

# CENSUS

<http://www.census.gov/>

*and you*

Volume 31, No. 11  
November 1996

## Rocky Mountain Highs

*Estimates of households and housing units, statistics for all states on page 9*

Maybe it's the attraction of living near mile-high, snow-capped mountains. Or perhaps it's the wide-open spaces.

Whatever the reason, people are heading toward the Mountain Division. (The Mountain Division includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.)

A few other areas of the country may be adding more households and housing, but the rate of growth is highest here. (A "household" comprises everyone living in a housing unit; that is, a house, an apartment or a single room that constitutes separate living quarters. It can be a family, unrelated people living together or a single person.)

The number of households in the Mountain Division leaped 14 percent between 1990 and 1995 – nearly twice the rate of any other division. It was home to 6 of the 11 states where the number climbed 10 percent or more.

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

In housing units too, the division was tops in growth, led by four states where the number of units climbed at least 10 percent. There were only four states in the rest of the country where housing growth was that high (Georgia, North Carolina, Washington and South Carolina).

Nevada easily topped the nation in both measures, as the number of households there leaped 26 percent, and the number of housing units jumped 25 percent. Idaho, at 15 and 12 percent, respectively, ranked second in both categories.

The Census Bureau has released July 1, 1995, estimates, available in paper copy, of the number of housing units, households by householder age, and persons per household.

More extensive statistics (i.e. estimates for each year between 1990 and 1995) are on diskette (PE-49) and on our Web site ([www.census.gov/population/estimates/housing/hsehld95.dat](http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/housing/hsehld95.dat)).

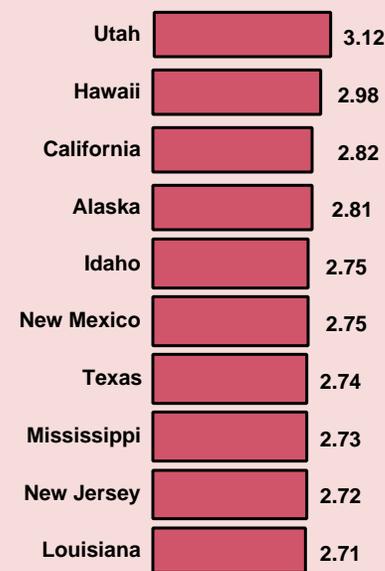
To obtain the paper copy of the tables, which is free, or the diskette (PE-49), which costs \$20, contact the Population Division (301-457-2422).

For more information on the statistics, contact Sam Davis, Population Division (301-457-2441; [Sam.T.Davis@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:Sam.T.Davis@ccmail.census.gov)).

### Utah Has the Nation's Largest Households

Top 10 states with the most persons per household: July 1, 1995

Total U.S.: 2.64 persons per household



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce: Web ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/t1huhh.prn](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/t1huhh.prn)).

### Inside This Issue!

- Map Gallery, page 2.
- Gambling, page 3.
- What's in a Name, page 5.
- School Enrollment, page 6.
- DADS Is the Future, page 7.
- Texas Tops in Mining, page 8.
- More Stats! pages 9-11.

## Come Tour Our Map Gallery!

It's not exactly the Louvre, but the Census Bureau does have a gallery. No, not of art, but of maps!

Perhaps the best thing about it is that you don't have to pay for a trip to Paris – or even to our headquarters near Washington, DC – to see it.

You need only travel to your computer and visit the Census Bureau's Web site ([www.census.gov/geo/www/mapGallery/index.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/mapGallery/index.html)).

That will land you in the Geography Division Map Gallery, a page that displays samples of our thematic maps in .pdf and .gif format – exact images of the actual maps. With each image is a description of the map and ordering information. Currently, you'll find nine maps:

- A quartet on race and ethnic groups – one each for Blacks, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaska

Natives – that show the respective group's share of the total population in each county.

- Our famed "Nighttime Map," which illustrates the nation's population density.
- Four on agriculture topics from our *Agricultural Atlas of the United States*. (You can order the *Agricultural Atlas of the United States*, Series AC92-S-1, from the Government Printing Office for \$20. The stock number is 003-024-08792-8.)

For a listing and description of all maps available from the Census Bureau, click on the "CenStat" button on our home page, then on "Maps and Other Related Products." Ordering information is included too.

For further information on Census Bureau printed wall and other maps, call our Geography Division (301-457-1128).

### Census and You Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Contributors: Robert Bernstein, Patricia Dunton and Mary Thomas.

Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Public Information Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0900 (301-457-2822; [ntillman@census.gov](mailto:ntillman@census.gov)).

### Subscription Information

For sale by the Government Printing Office. \$21 per year; \$26.25 for foreign mailing. Make check or money order for the subscription payable to the "Superintendent of Documents" and send to the Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9371. Use the code "DUN" in your order. To subscribe using a MasterCard, VISA or GPO deposit account, call the Government Printing Office at 202-512-1800. To correct subscription problems, contact GPO at 202-512-2303.

Note: All brand names are the trademarks and registered trademarks of their manufacturers.

Volume 31, No. 11  
November 1996

### Questions or Orders

- Press inquiries  
Public Information Office  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Washington, DC 20233-0900  
Phone: 301-457-3030  
Fax: 301-457-3670  
E-mail: [pio@census.gov](mailto:pio@census.gov)
- Orders: CD-ROM's, computer tapes, etc.

