

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol. 18 No. 3 May/June 1987

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1986 State Tax Collections Fall In 10 States

Ten states had a decrease in state government tax collections in fiscal year 1986, the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reports.

North Dakota reported the sharpest drop at 11 percent, followed by Minnesota and Louisiana, each down 6 percent. All ten states with decreases were in the western half of the nation.

Declines in oil and gas industry-related taxes contributed to part of the tax revenue decreases in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Alaska. Decreases in Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon reflect reduced collections of income taxes.

The highest tax collection gains were in Massachusetts, up 16 percent, and Wash-

ington, up 14 percent. The average increase for all states was 5.6 percent, the second lowest gain in more than two decades. The lowest year-to-year gain in the past 20 years was 5.4 percent, between 1982 and 1983.

Eight states collected nearly half of all state tax revenues: California, \$31 billion; New York, \$23 billion; Texas, \$11 billion; Illinois, \$10 billion; and Michigan, Florida, and Ohio, each \$9 billion.

The national average of state tax revenues per capita was about \$950, ranging from \$3,477 in Alaska to \$472 in New Hampshire.

Minnesota ranked ninth in per capita revenues, with \$1,162.

Facts For Fun and Research

Whether you browse through it or use it for serious research, you'll discover that the *1987 Statistical Abstract of the United States*, like its predecessors, is an indispensable treasure chest of facts on America and countries around the globe.

Produced annually by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau, and containing statistics from numerous public and private sources, the 1987 edition contains 1,500 tables and graphic charts. It has 100 new tables on a variety of topics such as use of computers in public libraries, household wealth, nuclear power plants, and arms transfers.

A popular feature, "Selected State Rankings", has been expanded to include some 60 items. For example, one can compare state populations population per square mile, birth rates, or number of physicians. There also is a section with comparative

international statistics.

Users may find especially helpful this year an address and telephone contact guide, provided for the first time, that can be used to call a federal agency concerning data cited. An expanded index includes entries for several demographic groups and selected topics such as the elderly, computers, and service industries.

Copies of the 1987 Statistical Abstract may be purchased for \$22.00 each prepaid for the paperback edition (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06572-0) or \$29.00 for clothbound (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06573-8) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from GPO bookstores in major cities. Holders of a MasterCard, Visa, or GPO account number may phone in orders to (202) 783-3238.

This archival publication may not reflect current scientific knowledge or recommendations.
Current information available from University of Minnesota Extension: <http://www.extension.umn.edu>

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Zip Code Reports From Maps

In the "better late than never" category, MAPS has prepared a three-page report of population and housing data for Minnesota zip codes from the 1980 census. The

reports cover questions most frequently asked of MAPS, and are available for \$5 for the first area and \$1 per area thereafter.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or the general information about MAPS, contact:

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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol. 18 No. 2 March/April 1987

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Census Bureau Releases Government Finance Reports

Government finance data for 1985 are now available from the Census Bureau in a series of reports, offering a wealth of information for all levels of government.

STATES

State Government Finances in 1985 (C-F85, No. 3) indicates that state governments received one-fifth of their revenue from the federal government in fiscal year 1985, a total of \$89.9 billion.

This was the same proportion they received in each of the previous two years.

Federal payments reached their peak of one-quarter of state revenues in 1973 before beginning a steady 10-year decline.

Expenditures rose nearly \$40 billion in 1985 to \$390.8 billion, a gain of 11.2 percent. About 45 percent of spending went to education (\$128.6 billion) and welfare (\$67.3 billion).

The 1984-1985 growth in state revenues nearly kept pace with spending, increasing 10.5 percent to \$439 billion. Taxes accounted for \$215.3 billion or nearly one-half of all state revenues. Income also was generated from charges, insurance trusts, and miscellaneous items in addition to federal funding.

Ten states, each with more than \$10 billion revenue, accounted for \$243.6 billion; every state raised at least \$1 billion. General sales and gross receipts taxes provided \$69.6 billion; sales taxes on motor fuel, \$13.4 billion; and tobacco sales taxes, \$4.2 billion.

Payments by states to local government rose 12.2 percent in 1985, while direct

expenditures increased 10.7 percent. Spending for the daily operations of state governments, including salaries, wages, and benefits, increased 9.9 percent to \$172.2 billion.

Total state debt rose \$35.5 billion, or 13.7 percent, to \$211.9 billion. General obligation debt accounted for 28.5 percent of the total.

CITIES

City Government Finances 1984-85 (C-F85, No. 4) tells us that city governments raised more than three-fourths of their revenues in fiscal year 1985.

Nearly 76 percent of the \$148 billion in city revenues in 1985 came from local sources. This proportion has risen each year since 1976, when it was less than 67 percent. Other sources of city revenues in 1985 included \$23 billion from state governments and \$10 billion from the federal government. Some state funds represent federal dollars passed through to localities, in some cases with matching funds.

Total municipal revenues increased nearly 10 percent over the previous year and resulted in revenues equivalent to \$1,006 per capita. Taxes brought in nearly one-third of the total, or \$48 billion. About one-half of the local tax revenues came from property taxes. Other major receipts were user charges and utility revenue, which totaled nearly \$43 billion or 29 percent.

City spending totaled \$140 billion or \$954 per capita. Current operations cost nearly \$99 billion (71 percent); salaries and

wages totaled over \$48 billion.

Expenditures for the six municipalities with 1 million or more population stood at more than \$36 billion, or about \$2,050 per capita.

Capital outlays for construction, equipment, land purchases, and acquisition of existing structures exceeded \$21 billion, or 15 percent. The balance of city expenditures consisted of interest payments, pension system outlays, and other miscellaneous disbursements.

THE NATION

According to *government Finances in 1984-85* (C-F85, No. 5), every American would have to contribute \$10,050 to eliminate the combined federal, state, and local government debt as it stood in fiscal 1985.

The per capita debt was \$1,233 higher than in 1984.

Three-fourths of the 1985 combined debt, nearly \$7,650 for each American, was owed by the federal government. Local governments accounted for 15 percent of the debt, or nearly \$1,510 per capita. State government debt was about \$890 per capita, or 10 percent.

Combined state and local debt per capita was highest for the residents of Alaska and North Dakota (\$18,960 and \$6,060, respectively). Residents of Mississippi and Idaho had the lowest levels of non-federal debt in the nation (\$1,240 and \$1,140, respectively).

The three levels of government reported \$2.4 trillion in debt outstanding for 1985, up \$317 billion or 15 percent since 1984. Federal debt increased \$251 billion or nearly 16 percent over 1984. The year-to-year increase for combined state and local debt was about 13 percent, or \$66 billion.

Nonguaranteed debt—long-term obligations payable from revenue producing activities—accounted for \$373 billion, or over two-thirds of the \$552 billion long-term debt owed by state and local governments.

The report includes revenue, expenditure, debt, and assets data for various levels of government and state areas. Revenues by state and local governments in eight states accounted for more than one-

half of government revenues below the federal level in 1985. The states are California (\$93.0 billion), New York (\$78.6 billion) Texas (\$41.8 billion), Pennsylvania (\$32.4 billion), Illinois and Ohio (\$31.6 billion each), Florida (\$28.4 billion), and Michigan (\$28.1 billion).

COUNTIES

At the county level, debt was heavily concentrated, according to *County Government Finances in 1984-85*, (C-F85, No. 8), which indicates that while county government debt in the United States increased \$8.5 billion to \$72.3 billion in fiscal 1985, about 15 percent of it was owed by seven large counties.

The counties, each with a population of at least half a million, were:

Co. and State (lg. City) Debt (In millions)	Total
Harris, Texas (Houston)	\$2,275.4
Metropolitan Dade, Fla (Miami)	\$1,924.8
Nassau, N.Y.	\$1,588.4
Maricopa, Ariz (Phoenix)	\$1,321.6
Pima, Ariz. (Tucson)	\$1,276.2
Suffolk, N.Y.	\$1,198.5
Los Angeles, Calif. (Los Angeles)	\$1,121.8

Long-term debt was \$69.2 billion, of which more than 65 percent was nonguaranteed debt obligating only receipts from specific projects and not relying on county taxes. Short term debt amounted to \$3.1 billion.

Nonguaranteed debt in county government, totaling \$45 billion in 1985, nearly doubled from 1982, while debt guaranteed by taxes rose only 30 percent for nonguaranteed debt and 19 percent for guaranteed debt.

Per capita debt in county governments with a population of one-half million or more was nearly \$410. It was \$320 in counties with a population of 300,000 to 500,000 and lowest, at \$285, in those ranging from 100,000 to 150,000 in population.

County expenditures rose nearly \$7 billion to \$84 billion. Current operations accounted for nearly 72 percent (\$60 billion), of which \$31 billion was for salaries and wages.

Public welfare expenditures, which continued to take the largest share at 15 percent, rose from about \$11 billion to \$12 billion. Other large outlays were for education, nearly \$12 billion or 14 percent; hospitals, \$9 billion or 11 percent; and highways, \$7 billion or 8 percent.

County revenue totaled \$88.5 billion in 1985, of which some \$33 billion or 37 percent came through aid from federal, state, and other local governments.

County taxes brought in nearly \$31 billion, or 35 percent of all revenue. Property taxes continued as the chief revenue source, supplying \$23 billion.

Single copies of each of these reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

In Brief

Economic Status of Women

Trends in the economic status of women in the United States and their implications for society and women themselves are traced over recent years in a publication from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The report concentrates on changes since the 1970s and focuses on women in the workforce, including occupation and wage gains relative to men; poverty status; economic consequences of changes in trends related to living arrangements, education, fertility, and marriage; and differences according to age, race, and ethnicity where applicable.

Data in the report are based on decennial censuses and Current Population Surveys for appropriate years.

Copies of *Women in the American Economy*, Series P-23, No. 146, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,

Washington, D.C. 20402.

* * * *

Farm Population Continues to Decline

An estimated 5,226,000 people lived on farms in the nation's rural areas in 1986, according to the Commerce Department's Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service.

The figure is 129,000 lower than in 1985, not a statistically significant decline.

About 2.2 percent of the population had a farm residence in 1986, or about one of every 46 people. Half of the farm population lived in the Midwest, some 2,637,000. Another 1,529,000 (29 percent) lived in the South, while 735,000 (14 percent) lived in the West and 325,000 (6 percent) in the Northeast.

A detailed report on the farm population will be published by the two agencies late in the year.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol. 18 No. 1 January/February 1987

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Could These Be the Good Old Days?

Americans have increased their standard of living on average by about 20 percent each decade since 1940, a profile released by The Conference Board and Commerce Department's Census Bureau shows.

The profile says the amount of goods and services consumed by the average American has doubled since 1950 — spurred by worker productivity that also doubled.

Called *How We Live: Then and Now*, the 40-page booklet briefly traces change over much of this century regarding people, places, the family, housing, health, education, work, women, Blacks, the elderly, poverty, income and assets, living standards, and leisure.

Here are other trends from the profile:

- The number of Americans earning a paycheck has risen 50 percent in the last two decades, twice as fast as the population, and three out of five working-age women now earn one.
- The real net worth of U.S. households has tripled since 1950, and average family income has risen to about 33,000 from \$17,125 (in 1985 dollars).
- One-quarter of U.S. homes have been built during the last 15 years; more than two out of five Americans change their residence within a five-year period.
- Americans are spending almost five times the amount per person for recreation (eliminating inflation) than in the 1920s.
- More than 40 percent of households own at least two automobiles, up from 15 percent 25 years ago.
- Four times as many people travel overseas each year (some 12 million) as did in the early 1960s.
- Black men working full time earn 30 percent less than White men, a gap that has narrowed from nearly 50 percent in the early 1950s; the earnings gap between Black and white women has narrowed even more.
- The number of single women with children has doubled over the past 15 years, making poverty an increasingly stubborn problem; but today only 12 percent of the elderly are poor compared with one-third back in 1960.
- Total college enrollment has doubled over the past two decades, while among Blacks it has tripled.
- Today, only 15 percent of men aged 65 and over still work compared with about 40 percent in 1940 and nearly 60 percent at the turn of the century; householders in this age bracket account for 40 percent of all personal financial assets.

The Conference Board is a not for profit business information service.

How We Live: Then and Now is available from the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 or from the Conference Board, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Increase in Unmarried Couples Slows in the Eighties, Census Bureau Reports

The annual rate of increase in the number of unmarried couple households has dropped significantly since the 1970s.

The annual rate has averaged 5.6 percent since 1980, compared with 11.1 percent during the 1970s.

Although the term 'unmarried couple' can be interpreted as implying some sort of intimate relationship between the two adults in a household, the Census Bureau does not ask questions concerning the nature of the couple's relationship. Many of the unmarried couple households may be made up of boyfriends and girlfriends, but others involve situations such as owner-tenant relationships or paid employees of the householder.

Here are other findings for 1986:

- U.S. householders totaled 88.5 million, up 1.7 million from 1985; the annual increase for the 1980-1985 period averaged 1.2 million.
- The median age at first marriage was 25.7 for men and 23.1 for women. The median for women since 1980 has been as high or higher than ever previously recorded in this country.
- Fifty-eight percent of women aged 20 to

24 and 28 percent of those aged 25 to 29 had not married. Only 5 percent of women aged 40 or over had never married.

- Families accounted for about 72 percent of all households, compared with 74 percent in 1980 and 81 percent in 1970.
- Average household size reached a new low — 2.67 persons. It was 2.76 in 1980 and 3.14 in 1970.
- Average family size also reached a new low of 3.21 persons, down from 3.29 in 1980 and 3.58 in 1970. Since the mid-1960s, household and family size have fallen mainly because of a decrease in the average number of members under age 18.
- About 21.2 million people lived alone.

These and other finds are available in a Census Bureau report titled: *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1986* (Advanced Report), Series P-20, No. 412, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

Minorities Owned Quarter-Million U.S. Businesses

Just over a quarter million businesses were owned by Asian Americans, American Indians, and other racial minorities excluding Blacks in 1982, according to a survey by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

This is the third and final report from the 1982 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises. Earlier reports provided data on Black and Hispanic-owned firms.

The largest number of the 255,642 firms were owned by Chinese (52,839), followed by Japanese (49,039), Koreans (31,769), Filipinos (26,464), and Asian Indians (25,539).

Gross receipts for firms covered by the survey totaled \$17.9 billion. One-third of the firms had receipts under \$5,000, the survey shows.

Chinese firms accounted for one-third of all receipts (6.1 billion), while those from Japanese and Korean businesses totaled 42.7 billion each.

Service and retail trade businesses comprised 70 percent of all firms and 70 percent of all receipts.

The five industry groups with receipts of \$1 billion or more were food stores (2.5 billion), eating and drinking places (\$1.9 billion), miscellaneous retail and health services both at \$1.5 billion, and automotive dealers and service stations (\$1.0 billion).

Sole proprietorships accounted for 92 percent of the firms surveyed, while 6 percent were partnerships and 2 percent corporations.

About one-fifth of the firms had paid employees; these firms generated three-fourths of gross receipts.

Two-thirds of the firms and receipts were in California, Hawaii, Texas, New York and Illinois.

The metropolitan areas with the largest number of businesses owned by these minorities were in California and Hawaii.

The Los Angeles — Long Beach area had 38,331 firms, the Honolulu area had 21,676, and the San Francisco-Oakland area had 19,556.

Copies of the report from the 1982 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enter-

prises, *Minority-Owned Businesses — Asian Americans, American Indians, and other Minorities*, MB82-3, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

In Brief

A final report, *Marital status and Living Arrangements: March 1985*, Series P-20, No. 410, has been issued by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. It contains an expanded text and more statistical tables than an advance report released in November 1985. The advance data were published in *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1985*, Series P-20, No. 402.

Copies of the final report are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A final report titled *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1985* (Series P-20, No. 411) was issued November 5, 1986.

The Center for Statistics (CS) announces the availability of the final data tape for the 1985 survey, "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education". This survey was part of the 20th annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) program.

This tape contains final, edited statistics on enrollment for fall 1985, by status (full-

or part-time), by sex, and by level of enrollment (undergraduate, first professional graduate, or unclassified).

The tape includes information 3,388 institutions of higher education and their branches. Responses to the 1985 questionnaire were received from 3,130 colleges. CS imputed data for an additional 227 institutions based on their most recent response to the survey. The remaining 31 schools were not imputed, because these institutions have never responded to previous surveys. These schools are included on the file with 'zero' enrollment.

For information about the survey, contact Rose Fernandez, Postsecondary Education Statistics Division, telephone (202) 357-6356.

MAPS has received the latest (1986) Current Population Survey "Annual Demographic File". As with previous CPS files, the Minnesota portion of the survey is available as a series of rectangular family, household, and person files for approximately 1,200 household units. For further information contact the MAPS office.

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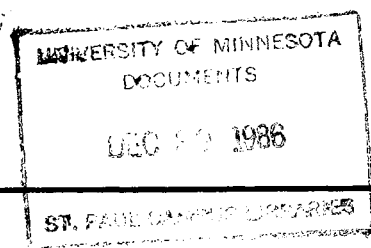
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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol. 17 No. 6 November/December 1986

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER



U.S. Hispanic Population Growing Rapidly

The nation's Hispanic population may double within 30 years and triple in 60 years, according to a report issued by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The total would rise from the current figure of 17.3 million to 36.5 million in 2020 and to 51 million by 2050. Within 100 years, the report projects the Hispanic population to reach 60 million.

These projections, advance data from Spanish-origin population projections issued in November, reflect a "middle series" of three assumptions on future Hispanic fertility, immigration and death rates.

According to the report, the Hispanic share of the total population, now 7 percent, would rise to 12 percent in 2020, 16 percent in 2050 and reach 19 percent in 2080.

Other highlights from the report:

- By 1990, the Hispanic population may reach 19.9 million and climb to 25.2 million by the end of this century.
- The Hispanic population is expected to grow older, rising from a median age of 24.1 in 1982 to 28.0 in 2000, 31.2 in 2020, 36.2 in 2050 and 40.9 in 2080.
- Most of the growth of the Spanish-origin population would occur among those aged 35 and older.
- The Spanish-origin population aged 65 years and older may quadruple by 2015 and be 7 times its present size in 2030.
- Even without immigration, the Spanish-origin population may grow more quickly than would the white or Black populations with immigration.

Preprimary School Enrollment Highest in History

Nursery school enrollment totaled 2.5 million and kindergarten 3.8 million in 1985, the highest preprimary enrollment ever recorded, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Although nursery school enrollment was not significantly higher than in 1984, it was 25 percent above the 1980 figure. The proportion of three and four year olds enrolled has more than tripled since 1965, from 11 percent to 39 percent.

The report notes that the 1985 kinder-

garten enrollment was 17 percent higher than in 1980 and the total preprimary growth came principally from an increase in births beginning in the latter half of the 1970s.

There were 28 million students in elementary school in 1985, about the same as in 1984 but well below the record 35 million in 1970.

High school enrollment has not changed over the last three years, but the 13.9 million students in 1985 were 11 percent

below the record total in 1975-77.

The report says that elementary and secondary school enrollment will eventually increase as the nation's preschoolers and kindergarteners grow older.

College enrollment was 12.3 million, with students 25 years and over totaling 4.7 million. These older students represented 38 percent of all college students and have accounted for 65 percent of the college student increase since 1975.

Here are other findings in the report:

- School enrollment of those aged 14 to 34 grew by 71 percent from 1965 to 1975, but only by 12 percent from 1975 to 1985.

- Women in college rose from 38 percent of all college students in 1965 to 51 percent in 1985, and Blacks from 5 percent to 10 percent.

- Hispanics were 5 percent of college students in 1985.

As in all surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and response errors.

Errors of the report, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1985* (advance report), Series P-20, No. 409 are available for \$1.00 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

16.7 Million Public Employers

Civilian government employment rose 1.5 percent between October 1984 and October 1985, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The increase of 254,000 employees covered all levels of government.

Federal government employment grew 2.7 percent, by 79,000 employees; state government increased 2.2 percent by 85,000; and local government rose 0.9 percent by 90,000.

Federal civilian employment increases occurred primarily in the national defense, international relations, and postal service areas. State and local government employment rose primarily in education, health, and correctional activities.

In October 1985, government payrolls (excluding federal military payrolls) totaled \$28.9 billion, an increase of 7.6 percent from 1984.

State and local government full-time employees earned an average of \$1,885 (excluding benefits) for the month of October 1985, 6 percent more than for

October 1984.

State and local governments averaged 443 full-time employees per 10,000 residents—a slight rise from the ratio of 440 full-time employees in October 1984.

Approximately 52 percent of state and local government employees work in education, while more than 61 percent of federal civilian employees work in national defense, international relations, and postal service activities.

Minnesota's 288,000 public employees includes 29,000 federal, 75,000 state and 183,000 local full and part time workers. There were about 412 full-time state and local employees for every 10,000 Minnesotans, ranking 43rd among the states.

The October, 1985 payroll for state and local employees in Minnesota was \$353 million, ranking 19th among states.

Copies of the report, *Public Employment in 1985*, GE85, No. 1, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Government Finance Data on Diskette

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is offering government finance data for individual cities and counties, for all cities over 25,000 all counties over 50,000, and selected counties between 25,000 and 50,000 population. All data are for fiscal year 1984.

Each diskette contains data for population, 62 types of general revenue, 20 types of general expenditures, four categories of government debt, 14 revenue and expenditure categories of locally-operated government utilities, and seven categories of local retirement system finances. All data are drawn from the Bureau of the Census' annual government finance series.

The diskettes will work with any micro-computer that is compatible with an IBM PC and has a minimum of 384 RAM. Although primarily designed for use with LOTUS 1-2-3 and Symphony softwares, users of other spreadsheet programs which have a "translate" utility also will be able to use the diskettes.

The CITY AND COUNTY diskettes will

be of considerable use to state and local government staffs, academics, public finance analysts, and others who wish to make intrastate and interstate comparisons of local finances, or who want ready access to the annual Census government finance data. In addition, the release of version 2.0 of LOTUS 1-2-3 will enable users to access the Census government finance data for multivariate statistical analysis.

Because of the large amount of data contained in the city and county series, diskettes are available on a regional basis and may be purchased individually or as a complete 12-region set.

Minnesota data are included in the Plains Region, along with Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and both Dakotas.

Diskettes are priced at \$90 per region, or \$850 for the 12-region U.S. set. They are available from ACIR Publications, 1111-20th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20575. All orders must be prepaid to "ACIR".

Rectangular CPS Files

The Current Population Survey offers researchers a potentially valuable source of data on many topics.

However, the difficulty of reading hierarchical CPS files with commonly available software such as SPSS has steered many would-be users away from these data.

MAPS is now offering CPS files restructure in rectangular format, linking persons, households, and families in a manner which can be read with SPSS and similar software.

The 1980 through 1985 March ("Annual

Demographic") files for Minnesota are currently available on computer tape, with data from about 1,200 households.

Prices vary according to the complexity of the files desired, starting at \$200 for a file consisting entirely of person records for a single year (\$50 per additional year), and ranging up to \$500 for a complete person/household/family file (\$100 per additional year).

CPS special survey data are also available. For further information on CPS data and data files, contact MAPS.

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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol. 17 No. 5 September/October 1986

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Farm Population Falls 400,000 in 1985

The nation's farm population fell 7 percent to 5.3 million in 1985, the first significant annual loss of the decade.

The decline reflected losses of 16 percent in the South and in the West. About one of every 45 people, or 2.2 percent of the nation's population, lived on farms last year.

The report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows the Midwest had no significant change in its farm resident total last year. However, the report also says a farm population decline is expected in the Midwest, where a USDA survey found 60 percent of financially troubled farms are located.

A farm is defined in the report as a place with at least \$1,000 annual sales of agricultural products. The farm population consists of farm residents in rural areas but is not limited to farmers and their dependents. In 1985, only half of all employed farm residents said agriculture was their main industry. Meanwhile, 30 percent of farm operators and managers were living

off farms.

This report presents only national and regional data and cautions that a survey redesign may account for some of the changes from previous years.

The survey found the median age of farm residents in 1985 was 36.5 years, compared with 31.4 years for the nonfarm population. The median age of both groups were about the same in 1980.

There were 108 males per 100 females on farms in 1985, compared with 93 males per 100 females in nonfarm areas. The gender gap was apparent for most age groups but was statistically significant only among persons 75 years old and over.

Data in the report come from the bureau's Current Population Survey. As in all surveys, they are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error.

Copies of *Farm Population of the United States: 1985: P-27, No. 59* (GPO Stock No. 003-001-91103-5) are available for \$1.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

State Personal Income: First Quarter 1986

Personal income increased in 40 states in the first quarter of 1986, according to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal income declined in 10 states. In North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Idaho, and Illinois, declines in farm income, mainly due to declines in federal subsidy payments and in prices received by farmers, were large enough to offset

increases in nonfarm personal income. In Alaska and Oklahoma, declines were mainly due to weakness in oil and gas mining.

Nonfarm personal income in the Plains increased 1.4 percent in the first quarter, 0.1 percentage point less than in the nation. The increase in nonfarm personal income was less than the national average in North Dakota, Kansas, and Missouri,

equal to the national average in Minnesota and Nebraska, and more than the national average in South Dakota and Iowa. Increases ranged from 1.9 percent in South Dakota (ranking 12th among all states) to 0.7 percent in North Dakota (ranking 47th). In South Dakota, an increase in nondurables manufacturing payrolls, which in part reflected strength in food processing, was the largest in the nation, and an increase in state and local government was the third largest. In North Dakota, payrolls declined in mining and increased at rates well below the national average in private service-type industries and state and local government

North Dakota's decline in mining payrolls reflected weakness in oil and gas mining.

Additional data on state total personal income appear in the July issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The *Survey of Current Business* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. First class mail: annual subscription \$50.00 domestic. Second class mail: annual subscription \$30.00 domestic, \$37.50 foreign; single issue \$4.75 domestic, \$5.95 foreign.

State and Metropolitan Area Data Book

Could you use easy-to-find facts on population and housing, health and vital statistics, income and earnings, education, labor force, federal programs, and business for every state in the nation?

Fifty federal and private agencies have contributed to a one-stop source for statistics, the *1986 State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* published by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Last published in 1982, the popular compendium offers 1,873 new and updated items for states, many with earlier data for comparison, 298 facts on each metropolitan area, and 86 items on metro area central cities.

The book ranks metro areas by 28 subjects and the top 75 according to a dozen characteristics. The publication is the only source offering economic census data according to the latest redefinitions of metro areas.

Here's an example of the kind of state

level information the book presents: Largest city, number of millionaires, state tax rates and revenues, major crops and minerals, retail trade, air transportation hubs, energy prices, cable TV households, financial institutions and deposits, leading manufacturing industry, and election results.

The book is a handy supplement to the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Future editions will update some state data. A companion publication is the *County and City Data Book*, last published in 1983; the next edition is planned for 1987.

The *1986 State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*, (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06334-4), contains 726 pages in cloth cover. It is available for \$28 prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

1986 Census Catalog

The Census Bureau has issued its 1986 catalog and guide. Designed to help people locate and understand data from the bureau, it covers all publication, computer tapes, and other products from 1980 through 1985. Its directory section lists sources of assistance within and outside the agency.

The publication includes guides to the bureau's programs in 22 major fields such as business, housing, and governments,

and it pinpoints specific subjects—air pollution and unemployment, for example—and geographic areas as local as the neighborhood.

Data users can find prices and sources for printed reports, microfiche, and maps as well as what data files are available for computers, including tapes and the bureau's online service, and diskettes for personal computers.

The directory section includes a listing

with telephone numbers of about 200 bureau specialists by subject, names and phone numbers for contacts within each State Data Center and their approximately 1,200 affiliates, and other public and private organizations that offer data products and services. It also lists about 1,500 librar-

ies, including federal and census depository libraries.

Copies of *Census Catalog and Guide: 1986*, (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06500-2) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

American Indians: 1980 Census Supplement

If you're studying the American Indian population—and need customized statistics—don't overlook a recent special microdata census file. The file is based on the 1980 census supplementary questionnaire answered by residents of American Indian reservations and the historic areas of Oklahoma outside the urbanized areas.

The microdata file contains records for over 50,000 people and almost 13,000 housing units—a 10 percent sample of all American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut households answering the supplementary questionnaire. (microdata files show the responses made by persons and households, but exclude names, addresses, and any other identifying information that could violate the confidentiality of the respondents.)

The supplementary form included questions designed to gather information about the special conditions experienced by the reservation population: questions dealt with tribal enrollment, year moved to reservation, health services received, reason for unemployment, housing unit with individual well, piped water, etc.

The records in the file have one of the three geographic identifiers: reservations in Arizona, reservations outside Arizona,

and historic areas of Oklahoma excluded urbanized areas.

The *1980 Census of Population and Housing American Indian Supplementary Sample File*, comes on one tape reel at \$140. You can buy the file in either ASCII or EBCDIC from Customer Services (301/763-4100). They also plan to release a tape file containing summary statistics based on this questionnaire.

For more information about the microdata file and the questionnaire, contact Edna Paisano, Population Division (301/763-2607).

Statistics can also be obtained in print—specifically in a multi-volume work available from the Government Printing Office; *American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on Identified Reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas)*.

Part 1. Contains summary tables. \$7 (S/N 003-024-06374-3).

Part 2. Section 1. Contains all summary tables found in Part 1, plus detailed tables. \$23 (S/N 003-024-0645-09).

Part 2, Section 2. Contains detailed tables for historic areas of Oklahoma. \$22 (S/N 003-024-06437-5).

CPS File for Minnesota

MAPS has prepared a Minnesota summary file from the March Current Population Survey (also known as the Annual Demographic File) for the years 1980 through 1985.

The sample consists of about 5,000

households annually and can be used for analysis of population, employment and income trends for the first five years of the decade. Tape copies and extracts are available from MAPS.

Minnesota Demographic Maps

The Planning Information Center (Minnesota State Planning Agency) has developed a new standard map series titled DemoGRAPHICS.

The series displays data from estimates and forecasts provided by the Office of the State Demographer and data from the 1980 U.S. Census. A number of study areas are available, including the state, the seven county metro region, the Twin Cities

and other major cities. Data can be presented by several geographic levels, including counties, cities and townships, census tracts and 5-digit zip codes. Maps are available in two sizes, 8½" x 11" and 24" x 32". Standard page sized maps cost \$30; wall sized maps are \$50. To receive a brochure describing DemoGRAPHICS, or to order a map, call (612) 296-1211.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol 17 No. 4 July/August 1986

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Estimates of U.S. Population, March 1, 1986

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was estimated to be approximately 240,778,000 on March 1, 1986. This figure represents an increase of 2,236,000 or 0.9 percent over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago, and an increase of 138,000 over the previous month. The

monthly gain was the result of a natural increase of 96,000 (excess of births over deaths) and estimated net civilian immigration of 43,000. The March 1, 1986, total population represents an increase of 13,717,000 over the population counted on April 1, 1980, which serves as the beginning point for the estimate.

Population Aged 35 to 44 Growing the Fastest, Census Bureau Reports

The population aged 35 to 44 grew by nearly one-quarter from 1980 to 1985—up by 6.1 million, according to a report issued by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

This age group's 23.9 percent gain was the greatest of the nation's age groups, followed by a 21 percent increase among those aged 85 and over. Other major gains were among children under age five (10.3 percent), adults 25 to 34 (13.3 percent), those 65 to 74 (9.1 percent) and those 75 to 84 (14.2 percent).

Populations showing the greatest declines were youth aged 14 to 17, down by 8.5 percent, and young adults aged 18 to 24, down by 5.1 percent. Slight drops were noted for those aged five to 13, and those aged 45 to 54.

The July 1, 1985 total population including the armed forces overseas was 239,283,000, an increase of 1,222,000 or 5.4 percent over 1980. The Black popula-

tion grew by 8.2 percent, or 2,209,000 to 29,012,000.

The nation's median age on July 1, 1985 was estimated at 31.5 years compared with 30.0 in 1980. The report says the aging trend should continue as more of the baby boom generation (1946 - 1964) heads toward middle age.

Revised methods of estimating net migration raised the 1985 population by 400,000. The report for the first time shows an estimate of 200,000 per year since 1980 in undocumented aliens entering this country. The bureau also increased its estimate of out-migration from 36,000 to 160,000 annually.

Copies of *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985*, P-25, No. 985, (GPO Stock No. 003-001-91482-4), are available from the Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

America's Black Population Profiled in Census Bureau Report

"We, the Black Americans" is the fourth in a series of booklets on various segments of the U.S. population from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Written in a fresh and easy to read style, the booklet blends words with photographs, tables, and charts to describe the Black American population. The information is based on the 1980 census and current population surveys.

"We, the Black Americans" offers information on population growth and distribution, elected officials, education, income and poverty, family composition, labor

force status, home ownership, occupation, voter participation and registration, and business ownership.

The first three booklets are "We, the Americans," "We, the American Women," and "Nosotros." Two other booklets will deal with Asian and Pacific Islander Americans and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

Copies of the booklets are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Discounts are available for bulk orders.

Household Growth Rate to Decrease, Census Bureau Projects

The annual growth rate of U.S. households is expected to decline over the next 15 years, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Households totaled an estimated 86.8 million in 1985. The report suggests a growth by the year 2000 of 18 to 27 percent, to between 102.4 and 110.2 million. Households increased by 37 percent between 1970 and 1985.

Average household and family size also are projected to decline. Households, which averaged 2.69 people in 1985, are projected to average 2.32 to 2.64 members by 2000. Family size could drop from 3.23 in 1985 to a range of 2.96 to 3.17.

Husband-wife households made up about 58 percent of all households in 1985. Projections indicate that these households will constitute about 50 percent to 60 per-

cent of all households in 2000.

Households consisting of persons living alone or with nonrelatives (nonfamily households) are expected to account for 27 percent to 37 percent of all households. The proportion in 1985 was 28 percent, when about nine out of 10 nonfamily households consisted of one person.

The major portion of the projected increase in households over the next 15 years is expected to occur among households aged 35 to 54. This reflects the aging of the baby-boom population.

Copies of *Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1990 to 2000*, Series P-25, No. 986, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Percentage of Women Entering Labor Market After Giving Birth on the Rise, Census Bureau Reports

The proportion of women entering the labor force shortly after having a baby has grown dramatically in recent years, according to a report on fertility by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Nearly half—48 percent—of the 3.5 million women who gave birth during the 12 months prior to a June 1985 survey were in the labor force. The proportions were 38 percent in 1980 and 31 percent in 1976.

The report says that first-time mothers were more likely to be in the labor force than women with one or more previous births—57 percent compared with 43 percent.

In addition, according to the report, recent mothers with college degrees were twice as likely to be employed or seeking work than those without a high school diploma.

Here are other facts from the report:

- Significantly lower fertility rates were found among White women (66.9 per 1,000) than among Black (76.4 per 1,000) or Hispanic (107.3 per 1,000) women.
- About 12 percent of recent White mothers were unmarried compared with 55 percent of recent Black mothers.
- Since 1982 the proportion of childless women aged 18 to 44 has remained at about 38 percent. The proportions were 35 percent in 1976 and 37 percent in 1980.
- Women aged 18 to 34 in 1985 expected to have an average of 2.1 births in their lifetimes, close to the 2.2 births expected in 1976. Birth expectations for this category have averaged from 2.0 to 2.1 births since 1977.

As in all surveys the data in this report are subject to sampling variability and response errors.

Copies of *Fertility of American Women: June 1985*, Series P-20, No. 406 (GPO Stock No. 003-001-90805-1) are available for \$3.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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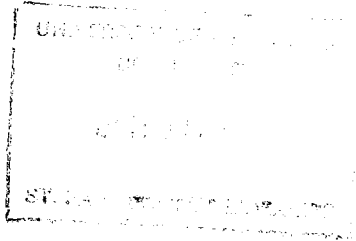
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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Vol. 17 No. 3 May/June 1986



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Income and General Sales Taxes Dominate State Tax Revenues

General sales and income taxes account for 70 cents of every tax dollar collected by state governments, the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported recently.

Of \$214.9 billion collected in state taxes in fiscal year 1985, \$150.5 billion came from general sales, personal income, or corporate income taxes.

These taxes accounted for only 47 cents of the tax dollar 20 years earlier. Meanwhile the proportion of taxes generated by sales taxes on items such as motor fuel, alcohol, and tobacco dropped significantly — from nearly one-third of the state tax total in 1965 to 16.6 percent in 1985.

The 1985 state tax total was up 9.1 percent over 1984, the largest increases occurring in Louisiana (23.1 percent) and Tennessee (19.4 percent). Decreases took place in Alaska, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

State government per capita taxes amounted to \$902 in 1985, up from \$836 in 1984.

In Minnesota, the state tax total rose by 3 percent to \$1,247 per capita. This was the fifth highest rate of per capita taxation among states, behind Alaska, Wyoming, Delaware and Hawaii. Minnesota state tax revenue totalled an estimated \$5.2 billion in 1985, ranking 11th among states.

State and Local Areas Receive \$788 Billion in Federal Funds, Census Bureau Reports

Where does the federal dollar go?

Three reports released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau show where \$788.5 billion was spent during fiscal year 1985.

The reports cover federal expenditures in states and territories, counties, and subcounty areas. They cover virtually all federal government expenditures within the United States except interest on the federal debt.

The states and territories report shows:

- \$349.0 billion in direct payments for individuals in 1985, such as Social Security, Medicare, and food stamps — an increase of 7 percent from fiscal year 1984.

- \$194.1 billion in procurement contracts for the Defense Department and other agencies — up 10 percent from 1984.

- \$115.5 billion for federal employee salaries, wages and benefits — up 6 percent from the year before.

- \$105.5 billion in grants to state and local governments — an increase of 8.5 percent.

- \$24.5 billion in other expenditures such as research grants and agricultural subsidies — 48 percent above 1984.

The per capita federal expenditure nationwide was \$3,253. Federal expenditures by state ranged from a low of \$2,399 to a high of \$4,858. Per capita spending has remained highest in Alaska, Maryland,

Virginia, New Mexico, Missouri, Hawaii and Connecticut. Minnesota ranked 35th among states with per capita federal expenditures of \$2,804.

The county report shows that 49 of the 3,138 county areas had a total federal payroll of more than \$500 million. The federal payroll outlay for Washington, D.C. was \$7.5 billion.

Copies of the three reports, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1985, Volume 1: County Areas; Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1985, Volume II: Subcounty Areas*, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Elementary and High School Enrollment Down, Census Bureau Reports

Enrollment in the nation's elementary and high schools was significantly lower in 1984 than in 1980, while enrollment at the college level was higher, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

There were 27 million students in elementary school in 1984, 1.4 million fewer than in 1980 and 7.1 million below the 1970 peak.

More than one million fewer high school students were enrolled in 1984 than in 1980 — 13.8 million versus 14.9 million — and the 1984 enrollment was about 2 million below the peak years of 1976 and 1977.

The increase in nursery school enrollment from 2.0 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1984 was due to a rise in the annual number of births which began in 1976. In each year since 1980, about 36 percent of three and four year olds were enrolled in school.

The report notes that the number of kindergartners totaled 3.5 million in 1984.

College enrollment totaled 12.3 million in 1984, significantly higher than the 11.7 million enrolled in 1980 but not significantly different from the number enrolled in 1981, 1982, or 1983. Women comprised 51 percent of college students, as they have since 1980.

Here are other findings in the report:

- Total school enrollment in 1984 for those age three and over was 58.8 million.

- From 1970 to 1984, the number of White college students rose by 37 percent to 9.3 million while the number of Black students doubled to 1.1 million. Most of the increase for both groups occurred in the first half of that period.

- From 1967 to 1984, the proportion of Whites age 18 to 24 who were high school graduates rose from 78 percent to 83 percent and the proportion of those graduates enrolled in college remained at about one-third. The proportion of Black high school graduates rose to 75 percent while the proportion of Black high school graduates attending college increased from 23 percent in 1967 to 33 percent in 1976 and dropped to 27 percent by 1984.

- In 1984, 60 percent of Hispanics age 18 to 24 were high school graduates compared with 52 percent in 1972, the earliest year for which data are available. The proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college remained at about 30 percent during the period.

As in all surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and response errors.

Copies of the report, *School Enrollment — Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1984 (advanced)*, Series P-20, No. 404 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Birth Rate Drops to Four-Year Low, Census Bureau Reports

The birth rate in 1984 was the lowest so far this decade, the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported today. The estimated rate for the 12 months ending in June 1984 was 65.8 births per 1,000 women aged 18 to 44, down from 71.1 in 1980.

The birth rate continued to rise for women aged 30 to 34, however, increasing from 60 per 1,000 to 72.2 in 1984. But the report says this shift in the timing of childbearing among these women does not indicate a "baby boom". A 1983 report showed they expect to average only 2.1 births by the end of their childbearing years. In comparison, women aged 40 to 44 probably will average 2.6 births.

More mothers with infants are in the labor force; 52 percent of those over age 30 who had a child the previous year were in the labor force in 1984. The figure was 28 percent in 1976. The proportion of mothers 18 to 29 in the labor force over the same years increased from 32 percent to 45 percent.

The report notes that the needs of working mothers for social and economic

services has grown. The number of working women with children under five increased from 4.7 million in June 1977 to 6.0 million in June 1982.

The report for 1984 also shows:

- Twenty-eight percent (350,000) of births by 18 to 24 year olds were to women not married at the time of the survey.
- Significantly higher fertility rates were found among Hispanic women (86.1 per 1,000) than among non-Spanish women (64.4 per 1,000). The rates for Black women (72.2 per 1,000) were higher than for White women (64.4 per 1,000).
- Regionally, women in the Northeast had the lowest fertility rate at 56.9 per 1,000, and the highest proportion childless at 42 percent.

Data in the report are based on the June 1984 Current Population Survey, a national sample of households.

Copies of the report, *Fertility of American Women: June 1984*, Series P-20, No. 401, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Census Bureau Projects Highest Voting-Age Population Total

The U.S. voting age population continues to grow but at a slower rate, according to projections by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The nation will have a record high voting population of some 178 million on Nov. 1, 1986, but the growth rate between elections in both numbers and percentage has slowed.

The age distribution of the voting-age population has been changing dramatically, the bureau points out. Adults aged 25 to 44 have increased by more than 25 million, since 1970 and have become an increasingly large share of the total voting-age population. However, the number of young adults has declined by 1.5 million since 1980.

The population aged 65 and over has grown rapidly since 1970 both in number — 8 million — and in share of the total.

