the Great Lakes; Lake Michigan was a close second.

Although people of every income level enjoy fishing, the percentage

doing it rises with income level until you reach \$25,000 or above; at that point it remains around 20 percent for all income levels above this figure.

The findings cited here come from the 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the ninth in a series of surveys that dates back to 1955.

One of the major benefits of this report is the wealth of state data – on the participants’ state of residence and the state where activities took place.

Source: *1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*. <[www.census.gov/prod/3/97pubs/fhw96nat.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/3/97pubs/fhw96nat.pdf)>. Print (304-876-7203).

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## Wildlife Related Recreation – Participants and Their Expenditures by State of Residence: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants			Sportsmen			Wildlife-watching participants		
		No.	Pct.	Expenditures	No.	Pct.	Expenditures	No.	Pct.	Expenditures
U.S., total	201,472	76,964	38	101,162,130	39,694	20	71,934,242	62,868	31	29,227,888
Alabama	3,306	1,264	38	1,670,232	788	24	1,393,549	988	30	276,683
Alaska	432	279	65	737,244	187	43	497,530	216	50	239,714
Arizona	3,234	1,210	37	1,654,300	497	15	731,235	999	31	923,065
Arkansas	1,914	890	47	1,564,200	596	31	1,382,583	658	34	181,617
California	23,777	7,097	30	8,557,248	2,938	12	5,682,898	5,959	25	2,874,350
Colorado	2,929	1,535	52	2,184,869	732	25	1,504,931	1,244	42	679,938
Connecticut	2,514	928	37	1,038,773	375	15	415,298	774	31	623,475
Delaware	560	232	41	326,533	118	21	257,531	192	34	69,003
Florida	11,239	3,642	32	5,013,070	1,988	18	3,458,055	2,840	25	1,555,015
Georgia	5,544	1,960	35	3,091,948	1,093	20	2,150,869	1,622	29	941,079
Hawaii	900	201	22	182,447	136	15	112,073	123	14	70,374
Idaho	879	484	55	753,044	336	38	617,875	355	40	135,168
Illinois	8,979	3,740	42	4,710,635	1,761	20	3,396,127	3,137	35	1,314,508
Indiana	4,456	1,876	42	1,748,148	972	22	1,423,516	1,542	35	324,632
Iowa	2,174	1,032	47	1,018,631	607	28	762,041	828	38	256,591
Kansas	1,916	793	41	975,514	437	23	816,572	607	32	158,942
Kentucky	3,001	1,206	40	1,803,620	779	26	1,454,736	951	32	348,884
Louisiana	3,227	1,271	39	1,962,584	927	29	1,704,170	861	27	258,414
Maine	966	511	53	490,757	266	28	392,299	443	46	98,458
Maryland	3,912	1,537	39	1,629,012	629	16	856,489	1,323	34	772,523
Massachusetts	4,726	1,835	39	1,757,835	622	13	943,733	1,638	35	814,102
Michigan	7,267	3,134	43	5,801,359	1,748	24	4,393,626	2,585	36	1,407,733
Minnesota	3,473	1,663	48	3,533,889	1,212	35	2,447,192	1,325	38	1,086,697
Mississippi	2,032	680	33	1,837,505	519	26	1,537,550	458	23	299,955
Missouri	4,056	1,888	47	2,319,722	1,081	27	1,846,595	1,623	40	473,127
Montana	672	394	59	458,447	222	33	320,654	315	47	137,793
Nebraska	1,232	539	44	567,766	289	23	443,948	428	35	123,819
Nevada	1,214	365	30	738,453	223	18	505,388	258	21	233,065
New Hampshire	887	448	51	431,651	181	20	303,404	394	44	128,247
New Jersey	6,129	1,864	30	3,706,552	821	13	1,516,248	1,574	26	2,190,304
New Mexico	1,276	501	39	624,156	281	22	318,041	370	29	306,116
New York	13,944	3,800	27	4,632,243	1,708	12	3,285,254	3,169	23	1,346,989
North Carolina	5,605	2,364	42	2,902,109	1,217	22	2,323,802	1,984	35	578,307
North Dakota	483	190	39	309,954	148	31	285,589	112	23	24,365
Ohio	8,522	3,281	39	2,165,163	1,280	15	1,607,951	2,816	33	557,213
Oklahoma	2,484	1,199	48	1,414,498	798	32	1,172,118	860	35	242,381
Oregon	2,472	1,260	51	2,052,441	619	25	1,461,261	1,048	42	591,180
Pennsylvania	9,298	3,886	42	3,053,802	1,664	18	2,116,142	3,442	37	937,660
Rhode Island	759	284	37	343,752	111	15	207,877	243	32	135,874
South Carolina	2,842	1,093	38	1,590,254	718	25	1,274,357	829	29	315,897
South Dakota	541	249	46	408,299	204	38	350,832	165	30	57,466
Tennessee	4,120	1,792	44	1,941,651	820	20	1,557,197	1,507	37	384,455
Texas	14,186	4,695	33	7,309,810	2,772	20	5,728,939	3,553	25	1,580,871
Utah	1,396	558	40	607,705	331	24	459,544	415	30	148,161
Vermont	455	242	53	317,571	116	26	252,599	217	48	64,972
Virginia	5,168	2,278	44	2,215,064	1,090	21	1,436,812	1,905	37	778,253
Washington	4,207	1,908	45	2,709,322	1,018	24	1,296,688	1,621	39	1,412,633
West Virginia	1,467	593	40	534,581	374	26	452,758	452	31	81,823
Wisconsin	3,897	1,961	50	3,367,595	1,151	30	2,776,305	1,651	42	591,290
Wyoming	366	192	53	349,390	139	38	286,248	143	39	63,142

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior, and U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, Series FHW/96 Nat.