Customer Services  
U.S. Census Bureau

Mail orders:  
U.S. Census Bureau  
P.O. Box 277943  
Atlanta, GA 30384-7943

Phone, fax or E-mail orders:  
Phone: 301-457-4100  
Fax: 301-457-3842  
TDD: 301-457-4611  
E-mail: [orders@census.gov](mailto:orders@census.gov)

- Orders: reports and maps as specified

Data Preparation Division  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Jeffersonville, IN 47132  
Phone: 812-288-3192 (Maps)  
Phone: 812-288-3917 (Publications)

- Orders: reports  
Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
P.O. Box 371954  
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954  
Phone: 202-512-1800  
Fax: 202-512-2250

### Census Regional Offices

Atlanta	404-730-3832
TDD	404-730-3964
Boston	617-424-0510
TDD	617-424-0565
Charlotte	704-344-6144
TDD	704-344-6548
Chicago	708-562-1740
TDD	708-562-1791
Dallas	214-767-7105
TDD	214-767-7181
Denver	303-969-7750
TDD	303-969-6769
Detroit	313-259-1875
TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
TDD	913-551-5839
Los Angeles	818-904-6339
TDD	818-904-6249
New York	212-264-4730
TDD	212-264-3863
Philadelphia	215-597-8313
TDD	215-597-8864
Seattle	206-728-5314
TDD	206-728-5321

## Gambling Pumps Up Hotel Receipts in Nevada and New Jersey

State figures, page 4

When you gamble, you take a risk with your money, but gambling is a sure thing for the lodging industry in Nevada and New Jersey, according to a Census Bureau report on *Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places*. Gambling contributes heavily to the receipts of hotels and motels in these two states.

In 1992, gambling accounted for 13 percent of hotel and motel receipts nationally. In Nevada (60 percent) and New Jersey (63 percent), its impact was much greater. As a result, Nevada with 530 hotels and motels (far fewer than many states) led the country in overall receipts at almost \$9.0 billion.

Las Vegas' 314 hotels and motels took in \$4.0 billion in gaming receipts, 58 percent of their receipts.

New Jersey, with 1,139 hotels and motels, ranked fourth in overall receipts: \$5.1 billion. (California, 4,938 hotels and motels, was second with \$8.0 billion. Florida, 3,143 hotels and motels, was third with \$6.2 billion.)

Hotels and motels in 11 other states (Alaska, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin) earned receipts from gambling, but most took in under 1 percent of their receipts from this source.

Get data on this and various other aspects of the lodging industry in this report. The information is given for the nation, states and selected metro areas. Shown is information on number of hotels, motels, motor hotels, tourist courts, rooming and boarding houses, camps and RV parks, etc. You'll find data on number of guestrooms, major sources of receipts, franchise operations, food service and other subjects.

The report, *1992 Census of Service Industries, Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places*, Series SC92-S-3, is available for \$15 from Customer Services (see page 2) or via the Web ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#ser](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#ser)).

For more information about the statistics, contact Jack Moody, Services Division (301-457-2689; [Jack.B.Moody@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:Jack.B.Moody@ccmail.census.gov)).

### States With at Least \$1.0 Billion Receipts From Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places

(Ranked in order of total receipts)

	Receipts (\$Thous.)
Nevada	\$8,985,172
California	7,972,480
Florida	6,244,943
New Jersey	5,134,740
New York	3,886,677
Texas	3,108,811
Hawaii	2,248,082
Illinois	2,180,475
Pennsylvania	1,898,767
Virginia	1,686,122
Massachusetts	1,554,096
Georgia	1,534,094
Arizona	1,429,606
Colorado	1,279,404
Ohio	1,278,080
Michigan	1,212,396
North Carolina	1,161,892
Washington	1,056,849

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Census of Service Industries: Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places*, Series SC92-S-3.

### RV's — Hookups Available!

States with 100 or more RV parks and campsites: 1992

(Rank order by number)

	Number	Receipts (\$ Thous.)
U.S.	3,475	\$1,113,447
California	418	179,657
Florida	329	202,163
New York	163	41,331
Pennsylvania	155	63,340
Texas	148	36,619
Ohio	148	23,556
Arizona	129	62,204
Michigan	126	23,892
Wisconsin	108	22,298
Washington	107	34,785
Maine	104	23,323

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Census of Service Industries: Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places*, Series SC92-S-3.

### 20.5 Million Computers Shipped in 1995

U.S. manufacturers shipped 20.5 million computers in 1995, at a total value of \$50.3 billion. Personal computers and workstations totaled 15.7 million (value: \$36.2 billion). Portables numbered 4.1 million (value: \$5.8 billion). Companies shipped 3.5 million laser printers (value: \$3.5 billion).

## ECONOMIC UPDATE

### A Room for the Night

Number of guestrooms: 1992  
(Includes only establishments with payroll)