The population aged 45 to 64 has changed little in number and will not begin to grow until the leading edge of the baby boom generation reaches 45 at the end of the decade. The middle-age share of the voting-age population dropped from 31.3 percent in 1970 to 25.6 percent in 1985.

Turnouts in non-presidential election years traditionally are light. In 1982 only 38 percent of the voting-age population voted for congressional candidates compared with 48 percent in the 1984 presidential election.

Minnesota led the nation in the percentage of the voting age population casting ballots in the presidential elections of 1980 (70.0%), 1984 (68.4%), and lagged behind only Alaska in the congressional elections of 1982 (58.3% versus 58.5%).



New Phones for MAPS

With the installation of a new telephone system at the University of Minnesota, the MAPS telephone number has changed. The new number is (612) 624-7767.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Farm Population Stable in Size But Lagging in Income

The nation's farm population shows signs of stabilizing in size but continues to lag behind the nonfarm population in family and household income.

The latest farm population study shows a median family income of \$18,925 in 1983, only three-fourths that of nonfarm families. The study by the commerce Department's Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Agriculture also found a farm resident poverty rate of 24 percent compared with 15 percent for nonfarm residents. Poverty and income data do not include the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps and Medicare.

The farm population consists of farm residents in rural areas but is not limited to farmers and their dependents. The report notes that in 1984, only half of employed farm residents said agriculture was their main industry and only 43 percent of agricultural workers reported living on a farm. The report defines agricultural workers as farmers and farm laborers as well as those employed on farms as truck drivers and bookkeepers. Farm workers in activities such as veterinary services, landscaping, and hatchery work are included.

The estimated 1984 farm population of 5,754,000 was about the same as in 1983 (an apparent 33,000 decrease is not statistically significant, the report says). Annual population losses averaged 2.9 percent in the 1970s and 4.6 percent in the 1960s.

The Midwest still has the largest share of farm residents at 44 percent, while the South is second with 36 percent.

Farm residents in 1984 had a relatively low jobless rate at 3 percent compared with 7.7 percent for the nonfarm labor force. However, farm residents often hold more than one job, and farm work still counts as employment even with the loss of a nonfarm job.

Here are other highlights from the report:

- About one out of every 41 people, or 2.4 percent of the total population, lived on a farm in 1984.
- About 3 percent of farm residents are Black, 99 percent of them located in the South. Three out of five farm residents in the West were Hispanic.

The median age of farm residents was 35.5 years compared with 31.0 years for nonfarm residents. The 1920 census, the first which collected farm population data, showed a farm resident median age of 20.7 years compared with 26.0 years for nonfarm residents.

Data in the report came from the bureau's Current Population Survey. As in all surveys they are subject to sampling variability and errors of response, including underreporting and nonreporting.

Copies of *Farm Population of the United States: 1984*, P-27, No. 58, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order forms may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Census Bureau Surveys Benefit Recipients

About one of every three children in the United States lives in a household that receives a means-tested benefit.

The Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation shows 19.5 million children under the age 18 were in households receiving such benefits during the fourth quarter of 1984. Means-tested benefits, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and subsidized housing, are based on specific income and asset guidelines.

The survey covered both means-tested benefits and those that are not means-tested. The former are government benefits based on specific income and asset guidelines. The latter are provided by employers, unions, or government.

Twenty-three percent of children—some 13.9 million—lived in a household that received free or reduced price school meals. Participation rates in other programs were significantly lower; food stamps, Medicaid, and cash public assistance each was about 14 percent. About 5 percent lived in public or subsidized rental housing and 5 percent in households receiving food benefits under the food supplement program for women, infants and children (WIC).

Two-thirds of children in female-family households (no father present) were in those receiving benefits. The proportion was 85 percent for such Black and Hispanic family households.

Among married-couple households, the proportions of children in households receiving benefits were about one-half for Blacks and those of Spanish origin, and 22 percent for all children.

Here are other facts in the report:

- Better than three out of four children lived in families where the householder worked at a full-time job, the rate varying from 86 percent for children in married-couple households to 51 percent in female-family households.
- Seventy-one percent of children were covered by private health insurance. The rate was 81 percent for children in married-couple families and 40 percent for those in female-family households.
- About 6.4 million children lived in families where the householder had a health condition that limited the kind or amount of work he or she could do. The rate was 15 percent for children in female-family households and 9 percent in married-couple households.

The Census Bureau cautions that these estimates are not adjusted for seasonal variations, and may be revised.

About 17 percent of all households, 14.6

million, received means-tested noncash benefits—a proportion that has varied little since 1979. Such benefits include food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, public or other subsidized rental housing, and Medicaid health insurance. The median income for these households was \$8,420.

The survey showed that 70.7 million households received at least one noncash benefit in 1984 that was not means-tested.

These include Medicare, regular-price school lunches, and employer or union-provided pension or health care plans. The median income for these households was \$25,580.

Here are some findings on the characteristics of households receiving noncash benefits in 1984:

- About 8 percent of all households received food stamps. The rates were 6 percent for White households, 25 percent for Black households, and 17 percent for Hispanic households.
- Free or reduced-price lunches were received by children in 21 percent of all households with school age children and 46 percent of households maintained by women with no husband present.
- Of the 8.3 million households with Medicaid coverage, 29 percent had a householder aged 65 or over and 39 percent had a female householder with no husband present.
- About 12 percent of the 30.9 million renter-occupied households were in public or other subsidized housing when the survey was taken.
- About 61 percent of poor households received means-tested benefits.
- Among poor households, 66 percent of those with school children received free or reduce-price school lunches, 42 percent had a member covered by Medicaid, and 26 percent lived in public housing. These figures were significantly higher than in 1983.

This report comes from the March 1985 Current Population Survey, which included about 60,000 households nationwide. The household poverty estimates are based on the poverty status of the primary family or individual and differ slightly from official estimates.

Poverty estimates are based on money income only. A technical report released by the Census Bureau in August 1985 shows that including noncash benefits would have reduced the number of poor by 15 to 33 percent, depending on the valuation technique used.

As in all surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and other sources of errors.

Copies of the report, *Characteristics of Households and Persons Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1984*, Series P-

60, No. 150, (GPO Stock No. 003-001-91656-8), may be purchased for \$5.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

State Personal Income: Third Quarter 1985

Personal income increased or was unchanged in 42 states in the third quarter of 1985, according to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal income declined in 8 states: in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, due to declines in farm proprietors' income; in Mississippi, due to a decline in rental income resulting from damage caused to residential property by Hurricane Elena; and in West Virginia, due to declines in income in all major nonfarm industries.

Personal income is defined as the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from transfer payments from government and business, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of private and government wages and salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

Personal income for the nation increased 0.7 percent in the third quarter. Real personal income increased 0.2 percent; the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures, which is used in calculating real personal income, increased 0.5 percent (at a quarterly rate). In 31 states, the percent change in current-dollar personal income exceeded or equaled the national increase in the implicit price deflator.

Nonfarm personal income for the nation increased 1.1 percent in the third quarter. The five states with the largest percentage increases in nonfarm personal income were: New Hampshire, 2.1 percent; South

Carolina, 2.0 percent; Georgia, 2.0 percent; Tennessee, 1.7 percent; and Massachusetts, 1.6 percent. Most of these states had large increases in wage and salary disbursement (payrolls) in both durables and nondurables manufacturing, construction, and private service-type industries.

Nonfarm income is total personal income less farm labor and proprietors' income.

Nonfarm personal income in the Plains increased 1.0 percent in the third quarter, 0.1 percentage point less than in the nation. The increase in nonfarm personal income was less than the national average in each Plains state except Minnesota. Increases ranged from 1.2 percent in Minnesota (ranking 14th among all states) to 0.4 percent in South Dakota (ranking 44th). In Minnesota, payroll increases in both durables and nondurables manufacturing and state and local government were well above the national average. In South Dakota, payrolls declined in both durables and nondurables manufacturing, construction, and mining and increased at a rate well below the national average in private service-type industries. South Dakota's decline in durables manufacturing payrolls, which reflected layoffs in the electronics industry, was the fourth largest in the nation, and the state's decline in nondurables manufacturing payrolls was the second largest.

Additional data on state total personal income appear in the January issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal of the bureau of Economic Analysis. The *Survey of Current Business* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. First class mail (domestic only): annual subscription \$50.00. Second class mail: annual subscription \$30.00 domestic, \$37.50 foreign; single issue \$4.75 domestic, \$5.95 foreign.



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In Brief

Need data on income? Education? Occupations? Religion? Health? Leisure? There's a good chance that what you're looking for is in the widely acclaimed—some call it indispensable—single-source factbook called the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.

Compiled each year by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau from public and private sources, the abstract offers guides to other statistical publications and sources as well.

The 1986 version has some 1,000 pages and nearly 1,600 tables (including 102 new ones) and charts on dozens of social, political, and economic subjects.

New this year are tables on marital status of women, cesarean section deliveries, health insurance coverage, micro-computer trends in schools, characteristics of college freshmen, how adults use leisure time, political party control of state

legislatures, union memberships, and frequency of seat belt usage. Other new tables show government and economic activity.

Copies of the 1986 abstract may be purchased for \$22.00 each prepaid for the paperback edition (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06368-9) or \$27.00 for clothbound (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06369-7) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from GPO bookstores in major cities. Holders of a Master Card, Visa, or GPO account number may phone in orders to (202) 783-3238.

Also available is a pocket-size insert, *USA Statistics in Brief*, included at no cost in each abstract copy. Extra copies may be ordered for 50 cents each from the Customer Services branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota Vol. 17 No. 1 Jan/Feb 1986

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

U.S. Population 239.4 Million at Mid-Decade

An estimated 239.4 million people — 12.9 million more than were counted in the April 1980 census — are living in the United States as 1986 begins.

Demographers at the Commerce Department's Census Bureau said the New Year's Day estimate of 239,399,874 represents a 5.7 percent increase over the 1980 census count of 226,545,805.

The Jan. 1, 1986 total is almost 2.1 million higher than the 1985 New Year's day figure. The population is projected to grow by 2.2 million during 1986. The record for net population growth in a single year is 3.1 million, recorded during the baby boom year of 1956, when the U.S. population was about 168 million.

Census based its Jan. 1, 1986 figure on

an estimated 3.8 million births, 2.1 million deaths, and net migration of 435,000 during 1985. Birth and death levels are projected to be slightly higher in 1986. Births will be at their highest level since the mid 1960s.

The population has increased 0.9 percent during each year since 1983, and 1.0 percent in 1982 and 1981. In contrast, the annual rate of increase during the peak years of the baby boom (1947-61) ranged from 1.6 to 1.9 percent.

The 1986 estimate does not include U.S. government personnel in other countries — members of the armed forces and other federal employees and their dependents stationed abroad.

Growth Still Concentrated in South and West

The U.S. population increased by 5.4 percent or 12.2 million in 1980-85 for a total of nearly 239 million. The South and West had 91 percent of the growth — 11 million.

The 10 fastest growing states were Alaska (29.7 percent), Arizona (16.6), Texas (15.0), Utah (12.6), Colorado (11.8), California (11.4), New Mexico (11.3), and Georgia (9.4), the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported.

Five states — Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia — and the District of Columbia have lost population since 1980. Those losing since 1984 are Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia,

North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

The Northeast continued its modest growth during 1980-85, increasing by 724,000 or 1.5 percent. The Midwest increased only 331,000 or 0.6 percent. The only state in these two regions growing faster than the national rate was New Hampshire at 8.4 percent.

The West's growth of 10.8 percent was twice the national average, while the South's was about 60 percent faster than the average since 1980. Of the 13 western states, 11 have grown faster than the average since 1980, as did eight of the 17 southern states.

Households Growing Faster Than Population

The household growth rate has outstripped the population growth rate in every state except Utah and Wyoming in the 1980's, according to the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Nationally the 1980-84 household increase was an estimated 7.0 percent compared with 4.2 percent for the resident population. The more rapid household growth occurred primarily because of changes, in the age structure and people's living arrangements, the report notes.

The nation's population age 18 and over grew by 6.6 percent over the period, while the under 18 population declined by 1.7 percent and its proportion of the total dropped from 28.1 percent to 26.5 percent.

States with the largest populations also ranked high in total households as of July 1, 1984. The top 10 were California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and North Carolina.

The 10 states with the highest household growth rates were Alaska, Nevada, Florida, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Georgia, and Hawaii. Alaska was first and Nevada second in both household and population growth.

Copies of *Estimates of Households, for States*: (GPO Stock No. 003-001-91471-9) are available for \$1.00 each period from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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1985 Censuses in Tampa and Jersey City Prelude to 1990 Count

Results of the first two local censuses prior to the 1990 nationwide Census of Population and Housing were announced recently by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The censuses were conducted in Jersey City, N.J., and Tampa, Fla., and showed that on March 24, 1985:

- * Jersey City's population of 220,248 was 1.5 percent below the 223, 532 recorded in the 1980 national census.
- * Tampa's population totaled 276,444, a 1.8 percent increase from the 271,577 tabulated in 1980.

The 1985 censuses showed increases in the number of housing units in both cities over the past five years. Jersey City posted a 0.2 percent increase in housing units from 87,999 in 1980 to 88,139 this year. Tampa's housing grew more — 7.7 percent — from 114,209 to 123,035 during the same period.

Census Bureau Director John G. Keane said this year's Tampa and Jersey City counts were important milestones for the Census Bureau's examination of new techniques, procedures, and equipment before the next nationwide census.

The Census Bureau will conduct additional local censuses in 1986 and 1987, and a "dress rehearsal" in 1988.

The 1990 national census marks the 200th anniversary of the first decennial census taken in 1790 when George Washington was president and Thomas Jefferson (then Secretary of State) directed the enumeration.

Results of the 1985 censuses will be published early next year in separate reports that will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 20402.

In Brief

For those interested in examining trends between decennial censuses, MAPS maintains a collection of Annual Demographic Files (March supplements to the Current Population Survey). With addition of the 1985 file, the collection is complete for all years since 1968.

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Its primary task is to produce monthly statistics on unemployment and the labor force. The CPS also serves as a vehicle for supplemental studies on subjects other than employment.

Each month's sample includes roughly 60,000 households nationwide.

The Census Bureau will offer an introductory course in Population Estimates Methodology, in Minneapolis, on June 2-6, 1986. Through lectures, discussion and laboratory work, participants will gain a working knowledge of methods used to make estimates for states, countries, cities and small areas. The fee for the course is \$150.00. Further information can be obtained from Data Use Services, User Training Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 or call 301/763-1510.

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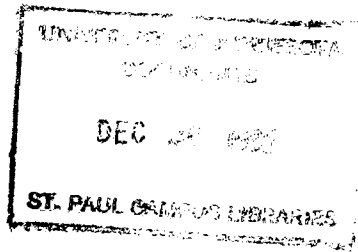
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota Vol. 16 No. 9 November/December 1985



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Source for Church Membership Data

Census data users are often frustrated by the lack of church membership or religions preference information in the modern census of population. Since it is highly unlikely that the census will ever again include such items, researchers with an interest in religion must look elsewhere for data.

The Glenmary Research institute publishes *Churches and Church Membership in the United States, 1980*. The report contains statistics for over 100 religious denominations and provides information

on the number of churches and membership at the regional, state and county level.

If you would like a copy of the publication, it can be ordered for \$25.00 from the Glenmary Research Center, 750 Piedmont Avenue N.E., Atlanta, GA 30308. The statistics contained in this report are also available on computer tape. Inquiries regarding tapes should be addressed to the Roper Center, Office of User Services, Box U-164R, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, 06268.

Black-Owned Businesses Increase

The number of Black-owned businesses increased by more than 100,000 — 47 percent — between 1977 and 1982, according to the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The first report from the 1982 Survey of Minority-owned Business Enterprises shows a total of 333,239 Black-owned businesses, up from 231,203 in 1977.

Gross receipts for Black firms rose from \$18.6 billion in 1972 to \$12.4 receipts under \$5,000 while 1,129 companies had receipts of \$1 million or more. Service industries and retail trade businesses comprised 68 percent of Black firms and 59 percent of their gross receipts.

Categories accounting for the largest dollar volume of receipts for Black businesses were automotive dealers and service stations (1.3 billion); miscellaneous retail (\$993 million); food stores (\$883 million); eating and drinking places (\$675 million); and health services (\$555 million).

Sole proprietorships accounted for 95

percent of Black firms had paid employees, about two-thirds of which employed one to four persons.

Data in the report cover number of firms, gross receipts, number of paid employees, and annual payroll. These data are presented by geographic area (the nation, states, selected metropolitan areas, counties and cities), industry, size of firm, and legal form of organization of firm.

Copies of the report from the 1982 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, *Minority-Owned Businesses — Black*, MB82-1, (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06351-4) are available for \$4.00 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Separate reports on businesses owned by women and by persons of Spanish origin, and a combination report on Asian Americans, American Indians, and other minorities, will be issued in 1986.

How Many Robots?

After nearly 200 years of counting people, the Census Bureau in 1984 measured production of robots for the first time.

A report issued by the Bureau shows that 75 companies shipped 5,535 complete robots in 1984, valued at \$306.7 million. Robot accessories, subassemblies, and components and parts shipments totaled another \$51 million.

The automotive industry is the primary customer for industrial robots, and the report shows that the single largest category of industrial robots were those used for welding, soldering, brazing and/or cutting. Shipments of these units totaled 1,454, or 27 percent of all units shipped. Their value was \$124.2 million.

The next largest category was robots used to spray, paint, glue and/or seal; their shipments of 450 units were valued at \$58.8 million. Shipments of robots used in assembling operations were valued at more than \$29 million.

The report presents information in detail on the anticipated end-use or function of robots. Data also cover robot accessories, subassemblies, 1984 Current Industrial Report, Series MA-35X, *Robots*, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Youth Population Drops in Most States, Census Bureau Reports

The school-age population declined in 40 states and the District of Columbia between 1980 and 1984, a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau shows.

The fastest declines among children age 5 to 17 were in the nation's capital (-15 percent), Connecticut (-13 percent), and Massachusetts (-13 percent). The major gains were in Utah (up 20 percent) and Alaska (up 16 percent). States with smaller gains (1 to 7 percent) were Wyoming, Idaho, Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, North Dakota, and Florida.

Although the 5 percent national decrease in schoolagers (2.5 million) has been the fastest for any age group in this decade, the rate of decline appears to be slowing because of increased births since the mid-1970s, the report says.

The population under age 5 grew by 9 percent between 1980 and 1984, primarily because more women are in their

childbearing years. The 1984 total of 17.8 million was the highest since 1968.

Fertility has been highest in Utah, where 12 percent of the population was under age 5 in 1984. Alaska has had the decade's highest gain in preschoolers with 43 percent.

Every state shared in the national gain of 2.5 million (9.7 percent) in the 65-and-over population.

The report ranks states by total population gain in 1980-84. The leaders were, in order, California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Arizona, Virginia, Colorado, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Copies of the report, *State Population Estimates by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984*, P-25, No. 970 (GPO Stock No. 003-001-91467-1) are available for \$1.00 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402

After Tax Income Up 2.4 Percent in 1983

Household income after taxes averaged \$20,000 in 1983, up 2.4 percent over 1982 after adjustment for inflation, according to a study by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The report indicates that the reduction in federal income tax rates for 1983 had a significant effect on the rate of increase, since household income before taxes (\$25,400) rose by only 1.2 percent and average amounts of state income and payroll taxes were higher in 1983 than in 1982.

Households paid an average of \$4,080 in federal income taxes in 1983, down \$310 from 1982 after adjusting for a 3.2 percent rise in consumer prices.

Federal and state income taxes, FICA and federal retirement payroll taxes, and property taxes on owner-occupied housing absorbed 21 percent of total household income, down slightly from 22 percent in 1982.

While 1983 after-tax income increased for married-couple households with children to \$24,820 and those without

children to \$24,420, there was no significant change among family households with no husband present (\$11,300).

There was a 2.6 percent increase in the average after-tax income of households maintained by someone under age 65 (to \$21,510), while the average for those age 65 and over (\$14,310) did not change significantly.

White household after-tax income (\$20,750) increased by 2.4 percent over 1982.

There was some evidence of increase for Black households (\$13,670) and no statistically significant change for Hispanic households (\$16,080).

The report shows that many households below the poverty level pay taxes. In 1983, about two-thirds of these 11.8 million households paid at least one tax

covered by the study — 44 percent paying FICA payroll taxes, 34 percent of homeowners paying property taxes, 13 percent paying state income taxes, and 8 percent paying federal income taxes. These taxes absorbed about 7 percent of poverty household income in 1983.

Data in the report are estimates based on a computer model that combines information from March 1984 Current Population Survey, the 1983 American Housing Survey, and published IRS tax return statistics for 1983.

Copies of *After-Tax Money Income Estimates of Households: 1983*, Series P-23 No. 143 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Twin Cities Earn Larger Share of State Income; Income of Minnesotans Grows Slowly

Twin Citians earn a larger share of state income, the State Demographer's office reports. The median income of Minnesota families was \$24,714 in 1983, up 2.9 percent from 1982. This was the lowest rate of income growth in many years, but it was also the first time in several years that income grew faster than inflation. Different household categories have experienced different rates of income growth. Over a five year period, incomes of married couples with both spouses under 65 grew the least and lagged well behind inflation, while incomes of other household types increased more rapidly.

As in previous years, families living in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area had the highest median incomes. Over a five year period the income advantage enjoyed by Twin Citians has increased and they have earned an increasing share of total state income.

The Demographer's report lists median family income for all Minnesota counties, regions and large cities from 1979 to 1983. The report, is one of the Population Notes series, and is available free of charge from the Office of the State Demographer, 101 Capitol Square Bldg. St. Paul, MN 55101.

New Definition of Farm Reduced Census Count of Minnesota's Farm Population

The 1980 Census used a farm definition different from that of the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The definitional change, which actually took effect in 1975, raised the annual dollar value of agricultural sales required for a place to be considered a farm to \$1000.00. Previously a place could have as little as \$50.00 of agricultural sales per year and qualify as a farm.

The total number of rural farm residents was 8,292,150 in 1970, about 2.7 million more than in 1980. The decline in farm population was due in part to the change in farm definition. If the old definition had been retained for the 1980 census, the farm population would have numbered 7,116,406 and the loss would

have been about 1.2 million.

The greatest numbers of farm residents in 1980 were in the Midwestern states of Iowa, which had 391,000; Minnesota, with 315,000; and Illinois with 314,000. The states with the highest proportions of their total population living on farms were also in the Midwest. Rural farm residents made up 16.3 percent of South Dakota's total population in 1980, 15.9 percent of North Dakota's and 13.4 percent of Iowa's.

In Minnesota, the 1970 census found 488,285 rural farm residents, nearly 173,000 more than in 1980. Had the 190 definition been applied to the 1980 census, the loss of farm population in Min-

nesota would have amounted to slightly over 128,000 people.

Information on the rural and farm population for all states and counties is available in a 1980 Census of Population Supplementary Report. *RURAL ON*

FARM POPULATION BY CURRENT (1980) FARM DEFINITIONS, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1980. PC80-S1-19, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402

Census Bureau Estimates Show Florida and Texas have Fastest Growing Metro Areas

Florida and Texas have 10 of the 11 metropolitan areas that grew by at least 20 percent since 1980 according to 1984 estimates from the Census Bureau. The Midland, Texas Metro area led the list of growth leaders with a 38% increase.

Another 10 metropolitan areas grew by 15 to 19 percent, four each in Florida and Texas. A total of 55 of the nation's 277 metro areas grew by at least 10 percent, all of them in the South and Southwest. They include 17 in Florida, 15 in Texas and seven in California.

The bureau's list shows 37 metropolitan areas of 1 million or more. Newcomers since 1980 are Charlotte — Gastonia — Rock Hill, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Salt Lake City — Ogden, Utah. The fastest growing were Houston — Galveston — Brazoria (15 percent) and Dallas — Fort Worth (14

percent). Eight others grew by 10 percent or more.

There have been some changes among large metropolitan area rankings since 1980. Houston has bypassed Washington as eight. Among others moving up are Atlanta, from 16 to 14; Tampa-St. Petersburg — Clearwater, from 22 to 20; Phoenix from 24 to 22; and Salt Lake City — Ogden from 41 to 37.

Five large metropolitan areas have continued to lose population in the 1980's as in the 1970's — Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh. Reversing recent trends by gaining have been New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area maintained its ranking as the 17th largest metro area, growing by 4.4 percent to a 1981 population of 2,230,900.

Minnesota Public Meeting Invites Input for 1990 Census

Over 120 Minnesotans representing nearly as many groups and professions attended a one-day public meeting with representatives from the Census Bureau on June 18. The purpose of the meeting was to allow the Bureau to obtain suggestions for making the 1990 census more valuable to its users. Anyone still

wishing to offer suggestions or express concerns is invited to do so in writing. Comments should be sent to:

User Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233



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University of Minnesota/Vol. 16 No. 6 May-June 1985

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

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CENSUS BUREAU PUBLICATIONS — MINNESOTA

1. *Final Population and Housing Unit Counts* (PHC80-V-25)
Also known as the Advance Reports. Supersedes the Preliminary Reports (PHC80-P-25).
\$1.00 from Census Bureau.
2. *Number of Inhabitants* (PC80-1-A25)
Population counts from the complete-count portion of the Census for 1960, 1970, and 1980.
(S/N 003-024-02714-3)
\$4.50.
3. *General Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-B25)
Basic characteristics of the population by county, county subdivision, and other.
(S/N 003-024-02771-2)
\$8.00
4. *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (PC80-1-C25)
Sample data for states down to places of 2,500, and American Indian Reservations.
(S/N 003-024-05143-5)
\$5.50
5. *Detailed Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-D25)
Sample data for states, SMSAs's over 250,000, and selected central cities.
(S/N 003-024-05250-8)
\$15.00
6. *Census of Population and Housing* (PC80-2-XXX)
Complete count data, reports and maps by census tracts

Fargo-Moorhead (PHC80-2-152)
Report (S/N 003-024-04258-4)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04130-0)
\$4.25

Grand Forks (PHC80-2-171)
Report (S/N 003-024-04277-1)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04649-1)
\$4.25

St. Cloud (PHC80-2-311)
Report (S/N 003-024-04417-0)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04789-6)
\$4.25

Minnesota Selected Areas
(PHC80-2-25)
Report (S/N 003-024-04137-5)
\$4.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-04509-5)
\$4.50

Duluth-Superior (S/N PHC80-2-142)
Report (S/N 003-024-04248-7)
\$5.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-04620-2)
\$4.75

7. *Block Statistics* (PHC80-1-XX)
Limited complete-count data by block for SMSAs and cities of 10,000+

Minnesota Selected Areas
(PHC80-1-25)
Report (S/N 003-024-03653-3)
\$2.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-03193-1)
\$17.00

Duluth-Superior (PHC80-1-142)
Report (S/N 003-024-03766-1)
\$2.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-03305-4)
\$14.00

- Fargo-Moorhead (PHC80-1-152)
Report (S/N 003-024-03776-9)
\$2.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-03315-1)
\$8.00
- Grand Forks (PHC80-1-171)
Report (S/N 003-024-03795-5)
\$2.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-03334-8)
\$7.50
- Minneapolis-St. Paul (PHC80-1-244)
Report (S/N 003-024-03868-4)
\$2.75
Maps (S/N 003-024-03407-7)
\$14.00
- Rochester (PHC80-1-305)
Report (S/N 003-024-03929-0)
\$2.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-03468-9)
\$6.50
- St. Cloud (PHC80-1-311)
Report (S/N 003-024-03935-4)
\$2.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-03474-3)
\$11.00
8. *Census Tracts* (PHC80-2-XX)
Limited sample data for census tracts in SMSAs and tracted areas.
Minnesota Selected Areas (PHC80-2-25)
Report (S/N 003-024-04137-5)
\$5.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-04509-5)
\$4.50
- Duluth-Superior (PHC80-2-142)
Report (S/N 003-024-04248-7)
\$5.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-04620-2)
\$4.75
- Fargo-Moorhead (PHC80-2-152)
Report (S/N 003-024-04250-4)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04630-0)
\$4.25
- Grand Forks (PHC80-2-171)
Report (S/N 003-024-04277-1)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04649-1)
\$4.25
- Minneapolis-St. Paul (PHC80-2-244)
Report (S/N 003-024-04350-5)
\$8.50
Maps (S/N 003-024-04722-5)
\$5.50
- Rochester (PHC80-2-305)
Report (S/N 003-024-04411-1)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04783-7)
\$4.25
- St. Cloud (PHC80-2-311)
Report (S/N 003-024-04417-0)
\$5.00
Maps (S/N 003-024-04789-6)
\$4.25
9. 1982 Population Estimates and 1981 Per Capita Income
Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places (82-23-SC)
Minnesota and Selected MCDs
(S/N 003-024-06026-4)
\$2.25
10. *Local Population Estimates (82-23-C)*
Estimates of the population of state, counties, and metro area, July 1, 1981 and 1982
(S/N 003-024-05863-4)
\$1.00
11. *General Housing Characteristics (HC80-1A25)* (August 1982)
Total count housing-unit characteristics by state, SMSA, urban core, county, county subdivision, and other.
(S/N 003-024-04083-02)
\$7.50
12. *Characteristics of Housing Units: Detailed Housing Characteristics (HC80-1-B25)*
Detailed housing characteristics by county, county subdivision, and other, collected on a sample basis.
(S/N 003-024-03570-4)
\$4.25
13. *Census of Housing: Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (HC80-2-XX)*
Data covering most 1980 census housing subjects in considerable detail.
Duluth-Superior (HC80-2-142)
Report (S/N 003-024-05377-2)
\$2.50
Fargo-Moorhead (HC80-2-152)
Report (S/N 003-024-05387-0)
\$2.50
Grand Forks (HC80-2-171)
Report (S/N 003-024-05406-0)
\$2.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul (HC80-2-244)
Report (S/N 003-024-05479-5)
\$6.00
Rochester (HC80-2-305)
Report (S/N 003-024-05540-6)
\$2.50
St. Cloud (PHC80-2-311)
Report (S/N 003-024-05546-5)
\$2.50

14. Annual Housing Survey: Minneapolis-St. Paul 1981 (H-170-81-9)
Housing characteristics for selected metro areas.
*9 Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA.
\$7.00.
15. Summary Characteristics for Government Units (PHC80-3-25) (October 1982)
Complete count and sample data by county, county subdivision, and other.
(S/N 003-024-04083-2)
\$7.50
16. Advance Estimates of Social Economic and Housing Characteristics (PHC80-S2-25) (February 1983)
Sample data for counties and places of 25,000+.
(S/N 003-024-05085-4)
\$6.50
17. 1980 County Subdivision Map
42" x 60" (S/N 003-024-05035-8)
\$3.00
8. *County Business Patterns, 1982*
Table 1-B States and Regions
Table 2 Counties
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
9. *Census of Population, 1980*
Number of workers by county of residence, by county of work.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
10. *Intercensal Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race: 1970-1980*
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
11. *EEO Census Special File*
Information by race and sex on the civilian labor force by states, counties, SMSAs, and cities of 50,000+.
(Complete — \$145.00)
12. *Public Use Microdata Sample (A, B, and C)*
Samples of household and individual responses to the 1980 Census questionnaire for geographic areas of 100,000+. Also available for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)

CENSUS BUREAU COMPUTER PRODUCTS — MINNESOTA

1. *PL94-171-Superseded*
2. *Summary Tape File 1 (A, B, C, and D)*
Complete-count data for all census areas (blocks through national level).
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
3. *Summary Tape File 2 (A, B, C)*
Detailed, complete-count data for tracts, MCDs of 10,000+ and larger areas.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
4. *Summary Tape File 3 (A, B, C, and D)*
Sample census information for block groups/enumeration districts, zip codes, MCDs, and larger areas.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
5. *Summary Tape File 4 (A and B)*
Race, ethnicity and ancestry for census tracts and places over 2,500.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
6. *Summary Tape File 5 (A)*
Detailed sample population data for counties with places of 50,000+
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
7. *Current Population Survey: October, 1983*
School enrollment.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
13. *Censpac*
General purpose software designed to retrieve and display data from Census machine-readable files.
14. *GBF/DIME Files*
Machine-readable address registers with Census geographic codes. One file for the urbanized portion of each SMSA.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
15. *Master Area Reference File (MARF)*
Provides summaries, codes, and zip codes for all census geographic areas.
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation \$5.00)
16. *Census of Retail Trade: 1982 Geographic Area Series*
All states and U.S. summary
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
17. *Census of Wholesale Trade: 1982 Geographic Area Series*
All states and U.S. summary
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
18. *Census of Service Industries: Geographic Area Series*
All states and U.S. summary
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)

19. *Census of Agriculture, 1982: Final County File all states*
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
20. *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal year 1983:*
County with sub-county areas with geographical reference file
(Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
4. *Minnesota Housing Characteristics (February 1983)*
Housing data from the 1980 Census long form as released in STF3A for state, development regions, and counties.
(\$10.00 plus postage and handling)
5. *MAPSlist 1-80 (on demand)*
Census 100% information for geopolitical units, Census areas, or user defined geography.
(Prices vary: request an estimate)
6. *MAPSlist 3-80 (on demand)*
Sample Census information for geopolitical units, Census areas, or user defined geography.
(Prices vary: request an estimate)
7. *Special EEO Census Report (on demand)*
Labor force characteristics (sex and race) by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), and educational attainment by age and sex. Available for states, counties, and cities of 50,000+.
(Minimum charge — \$5.00/area; additional charge for non-Minnesota areas)

CENSUS BUREAU FINDING GUIDES

1. *1980 Census User Guide (PHC80-R1-A)*
Deals with: questions asked in Census, data products, data limitations, and definitions.
2. *Index to Summary Tape Files 1-4 (PHC80-R1-6)*

Bureau of the Census Catalog: 1982-83 (S/N 003-024-05768-9) \$6.50

Geographic Identification Code Scheme (PHC80-15)
(S/N 003-024-05118-4) \$7.50
3. *Census '80 Product Primers*
 1. Number of Inhabitants (October 1982)
 2. Block Statistics (March 1983)
 3. Advance Estimates (March 1983)
 Each Primer includes background information on the product and an activity designed to teach Census concepts and data use skills. (DUSD, \$1.00 each, quantity discounts available)
4. *Data Finder: Economic Survey \$2.25*
Data Finder: Ag Statistics \$7.50

MAPS CENSUS PRODUCTS

1. *MAPS Newsletter* — six bi-monthly issues per year
Provides information on: new Census Bureau programs and products, Minnesota Census Data Center activities, training activities, and other topics of interest to social-data users. (no charge)
2. *Minnesota Population and Housing Characteristics (March 1982)*
1980 complete-count Census data from STF1A for state, development regions, counties and cities of 10,000+
(\$10.00 plus postage and handling)
3. *Minnesota Socio-Economic Characteristics (February 1983)*
Sample Census data from STF3A on three topics (general characteristics, income, and employment) for state development regions, and counties.
(\$20.00 plus postage and handling)

TO ORDER: MAPS

475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003

STATE DEMOGRAPHY UNIT PRODUCTS

1. *Population Notes* — irregular publication.
Twenty-six brief reports have been issued on such topics as Population estimates and projections, income, poverty, family structure, minority population, migration and the farm population. A complete subject index is available.
(No charge)
2. *Minnesota Population Projections 1980-2010*
Age and sex specific projections are provided for counties and development regions. Trends are discussed and the projection's model is explained.
(No charge)
3. *1983 Population Estimates for Counties, Cities and Townships*
These estimates are the ones used by state agencies and the legislature.
(No charge)
4. *A Minnesota Sampler: Most commonly asked questions about Minnesota's population.*
(No charge)

5. *Median Income Estimates for counties and large cities.*
(June 1985 release, no charge)
6. *Analysis of recent changes in income distribution.*
(June release, no charge)

TO ORDER: State Demography Unit
State Planning Agency
101 Capitol Square Bldg.
St. Paul, MN 55105
(612) 296-2557

Top-Ranking Agricultural States and Counties Reported

A new report from the Census Bureau ranks leading states and 100 leading counties in 79 categories of agricultural production and sales. The report, based on the 1982 Census of Agriculture, lists Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota as the states having the most farms with sales of \$100,000 or more. California led all states in agricultural sales, with \$12.5 billion. Wisconsin, as usual, sold the most dairy products with \$2.8 billion, while Iowa harvested the most corn (1.5 billion

bushels).

Copies of the report, 1982 Census of Agriculture, Volume 2, Subject Series, Part 3 *Ranking of States and Counties*, AC82-SS-3 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06916-1), may be obtained for \$4.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402

New Editor for MAPS Newsletter

In April, MAPS welcomed a new Extension Specialist to its staff. Randy Cantrell will replace Patricia Kovel-Jarboe as editor of

the MAPS Newsletter, and in other MAPS functions.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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David M. Nelson

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Program Director
Computer Information Systems

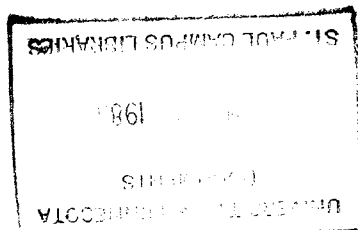
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 16 No. 4/January-February 1985



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Data Available From New Survey

Data products from the survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) have begun to be released by the Census Bureau. Printed reports (in the series Current Population Reports) and micro-data tape files are two formats in which the data are available. SIPP collects monthly information on income, labor force experience and participation in government assistance programs.

SIPP was designed to produce national estimates and, while some states may be identified, the sample should not be used to produce estimates at that level. Approximately 20,000 households are interviewed during each four-month "wave".

Among the printed reports are: Monthly Average reports, Transition reports, Profiles, Topical reports and Characteristics reports. The tape files include: 4-month files, annual files, panel histories and topical files.

To help users sort through the large amount of data gathered by SIPP, there is a *SIPP Users' Guide* which includes the sample design and survey procedures, key definitions, copy of the questionnaire and a data dictionary. This guide is available from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 for \$10.

Many Farm Workers are Commuters

The latest Census Bureau survey of the farm population shows that in 1983 only 44 percent of those employed in agriculture lived on farms. The figures were 63 percent in 1970 and 75 percent in 1960. The decline in the proportion of agricultural workers who are farm residents is attributed largely to the general trend among farm workers to commute from nonfarm residences to their farm jobs. The report defines agricultural workers as including not only farmers and farm laborers, but also those employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, etc. and those engaged in activities such as hatcheries, veterinary services, and landscaping.

The farm population in 1983 was 5,787,000, representing 2.5 percent of the total population, or one out of every 40 persons. Most employed farm residents — 55 percent — worked solely or primarily in agriculture. But only about one-third of employed farm women had agricultural jobs compared with two-thirds of farm men. The report says that 62 percent of the average farm operator family income in 1982 came from nonfarm sources.

Other data from the report show:

- Median farm family income in 1982 was \$18,756 compared with \$23,585 for nonfarm families.

- The farm population distribution was 44 percent in the Midwest, 35 percent in the South, 15 percent in the West, and 6 percent in the Northeast.
- The farm population's median age was 35.7 years compared with 30.7 for the rest of the nation. Farms had fewer young adults (20 to 34 years old), higher proportions of residents 35 and over, and about the same proportions of children and teenagers.

Data in the report came from the bureau's Current Population Survey. As in all surveys they are subject to sampling variability and errors of response, including underreporting and non-reporting.

Copies of *Farm population of the United States: 1983*, P-27, No. 57 (GPO Stock No. 003-001-91191-9) are available for \$2.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The Zip Code File Now Available

Summary Tape File 3B — the ZIP Code file, containing 1980 sample data for five-digit ZIP code areas — is now available from MAPS. The creation of this file was subsidized by a consortium of private firms who, in return, were given proprietary rights for a limited period.

STF 3B — the ZIP Code file — contains sample data on education, income, occupation, labor force status, poverty, rent, heating files, and many other subjects. The file shows ZIP code areas within the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and counties.

A related file, the Master Area Refer-

ence File (MARF) 5 has been developed by the Census Bureau. This file is for use with STF 1A and STF 3A and identified the ZIP Codes for most of the geographic areas shown on these two STFs in the same hierarchical sequence as the STFs. Using MARF 5, one can determine the ZIP codes for areas as small as block groups, enumeration districts, or census tracts. This feature permits the preparation of data summaries for ZIP Code areas from STF 1A. In fact, using MARF 5 with STF 1A is the only way to obtain complete count summaries for ZIP Code areas.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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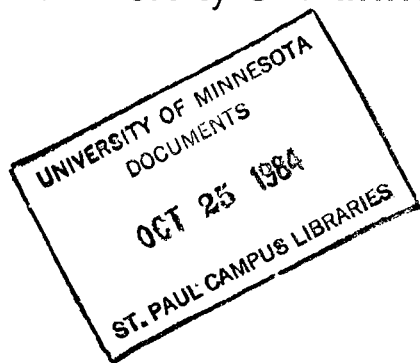
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 16 No. 3/November-December 1984



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

On Charting Trends

Question: How can I do cross-decade research with the Census?

Answer: Carefully!

Making comparisons across decennial censuses is a risky business. Below are some questions that a researcher should consider while formulating a plan of attack:

1. Is there data pertaining to your interest across years? Is the data there?

A recent comparison of 1970 and 1980 occupational categories, for example, uncovered numerous differences (e.g., no male nurses in 1970). A four page document detailing occupational additions, recodes and deletions is available for those who wish to compare occupations, but beware that, in many cases, it is not a straightforward task.

Are your items defined the same? Racial definitions, in particular, have changed across the decades. In 1960 there were two categories of race: white and nonwhite. In 1970 there were nine categories (including "others"), while in 1980 there were fifteen. In 1970 the racial category "white" contained persons who did not report a specific race but identified themselves as Hispanic; in 1980, these respondents were placed in the "other" racial category. Husbands in married couple families were always considered household heads in 1970, while the designation "householder" was left to the discretion of each married couple in 1980.

Check with the *Census User's Guide* for the definitions of your items. A section on historical comparability

is included with each definition.

2. What level(s) of geography are you interested in?

Census data are always place-specific, and census geography can change over time. Those interested in monitoring demographic trends in metropolitan areas must pay particular attention to shifts in MSA boundaries. The Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA provides a good example: in both 1960 and 1970 five counties comprised the Metro area — Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington. Five more were added for the 1980 census — Carver, Chisago, Scott, Wright and St. Croix County, Wisconsin — and an eleventh, Isanti, was added based on the results of the 1980 Census. To what extent is the Twin Cities metropolitan area the same as it was twenty years ago? That is a question you must answer yourself.