## 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	Oct	\$Bil.	213.7	214.1	207.5	-0.2	3.0
	Inventory	Sept	\$Bil.	320.2	316.9	312.0	1.1	2.6
	Inv./sales ratio	Sept	Ratio	1.50	1.48	1.52	(X)	(X)
	Consumer installment credit	Sept	\$Bil.	1,225.5	1,223.5	1,173.9	0.2	4.4
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	Sept	\$Bil.	213.1	208.3	203.4	2.3	4.7
	Inventory	Sept	\$Bil.	268.0	264.9	254.7	1.2	5.3
	Stock/sales ratio	Sept	Ratio	1.26	1.27	1.25	(X)	(X)
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential	Building permits – AR	Oct	1,000	1,476	1,460	1,349	1.1	9.4
	Housing starts – AR	Oct	1,000	1,528	1,507	1,407	1.4	8.6
	New home sales – AR	Sept	1,000	800	802	768	-0.2	4.2
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	Sept	Pct.	7.61	7.59	7.98	0.3	-4.6
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	Sept						
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	595.8	602.3	580.0	-1.1	2.7
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	502.9	509.3	499.6	-1.3	0.7
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....				<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods:	Shipments	Sept	\$Bil.	185.3	181.1	170.7	2.3	8.6
	New orders	Sept	\$Bil.	186.4	186.2	173.8	0.1	7.3
	Unfilled orders	Sept	\$Bil.	502.1	501.0	480.9	0.2	4.4
Total goods:	Shipments	Sept	\$Bil.	335.3	330.2	315.2	1.6	6.4
	Inventories	Sept	\$Bil.	449.1	448.4	436.7	0.2	2.8
	Inv./ship ratio	Sept	Ratio	1.34	1.36	1.39	(X)	(X)
	Index of industrial production	Sept	1992=100	122.4	121.5	116.0	0.7	5.5
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> .....				<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
	Exports of goods and services	Aug	\$Bil.	78.0	77.8	71.2	0.2	9.6
	Imports of goods and services	Aug	\$Bil.	88.3	87.8	81.2	0.6	8.8
	Trade balance	Aug	\$Bil.	-10.4	-10.0	-10.0	3.4	3.5
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....				<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
	Money supply (M1)	Oct	\$Bil.	1,058	1,061	1,080	-0.3	-2.0
	Consumer Price Index – NSA	Sept	1982-84=100	161.2	160.8	157.8	0.2	2.2
	Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	Oct	1982=100	132.1	132.0	132.5	0.1	-0.3
	Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	Oct	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.25	–	3.0
	3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Oct	Pct.	4.95	4.97	5.01	-0.4	-1.2
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....				<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
	Civilian labor force	Oct	Mil.	136.4	136.5	134.6	-0.1	1.3
	Unemployment rate	Oct	Rate	4.7	4.9	5.2	-4.1	-9.6
	Index of leading indicators	Sept	1992=100	104.5	104.3	102.5	0.2	2.0
	Personal income AR	Sept	\$Bil.	6,941	6,915	6,582	0.4	5.5
		Qtr. 3 1997	Qtr. 2 1997	Percent change <sup>3</sup>				
	Chained (1992) dollars:							
	Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,222	7,160	3.5		
	Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,897	4,829	5.7		
	Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,208	1,197	3.8		

– Represents zero. 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.

# 1997 Census and You Annual Index

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## Statistical Abstract – America in Miniature

Americans come in many shapes, sizes and colors – and it’s a real challenge to sum up who exactly we are. If one book can sum us up as a people, it is the Census Bureau’s annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, a hefty book on the numbers behind the lives of Americans.

You’ll learn that 4 in 10 American families own stock, 1 in 3 households keep dogs as pets, 7 in 10 households donate to charities, 2 in 3 families use credit cards and 4 in 10 families pay mortgages.

Notes Glenn King, chief of the Abstract office, “The book is crammed with almost 1,700 tables and graphs, including 100 new tables.

The CD-ROM has even more – more subject, historical and geographic detail.”

He added, “New this year is information on hate crimes, weather disasters, toxic waste, mammography and workplace drug testing.”

Source: *1997 Statistical Abstract* <[www.census.gov/stat\\_abstract](http://www.census.gov/stat_abstract)>. Print copy from the National Technical Information Service (\$33 for softbound and \$39 for hardbound) by calling 1-800-553-6847 and the U.S. Government Printing Office (\$43 for softbound and \$51 for hardbound) by calling 202-512-1800. Also to be released on CD-ROM.

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### More Estimates to Come

The Census Bureau has just released a host of estimates like those cited on page 1, specifically –

- July 1, 1997 estimates for states.
- July 1, 1996 population, age, race and Hispanic origin estimates for states and counties.
- July 1, 1995 estimates for metro areas, central cities and component counties.

Look for all of it on the 'Net (<[www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html)>). Not in cyberspace? No problem: call 301-457-2422.

We also are releasing revised income and poverty estimates for states and counties. Again, check out the Web (<[www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe.html)>).