	Hotels and motels			Hotels			Motels, motor hotels, and tourist courts		
	Establish- ments (No.)	Receipts (\$Thous.)	Guestrooms as of December 31 (No.)	Establish- ments (No.)	Receipts (\$Thous.)	Guestrooms as of December 31 (No.)	Establish- ments (No.)	Receipts (\$Thous.)	Guestrooms as of December 31 (No.)
United States	41,684	\$67,192,806	3,112,024	16,665	\$55,455,152	1,860,010	25,019	\$11,737,654	1,252,014
Alabama	490	438,000	36,618	150	246,628	14,890	340	191,372	21,728
Alaska	225	251,622	12,068	135	211,359	8,760	90	40,263	3,308
Arizona	749	1,351,736	60,785	311	1,138,175	38,953	438	213,561	21,832
Arkansas	492	283,299	27,989	124	136,946	10,458	368	146,353	17,531
California	4,938	7,686,316	361,391	2,371	6,563,766	243,875	2,567	1,122,550	117,516
Colorado	992	1,237,769	62,887	401	1,013,936	37,961	591	223,833	24,926
Connecticut	289	435,476	25,192	109	313,464	12,702	180	122,012	12,490
Delaware	120	107,999	7,041	31	71,335	2,702	89	36,664	4,339
District of Columbia	97	845,986	20,381	79	830,917	19,397	18	15,069	984
Florida	3,143	6,003,020	282,706	1,350	4,979,734	182,003	1,793	1,023,286	100,703
Georgia	1,097	1,515,556	106,549	474	1,204,057	68,056	623	311,499	38,493
Hawaii	256	2,245,858	60,340	226	2,233,841	59,298	30	12,017	1,042
Idaho	275	230,592	14,040	105	173,724	7,497	170	56,868	6,543
Illinois	1,058	2,141,670	100,833	511	1,839,874	68,890	547	301,796	31,943
Indiana	595	632,940	46,700	212	390,159	22,442	383	242,781	24,258
Iowa	534	358,991	29,141	133	192,921	11,326	401	165,070	17,815
Kansas	440	295,075	24,390	96	157,385	8,807	344	137,690	15,583
Kentucky	487	475,493	38,973	169	320,239	20,369	318	155,254	18,604
Louisiana	486	876,060	44,186	244	740,425	29,809	242	135,635	14,377
Maine	669	323,797	26,724	237	189,563	11,154	432	134,234	15,570
Maryland	526	839,621	45,799	251	655,883	28,604	275	183,738	17,195
Massachusetts	810	1,506,826	61,957	397	1,310,472	41,956	413	196,354	20,001
Michigan	1,340	1,172,109	78,098	477	854,575	42,175	863	317,534	35,923
Minnesota	820	743,806	46,292	300	550,410	25,631	520	193,396	20,661
Mississippi	358	235,069	22,113	89	76,168	5,443	269	158,901	16,670
Missouri	990	962,630	67,831	394	746,703	40,556	596	215,927	27,275
Montana	478	262,034	20,938	170	156,765	9,658	308	105,269	11,280
Nebraska	349	213,981	18,261	64	95,779	4,959	285	118,202	13,202
Nevada	530	8,962,623	122,171	261	8,837,844	108,125	269	124,779	14,046
New Hampshire	400	259,005	17,083	172	195,714	9,433	228	63,291	7,650
New Jersey	1,139	5,087,091	81,803	488	4,813,471	51,561	651	273,620	30,242
New Mexico	563	467,212	29,715	212	322,244	14,995	351	144,968	14,720
New York	1,909	3,725,832	153,900	911	3,292,401	111,570	998	433,431	42,330
North Carolina	1,262	1,111,140	84,035	598	831,026	51,453	664	280,114	32,582
North Dakota	229	124,220	11,726	69	64,508	5,134	160	59,712	6,592
Ohio	1,003	1,243,479	80,861	381	904,372	45,260	622	339,107	35,601
Oklahoma	454	299,579	28,063	90	154,114	9,851	364	145,465	18,212
Oregon	772	613,066	39,913	179	323,143	12,886	593	289,923	27,027
Pennsylvania	1,197	1,777,324	89,344	628	1,433,990	58,182	569	343,334	31,162
Rhode Island	117	126,244	6,292	63	98,818	3,812	54	27,426	2,480
South Carolina	891	874,250	64,099	179	497,572	21,337	712	376,678	42,762
South Dakota	359	191,911	15,227	58	89,925	3,697	301	101,986	11,530
Tennessee	979	1,051,574	78,119	333	722,953	37,684	646	328,621	40,435
Texas	2,245	3,027,722	180,880	927	2,328,846	102,584	1,318	698,876	78,296
Utah	387	391,269	23,000	148	283,423	12,996	239	107,846	10,004
Vermont	408	312,732	15,535	227	268,286	10,465	181	44,446	5,070
Virginia	1,096	1,637,390	94,289	314	1,161,288	45,547	782	476,102	48,742
Washington	974	1,006,368	56,224	335	752,796	30,721	639	253,572	25,503
West Virginia	266	291,302	16,907	64	192,127	6,419	202	99,175	10,488
Wisconsin	1,022	696,911	51,222	290	376,263	19,107	732	320,648	32,115
Wyoming	379	241,231	21,393	128	113,825	8,860	251	127,406	12,533

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Census of Service Industries: Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places*, Series SC92-S-3.

## What's in a Name? Geographic Data Base Has the Answers!

So you say you've visited Rock Creek?

Do you mean the stream that flows through Nez Perce County, Idaho, or the golf course located in Pulaski County, Arkansas? The butte in Siskiyou County, California?

You'll have to be more specific – the United States has more than 1,000 geographic features with that name!

You can learn more about all these "Rock Creeks" thanks to the *Geographic Names Information System* (GNIS), a database developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in cooperation with the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

The *GNIS* is the official repository of information about the nation's known, named geographic features – natural (such as lakes, beaches, falls, springs, summits, valleys and forests) as well as built (like schools, dams, mines, towers, airports, bridges and towns). (Data on roads and highways are not included in the *GNIS*.)