Even when boundaries remain constant, names can change. Census tract numbering schemes, for example, have undergone considerable revision: the St. Paul neighborhood known as tract 306 in 1970 was comprised of tracts SP-0006, SP-0009 and SP-0010 in 1970. By 1980 it had split into 306.01 and 306.02. In general, 1970-1980 comparisons are easier to make at the tract level than are 1960-1970 ones. There is no substitute, however, for knowing your census maps!

3. Is the information available through a depository library?

In most instances, census publica-

tions contain the data you need. But if your interests lie in sparsely-populated (less than 2500) areas, or tracts outside metropolitan areas, or levels of geography below tracts (enumeration districts, block groups or blocks), or if you need greater detail than the

publications present, then a magnetic tape extraction may be necessary. Feel free to contact the MAPS office with any problems you encounter in making comparisons between decennial censuses.

Census Resources for Educators

If you teach — first graders on up to doctoral students — and would like to introduce your students to various demographic concepts, the history of the U.S. Census, or ways in which census information can be put to work, there are a couple of excellent resources you ought to investigate.

The first is the Population Reference Bureau, a nonprofit clearinghouse for national and international demographic data. Over the years they have developed a number of teaching modules around special topics in population studies. Their pamphlet, "How America Studies Itself: The U.S. Census", provides a thorough overview of the census-taking enterprise in this country. For further information, write to them at 1337 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The second is the Census Bureau itself, through its College Curriculum Support Project. They published an undergraduate textbook in early 1980 entitled, *Census '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition* and a volume of exercises and projects to accompany it, *Census '80: Projects for Students*. In addition, they publish *Update*, a newsletter which keeps educators apprised of Census Bureau activities and classroom resources. Write:

College Curriculum Support Project
User Training Branch
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

or contact Les Solomon (301/763-2370) to receive additional information on CCSP products and services.

In Brief:

In our last newsletter we listed the first ten reports in the Census Bureau's Supplementary Reports series, PC80-S1. Publications in this series address topics from the 1980 Census that are not covered in the regular Population and Housing reports. Seven more special reports have recently been issued by the Bureau. They may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A description of each follows:

PC80-S1-11 Congressional District Profiles, 98th Congress
003-024-05769-7 \$3.50

PC80-S1-12 Asian and Pacific Islander Population by State: 1980
022-024-05831-4 \$1.50

PC80-S1-13 American Indian Areas and Alaska Native Villages
N/A

PC80-S1-14 Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1980 and 1970.
003-024-05646-1 \$12.00

PC80-S1-15 Detailed Occupation of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force by Sex for the U.S. and Regions: 1980 and 1970
003-024-05647-0 \$2.25

PC80-S1-16 Residence in 1975 for States by Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin: 1980
003-024-05649-6 \$9.50

PC80-S1-17 Gross Migration for Counties: 1975-1980
003-024-05648-8 \$7.00

The MAPS collection of 1980 Census magnetic tape files for Minnesota is now complete. Four recent arrivals have rounded off the collection:

- STF3-B — Socio-economic and housing characteristics for five-digit ZIP Code areas.
- MARF-5 — a geographic cross-walk file which translates census geography into ZIP Codes. Used in conjunction with STF's 1 or 4, this file enables researchers to create detailed complete-count and sample item profiles by five digit ZIP Codes.
- STF5-A — extremely detailed socio-economic and housing characteristics for the state and the major metropolitan areas.
- Special Place of Work File — a national file showing the number of workers by county of residence and county of work.

For those interested in examining

trends between decennial censuses, we are happy to announce that our collection of Annual Demographic Files (March supplements to the Current Population Survey) is also complete. We now have files for every year from 1968 to 1983.

The Census Bureau has expanded its data dissemination activities in two new directions: providing data on floppy disks for microcomputers and through CENDATA, an on-line service currently provided by DIALOG Information Services, Inc. To date, only the 1983 County and City Data Book and the 1981 County Business Patterns files are available on floppy disk. Soon to join them, however, are the 1982 population estimates for governmental units eligible for Federal revenue sharing allocations. Contact Customer Services, 301/763-4100, for further details.

Floppy Disk Preparation

MAPS can prepare a floppy or set of floppy disks that can be read into your micro-computer spread sheet, data base manager, or text processor. Currently, MAPS has access to the IBM PC, and the packages of LOTUS 1-2-3, dBase II, and various word processors. A floppy can hold approximately 315,989 digits or 35,109 nine digit numbers/letters. Each package that accepts the data, however, has its own limitations.

One limitation that the user needs to be aware of is line length. A recent example illustrates this. A user requested specific school district data to be extracted from SFT3F in a LOTUS 1-2-3 format. LOTUS accepts line input up to 240 characters while the data was over 500 characters per district. In this case,

MAPS could create multiple lines per school district or multiple files with one line of data for each district. For ease of analysis the user chose one line of data for each school district. Three separate files were created with identification on each. Another problem encountered with this job was that to completely read all districts the user needed 256K worth of memory. Using 128K LOTUS read in only school districts A-C!

To expedite your floppy disk order, include with your written requests all specifications for the file (record length, whether text entries must be enclosed in quotes, whether data items must be separated by commas or spaces, etc.) as well as the name of your machine and operating system.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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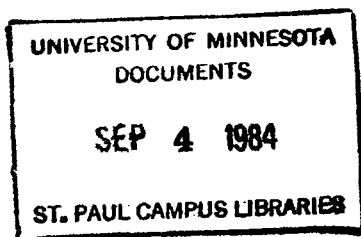
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 16 No. 2/September-October 1984



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Test your Census I.Q.

As many *MAPS Newsletter* readers are veteran users of Census data, we thought you might enjoy an opportunity to test your knowledge about Census Bureau programs. (Questions courtesy of *Population and Census*, the newsletter of New Jersey State Data Center.) Answers appear on the back page of this issue.

1. A student living in a college dorm at the time of the 1980 census is counted as part of the population of his/her parent's residence.
 True False
2. One person living in an apartment is a household.
 True False
3. A group consisting of a mother, a father, their 2 children, and both sets of grandparents living together in 1 housing unit is counted as 3 families.
 True False

4. A person's income is equal to his/her earnings.
 True False
5. Unemployed persons are counted as part of the labor force.
 True False
6. The concept "employed" in the 1980 census is the same as "employees" in the 1982 Economic Censuses.
 True False
7. The 1980 census EEO (Equal Employment Opportunity) file contains data on years-of-school completed.
 True False
8. The 1982 Economic Censuses were conducted in 1983.
 True False

BEA Software Developed

MAPS has completed development of software to access and display data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regional economic data tapes. Five files are available for a range of years and geographic areas.

Call MAPS for an estimate of costs to generate one or several reports; in general, retrievals will fall in the \$40-\$60 range. Data can be prepared for the U.S., the Plains Region, or Minnesota further disaggregated by metropolitan or non-metropolitan status. All 87 Minnesota counties are also covered as well as 5 MSAs in Minnesota.

The five files and the years included are:

1. Major Sources of Personal Income
1959, 1962, 1965-1982
2. Major Sources of Wage & Salary Employment
1967-1982
3. Regional Economic Profile
1967-1982
4. Transfer Payments
1959, 1962, 1965-1982
5. Farm Income & Expenditures
1969-1982

Most of the files are updated on a quarterly basis.

Census Bureau Data Go On-Line

The Census Bureau enters the on-line information market with an agreement to provide data through DIALOG Information Services.

The service permits DIALOG clients to retrieve Bureau news releases and statistical information based on current economic and demographic reports.

Called CENDATA, the service offers economic data on manufacturing, business, construction, and foreign trade.

Demographic data include excerpts from Current Population Reports, the 1980 Census, as well as limited data on more than 200 other nations.

CENDATA also carries selected agricultural and governmental data.

For further information contact DIALOG Marketing (415) 858-3785 or the Census Bureau (301) 763-2074.

In Brief

1983 Population and Household estimates for Minnesota's cities and townships are now available from the State Demographer's office. Call them at (612) 296-2557 for details.

* * * *

Ten special reports have been issued in the PC8-S1 series by the Census Bureau. Data users who are unaware of this series could be missing out on information that is difficult or impossible to cull from other published 1980 Census reports. A listing of the 10 titles (with GPO S/Ns and prices) follows.

Description	Price
PC80-S1-1 Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Division and States; 1980 S/N 003-024-031 29-9	\$2
PC80-S1-2 Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980 S/N 003-024-03130-2	\$3.25
PC80-S1-3 Race of the Population by State: 1980 S/N 003-024-03147-7	\$2.50
PC80-S1-4 Population and Households for Census Designated Places: 1980 S/N 003-024-03519-7	\$4.50
PC80-S1-5 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980 S/N 003-024-03550-2	\$4.75
PC80-S1-6 Nonpermanent Residents by States and Selected Counties and Incorporated Places: 1980 S/N 003-024-03628-2	\$3.50

PC80-S1-7 Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980
S/N 003-024-04863-9 **\$3.25**

PC80-S1-8 Detailed Occupation and Years of School Completed by Age, for the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1980
003-024-05114-1 **\$4.50**

PC80-S1-9 State of Residence in 1975 by State of Residence in 1980
S/N 003-024-05115-0 **\$2.25**

PC80-S1-10 Ancestry of the Population by State: 1980
S/N 003-024-05235-9 **\$4.50**

Mail orders should be submitted to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders may be placed by calling (202) 783-3238 (Monday-Friday, except holidays)

* * * * *

The final 1982 *Census of Agriculture Geographic Area* report for Minnesota is now available through the GPO and many libraries. In addition to revised figures originally issued in the preliminary report series, this report contains considerably more detail for the state and each county. No information is provided for sub-county areas.

* * * * *

Bureau of the Census Catalog 1984 describes all Bureau products released from January 1980 through December 1983. It is now for sale from the GPO and can be consulted at Census Data Center affiliates and many libraries. This catalog should help the user to understand Bureau statistical programs, choose the right products and order them.

* * * * *

Guide to the 1982 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics should now be available for consultation at Census Data Center affiliates; it may also be requested from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. The Guide explains the scope, content and coverage of the Bureau's economic statistics programs and identifies geographic area detail.

Three (3) one-day conferences on 1990 Census geographic concerns will be held around the U.S. Call Virgaline Davis at (301) 763-2364 or write to Robert Marx, Chief, Geographic Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233 to obtain additional information on the conferences.

San Francisco

Week of October 9, 1984

Houston

Week of October 22, 1984

Washington, D.C.

Week of November 5, 1984

Women Managers Increase

The proportion of executives, administrators, and managers who were women rose from 19 to 31 percent between 1970 and 1980, according to an analysis of Census data.

The figures are based on analysis by Suzanne Bianchi of the Census Bureau and Nancy Rythina of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The authors found little change in the proportion of men and women in major occupational groups dominated by men—transportation and precision (craft) workers. The female-dominated groups of administrative support (clerical) and private household workers also showed little change.

However, there were notable male-female shifts in specific occupations. Elementary school teaching showed a higher proportion of men in 1980 than in

1970, and a greater proportion of accountants were women by 1980 (38 percent compared with 25 percent in 1970).

Comparisons between 1970 and 1980 have been difficult because many occupations were reclassified by the federal government in the 1970s to provide a more uniform system. The analysis describes the effects of this reclassification and shows nationwide changes in the sex composition of major groups, the percent female in more detailed categories, and 25 occupations employing the largest number of men and women.

The analysis, *Occupational Reclassification and Changes in Distribution by Gender*, is described in the March Issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, a BLS publication. Copies are available at no charge from Ms. Bianchi at (301) 763-5836.

Data Center Notes

Eileen Barr, Minnesota Census Data Center Coordinator, was elected vice-chair of the national State Data Center Steering Committee at the group's July meeting in Denver. The Steering committee will be meeting with Census Bureau personnel in September to discuss how the State Data Centers can help with the planning, testing and execution of the 1990 Census.

The Office of the State Demographer also announces that *Population Notes* on the following topics will soon be released.

Minnesota Farm Characteristics

Economic Characteristics of In-and Out-Migrants (1975-1980)

Educational Attainment

1982 Median Family Income

If you are not currently receiving *Population Notes*, but would like to do so, please contact the Demographer's office at (612) 296-2557.

Answers

1. False College students are only counted at their parent' residence if they live there.
2. True A household is defined as one or more persons occupying the same housing unit.
3. False A family is defined as two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; such persons are considered as members of one family.
4. False Income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; non-farm self-employment; interest, dividends and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources. Earnings only include wages or salary income and net salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources.
5. True The labor force includes persons employed and unemployed.
6. False There are several differences. Two of these are: (1) The 1980 census data are tabulated according to a person's place of residence; the 1982 Economic Cen-

suses data are tabulated according to the place of work. (2) Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census; in the Economic Censuses, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once.

7. True The EEO file contains two tables: (1) occupation of the experienced civilian labor force by sex, race, and panish origin; and (2) years of school completed by age, sex, race or Spanish origin.
8. True The 1982 Economic Censuses were conducted in 1983, but the data are collected for the year 1982.

Scoring

- 7-8 Correct: As a Census expert, you'll want to attend the 1990 Census Local Public Meeting June 18, 1985.
- 4-6 Correct: Not too bad, You, too will want to reserve June 18, 1985 to participate in 1990 Census planning.
- Less than 4 Correct: What can we say? Copies of the *1980 Census Users Guide* are for sale from the GPO.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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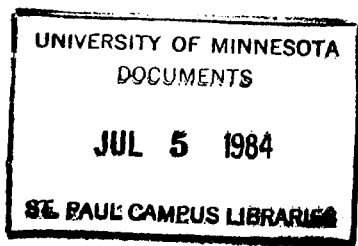
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 16 No. 1/July-August 1984



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Agriculture Figures Arrive

Preliminary results from the 1982 Census of Agriculture are now available. While the total number of farms in Minnesota has declined by 4.3% since 1978 (to 94,385 farms), the average size of farms has

increased by about 2% (to 294 acres). The greatest declines have been in middle-sized farms, while the number of both very small and very large operations increased:

Minnesota Farms by Size

	1982	1978	Percent Change
1-9 acres	4,546	3,472	30.9
10-49 acres	10,462	8,775	19.2
50-179 acres	29,259	32,267	-9.3
180-499 acres	35,901	40,461	-11.3
500-999	10,600	10,593	0
1000-1,999 acres	2,933	2,529	16.0
2,000 acres or more	684	574	19.2

Copies of the preliminary reports for the State and counties are available in all public and depository libraries, or they may be ordered directly from Customer Services at the Census Bureau at 301/763-4100.

In Brief

Just in time for the November elections, the Census Bureau has published *Projections of the Population of Voting Age for States: November 1984* (P-25, No. 948). In addition to breaking down each state's voting population by age and sex, this report provides data on voting activity over the last several elections. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 phone (202/783-3238).

Another recent Census Bureau report, *Fertility of American Women: June 1983* (Advance Report, P-20, No. 386) documents that a trend first detected about a decade ago has continued, namely, that

more American women are delaying childbirth until their thirties. The birth rate among women 30-34 has increased significantly since 1980, while birth rates for younger women have remained stable. Further, since women 30-34 who had given birth in the year prior to the survey are more likely than their younger counterparts to have completed some college, come from high-income families, and hold professional jobs, the trend toward delayed childbearing may signal some rather fundamental shifts in childrearing practices in this country.

As with all Current Population Reports, copies of this report can be purchased from the GPO.

Where Are All The Commuters Going?

Census figures estimate that, as of April 1, 1980, 252,861 people worked in the City of Minneapolis and 177,780 worked in St. Paul. As one would expect, the vast majority of these workers lived in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties; roughly 80%. What is surprising, however, is the fact that the remaining 20% of the work force in these central cities commutes daily from no less than 30 other counties!

The table below breaks the Minneapolis and St. Paul work forces down by county of residence. While many commuters live in bedroom communities in Anoka, Dakota, and Washington counties, others make the daily trek from as far away as Morrison County to the north and Blue Earth County to the south.

County of Residence	Work Force by County of Residence					
	Number	Minneapolis		Number	St. Paul	
		%CWF ¹	%MWF ²		%CWF	%StPWF ³
Anoka	23,395	24.7	9.3	6,122	6.5	3.4
Benton	41	0.4	- ⁴	11	0.1	-
Blue Earth	66	0.3	-	19	-	-
Brown	6	-	-	0	0	0
Carver	913	5.1	0.4	212	1.2	0.1
Chisago	687	6.4	0.3	1,049	9.7	0.6
Dakota	8,254	8.7	3.3	17,447	18.3	9.8
Dodge	9	0.1	-	23	0.4	0
Goodhue	145	0.9	-	196	1.2	0.1
Hennepin	183,775	37.8	72.7	23,475	4.8	13.2
Isanti	948	10.0	0.4	337	3.5	0.2
Kanabec	168	3.7	-	55	1.2	-
Le Sueur	79	0.8	-	34	0.4	-
McLeod	77	0.6	-	37	0.3	-
Meeker	125	1.5	-	16	0.2	-
Mille Lacs	221	3.2	-	105	1.5	-
Morrison	34	0.3	-	46	0.5	-
Nicollet	9	-	-	33	0.3	-
Olmsted	89	0.2	-	25	-	-
Pine	157	2.3	-	131	1.9	-
Ramsey	25,844	11.5	10.2	109,268	48.6	61.5
Renville	18	0.2	-	0	0	0
Rice	338	1.7	0.1	194	1.0	0.1
Scott	1,346	6.7	0.5	397	2.0	0.2
Sherburne	963	7.9	0.4	234	1.9	0.1
Sibley	75	1.1	-	9	0.1	-
Stearns	172	0.4	-	66	0.1	-
Steele	57	0.4	-	15	0.1	-
Wabasha	8	-	-	4	-	-
Waseca	37	0.5	-	16	0.2	-
Washington	2,795	5.3	1.1	17,965	34.3	10.1
Wright	2,010	8.3	0.8	239	1.0	0.1

Notes: ¹Percent of the county work force
²Percent of the Minneapolis work force
³Percent of the St. Paul work force
⁴Less than 0.1%

Detailed place of work data are available on Summary Tape File 4 down to the tract level. For those interested in county-level commuting patterns, the Census Bureau has prepared a national file on magnetic tape which presents data on the number of workers by county of residence and county of work. Contact the MAPS office for further details.

Long-Term Trends Can Now be Analyzed

The Census Bureau recently announced that work has been completed on the preparation of microdata samples from the 1940 and 1950 Census. When joined with the public-use microdata samples from the 1960, 1970, and 1980 Census, these two data sets yield the largest and longest time-series database on the U.S. population.

Every effort was made to maximize the comparability between these samples and later public-use files. Coding categories, for example, are as disaggregated as possible, with the 1940 wage and salary income reported in single dollars. For those

items which have undergone extensive redefinition over the years (e.g., mother tongue, Spanish surname), two codes are reported: the original one and the recode to the 1980 coding scheme.

MAPS maintains complete files of the 1960, 1970, and 1980 public-use microdata samples. When the 1940 and 1950 files arrive (very soon, we hope) the collection will be complete. For those interested in long-term social and socio-economic change, there is simply no better source of data. Contact the MAPS office with your questions and comments.

Mailing List Update

Once each year MAPS updates its mailing list. Please use this form to let us know if you wish to be removed from the mailing list or if we need to make changes or corrections in your mailing label.

- Please remove my name from your list
- I wish to remain on the list; please make the following changes:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

- I am reading someone else's copy of the Newsletter; please add my name and address as listed above.

Data Center Notes

The Minnesota Land Management Information Center, a division of the State Planning Agency, has prepared a machine-readable version of its popular "Blue Book". The magnetic tape file contains 1982 precinct-level election returns data for the entire state. Races covered include the five state constitutional officers, state legislators and U.S. Representatives. The tape and complete documentation can be purchased for \$100. Contact Terese Rowekamp at LMIC (612/297-2491) for further information.

It should be noted that LMIC plans to produce both a printed report and magnetic tape file for the 1984 elections. Look for these by mid-January, 1985.

By mid-July the State Demographer's Office will have published *Minnesota Labor Force Projections: 1980-2000*. State level labor force participation figures are presented by age and sex from the 1980 Census, and projections are made for 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000. Highlights of the report include:

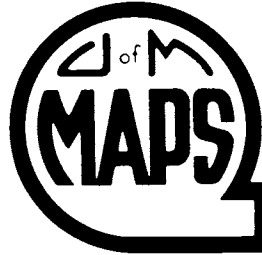
- the State's labor force is expected to be about 14% larger in the year 2000 than in 1980.
- overall expansion in the labor force should be slower through the 1980's than the 70's.
- labor force participation rates for women will continue to rise, but more slowly than in the recent past.

Copies of the report are free and may be obtained from the State Demographer's Office, 101 Capitol Square Bldg., 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101, (612) 296-2557.

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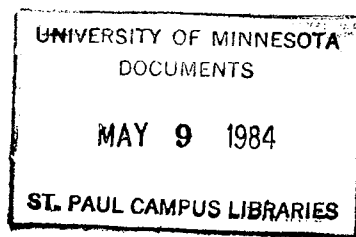
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No. 6/May-June 1984



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Become a "Trivia" Expert

Have you ever found yourself asking questions like:

- 1) Which county in the U.S. has the largest farm population?
- 2) Are there really more physicians per resident in Olmsted County (the Rochester area) than anywhere else in the U.S.?
- 3) Is it true that unemployment is unknown in the Sunbelt?
- 4) Is the majority of the nation's old housing stock found in the larger Eastern cities?
- 5) In which American city does the greatest proportion of the labor force use public transportation to get to work?

If you have, then the Census Bureau's 1983 County and City Data Book is just what you need. Over 200 statistics are presented for every county in the nation, 170 items are shown for all cities with 25,000 or more residents, and for the first time, 15 items are shown for all incorporated places with 2,500 people or more. The County and City Data Book may be ordered from the GPO (S/N 003-024-05833-2) for \$24.

For those of you with microcomputers, the Bureau is preparing several versions of the CCDB on 5 ¼ inch floppy disks. Call Customer Services, (301) 763-4100, for details.

Since you probably can't wait for the answers to these questions, here they are:

- 1) Fresno County, California: 25,082 (U.S.: 5.6 million).
- 2) Almost. Montour County, Pennsylvania edges out Olmsted by a scant 7 physicians per 100,000 population.
- 3) No! 1982 unemployment figures place Greenlee County, Arizona on top. In fact, of the 25 counties with highest unemployment in 1982, 10 were Sunbelt!
- 4) Not by a long shot! Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota together placed 19 counties in the top 25 for percent of housing built prior to 1940.
- 5) New York City: 56 percent. Contrast this with the 3 percent using public transportation in Phoenix. Nationally, the figure is 6.4 percent.

Has The "Rural Renaissance" Bottomed-Out?

About ten years ago demographers began to notice a trend unprecedented in American history: rural and non-metropolitan areas in this country were growing faster than urban and metropolitan areas. The 1980 census confirmed that a population turnaround had occurred during the seventies: While growth inside metro areas was 10.2 percent, growth outside metro areas was 15.1 percent. Growth in our largest metropolitan areas — those over three million — was only 2 percent, with cities like New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Boston actually losing population. Growth in rural areas — places under 2500 population and the open countryside — was the greatest since 1870, just over 11 percent.

However, a recent Census Bureau study reveals that since 1980, the nation's metropolitan areas are again growing faster than its nonmetropolitan areas: 2.4 percent vs. 1.9 percent from 1980 to 1982.

Moreover, most central cities in large metropolitan areas have grown slightly since 1980, reversing the earlier trend.

Other highlights from the report include:

- counties with relatively small Black populations are growing faster than those with heavy concentrations, especially in metropolitan areas.
- counties with relatively few people over age 65 are growing faster than those with heavy concentrations in that age group in both metro and areas.
- both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan populations grew faster in the South and West than in the Northeast and Midwest.

A copy of the report, *Growth in Nonmetropolitan Areas Slows*, can be obtained by calling the Census Bureau at (301) 763-5002.

Computerized Search Facility Introduced

A computerized filing system, Census-Superfile, has been set up at MAPS to facilitate topical searches. Census-Superfile provides access to information on tables from the four Summary Tape Files and the Public-Use Microdata Sample. Tables from STF-5 may be added in the future.

Census-SF uses keywords and combinations of keywords to access the information about a given table. Suppose, for example, that you want to know what census data is available regarding the median income of women. By simply entering the keywords INCOME and SEX, the filing system displays for the operator the title, number, tape file, variable dimensions and universe of each table dealing with income and sex. In this particular case, Census-SF took ten seconds to search STF-1 through STF-4 and PUMS and display eight "hits".

A quick scan revealed that only one of the tables concerned the appropriate universe, persons 15 years and over with income in 1979: Table PB97 from STF-4

The contents of a given table can also be accessed through its tape file name or its universe. By entering U: FAMILY, the operator can obtain a list of all tables with families as the universe. The keyword STF4PB can be entered to get all tables from Summary Tape File 4, Population "B" Record.

Technical Documentation for the various Summary Tape files must still be consulted for the specific categories assumed by the variables in the selected tables. However, the system's speed and accuracy free the MAPS staff for more important tasks while providing a quality search in a fraction of the time.

IN BRIEF

The decennial census is not the only thing that keeps the Census Bureau busy. Each month they sample roughly 58,000 households nationwide for the Current Population Survey. CPS serves as the primary source of unemployment data for the nation. In addition to the basic questions about labor force status, monthly supplements deal with household and family composition, income, fertility, school enrollment, and several other topics. MAPS maintains a computer tape collection of March supplements to the CPS — also known as the Annual Demographic File — which includes most surveys from 1968 to 1983. For those interested in charting trends in household and family composition, labor force participation, child-care arrangements and personal income, the Annual Demographic File is an invaluable resource. Contact the MAPS office for further information.

* * *

The 1984 edition of the *Statistical Abstract of The United States* is now available in many bookstores as well as through the U.S. Government Printing Office. Its 97 new tables cover topics ranging from state population projections to the impact of computers on the nation's classrooms. Copies may be purchased for \$19 each in paperback or \$23 clothbound.

* * *

Interested in interstate migration? The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin has prepared state-by-state files of outmigrants from the 1980 Public-Use Microdata Sample file A for the United States. Each file contains information on all persons who lived in a given state in 1975, and lived elsewhere in the U.S. in 1980.

Among other things, these files can tell you whether your state or county group is gaining or losing population among college students, skilled workers, welfare recipients, or other groups. The cost of the file for any one state is \$450. Contact Stephen Tordella, Applied Population Laboratory, Dept. of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1450 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706, 608/262-1515.

* * *

The first in a new "We, the Americans" series of highly-readable descriptions of the many different kinds of people living in this country has been published by the Census Bureau. Focusing on the population as a whole, this booklet highlights trends in geographic mobility, voting patterns, age and racial composition, marriage and labor force participation. Future reports in this series, available from the GPO, will pay particular attention to significant subgroups of the population. They are:

- We, the American Women
- We, the Black Americans
- Nosotros
- We, the First Americans
- We, the Asian Americans

* * *

The Census Bureau has undertaken its first 1990 census field test. Temporary census workers canvassed hundreds of miles in selected areas of Connecticut, Georgia and Texas, updating each residential address and obtaining the numbers of dwelling units at each address. When these lists are compiled, they will be checked for completeness and accuracy against other lists for the same areas. In this way, each household is assured of being contacted either by mail or through personal visits by census takers.

* * *



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Data Center Notes

The Minnesota Census Data Center recently hosted the National Spring State Data Center Meeting in Minneapolis. Discussions centered on the following:

- preparation for the 1990 Decennial census. The Local Public Meeting Program, in which data users and concerned citizens have the opportunity to express their ideas directly to Census Bureau personnel, was reviewed. Robert Marx, Chief of the Geography Division at the Bureau, led a discussion of the geographic issues involved in planning for the 1990 Census.
- the various products and programs of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- microprocessors and Census materials. With the rapid increase in the use of personal computers in government, industry and education, attention is being paid both at the Bureau and many state data centers to the provision of micro-compatible data files.
- the 1982 Economic Censuses. Preliminary results are available now; final reports and tape files should be out by the end of the year.

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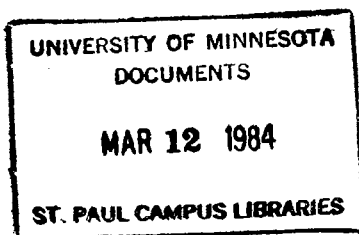
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No.5/March-April 1984



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Metro Housing Reports Are Out

Detailed housing data for metropolitan areas in Minnesota are now available in the *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* series (HC80-2). Each SMSA and the state are covered in individual reports.

The reports contain detailed 1980 Census tabulations covering financial, structural, and household characteristics. Owner costs, heating equipment, vehicles, and household composition are only a few of the topics covered.

Each SMSA report provides data for the

entire SMSA, its central city or cities, and other places in the SMSA with populations of 50,000+. The state report has data for the state and aggregated data covering all SMSAs and central cities. A U.S. Summary is also available.

Data Center affiliates and federal depository libraries should have copies of the reports which you may consult. Copies for purchase are available through the Government Printing Office and GPO bookstores.

Data on Diskettes

The Census Bureau has announced plans to experiment with sales of floppy disks containing data from *1981 County Business Patterns* and the upcoming *County and City Data Book*. The diskettes are designed for use on the IBM Personal Computer or compatible equipment.

MAPS also has the capability to create data extracts from 1980 Census Summary Tape Files on floppy disks. This may be an option for users with access to a micro-computer and needs for a very limited number of tabulations or geographic areas.

Such extracts are not "user friendly", since Summary Tape Files are heavily coded (i.e. they contain numeric codes rather than names of geographic areas or table headings). On the other hand, experimental disks from the Bureau are expected to contain data very similar to the printed version of the corresponding reports.

If you're interested in using Census data on a personal computer, please drop a note to the MAPS office including your name and address, data interests, and type of equipment available to you.

In Brief

Preliminary results of the 1982 Economic Censuses are being released now in printed form as they become available. Final reports will begin to appear by summer. Computer files will not be ready until all printed materials have been processed, probably late this calendar year or in early 1985.

* * *

More than half of the preliminary reports from the Agricultural Census (1982) have now been released, but Minnesota is not among them! Reports for the state and all Minnesota counties with 10+ farms are expected in the near future. Final reports, known as the Geographic Area Series, should be available by the end of the year.

* * *

A *Factbook on Minnesota Women* is being prepared by the Commission on the Economics Status of Women. A small number of copies will be available free-of-charge. To request a copy call 296-8590 or (from outstate) 800-652-9747.

* * *

The Census Bureau will offer a workshop on "The Aging Population" in May following the PAA and APA meetings in Minneapolis. The two-day event (May 8

and 9, 1984) is for planners, analysts, administrators and others who use Census data to plan and provide services for the aging population. The workshop registration fee is \$80; registration will be accepted through early April. For additional information and registration materials, contact:

Dorothy Chin, User Training Branch
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 763-1510

* * *

Summary Tape Files 5 (STF5) for all states are being released by the Bureau. MAPS has requested the Minnesota files. While STF5 provides a great deal of detail, the geographic coverage is limited. Data are presented for the state, each SMSA, and each city and county of 50,000+ population. Contact the MAPS office for further information.

* * *

American Demographics will sponsor a half-day seminar in Minneapolis on May 2, 1984. "Demography in American Business" will focus on how businesses and non-profit organizations can benefit from demographic analysis. For more information call Ellen Marsh at (800) 828-1133.

Demographer's Office Publishes

Two staff members in the Demographer's Office have recently published analyses of Minnesota trends.

Martha McMurry, in Population Note 21, looks at the composition of Minnesota's labor force and notes that it increased 30 percent between 1970 and 1980. Compared to 1970, the labor force is both younger and more female.

Contrary to what many would expect, McMurry found that the highest rates of labor force participation for women with young children (i.e. under age six) are *not* in the Twin Cities but rather in southern Minnesota. She offers a couple of possible explanations of this phenomenon.

Copies of this and previous *Population Notes* are available from the Demographer's Office at (612) 296-2557.

The February issue of *American Demographics* (Vol. 6, No. 2; pp. 36-40) contains a profile of Minnesota prepared by Don Feeney, senior research analyst in the Demography unit. Feeney describes the people and industries of Minnesota and offers comparisons to the rest of the region and country.

If you do not subscribe to *American Demographics*, contact a nearby library to obtain a photocopy; the Demography unit is *unable* to supply reprints.

Wilder Foundation Studies Young Adults

The Amherst H. Wilder Foundation is conducting an on-going study of young adults in Ramsey County. The study, begun in 1981, included an in-person survey of approximately 1500 19-34 year olds in Ramsey County during 1982. Other surveys are planned.

The following reports from the survey of 19-34 year olds in Ramsey County are now available upon request:

Report No.	Title
1	Marriage and the Family
2	Housing for Young Adults
3	Education and Employment
4	Religion and Young Adults
5	Physical and Mental Health
6	Community Participation
7	Young Adult Single Mothers
8	Key Findings/Implications

A longer version of each of these reports, providing more detailed descriptions of results, is available for the cost of photocopying.

Foundation staff welcome the opportunity to discuss findings from the study with groups or individuals. If interested in reports or presentations, contact:

Wilder Foundation/Young Adult Study
919 Lafond Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
Telephone: (612) 642-4016

Data Center Notes

Beginning March 1 the Winona Public Library will offer Census services as an affiliate of the Census Data Center. Please note the following information for your own use and in making referrals.

Winona Public Library
151 W. 5th Street
Winona, MN 55987
507-452-4582
Contact: Sandra Beth

Because of changes in staff, the Wes MN RC&D is no longer an affiliate of the Census Data Center. The office will maintain its current publication collection, but will not receive any new materials. The collection may be consulted in the office, but only limited user assistance can be provided.

Copies of the Census Data Center brochure are still available to participating organizations and others who might make referrals to data center agencies. If you need copies of the brochure, please contact the MAPS office.

The Wilder Foundaton has joined the Minnesota Census Data Center as an Associate member effective March 1, 1984. The Foundation specializes in census analysis of the eastern part of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. Wilder is interested in sharing these data with interested parties or groups.

For further information, contact:
Wilder Foundation
Research and Statistics
919 Lafond
St. Paul, MN 55104
(612) 642-4024
Contact person: Phil Cooper



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
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St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



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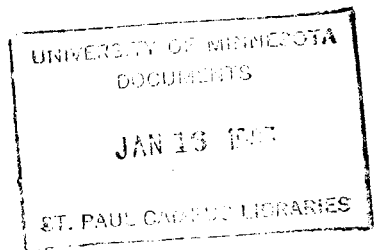
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No. 4/Jan.-Feb. 1984



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Two Seminars To Be Repeated

If there is sufficient interest, two MAPS seminars will be repeated in upcoming months. These seminars are designed to introduce novice users and reacquaint more experienced users with Census Bureau data and products on a specific topic.

Census information on the aging population will be the topic on February 22 at 9:30 a.m. National trends will be examined and sources of comparable data for Minnesota and its sub-state areas discussed.

March 20 at 9:30 a.m. has been set aside for an examination of Census information about women. This will *not* be a discussion of *what the data show*, rather the focus will be on the types of information available.

Each session will run about two (2) hours. Preregistration is required; use the form on the next page to reserve space. You will be contacted by phone or mail with a confirmation of the date, time, and location.

Information Sharing By Federal Agencies

The Office of Management and Budget has for several years been discussing a "statistical enclave" plan which would share personal information collected by the Census Bureau with other federal agencies.

Recently an article (published 11/20/83) in the New York Times and distributed by its national news service has been picked up by several Minnesota newspapers. A

later story by UPI may not have been distributed as widely. In it, Edwin Dale, an OMB spokesman, indicated that the White House has decided to abandon the "statistical enclave" proposal.

The Census Bureau will not be linked to any information sharing group within the federal government, and the Administration will not include the Bureau in any future proposals.

Data Center Notes

At the National Data Center Meeting in October, attendees approved the formation of a nine-member steering committee to address Data Center issues and concerns between the annual meetings.

Elections have been held and Eileen Barr, of the State Demography Unit, is one of the nine members and the only representative from the upper midwest. Congratulations, Eileen!

There have been a couple of changes in Minnesota Census Data Center affiliates. Washington County Public Library is now a federal depository library replacing the Stillwater Public Library. Newly designated as a federal depository is the Dakota County Public Library. Phone numbers as listed in the Data Center brochure remain correct.

* * * *



In Brief

Recent *Population Notes* from the State Demography Unit have examined the 1980 Census data for Indians in Minnesota and for residents of Nursing homes. Additional *Notes* will be coming out after the first of the year. To be placed on the mailing list for this free publication, call the Demography Unit at 612-296-2557.

* * * * *

Census data for school districts in Minnesota have been received. Computer tape (STF1F and 3F), microfiche, and maps have been deposited with the Census Data Center and the Minnesota Department of Education. No printed reports will be produced from these data, although computer-generated tables are possible,

inquiries may be directed to Pat Tupper in the Minnesota Department of Education Library at 612-296-6684 or to the MAPS office.

* * * * *

A special study of women has recently been released by the Census Bureau. Three decades of trends among American women (1950-1980) are analyzed and discussed. Copies of the report, *American Women: Three Decades of Change*, CDS 80-8 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-05743-3) are available for \$3.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Session: AGING

February 22, 1984

WOMEN

March 20, 1984

Seminars Pre-registration Form

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ Mail to: MAPS — Seminars
475 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55108

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
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(612) 376-7003

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David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

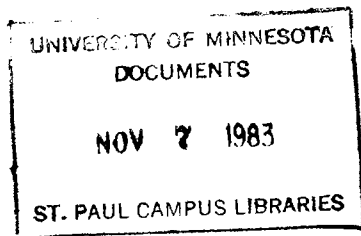
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No. 3/Nov.-Dec. 1983

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER



Planning Underway for 1990 Census

The Census Bureau is now actively planning for the 1990 Decennial Census. Discussion sessions at the recent Data Center meeting looked at ways in which Data Centers and affiliates could support 1990 Census efforts, but all interested persons are welcome to share ideas and suggestions with the Census Bureau staff.

Peter Bounpane, Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, has asked for user input on four different aspects of census planning.

- Census methodology: Should the mail-out/mail-back approach used in 1980 be continued?
- Census process: Can it be made more effective and efficient?
- Undercount: Is it feasible and statistically sound to adjust census figures for undercount?

- Enumeration: What are and should be the objectives of the census, and is a complete count necessary?

Other issues which data users may want to address include

- the scope and content of Census publications,
- alternative methods of disseminating Census data, and
- changes in subject or geographic coverage of the 1990 Census

If you have suggestions or concerns about these or other aspects of the 1990 Census, you may contact the MAPS office or write to:

Peter A. Bounpane
Assistant Director for
Demographic Censuses
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 763-7670

Bureau Announces New Survey Program

For some time policy makers and program managers have expressed a need for more accurate data on income and poverty. A key part of this measurement is non-cash income, such as employer fringe benefits and certain government programs.

Beginning Oct. 1, a sample of 18,000 households across the nation will be included in a series of Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) interviews conducted throughout the year to gather data on all sources of income, household net worth, taxes, labor force participation, and other social and economic characteristics. Another 18,000 households will be added to the survey in January 1985.

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) will result in improved

estimates of income distribution, poverty, and overall wealth. The estimates will allow better program management and help assure that federal funds reach targeted populations.

The information gathered will help program managers and policy makers determine:

- How many individuals and families are currently eligible for benefits but not receiving them.
- Whether federal assistance is distributed equitably under present programs and rules.
- How many persons and families take part in several programs at the same time.
- The relationship between changes in family circumstances and poverty.

Minnesota's Housing Status Outlined

Monthly housing costs for Minnesota homeowners with a mortgage were higher than for the nation as a whole in 1980, the Census Bureau reports.

According to the newest chapter from the 1980 Census of Housing, Minnesota homeowners with a mortgage reported median monthly housing costs of \$375 while homeowners without a mortgage reported median costs of \$132 compared with \$366 and \$128, respectively, for the nation. These costs include mortgage payments (if any), real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, utilities, and fuels.

The state's renters paid a monthly median gross rent (rent plus utilities) of \$236 compared with a national median of \$243.

These are just a few of the thousands of statistics in *Detailed Housing Characteristics: Minnesota*, based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. For example, 65 percent, or 491,458 or the state's 759,344 homeowner units had a mortgage. The national figure was 65 percent.

Other findings in the Minnesota report include:

- The 1979 median household income for owner-occupied housing units was \$21,035 and for renter-occupied units, \$10,992.
- Households in Minnesota using electricity as the primary source of house

heating fuel increased from 3 percent in 1970 to 7 percent in 1980. Those using utility gas as the primary source of heat increased from 54 to 59 percent. While the use of these fuels was increasing, households using fuel oil, kerosene, etc., declined from 34 to 23 percent.

- Minnesota households in single-family homes (one-unit structures) grew 21 percent, from 847,556 in 1970 to 1,023,570 in 1980. And households in multi-unit structures (housing units in buildings with 2 or more units) grew 33 percent, from 276,650 to 368,024. The number of households living in mobile homes or trailers grew from 29,740 in 1970 to 53,628 in 1980, a rise of 80 percent.

The 244-page report contains additional information on occupancy, plumbing, structural, utilization, and financial characteristics for housing units in the state, areas and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties.

Copies of the Minnesota report, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B25, (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03577-4) are available for \$4.25 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

More Interesting Facts From the 1980 Census Arrive

Women employed in managerial and professional occupations in Minnesota increased 77.7 percent between 1970 and 1980, the Census Bureau reports.

That's just one of thousands of facts found in *General Social and Economic Characteristics: Minnesota*, latest in a series of reports about the state's residents from the 1980 population census.

The report also shows:

- While the number of women managers and professionals rose from 96,389 in 1970 to 171,294 in 1980 in Minnesota, the number of women in the labor force grew 47.1 percent from 582,056 to 856,246.
- Of Minnesota's total 1980 population of 4,075,970, 74.9 percent were born in the state while 2.6 percent were foreign born. The remainder, 22.2 percent, were born in another state.

- Among residents aged 5 years and over, 311,560, or 8.3 percent, moved to the state between 1975 and 1980.
- Of the state's population 25 years and over in 1980, 73.1 percent were high school graduates and 17.4 percent had completed four or more years of college. The national figures were 66.5 and 16.2 percent, respectively.
- 25.5 percent of the state residents 60 years and over lived along in a household in 1980, compared with a national figure of 24.1.
- 85.4 percent of those under 18 lived with two parents.
- Minnesota median household income for 1979 was \$17,761 and median family income was \$21,185. Per capita 1979 income was \$7,451. For comparison, U.S. income figures

for 1979 were: household median, \$16,841; family median, \$19,917; and per capita, \$7,298.

The 558-page report also contains statistics on ancestry of the population, language spoken at home, school enrollment, years of school completed, occupation and industry of workers, unemployment, means of transportation to work,

income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979 for Minnesota's counties and cities.

Copies of the Minnesota report, *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (PC80-1-C25), (GPO Stock No. 003-024-05143-5) are available for \$5.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

In Brief

Minnesota is expected to reach a population of close to 4.5 million by the year 2000 according to the latest Census Bureau projections. The increases are expected to be 6.5 percent between 1980 and 1990 and 3.1 percent between 1990 and 2000.

The proportion of the total U.S. population living in Minnesota is expected to decline from 1.8 in 1980 to 1.75 in 1990 to 1.68 in 2000. By 2000, the three largest states will be California, Texas and Florida with 11.45, 7.75, and 6.52 percent of the U.S. population respectively.

* * * * *

Local Area Personal Income 1976-1981 has been recently published by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) for the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These income estimates (at the county level) are often used as measures of economic activity, economic well-being, economic structure, and economic change. Nine volumes provide a U.S. summary and state, SMSA, and county reports by region; they can be ordered from GPO or any GPO bookstore.

* * * * *

Publication of 1982 Census of Agriculture data for all states has begun.

Preliminary reports and news releases for each state and county will be issued on a flow basis through the remainder of 1983 and into early 1984. This census, which began last January, is the 22nd in a series of farm censuses that started in 1840.

The Census of Agriculture is the only measure of the nation's agriculture taken on a county-by-county basis. For statistical purposes, a farm is defined as any

place having \$1,000 or more in actual or potential agricultural product sales during the census year.

Preliminary reports will be published separately for each county with 10 or more farms, for each state, and for the nation. These reports precede the final state and county data in the Volume I series which is scheduled to be released beginning early in 1984.

Computer tapes and microfiche will be available for selected reports.

* * * * *

The Census revealed that in 1980 there were 94.5 males for each 100 females compared with 94.8 per 100 in 1970.

The male-female gap in 1980 differed according to where people were living. In the central cities of metropolitan areas the sex ratio was 90.8 males per 100 females but in rural areas it was 100.1 to 100, according to *General Population Characteristics: U.S. Summary*.

The sex ratio declines with age. More boys are born than girls, and the 1980 male-female ratio was 104.7 to 100 for children under 5. The ratio of 67.6 to 100 for those 65 and over reflects higher mortality among males over the life span. Other factors affecting the sex ratio include international migration, Americans living abroad (especially in the armed forces), and census coverage.

Copies of *General Population Characteristics: United States Summary*, PC80-1-B1 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-02747-0), may be obtained for \$6.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or any GPO Bookstore.

Interested in Census Geography

The Bureau of the Census is planning a series of Census Geographic Area Conferences to be held in 1984. The objective of the conferences is to obtain the opinions of local officials and other data users on the usefulness and validity of the geographic units used by the Bureau of the Census to present statistical summaries.

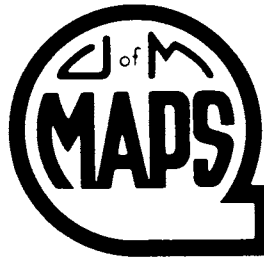
Topics on the agenda at the conferences will include the recognition, definition, and treatment of different types of geographic areas, including census tracts, census designated places, census county

divisions, and urbanized areas. Issue papers and position papers will be distributed to conference attendees and other interested people several weeks before the conferences.

If you would be interested in attending one of these meetings, please send your name and a description of specific interests you might have to the MAPS Office or to Eileen Barr at the State Demography Unit, 101 Capitol Square Building, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
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(612) 376-7003



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*David M Nelson
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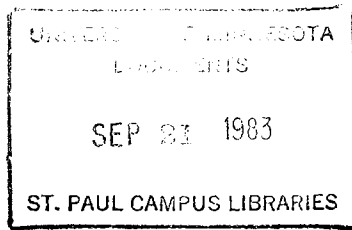
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No. 2/Sept.-Oct. 1983



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

MAPS Seminars Set

Two new MAPS Seminars have been scheduled for the fall. The seminars will be held in 401 Coffey Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Each MAPS seminar provides an opportunity for novice and more experienced data users to receive up-to-date information on Census Bureau products and plans relating to a specific topic. Previous seminars have covered 1980 Census activities, income and poverty data, labor-force information, and housing.

On *Tuesday, September 27, 1983* at 9:30 a.m. the topic will be "Information About Women from the 1980 Census". The

emphasis will be on *types* of information available and level of *detail*.

The second seminar will look at "1980 Census Information on the Aging"; it will be held on *Thursday, November 10, 1983* at 9:30 a.m. Participants will be welcome to share information about how they are using Census information and any analysis they've done.

Although these sessions are offered at no cost, pre-registration is required and spaces are limited. If you plan to attend either session, please *call* the MAPS office or drop us a brief note.

More Detail On the Way

Summary Tape File 4 (STF4) for Minnesota is expected to become available some time in September. The geographic coverage of STF4 is similar to that of STF2; STF4A contains data for SMSAs and their components. STF4B covers states, counties, MCDs and Indian reservations and also has statistics for urban, rural, and rural non-farm portions of many areas.

STF4, like STF2, will provide data for race and Spanish-origin groups. Tables are also given for six, fixed ancestry groups (English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish) and four additional groups which will vary by state.

It should be noted that STF4 is a very large product, and consequently can be an expensive file to process. The smallest

states require one 6250 bpi tape for each A or B file, while larger states may run to 10 or more reels.

Because of the size of STF4 and its complexity, MAPS does not plan to develop a standard report to present STF4 data. Users who anticipate a need for statistics from this file may want to contact the MAPS office to determine if their needs can be combined with those of other users to keep costs as low as possible. When calling, be prepared to describe your data need(s) in terms as specific as possible; for example, "median income of black, female-householder households in St. Paul" rather than "income of black women".

Household Formation

What sorts of people are most likely to head households? A recent MAPS study of Minnesotans from the Census Bureau's 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample set out to answer this question as part of a larger effort to build a computer simulation of household and family formation and dissolution.

Past analyses have suggested that sex, age, and marital status are important determinants of household headship.

Residential mobility, labor force participation, number of children, above-average income, and educational attainment have likewise been linked to the propensity to head a household. The goal of the current study is two-fold:

1. to establish a hierarchy of importance among the listed factors, i.e. which are most important? . . . which are least?

2. to be able to state, with some certainty, the probability that an individual with traits X, Y and Z will head a household.

Heads of households are those listed as "householder" or "spouse of householder" on the census questionnaire. Eleven factors — sex, age, race, Twin City/non Twin City residence, educational attainment, presence/absence of own children under 18, income, student status, labor force participation, residential mobility, and marital status — were considered as potential predictors of household headship. Results indicate that the following, in order of decreasing importance, are significant facilitators of household headship:

- remarried
- aged 65-74
- aged 50-59
- earning more than \$11,000 (1979 dollars)
- completing some post-college graduate work
- aged 60-64
- aged 75-85
- moving from one county to another
- female

Significant inhibitors, again in decreasing importance, are:

- single
- aged 15-19
- aged 85 +
- earned less than \$3000
- divorced
- aged 20-24
- completing less than 12 years of schooling
- aged 25-29

While the findings with respect to marital status, income, and educational attainment may not be very surprising, those that pertain to age and residential mobility merit some discussion. First, it is clear that the high rates of headship which characterize middle and late-middle ages also hold in old age. One would expect a fairly high proportion of the "young old" (65-74) to maintain their own households, but the fact that a significant proportion of the "middle old" (75-84) also head households serves as yet another piece of evidence that, for the most part, this state's elderly are neither "disengaged" nor physically unable to maintain their own households.

On the other end of the age spectrum, a somewhat surprising result is that young adults — particularly aged 25-29, the "prime" household formation years — experience some difficulty in establishing households. Perhaps the doubling-up (to form households composed of two or more single adults) of members of the baby-boom generation predicted by some demographers more than 10 years ago is starting to occur.

Second, with respect to residential mobility, it is noteworthy that intra- rather than inter-state migration is associated with household headship. Further, county-to-county migrants are more apt to head households than within-county migrants. Greater attention needs to be paid to the characteristics of those who cross county vs. state borders, but these results suggest that inter-state migrants may be younger and less likely to be married than their intra-state counterparts.

Finally, the following table is offered as an illustration of the ability of these factors to predict household headship.

Sex	Age	Educ.	Income	Marital Status	Residential Mobility	—Pct. Householders— Observed Predicted	
M	40-49	H.S. grad	\$11,000+	Married	None	100	99.38
M	25-29	Some Coll.	\$11,000+	Married	Within-County	100	99.33
M	75-84	H.S. grad	\$ 3,000-11,000	Married	None	100	98.75
F	30-39	H.S. grad	\$ 3,000-11,000	Remarried	County-County	100	99.21
F	50-59	Post Coll.	\$11,000+	Married	None	100	99.95
F	65-74	Some Coll.	Under \$3,000	Married	None	100	99.23
F	75-84	Under 12	\$ 3,000-11,000	Widowed	None	89	86.56
M	25-29	H.S. grad	\$11,000+	Single	Within-County	50	48.78
M	15-19	under 12	\$ 3,000-11,000	Single	None	0	3.19
F	15-19	under 12	Under \$3,000	Single	None	0	1.88

Watch future newsletters for related articles. Feel free to contact Tim Kroening-Smith with any questions or comments.

In Brief

The St. Paul Public Library and Census Regional Office in Kansas City will be sponsoring three half-day training sessions in St. Paul on October 12, 13 and 14, 1983. The sessions will run from 9:30 a.m. till 12:30 p.m. on each of the three days in the meeting room of the St. Paul Public Library.

There is no charge for these activities, but preregistration should be made with the Census Regional Office at 913-236-3731. You may attend any or all of the sessions.

Wednesday, October 12:

Basic Census Concepts

1980 Census Products

Thursday, October 13:

Demographic Trends in Minnesota and the Nation

Friday, October 14:

Small-Area Data

The Minnesota Census Data Center has recently received several boxes of extra Census publications for Minnesota. 1970 Population and Housing reports, including some block and tract reports; 1977 Economic Census reports; 1977 Annual Housing Survey reports; and a few publications from the 1972 Economic Censuses are available.

If you would like any of these materials to fill in your Census collection, please contact Eileen Barr (at the Office of the

State Demographer) 612-296-4886. Data Center participants will have priority in selecting from these materials.

MAPS has developed an interactive population projections program that will allow users to generate projections for any area (city, county or state) for as many as thirty years into the future. Users can either enter area-specific rates for mortality, fertility, and migration or use default (i.e., national) rates. The program allows users to vary these rates to examine, for example, how alternative levels of fertility affect population growth. Projections are made by sex and five-year age cohort. Contact the MAPS office for further details.

Census Bureau staff recently compiled a list of "significant rankings" among the 50 states. Minnesota ranked *first* in the percent of voting-age population which voted in the 1980 presidential election, and it ranked *fifth* in 1980 rate of homeownership and 1981 gross farm income. The other end of the rankings showed that Minnesota is 48th in the number of federal and state prisoners per 100,000 population and also 48th in average annual temperature (41.6° F compared to a national average temp of 53.2° F).

Document Center Offers Census Pubs

Publications presenting 1980 Census data are now available from the Minnesota State Documents Center. The books and their prices are:

- Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics — Minnesota Counties and Selected Places (\$6.50)
- Block Statistics — Minnesota — Selected Areas (Map Sheets) (\$17.50)
- Census Tracts — Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota/Wisconsin (Map Sheets) (\$5.50)
- Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress — Minnesota (\$5.00)
- General Housing Characteristics — Minnesota (\$8.00)
- General Population Characteristics — Minnesota (\$8.00)
- Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas — Minnesota (\$4.50)

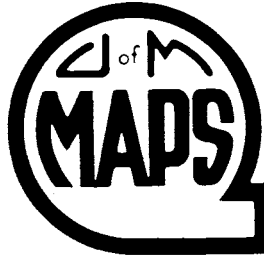
These and other publications, from federal and state agencies, can be purchased at the Minnesota State Document Center, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55155 (612) 297-3000.

Discounts are available on quantity orders and MasterCard and VISA can be used for purchases. All orders must be prepaid. Purchase orders cannot be accepted. Mail orders must add \$1.50 to the entire order for postage and handling. Sales tax of 6% must be included by Minnesota residents and taxable institutions.

The Documents Center carries publications from the Minnesota Historical Society, the Science Museum of Minnesota and the U of M Press, as well as government documents. An outdoor catalog lists over 6,000 maps of lake depth, bikeways, canoe routes, the BWCA and counties; a publications catalog is also available from the Center. For walk-in customers, there is free parking in front of the Center on University Avenue.

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



David M Nelson

David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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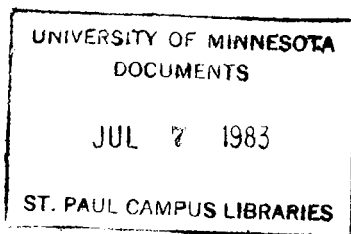
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No. 1/July — August 1983



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1980 Census Products Released Prior to June 1, 1983

CENSUS BUREAU PUBLICATIONS — MINNESOTA

1. *Final Population and Housing Unit Counts* (PHC80-V-25)
Also known as the *Advance Reports*. Supersedes the Preliminary Reports (PHC80-P-25). \$1.00 from Census Bureau
2. *Number of Inhabitants* (PC80-1-A25) (Feb. 1982)
Population counts from the complete-count portion of the Census for 1960, 1970, and 1980. (S/N 003-024-02714-3) \$4.50
3. *General Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-B25) (Aug. 1982)
Basic characteristics of the population by county, county subdivision, and other. (S/N 003-024-02771-2) \$8.00
4. *General Housing Characteristics* (HC80-1-A25) (Aug. 1982)
Basic, housing-unit characteristics by county, county subdivision, and other. (S/N 003-024-04083-2) \$7.50
5. *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units* (PHC80-3-25) (Oct. 1982)
Complete count and sample data by county, county subdivision, and other. (S/N 003-024-04083-2) \$7.50
6. *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics* (PHC80-S2-25) (Feb. 1983)
Sample data for counties and places of 25,000+. (S/N 003-024-05085-4) \$6.50
7. *Congressional Districts Districts of the 98th Congress* (PHC80-4-25) (Mar. 1983)
Complete-count and sample data for congressional districts, and the counties and places of 10,000+ located in each district. (S/N 003-02405085-4) \$5.00
8. *Block Statistics* (PHC80-1-XX) Limited complete-count data by block for SMSAs and cities of 10,000+
Minnesota Selected Areas (PHC80-1-25)
 - Report (S/N 003-024-03653-3) \$2.50
 - Maps (S/N 003-024-03193-1) \$17.00
 - Duluth-Superior (PHC80-1-142)
 - Report (S/N 003-024-03766-1) \$2.50
 - Maps (S/N 003-024-03305-4) \$14.00
 - Fargo-Moorhead (PHC80-1-152)
 - Report (S/N 003-024-03776-9) \$2.50
 - Maps (S/N 003-024-03315-1) \$8.00
 - Grand Forks (PHC80-1-171)
 - Report (S/N 003-024-03795-5) \$2.50
 - Maps (S/N 003-024-03334-8) \$7.50
 - Minneapolis-St. Paul (PHC80-1-244)
 - Report (S/N 003-024-03868-4) \$2.75
 - Maps (S/N 003-024-03407-7) \$41.00

- Rochester (PHC80-1-305)
 Report (S/N 003-024-03929-0)
 \$2.50
 Maps (S/N 003-024-03468-9)
 \$6.50
- St. Cloud (PHC80-1-311)
 Report (S/N 003-024-03935-4)
 \$2.50
 Maps (S/N 003-024-03474-3)
 \$11.00
9. *Census Tracts* (PHC80-2-XX)
 Limited sample data for census tracts
 in SMSAs and tracted areas.
- Minnesota Selected Areas (#S25)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04137-5)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04509-5)
 \$4.50
- Duluth-Superior (#142)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04248-7)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04620-2)
 \$4.75
- Fargo-Moorhead (#152)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04250-4)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04630-0)
 \$4.25
- Grand Forks (#171)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04277-1)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04649-1)
 \$4.25
- Minneapolis-St. Paul (#244)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04350-5)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04722-5)
 \$5.50
- Rochester (#305)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04411-1)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04783-7)
 \$4.25
- St. Cloud (#311)
 Report (S/N 003-024-04417-0)
 in press
 Maps (S/N 003-024-04789-6)
 \$4.25
10. 1980 County Subdivision Map
 42" x 60" (S/N 003-024-05035-8) \$3.00

CENSUS BUREAU COMPUTER PRODUCTS — MINNESOTA

1. *PL94-171* — Superseded
2. *Summary Tape File 1 (A, B, C, and D)*
 Complete-count data for all census areas (blocks through national level).
 (Tapes — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
3. *Summary Tape File 2 (A, B)*
 Detailed, complete-count data for tracts, MCDs and larger areas.
 (Tapes — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
4. *Summary Tape File 3 (A, C, and D)*
 Sample census information for block groups/enumeration districts, MCDs and larger areas.
 (Tapes — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
5. *EEO Census Special File*
 Information by age and sex on the civilian labor force for states, counties, SMSAs and cities of 50,000+.
 (Complete — \$145.00)
6. *Public Use Microdata Sample (A, B, and C)*
 Samples of household and individual responses to the 1980 Census questionnaire for various geographic areas of 100,000+.
 (Complete — \$145.00)
7. *CENSPAC*
 General purpose software designed to retrieve and display data from Census machine-readable files.
 (Complete — \$145.00)
8. *GBF/DIME Files*
 Machine-readable address registers with Census geographic codes. One file for the urbanized portion of each SMSA.
 (Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)
6. *Master Area Reference File (MARF)*
 Provides summaries and codes for all Census geographic areas along with selected complete-count tables.
 (Tape — \$140.00/reel; documentation — \$5.00)

CENSUS BUREAU FINDING GUIDES

1. *1980 Census User Guide* (PHC80-R1)
Deals with: questions asked in the Census, data products, data limitations, and definitions. Parts A and B have been issued; additional supplements are planned. (GPO standing order)
2. *Census '80 Product Primers*
 1. *Number of Inhabitants* (Oct. 1982)
 2. *General Housing Characteristics* (March 1983)
 3. *Block Statistics* (March 1983)
 4. *Advance Estimates* (March 1983)Each primer includes background information on the product and an activity designed to teach Census concepts and data use skills.
(DUSD, \$1.00 each, quantity discounts available)

MAPS CENSUS PRODUCTS

1. *MAPS Newsletter* — six bi-monthly issues per year
Provides information on: new Census Bureau programs and products, Minnesota Census Data Center activities, training activities, and other topics of interest to social-data users. (No charge)
2. *Minnesota Population and Housing Characteristics* (March 1982)
1980 complete-count Census data from STF1A for state, development regions, counties, and cities of 10,000+.
(\$10.00 plus postage and handling)
3. *Minnesota Socio-Economic Characteristics* (Feb. 1983)
Sample Census data from STF3A on three topics (general characteristics, income, and employment) for state, development regions, and counties.
(\$20.00 plus postage and handling)
4. *Minnesota Housing Characteristics* (Feb. 1983)
Housing data from the 1980 Census long form as released in STF3A for state, development regions, and counties.
(\$10.00 plus postage and handling)
5. *MAPSlist 1-80* (on demand)
Census 100% information for geopolitical units, Census areas, or user-defined geography
(Prices vary: request an estimate)

6. *MAPSlist 3-80* (on demand)
Sample Census information for geopolitical units, Census areas, or user-defined geography.
7. *Special EEO Census Report* (on demand)
Labor force characteristics (sex and race) by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), and educational attainment by age and sex. Available for states, counties, and cities of 50,000+.
(Minimum charge — \$5.00/area; additional charge for non-Minnesota areas)

TO ORDER: MAPS
475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003

STATE DEMOGRAPHY UNIT PRODUCTS

1. *Population Notes* — irregular publication
Thirteen brief reports have already been issued. Upcoming reports are expected on such topics as: 1990 household projects, interstate migration, and median household income of cities 5,000+.
(No charge)
2. *Minnesota Population Projections 1980-2010* — in press
Age and sex specific projections are provided for counties and development regions. Trends are discussed and the projection's model is explained.
(No charge)
3. *1982 Population Estimates for Counties, Cities and Townships* — in press
These estimates are the ones used by state agencies and the legislature.
(No charge)

TO ORDER: State Demography Unit
State Planning Agency
101 Capitol Square
Bldg.
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 296-2557

CENSUS BUREAU PUBLICATIONS — NATIONAL (only)

1. *Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population* (PC80-S1-1) (May 1981)
(S/N 003-024-03129-9) \$2.00
2. *Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980* (PC80-S1-2)
(S/N 003-024-03130-2) \$3.25
3. *Race of the Population by States: 1980* (PC80-S1-3)
(S/N 003-024-03147-7) \$2.00
4. *Population and Households for Census Designated Places: 1980* (PC80-S1-4)
(S/N 003-024-03519-7) \$3.25
5. *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980* (PC80-S1-5)
(S/N 003-024-03550-2) \$4.50
6. *Nonpermanent Residents by States and Selected Counties and Incorporated Places: 1980* (PC80-S1-6)
(S/N 003-024-03628-2) \$3.50
7. *Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980* (PC80-S1-7)
(S/N 003-024-04863-9) \$3.25
8. *Detailed Occupation and Years of School Completed by Age, for the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1980* (PC80-S1-8)
(S/N 003-024-05114-1) \$4.50
9. *State of Residence in 1975 by State of Residence in 1980* (PC80-S1-9)
(S/N 003-024-05115-0) \$2.25
10. *Ancestry of the Population by State: 1980* (PC80-S1-10)
(S/N 003-024-05236-9) \$4.50

In Brief

County Business Patterns: Minnesota (CBP-81-25) has been published. It includes information on employment and payroll for business establishments in Minnesota. Establishments are grouped by county and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). (S/N 003-024-04972-4) \$6.00

Census maps for Minnesota are available now on microfiche. There are one to six maps per fiche at 24 X or 36 X depending on the sizes of the original maps. Each non-SMSA county or SMSA begins on a new fiche. Users should note that most reader/printers are not capable of providing blowbacks of entire *maps*. There are a total of 139 fiche for the state. Reproduction costs include a per fiche charge and a handling fee. State agencies (and state university offices) should place their orders with the Micrographics Division of the State Department of Administration or call (612) 296-9708. Questions and orders from non-state agencies should be directed to Pat Tupper in the Interagency Resource and Information Center at (612) 296-0595.

The Kansas City Regional Census Bureau Office will be sponsoring three half-day training sessions in St. Paul during August. The St. Paul Public Library is co-sponsoring these events and providing facilities. An afternoon session on Tuesday, August 2 will cover basic census concepts, geography, products, and applications. Morning sessions on Wednesday, August 3 and Thursday, August 4 will cover demographic and economic trends, and small-area data respectively.

The Census Bureau has issued estimates of the population of states by age group for July 1, 1982, revised estimates for July 1, 1981, and comparable census counts for April 1, 1980. The report, *Estimates of the Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1981 and 1982*, shows age groups under 5 years, 5 to 17 years, 18 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over, plus the cumulative age groups 14 years and over; 18 years and over; and 21 years and over. (S/N 003-001-91427-1) \$2.00

Hennepin County Offers Census Bulletins

The Hennepin County Office of Planning and Development is in the process of producing a series of Census Bulletins. Each bulletin covers a specific topic with analysis for Hennepin County and its municipalities.

Bulletins produced to date include: "Population Growth and Distribution," "Age and Sex Distribution," "Racial and Hispanic Characteristics," and "House-

hold Types and Living Arrangements." Future publications will include a bulletin on housing characteristics and a bulletin containing population projections.

Requests for individual copies or subscriptions should be addressed to: Theresa Fries, Office of Planning and Development, A-2308 Government Center, 300 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487.

Bureau to Host Meeting on Housing

Staff from the Census Bureau's Housing Division and the Kansas City Regional Office will be in Minnesota on August 5, 1983 to sponsor a "Round Table Meeting on Housing".

The Bureau's housing experts will meet with local experts to discuss recent trends relating to housing and residential characteristics. This is a working as well as information — exchange session. Invitations have been sent to previously-identi-

fied housing resource people.

There is a possibility that additional interested persons may be able to observe all or part of the day's discussions. If you did not receive an invitation and are interested in attending, please contact the MAPS office to leave your name, address, and phone number. If space permits your attendance, you will be contacted before the end of July.

Mailing List Update

Once each year MAPS updates its mailing list. Please use this form to let us know if you wish to be removed from the mailing list or if we need to make changes or corrections in your mailing label.

Please remove my name from your list

I wish to remain on the list; please make the following changes:

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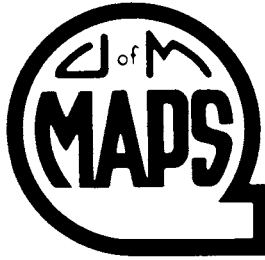
I am reading someone else's copy of the Newsletter; please add my name and address as listed above.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



David M Nelson

*David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems*

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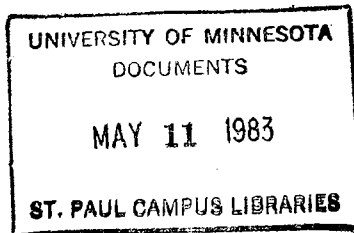
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 14 No. 6/May - June 1983



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Special Files Announced

Data from two special programs will be released over the next several months by the Census Bureau.

Several data products will be available for the Neighborhood Statistics Program.

Reports - Photocopies of six population and five housing tables will be sent to participating jurisdictions. Introductory/explanatory materials and a 10-page narrative for each neighborhood will also be sent.

Microfiche -The State Data Center will receive one copy (in fiche) of the items identified above.

Tapes - Summary Tape Files 1G and 3G will be sent to the SDC. These files are equivalent to other STF 1 and 3 files, differing only in geographic coding.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education has contracted with the Census Bureau to provide 1980 Census tabulations for public school districts. No printed or published reports will be produced by either NCES or the Census Bureau.

Microfiche -Sets of sample and complete-count census data and *possibly* 1979-80 school year data furnished by state education agencies will be furnished to the state education agency and State Data Center in each state.

Tapes - Summary Tape Files 1F and 3F with contents and formats equivalent to other STF 1 and 3 files will be available to SDC's and education agencies.

Maps - Standard 1980 Census maps with school district boundaries superimposed are available to SDCs and state education agencies. NCES and the Census Bureau will *not* sell them.

School districts should contact the Education Statistics Unit of the Minnesota Department of Education for additional information; others should contact the nearest data center participant or the MAPS Office.

Census Data Center News

Minnesota Census Data Center, the state data center program in Minnesota, is ready to respond to your census-data needs. A copy of the Center's brochure has been included in this newsletter; if you'd like additional copies to share with others on your staff or those you serve, just contact the State Demography Unit or MAPS

Center Affiliates, Associates and Depository Libraries have staff trained to help you locate and use census information from a variety of publications and reports. Data Center participants will receive new

Census Bureau publications from the decennial census and other Bureau programs, such as the Economic Censuses and Current Population Survey.

Newsletter readers may find that many requests which were formerly directed to the MAPS office can now be filled locally and without a long-distance phone call. We'd still like to hear from you at MAPS, but our feelings won't be hurt at all when you ask your Local Data Center participant for per capita income in Cedar township of the definition of "group quarters"!

Hold America in Your Hands; Pick Up an Abstract

It's valuable but inexpensive, and it's new! It's the updated version of the nation's premier fact book, **Statistical Abstract**, published by the Census Bureau.

Year-to-year comparisons in many tables reveal trends that will help people and organizations plan ahead. Besides national data, facts are there for regions, states, and sometimes cities and metropolitan areas.

Here are samples from the facts presented in this edition.

About one of every three of us in 1980 lived in a county within 50 miles of the Atlantic or Pacific shoreline.

In 1981 we spent \$980 million on vitamins. Adults drink one can of beer a day, on average.

We spent \$1,090 per person for personal health care in 1981.

Nearly half of our households had a vegetable garden in 1981.

The nation's prisons held 153 inmates per 100,000 population in 1981 compared with only 96 in 1970.

We're eating more chicken and less beef than 10 years earlier.

In 1981 the average household spent \$917 on residential energy consumption, ranging from \$1,268 in the Northeast to \$604 in the West. It averaged 718 miles in travel and bought 49 gallons of fuel per vehicle monthly.

The edition has 93 new tables, many presenting results from the 1980 census and 1982 elections; others cover areas new to the publication. The special section on recent trends is updated and graphic charts are more current. *USA Statistics in Brief*, a handy, pocket-sized insert, is included in each book.

The book will be available in some commercial bookstores in certain areas in addition to its usual distribution through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. (GPO stock numbers are 003-024-05010-2 for the \$11 paperback edition and 003-024-05009-9 for the \$15 cloth-bound copy.) The U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Office, 110 S. 4th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55401 (Phone (612) 725-2133) will also handle sales of this publication.

Population Notes

The State Demography Unit in the Minnesota Department of Energy, Planning and Development publishes an irregular series called *Population Notes* which discusses and analyzes demographic data. Recent notes have appeared on changes in marital status 1970-1980, and use of foreign languages in Minnesota homes.

Highlight of the report on marital status show that the percentage of married persons in Minnesota declined from 64% to 59% in the last decade, while the number of divorced persons doubled (2.5% to 5%). The *number* of single persons in the 20-34 year age group also doubled. This is due in part to a 43% population increase in that age group as well as a greater tendency to remain single or postpone marriage.

The report on foreign language use

shows that Minnesotans are less likely than U.S. residents as a whole to speak a foreign language at home. Six percent of Minnesotans, compared to 11% of the U.S. population, speak a language other than English. German is the most common (55,000 speakers) foreign language in the state followed by Norwegian (26,000) and Spanish (23,000). Minnesota ranks number one in the number of persons speaking Norwegian.

If you would like to receive future issues of *Population Notes* at no charge, contact:

Minnesota Department of Energy,
Planning and Development
State Demographic Unit
101 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

In Brief

A State Data Center Regional Meeting will be held in St. Paul on May 10 and 11, 1983. Core agency staff from several mid-western states will be discussing the Data Center Program and planning for various, future Census Bureau products.

* * *

A color map showing *Minnesota Population Change, 1970-1980* is now available from the University of Minnesota's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA). Actually, there are two maps, one showing absolute change and one showing percent change. Both maps show this change at the city and township level presenting much higher resolution than in previously published maps. This graphic presentation is more powerful than tables of numbers and especially useful to those interested in patterns of change. A Twin Cities inset (of absolute change) details change at the census tract level.

The maps (16 x 24) are designed to be hung on a wall and are printed on both sides of heavy paper stock, with shades of black always showing gains and red

losses. Free folded copies of the map will be mailed upon request. Contact: CURA, 313 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 or call (612) 373-7833. Flat (unfolded) copies must be picked up in person.

* * *

Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics (PHC 80-S2) are now available for most states. This series contains sample census information for states, counties, and places of 25,000+. In general, the data presented are comparable to those found in STF 3.

* * *

The July/August issue of this newsletter will contain a summary of the 1980 Census products released to date and a listing of MAPS holdings. If you have prepared reports or analyses based on 1980 Census data and would like to have them listed, please send a brief description of the materials to the MAPS office by May 27, 1983.

SMSA Designation to be Dropped

Effective June 30, 1983, areas currently designated as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) will become Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA).

A metropolitan statistical area is a geographic area with a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. Standard metropolitan definitions were first developed and issued about 30 years ago. Their major purpose is to enable all federal statistical agencies to use the same geographic definitions in the study of metropolitan characteristics. Data available for metropolitan areas include statistics on population, housing, industry, trade, current employment and payroll data, local housing markets, and labor markets. State and local governments and private organizations also find these definitions helpful in comparing their own metropolitan data to federal statistics.

Metropolitan statistical areas are de-

signed and defined following a set of standards prepared by the Federal Committee on MSAs, which advises OMB on metropolitan area definitions. Under these 1980 standards, generally an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways; if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA may also include additional counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county. MSA's are defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States.

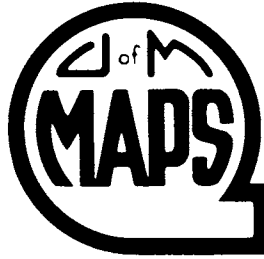
MSA's will be categorized by size, using 1980 Census population figures, as follows:

- Level A — 1 million or more persons
- Level B — 250,000 to 1 million
- Level C — 100,000 to 250,000
- Level D — less than 100,000

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



David M. Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

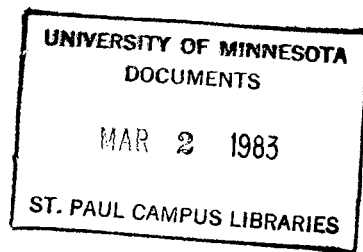
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 14 No. 5/March-April 1983



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Journey to Work

The average Minnesotan spent 17 minutes getting to work each day in 1980 according to data from the Census of Population and Housing. The average American spent 23 minutes. More than 100,000 Minnesotans spent less than 5 minutes getting to their jobs.

Information regarding the journey to work was collected for persons 16 and over who worked outside the home. Sixty-one percent of the state's workers drove to work alone, but 19 percent carpooled and more than eight percent walked to work. In fact, more workers walk to work (147,857) than use public transportation (101,749).

Of the nearly 350,000 Minnesotans in carpools, most were riding with only one other person. Approximately one percent

of all workers were in carpools of five or more. Norman, Cottonwood and Lincoln counties had the smallest percentages of carpools, while Sherburne and Wright both had more than 27 percent of workers in carpools.

The majority of workers (1.3 million) live and work in the same county, however, more than 27,000 worked outside of Minnesota altogether. Information linking travel time with distance travelled will be released this spring.

Additional journey-to-work data are available in the publication *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSAs* (PHC 80-3-25) and on Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3).

Seminar Offered on Housing and Energy Statistics

MAPS will offer a seminar on housing- and energy-related information from the 1980 Census. The first session is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 19, 1983 in Room 401 Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus.

Using state-summary information from

Summary Tape File 3, participants will have an opportunity to review the types of statistics available and discuss considerations in using these data.

There is no charge for the seminar, but participants are asked to pre-register by *writing* to the MAPS office.

1982 Economic Censuses Underway

About three million business and industrial establishments across the country have received questionnaires as the 1982 Economic Censuses begin.

Conducted at five-year intervals, the censuses focus upon wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, mining, and service and construction industries. Almost 800 of the 1000 industries within the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System are covered. A complementary Census of Agriculture is being conducted concurrently for the first time in recent years.

All economic censuses include questions on number of employees, payrolls, and sales. More specialized questions are

also included appropriate to each type of business or industry. Most very small businesses — those with no or only a few employees — did not receive questionnaires. Information about these establishments will be gathered by the Census Bureau from the administrative records of other government agencies.

The first results from these censuses will be released in the fall of 1983. Statistics will be released for the U.S., every state, and most SMSAs, counties, and cities. In all, there will be nearly 1500 data products — published reports, microfiche, and computer tapes.

Census Tract Reports Arriving

The *Census Tracts* series presents both population and housing statistics for tracts in each SMSA and for states which have tracts outside of SMSAs. Summaries are provided for the total SMSA, counties and places of 10,000+.

The printed report and the printed maps for particular areas are released separately; the maps are usually ready first. Thus far MAPS has received maps for Fargo-Moorhead, Grand Forks, and St. Cloud SMSAs. Maps and printed reports for Minnesota are listed below, with prices if known.

Minnesota Selected Areas (#125)
Report (S/N 003-024-04137-5) price
not set
Maps (S/N 003-024-04509-5) \$4.50

Duluth-Superior (#142)
Report (S/N 003-024-04248-7)-
Maps (S/N 003-024-04620-2) \$4.75

Fargo-Moorhead (#152)
Report (S/N 003-024-04250-4)-
Maps (S/N 003-024-04630-0) \$4.25

Grand Forks (#171)
Report (S/N 003-024-04277-1) -
Maps (S/N 003-024-04649-1) \$4.25

Minneapolis/St. Paul (#244)
Report (S/N 003-024-04350-5) -
Maps (S/N 003-024-04722-5) \$5.50

Rochester (#305)
Report (S/N 003-024-04411-1) -
Maps (S/N 003-024-04783-7) \$4.25

St. Cloud (#311)
Report (S/N 003-024-04417-0) -
Maps (S/N 003-024-04789-6) \$4.25

Materials may be ordered from the Government Printing Office (use Stock Numbers supplied above) or the U.S. Department of Commerce Regional Office, Minneapolis, 612-725-2133.

U.S. Population Totals 232.6 Million as 1983 Begins

An estimated 232.6 million people — 6 million more than were counted in the April 1980 census — are now living in the United States.

Demographers at the Commerce Department's Census Bureau said the New Year's Day estimate of 232,616,497 represents a 2.7 percent increase over the 1980 census count of 226,545,805.

The Jan. 1, 1983, total is more than 2.1 million higher than the 1982 New Year's Day figure. (The one year net-population increase record is 3.1 million, recorded

during the baby boom year of 1956.)

Census based its Jan. 1, 1983 projection on an estimated 3.7 million births, 2 million deaths, and net migration of 458,000 during 1982.

The 1983 estimate includes residents of the 50 states and the District of Columbia but does not include members of the armed forces and other federal employees and their dependents stationed abroad.

Census Bureau Begins Publishing "Product Primers"

The Census Bureau is trying to make it easier to use its 250,000 pages of statistics from the 1980 census by publishing a series of "Census '80 Product Primers."

Primer No. 1 deals with the first series of final 1980 state population reports entitled "Number of Inhabitants." The four-page primer gives tips on how to use the census books.

Developed by the bureau's College Curriculum Support Project, the primer series eventually will include a publication for each of the major 1980 census products.

Primer No. 1 is for sale at \$1 per copy (25 percent discount for orders of 100 or more going to a single address) by Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

In Brief

Summary Tape File 3C (STF 3C) has been received. This file provides sample data for the U.S., states, SMSAs, and places of 10,000 or more.

* * *

The Census Bureau has issued a supplement to the *1980 Census Users' Guide*. The first of several planned supplements contains "Part B. Glossary," a list of reference sources, and update notes to Part A. *Supplement 1* (PHC 80-R1) is available for \$6 from the Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-05004-8) or the U.S. Department of Commerce Regional Office, Minneapolis, 612-725-2133.

* * *

Brochures are now available for the Minnesota Census Data Center. Single copies may be obtained from affiliates, associates and federal depository libraries. Quantity requests should be directed to MAPS or the State Demography Unit.

* * *

EEO reports including all occupational categories (500+) are available from MAPS for states, counties, SMSAs and cities of 50,000+. Reports cost \$5 per geographic unit in Minnesota. Out-of-state reports are higher depending on the state and number of areas requested.

* * *

The category "5 or more" was omitted from tables 102, 103, and 104 on some Mapslists 3-80. If you have received reports and now need to obtain this information, please contact the MAPS office.

* * *

Documentation on the *Public Use of Microdata Sample* (PUMS) did not arrive in time to schedule a PUMS user meeting in February, so if you're interested in this microdata file send a note to the MAPS office and we'll notify you of any scheduled meetings.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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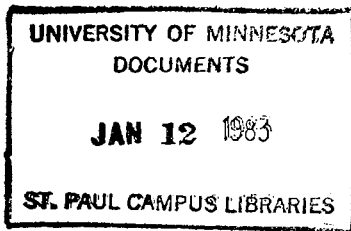
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 14 No. 4/January-February 1983



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

EEO Data Arrive

The Equal Employment Opportunity Special File has arrived at MAPS. The file presents two tabulations for each state, SMSA, county, and cities of 50,000 or more. Less detailed tabulations of occupation and educational attainment will be provided for smaller geographic areas in Summary Tape File 4.

Table 1 presents 512 occupations cross-tabbed by sex and race/Hispanic origin. Table 2 shows years of school completed cross-tabulated by sex, age, and race/Hispanic origin. A total of 12 race/Hispanic origin groups may be reported. They are:

- Total Civilian Labor Force
- Total Hispanic
- White not Hispanic
- Black not Hispanic
- American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut not Hispanic
- Asian and Pacific Islander not Hispanic
- Race not Classified not Hispanic
- Total White
- Total Black
- Total American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut
- Total Asian and Pacific Islander
- Total Race not Classified

Educational attainment is given in one of five categories: 0-11 years, 12 years, 13-15 years, 16 years, and 17 or more years of school completed. The age groupings, presented separately for males and females, are:

- 16-19 years
- 20-24 years
- 25-29 years
- 30-34 years
- 35-39 years
- 40-69 years
- 70+ years

MAPS is cooperating with the Minnesota Department of Economic Security in preparing an affirmative action report. This report will provide number and percent of workers by occupational category, sex, and race/Hispanic origin for Minnesota counties. More detailed presentation of occupational information and reports for areas outside of Minnesota can also be requested.

MAPS Seminars to Be Repeated

Two MAPS seminars presented during the fall are scheduled to be repeated in February and March. The sessions are available at no cost to participants, but pre-registration is required.

The *Income/Poverty* presentation will be offered at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 8, 1983, in Room 401 Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus. The session on *Employment* is scheduled for Thursday, March 10, at the same time and location.

MAPS is also planning a training session for those interested in the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). If you are planning to use PUMS and would be interested in attending (probably in late February), please *write* to the MAPS office, including your phone number and mailing address. You will be notified of the date.

To sign up for either of the two scheduled sessions, please *write* the MAPS office indicating the session(s) you will attend.

Nation to Reach Zero Population Growth by 2050

The U.S. population will hit an all-time high of 309 million in 2050 before beginning to decline, if the Census Bureau's new "middle series" assumptions about trends in births, deaths, and net immigration prove correct.

That's one of the major conclusions from the first set of long-range national population projections by the Commerce Department agency based on the 1980 census.

The annual rate of population growth will slow from 0.9 percent in 1981 to 0.6 percent in 2000 and will reach virtually zero population growth by 2050, according to the report.

Here are the changes in age distribution, according to the middle series projections:

- The percentage of people 65 years old and over increases from 11.4 in 1981 to 13.1 in 2000 and to 21.7 in 2050. According to the report's authors, an important finding is that "the ratio of the working age population — 18 to 64 years — to the retirement age population — 65

years and over — declines from 5.4 to 1 in 1981, reaches 4.7 to 1 in 2000, hits 3.0 to 1 in 2025, and then 2.6 to 1 by 2050."