The database now has records for nearly two million features. Each record includes the feature's federally recognized name, type, elevation, location (state, county, latitude and longitude), and other names by which it may be known. Also part of the record is a list of USGS topographic maps that show the feature.

### Logging In

The Internet gives you direct access to the *GNIS*. To search the database, go to the *GNIS* Web site ([www.nmd.usgs.gov/www/gnis/](http://www.nmd.usgs.gov/www/gnis/)), then click on "Query the *GNIS* Online Data

Base." You will be asked to enter the name of a feature and, if you wish (to narrow the search) the state, county and type. Hit the "send query" button and the record for that feature will pop up on the screen almost instantly. If you enter only the name, you'll receive records on every feature in the country with that name.

For any feature selected, the site has links to other sites (including the Census Bureau's TIGER Map Server) offering map viewers for a graphical display of the feature's location. Provided too is a link to a site offering info about the area in which the feature is located.

The *GNIS* site also lets you download any one of three types of files from the *GNIS*: those with records for a single state, one with records on all

U.S. cities and towns, and one with info on major physical and cultural features throughout the United States.

The *GNIS* keeps growing. It now includes all feature names collected from various federal sources. The USGS is well into the process of adding additional names collected from state, local and private sources.

Not an Internet user? Don't fear! Information from the *GNIS* database also is available via compact disc, paper volumes, computer tape and diskette.

For more information on *GNIS* content and products, either visit the *GNIS* Web site or call the U.S. Geological Survey (1-800-USA-MAPS for info on ordering products or obtaining customized data extracts, 703-648-4544 for info on *GNIS* content).

## They Can't Move Mountains. . . But They Can Rename Them!

Want to change the name of that brook that runs through your neighborhood? How about the knob where you like to go hiking?

Then the place to turn is the United States Board on Geographic Names' Domestic Names Committee, currently chaired by Dick Witmer of the U.S. Geological Survey. (There also is a Foreign Names Committee, chaired by Angela Bottoms of the State Department. Census Bureau Geography Division Chief, Joel Morrison, heads up the combined board.) New names within the United States are

handled by the Domestic Names Committee of the U.S. Board.

Represented on this Domestic Names Committee is the Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, Postal Service, and the Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture departments.

The Domestic Names Committee meets monthly to rule on proposals to rename geographic features and to name unnamed ones. It receives about 400 such proposals a year, usually concerning streams, mountains, or

*Continued on page 6*

## Geographic Names

Continued from page 5

unincorporated populated places. Before making its rulings, the Committee consults with state and local officials.

Normally, a decision is rendered about 6-8 months after a proposal is submitted. Once the Secretary of the Interior approves the decision, the new name becomes the official one for federal publications and maps.

Census Bureau Geography chief, Joel Morrison, notes that in September the board voted to drop the word "Squaw" (viewed as derogatory by Minnesota American Indians) from two lakes and a point. "I think we'll see many more cases involving derogatory names coming before the committee," he observes.

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names' Domestic Names Committee annually sends a list of its rulings to people on its mailing list.

If you would like to be added to the mailing list, receive a list of recent decisions, or have the committee consider a proposal, write Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192.

### Almost a Fifth Have a Disability

Almost 49 million Americans – 19.4 percent – reported having a disability in 1992. Just under half had a severe disability.

Learn more about the disabled population through a visit to our Web site ([www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable/dissipp.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable/dissipp.html)).

## Almost 31.5 Million Kids in Elementary Schools

Almost 31.5 million students were enrolled in elementary school in the fall of 1994, according to a recent Census Bureau report. These elementary school students represent almost 46 percent of the 69.3 million students 3 years old and over enrolled in all levels – nursery to college.

The report entitled, *School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1994* (P20-487), shows that there will be at least 1 million more elementary students in the nation's school system by the year 2000, if the enrollment rates for persons ages 6 to 13 remain stable.

Report author Rosalind Bruno says, "Elementary enrollment peaked during the 1968 to 1970 time period and declined as the baby boom generation moved through school. In the late 1980's, the number of elementary students began to grow again, as the 'echo-boom' entered school."

The report shows school enrollment by level (preprimary, elementary, secondary, college) by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and other social and economic characteristics.

*School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1994*, Series P20-487, is available in print from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 803-005-00089-3) for \$14. It also is accessible through our Web site ([www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/school.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/school.html)).

For more information about the statistics, contact Rosalind Bruno, Population Division (301-457-2464; [Rosalind.R.Bruno@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:Rosalind.R.Bruno@ccmail.census.gov)).

### Enrollments Past

In 1964, just under 10 percent of kids 3 and 4 years old were enrolled in school; today things have changed drastically – it's now 47 percent. (In 1964, we published enrollment figures for children this age for the first time.) Find out about school enrollment for past years by visiting the Census Bureau's Web site ([www.census.gov/population/socdemo/school.html](http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/school.html)).

The tables show enrollment, dropout rates, kind of school and other topics.

### Dropouts

Annual high school dropout rates:  
October 1994

	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	4.9
Female	5.1
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>	
White	4.7
Black	6.2
Hispanic*	9.2
<b>Family Income</b>	
Less than \$20,000	8.4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4.6
\$40,000 and over	1.4
<b>Grade</b>	
10th	2.2
11th	3.7
12th	10.1

\*May be any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1994*, Series P20-487.