- The percentage of the population aged 85 and over rises from 1.0 in 1981 to 1.9 in 2000 and 50 years later to 5.2.
- The number of children aged 5 to 13 declines from 30.7 million in 1981 to 29.6 million in 1985, increases to 34.4 million by 1995, and falls to 32.6 million in 2050.
- The population of children in the secondary school ages — 14 to 17 — decreases from 14.9 million in 1981 to 12.9 million in 1990 before going up to 15.4 million in 2000 and dipping to 14.6 million in 2050.

Single copies of the report, *Projections of the Population of the United States: 1982 to 2050 (Advance Report)*, P-25, No. 922 (GPO Stock N. 003-001-91418-2), are available for \$2.75 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or the U.S. Commerce District Office, Minneapolis, 612-725-2133.

Household Size Continues to Decline

The size of the average American household continued to drop in 1982, according to a report released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The report shows that as of March 1982, the average household had 2.72 persons, down substantially from 3.14 in 1970.

Among factors contributing to the decline during the past 12 years were relatively low birth rates, declining marriage rates, high levels of separation and divorce, and an overall increase in the number of households containing only one person.

The report cites several other important changes that have taken place since 1970 among households and families. For example:

- The proportion of the population in married-couple families remained high at 73 percent, although it declined from 82 percent in 1970. On the other hand, the population in families maintained by a man or woman with no spouse present grew to 15 percent from 11 percent, and in nonfamily households, to 12 percent from 7 percent.

- The proportion of never-married adults increased, especially for those in their 20s. Among 20 to 24 year olds, the proportions grew from 36 to 53 percent of women and from 55 to 72 percent of men. Among those 25 to 29 years old, the increases were from 22 to 23 percent of women and from 19 to 36 percent of men.
- In 1982, 1.9 million households were shared by two unrelated adults of opposite sex. About 81 percent of these households included a partner under age 35.

Copies of *Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangement: 1982 (Advance Report)*, Series P-20, No. 376 (GPO Stock No. 003-001-90775-5), are available for \$2 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from the U.S. Department of Commerce District Office, Minneapolis, 612-752-2133.

IN BRIEF

Tract maps for Minnesota SMSAs from the *Census Tract* (PHC80-2) reports began arriving in December. The printed tabulations are expected to follow in six to eight weeks. Smaller SMSAs will be ready soonest.

* * *

Specifications for the Urban Transportation Planning package (UTPP) data tapes (to be produced in 1983) are now available. There will probably be a minimum charge of \$2000/SMSA plus \$10-14 per thousand population. For further information contact:

Philip Fulton, Chief
Journey-to-Work and Migration
Statistics
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-3850

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units (PHC80-3) for Minnesota should be published by early January. Quite a few states are already released. Tabulations of basic data are presented for SMSAs, counties, and general-purpose local governments regardless of size.

* * *

Minnesota planners interested in the UTPP (see entry above) may wish to coordinate its acquisition through the State Data Center to benefit from possible economies of scale. Contact MAPS for additional information.

MAPSLISTS 3-80

Summary Tape File 3 is up and running. As far as we can tell, Minnesota records are not affected by the income discrepancies reported earlier. Tabulations are available for counties, minor civil divisions (cities and townships), tracts, enumeration districts, and block groups.

MAPS has prepared a standard report, MAPSLIST 3-80, which can be generated for any of the geographic areas listed above and for user-defined areas which can be aggregated from those units of geography (i.e., development regions, sales territories, and many school districts).

MAPSLIST 3-80 consists of four sub-reports:

Population and Household Characteristics (2 pp)
Income (1 p)
Employment and Labor Force (2 pp)
Housing Characteristics (2 pp)

The full report for a single area costs \$20; prices for multiple reports or sub-reports vary, depending on the geographic unit and number of reports.

Publication of MAPSLISTS 3-80 for the state, development regions, and counties will be in a looseleaf format. A single volume will include the population, income, and employment reports for \$20 plus tax and postage. The housing report will be handled separately at a cost of \$10 plus tax and postage.

To order these materials, please complete and return the form provided to:

MAPSLIST 3-80 Publication
475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108

Order Form

Please send the MAPSLIST 3-80 Publication

No. of copies: _____ Vol. 1: Population, Income, Employment

No. of copies: _____ Vol. 2: Housing

To: Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

If tax-exempt, please attach certificate or exempt number. _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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1420 Eckles Avenue
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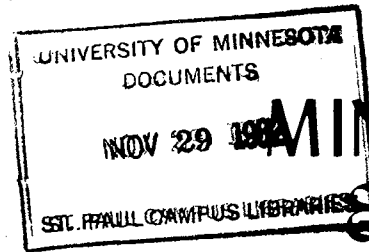
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 14 No. 3/November-December 1982



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Labor Force and Employment Data

A seminar for users and potential users of labor force and employment data is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 23, in room 401 Coffey Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Selected reports from Summary Tape File 3 (STF3) will be used to illustrate types and uses of employment-related data from the 1980 Census. There will also be discussion of STF4 and "EEO Special File"

tabulations in the employment area. Possible uses of the Public Use Microdata Sample in the analysis of labor force and employment concerns may be discussed if there is sufficient interest among participants.

Those persons who are interested in attending should contact the MAPS office by November 19. Additional seminars will be announced in the next issue of this newsletter in January 1983.

MAPS Is Moving

The MAPS office will moving to 475 Coffey Hall between January 3 and 7, 1983. At that time, phone service and all computer processing will be disrupted for approximately five days, while new phone lines are installed and equipment moved. Our phone number will remain the same after the move.

We ask your patience during the move and in the weeks before and after. If you anticipate the need for reports or other services during that period, please allow us at least *three* weeks. Any of your

requests which could be submitted earlier or later would be appreciated. If you must contact us during the move, we recommend that you write rather than telephone.

In any correspondence directed to us after January 1 please use our new address:

MAPS — U of M
475 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003

Accessing Microdata from the 1980 Census

A number of people have indicated their interest in accessing the *Public Use Microdata Sample* (PUMS) records from the 1980 Census. Those tapes are now expected to be ready for use before the end of the year.

Because of the complexity of the file and its hierarchical structure (each person record is nested within a family record, and each family record is embedded in a household record), retrievals from the file can be quite expensive. In the interest of economy as well as widespread access, we would like to combine as many projects as possible in each computer run. To

do this, we'd like to hear as soon as possible from those of you who are planning to use the PUMS file.

Drop us a note explaining the variables you plan to use, the geographic area(s), and how you wish to have the data presented. Consult the January/February issue of the newsletter for a discussion and map of the geographic options. Be sure to include the name and phone number of a contact person in your organization, so we can call if we have questions or can put you in touch with others who share your data interests and needs.

Persons of Spanish Origin in Minnesota

The recently released supplementary report on persons of Spanish origin (*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980, PC80-S1-7*) yields the following information for Minnesota.

Persons of Spanish Origin	32,123	.8%
Mexican	20,437	.5%
Puerto Rican	1,550	-
Cuban	795	-
Other Spanish	9,341	.2%
Not of Spanish Origin	4,043,847	99.2%

Persons of Spanish Origin by Race

Total	32,123
White	19,241
Black	772
Indian	844
Asian/Pacific	731
Other	10,535

Corrections

There are two corrections to the September/October 1982 issue of this newsletter.

Please note that the last issue should have been numbered *Vol. 14, No. 2*.

The story on the College Curriculum Support Project on p. 4 omitted the following address to contact for preview requests or general information:

CCSP
User Training Branch
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 763-2370

News from the State Data Center

Training sessions for the State Data Center (SDU) were held in September in St. Paul. In addition to the three lead agencies (MAPS, the State Demography Unit in DEPD, and OPLIC in the Department of Education), 25 Affiliates, 10 Associates, and 20 Federal Depository Libraries in Minnesota are participating in the program. Affiliates and depository libraries should have quite complete collections of 1970 and 1980 census materials. Asso-

ciates generally will have smaller collections, but they will be involved in the full range of training and referral activities.

A list of SDC participants has been prepared, and a brochure should be available before the end of the year. Recipients of the Demography Unit's *Population Notes* will be mailed a copy of the SDC list. Others who would like a copy may contact the MAPS office.

Publications Update

The list which follows gives series numbers and titles for 1980 Census Supplementary Reports released to date. These reports are available from the Government Printing Office and the U.S. Department of Commerce Office in Minneapolis.

- PC80-S1-1** Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980.
- PC80-S1-2** Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980
- PC80-S1-3** Race of the Population by States: 1980
- PC80-S1-4** Population and Households for Census Designated Places: 1980
- PC80-S1-5** Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980
- PC80-S1-6** Nonpermanent Residents by States and Selected Counties and Incorporated Places: 1980
- HC80-S1-1** Selected Housing Characteristics by States and Counties: 1980
- PHC80-S1-1** Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

As of October 1, 1982 the following new census publications were available.

- PC80-S1-7** *Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980*. Nine detailed tables and three evaluation tables are included to present 1980 Census population counts (at the state level) of the Spanish origin, population by type of Spanish origin, that is Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban. Detailed information about the "Other Spanish" (not Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban) population is expected to be published in Volume 2 of the *Subject Reports* (PC80-2) next year.

- HC80-A25** *General Housing Characteristics — Minnesota*. Tables contain statistics on housing characteristics of the state, counties, SMSAs, and places of 1000+. Selected tables contain housing characteristics for urban and rural areas.

General Population Characteristics-Minnesota (PC80-1-B25) should be released before the end of the year, as should STF 3A microfiche.

Advanced Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics (PHC80-S2). The Commerce Department's Census Bureau has begun releasing state reports with results from 1980 census questions on income, employment, education, disability, poverty status, sewage disposal, heating fuels and equipment, mortgage costs, and commuting habits.

The state reports, titled *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, contain statistics for all counties and places with 25,000 or more residents. Reports on Puerto Rico and the outlying areas will also be released.

The supplementary state reports are abbreviated versions of final state reports to be published in coming months under two series titles: *General Social and Eco-*



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conomic Characteristics, from the 1980 census of population, and *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, from the 1980 census of housing.

The entire Advance Estimates series should be completed during November, census officials say.

Copies of reports, *Advance Estimates of*

Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (series PHC80-S2), are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from Commerce District Offices, in major U.S. cities, including Minneapolis.

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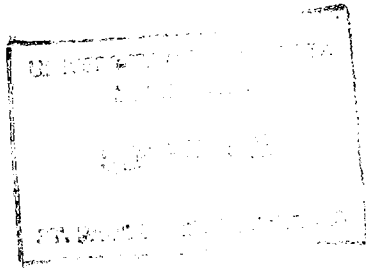
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 15 No. 2/September-October 1982



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

User Seminars to Change

Two MAPS User Seminars are scheduled for the last quarter of 1982. Their dates are Wednesday, October 27 and Tuesday, November 23. Each session will last from 9:30 till noon in room 401 Coffey Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

As with last year's seminars, the focus will be on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Unlike previous seminars, however, this year each seminar will focus on a single aspect of the 1980 data. Participants are expected to have a basic understanding of census subject and geographic concepts. The sessions are designed to help participants develop an in-depth

knowledge of the specific topic as well as an overview of delivery schedules and potential applications.

SEMINAR 1 INCOME AND POVERTY DATA

(Wednesday, Oct. 27, 9:30-noon)

SEMINAR 2 LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA

(Tuesday, Nov. 23, 9:30-noon)

To register for either or both sessions, contact the MAPS office. There is no charge for the seminar, but pre-registration is requested.

Sample Data: Will They Ever Come?

The best information available to us indicates that Summary Tape File 3 (STF3) for Minnesota should be released by October. MAPS has prepared a multi-page, standard report to be generated from this file. Geographic areas which are represented in STF3 include counties, minor civil divisions, places, tracts, EDs, and block groups as well as states and larger areas.

Suppression thresholds in STF3 are higher than in complete-count-data files. Characteristics of persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the area summarized; characteristics of housing units, households, and families are shown if there are at least 10 occupied housing units within the area being tabulated. Distribution of data for owners or renters and population or housing characteristics

cross-classified by race or Spanish origin must meet the 30-person and 10-household criteria for each sub-category.

There are 150 tabulations on STF3 including such data as household income, farm or nonfarm residence, employment characteristics, ancestry, and schooling. Users who will need data from this file are urged to contact the MAPS office as soon as possible, as we anticipate very heavy demand through the final quarter of 1982.

Single copies of MAPSLIST 3-80, the standard report, will cost \$20; additional reports from the same geographic file will be \$6. Plans for publishing county-level data have not been finalized, but this compilation would probably not be available before late November at a cost of \$15 to \$20.

IN BRIEF

Regular census data users may wish to note the following frequently requested phone numbers for Census Bureau offices:

Customer Services — (301) 763-4100
Data Users News — (301) 763-1584
Data Users Training — (301) 763-1510
Monthly Product Announcement —
(301) 763-2092
Product Orders — (301) 763-4100
Kansas City Regional Office —
(816) 374-4601

* * * *

Copies of affiliate agreements have been sent to agencies which indicated their interest in participating in Minnesota's State Data Center. In addition to 25 affiliates, several federal and census depository libraries will cooperate in the Data Center effort. There will also be a group of Data Center "associates," agencies which will not have complete publication collections but will participate in training and referral activities.

* * * *

A set of special reports on the population 45 years and older has been prepared from STF2 for each Minnesota county, city, and township. This work was commissioned by the Minnesota Board on Aging for use by its network of planners and service providers. Copies of these reports may be obtained from MAPS for a nominal charge.

* * * *

A tape file of longitudinal economic data on Minnesota counties has been released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. This file presents data for 1969-1980 and, in some cases, selected earlier years. Income, farm income, employment, and transfer payments are included in four separate tables. Contact the MAPS office for more information.

* * * *

The Census Bureau has announced a new file, *Intercensal State and County Population Estimates*, which contains 1970 and 1980 population totals and estimates of the population for intervening years. MAPS will obtain this file if there is sufficient interest.

* * * *

Summary Tape File 1C (STF1C) is now at MAPS and ready for use. This file contains complete-count tabulations for all states, counties, and places of 10,000+. STF1C may be used to generate MAPS-LISTS or custom reports showing limited data for many areas; for example, persons under 18 and over 75 for all 3000+ counties in the U.S.

* * * *

"Housing Statistics" (Factfinder for the Nation, Bureau of the Census, 1981, 4 pages, 25¢) is a pamphlet describing the reports available from the Census Bureau on housing data from the 1980 census and from current housing surveys. The census data appear in several series of reports for each state, including general, detailed, and metropolitan housing characteristic.

To order, write Data User Services Division (Customer Services), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

* * * *

Upper Midwest Retail Trade Centers: The Structure of the Region in 1977, by Joan Finch (An Upper Midwest Council Report, Minneapolis, 1982, 40 pages, \$10), a report analyzing retail trade in major cities of the upper Midwest, based primarily on data collected in the Census Bureau's economic censuses. The report compares the performance of the 118 retail areas by location, population, per capita income, and size of retail trade centers.

To order, write Upper Midwest Council, 250 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55480.

Ordering 1980 Census Maps

1980 Census maps for Minnesota are now available through the Documents Section, Minnesota Department of Administration as well as through Customer Services at the Census Bureau. The Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) will also be available through the U.S. Department of Commerce Office in Minneapolis or GPO.

The Documents Section will reproduce one or more map sheets using a "blue-line" process. Payment must be made in advance by cash, check, or credit card. Customers may also establish deposit accounts of \$50 or more. Each map sheet is \$3.50 plus 5% sales tax. A fee will be added to cover postage and handling. For orders of 1 to 15 maps this fee is \$2.25. Quantity discounts will be applied to orders for 25 or more maps.

Map users should note that it may cost less to order a *complete* MMS set from

Commerce or GPO than to order only selected MMS maps from Documents. For example, the metropolitan maps for the Duluth-Superior SMSA cost \$14 from Commerce or GPO, while just the nine maps needed for Duluth would cost more than twice as much from Documents. *Documents may not remind you of this fact.*

If you have questions concerning how to order maps, or if you need assistance in determining which maps to order, contact the Demographers Office (612) 296-4886, or MAPS. If you would like to place a map order, contact the Documents Section, Department of Administration, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55155, (612) 297-3000; outstate (but not out-of-state) residents may use the toll-free number 800-652-9747.

Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers

Almost one-half of all married women with children under six are now in the labor force, according to a monograph released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The number of these women doubled from 2.5 million to 5.0 million between 1960 and 1980. The children of these women totaled 7.5 million in 1980 and are projected to reach 10 million by 1990.

The report shows that as more women with young children entered the labor force in the past 20 years, there was a marked shift from child care provided in the child's home to care in other people's homes and in group care centers.

Between 1958 and 1977, there was a decline from 57 to 29 percent in the proportion of pre-schoolers of full-time working mothers who were cared for in the child's home. During the same period, the proportion of children cared for in group care centers tripled, from 5 to 15 percent, while those tended in someone else's home increased from 27 to 47 percent.

Here are other highlights of the 1977 survey relating to child care arrangements for the working woman's youngest child under 5 years:

- In more than 90 percent of the cases, cash payments were made for child care services provided by nonrelatives or group care centers. Cash payments were made to relatives (excluding members of the child's immediate family) in 44 percent of the cases where care was provided in the child's home and in 62 percent of those instances

where care was provided in a relative's home.

- About 25 percent of pre-school children of part-time working wives were tended by their fathers at home. Among full-time working wives, 12 percent of the children were cared for by fathers while mothers worked.
- About the same percent of unmarried mothers working full-time provided care for their youngest child at home (30 percent) as did married women working full-time (28 percent). The majority of children of unmarried women cared for at home were tended by relatives (24 percent) while the primary in-home caretaker for children of married women was the father (12 percent).
- Thirty-eight percent of married women working full-time in either blue-collar or service jobs provided in-home care for their youngest child compared with only 22 percent for wives who were white-collar workers.
- Where both husband and wife were blue-collar or service workers, care by the father, while the mother worked full-time, was more frequently reported (17 percent) than when both husband and wife were in professional-managerial occupations (4 percent).

Single copies of the report, *Trends in Child Care Arrangement of Working Mothers*, Series P-23, No. 117 (GPO Stock No. 003-001-9153106), may be obtained for \$4.50 each, prepaid, from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.



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College Curriculum Support Project

The College Curriculum Support Project (CCSP) of the Census Bureau is designed to assist instructors who plan to use 1980 Census information in class, develop curriculum materials on census concepts and skills, and share techniques used by other instructors. Personalized instructional assistance is available on census-related resources and new products.

Among the current materials are:

- *Census '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition*, a 490 page textbook;
- *Census '80: Projects for Students*;
- *CCSP Updates*, activities, bibliographies, and abstracts of new publications; and
- case studies illustrating the use of census data in site location and migration studies.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



David M. Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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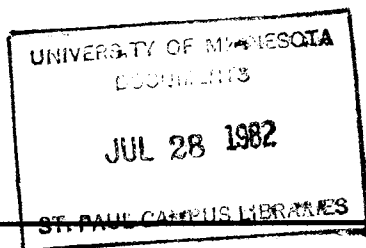
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 14 No. 1/July-August 1982

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER



Provisional Sample Data Released

In May the Census Bureau issued *Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics* (PHC 80-S1-1). It contains sample data for states, and SMSAs of one million or more. The data in this report are based on a special sub-sample of the full Census sample and represent eight percent of all sample questionnaires. This is approximately one and one-half percent of the *total* national population. In contrast, forthcoming reports of sample data will represent approximately 20 percent of the national population.

Data are presented for Minnesota and the Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA in nine detailed tables. Five tables contain population statistics and four contain housing statistics.

- P-1: General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics
- P-2: Nativity, Language, Commuting, Educational, Veteran Status, and Disability Characteristics

- P-3: Labor Force Characteristics
- P-4: Income and Poverty Status in 1979
- P-5: General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin
- H-1: General Housing Characteristics
- H-2: Structural Characteristics of Housing Units
- H-3: Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units
- H-4: Characteristics of Housing Units with Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin

This report of provisional estimates is available for \$6 from either the Department of Commerce Regional Office, 108 Federal Courts Building, Minneapolis, MN, 55401, or the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D.C., 20402.

(For related story, see *What the Data Show* on p. 2)

1980 Census Guide Arrives

The *1980 Census Users' Guide, Part A* (PHC 80-R1-A) is now available. Its 122 pages describe the type of census information available in various formats for all geographic areas. The *Guide* has been prepared in a loose-leaf format to facilitate the insertion of new or supplementary materials, such as the 1980 Census Glossary.

Of particular interest will be Chapter 6, Data Limitations, which contains useful information not readily available elsewhere, as well as more general material. The discussion of confidence intervals

and standard errors is a must for data users whose statistical skills are a bit rusty.

Anyone with more than the most casual interest in the 1980 census will want to obtain this guide and further supplements. Directions for obtaining announcements of supplements and for ordering a binder are included in the *Guide*. The cost of the *1980 Census Users' Guide, Part A* is \$5.50; copies may be ordered from U.S. Department of Commerce, 108 Federal Courts Building, Minneapolis, MN 55401 or directly from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402.

STF 2 Expected in July

Summary Tape Files 2A and 2B for Minnesota are expected to arrive in July. They present detailed complete count data for almost all types of census geographic areas at the tract level and above. Each file contains two types of records, designated as "A" or "B".

"A" records are presented once for each area; "B" records are presented once for total population and repeated for each race and Spanish-origin group with 15 or more persons or 5 or more housing units in the tabulation area. "A" records contain general data elements and those which cannot be classified by race or Spanish origin, such as vacant units.

STF2A presents summaries for SMSAs, counties, places of 10,000+ inhabitants, tracts, and tract parts. STF2B also covers SMSAs and counties as well as urbanized areas, MCDs, and Indian reservations. Most of the geographic areas in STF2B will also be shown by urban and rural portion.

A national version of this file (STF2C) is scheduled for release later this year. It will include national and regional summaries, counties, places of 10,000+, and Indian reservations, as well as component parts for some of these.

What The Data Show

While the provisional, sample data must be used with some caution, they do show some interesting features of the state.

- Nationally 66.3 percent of adults (25 years+) are high school graduates, while 72.4 percent of Minnesotans and 80.1 percent of Twin Cities metro residents are in this category. The Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA ranks fourth on this factor after the Anaheim, Denver, and Seattle SMSAs.
- Nearly three-quarters of the state's 1980 residents were born in Minnesota. Of the 109,000 foreign-born residents, more than 70,000 lived in the Twin Cities metro area.
- Sixty percent of women (16 years+) in the Twin Cities in 1980 were employed outside the home, while 54.7 percent of the state's adult women were employed.

Nationally the rate is 50 percent. Overall labor force participation in Minnesota is 65.5 percent, slightly higher than the national rate of 62 percent.

- Almost 72 percent of the occupied housing units in Minnesota in 1980 were owner-occupied, compared to 64 percent nationwide.
- Thirty-eight thousand Minnesota households reported that wood was the primary fuel used for home heating, while nearly 600 reported that *no* fuel was used for this purpose. (Some of the 600 may be solar heated; this is an unknown since the question as asked did not readily permit a response of "solar".)

The next release of sample data for Minnesota will be in Summary Tape File 3 and is not expected before September or October.

Census Bureau Offers Training

The Bureau of the Census will offer four training courses during the remainder of 1982. Acceptance in a course is on a first-come, first-served basis. Refunds will be made for cancellations up to two weeks prior to the start of the course. A listing of the courses, dates and locations follows.

Census Bureau Statistical Resources for Librarians (\$75. fee)

September 15-17; Washington, D.C.

Population Projections Methodology: An Introduction (\$125. fee)

September 20-24;
Sacramento, California

The Aging Population:

A 1980 Census Workshop (\$50. fee)

September 29-30; Washington, D.C.

November 18-19;

Boston, Massachusetts

1980 Census Machine-Readable Data Products Software (\$75. fee)

October 5-7; Chicago, Illinois

November 2-4; Denver, Colorado

For additional information and a copy of the registration form, please contact User Training Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (301/763-1510)

In Brief

Sociology of Rural Life is a quarterly publication devoted to analyses of social issues and problems of social development in rural areas. This publication is distributed by the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Minnesota. The current issue (Vol. 5, #1) includes articles on health structure and health care in non-metropolitan areas and what the current decade may hold for rural communities.

Persons wishing to receive this publication may write or call P.J. Tichenor, 90 Classroom Office Building, 1994 Buford Avenue, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, (612) 373-1053.

The May 1982 issue of *Data User News* reports that the Census Bureau plans to reinstate the full series of population and housing *Subject Reports* (PC 80-2 and HC80-3). They will begin to appear in late 1983.

Data from STF1 and STF3 will be tabulated for school districts by the Census Bureau beginning in late summer. It is likely that such data for Minnesota's districts will *not* be available before the end of the year.

1980 Census maps for Minnesota counties, multi-enumeration-district places, and metropolitan areas are now available through the State Data Center. An index to the maps is being prepared. For further information and ordering instructions, contact the MAPs office or Eileen Barr at the State Demography Unit, (612) 296-2557.

The Minneapolis District Office of the U.S. Department of Commerce has a microfiche reader/printer and provides access to the microfiche reports from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. The microfiche reports contain considerable information including block statistics which will not be released in print form. Reproductions cost 10¢ per page. The office is in the Federal Building at 110 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, (612) 725-2133.

MAPS has not scheduled any MAPS User Seminars for the summer months. If your group would like to have a staff member present a User Seminar or develop a specially prepared session for your group, please call the MAPS office. MAPS User Seminars will resume in October.

Mailing List Update

Once each year MAPS updates its mailing list. Please use this form to let us know if you wish to be removed from the mailing list or if we need to make changes or corrections in your mailing label.

Please remove my name from your list

I wish to remain on the list; please make the following changes:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

I am reading someone else's copy of the Newsletter; please add my name and address as listed above.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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David M Nelson

David M Nelson
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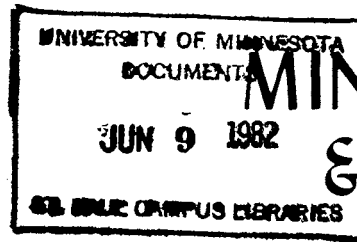
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 13 No. 6/May-June 1982



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

SDC BEGINS OPERATIONS

In February, Minnesota became the 44th state to join the Census Bureau's State Data Center (SDC) program. The overall goal of the State Data Center Program is to make census statistical products more accessible to the public. Five objectives have been established to achieve this goal:

- provide an institutional structure for disseminating census statistical products within each state;
- provide increased, strengthened, and more comprehensive technical services to census data users in each state;
- offer moderate costs of census data acquisition;
- extend the capacity of state agencies in the application of data to policy issues, program implementation, coordination, and evaluation, and
- direct user feedback on data problems and needs to the Bureau of the Census.

Activities of the Data Center in Minnesota will be coordinated by the State Demography Unit (Dept. of Energy, Plan-

ning and Development), the Office of Public Libraries and Interlibrary Cooperation (Dept. of Education), and MAPS (University of Minnesota). An advisory group, made up of data users and providers, will be established, along with a system of regional affiliates.

Affiliates will be designated during the second and third quarters of this year. Among the factors which will be considered are:

- willingness and ability to maintain census data collections and provide public access to them;
- recognition by the public of the potential affiliate as a place to go for socio-economic information;
- geographic coverage of the state.

If your organization is interested in learning more about the SDC and/or SDC affiliate structure, please contact Pat Kovel-Jarboe, MAPS, at 612-376-7003, or Eileen Barr, Demography Unit, 612-296-2557.

Census Materials Now Available

These 1980 Census publications were available as of April 23, 1982.

PC80-1-A25 *Number of Inhabitants - Minnesota*, \$4.50

PHC80-1- *Block Statistics* are available for three SMSAs in Minnesota: Duluth-Superior, Fargo-Moorhead, and Grand Forks-East Grand Forks. Block data are available only on microfiche (not printed) at \$2.50/set. A set comprises an SMSA or blocked areas in the balance of the state. The maps, which are in a larger scale than 1970 maps, range in price from \$4 to more than \$30/set depending on the number of maps. For exam-

ple, the map set for Duluth-Superior costs \$14.

The U.S. Department of Commerce office in Minneapolis will acquire these and other census publications for resale. Contact the office at 612-725-2133 to learn which reports are currently in stock and their prices.

Summary Tape File 1B (STF1B) for Minnesota has been received in the MAPS office. It contains complete-count data for SMSAs and blocks, which were not included in the STF1A file, and repeats other information which was contained in STF1A. Block level reports are shown for urbanized areas of SMSAs and for all cities of 10,000+. For more information about this file, contact the MAPS office.

Tentative Census Release Dates

The Census Bureau released this revised delivery schedule in March. Please note that dates are still tentative.

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS (PHC) SERIES

PHC(P) *Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts*. Released.

PHC(V) *Final Population and Housing Unit Counts*. Advance official population and housing unit counts. Released.

PHC(1) *Block Statistics*. 100-percent population and housing data for blocks. Early-mid 1982.

PHC(2) *Census Tracts*. 100-percent and sample data. Late 1982-mid 1983.

PHC(3) *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units*. 100-percent and sample data. Spring-Fall 1982.

POPULATION CENSUS (PC) SERIES

PC(1)A *Number of Inhabitants*. Population counts. Released.

PC(1)B *General Population Characteristics*. 100-percent data. Early-mid 1982.

PC(1)C *General Social and Economic Characteristics*. Sample data. Fall 1982-early 1983.

PC(1)D *Detailed Population Characteristics*. Sample data. Mid-late 1983.

PC(2) *Subject Reports*. Dependent on 1983 funding.

HOUSING CENSUS (HC) SERIES

HC(1)-A *General Housing Characteristics*. Counts of housing units and 100-percent housing data. Early-mid 1982.

HC(1)-B *Detailed Housing Characteristics*. Sample data. Mid-late 1982-early 1983.

HC(2) *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics*. Sample data. Mid-late 1983.

HC(3) *Subject Reports*. Dependent on 1983 funding.

HC(4) *Components of Inventory Change*. Late 1982.

HC(5) *Residential Finance*. Mid 1983.

COMPUTER TAPES

STF1 Limited complete-count population and housing data. Released.

STF2 Detailed complete-count population and housing data. Early-mid 1982.

STF3 Limited sample and complete-count data for government units, census tracts, and enumeration districts. Spring-fall 1982.

STF4 Detailed sample population and housing data. Mid-late 1982.

STF5 Detailed cross-tabs of sample data for states, SMSAs, and counties of 50,000+ inhabitants. Mid-late 1983.

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (PUMS)

Samples of individual census records (with names and addresses removed) for large areas (100,000+ inhabitants). Mid-late 1982.

CENSUS/EEO SPECIAL FILE

Sample data for SMSAs, counties, and places of 50,000+ inhabitants. Fall 1982-early 1983.

Census Data By Zip Code

Private industry has rescued a widely needed 1980 census program that the Census Bureau had been forced to cancel because of budget problems.

Under a contract with the Bureau, the National Planning Data Corporation of Ithaca, New York will pay the agency \$250,000 to tabulate 1980 census data for all the Nation's 5-digit ZIP code areas. These statistics are important in market planning and other public and private uses.

The NPDC plans to distribute the ZIP code data through a consortium of data

users that includes retailers, direct mailers, private data firms, and insurance company, a publisher, and a university.

The ZIP code data, to be made available on computer tape files, will include general population characteristics as well as income, employment status, education and housing costs. Files will be produced for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The Bureau will begin tabulating the data later this year. The completion date will depend on the agency's work schedule.

MAPS Implements New Rate Structure

In response to rising personnel and material costs and lessening of support from the University, MAPS will increase both product and personnel charges effective May 1, 1982. This is the first rate increase since July 1980. A partial list of

the new rates is included here. MAPS users who contract for services on a time-and-materials basis will be contacted about new personnel rates before current contracts expire.

MAPS UNIT COSTS

Standard Reports	1st Geog Area	Add'l from Same
MAPSLIST 1 (1970 or 1980)	\$12	\$6
MAPSLIST 1 - out of state	20	6
MAPSLIST 3 (1980)	20	10
MAPSLIST 3 - out of state	30	10
MAPSLIST 4 - Pop (1970)*	20	10
MAPSLIST 4 Hsg (1970)*	20	10

*Out-of-state charges for these reports is determined by the situation.

Orders for 25 or more reports placed at one time will be discounted.

Tape Copies: \$115 (1 reel of magnetic tape supplied)
100 (on clients reel of tape)

Photocopies: 20¢/page

Orders totaling less than \$25 should be prepaid, or, if billing is desired, a \$2 handling charge will be added.

Census Analysis Workshop Planned

The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison has developed a census analysis workshop to aid population analysts, planners, and others who compile and analyze demographic data in preparing and presenting technical data in an effective and understandable way.

Participants will learn about:

- recent demographic trends and ways of communicating them to non-technical audiences;
- techniques for analyzing and interpreting data for presentation or publication;
- publication planning, with special emphasis on using 1980 census data, including Summary Tape File 1.

Guided by experts in the field, participants will have an opportunity to develop outlines for publications oriented to specific audiences.

The fee for the Census Analysis Workshop, to be held in Madison on July 8 and 9, 1982, is \$120. For more information, call or write:

Census Analysis Workshop
Applied Population Laboratory
Department of Rural Sociology
1450 Linden Drive
Madison, WI 53706

(608) 262-3097



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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1420 Eckles Avenue
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol.13 No.5/March-April 1982

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Census Conference and Workshop

The Census Conference and workshop previously announced for April 13 & 14, 1982 has been shortened to one day, April 13, to accommodate a State Data Center training program on April 14. Newsletter recipients will receive a brochure and registration materials in the mail. Additional copies may be requested from the MAPS office.

During the morning, participants will attend one of two sessions — an introductory program for new users of census data

or a panel presentation and discussion of user concerns for more experienced data users. Following lunch, seven workshops will be offered; participants may attend any two.

MAPS staff will be on hand to demonstrate census data retrieval and CENSPAC, the Census Bureau's User software package. Census Bureau experts as well as experienced, local users of census data will be leading the various sessions.

MAPSLIST 1-80

MAPSLIST 1-80 is a two-page report which condenses and displays 50 tabulations from Summary Tape File 1 (STF1). This report can be generated for areas as small as a city block or as large as the U.S. It is possible to aggregate data from selected census areas to produce a single report for a neighborhood, a marketing territory, or just about any geographic area someone might wish to analyze.

STF1A files are available at MAPS for Minnesota and contiguous states. STF1C, which includes data for all counties in the U.S., will be added as soon as it is released.

To request MAPSLISTS, write to the MAPS office using the address on page 3. Be sure to include an exact statement of the number of reports desired and the

area(s) to be profiled. For small area data, specify census tracts, block numbers, or other appropriate descriptions, such as "each enumeration district in Red Wing."

MAPSLISTS 1-80 produced from the Minnesota file will be charged for as follows:

- \$6 — first geographic area (for example, a county);
- \$3 — each additional report at same geographic level (another Minnesota county).

MAPSLISTS 1-80 for non-Minnesota geography are:

- \$12 — first geographic area;
- \$6 — each additional report at same geographic level.

April Seminar Canceled

Because of its proximity to the Census Conference and Workshop, the MAPS Seminar scheduled for April 1, 1982 has been postponed until late May (see the May-June Newsletter issue for exact date). MAPS is looking at the feasibility of having future seminars each focus on a particular

topic or use of census data.

If you have attended past sessions or would be interested in participating in future ones, let us know what topics or uses you'd like to learn more about. Take a few minutes and send your suggestions to the address noted on page 3.

Minnesota Profiled

Examination of STF1A data for Minnesota reveals aspects of the state which have changed since 1970 and some which have not. Between 1970 and 1980 some striking changes in living arrangements occurred. The 60% increase in the number of one-person households was greater than some expected. Others were surprised to see an actual and percentage increase in those who are 65+ living in group quarters such as nursing homes and hospitals. While the population age increased from 408,919 to 479,564, the number in group quarters increased from 31,981 to 41,995.

The age structure of the state continues to change. Males greatly outnumbered females only in age categories under 18, while age groups over 45 showed far more women than men. In the 30 to 34 year age cohort, there was only a 26-person difference between the sexes.

Of the more than 1 million families in the state, 1 in 10 was headed by a woman

with no husband present. More than half of all families had children under the age of 18, and two-thirds of the female-headed, single-parent families had children under 18.

Total housing units in the state increased by 26%, but the percentage of owner-occupied units remained about the same. The number of mobile homes more than doubled during the decade. Housing conditions have improved by some standards; the number of persons living in units without complete plumbing decreased significantly from 169,576 in 1970 to 57,822 in 1980. There were 5.30 rooms (median) per housing unit and 2.36 persons per occupied unit.

Additional complete count information on Minnesota will be available in STF2, which is expected in March. Sample data for the state should begin to be available this summer, with the release of STF3.

Minnesota Population and Housing Characteristics

Minnesota Population and Housing Characteristics: 1980 Complete Count Census Data will be published in March. This publication will contain two-page statistical profiles for Minnesota, 13 development regions, 87 counties, and cities of 10,000 or more.

Each two-page profile contains 50 tables from Summary Tape File 1A (STF1A). The first page of each profile provides information on persons, families, and households. The second page pres-

ents information relating to housing units. The article titled "MAPSLIST 1-80" elsewhere in this newsletter informs readers of the process to follow in ordering data for areas not included in the publication.

To order copies of this publication, complete and mail the attached form to:

MAPS
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108

In Brief

The National Center for Education Statistics expects funding to be available for special tabulations of census data at the school district level. These data would be comparable to STF1 and STF3 tabulations and are expected in late 1982.

MAPS may prepare a special "poverty report" from STF3 and/or STF4. If such a report would be of interest to you, please contact the MAPS office. It is expected that such a report would be available during the second half of 1982.

The Data User Services Division at the Census Bureau has moved back to the main census building. Its phone number has changed — again! The new number is 301-763-4100.

MAPS has received the 1977 Census of Manufactures: Geographic Area Series file. Summary statistics, presented for manufacturing establishments, include employment, payroll, value of shipments, and other information.

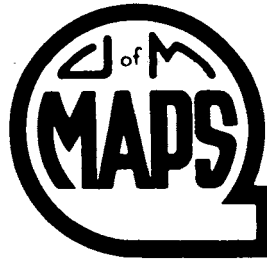
The User Training Branch of the Census Bureau schedules a variety of courses on census products and use. To obtain a list of upcoming programs, contact: User Training Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Warren Glimpse & Co. offers census training activities in Washington, D.C., and other cities in the U.S. For a list of 1982 courses and descriptions, write: Warren Glimpse & Co., P.O. Box 1943, Alexandria, VA 22313.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
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David M. Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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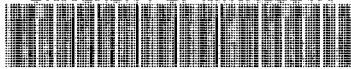
Please send _____ copies of *Minnesota Population and Housing Characteristics* at \$9.00 each.

Mail to: _____

- Payment enclosed Please bill (a \$1.00 billing charge will be added)

Make checks payable to: University of Minnesota

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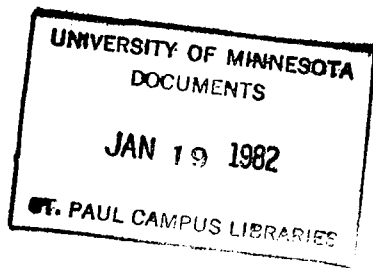


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University of Minnesota/Vol. 13 No. 4/January-February 1982



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

SDC Program to Begin

During November, a draft agreement was prepared which would establish a State Data Center (SDC) in Minnesota. The State Data Center is a state-federal cooperative program designed to improve access to data and statistical information generated by the Bureau of the Census. This program should begin in early 1982.

Activities of the SDC will be coordinated by the Office of the State Demographer in the Department of Energy, Planning and Development; MAPS at the University of Minnesota; and the Office of Public Libraries and Interlibrary Cooperation in the Department

of Education. An advisory group, made up of data users and providers, and regional affiliates are important features of the program; they will be established during the first quarter of 1982. When the official contract with the Census Bureau has been signed, information on the program will be sent to a variety of data users in Minnesota including newsletter recipients.

(Articles which present more information about the SDC Program appeared in the July/August 1980 and November/December 1980 issues of the MAPS Newsletter.)

Upper Midwest Council Announces Project

The Upper Midwest Council, a non-profit, nonpartisan study group in Minneapolis, is beginning a 3-year project to document trends and conditions in an 8-state area of the Upper Midwest. Data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing will be the primary source of information, and counties and cities will be the main units for analysis. The project will yield five reports covering population size, distribution and change; age and sex structure; housing and households; mobility and migration; and labor force, income, and employment trends.

Joan Finch, project leader, asks for comments and suggestions on the kinds of analyses and presentation that will be helpful to a broad audience in Minnesota and the Upper Midwest. If you think that the reports might be useful to you and have suggestions or questions on their content, please write to: Joan Finch, Manager of Population Studies, Upper Midwest Council, 250 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55480.

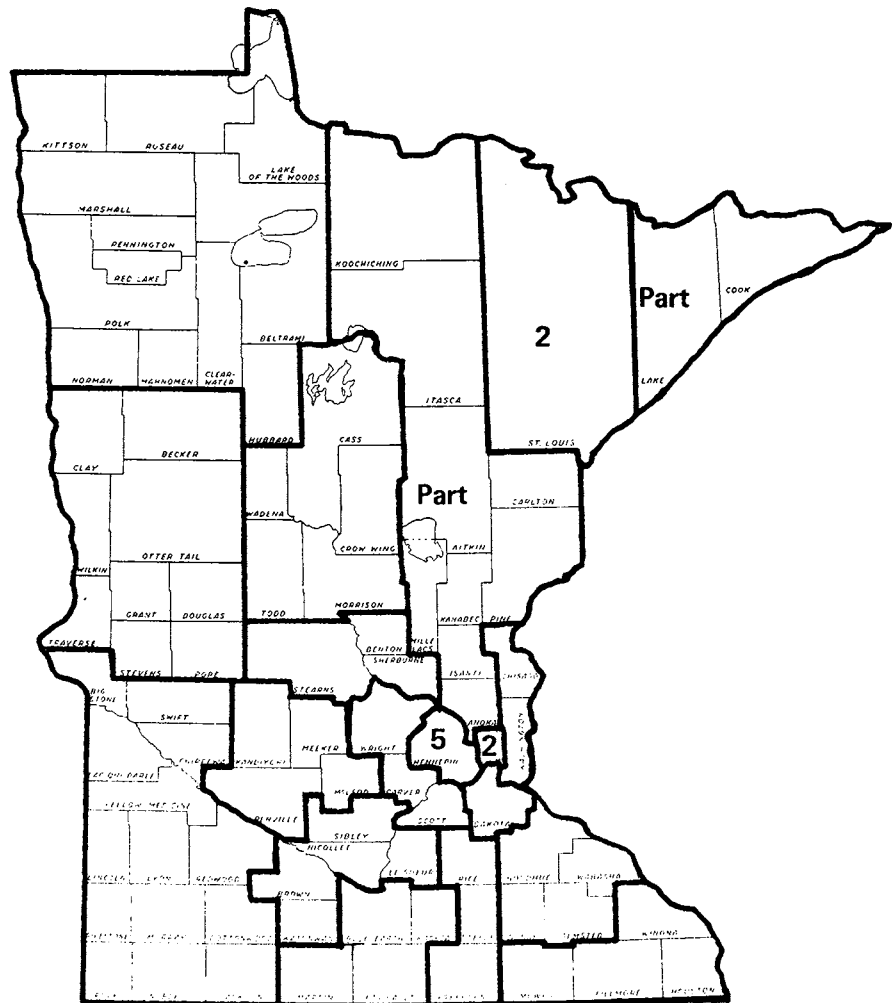
Tentative County Groups Drawn

The Census Bureau has announced tentative county groups for the 1980 Census Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Minnesota. The PUMS is now set for release sometime in 1983. 1980 groups are *not* comparable to the 1970 groups but represent significant improvements. Generally, county groups will no longer cross state boundaries; also, the population threshold has been lowered from 250,000 to 100,000.

There will be three independent samples for Minnesota. The "A" sample will identify SMSAs with 100,000 or more inhabitants in a single state, parts of SMSAs (places or collections of places) equaling 100,000 or more inhabitants, and county groups. This will be a 5 percent sample.

The 1 percent "B" sample will focus on all SMSAs with 100,000 or more residents including those which cross state boundaries. The "C" sample (also 1 percent) will identify four types of areas: central cities, urban fringe, urban territory outside of urbanized areas, and rural.

Tentative groups for the "A" sample are shown on the map. Note that there will be two groups in St. Louis County—the Duluth Urbanized Area and the balance of the county. Similar divisions occur in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. Also, in order to meet the 100,000 inhabitants requirement, Lake and Cook Counties will be grouped with counties to the west of St. Louis County.



1980 PUMS County Groups

URISA to Meet in Minneapolis

The Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA) will hold its annual conference in Minneapolis, August 22-25, 1982.

URISA's goal is to bridge the gap between information producers and information users. URISA's members are concerned with the effective use of information systems technology in the public sector.

Additional information on URISA or the conference and membership materials may be obtained from Will Craig, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 311 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

MAPS Seminars Continue

Dates for the next three MAPS Seminars are: Tuesday, January 19; Wednesday, February 17; and Thursday, April 1. Each of the seminars will cover the same material; sessions are similar to those offered during 1981.

The seminars are in 401 Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, from 9 a.m. to noon. For additional information or to register, call the MAPS office (612) 376-7003.

In Brief

The Census Bureau has a Data User Services Division in Washington, D.C. to handle general inquiries about census programs and to respond to specific problems data users may be having. The division's *new* phone number is (301) 899-7600; the address is: Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

* * * * *

A two-day conference for users of census data has been scheduled for April 13 and 14, 1982 in St. Paul. Plans call for two general sessions: one for new users of census data and the other for the more experienced. Following these concurrent general sessions, there will be several workshops to examine more fully specific applications where census data may be useful. The following workshops are identified thus far: housing, sub-state planning, community social services, and marketing. More information will appear in this newsletter in March.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
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David M Nelson

David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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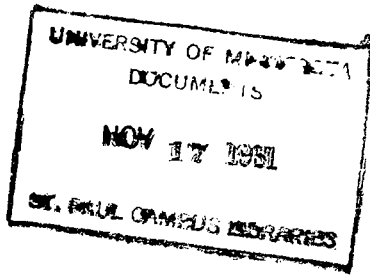


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University of Minnesota/Vol.13 No.3/November-December 1981



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Urban and Rural Changes

The proportion of the nation's population living in urban areas increased only one-tenth of 1 percent between 1970 and 1980. In Minnesota, a slightly larger increase was experienced. The urban population gained by three tenths of 1 percent to 66.8 percent. This is still significantly less urban than nationwide: 73.7 percent of U.S. residents live in urban areas. Of adjacent North Central states, only Wisconsin showed an increase in rural dwellers.

By census definition, the urban population is composed of persons living in densely populated areas and in places of 2,500 or more outside of those areas. All persons living outside densely populated areas in places of less than 2,500

or in the open countryside are classified as rural.

There were 1,351,878 residents of rural Minnesota in 1980 while 2,053,736 others were living in urban areas and another 671,534 in places of 2,500 or more. At least in Minnesota, it seems that the so-called "urban dropout" simply wants an escape from *big* city life rather than a truly rural or agrarian lifestyle.

As additional 1980 Census data is released, more information on the characteristics of recent urban-rural movers will be available, and further insights might be gained.

Sources for Census Publications

Many questions which are directed to the MAPS staff relate to the availability of general census data or are requests for specific information readily found in census publications. Libraries around the state have collections of census and other government publications; the libraries listed below are Federal Depository Libraries and are likely to have extensive holdings of census materials for Minnesota.

- Bemidji Bemidji State University Library (218) 755-2958
- Collegeville St. John's University Library (612) 363-2491
- Duluth Duluth Public Library (218) 722-5803
- Edina Hennepin County Library (612) 830-4939

- Mankato Mankato State University Library (507) 387-4964
- Minneapolis Anoka County Library (612) 784-1100
Minneapolis Public Library (612) 372-6535
University of Minnesota Libraries (612) 373-7813
- Moorhead Moorhead State University Library (218) 236-2922
- Morris University of Minnesota—Morris Library (612) 589-1070
- Northfield Carleton College Library (507) 645-4431 ext. 466
St. Olaf College Library (507) 663-3224

(continued on page 3)

This is a sample of page 1 of a MAPS LIST 1-80 for Bermuda, Virginia, generated by MAPS from the Richmond Test Tape. Page 2 (not shown) displays housing units information in a similar format. STF 1A was not ready for release in September as had previously been announced. It may be available by the time you read this--no guarantees, of course. (Sample below is reduced 6%.)

SUMMARY LEVEL = 11		SUMMARY TYPE - COUNTY		AREA NAME : CHESTERFIELD					
1 COUNT OF ALL PERSONS		6 PERSONS BY GENDER		11 MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS BY GENDER		2 COUNT OF FAMILIES		34 MEDIAN NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT	
TOTAL	126134					33910			2.96
URBAN	69477			TOTAL	27.8	3 COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS		35 MEAN NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT	
URBAN FRINGE	8838	FEMALE	63959	FEMALE	28.0				
RURAL	47819	MALE	62175	MALE	27.5	39992			3.08
10 POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER		7 PERSONS BY RACE		14 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS		HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS AND TYPE			
	FEMALE	MALE	WHITE	112667		FEMALE	MALE	(21) WITH PERSON(S) 60 OR OVER	(22) WITH PERSON(S) 65 OR OVER
UNDER 1	912	901	BLACK	12276	SINGLE	9690	11035	1346	990
1-2	1693	1795	AM INDIAN, ETC		NOW MARRIED	30679	30757		
3-4	1901	1980	INDIAN	181	SEPARATED	1080	771	2 OR MORE PERSONS:	
5	1035	1094	ESKIMO	1	WIDOWED	3194	559	FAMILY HOUSEHOLD	4832
6	1203	1182	ALEUT	0	DIVORCED	2457	1655	NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD	97
7-9	3927	4071	TOTAL	182					78
10-13	4882	4994	ASIAN, PAC ISLANDER		16 HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS, TYPE	17 PERSONS UNDER 18 BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
14	1306	1381	JAPANESE	55	1 PERSON:				
15	1268	1347	CHINESE	162	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2665			
16	1288	1294	FILIPINO	97	MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2427			85
17	1280	1279	KOREAN	172	2 OR MORE PERSONS:			CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER:	
18	1242	1176	INDIAN	222	MARR. COUPLE FAMILY	29944		IN MARR. COUPLE FAMILY	35245
19	1171	1041	VIETNAMESE	88	OTHER FAMILY:			IN OTHER FAMILY	4299
20	1101	1059	HAWAIIAN	8	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	3147		OTHER RELATIVE	1710
21	1022	972	GUAMANIAN	1	MALE HOUSEHOLDER	819		NONRELATIVE	351
22-24	3113	2848	SAMOAN	2	NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:			IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
25-29	5973	5322	TOTAL	807	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	392		INMATE	301
30-34	6745	6381	OTHER	202	MALE HOUSEHOLDER	598		OTHER	22
35-44	9018	9218							
45-54	6441	6574	9 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE		8 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY ETHNICITY		19 HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSON(S) UNDER 18 BY TYPE	18 RELATED CHILDREN BY AGE	
55-59	2368	2420	WHITE	2904	MEXICAN	2779	MARR. COUPLE FAM	19201	5 TO 17 YRS
60-61	719	670	BLACK	315	PUERTO RICAN	119	OTHER FAMILY:		9118
62-64	928	887	AM INDIAN, ASIAN OR PAC ISLANDER	31	CUBAN	71	FEMALE HSHLDR	2273	32136
65-74	2151	1661	OTHER	61	OTHER SPANISH	342	MALE HSHLDR	485	24 HOUSEHOLDS WITH NONRELATIVES PRESENT
75-84	975	522			TOTAL SPANISH	3311	NONFAMILY	85	1609
85+	297	106							
TOTAL	63959	62175							
12 POPULATION BY AGE AND RACE		POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		27 HOUSING UNITS BY RACE AND TENURE		28 SPANISH HOUSEHOLDER UNITS BY RACE AND TENURE			
	UNDER 5	5-17	18-64	65+	(20) PERSONS	OWNER	RENTER	BY RACE AND TENURE	
WHITE	8316	29890	69572	4889	TOTAL	WHITE	28354	8121	
BLACK	739	2626	8114	797		BLACK	2034	1179	
INDIAN	9	54	116	3	IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	INDIAN	37	22	
ASIAN	91	197	500	19	HOUSEHOLDER	33910	2069	1190	
OTHER	27	64	107	4	SPOUSE	29944	1190	1190	
TOTAL	9182	32831	78409	5712	OTHER RELATIVE	51346	1102	1102	
					NONRELATIVE	804	44	44	
13 POPULATION OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY AGE AND RACE		IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:		23 HOUSING UNITS WITH PERSON(S) 65+ BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER					
	UNDER 5	5-17	18-64	65+	FEMALE HSHLD	3057	834	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER	
WHITE	218	721	1831	134	MALE HSHLD	3025	219	UNDER 65	
BLACK	19	73	213	10	NONRELATIVE	1253	39	65+	
OTHER	10	29	51	2	IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
TOTAL	247	823	2095	146	INMATE	886	215	TOTAL	
					OTHER	1909	0	OWNER OCCUPIED	
								RENTER OCCUPIED	

(continued from page 1)

St. Cloud St. Cloud State University Library (612) 255-2085 ext. 15

St. Paul Hamline University Law School Library (612) 641-2344
Minnesota Historical Society Library (612) 296-2143
Minnesota State Law Library (612) 296-2775
St. Paul Public Library (612) 292-6311
University of Minnesota Library-St. Paul (612) 373-0903
William Mitchell Law School Library (612) 227-9171 ext. 137

St. Peter Gustavus Adolphus College Library (507) 931-4300 ext. 587

Stillwater Stillwater Public Library (612) 439-1692

Willmar Crow River Regional Library (612) 235-3162

Winona Winona State University Library (507) 457-2924

Many libraries not listed here (including some corporate libraries) may also have good collections of basic census publications.

Some users of census data may want to purchase Census Bureau publications which they consult frequently. The office of the U.S. Department of Commerce in Minneapolis maintains a collection of census materials for public sale. It is now possible to order documents from the Superintendent of Documents/Government Printing Office and authorize payment by major credit card. This eliminates the need to know exact prices before ordering or to establish a deposit account.

MAPS Seminars Continue

MAPS continues its fall series of User Seminars on Thursday, November 19 and Tuesday, December 15. The User Seminars are held in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus from 9 a.m. to noon.

Each of the sessions covers the following topics: introduction to MAPS programs and services; the 1980 Census of Population and Housing—geographic coverage, subject content, and delivery schedule; and non-census socio-economic data sources. The seminars are

designed to allow ample time for participants to discuss their data needs and have specific questions answered.

Because each session is restricted to 25 participants, early registration is encouraged. Additional seminars may be scheduled, if necessary, to meet the needs of all interested persons. To register, complete this form and mail to: MAPS, 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

I wish to attend the User Seminar on:

Thursday, November 19

Tuesday, December 15

NAME: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE: _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS:

Please write the date you have selected on your calendar as no confirmation will be sent.

In Brief

The publication of complete-count census data (MINNESOTA POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS) announced in the previous newsletter has been slowed, because of the delay in receipt of STF1A. For ordering information, watch the January issue of this newsletter or contact the MAPS office after December 1, 1981.

North Dakota has recently become a participant in the Census Bureau's State Data Center program. Ron Bostick in the North Dakota State Planning Division in Bismarck is the principal contact. His phone number is (701) 224-2818.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has recently published *Local Area Personal Income 1974-79*. It contains BEA's estimates of total and per capita income as well as additional detail on the sources of personal income by type and major industry. This information is provided for states, counties, SMSA's, and regions.

The Regional Census Bureau Office in Kansas City, Kansas provides assistance to census data users in Minnesota. The four information services specialists in that office can answer questions relating to a wide range of Census Bureau programs and products. Ben Arzu, Susan Hane, Dennis Johnson, and Ken Wright may be reached by phone at (816) 374-4601.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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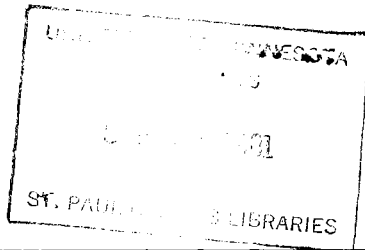
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 13 No.2/September-October 1981



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

MAPSLIST 1-80 Available Soon

With the arrival of Summary Tape File (STF) 1, MAPS will begin to produce the MAPSLIST 1-80. MAPSLISTs are MAPS products which condense and display data from Census Bureau machine-readable files. The MAPSLIST 1-80 is a 2-page report which presents 100 percent (complete count) data on population and housing for geographic areas ranging in size from whole states to enumeration districts and block groups. MAPSLIST 1-80 can also be generated for all incorporated places and townships.

A later version of STF1 will contain data for blocks in places of 10,000 or more. When that file arrives (probably after the first of the year), it will be possible to produce MAPSLIST 1-80 for individual city blocks.

The following are among the information items contained in this MAPSLIST: counts of persons, households, and families; population by age and sex; and population by household type.

Information on housing includes: number of year-round housing units, value of owner-occupied units, contract rent of rental units, and presence of complete plumbing facilities. Fifty-five tabulations are presented in the complete 2-page report.

Costs for the MAPSLIST 1-80 for Minnesota and its subdivisions are \$6 for the first geographic area and \$3 for each additional report from the same file. Because a special grant from the Minnesota Legislature has supported the enhancement of the MAPSLISTs and the acquisition of census data files, the cost of the MAPSLIST 1-80 remains the same as it was for the equivalent 1970 series. MAPSLIST 1-80 for non-Minnesota areas is priced at \$12 for the first geographic area and \$3 for each additional report from the same file.

(See related article "Publication of Complete Count Data Announced.")

Publication of Complete Count Data Announced

MAPS will publish MINNESOTA POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: complete count census data for Minnesota's geopolitical units. This publication will contain complete count, or 100 percent data for Minnesota, its 87 counties, 13 development regions, 5 SMSAs, and 65 places with populations of 10,000 or more.

Data will be presented in the form of a MAPSLIST 1-80 for each of the areas. The population information in this report includes: population distribution by age and sex, households and families

by type, and living situations of persons under 18 or over 65 years. Information on housing provides: a count of units by owner or renter status, value of owner-occupied units, monthly costs of renter-occupied units, and indicators of housing quality such as availability of complete plumbing facilities and number of persons per room.

This publication should be ready for distribution in early November; ordering information will be published in the November/December issue of this newsletter.

Data Files Received

Among the data files recently received in the MAPS office are the *1978 Census of Agriculture (Preliminary)* and the *1980 (March) Current Population Survey* also known as the *Annual Demographic File*.

The *1978 Census of Agriculture* file contains information for farms in all states and is equivalent to the preliminary printed reports from the same census. Data are provided concerning farms, crops, and livestock. Counties which have nine or fewer farms are not covered. A special tabulation of 1978 ag census data which contains more detail and is equivalent to the final printed report series is expected to be released soon.

The March 1980 data file from the Current Population Survey is based on a large number of interviews conducted nationally by the Census Bureau. Data are provided for regions, states, and 44 large SMSAs including Mpls./St. Paul. This file provides information on employment status, occupation and industry, and characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and educational background. Total income and income components are available as well as data covering seven noncash income sources.

For further information on either of these files or to request a special tabulation, contact the MAPS office.

Supplementary Report On Age and Sex

The Census Bureau has issued a 1980 Census Supplementary Report titled "Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population" (PC80-S1-1). According to this report, the median age of the U.S. population in 1980 was 30 years; for males the median was 28.8 and for females 31.3. In Minnesota, 29.2 years was the median age. Utah recorded the lowest median age at 24.2 and Florida the highest at 34.7

Of the 4,077,148 people residing in Minnesota in 1980—2,078,742 were female and 1,998,406 were male. The distribution of Minnesota's population by 5-year age cohorts follows.

0-4	307,230	35-39	246,329
5-9	296,316	40-44	202,932
10-14	333,517	45-49	187,120
15-19	400,027	50-54	193,365
20-24	393,623	55-59	189,533
25-29	363,516	60-64	170,716
30-34	313,178	65+	479,746

Additional tabulations for Minnesota, such as age by race and sex, and median age by sex, will be available in Summary Tape File 1 (September release) and *General Population Characteristics* (spring 1982 release).

In Brief

Summary Tape File (STF) 1A for Minnesota is expected in the MAPS office during September. MAPS will also be acquiring this file for other states in the Upper Midwest. The smallest states were scheduled for release the first week of August; large states, such as New York and California, may not be available before November.

Census data users who wish to express concerns about cancelled 1980 census products and services (for a listing see the MAPS Newsletter for July-August) may write the User Services Division of the Bureau of the Census (Washington, D.C. 20233). Letters also could be copied to Malcolm Baldrige (Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230) who would need to approve any changes in Census Bureau budget or expenditures.

A Census Data File Workshop will be held in Alexandria, Virginia on September 30 - October 1, 1981. The workshop will help data users learn to access effectively statistical and related data files from the Census Bureau. To obtain more information contact: Warren Glimpse and Co., 115 C South St. Asaph Street. Alexandria, VA 22314 phone: (703) 836-6800.

Fall Seminars Planned

MAPS will begin its fall series of User Seminars on Wednesday, October 14, 1981. Additional sessions have been set for Thursday, November 19 and Tuesday, December 15. The User Seminars are held in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus from 9 a.m. to noon.

Each of the sessions covers the following topics: introduction to MAPS programs and services; the 1980 Census of Population and Housing—geographic coverage, subject content, and delivery schedule; and non-census socio-economic data sources.

The seminars are designed to allow ample time for participants to discuss their data needs and have specific questions answered.

Because each session is restricted to 25 participants, early registration is encouraged. Additional seminars may be scheduled, if necessary, to meet the needs of all interested persons. To register, complete this form and mail to: MAPS, 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

I wish to attend the User Seminar on:

Wednesday, October 14

Thursday, November 19

Tuesday, December 15

NAME: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE: _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS:

Please write the date you have selected on your calendar as no confirmation will be sent.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



David M Nelson

*David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems*

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 13 No. 1 July-August 1981

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

April BEA Data Available

Regional economic information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis has been received for 1974 through 1979; additional tables will be arriving through the summer.

BEA Farm Income and Expenditures for Minnesota and each county contains information such as cash receipts, other income, production expenses in eight categories, and derived income.

Tables 25 and 25.01 *Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Source* provide detail on full- and part-time workers by county and major industry.

The analytics show this information as a percentage of state and U.S. employment. Percent of change over the years 1974 to 1978 is also calculated.

Table 2 summarizes major sources of personal income in Minnesota with seasonal adjustments. Parallel data (without seasonal adjustment) are shown in tables 5 and 5.01 for all Minnesota counties. These reports contain rates of change from 1974 to 1978 and also provide county figures as a percentage of state and U.S. totals.

1960 Census Tapes Reformatted

MAPS' tapes from the 1960 Census of Population and Housing have been reformatted for easier access. Data for all counties and places over 2,500 in the U.S. are now available on one reel.

While there have been many changes in questions and reporting between the 1960 and the 1980 censuses, a great deal of the data collected are compar-

able. These items include: school enrollment, educational attainment, labor force participation, place of work, means of transportation, family income, and limited housing data.

Potential users of the 1960 files may contact the MAPS office for more detail concerning subject content and technical specifications.

Mailing List to be Updated

The MAPS mailing list, including this newsletter, will be updated during August. If your address has changed or you no longer wish to receive the newsletter, please advise the MAPS office and include a copy of your current label.

If you are aware of someone who might like to receive this newsletter and other mailings, please send that information, too.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

Census Specialist-MAPS
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003

Census Products and Delivery Dates Revised

On May 15, 1981 the Census Bureau issued a revised, but still tentative list of 1980 Census products and delivery dates. As previously announced, release of Summary Tape File (STF) 1 will not begin until October; other STFs will also be delayed, so that complete data for Minnesota may not be available until early 1983. These delays and the other changes are due to budgetary difficulties at the Census Bureau. Costs have been running higher than expected, and there appears to be no chance of a supplementary appropriation this year.

Currently a number of non-print products have been cancelled or modified. Tabulations for ZIP code areas have been eliminated. This includes both machine-readable and microfiche versions. Proposed microfiche releases of the data from STFs 1 and 3 have been cancelled. It is also expected that some subjects and cross-tabulations announced for STFs 4 and 5 will be deleted, although geographic coverage has not been affected.

Plans for the printed reports have also been changed. There will be no *hardbound* final reports, nor will the fiche backup files for the printed reports be produced. The following publications have been cancelled: *Block Statistics*, *Census Tracts*, *Detailed Population Characteristics PC(1)-D*, and *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics HC(2)*. Plans call for these reports to continue to be available in microfiche. The various census maps (MMS, Place, and County) will be available only on a custom order basis.

Tabulations previously announced as Neighborhood Statistics and Ward Statistics will now be prepared only if requested; costs will be borne by the requesting agency. Requests for these and other special tabulations will not be accepted by the Census Bureau until all "standard" 1980 Census work has been completed, probably in early 1983.

Minnesota Profile

While most of the 1980 Census data on Minnesota has yet to be released, currently available information tells a great deal about the state.

The population of Minnesota on April 1, 1980 was 4,077,148: an increase of 7.1 percent from 1970. The number of households during the same period increased by 26.4 percent to 1,613,342. By 1980 the average Minnesota household consisted of 2.5 persons, a decline of almost .5 person per household since 1970.

The rate of growth for individual counties ranged from 63 percent for Sherburne to -11.4 percent for Traverse. Hennepin is still the largest county with a population of 941,411 despite a 2 percent decrease since 1970. Cook is the smallest county at 4,092 persons: a 20 percent increase over the 10-year period.

GREATEST GROWTH:

Sherburne	63%
Wright	51.4%
Chisago	47%
Isanti	42.5%
Dakota	38.8%

GREATEST DECLINE:

Traverse	-11.4%
Wilkin	-10.7%
Mower	-10.1%
Pipestone	- 8.6%
Murray	- 8%

Other data released by the Census Bureau indicates slight increases in all racial categories except "White"; however, the figures for 1970 and 1980 are

not directly comparable because of changes in definition and reporting procedures.

1980 Provisional Racial Counts:

White	3,936,948
Black	53,342
American Indian	35,026
Asian/Pacific	26,533
Other	25,299

Information on race was obtained through self-report; therefore, these data represent classification of people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Counts by race and Spanish origin are provisional and are subject to change after the sample data have been processed.

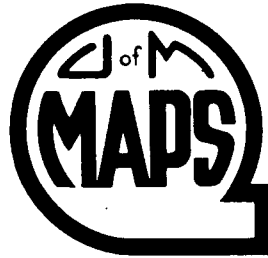
Counts of persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin were also obtained through self-report on a question separate from the one which determined race. This means that persons of Spanish origin have been counted once in one of the five racial categories and *again* in the Spanish/Hispanic category. This is a significant change from the 1970 practice. Nationwide, approximately 40 percent of Spanish-origin persons did not report a specific race, but reported in the "Other" category. For comparison, only 1 percent were counted in this category in 1970.

The racial distribution of the 32,124 persons of Spanish-origin residing in Minnesota is not yet known, but is expected to be released later this year along with additional complete-count data from the 1980 Census.

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David M Nelson

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Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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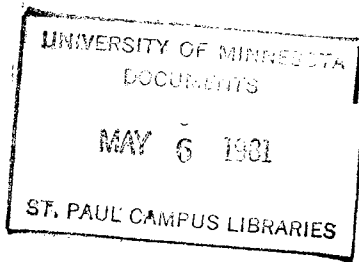


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University of Minnesota/Vol. 12 No. 6/ May-June 1981



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

PL 94-171 Tape Arrives

The PL 94-171 tape for Minnesota arrived in March. It contains a complete population count—down to the block (in urbanized areas) or enumeration district (for the remainder of the state) — as well as racial and Hispanic indicators. Primary use of this file is expected to be in redistricting.

Counties and multi-precinct municipalities should already have received printouts of data from this file through the State Planning Agency. Smaller

municipalities should contact their county auditor to obtain relevant sections of the county-level report, if not yet received.

Other potential users of this file may contact MAPS for further information. Since all levels of census geography within the state are reported, population counts and racial indicators can be provided for any area which can be defined in terms of census boundaries. (See additional story on page 3.)

Census Analysis Workshop

The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin will sponsor a Census Analysis Workshop in Madison, June 1 and 2, 1981.

The conference will help population analysts in state agencies, planning commissions, academic departments, research centers, and other organizations having an ongoing publication responsibility. It is intended for those who must reaggregate, compile, and analyze data to suit their organization and client needs. Participants will have an opportunity to improve their knowledge about demographic trends and increase their ability to analyze census and related data.

Workshop leaders, each a nationally recognized authority, will address a variety of issues. Among these are the following:

- Trends expected to be revealed by

the 1980 Census and how best to communicate them to non-technical audiences;

- Data resources available on the subject and how other resources complement data from 1980 and previous censuses;

- Analytic techniques to aid interpretation and presentation of current trends and issues, using 1980 Census data.

The 2-day course costs \$95; for more information or to register, contact:

Census Analysis Workshop
Applied Population Laboratory
Department of Rural Sociology
University of Wisconsin
1450 Linden Dr., Rm. 240
Madison, WI 53706
Tel: (608) 262-3097

MAPS User Seminar

There are still a few spaces open in the May 19, 1981 MAPS User Seminar. This will be the last user seminar until September when the regular, monthly sessions will resume.

To register for the 3-hour seminar on May 19, please contact the MAPS Office. This session will be in Room 401 Coffey Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

HSP System Announced

A Human Services Planning (HSP) System and Data Base has been developed by the State Planning Agency; HSP will provide statistical data to state and local human services planners and administrators. Like other data bases managed by the State Planning Agency, HSP reflects the agency's mission and work program.

Summary statistics found in the data base are routinely acquired from selected human services departments including the Office of the State Demographer, the Department of Economic Development, and the Department of Health. The Human Resources Unit of the State Planning Agency screens po-

tential data sources, acquires and aggregates data, and develops software.

The data base may be accessed through the Information Services Bureau (ISB) State of Minnesota, or the University of Minnesota. Specifications and computer programming services are available through ISB or MAPS. Requests for more information about HSP should be submitted in writing to:

Human Resources Unit
State Planning Agency
Capitol Square Bldg.
Room 101
550 Cedar St.
St. Paul, MN 55101

Preparations for 1980 Census Data Continue

MAPS staff continues to plan and develop programs and services to provide access to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Partial funding for these activities has been available through a 2-year legislative special appropriation which emphasizes access for state and local government users.

MAPS four objectives have been the following: to develop computer reports, to create a geographic reference file, to develop a data base dictionary, and to conduct educational and training programs. New software has been developed and existing programs have been modified to meet these objectives.

While there have been delays in ac-

quiring 1980 Census products, notably the Richmond-test tapes, MAPS has been able to make significant progress in preparation for the release of STF1 in late fall. Work on reorganization of the 1960 tapes has been accomplished and several new informational and instructional programs have been designed. The instructional activities allow for a latitude of audience interest and sophistication, and can be arranged for large or small groups.

More specific information may be obtained from the Census specialist at MAPS; suggestions of items/programs for development are also welcomed.

PL 94-171 Reports Available

Standard reports, such as the example, are available for all Minnesota counties from the PL 94-171 machine-readable files.

The complete set can be produced for approximately \$50 or individual counties or places may be photocopied

at 8 cents per page.

These reports or similar ones produced from this file may be attractive alternatives to waiting until late fall for STF1 data, especially if your application does not require sex- or age-specific breakdowns.

1980 CENSUS POPULATION AND HOUSING MINNESOTA FILE SOURCE: 1980-P.L.94-121							PAGE	4
AREA NAME	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN, ESKIMO ALEUT.	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	OTHER	SPANISH	
ANDOVER CITY	9387	9242	17	38	61	29	68	
ANDOVER CITY	9387	9242	17	38	61	29	68	
ANDOVER PRECINCT 1	4764	4675	8	23	35	23	40	
ANDOVER PRECINCT 2	4623	4567	9	15	26	6	28	
ANOKA CITY	15634	15338	43	106	110	37	78	
ANOKA CITY	15634	15338	43	106	110	37	78	
ANOKA PRECINCT 1	1948	1933	1	1	12	1	2	
ANOKA PRECINCT 2	1291	1254	0	9	22	6	7	
ANOKA PRECINCT 3	1606	1587	0	3	12	4	8	
ANOKA PRECINCT 4	1157	1147	0	7	0	3	10	
ANOKA PRECINCT 5	1812	1798	1	6	3	4	7	
ANOKA PRECINCT 6	5263	5112	35	71	28	17	26	
ANOKA PRECINCT 7	2557	2507	6	9	33	2	18	
BETHEL CITY	272	272	0	0	0	0	0	
BETHEL CITY	272	272	0	0	0	0	0	
BETHEL PRECINCT	272	272	0	0	0	0	0	
BLAINE CITY	28558	28078	34	147	186	113	237	
BLAINE CITY	28558	28078	34	147	186	113	237	
BLAINE WARD 1 PRECINCT 1 (PART)P.	3397	3302	6	47	23	19	37	
BLAINE WARD 1 PRECINCT 2	2372	2325	7	10	13	17	23	
BLAINE WARD 1 PRECINCT 3	1038	1026	0	11	1	0	8	
BLAINE WARD 1 PRECINCT 4	3123	3074	2	9	22	16	33	
BLAINE WARD 2 PRECINCT 1	1540	1526	2	4	5	3	3	
BLAINE WARD 2 PRECINCT 2	2187	2142	4	14	12	15	10	
BLAINE WARD 2 PRECINCT 3	2781	2744	6	13	10	8	11	
BLAINE WARD 2 PRECINCT 4	2283	2241	2	12	14	14	35	
BLAINE WARD 3 PRECINCT 1	2610	2570	5	1	31	3	16	
BLAINE WARD 3 PRECINCT 2	2055	2032	0	3	16	4	14	
BLAINE WARD 3 PRECINCT 3	2333	2294	0	10	18	11	20	
BLAINE WARD 3 PRECINCT 4	2839	2802	0	13	21	3	27	
BURNS TOWNSHIP	1976	1929	9	15	8	15	9	
BURNS TOWNSHIP PRECINCT	1976	1929	9	15	8	15	9	
CENTERVILLE CITY	734	720	0	8	6	0	1	
CENTERVILLE CITY	734	720	0	8	6	0	1	
CENTERVILLE PRECINCT	734	720	0	8	6	0	1	
CIRCLE PINES CITY	3321	3240	0	27	28	26	26	
CIRCLE PINES CITY	3321	3240	0	27	28	26	26	
BLAINE WARD 1 PRECINCT 1 (PART)P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIRCLE PINES PRECINCT 1	2450	2393	0	26	11	20	19	
CIRCLE PINES PRECINCT 2	871	847	0	1	17	6	7	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CITY	20029	19588	30	116	212	83	141	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CITY	20029	19588	30	116	212	83	141	
UNALLOCATED POPULATIONP	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 1	2705	2631	5	16	38	15	8	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 2	2303	2250	2	28	12	11	9	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 3	2268	2214	5	20	23	6	27	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 4	2257	2213	6	5	25	8	19	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 5	757	746	0	3	7	1	0	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 6	1828	1806	0	3	10	9	6	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 7	2524	2472	5	18	13	16	21	
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PRECINCT 8	2647	2568	0	11	59	9	28	



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about specific programs and activities mentioned in this newsletter or for general information about MAPS, contact:

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415 Coffey Hall
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7003



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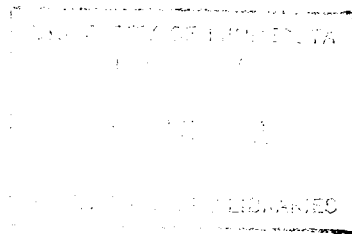
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University of Minnesota/Vol.12 No5/March-April 1981



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1978 Census of Agriculture Results

Preliminary 1978 Census of Agriculture reports for Minnesota counties and the state were issued in October 1980; final reports will begin to appear later in 1981. The entire set of preliminary reports or selected county reports may be obtained from the Subscriber Services Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; each report costs 25 cents.

Results of this census reflect the 1975 change in farm definition to "any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year."

The state summary shows an increase in the number of farms from 98,537 in 1974 to 102,984 in 1978, but these figures can be misleading since the Census

Bureau estimates that up to 4,000 farms in Minnesota may have been missed in 1974 counts because of data collection techniques. The 1978 sampling technique is believed to have overcome this problem. The average farm size in Minnesota is 279 acres, and the average value (land and buildings) is \$254,122. Slightly less than half of all Minnesota farms had sales of less than \$20,000.

Corn for grain or seed accounted for the greatest crop harvest in bushels, followed by soybeans, oats, and wheat, in that order. 56,189 farms maintained an inventory of cattle and calves, and 26,766 had an inventory of hogs and pigs. At the time of the census, 28.7 million acres of Minnesota land were in agricultural use.

Programs Cancelled

Two census-data training activities which were previously announced for spring 1981 are cancelled. Because of recent cuts in federal travel allotments, and the resulting curtailment of travel by federal agency employees, the 1978 Census of Agriculture User Conference scheduled for April 9, 1981 and a tentatively scheduled 1980 Census User Conference won't take place.

The 1980 Census User Conference will be re-scheduled for later in the year, probably September; the Ag Census User Conference may also be set for a later date if interest warrants. If you are interested in attending an Ag Census session later this year, please write to the MAPS office, 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Avenue, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Bureau Workshop to be Held in Minnesota

The Bureau of the Census User Training Branch will be offering a training session on census geography in the Twin Cities area this spring. *Introduction to Census Bureau Geography, Geocoding, and GBF/DIME Files* is scheduled May 12, 13, and 14; the site is to be announced.

Designed for analysts, researchers, and planners, this course provides an acquaintance with major Census Bureau data and the role of the GBF/DIME System, a working knowledge of Census Bureau geography, maps and geo-

graphic coding schemes, and a general understanding of: the content and structure of GBF/DIME files, geocoding concepts and techniques, computer mapping techniques and software, and problem solving using the GBF/DIME System.

The only prerequisite is a general familiarity with census data products and data processing concepts. For additional information write to: User Training Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Three MAPS User Seminars Announced

Dates for three 1981 MAPS User Seminars are announced: Friday, April 10; Wednesday, April 29; and Tuesday, May 19. These sessions in Room 401 Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at noon.

The User Seminar is designed for new or potential users of MAPS services. Each offering follows the same format; during 1981 the primary focus of the sessions will be the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Other seminar aspects will include information on

various MAPS services, discussions of file content, introduction of new or updated files, and an opportunity for participants to ask questions and raise their specific data needs.

There is no charge for the seminars, but since space is limited, preregistration is requested. To guarantee a place, please return the completed registration form to the MAPS office. If registering close to the seminar date, phone the MAPS office (612) 376-7003 to see if space is still available.

MAPS USER SEMINAR REGISTRATION

Please circle the session you wish to attend:

Friday, April 10

Wednesday, April 29

Tuesday, May 19

NAME _____ AFFILIATION _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

Return to: Minnesota Analysis and Planning System
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108

Please note the date on your calendar; no confirmation will be sent.

New Address Coding Guide Ready

An Address Coding Guide (ACG) for the urbanized portion of the Twin Cities area has recently been published by MAPS. Several thousand new addresses have been added since MAPS published the last ACG in 1977.

The guide was prepared from the Geographic Base File of the Bureau of the Census with local updates. Coverage includes all address ranges in the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA. Numbered streets are listed first, followed by named streets in alphabetical order.

Using the ACG, a census tract number or ZIP code can easily be found if

a street address is known. For each street, a high and low address is given along with the census tract code, ZIP code, and place name. (See sample entries below.)

The ACG is now available. To order a copy, please complete the form and return it to the MAPS office. The price is \$100 per copy; non-profit and government organizations will receive a 25 percent discount. Additional copies mailed to the same address on the same order are only \$50.

This is a sample of entries in the Address Coding Guide:

STREET: MAC ARTHUR AV		PAGE: 170				
STREET NAME	ADDRESS RANGE		SIDE	CENSUS TRACT	ZIP CODE	NAME OF PLACE
	LOW	HIGH				
MAC ARTHUR AV.....	1178	1298	EVEN	601.05	55118	W ST P
MAC ARTHUR AV.....	1201	1399	BOTH	601.05	55118	W ST P
MACALASTER DR.....	3700	3748	EVEN	411.03	55421	ST ANTHY
MACALASTER DR.....	3701	3719	ODD	411.03	55421	ST ANTHY
MACALASTER DR.....	3800	4099	BOTH	411.03	55421	ST ANTHY
MACALESTER WALK.....	837	900	BOTH	375.	55116	ST PAUL
MACKEY AV.....	4300	4379	BOTH	229.02	55424	ST LO PK
MACKAY AV.....	4380	4499	BOTH	236.	55424	EDINA
MACKUBIN ST.....	1900	1999	BOTH	416.02	55113	ROSEVILLE
MACKUBIN ST.....	2100	2299	BOTH	416.02	55113	ROSEVILLE
MACKUBIN ST.....	2638	2806	BOTH	416.01	55113	ROSEVILLE
MACKUBIN ST.....	2767	2831	ODD	416.01	55113	ROSEVILLE
MACKUBIN ST.....	2808	2898	EVEN	416.01	55113	ROSEVILLE
MACKUBIN ST.....	2833	2899	ODD	416.01	55113	ROSEVILLE
MACKUBIN ST.....	3900	3988	EVEN	407.03	55112	SHORVIEW

Please send me _____ copies of the Address Coding Guide at a total cost of _____.

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

_____ Payment enclosed

_____ Please bill to above address

Return to: MAPS - ACG
 415 Coffey Hall
 1420 Eckles Avenue
 University of Minnesota
 St. Paul, MN 55108



P.L. 94-171 Tapes Expected Soon

As a result of recent legal rulings in favor of the Census Bureau, the P.L. 94-171 tapes from the 1980 census should be available by the April 1, 1981 date originally indicated. These files are used primarily in reapportionment/redistricting, but may be of interest for other purposes.

In addition to a complete population count down to the block (in urbanized areas) or the enumeration district (for the remainder of the state), P.L. 94-171 files contain racial and Hispanic indicators. This means that for any area

which can be defined in terms of census geography, places, counties, etc., the population can be analyzed in terms of race or Spanish/Hispanic characteristics. No other information will be contained in this file; more detailed 100 percent population characteristics will be found in Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) which should be available in summer 1981.

MAPS is now developing software to complement the P.L. 94-171 files. If you have an interest in the file or would like more information, contact the MAPS office.



David M Nelson

David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

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University of Minnesota/Vol, 12 No. 4/January-February 1981



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

The Numbers Are In!!!

Preliminary 1980 population and housing counts for all governmental units in Minnesota have been released. The printed version of these compilations is currently in distribution.

The report for Minnesota shows population and housing unit counts for the following areas: state, counties, county subdivisions (townships), incorporated

places, SMSAs, and congressional districts. Equivalent figures from the 1970 Census are included for comparison.

Users should note that these are *preliminary* counts which will be superseded by official figures in the Advance and Final reports to be released later in 1981.

MAPS User Seminars Repeated

There is still space available in two of the MAPS User Seminars announced for 1981. These sessions will be in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus beginning at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, February 25 and Wednesday, March 25, 1981.

This series is designed for new or potential users of MAPS services. Each session follows the same format and covers the same material. During all of 1981, the primary focus will be on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Other aspects of the sessions will include information on various MAPS services, discussions of file content and new or updated files containing Minnesota demographics. There will be an opportunity for participants to ask questions and discuss their specific data needs.

There is no charge for the seminars, but space is limited and preregistration is requested. Each session will run for no more than 3 hours. To register, please call the MAPS office (612) 376-7003.

MAPS Products and Services Re: 1980 Census

MAPS will provide a variety of products and services based on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Often these will parallel, and be readily comparable to the products and services provided from the 1970 Census. Sometimes MAPS' plans cannot yet be announced as the Census Bureau has not released its own plans for file content and structure.

Please note that the descriptions which follow refer to standard reports; the content of custom reports is limited only by the availability of data and the user's needs.

MAPSLIST 1-80 (Available summer 1981)

Includes population and housing counts and limited 100 percent data down to the block level from STF 1. Persons who anticipate use of this report for small areas may find that suppression of specific items (which occurs if there are fewer than 15 persons or 5 housing units in a given category) will limit usefulness below the block group or ED level.