Ahead in 2001

## DADS: Letting You Have Data Your Way – and Fast!

Users have long told us that what they need is data tailored to meet their needs that can be accessed quickly and easily. In the past, issuing “one size fits all” printed reports and summary files could add months to the process of getting our data to the public. And since we could only include a selection of data in them, users still might not get what they wanted.

Say goodbye to “one size fits all” data products and hello to DADS – or at least that’s the Census Bureau’s dream for 2001.

DADS, the *Data Access and Dissemination System*, is now in the

planning and design stage. When it becomes fully operational in the year 2001, this online service will be the Census Bureau’s primary source for electronic access to all our statistics, replacing most of the printed publication and summary file programs.

A key objective of DADS is to enable users to create customized data tabulations on demand. DADS would allow you to specify the subjects and geography you want – either a standard geographic area, such as a block group, or a combination of standard geographic areas that you could use to create your own entity.

Safeguards will be built into the system so that no information about an individual person or establishment could be identified.

### Up-to-Date Statistics

Here’s another advantage to DADS: the data would always be current. DADS would always use the most recent data sources: among these might be the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, the 1997 Economic and Agriculture Censuses, and the new American Community Survey (ACS).

The ACS, now being tested, will be a monthly survey of several hundred thousand households independent of the decennial census. It will allow us to provide yearly data throughout the decade on subjects covered routinely in the decennial census long-form questionnaire, such as housing costs and language spoken.

Because the ACS sample would be so large, DADS would be able to give yearly demographic estimates for very small geographic areas. (Data from other surveys with smaller sample sizes also would be available.)

### How Would This Work?

How would one obtain a customized data product? There are two ways. The first method takes you through a series of questions about the tabulations you want to create. By pointing and clicking your way

*Continued on page 12*

### Born There, Live Here

Foreign-born population by country of birth, citizenship, and year of entry: March 1996 (Thous.)

Country of birth	Total foreign born	Citizenship		Year of Entry			
		Naturalized citizen	Not a citizen	Before 1970	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990 to 1996
All counties	24,557	7,904	16,653	4,806	4,756	8,416	6,579
Mexico	6,679	852	5,828	838	1,512	2,428	1,900
Philippines	1,164	610	554	159	294	451	260
China	801	276	525	76	139	313	274
Cuba	772	361	412	318	148	201	106
India	757	285	472	53	181	299	224
Vietnam	740	308	432	17	98	323	302
El Salvador	701	113	588	31	143	373	154
Canada	660	315	345	361	75	119	105
Korea	550	167	384	14	103	278	155
Germany	523	371	152	424	27	19	53
Dominican Republic	515	126	389	74	79	195	166
Jamaica	506	158	348	49	139	191	128

Note: Countries with totals under 500,000 are not shown.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Web ([www.census.gov/population/socdemo/foreign/fb96cps.dat](http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/foreign/fb96cps.dat))

## Results From the Census of Mineral Industries

## Digging Deep In the Heart of Texas

Texans say everything is bigger in the Lone Star State and that is especially true in the U.S. mining industry. Almost a quarter of the nation's mining establishments are there; most of these are involved in extraction of oil and gas.

According to the 1992 Census of Mineral Industries, Texas has 7,544 mining establishments, more than double the total of second place Oklahoma (2,742). Establishments in Texas tend to be large: over 30 percent of U.S. establishments with 500 or more employees were in Texas. Also, Texas accounted for the largest share of value added by mining with \$26.2 billion (23 percent of the U.S. total).

These statistics come from the newly released *1992 Census of Mineral Industries, General Summary*, Series MIC92-S-1. The report has statistics for specific mining industries. It shows employment, employment-size class, payroll, hours worked, wages paid, cost of supplies, value added, capital expenditures, capitalized mineral land and rights, mineral exploration and development costs, type of operation, etc.

The nation had 1,183 underground mines, employing 83,300 workers; 999 were coal mines. The nation had 5,005 open pit mines, employing 146,400 workers; most mined nonmetallic minerals such as crushed and broken stone, sand and gravel.

The mining industry spent \$16.3 billion in mineral exploration and development (the report splits these into capitalized and expensed expenditures). Texas (\$5.1 billion) again led the way, with about 30 percent of the U.S. total.

You can obtain the report from Customer Services (call 301-457-4100 for price) or via our Web site ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#min](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#min)).

For more info, contact Pat Horning, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-457-4680; [Patricia.L.Horning@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:Patricia.L.Horning@ccmail.census.gov)).

## State Government Employees Number 4 Million

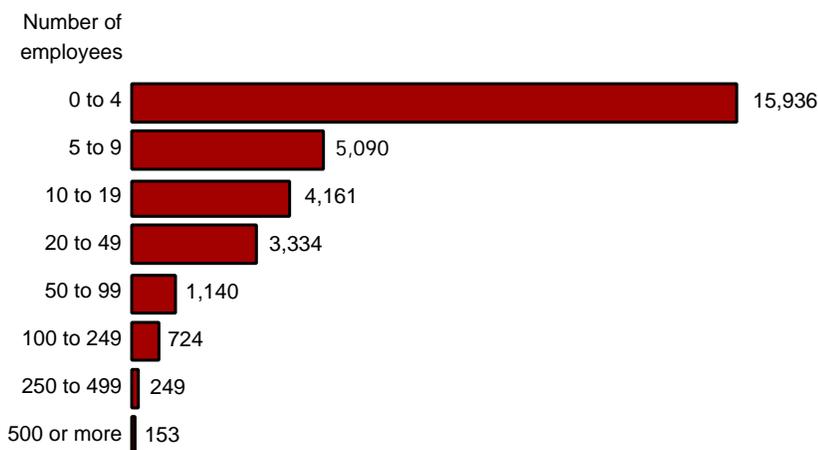
State governments employ 4.0 million full-time equivalent workers, about 151 per 10,000 population. Of this, about 19 per 10,000 work for hospitals; another 16 work in corrections; five work in judicial and legal functions; two work as police officers.

Get a rundown on state government employment and payroll (as of October 1995) for the United States and individual states via our Web site ([www.census.gov/ftp/pub/govs/apes/95stus.txt](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/govs/apes/95stus.txt)). Check out the other data on federal, state and local government on our site too ([www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html)).

For more information, contact Henry Wulf (301-457-1591; [hwulf@census.gov](mailto:hwulf@census.gov)) or Nancy Stencel (301-457-1506; [Nancy.J.Stencel@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:Nancy.J.Stencel@ccmail.census.gov)) of our Governments Division.

### Over Half of All Mining Establishments Have Four or Fewer Workers

Establishments by average employment-size class: 1992  
U.S. total: 30,787



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Census of Mineral Industries, General Summary*, Series MIC92-S-1.

## Estimates of Housing Units, Households, and Persons per Household: July 1, 1995

(Thous. Numbers may not sum due to rounding)

	Total housing units	Households by age of householder						Persons per 65 yearhousehold	
		Total households	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64		
United States	108,026	97,061	5,049	18,669	22,437	17,616	12,180	21,110	2.64
Northeast	21,320	19,116	715	3,495	4,355	3,536	2,477	4,540	2.61
Midwest	25,696	23,143	1,232	4,387	5,340	4,116	2,920	5,148	2.60
South	38,624	34,235	1,936	6,601	7,729	6,168	4,380	7,421	2.62
West	22,386	20,567	1,167	4,185	5,013	3,797	2,403	4,001	2.74
New England	5,727	5,016	205	975	1,165	919	601	1,151	2.57
Connecticut	1,353	1,223	43	228	283	232	153	284	2.60
Maine	620	476	24	85	113	87	59	108	2.53
Massachusetts	2,521	2,291	90	460	521	414	272	535	2.56
New Hampshire	524	429	19	89	111	79	48	83	2.60
Rhode Island	424	374	16	71	83	64	43	96	2.56
Vermont	285	223	12	42	55	43	26	44	2.53
Middle Atlantic	15,593	14,101	510	2,520	3,189	2,616	1,876	3,389	2.63
New Jersey	3,155	2,861	82	506	672	554	381	667	2.72
New York	7,332	6,672	248	1,247	1,514	1,257	893	1,513	2.64
Pennsylvania	5,107	4,567	180	767	1,004	805	602	1,210	2.57
East North Central	17,833	16,186	826	3,075	3,756	2,928	2,061	3,541	2.62
Illinois	4,679	4,335	203	846	1,010	786	552	938	2.66
Indiana	2,401	2,183	121	417	499	395	281	469	2.59
Michigan	4,021	3,539	180	668	839	655	442	755	2.64
Ohio	4,545	4,219	220	780	961	758	551	949	2.58
Wisconsin	2,188	1,910	102	362	447	334	235	429	2.61
West North Central	7,863	6,957	407	1,312	1,584	1,187	860	1,607	2.56
Iowa	1,186	1,090	64	192	237	183	140	274	2.52
Kansas	1,095	971	62	184	221	163	116	224	2.56
Minnesota	1,956	1,732	94	348	422	303	202	363	2.60
Missouri	2,337	2,031	110	380	450	354	263	475	2.55
Nebraska	690	621	41	115	140	104	76	146	2.56
North Dakota	287	243	17	45	54	38	30	59	2.53
South Dakota	311	269	18	48	60	43	33	67	2.62
South Atlantic	20,372	17,793	911	3,416	3,976	3,202	2,248	4,040	2.57
Delaware	314	269	13	56	62	48	34	56	2.59
District of Columbia	271	232	11	51	50	41	29	51	2.21
Florida	6,654	5,527	263	931	1,116	899	701	1,619	2.51
Georgia	2,929	2,645	158	571	639	502	318	456	2.66
Maryland	2,023	1,852	72	379	460	363	227	351	2.66
North Carolina	3,119	2,730	155	545	607	493	354	575	2.55
South Carolina	1,567	1,351	74	259	304	252	179	283	2.65
Virginia	2,705	2,476	128	518	590	475	304	461	2.59
West Virginia	791	712	37	105	149	131	103	187	2.52
East South Central	6,642	6,022	344	1,113	1,327	1,094	819	1,326	2.60
Alabama	1,783	1,602	94	292	347	287	220	363	2.60
Kentucky	1,610	1,456	82	267	323	265	198	320	2.58
Mississippi	1,065	961	56	176	210	169	131	220	2.73
Tennessee	2,184	2,003	111	377	447	374	269	424	2.56
West South Central	11,610	10,419	681	2,073	2,426	1,871	1,313	2,055	2.70
Arkansas	1,059	938	57	163	192	165	128	233	2.59
Louisiana	1,761	1,556	92	291	360	284	209	321	2.71
Oklahoma	1,442	1,248	85	222	267	219	168	288	2.55
Texas	7,348	6,677	447	1,397	1,608	1,204	808	1,213	2.74
Mountain	6,435	5,747	385	1,113	1,372	1,053	706	1,117	2.67
Arizona	1,826	1,551	102	304	344	266	186	349	2.67
Colorado	1,582	1,461	92	288	381	287	175	239	2.51
Idaho	463	415	32	72	97	76	52	85	2.75
Montana	369	333	21	51	79	63	45	73	2.54
Nevada	646	587	33	121	136	111	78	109	2.56
New Mexico	684	602	37	111	146	112	79	118	2.75
Utah	658	617	54	136	144	104	69	109	3.12
Wyoming	207	181	14	29	45	34	23	35	2.60
Pacific	15,950	14,820	781	3,073	3,642	2,744	1,697	2,883	2.76
Alaska	239	209	15	43	64	45	23	19	2.81
California	11,727	10,925	554	2,346	2,677	1,992	1,244	2,113	2.82
Hawaii	425	385	16	64	95	77	49	85	2.98
Oregon	1,309	1,216	71	209	288	234	145	270	2.53
Washington	2,250	2,084	126	411	517	397	237	397	2.55