MAPSLIST 3-80 (Available spring 1982)

This report provides selected tabulations from the sample data for ZIP Code areas, EDs and block groups taken from STF 3. Because it does not contain the detail found in STF 4, this report will be ready several months earlier. Tabulations will cover all 5-digit ZIP Codes in the U.S.

MAPSLIST 4-80 (POP) (Available summer 1982)

Includes sample tabulations down to the tract level. This report comprises 4 series: income, employment, education, and general characteristics taken from STF 4. MAPS expects to acquire all files necessary to produce this report for every county and county equivalent in the U.S.

MAPSLIST 4-80 (HSG)

Because of the detail and length of housing series on STF 4, MAPS has not determined that it is feasible to produce a standard housing report. Use of the 1970 reports was slight. Persons with an interest in detailed housing data may contact MAPS for further information.

EEO/Affirmative Action Report (availability date not set)

The Census Bureau has not yet released documentation for STF 5, which would be used to produce this report. Exact detail and geographic coverage cannot, therefore, be established. In general, the report will contain limited characteristics of the employed and the experienced unemployed labor force by occupation. The primary uses of the report are the creation, monitoring, and evaluation of EEO and Affirmative Action plans.

Special Reports

As it did with the 1970 Census data, MAPS is prepared to produce special reports which combine data from various files or aggregate census data with the user's own files. Many users are currently planning such reports in conjunction with MAPS' staff.

Computer Tapes

Users with access to computer facilities may wish to have standard or custom reports in machine-readable rather than printed formats. It is also possible to provide users with extract tapes of census tabulations.

Programs and Services

In addition to developing and modifying software and standard reports, MAPS has developed and implemented a wide-ranging program of user education. MAPS User Seminars are conducted each month on the University's St. Paul Campus. These 3-hour sessions

(Continued)

Products and Services

(Continued)

cover geography and concepts as well as potential uses of census data.

Information sessions lasting 1 to 3 hours can be arranged for groups of 10 or more. The focus and content of these meetings can be tailored to specific user needs, but would typically deal with a specific type of data or data use in more detail than is possible in the User Seminar. MAPS cooperates with other agencies and the Census Bureau in sponsoring training activities in Minnesota, and MAPS staff is available

to speak with community groups as well as to professional meetings and associations.

The MAPS Newsletter will provide updated census information six times each year. For more information on reports or services, or to schedule a user-education program, please contact the Census Information Specialist at MAPS, 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108 (612) 376-7003.

1980 Census User Conference in Duluth

A 1-day Census User Conference has been scheduled January 21, 1981 in Duluth; the location has not yet been set. The content will be identical to that of the session held in St. Paul in September, but will be of particular interest to those who live in the Arrowhead region and who missed the earlier session.

The conference will cover new developments in subject content, census geography, data user services, and product delivery from the 1980 Census which is

expected to provide a wealth of detailed information on the characteristics of the nation's people and their housing.

Among the sponsors of the conference are the Duluth Community Action Program, the Arrowhead RDC, and the School of Social Development at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. For further information or to register, contact: Jim Soderbring, Duluth Community Action Program, 206 W. 4th St., Duluth, MN 55805 (218) 723-3536.

Resource Materials

Single copies of the following materials are available from the Census Bureau at no cost.

CENSUS '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition

Provides information on the history, purposes, problems, and procedures of the census, as well as data products.

CENSUS '80: Introduction to Products and Services

This 14-page booklet covers print reports, machine files, microfiche, and special tabulations from the 1980 Census.

Informational Questionnaire

This sample questionnaire lists all of the items included on the long form of the Census.

Summary Descriptions of Data Use for Questions Planned for Inclusion in the 1980 Census

Each of the items included on the 1980 long form is justified by illustrating its use in the Federal programs and by listing Federal laws for which the question is required. (61p)

Tentative Publication and Computer Tape Program

This 4-page leaflet describes each of the report series and projects a tentative release date.

To order, write: Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.



New Title for SMSAs

A periodic review of the criteria used to define SMSAs has led to several changes including a new title; implementation, in conjunction with the 1980 Census of Population and Housing results, will determine specific boundaries, probably in early 1982.

The revised criteria increase the consistency with which various areas are treated by using Census Bureau defined "urbanized area" as the basis for determining which areas qualify for recog-

inition. The new term will be "Metropolitan Statistical Area." It is not anticipated that the revised criteria will have a significant impact on any current Minnesota MSA.

Further information on the revised criteria or other aspects of the MSA designation program may be obtained from the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards of the Department of Commerce.



David M Nelson

*David M Nelson
Program Director
Computer Information Systems*

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University of Minnesota/Vol.12 No. 3 / November-December 1980

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

MAPS Offers Training

In addition to the monthly MAPS User Seminars, MAPS staff is prepared to provide other training or information sessions for new or potential users of public data files.

For groups of 10 or more, specially tailored, 1 to 3 hour sessions can be scheduled in the MAPS office in St. Paul. Such activities would typically focus on the types of data available for a particular application. For example, community profiles or income data which might be used for federal or state programs would be examined in depth, and discussion would address specific audience concerns. The exact content of the session would be worked out in advance consultation with the sponsoring organization.

MAPS staff is also available to speak or lead discussion sessions at confer-

ences and professional meetings. Again, the details of the presentation would be worked out with the sponsor in advance. Usually 1 to 3 months notice is required to ensure adequate preparation, although on occasion arrangements can be handled with less notice.

Consultation prior to the event would cover such items as current level of audience knowledge, length of presentation desired, types of data which should be discussed, and specific applications in which the group is interested.

To arrange to have a MAPS staff member work with your group or to obtain additional details, please contact Pat Kovel-Jarboe or Tom Ehlen at the MAPS office.

November User Seminar

The last MAPS User Seminar for 1980 will be held Tuesday, November 25 in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the University's St. Paul Campus. Attendance will be limited to 25.

This seminar is designed to increase accessibility and understanding of MAPS. Topics to be covered include new and updated files in the MAPS data base with a special emphasis on developments occurring with the 1980 Census.

There will be an opportunity to discuss the content of various files, and

how users and potential users may make use of MAPS services, facilities, and computer-related activities. An ample opportunity will be provided for questions concerning the specific data needs of those attending.

The seminar will run from 9 a.m. to noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall. There is no charge, but preregistration is required by calling the MAPS office before November 21 (612) 376-7003.

New Data Files

Among the files acquired recently by MAPS are the Annual Housing Survey, 1977 SMSA File, and County Business Patterns, 1977 File.

The Annual Housing Survey (AHS) is a microdata file; for the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA the sample encompasses 5,000 housing units. One of the unique features of the AHS is that except for new construction and housing losses, the same housing units (but not necessarily householders) generally remain in the sample from year to year. Thus, longitudinal analysis is possible.

Housing data includes the following: year structure built, tenure, number of persons in household, property value, utilities, and number of automobiles. Neighborhood indicators such as abandoned structures, industrial activity, and police and fire protection are also given.

County Business Patterns (CBP) supplies summary data and statistics on all business establishments with one or

more paid employees. The unit of observation is the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code at the 2-, 3-, or 4-digit level.

The CBP machine-readable file differs from the printed CBP reports in that it *does* supply data for SICs with fewer than fifty employees in a particular county, although specific employment and payroll figures are withheld if release might disclose information about individual employers.

These are only two of a long series of Census Bureau files which are produced annually and released on a regular schedule; among the others are the Annual Survey of Manufactures, the Annual Housing Survey - Travel to Work File, and the Current Population Survey.

General information about the AHS and CBP as well as detailed information about the data items contained in these files may be obtained from MAPS.

MAPS Prepares For 1980 Census

As the result of a special legislative appropriation received for the current biennium, MAPS has been able to get a headstart on preparations for release of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

MAPS has been concentrating its efforts in four areas: the enhancement of existing software and the development of new software to allow easy access to census machine-readable files, the development of a geographic reference file, the construction of a 1980 Census data dictionary, and the planning of educational activities and instructional materials for the user community.

The goal of these activities is to make the 1980 Census data machine-readable files accessible to Minnesotans at the earliest possible opportunity. In the area of software, this has meant that MAPSPAK (a new software package introduced at MAPS) is currently in the testing stages and will be avail-

able to retrieve and format data from Summary Tape File 1, when it is released in spring 1981. Options which are available for mapping and other graphic representations of data are being considered for use with various geographic files.

MAPS has already held a 1980 Census User Conference and will be scheduling another for early 1981. Also being investigated are the possibilities for holding special sessions on the Agricultural Census and the GBF/DIME files. Materials which can be used at the MAPS seminars and with other user groups are currently being developed.

MAPS will be continuing these activities through 1981 and early 1982 until all data on Minnesota have been released. The educational program will continue throughout the eighties. Although the special funding will expire, MAPS work with the 1980 Census will continue.

Population Group Forming

Persons with an interest in demography and population are being sought to join a new Minnesota group. Carl Fredrickson, University of Minnesota, and Tom Gillaspay, Minnesota state demographer, are organizing an informal, inter-disciplinary group for those with applied or academic interests in population analysis.

The initial activity of the group would be a meeting in a central location to familiarize members with each others interests. Inquiries by population professionals are welcomed; contact Fredrickson, 80 Classroom Office Building, 1994 Buford Avenue, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, (612) 376-3854.

State Data Center Meeting Held

Over 100 state and local government officials, data users, and data providers met in St. Paul on September 18 to consider formation of a State Data Center (SDC) in Minnesota and to offer their reactions to presentations. The overall goal of the program (a cooperative venture between a state and the Bureau of the Census) is to give the public fuller access to census statistical products.

During the morning session, Martha Wyeth, of the Bureau's Data User Services Division, outlined the history and current activities of the Bureau in support of the program. State Demographer Tom Gillaspay spoke of the need to manage the flow of data in the state and the wish of the State Planning Agency to participate in the SDC program. Later presentations addressed structures and activities undertaken in

other states, and, specifically, the experience in New York State. (Additional details on the SDC program appeared in the July-August 1980, MAPS Newsletter or may be obtained from MAPS or the state demographer's office.)

Many of those present seemed to support the SDC concept but were reluctant to endorse a particular structure or model. It appears likely that additional meetings will be required before a SDC is realized in Minnesota.

Those who attended were asked to reflect on the options available and to complete a brief questionnaire in the week following the meeting. If you did not attend the sessions, but would be interested in hearing more about the SDC concept or have opinions you would like to share, contact the demographer's office at (612) 296-2557.

1981 Seminars Scheduled

The first three MAPS User Seminars for 1981 are announced for Room 401, Coffey Hall on the University's St. Paul Campus beginning at 9 a.m. on the following dates: January 21, February 25, and March 25, 1981.

This series is designed for new or potential users of MAPS services. Each session follows the same format and covers the same material. During 1981, the primary focus will be on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Other aspects of the sessions will include information on various MAPS

services, discussions of file content, and new or updated files containing Minnesota demographics. There will be an opportunity for participants to meet with MAPS staff and to ask questions related to specific information needs.

There is no charge for the seminars, but space is limited and preregistration is requested. Each session will last approximately three hours. To register, please complete and mail the attached form or call the MAPS office (612) 376-7003.

MAPS USER SEMINAR REGISTRATION

Please circle the session you wish to attend:

Wednesday, January 21

Wednesday, February 25

Wednesday, March 25

NAME _____ AFFILIATION _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

Return to: Minnesota Analysis and Planning System
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108



Latest BEA Data Released

The latest figures from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on personal and farm income have been released and are available in the MAPS office. Also included in this release are time series figures for comparison.

BEA farm income and expenditures are reported for the U.S., Minnesota, and each county in Minnesota. The years, 1973 through 1978, are covered by the current release. Some of the data provided include the following: value of inventory change, production expenses, and cash receipts from marketing.

The personal income reports cover a number of components for the U.S., regions, and states. Detailed information is available on Minnesota. Among the data items included are the following: total personal income, income by industry, detailed components of state personal income, and disposable income.

These BEA reports are computer generated and released to MAPS as printouts; photocopies, at 8 cents per page, may be obtained by contacting the MAPS office (612) 376-7003.



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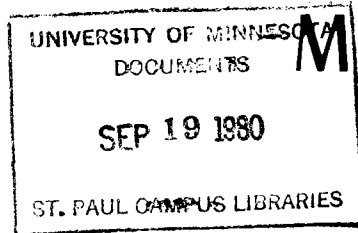
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University of Minnesota/Vol. 12 No.2/September-October 1980



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

User Seminars Announced

A new series of MAPS User Seminars will begin in October. Seminar dates through 1980 are as follows: Thursday, October 2; Wednesday, October 29; and Tuesday, November 25. Registration for each session is limited, so make reservations early.

The seminars are designed to increase accessibility and understanding of MAPS. Each session covers new and updated files in the data base and will also focus on developments with the 1980 Census.

Other aspects of the seminars include information on various MAPS services, facilities, and computer-related activities. There will be an opportunity to discuss file content and how to access and use this data.

The seminars conclude with a tour of the MAPS facilities and an opportunity to share ideas and questions with MAPS staff.

There is no charge for the seminars which run from 9 a.m. to noon in room 101 Coffey Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Content of all announced seminars will be identical. Additional seminar dates will be set for next year, and these will be announced in the next issue of this publication.

To register, please mail the form on page 3 or call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). Attendance at each session must be limited to 25 persons.

MAPSLIST 1-80

In June, MAPS acquired a copy of Summary Tape File 1 (STF1) from the precensus test conducted in Richmond, Virginia. By July, a MAPSLIST 1-80 had been produced for STF1. MAPS will continue to work with the summary tape files and the Census Bureau's new software package, CENSPAC.

MAPSLIST 1-80 contains basic data for individuals (without violating confidentiality), families, and housing units and a complete population count. As with the MAPSLIST 1-70 for the 1970 census, MAPSLIST 1-80 displays data taken from the 1st Count Summary Tapes and represents tabulations of answers to the 100 percent or complete count questions. Since Summary Tape File 1 contains more detailed data than in 1970, MAPSLIST 1-80 will display more data. New questions have been

added to the census questionnaire, and the range of answers to some questions has been expanded.

For example, the table for "Population by Age and Sex" includes five new age categories: under 1, 1-2, 3-4, 75-84, and 85+; the response set has not been changed, but the tabulations options have been increased. The category called "Housing Units" in 1970 is now more descriptively titled "Occupied Housing Units by Race and Tenure" and the response set has been enlarged to include "Indian" and "Asian" as well as "Black," "White," and "Other." One table which appeared in STF1 in 1970 and concerned telephone availability has now been moved to the sample questionnaire and will no longer appear with STF1 data.

Data Applications

MAPS data is designed and has been used for applications in widely differing areas. The MAPS office provides, from a central location, information to users in business, education, government, and public and private agencies.

A manufacturing firm has used files from County Business Patterns to find total employment by county for selected industries as identified by SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes. To compile this data manually would be virtually impossible because of the thousands of data items considered.

By using housing counts for enumeration districts in the Twin Cities SMSA, a University-based laboratory was able to determine the appropriate size for a sample it wished to draw.

Census data was used by a federal agency to audit the effectiveness of a

nutrition program that had been recently completed. The agency examined characteristics of the population by county and identified areas they wished to have emphasized. The census data made it possible to determine whether or not the emphasis had been properly directed.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board used information from the MAPS data base to assist in evaluating a survey taken by that agency which looked at the educational characteristics of a population. 1970 Census data was used to verify the representativeness of the sample.

MAPS Newsletter readers with ideas for a potential data use are invited to consult with a MAPS staff member to determine the most effective and least expensive means to access and present that data.

Neighborhood Statistics Program

In conjunction with the 1980 Census, the Bureau of the Census has developed the Neighborhood Statistics Program to assist jurisdictions that have such areas by providing to local officials and neighborhood representatives basic demographic, social, and economic data by neighborhoods. These statistics may then be used to determine the characteristics of the population in each area to gauge eligibility for participation in federal and other programs, and to formulate programs needed by neighborhood residents.

The following three characteristics must be met by a locality which wishes to participate in the program.

- 1. Official Recognition**—All neighborhoods for which data are to be provided must be officially recognized through: a municipal law or similar legal or administrative action, a letter from the locality's highest elected official to the Director of the Bureau of the Census, or written certification from a central neighborhood council or coalition representing all of the neighborhoods in the locality.
- 2. Nonoverlapping boundaries**—All the area within any given neighborhood must be considered part of that neighborhood only; no portion of the locality may be included in more than one neighborhood.
- 3. Advisory representation**—A mechanism must exist whereby concerned

residents within a neighborhood are assured the opportunity to present their views on municipal matters to city officials. Examples of such mechanisms are: elected or appointed representatives, neighborhood councils, citizen associations, and neighborhood liaisons to city hall.

Decisions regarding participation by areas other than municipalities have not yet been made.

The cost of the work performed by the Bureau in connection with this program will be borne by the Bureau with no charge to the participants. The expense of program participation to the municipality or central neighborhood council will be minimal, that is, making a written request, preparing a neighborhood block equivalency list, and providing for such local dissemination of the statistics as the requester deems desirable.

Participation in the Neighborhood Statistics Program can be initiated by a written request to the Director, Bureau of the Census from either the chief elected official of the municipality or an appropriate representative of the neighborhood system. The request should include a description of the neighborhoods in relation to each of the criteria, appropriate documentation, and, if possible, a map showing neighborhood boundaries. Such requests will be accepted through December 31, 1980.

MAPS Publications and Products

The MAPS office still has available a number of general publications based on the 1970 Census of Population and Housing; in some cases 1980 data to update these publications will not be accessible for more than two years. To order any of the following, contact the MAPS office (612-376-7003).

Address Coding Guide—Twin Cities Metro Area \$35
Contains addresses covering the urbanized portion of the Twin Cities SMSA. (1977)

MAPS Brochure no charge

MAPS Data Display Brochure. no charge

MAPS Data File Inventory . . no charge
Includes info on each public data file at MAPS. Also provided is the file name, source, date of acquisition, description, years available, and geographic level (1978).

Minnesota Housing Characteristics . \$3
A thirteen-page report for the state and each development region is included in this volume. Contains information on housing value, fixtures and appliances, plumbing, kitchen, and heating.

Minnesota Socio-Economic Characteristics \$10/set; \$4/vol.
This 3-volume set covers Minnesota, the 11 development regions and every

county. Vol. 1 has a three-page report on income; Vol. 2 is a three-page employment report; and Vol. 3 has a one-page report on education and a two-page report on general population characteristics.

Population and Housing Profiles of Minnesota Legislative Districts \$5

This is a two-page narrative of general population and housing characteristics for each legislative district prepared subsequent to the 1972 redistricting.

MAPSLIST 1—contains basic data for individuals, families, and housing units, and a complete population count. First geographic area \$6, additional from same file \$3.

MAPSLIST 4 Population—contains extensive data gathered from the 5%, 15%, and 100% questions from the 1970 Census. Includes ethnicity, education, and income among other characteristics. First geographic area \$12, additional from same file \$4.

MAPSLIST 4 Housing—contains extensive data on housing conditions that affect the quality of life. Includes many cross-tabulations. First geographic area \$15, additional from same file \$6.

MAPS USER SEMINAR REGISTRATION

Please circle the session you wish to attend:

Thursday October 2

Wednesday October 29

Tuesday November 25

NAME _____ AFFILIATION _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

Return to: Minnesota Analysis and Planning System
415 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108



Planning Underway for '82 Censuses

The Census Bureau has announced some of its plans for the 1982 economic and agricultural censuses. For the first time the Census of Agriculture will be collected and processed concurrently with the economic censuses. The Bureau has also announced that it plans to simplify and reduce the size of its forms for these '82 censuses.

As it has done in the planning for previous censuses, the Bureau will hold meetings with other government agencies to solicit recommendations for changes in census questions and the presentation of data for publication. The

Bureau will also meet with trade associations and other organizations to determine how to update answer sets and special inquiries to best serve the needs of each industry or kind of business.

By December 1981, an outline of report contents and plans for various tables should be available. The reporting forms will be mailed out 12 months later, and data collection will be closed in August 1983. For more information see *Data User News*, July 1980, or contact: Richard Quanrud, Rm. 2067-3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (301-763-5450).



David M Nelson

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University of Minnesota/Vol. 12 No. 1/July-August 1980

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1980 Census User Conference

Kenneth Wright of the Census Bureau's Kansas City Regional Office will be the principal speaker at the 1980 Census User Conference on September 17, 1980, at the Earle Brown Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus. Sponsored by MAPS and five other participating agencies, the conference will focus on new developments in subject content, census geography, data user services, and product delivery relating to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

The morning conference sessions will cover design, collection, and processing of 1980 Census questionnaires as well as various concepts and definitions.

1980 Census products and related products, such as the Annual Housing Survey, will be described during the first afternoon session; there will also be a brief presentation on the 1977 Economic Censuses. The conference will conclude with an explanation of data user services provided through the Census Bureau and local organizations. Time has been allotted throughout the day for questions and answers.

Persons on the MAPS Newsletter mailing list will automatically receive conference registration forms; others should contact the MAPS office, (612) 376-7003.

1980 vs 1970 Census Questions

The 1980 census questionnaire is similar to the one used in 1970. There are, however, changes which will be readily apparent to census data users. Unlike 1970, there is only one version of the long-form questionnaire, which was distributed to 22 percent of the nation's households.

A question on Spanish/Hispanic origins, which appeared on the long form in 1970, has been moved to the 100 percent form for 1980. Additionally, the answer set for a question on race has been expanded. These changes will be of particular interest to those who use MAPS census files for the preparation and update of affirmative action plans and similar uses.

The twelve housing questions on the short form differ significantly from those asked in 1970. The data generated

from responses to these questions will yield more information for census data users. Re-worded questions should elicit better information, as well, on the character and type of housing units.

Perhaps the most significant change from the 1970 questionnaire is the elimination of "head of household" as a term. The concept of one family member as a reference point has been retained: this person is the household member (or any member) in whose name the house is owned or rented. This change should not create problems of comparability with earlier census data, as the tabulations have been designed to facilitate comparison.

Detailed information on these and other changes will be available in volume 1 of the *1980 Census User's Guide* soon to be released by the Bureau.

State Data Center Program

Representatives of several Minnesota agencies are having discussions with the Census Bureau concerning implementation of a State Data Center Program in Minnesota.

The overall goal of the State Data Center Program is to make census statistical products more accessible to the public. Five objectives have been established to achieve this goal:

- Provide an institutional structure for the dissemination and maintenance of census statistical products within each state;
- Provide increased, strengthened, and more comprehensive technical services to census data users in each state;
- Offer moderate costs of census data acquisition;
- Extend the capacity of state agencies in the application of data to policy issues, program implementation, coordination, and evaluation; and,
- Direct user feedback on data problems and needs to the Bureau of the Census.

The organizational structure of a State Data Center varies from state to state, but is based on a model involving a major state executive or planning agency, major state university(ies), and the state library. These organizations form the structure for the state's program and are the principal service, delivery, and coordinating units. The Center may be a part of a research and analysis facility, university, or state agency.

Participating states are also required to establish a network of affiliate data centers to extend local access to and use of statistical products. Affiliate centers may be established in city (or other local) governments, local or regional libraries, university extension centers, or other organizations.

It is hoped that this program might be in operation in Minnesota by January 1, 1981. The MAPS Newsletter will carry additional information as it is made available; in the meantime, those with a special interest in or question about the State Data Center Program may contact the MAPS office.

Availability of 1980 Census Products

The Census Bureau plans to publish three major series of 1980 census reports: a total of more than 250,000 pages. In addition, five sets of computer tapes, known as Summary Tape Files or STF, will be prepared for public use. The availability dates which follow are tentative, since data for some states will be tabulated and released before others according to the speed with which field and coding activities are completed.

Population and Housing Census (PHC) Series

PHC(P) *Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts.* Summer-Fall 1980.

PCH(V) *Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.* Advance official population and housing unit counts. Fall 1980 - Winter 1981.

PHC(1) *Block Statistics.* 100-percent population and housing data for blocks. Winter - Summer 1981.

PHC(2) *Census Tracts.* 100-percent and sample data. Fall 1981 - Summer 1982.

PHC(3) *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units.* 100-percent and sample data. Fall 1981 - Spring 1982.

Population Census (PC) Series

PC(1)-A *Number of Inhabitants.* Population counts. Fall 1980 - Spring 1981.

PC(1)-B *General Population Characteristics.* 100-percent data. Winter - Summer 1981.

PC(1)-C *General Social and Economic Characteristics.* Sample data. Fall 1981 - Spring 1982.

PC(1)-D *Detailed Population Characteristics.* Sample data. Fall 1981 - Spring 1982.

PC(2) *Subject Reports.* Tentative release: 1982.

Housing Census (HC) Series

HC(1)-A *General Housing Characteristics.* Counts of housing units and 100-percent housing data. Winter - Summer 1981.

HC(1)-B *Detailed Housing Characteristics.* Sample data. Fall 1981 - Spring 1982.

HC(2) *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.* Sample data. Fall 1981 - Fall 1982.

HC(3) *Subject Reports.* 1982.

HC(4) *Components of Inventory Change.* 1982.

HC(5) *Residential Finance.* 1982.

Public-Use Computer Summary Tape Files (STFs)

STF 1 Population and housing counts. Fall 1980 - Summer 1981.

STF 2 General 100-percent characteristics down to the tract level. Winter - Summer 1981.

STF 3 Sample tabulations for ZIP Code areas. Fall 1981 - Spring 1982.

STF 4 General sample tabulations down to the tract level. Fall 1981 - Spring 1982.

STF 5 Detailed sample tabulations. Spring - Fall 1982.

MAPS Mailing List

Because of the prompt responses to the MAPS mailing list update and the large number of readers who took the time to reply, MAPS has been able to make extensive revisions to its mailing list. You will see those changes reflected

in the label attached to this issue. If there are additional changes which should be made in your address, or if additional names should be added to the list, please contact the MAPS office.

Seminars Set for Fall

MAPS Users Seminars will resume in the fall with sessions set for October and November. These seminars are designed to introduce or re-aquaint users with MAPS data files and services.

The half-day sessions (dates will be announced in the September MAPS Newsletter) are open to all interested persons, but registration for individual dates will be limited. These 3-hour

seminars provide an excellent opportunity for users and potential users to find out more about MAPS and to ask questions relating to specific data needs or projects.

A brief slide presentation or the entire Users Seminar is available to groups of ten or more on request. For additional information contact Patricia Kovel-Jarboe at MAPS, (612)376-7003.

MED Series Discontinued

The 33rd and final publication in the series *Minnesota Economic Data, Counties and Regions* (MED) was published in April 1980. With the 1980 Census of Population and Housing due for release in 1981, MED series editor John S. Hoyt, Jr., will be overseeing the development and publication of a statistical abstract for the state of Minnesota. As envisioned, this statistical abstract

(300-500 pages) would present the same types of data as previously appeared in the MED series. Statistical tables at the state, region, county, and city levels would provide comparative indicators for demographic and economic data.

Newsletter readers who would find such a publication useful and who have suggestions concerning its format and content may contact the MAPS office.

Acquisitions

MAPS has recently acquired the 1980 edition of *APDU Information Resources Directory* prepared by the Association of Public Data Users. The directory is both a guide to and catalog of information resources held by APDU members.

Information in the directory is organized in three sections — I. a brief description of each member of the Association, II. descriptions of data files and a listing of the members who have them, and III. descriptions of software packages used.

With the directory, MAPS is able to identify other organizations which have special knowledge or expertise concerning particular data files or software

packages. It is also possible to locate alternate sources of data or software that MAPS does not currently own for purchase or client referral.

A number of MAPS tape files have also been recently supplemented or updated. Among them are Bureau of Economic Analysis files, the Annual Housing Survey, and the Survey of Income and Education. The Annual Demographic File, County Business Patterns, and Population Estimates are now available for use, as well. Future issues of the MAPS Newsletter will contain detailed information on these and other files.

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/May 1980

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Newsletter resumes

The MAPS Newsletter will resume publication with Volume 12, No. 1/ July-August 1980; the last issue you should have received was Volume 11, No. 2/November-December 1978. If you wish to receive the newsletter and related MAPS mailings, please return the enclosed post card before June 15, 1980 indicating any changes or additions to the mailing address.

The newsletter editor will be Patricia Kovel-Jarboe who has recently joined the MAPS staff as Extension Specialist-Census Information. In addition to her duties as editor, Patricia will be responsible for promoting the availability of census data and other major statistical resources, conducting training in access to and applications of such data, and preparing indicators and general analyses of demographic and economic characteristics.

Newsletter recipients who have questions concerning the newsletter, general MAPS activities, or 1980 Census data are urged to contact Patricia (Minnesota Analysis and Planning System, 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, 612-376-7003).

Future issues of the MAPS Newsletter will contain detailed information on MAPS activities and programs in support of the 1980 census data, including plans for user workshops. Overviews of other MAPS projects will also be presented from time to time. Readers will find an explanation of the Census Bureau's State Data Center program and the role such a program might have in Minnesota. Other regular features of the newsletter will be continued and expanded.

Census user conference scheduled

MAPS, the Census Bureau, and other participating agencies will sponsor a 1980 Census User Conference on September 17, 1980 at the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. Additional information and registration materials will be mailed in July.

The 1980 Census of Population and Housing will provide a wealth of detailed information on the characteristics of the nation's people and their housing. This conference will describe the availability of data from the 1980 census and will cover new developments in subject content, census geography, data user services, and product delivery.

MAPS mailing list

The MAPS mailing list is being updated in preparation for 1980 census mailings. Please complete and return the attached card before June 15, 1980. If *no* response is received your name will be deleted from the mailing list in July.

The "Additional Information" which you are asked to supply will benefit

you in two ways. It will enable MAPS to target special mailings to specific audiences which will result in a cost savings to MAPS and its users, and, should lessen the amount of unasked for information crossing your desk.

Please help us to help you and your agency by completing and returning the attached card. Thank you.



For census data users

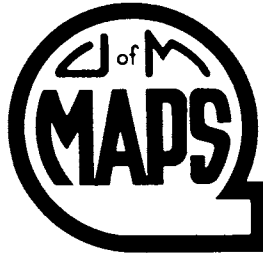
Readers of the MAPS Newsletter may also be interested in receiving DATA USER NEWS (DUN), a Census Bureau monthly newsletter designed to help census data users stay abreast of all Census Bureau products and programs.

The scope of DUN includes:

- Articles on censuses and surveys of population, housing, business, industry, governments, transportation, foreign trade, and agriculture
- Announcements of upcoming seminars and conferences designed to teach data users more about census data

- Descriptions of data programs and services
- Explanations of census activities and methodologies
- A "Selected New Publications" column, listing recent reports issued by the Census Bureau
- A "Data File Developments" column, containing abstracts of new computer files available from the Census Bureau

Upcoming issues of DUN will provide summaries of the latest current population reports issued by the Bureau, information on reports from the 1977 Economic Censuses, answers to data users' questions on the 1980 census, and much more. A yearly subscription to this monthly 12-16 page newsletter costs \$4. To subscribe, contact Subscriber Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.



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The information given in this publication is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is implied.

The University of Minnesota, including the Agricultural Extension Service, is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or handicap.

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University of Minnesota/Vol. II, No. 2/ November-December 1978

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

BEA income and employment data

Income and employment data on the State of Minnesota for 1976 have recently been released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Department of Commerce.

The two separate tables, now part of the MAPS data base, provide personal income information for metropolitan areas as well as for all counties in Minnesota from 1969 to 1976, and employment data for Minnesota from 1971 to 1976.

The personal income estimates indicate an increase of 61.3 percent for the United States, and 60.0 percent in Minnesota from 1971 to 1976. In Minnesota, the increase in dollar figures went from \$15.415 billion to \$24.666 billion.

The per capita increase went from \$3,555 in 1969 to \$6,237 in 1976 in Minnesota, compared to a national per capita personal income of \$6,403 in 1976.

Personal income by major sources is shown for 1971 through 1976 with wage and salary disbursements the largest portion of the distribution. Total labor and proprietors income by place of work is indicated by type: wage and salary disbursements, other labor in-

come, proprietors income farm and non-farm; and by industry: farm and non-farm.

In 1976, the Minnesota county with the highest per capita income was Hennepin with \$7,929; the lowest was Clearwater at \$3,075.

Minnesota and each of its counties are also covered in the BEA's employment data. The employment tables indicate that 1,859,557 full and part-time people were working in Minnesota in 1976 compared to 1,619,876 in 1971.

Figure breakdowns for 1971 through 1976 include number of proprietors and a count of full and part-time wage and salary employment by farm and non-farm. The non-farm categories are government, manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation, trade, finance and others.

The MAPS data base contains income and employment figures for years prior to 1969. Individuals interested in accessing the tables available should contact the MAPS office. MAPS will also notify those individuals who wish to be informed of any BEA data released in the future. Send your name and address to the MAPS office for this service.

The information given in this publication is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is implied.

The University of Minnesota, including the Agricultural Extension Service, is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or handicap.

RAFT project

Management of the Rapid Analysis Fiscal Tool (RAFT) project is being transferred to the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS) from the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA).

The transition will occur over the next few months.

RAFT is an information system designed to provide users with an analytical tool for evaluating fiscal policy. The project evolved from activities of the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council and the Citizens League. CURA assumed management of RAFT in 1971.

Users of RAFT include legislators and legislative staff, administrative officials, planners, citizens and interest groups, researchers, business and professional people.

RAFT's purpose is to provide the basic data used in fiscal policy analysis, with an intention toward putting data in an accessible form and keeping them up-to-date. RAFT has, as well, a capability to simulate policy proposals to test the effects.

The System permits analysis of the effect of proposed changes in the tax laws and formulas on the fiscal situation of local governments and shows the impact on representative taxpayers in different localities in the state. It also provides up-to-date information for comparing relative tax burdens and spending levels of localities.

A user manual describes the system and provides information on access. For further details on the transfer and use of RAFT, contact the MAPS office (612-376-7003).

1977 county and city data book

The 1977 County and City Data Book (CCDB)—containing data records for the U.S. and each region, division, state, county, SMSA and incorporated place of 25,000 or more—is now available from the Census Bureau.

This is the ninth CCDB edition in a series begun in 1944. The last three editions of this basic small-area data file of statistical information were issued at 5-year intervals for 1962, 1967, and 1972.

The CCDB contains data for the more than 3,000 U.S. counties, the 910 incorporated cities of 25,000 or more, the 277 SMSA's defined as of June 1977, and also for the standard Federal administrative regions, Census regions and divisions, and States. There are 195 data items for counties and 190 data items for cities.

The CCDB tape is unique among Census Bureau computerized files in that it brings together small area information from several data sources including the 1970 census, the 1972 economic censuses, 1974 Census of Agriculture, population estimates for 1975, per capita income estimates for 1974, and selected current data from vital statistics, social security, banking, building permits, elections, crime and other records.

SMSA data in the new CCDB reflect the current SMSA boundary definitions, and are significant as a source of 1970 census data recompiled according to new SMSA definitions.

For further information on the 1977 County and City Data Book and Tape and availability, contact the MAPS office (612-376-7003).

MAPS users seminar

The MAPS Users Seminar—now held on a quarterly basis—will be offered again on Thursday, February 1, 1979.

This session will deal particularly with the 1980 Census developments and preparations being made by MAPS and other groups in the state to distribute and provide access to the 1980 data.

Other aspects of the presentation include information on MAPS services, facilities and computer-related activities. Slide presentations provide a visual image of the data available and examples of data use.

The seminar concludes with discussion of file content and how to use and access the data, along with a tour of the MAPS terminal facilities and an opportunity to present ideas and questions to staff analysts and programmers.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the seminar which runs from 9 a.m. to noon in Room 101 Coffey Hall, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

1980 census data

The Census Bureau has announced that its 1978 Dress Rehearsal Program for the 1980 Census is well underway, with data collection activities for the censuses in the Richmond, Virginia area and in La Plata and Montezuma Counties, Colorado, now completed.

The Census of Lower Manhattan, however, was just conducted on September 26. Minor wording changes were made for several items on the Lower Manhattan census questionnaires to improve understanding.

One of the changes includes a different format for the Spanish origin questions, and the other change eliminates a race designation thought to cause some negative reaction in view of categories listed on the questionnaire.

The Bureau is still considering user recommendations concerning proposed deletions from the 1980 Census sample questionnaire of the items on disability and housing quality. The housing question on the existence of a property improvement loan is also being considered for deletion because of concern in reading the accuracy and validity of the responses, difficulty in defining the analytical use of the data, and the relatively small percentage of homes reporting such loans.

* * * * *

In response to recommendations received from transportation planners, data users, and members of the Federal Agency Council on the 1980 Census along with the dress rehearsal testing, the Census Bureau has added new questions on transportation.

The 1980 questionnaire will include inquiries concerning place of work and means of transportation to work as in 1970, and two new questions on carpooling arrangements and one on travel time to work. The housing question on

the number of automobiles available will also be repeated in 1980, with a new companion question on the availability of trucks and vans.

* * * * *

At the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), the Census Bureau briefed legislative officials on the status of the Bureau's P.L. 94-171 program with particular attention to the format for providing the 1980 census population counts for redistricting.

The NCSL is also considering the possibility of holding regional meetings in 1979 for acquainting legislators and their staffs with the format and content of these census materials.

* * * * *

The Bureau announces that by the end of this year it will have completed work on a major geographic program of the 1980 decennial census—the Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME) System.

The GBF/DIME System will have been developed for each of the 277 SMSA's in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This accomplishment culminates several years of intensive work under a cooperative arrangement between the Census Bureau and several hundred local agencies, participants in the GBF/DIME System program.

It is anticipated that by the second quarter of calendar year 1979, GBF/DIME Files will start to be available for purchase from the Bureau.

* * * * *

The source of this material comes from a publication entitled "1980 Census Update" which is a supplement to the Bureau's "Data User News" (DUN). Information on other Bureau activities of interest to data users is contained in DUN.

American demographics magazine

A new magazine designed to report on the growing field of demographics—explaining important trends, examining sources of data, describing techniques for analysis, reporting news and issues—will begin publication in January 1979.

The magazine, *American Demographics*, will be a monthly publication with combined July/August and November/December issues. Subscribers will include market research executives, advertisers, newspapers, planners and researchers.

Articles—covering planning for the 1980 Census, books, conferences—will be written by leading demographic practitioners and professional writers, supported by the magazine's research and editorial staff. Publisher is Peter Francese.

Subscriptions are \$30 per year, \$55 for two years. More information can be obtained from *American Demographics*, P.O. Box 68, Ithaca, NY 14850.



1976 county business patterns

The 1976 County Business Patterns file—with data on employment, payrolls, and establishments—is now available from the Bureau of the Census.

The data are presented by 2, 3, and 4-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for States and counties. The annual series also includes a separate paper-bound report for the U.S., each state, and the District of Columbia.

The individual state reports are by number of establishments, employment, and payroll data by employment-size class to the 4-digit SIC level. Also included, by major industry group, are data on the number of establishments with 1,000 or more employees, by employment-size class.

CBP is a standard reference source of small-area data for business, market

researchers, and industrial and civic planners. The data are especially useful for analyzing market potentials, determining location and size of sales territories, establishing sales quotas and advertising budgets, location producing, marketing and service facilities.

The following industry categories are shown in detail in the 1976 County Business Patterns: agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries; mining; contract construction; manufacturing; transportation; public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

For further information, contact the Census Bureau or the MAPS office. County Business Patterns for 1970 through 1975 are currently on file in the MAPS office.



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University of Minnesota/Vol. II, No. 1/ July-August 1978

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1980 Census Update

Ideas concerning tabulations to be produced from sample data to be collected from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are being requested by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The sample items would constitute a major share of the list of subjects to be covered in the census. Their tabulations, usually in combination with short-form items such as age, race, and sex, make up a considerable portion of the published census output. The Census Bureau is interested in considering user needs as it develops these tabulation plans.

Persons who wish to make recommendations will find it helpful to examine the 1970 census reports to note items such as the form of tabulations and geographic details. Data presented in the census reports constitute only a fraction of what was tabulated; much more statistical information appears on publicly available computer summary tapes.

Suggestions should be sent to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Or for additional information on the tabulations, contact the MAPS office, 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

An additional geographic program for the 1980 Census will be for Indian reser-

vations. The Census Bureau is making a major effort to improve the coverage of the Native American population in the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

The Census Bureau is enlisting the assistance of state governments, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and tribal officials of each federal and state reservation. Substantial changes are also being made in the Census Bureau's geographic programs.

The Census Bureau has now compiled a list of 269 reservations. In 1980, data for each will be collected and tabulated. The boundaries in effect for each reservation at the time of the census will be the ones used in reporting results. In addition, a major effort is being made to improve the quality of the reservation maps.

The quality and accuracy of the maps will directly affect the success of the enumerators in locating households during the 1980 census field operations.

* * * * *

Two items on the pre-test for the 1980 census have caused problems and the Census Bureau is anxious to get reactions to the proposal to drop these items. One deals with disability and the other with housing quality. If you have comments, please direct them to the Census Bureau at the Washington, D.C. address.

Scott Robbins joins MASEC

Scott Robbins of the MAPS staff has accepted a position with the Mid-America Solar Energy Complex (MASEC), now located at Eagan, beginning September 1, 1978. Scott's duties at MAPS have centered on supporting the Minnesota Extension Management Information System and related Extension management tools. He has been with MAPS since 1972.

His new title will be Data Base Administrator in the Information System Section of the Information Dissemination Division of MASEC. The Solar Energy Center will be concerned with the accelerated introduction of commercial solar energy technology. It will attempt to link users, producers, and consumers of solar energy technology in the Midwest. Programs will be developed to finance manufacturing/distribution and application of solar energy systems.

Land management information center

A Land Management Information Center (LMIC) has recently been established as a division of the State Planning Agency. The resource center, composed of a data base and analysis system, is organized as three functional sections:

- the Mapping and Remote Sensing Information Center (MARSIC);
- the Planning Analysis Service (PLANS);
- and the Minnesota Land Management Information System (MLMIS).

MARSIC centralized mapping and remote sensing of information for the state; PLANS is the application section, providing assistance to users of the data and analytic system; and MLMIS is the system section which maintains the data base, develops new analysis tools, and enters new data.

MLMIS is attempting to centralize and analyze data on Minnesota's resources.

MLMIS was developed on the University of Minnesota computer as a cooperative project of the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs and the State Planning Agency.

Data include cultural, resource, and political boundary information, which is stored on computer files by 40-acre parcels for every parcel in the state. It is organized by region, county, and township and can be accessed for mapping or statistical analysis.