Note: Consistent with the April 1, 1990, census counts which include count question resolution processed through March 1994. Do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Web ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/t1huhh.pn](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/t1huhh.pn))

## U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

### Household Economics

	Unit	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1980
<b>Housing (Annual)</b> .....		Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census						
Total housing units	Mil.	112,655	110,952	109,611	108,316	107,300	106,300	87,700
Vacant	Mil.	12,670	12,257	11,894	11,926	12,000	12,100	8,100
Year-round vacant	Pct.	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2 <sup>r</sup>	8.5	8.6	6.8
Seasonal vacant	Pct.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8 <sup>r</sup>	2.7	2.8	2.4
Occupied	Mil.	99,985	98,675	97,717	96,391	95,300	94,200	79,600
Homeownership rate	Pct.	64.7	64.0	64.0	64.1	64.1	63.9	65.6
Median asking contract rent	\$	438	429	430	411	398	371	(NA)
Northeast	\$	473	467	483	476	498	487	(NA)
Midwest	\$	371	366	360	347	339	319	(NA)
South	\$	393	375	370	354	347	318	(NA)
West	\$	541	536	547	533	523	500	(NA)
Median asking sales price	\$	77,500	72,200	69,600	73,300	63,700	62,700	(NA)
Northeast	\$	102,600	107,100	99,900	96,800	101,600	109,900	(NA)
Midwest	\$	61,200	51,000	46,900	41,500	48,300	39,200	(NA)
South	\$	65,400	63,200	59,800	57,700	49,700	50,400	(NA)
West	\$	128,300	105,100	124,900	134,900	120,900	120,500	(NA)
<b>Income (Annual)</b> .....		Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census						
Median household income:	\$	34,076	32,264	31,241	30,786	30,126	31,203	29,309
White	\$	35,766	34,028	32,960	32,368	31,569	32,545	30,921
Black	\$	22,393	21,027	19,532	18,660	18,807	19,462	17,814
Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>	\$	22,860	23,421	22,886	22,848	22,691	23,270	22,591
Median family income	\$	40,611	38,782	36,959	36,812	35,939	36,841	34,791
White	\$	42,646	40,884	39,300	38,909	37,783	38,468	36,249
Black	\$	25,970	24,698	21,542	21,161	21,548	22,325	20,974
Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>	\$	24,570	24,318	23,654	23,901	23,895	24,417	24,354
Median income by type of family:								
Married couples	\$	47,062	44,959	43,005	42,064	40,995	41,574	38,297
Female householder, no husband present	\$	19,691	18,236	17,443	17,221	16,692	17,645	17,224
Male householder, no wife present	\$	30,358	27,751	26,467	27,821	28,351	30,268	28,993
Earnings of year-round, full-time workers:								
Males	\$	31,496	30,854	30,407	30,358	29,421	28,843	30,801
Females	\$	22,497	22,205	21,747	21,440	20,553	20,656	18,530
<b>Labor Force (Annual)</b> .....		Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Nonfarm employment	1,000	117,203	114,172	110,730	108,604	108,256	109,419	90,406
Finance, insurance, and real estate	Pct.	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7
Government	Pct.	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.0	16.7	18.0
Construction	Pct.	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing and mining	Pct.	16.3	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.6	18.1	23.6
Retail and wholesale	Pct.	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	22.5
Services	Pct.	28.2	28.7	27.2	26.8	26.2	25.5	19.8
Transportation and public utilities	Pct.	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.7
<b>Consumer Expenditures (Annual)</b> .....		Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Total	\$	(NA)	31,751	30,692	29,846	29,614	28,381	16,184
Food	\$	(NA)	4,411	4,399	4,273	4,271	4,296	3,116
Housing	\$	(NA)	10,106	9,636	9,477	9,252	8,703	4,643
Transportation	\$	(NA)	6,044	5,453	5,228	5,151	5,120	3,409
<b>Poverty (Annual)</b> .....		Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census						
Persons	Pct.	13.8	14.5	15.1	14.5	14.2	13.5	13.0
Children under 18 years	Pct.	20.8	21.8	22.7	21.9	21.8	20.6	18.3
Persons 18-64 years	Pct.	11.4	11.9	12.4	11.7	11.4	10.7	10.1
Persons 65 years and over	Pct.	10.5	11.7	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.2	15.7
White	Pct.	9.0	10.2	10.7	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.2
Black	Pct.	25.4	27.4	28.0	33.3	32.7	31.9	32.5
Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>	Pct.	23.5	22.6	21.4	29.3	28.7	28.1	25.7
Families:								
Married couple families	Pct.	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.2
With children under 18 years	Pct.	7.5	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.7
Female householder, no husband present	Pct.	32.4	34.6	35.6	34.9	35.6	33.4	32.7
With children under 18 years	Pct.	41.5	44.0	46.1	46.2	47.1	44.5	42.9

Annual – Data for the complete year, not as of a given date. NA – Comparable data not available. <sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

## 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	Aug	\$Bil.	205.0	204.7	197.0	0.2	4.1	
Inventory	July	\$Bil.	307.5	304.2	299.6	1.1	2.6	
Inv./sales ratio	July	Ratio	1.50	1.49	1.53	(X)	(X)	
Consumer installment credit	July	\$Bil.	1,163.7	1,156.0	1,047.5	0.7	11.1	
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	July	\$Bil.	203.2	198.5	187.6	2.4	8.3	
Inventory	July	\$Bil.	259.4	259.3	251.2	0.1	3.3	
Stock/sales ratio	July	Ratio	1.28	1.31	1.34	(X)	(X)	
<b>Construction and Housing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>					
Residential: Building permits – AR	July	1,000	1,452	1,415	1,358	2.6	6.9	
Housing starts – AR	July	1,000	1,455	1,474	1,450	-1.3	0.3	
New home sales – AR	July	1,000	783	726	782	7.9	0.1	
New home mortgage rate – NSA	July	Pct.	8.01	8.05	7.78	-0.5	3.0	
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	July							
Current dollars		\$Bil.	554.7	562.6	545.0	-1.4	1.8	
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	481.3	490.8	484.2	-1.9	-0.6	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>					
Durable goods: Shipments	July	\$Bil.	168.2	166.9	155.9	0.8	7.9	
New orders	July	\$Bil.	172.9	170.0	156.1	1.7	10.8	
Unfilled orders	July	\$Bil.	480.1	475.4	434.2	1.0	10.6	
Total goods: Shipments	July	\$Bil.	312.7	308.9	293.5	1.2	6.5	
Inventories	July	\$Bil.	434.5	433.9	412.4	0.2	5.4	
Inv./ship ratio	July	Ratio	1.39	1.40	1.41	(X)	(X)	
Index of industrial production	July	1987=100	126.2	126.0	121.5	0.2	3.9	
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> .....			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>					
Exports of goods and services	June	\$Bil.	69.7	69.9	64.9	-0.3	7.4	
Imports of goods and services	June	\$Bil.	77.8	80.4	75.5	-3.3	3.0	
Trade balance	June	\$Bil.	-8.1	-10.5	-10.6	-23.1	-23.6	
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> .....			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>					
Money supply (M1)	August	\$Bil.	1,099	1,109	1,144	-0.9	-3.9	
Consumer Price Index – NSA	August	1982-84=100	157.3	157.0	152.9	0.2	2.9	
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	August	1982=100	131.4	131.0	127.8	0.3	2.8	
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	August	Pct.	8.25	8.25	8.75	-0.0	-5.7	
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	August	Pct.	5.09	5.17	5.41	-1.5	-5.9	
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> .....			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>					
Civilian labor force	August	Mil.	133.9	134.2	132.2	-0.2	1.3	
Unemployment rate	August	Rate	5.1	5.4	5.6	-5.6	-8.9	
Index of leading indicators	July	1987=100	103.1	102.9	101.1	0.2	2.0	
Personal income – AR	July	\$Bil.	6,467	6,460	6,130	0.1	5.5	
			Qtr. 2 1996	Qtr. 1 1996	Percent change <sup>3</sup>			
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	6,895	6,814	4.82			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,688	4,649	3.4			
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,039	1,012	11.1			

– 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.

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

**Official Business**

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

BULK RATE  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
PERMIT No. G-58

## DADS – The Future of Data Delivery

*Continued from page 7*

through the questionnaire, you'll create your own tabulation.

If you're not familiar enough with Bureau data sets to complete the questionnaire, then the second way would allow you to contact us by phone or E-mail and develop specifications with the help of a Bureau staffer. They would let you know how quickly the tabs could be prepared and what the cost will be. (There may be a charge for some of these customized products.)

We envision that many requests could be prepared online while you wait and sent to you electronically. Others, however, may take a bit more time.

You would be able to specify the output, whether online, print, or CD-ROM. There will still be a limited number of CD-ROM's with prepackaged tabulations, such as our 1990 census STF 3A CD's.

"What if I don't have a computer?" you ask. Don't worry. State Data Centers and their affiliates and federal depository libraries will have access to DADS.

We invite comments and suggestions on our plans for DADS. Forward your comments, suggestions, or questions to the Bureau's DADS staff (301-457-4102; [dads@census.gov](mailto:dads@census.gov)) or visit the DADS home page (<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/dads/www/dads.html>.)

Between now and the end of the decade, we will develop a series of three DADS prototypes, each one

more sophisticated than the next. Groups of users from both inside and outside the Bureau will use these prototypes and provide feedback to us on them. The first prototype was unveiled this fall.

### CenStat? CenStore?

Regular visitors to our Web site probably have detected a change in our home page. The "Market Place" button is now labeled "CenStat/CenStore." "CenStat" is our inventory of publications and that part of our site for which a fee will be eventually charged. Click here and you get our publications in *.pdf* format. "CenStore" gives you ordering info about all other products – maps, tapes, CD-ROM's and so forth.