Information can be retrieved in tabular, statistical map or computer file form. The software is called the Environmental Planning and Programming Language.

A committee made up from agencies using MLMIS will advise the Center on additions and changes to the data base and analysis system.

MAPS Users Seminar

The next Minnesota Analysis and Planning System User Seminar will be held Thursday, November 2, 1978.

The seminar, now offered on a quarterly basis, is designed to increase accessibility and understanding of MAPS. The session covers new and updated files in the data base and particularly focuses on 1980 Census developments.

Other aspects of the presentation include information on MAPS services, facilities, and computer-related activities. There will also be time for discussion of file content and how to use and access data.

The seminar concludes with a tour of the MAPS terminal facilities and an opportunity to present ideas and questions to staff analysts and programmers.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the seminar which runs from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in Room 101 Coffey Hall, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota.

Thursday, February 1, 1979, is another date set for a seminar.

Data file inventory

A completely revised issue of the Data File Inventory brochure has been published and is available to interested clients.

The brochure describes each data file in the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System's extensive data base. Included in the 89 files are the Annual Demographic File, the Address Coding Guide, the various 1970 Census files, County Business Patterns, a number of Bureau of Economic Analysis files, and the Minnesota State Auditor reports.

Each description gives the name and source of the information, the date of

acquisition, what is contained in the file, years available, geographic level, and any other pertinent information.

Essentially, the brochure contains information on each data file that is currently available at MAPS. Changes and updates, which occur regularly, will be listed in the MAPS Newsletter.

For a copy of the MAPS Data File Inventory brochure, call or write the MAPS office—phone (612) 376-7003 at 415 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.



Minnesota Economic Data

Revenue sharing estimates of per capita income and population are summarized in issue Number 31 of Minnesota Economic Data due to be distributed after August 15th. The estimates obtained from the Bureau of the Census, which prepared the data in response to the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, provide an opportunity for comparative analysis of the growth rate for Minnesota's population and economic

base. Data should be useful to government administrators, planners, researchers, and market analysts in developing programs and services that can meet the changing needs of Minnesota's population.

Single copies of MED issue No. 31 are available without charge by contacting the Bulletin Room, 3 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

✓ New census files

Three new summary tape files are available from the Census Bureau:

- 1976 County Business Patterns
- 1976 Annual Survey of Manufacturers
- 1977 City and County Data Book

If you have questions about these files please call MAPS at 612-376-7003.



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University of Minnesota/Vol. 10, No. 3/March-April 1978

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1976 Survey of Income and Education

The 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE) for the State of Minnesota is now part of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS) data base.

The data from the SIE have become the major small-area intercensal micro-data base until the 1980 Census public-use samples become available. The SIE public-use file allows for analysis by states, as with Minnesota, and for 119 of the larger Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

Some 151,700 households, located throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia, were interviewed in this Survey. The interviews were conducted between April and July of 1976, with the number of households surveyed in a particular state varying.

Subject content includes responses to questions similar to those in the March Current Population Survey, as well as items dealing with poverty, bilingualism, public assistance, health insurance, and disability.

Income-related information gathered includes receipt of food stamps, public assistance, housing costs for homeowners and renters, non-money income and estimated cash assets. Also, information relevant to a number of federal programs was collected, including data on educational attainment, disability conditions, health insurance coverage, and institutionalized persons.

For further information and details on the 1976 Survey of Income and Education for the State of Minnesota, contact the MAPS office (376-7003).

Economic Statistics Workshop

An Economic Statistics Workshop, co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, will be held April 10-12 at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

The Workshop is designed to provide participants with information and skills essential for locating economic statistics available from the Census Bureau.

The three-day, in-depth Workshop consists of 12 sessions which will cover the following topics:

- an overview of economic census programs and products;
- the Standard Industrial Classification System;
- Census geography;
- Censuses and surveys concerning

manufactures, mineral industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, construction industries, governments, and agriculture;

- foreign trade statistics;
- energy-related census data;
- miscellaneous economic census statistics.

Most sessions include presentations by Census Bureau specialists, time for participants to raise and discuss questions or problems, and written exercises requiring the use of Economic Census reports.

Cost of the Workshop is \$60 per person. For further information and registration details, contact Mary Hobbs, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 218 Federal Building, Minneapolis 55401 (ph. 725-2134).

MAPS assists Central Solar Energy Research Institute

The Central Solar Energy Research Institute in Eagan, Minnesota has, over the past several months, utilized several of the MAPS capabilities and services to assist them in developing a proposal for a Mid-American Solar Energy Complex.

Among the assistance provided included development and maintenance of a directory system, a search of machine-readable data bases and computer programs relating to solar energy, questionnaire processing and analysis, and establishment of a special data base to provide a statistical profile of the Mid-American Region.

The directory system that was developed contains such features as mailing labels, directories, telephone listings, extensive selection criteria and interactive updating and label generation. The interactive update system enables the user to make changes in existing records, delete entire records, or insert new records to the mailing file. This can be done at a remote terminal.

The search for machine-readable data bases and computer programs relates the solar issue to the economic, social, environmental, demographic and political conditions within the Mid-American Region of the U.S.

The inventory of data bases was accumulated by MAPS through a review of the attributes contained in over 2000 data bases in such directories as the National Technical Information Service's Directory of Computerized Data Files, the National Archives Catalog of Machine-Readable Records, the Department of Commerce Catalog, the Association of Public Data Users Data File Directory, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Directory, and the MAPS Data File Inventory.

MAPS also processed two questionnaires for the Solar Energy Planning Venture. The first one, entitled "Solar Energy Development — Expert Opinion

Survey," covered the general activities for the overall growth and development of solar energy as an alternative energy source, along with specific activities for facilitating the rapid commercial development and public use of solar energy.

The second questionnaire, called Part II of the Solar Energy Development — Expert Opinion Survey, emphasized how the expert would allocate funds among alternative programs, ranking the importance of issues and general views on solar energy.

The respondents to the questionnaire were categorized into groups such as elected officials, educators, manufacturers. Then, cross-tabulations were used to study the interrelationship between pairs of variables. A multiple analysis of variance was used to determine if there were differences of any significance between the first and last returns.

Factor analysis was also used to determine which variables were significant in explaining the differences between groups of respondents.

Finally, MAPS provided assistance in the establishment of a special data base containing a statistical profile of the Mid-American Region. The profile, which covers the 12 states in the Region, covers such factors as population, per capita income, transportation, labor force, employment, school environment, number of automobiles, home heating systems, fuels used.

The purpose of the profile was to provide information for determining solar energy needs and to know the economic and social structure of the Region. Sources for the information in the profile include various censuses, such as transportation, agriculture, population and housing, and economic, as well as information on fuels and energy tabulated by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines.

1980 Census report

The Census Bureau indicates that, as part of the regular program of the 1980 Census, it will publish printed reports containing certain summary population and housing statistics for each city block. The reports will be drawn from the subjects which are being covered on a 100-percent basis.

For these subjects, a substantial amount of additional data by block will be available on computer tape. In 1970, for example, approximately 20 cells of data were shown for each block in the printed reports; however, on the computer summary tapes, there were approximately 250 cells of data for each block.

The 1980 block data under the regular program will be prepared for the following:

- each urbanized area in the United States, which generally consists of

a city or group of contiguous cities with a 1970 population of 50,000 or more, together with adjacent densely populated land;

- each incorporated place, such as a city or village, that was reported as having 10,000 or more inhabitants in the 1970 Census or in other special censuses.

Outside the above-mentioned urbanized areas and incorporated places, state and local government authorities will be able to contract with the Bureau of the Census to produce block data for their areas. In undertaking this contract, the requesting authority will be required to pay a fee, supply certain maps, and meet certain time deadlines.

For further information on 1980 census plans and programs, contact the Bureau of the Census or the MAPS office.

1977 Annual Demographic File

The 1977 Annual Demographic File for the State of Minnesota is now on order from the Bureau of the Census and will be ready for access at the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System office in early April.

The 1977 ADF has significant improvements in both sample size and geographic detail which should open up the sample to many new uses. With the sample expansion, it will now be possible to identify every State, provided the metropolitan and/or central city residence is not shown in small States.

Forty-four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) will also be identified on the 1977 and future ADF's, including every SMSA with a population of one million or more in the 1970 Census. This would include the Twin Cities SMSA.

Basically, the file offers the user the ability to prepare tabulations on the composition and economic status of

the population of the United States.

It provides comprehensive information on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, family relationship, income, educational background, and Spanish ethnicity are shown for each person in the households enumerated.

The sample size has gone from approximately 45,000 households interviewed in the 1976 ADF, to some 53,000 households for the 1977 ADF. The sample expansion involves the addition of approximately 160 new sampling areas in 25 States, and thus allows the identification of more areas under the Bureau's current confidentiality standard, which prohibits the identification of any area with less than 250,000 population.

Contact the MAPS office for additional information on the 1977 Annual Demographic File.

MAPS Users Seminar

Starting with the May 4, 1978 session, the MAPS Seminar will be held quarterly on the first Thursday of the month. The schedule after May 4 is as follows: August 3, November 2, and February 1, 1979.

The Seminar is designed to increase accessibility and understanding of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System and covers new and updated files in the data base.

Discussion during the next year will

also focus on 1980 Census developments along with information on MAPS extensive and changing data base, services, facilities and computer-related activities.

To register for the May 4 Seminar, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar, which runs from 9:00 a.m. to about noon in Room 299, Coffey Hall, on the St. Paul Campus.

State Auditor reports available

Minnesota's financial picture can be studied and analyzed by accessing the reports from the State Auditor which are available in computer readable form at MAPS.

The reports include the 1974-75 County file; the Township files for 1973-74 through 1976-77; and the City, Liquor, Indebtedness and Utilities files for 1967-68 through 1976-77.

The financial data for the Annual Reports from the cities cover the revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, taxable valuations and tax levies of all 855 cities in Minnesota. Informational sources for the data include annual city financial statements, reports of audits by public accountants and the State Auditor, and county auditors' tax abstracts and reports of indebtedness.

In these reports, receipts and disbursements for government functions such as sanitation, public safety, recreation — are summarized by population groups of under and over 2,500. This division is based on figures from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, as adjusted for corrections, annexations, and Metropolitan Council estimates.

The township reports include current expenses and capital outlay figures for such areas as general administration, tax assessment, police, fire protection and water system, gas or electricity.

Cities and townships are required to report their financial activities to the State Auditor each year. The U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Revenue Sharing then use the data as part of the formula in determining a city or town's entitlement to federal revenue sharing allotments. In addition, the Minnesota Department of Transportation uses the data for the reporting of road and bridge activity to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The State Auditor does compile summaries of the data for printed reports, which are processed at MAPS, and these are available to the legislature, state government, and other interested parties.

Prior to calendar year 1972, the State Auditor's material was compiled by hand, but since that time, the Annual Report for the cities has been processed at MAPS. Additional files from previous years have also been added to the State Auditor's data base.



David M Nelson

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Computer Information Systems

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University of Minnesota/Vol. 10, No. 2/January 1978

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MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Questionnaire and survey analysis

In response to the number of questionnaires and surveys that many researchers are utilizing, the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System has developed a complete service that provides assistance on everything from questionnaire design to interpretation of results.

Over 200 questionnaires and surveys for state and local government, industry, and for the University of Minnesota have been processed at MAPS. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) is most often used for the computerized analysis, but other tools including customized programs are available.

Recently, MAPS worked with the Governor's Commission on the Arts to evaluate the needs of artists and arts organizations. The questionnaire used contained over 1,000 variables, and the analysis included frequency distributions, cross tabulations; scattergrams, regressions, and list cases. Most questionnaire analysis are of a lesser magnitude, however.

The complete service includes design help, keypunching, programming, processing and help in interpreting results, as follows:

- Design — this is an important phase of the analysis, and help at

this point can assist in avoiding problems which tend to complicate even the most well-planned questionnaires.

- Implementation — MAPS can help select the sample and advise on coding techniques; mailing file management is also available.
- Key punching — the MAPS key-punch staff is well-trained and experienced in questionnaire data entry.
- Processing — the usual procedure is to run frequency distributions first. Ranges for recording variables are determined and then new frequency tables as well as cross tabulations and other analyses are generated. Explanations of computer output are provided as well as help in determining if additional analyses are needed.
- Interpretation — MAPS will provide interpretation of results whenever necessary or applicable.

Costs for questionnaire and survey analyses are usually done on a time and materials basis, with estimates provided on proposals, the entire project or any portion of it.

Contact Scott Robbins at the MAPS office for further information.

1980 Census - a report on current activities

The U.S. Bureau of Census continues to plan and prepare for the twentieth decennial census which will be conducted on April 1, 1980.

Current activities include a dress rehearsal program, conferences for summary tape processing center representatives and census users, and priority designations for subjects to be included in the 1980 Census.

The dress rehearsal program will include the Richmond, Virginia area, two counties in Colorado, and part of New York City. As part of this program, two censuses will be conducted in April 1978. One will be in Richmond and the adjacent counties of Chesterfield and Henrico, Virginia, to be covered by the mail-back system which will be used for most of the country in 1980. The other will be in La Plata and Montezuma counties in the southwest corner of Colorado, to be covered by the door-to-door enumeration system which will be used in the rest of the country, generally the very sparsely settled areas.

In addition, a census will be taken in September 1978 in that part of the Manhattan Borough in New York south of Houston Street. This inner-city area, containing many racial and ethnic groups, will be counted by the mail-back system.

The purpose of the dress rehearsal program is to use the planned final materials and procedures in locations which stimulate various conditions the Bureau will face in counting everyone in the U.S. in 1980.

The most recent Census Bureau conference for summary tape processing center representatives and other major

users of Census Bureau machine-readable products was held in Denver on December 7-8. MAPS analyst Tom Ehlen attended the conference.

Purpose of the session was to obtain recommendations and planning input for the data delivery program of the 1980 Census and to provide users with an update on current machine-readable products and plans for future Census Bureau programs.

Other objectives of the conference were to review and discuss the Summary Tape Processing Center (STPC) program and the proposed State Data Center Program; to inform STPC representatives about approaches to 1980 Census products and services now being considered; and to better acquaint representatives with statistical reports, data files, and other products from non-decennial programs such as current population surveys and the economic censuses.

The Census Bureau indicated in its "1980 Census Update" publication, which MAPS receives, the various types of subjects currently being given priority consideration for inclusion in the 1980 Census. For further information on these subjects — which ones are identical or similar to the 1970 Census and which are new items — contact the MAPS office.

In addition to the 100-percent and sample questionnaires which constitute the basic census enumeration and operation, consideration is being given to conducting one or more follow-on surveys. These sample surveys would be done separately from, and sometime later than, the basic enumeration, but would be part of the decennial census program.

MAPS Users Seminar

The upcoming schedule for the MAPS Users Seminar includes the following dates: February 14, April 11, and June 13.

The Seminar covers new and updated files in the Minnesota Analysis and Planning system's data base as well as a discussion of the 1980 Census developments.

Other aspects of the presentation include information on MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities and computer-related activities.

Slides are used to give a visual image of the MAPS operation and data, with

time allowed for discussion of file content and how to utilize and access the data. The Seminar concludes with a tour of the MAPS terminal facilities and an opportunity to present ideas and questions to staff analysts and programmers.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar, which runs from 9:00 a.m. to about noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall, on the St. Paul Campus.

1975 County Business Patterns

A computer tape file containing 1975 employment, work establishment, and payroll characteristics by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for all counties, SMSA's and states has recently been prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

The file contains tabulations of the number of establishments, number of employees, first quarter payroll and annual payrolls, each by employment size class, at divisional levels and 2, 3, and 4 digit level 1972 SIC codes for each state,

county and SMSA.

These tabulations correspond to the printed report *1974 County Business Patterns* tables 1B and 2. Unlike the printed reports, however, the number of establishments by employment size class by 4-digit SIC is provided even when there are fewer than 50 employees per county.

Users interested in the tape can contact MAPS for further information on access. If there is enough user demand, MAPS will acquire the data.

File update

Agriculture Census

- Data is available at MAPS for 1974 for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, counties in West North Central, New England, Mid-Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Employment data available by proprietors and wage and salary employment and by broad industrial sources; 1971 through 1975.

Revenue sharing file estimates

Estimates of population and per capita money income for every county and minor civil division in the United States are part of the MAPS data base.

The Revenue Sharing file estimates were developed by the Bureau of the Census to provide updates of the data elements in federal revenue sharing allocations under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972.

The file includes 1970 population, a revised estimate of 1973 population and the estimated population on July 1, 1975. Per capita income estimates are for the years 1969, 1972 and 1974.

In addition, the file contains the births, deaths and net migration estimates that were part of the estimation methodology.

Although all data contained on the tape — with the exception of births, deaths and migration — also appear in the Current Population Reports available in print from the Department of Commerce, there are several advantages to accessing the data through MAPS.

For example, it is possible to study the patterns in growth of population and income in rural, urban or selected areas

in the U.S. by using the statistical and analytical programming packages available at MAPS. Through the use of a selected statistical program, it may be possible to establish answers to the following questions:

- Is the rate of growth of per capita income dependent on the size of the community?
- Has the rate of growth for urban and rural areas been similar?
- Is there a relationship between per capita income and net migration?

Merging other available data with the Revenue Sharing file opens up a wide variety of additional applications. For example, a company's sales records could be compared to population growth to determine market penetration; weak areas might be considered for further promotional activity.

The data are also used by a wide variety of federal, state, and local government agencies for program planning and administrative purposes.

For additional information on the Revenue Sharing data file, contact Tim Engel at the MAPS office.

Interactive computer education programs

A number of educational computer programs have been developed at the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System for use in the classroom — both college and secondary schools — and for use with Agricultural Extension Service clientele.

These programs — which are all interactive because the computer facilitates the interaction between the user and the data base — include:

- FOINANA (Food Intake Analysis) — this program analyzes a one or three day food intake recall and discusses the results nutritionally;
- LEAN (Learning about Energy, Activity and Nutrition) — helps determine a weight goal, analyzes one or three day food intake and activity recall, then graphs the results with corrective suggestions;
- FOOD\$ (Food Dollars) — analyzes

food expenditures based on USDA food plans;

- TALLY — this allows the user to plan a day's menu which will satisfy the recommended daily allowances for the individual; 23 nutrients for over 2500 unique foods have been added to the data base;
- MODIFIED TALLY — this program permits a user to evaluate the total nutrient contributions for a particular recipe, and compare the percentage contributions for several RDA (recommended daily allowance) categories.

In the development of these types of programs, MAPS provides consultation and cost estimating services; then creates the system, writes programs, and enters data files; and in the final phase updates data files, corrects the "bugs," and maintains availability of the file.



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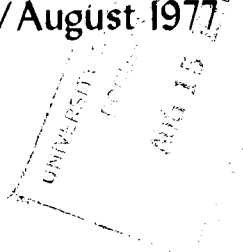


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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 10, No. 1/August 1977



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1975 farm income and expenditures

Minnesota farm cash receipts and other income totaled \$4.3 billion in 1975 according to a recently released summary of the elements of county farm income and expenditures as estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.

In addition to the BEA estimates for farm cash receipts and other income, such as government payments, the data shows that total production expenses were around \$3.1 billion, resulting in a realized net farm income for Minnesota of approximately \$1.2 billion.

The estimates, which are available at MAPS in printed tables and on computer tapes, are for Minnesota counties by selected years 1929-68 and yearly from 1969 to 1975.

Total net farm income estimates measure income arising out of current year's production in the farm sector. The BEA arrives at this level by adjusting income by the value of the net change during the year in farm inventories of livestock and crops held for sale.

According to the figures, the value of inventory change in 1975 was \$139,607,000—with \$185,914,000 increase in crops inventory and a \$46,307,000 decrease in livestock inventories—resulting in the 1.2 billion total net farm income. These figures exclude income of corporate farms, however.

For further information on the BEA estimates on Minnesota county farm income and expenditures, contact the MAPS office.

Hoyt on leave

John S. Hoyt, Jr., MAPS program director, has accepted an appointment as deputy director for the newly established Central Solar Energy Research Institute, effective July 15, 1977. Hoyt will be on leave from the University of Minnesota

for six to eight months to work at the Institute, which is located in Eagan Township, Dakota County, Minnesota.

David M. Nelson, who has been MAPS operations leader, will serve as acting program director.

APDU directory and conference

The Association of Public Data Users (APDU) is currently preparing its 1977 Data File Directory, which will be published and distributed to members prior to the APDU Annual Meeting scheduled for September 14-16 in Washington, D.C.

The Data Directory, which was first published in 1976, is undergoing a design change as well as a complete updating and addition of new member files. Besides containing information on data files that are available to APDU members for interchange, the Directory will include descriptive statements of each

member organization and services provided.

APDU is a nonprofit organization formed in 1975 that is composed of universities, business and public service groups. As an APDU member, MAPS makes available a number of its public data files and utilizes, as requested by its users, files from other APDU organizations.

Information on the 1977 Data File Directory and the upcoming APDU Annual Meeting can be obtained from MAPS.

Minnesota personal income

Personal income for metropolitan areas as well as for all counties in Minnesota for 1967 to 1975 are now part of the MAPS data base.

The personal income estimates were prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Department of Commerce, and indicate that total personal income increased 70 percent in Minnesota from 1969 to 1975—from \$13.468 billion to \$22.835 billion.

The per capita increase went from \$3,584 in 1969 to \$5,817 in 1975 in Minnesota. This compares to a national per capita personal income of \$3,733 in 1969 and \$5,903 in 1975.

During this same span of years, personal income ranged from a 46 percent increase in Ramsey County to 189 percent increase in Kittson county. Much of the geographic variation in total personal income change since 1969 can be traced to farming.

The state's total farm labor and pro-

prietors income peaked at \$2.37 billion in 1973 according to the BEA data, but fell by 38 percent to less than \$1.48 billion by the end of 1975. Manufacturing income, on the other hand, has been more stable in Minnesota.

Labor and proprietors income in the manufacturing industry was at \$2.97 billion in 1970, slowed slightly in 1971 but has since shown steady increases, reaching \$4.18 billion in 1975—a 41 percent increase since 1970.

The BEA total personal income estimates consists of private and government wage and salary payments in cash and in kind, other labor income, farm and non-farm proprietors income, interest, rents, dividends and transfer payments. It is measured in current dollars; that is, no correction is made for price changes.

For more information on the BEA personal income estimates which are available in printed form or on tape, contact the MAPS office.

New and updated files

Two new files that have been added to the MAPS data base include:

County Business Patterns—Unabridged, 1974 Bureau of the Census

This file contains number of employees, annual payroll, and number of establishments by size class. It also includes count of establishments for all four digit SIC codes even though they are suppressed in published form. This file is available at the national level as well as by Minnesota counties for 1974.

Revenue Sharing—1975 Population Estimates Bureau of the Census

This file contains current estimates of population and per capita money income for selected areas in each state. The population estimates relate to July 1, 1973 and July 1, 1975 and the

estimates of per capita income cover calendar years 1972 and 1974. Areas included are all 3,143 counties and all 19,000 incorporated places in the U.S., plus approximately 17,000 active minor civil division. In addition, April 1, 1970 population and 1969 per capita money income as reported in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are shown for each area. The data are now used by a wide variety of federal, state, and local government agencies for program planning and administrative purposes.

Updated files are as follows:

Bureau of Economic Analysis—Farm Gross Flows 1975, U.S. Department of Commerce
State Auditor's File—Townships 1975, Minnesota State Auditor's Office

Radio station uses MAPS

A Chicago based A.M. radio station recently utilized MAPS services to prepare an enumeration of its night time listening audience.

Using a set of service area maps prepared by an engineering firm, MAPS prepared an enumeration of all persons served by the Chicago station who rely on clear channel broadcast stations for their only interference-free night time A.M. service.

The population counts were extracted

from the First Count Summary Tape data, 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, and covered rural and urban populations in the service area.

Working under a strict deadline, MAPS assembled the material in two weeks and submitted a statement of method with the data.

The results from the demographic study will be used to support the Chicago station's statements before the Federal Communications Commission in a rule making proceeding.



MAPS Users Seminar

The MAPS Users Seminar—designed to increase accessibility and understanding of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System—will be held on Tuesday, August 9.

The presentation includes information on such MAPS data files as the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, various Bureau of Economic Analysis files, the 1974 Agriculture Census, and data that is available through the Association of Public Data Users (APDU). A number of specialized economic, fiscal and demo-

graphic files on the State of Minnesota will also be discussed.

Upcoming dates for the Users Seminar—which covers all aspects of MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities and computer-related activities—are October 11 and December 13.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar, which runs from 9 a.m. to about noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall, on the St. Paul Campus.



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University of Minnesota/Special Issue/April 1977

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

MAPS surveys clientele - comments on response

In an effort to increase its effectiveness and to anticipate future demands, MAPS surveyed its clientele in December 1976. The survey questionnaire was sent to 1135 individuals located in Minnesota, the Upper Midwest, and across the country, who have used MAPS services or facilities. Some 325 questionnaires were returned.

MAPS extends its thanks and appreciation to all the people in education, government, business and private organizations that responded to this survey. A few comments are appropriate.

The needs and concerns of those responding to this survey are important to MAPS in its attempt to provide data and analysis for planning and research. One frequently expressed concern was that data users are unaware of available public data that pertain to problems they are working to solve. Also, that information on available data be provided as soon as possible and that there be easy accessibility to the data. In short, users want to know what is available and to have quick and efficient access to that data.

In order to better meet these expressed needs, MAPS has added to its Newsletter a section on new data available in the MAPS data base. In addition, MAPS has published a "Data File Inventory" brochure which contains information on each data file that is available at MAPS for public access. MAPS also provides several brochures pertaining to the services MAPS provides and how to make use of the MAPS data base. A regularly scheduled Users Seminar is designed to increase accessibility and understanding of the MAPS services and facilities.

MAPS works closely with public agencies in order to stay informed of new public data and what information may be obtained. In the past year, through a grant from the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council, some 40 data files have been obtained from a range of Minnesota state government departments.

MAPS is also a member of several national organizations, such as the Association for Pub-

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and County Extension Services Cooperating

lic Data Users and the Federal Statistics Users Conference, which have as their objective to make state and national data more accessible and useful. MAPS works closely with the Bureau of the Census as well and is recognized by the Census Bureau as a Summary Tape Processing Center.

In order to effectively and efficiently manage the many data files obtained, MAPS uses a data base management system which performs the functions of creating and updating files, retrieving data, and generating reports. In addition, MAPS has available a variety of decision-assisting models useful for many types of analysis and decision situations.

MAPS has operated on the principle that data has educational and informational value if it can be retrieved, processed, and presented to the person needing it within the time allowed for the decision or action to which it applies. Data that cannot be located or processed in time has no value.

Now in its tenth year of existence, MAPS extensive data base contains the 1960 and 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the Agricultural and Economic Censuses, numerous census-related files, and a large number of specialized economic, fiscal and demographic files on the State of Minnesota.

MAPS has already started the planning and preparatory activities for the 1980 Census. The Newsletter will contain information on these activities and the status and content of the 1980 Census. Comments made in the survey regarding anticipated use of the 1980 Census will be quite useful.

MAPS objective is to expand its data base in line with user needs and to broaden its facilities to assist in problem solving. These things are, of course, a function of the level of the funding made available to MAPS.

Users with data needs are invited to contact MAPS for assistance in the type of data desired, the methods of analysis, and the form of the reports.

Survey questions

The survey was comprised of the following:

1. Have you used MAPS services in the past 12 months?
2. What did you primarily use MAPS for?
3. Identify the specific use you made of the data provided.
4. How would you rate the services provided by MAPS?
5. What recommendations would you make for improving MAPS services and/or operations?
6. What uses do you expect to make of MAPS services?
7. What new capabilities should MAPS be developing for your future use?
8. What uses do you anticipate making of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing?
9. How can MAPS best prepare its services for your use of the 1980 Census?
10. Other comments.

A tabulation and summary of the response is given in the discussion and data provided here. A complete tabulation is available upon request.

Question 2 - primary use

This table relates to those who responded to question 2. The percentages shown will not add up to 100 percent because the respondents may have used and checked more than one area. For example, a person in government may have used MAPS census data, other data files, and consulting support.

The breakdown for questionnaires returned is as follows:

- Government – 100
- Extension – 100
- Education – 63
- Business – 62

A quick look at the table indicates that census data receives the highest percentage of use, with 89 percent of business requests relating to census data. MAPS Extension clientele were the only users of MEMIS (Minnesota Extension Management Information System) data since it is a restricted use data file, but it is interesting to note how Extension, as well as the other clientele groups, utilize the services available.

Clientele Use (Percent) of Selected MAPS Data Files and Services

	CENSUS DATA	OTHER DATA FILES	MAILING LABELS	MEMIS DATA	CONSULTING SUPPORT	OTHER
GOVERNMENT	79	15	2	0	18	18
EXTENSION	58	10	33	58	17	10
EDUCATION	71	13	11	0	13	11
BUSINESS	89	7	0	0	18	7

Initially, MAPS was implemented to provide a data facility for the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota. Although this function still continues, the users of MAPS services have expanded to include a broad range of clientele.

The government section is composed of people in all levels—federal, state and local, primarily in Minnesota. MAPS has a number of files on the State of Minnesota in its data base, including State Auditor's Reports, State Planning Agency demographics and projections, Legislative Profiles, and Election Results. Through a

Data Acquisition Project, which entailed the copying of a number of computerized data files from the Information Systems Division, Minnesota State Department of Administration, MAPS has nonconfidential information from the Departments of Education, Natural Resources, Highways, Public Safety, and Revenue. As the number of state-related files have increased in MAPS data base, so has the number of government clientele.

Education users also come from a complete range—elementary, secondary, collegiate. The business clientele includes individuals in many types of organizations.

Question 3 - specific uses

From question 3 (Identify the specific uses you made of the data provided from MAPS), it was interesting to note the variety of specific uses people made of the data that was provided. Education users were primarily concerned with applying the data to educational programs and socio-economic studies, and research of various kinds. Responses also included using data for planning, occupational study, enrollment projections, surveys, needs assessment, and analysis.

Business users acquired MAPS data for analysis, planning and research, as well as marketing/sales projections, site selection, forecasts and needs assessment, community development applications, affirmative action reports, population projections, environmental studies,

growth patterns, and a determination of age groups and incomes in an area.

Those in Extension, primarily the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, utilized MAPS for affirmative action and civil rights requirements, for research and analysis, program management, development and planning, consultation, population breakdowns, food and nutrition programs, general information, mailings, commodity lists, and a senior citizens program.

Government users requested data to assist them in grants and fund raising, population projections, planning and development, needs assessment, publications, block grant applications, community development applications, and research.



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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Minnesota Analysis and Planning System
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ADDRESS GUIDE AVAILABLE

An Address Guide for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, dated April 1977, has been published by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

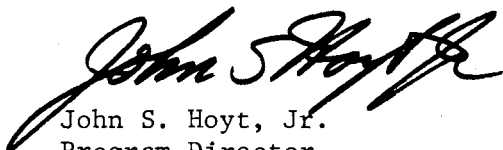
The Guide was prepared by MAPS from the recently updated Geographic Base File of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The addresses in the publication cover the urbanized portion of the Twin Cities Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Numbered street addresses are listed first in the Address Guide, followed in alphabetical order with name street addresses. For each street, there is a listing of the address range, census tract code, and zip code for each community in the urbanized area. If a street address is known, it is a simple matter to look up the corresponding census tract or even zip code.

The Address Guide was published as a service to home loan institutions which are required, by the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, to report data on the number and value of all home mortgages issued on a census tract basis. Compliance with the act requires these institutions to identify the tract location of each new mortgage.

In addition to lending institutions, the Guide has been useful to real estate agencies, hospitals, transportation groups, as well as other companies and business organizations.

For a copy of the Twin Cities Address Guide, call or write the MAPS office. A single issue costs \$95.00, with \$50.00 for each additional copy.


John S. Hoyt, Jr.
Program Director
Computer Information Systems



Question 4 - services rated

A tabulation of the results from question 4 (How would you rate the services provided by MAPS?) indicates that most users are satisfied with the services provided by MAPS. The tabulation is as follows:

	<u>Prompt</u>	<u>Reliable</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Reasonable in cost</u>
GOVERNMENT	58 yes 3 no	59 yes 1 no	60 yes 1 no	55 yes 1 no
EXTENSION	52 yes 1 no	50 yes 4 no	53 yes 2 no	41 yes 1 no
BUSINESS	41 yes 3 no	39 yes 1 no	39 yes 1 no	44 yes 0 no
EDUCATION	30 yes 5 no	29 yes 3 no	25 yes 4 no	25 yes 4 no

Question 5 - suggestions for improvement

Although many respondents indicated that they thought MAPS services and/or operations were "excellent as is," a number of comments were made to question 5 that will be useful in planning improvements. The reader may note, however, that some of the suggestions have more to do with the way the data is collected and made available from the source agency than they do with MAPS operations.

Suggestions included:

- . improve the speed from data collection to availability for use;
- . try to get more minority information;
- . provide more flexibility in selecting data items and format;
- . acquire data for neighboring states;
- . expand spectrum of information and data sources;
- . publicize services and data in order to make data available to wider groups;
- . provide smaller area data;
- . provide more economic data;
- . update census information;
- . assist in interpretation of data and suggested use;
- . plug in locally-made surveys and information to update data;
- . provide more consulting service;
- . add agriculture and land use data;
- . increase availability of file documentation;
- . lower costs;
- . integrate with other data provider agencies.

Questions 6 and 7

Question 6 asked what uses do you expect to make of MAPS services. A major portion of this response said that use of census material would be most likely, along with:

- . economic development analysis;
- . planning and study;
- . affirmative action;
- . market surveys;
- . consulting and programming support;
- . mapping, tape copying, mailing labels;
- . research, cross-referencing;
- . questionnaire analysis

Developing new capabilities was the concern of question 7, with the following indications:

- . provide projections and estimates;
- . mapping and graphics capabilities;
- . easily retrievable data sets;
- . capability to redefine categories;
- . microfiche;
- . cross tabs on housing;
- . provide assistance for data searches;
- . further coding in MEMIS;
- . provide consultants and analysts;
- . provide modeling/forecasting.

Questions 8 and 9 - 1980 Census

Questions 8 and 9 dealt with the upcoming 1980 Census of Population and Housing in terms of what uses clientele anticipated and how MAPS could best prepare its services for that use.

Anticipated uses included:

- . housing program needs;
- . educational programs;
- . population breakdowns and to identify minorities;
- . employment, income information;
- . EPO, EEO reporting and affirmative action;
- . program planning and development;
- . statistical reference, projections, planning;
- . health and mental health planning;
- . grant applications;
- . land use planning and zoning work;
- . parks and recreation site determinations;
- . market analysis and demographics;
- . reapportionment;
- . migratory analysis;
- . public use samples;
- . environmental impact assessments and energy forecasts;
- . feasibility studies.

Respondents said MAPS could best prepare its services for this use by:

- . providing similar service as for 1970 Census;
- . publicizing what data is available;
- . hold Users Conference;
- . have a Minneapolis/St. Paul income breakdown by block;
- . separate Indian population data;
- . break population by age and location of residence by political wards;
- . provide information as soon as possible by preparing programs prior to arrival of tapes;
- . identify child-care data;
- . build on 1970 data so comparisons can be made;
- . develop more regional components;
- . develop process to facilitate community use of materials;
- . provide display of sample retrievals and use of data.



General comments

Other comments included:

"MAPS has done an excellent job of making data (especially census data) available at a reasonable cost. As is the case with many services, more people need to become aware of the availability of services and use them rather than trying to re-invent the wheel—so to speak."

"Service was excellent. No complaints."

"There is just too great a lag between the time that a census is completed and the time the data become available."

"MAPS service has always been excellent, probably through the efforts shown by this questionnaire."

"I was very appreciative of the prompt and courteous service given me by MAPS. I could not have asked for more."

"We have used MAPS in two major projects and found your service prompt, the staff cooperative and professional in translating our requests into usable data. If it helps MAPS to quote this, feel free. We would like you to grow and to see more private users get the benefit of your services."

"We really have relied on your compilation of Minnesota school district census data. Very useful!"

"MAPS provides unique and invaluable services for the upper Midwest in providing access to machine readable data sources produced by the government."

"Keep up the good work. We would be at a loss without the assistance of MAPS. The best, most receptive place for consulting assistance on campus."

"MAPS provides an excellent service. Hopefully more people will become aware of the wealth of information available to them and will make greater use of information available through MAPS rather than trying to duplicate the services."

"We have used MAPS sporadically since 1974 and found the service to be prompt and invaluable. Would like to tie in MAPS data with other sources available to us through HUD, MHFA, SPA, etc."

"This service is definitely needed and its availability and capability must be expanded."

"An invaluable service has been provided for anyone engaged in research."

"MAPS personnel could and should be even more familiar with census data and its limitations."



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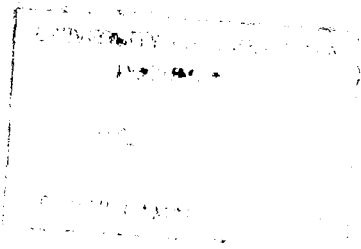


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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 9, No. 3/March-April 1977



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Minnesota Economic Data publication

Education in Minnesota during 1974-76 is the focus of the March 1977 issue of *Minnesota Economic Data, Counties and Regions* (MED).

The issue utilizes data obtained from the Minnesota Department of Education and presents tables on enrollment in 1974-75 and 1975-76 and the percent of change, the staff/pupil picture in 1975-76, and school district levies in 1975.

A declining student enrollment is indicated by the data. During the 1974-76 school years, a summation of school enrollment by Development Regions in Minnesota showed no increase in enrollment for grades K through 6. In fact, in the entire state, only seven counties registered an increase in these grades.

The figures do indicate, however, that the "baby boom" is still having an effect in grades 7-12. Between 1974-75 and 1975-76, 47 counties reported an increase in enrollment in grades 7-12.

The report presents a picture of school district staff in 1975-76 by age, salary,

and pupil ratio. For example, Scott County in Region 11 ranks as the county with the youngest teachers with a regular weekly salary of \$297.80. Itasca County in Region 3 has the oldest teachers with an average weekly salary of \$360.40 for full time staff.

The data also provides a pupil-teacher ratio by classroom teachers and by total staff, and indicates that Anoka County had the highest pupil enrollment per classroom teacher in 1975-76 with 22.48 pupils per teacher.

The publication also analyzes school district levies in 1975. On a state-wide basis, "maintenance" takes up 66 percent of the total levy followed by "debt service" with a state total of 18.8 percent.

Authors of Issue 30 of the MED are Patricia Goodwin and John S. Hoyt, Jr., with data analysis assistance provided by Don Thomas of the Department of Education, and programming support provided by Terri Kuduk.

A note of thanks

MAPS extends its thanks to all the people in education, government, business and private organizations that took time to respond to its December survey on use and services.

Some 325 questionnaires were returned and are currently being tabulated and analyzed. A special issue of the MAPS Newsletter will be published later this month detailing the response.

Readers may be interested in the wide variety of uses that have been made of MAPS services, as well as the recommendations for improving the MAPS operation.

A section on anticipated use of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing will also be prepared from two questions in the survey that dealt with that area.

Housing, crime data available

MAPS has recently been notified that housing and crime data are available for Minneapolis-St. Paul in two separate reports prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

Housing and household characteristics are presented in the 1974-75 Annual Housing Survey, and data on crimes of violence and theft are tabulated in a report entitled "Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings."

The Annual Housing Survey was conducted in 19 selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) including Minneapolis-St. Paul. It was designed to provide a current series of information on the size and composition of the housing inventory, the characteristics of its occupants, the changes in inventory resulting from new construction and from losses, the indicators of housing and neighborhood quality, and the characteristics of recent movers.

The survey was done for the Department of Housing and Urban Development by the Census Bureau. The statistics presented are based on information from a sample of housing units, with the information collected by personal interview from April 1974 through March 1975.

The data for many of the subjects covered in this report are the same as those collected in the 1970 Census of Housing, and, in general, these data are comparable to those shown in the 1970 Census reports.

In addition, a number of new items were introduced in this survey on subjects such as breakdowns or failures in equipment, the physical condition of the structure, and neighborhood conditions and services.

The sample consists of approximately 15,000 housing units located in each of four large SMSA's and 5,000 in the remaining cities.

The first National Crime Survey report which covers change in the rates of selected crimes of violence and theft was conducted by the Census Bureau for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The multiple-phased survey was begun in mid-1972 and has as its principle purpose measuring the amount and nature of victimization of persons age 12 and older, households, and businesses.

The survey provides a variety of information not available from other sources including the costs and effects of certain crimes, the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of victims as well as non-victims, and the characteristics of the criminal events.

The crime survey is composed of a national sample and 26 city samples, which are representative probability samples of about 12,000 households and 2,000 businesses in each of the central cities.

Users interested in either of these tabulations can contact MAPS for further information on access. If there is enough user demand, MAPS will acquire the data.

Files updated

A number of files currently in existence in the MAPS data base have been updated with the addition of recent information. The name of the file along with the most current date include:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis—Personal Income (Employment) 1974, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Bureau of Economic Analysis—Personal Income (Earnings) 1974, U.S. Department of Commerce
- State Auditor's File—Minnesota Cities 1976
- State Auditor's File—Liquor, Minnesota Cities 1975
- State Auditor's File—Indebtedness, Minnesota Cities 1975
- State Auditor's File—Utilities, Minnesota Cities 1975
- Teacher Personnel File (non-confidential data), Minnesota Department of Education, 1976-77 School Year
- Abstract of Assessment—Real and Personal Property 1975, Department of Revenue, State of Minnesota
- Abstract of Tax Lists—Payable, Assessed Premium 1975, Department of Revenue, State of Minnesota
- School Financial Statistic File—1975, Minnesota Department of Education

The MAPS Data File Inventory Brochure contains a more complete abstract of these files. For further information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003).

New files added to MAPS data base

Several new files have recently been added to the MAPS data base. Users interested in any listed here may obtain further information by calling the MAPS office.

The files include:

- **Census of Transportation**
Bureau of the Census
This file contains a profile of volume and characteristics of non-local travel. It is based on information obtained from sample households concerning trips that were taken by members of the household, including aspects such as who went, when, how long, by what means, reason for trip and related socio-economic factors. It is available on the national level for the 1972 sample period.
- **Standard Industrial Code (SIC) Titles**
U.S. Department of Commerce
This file contains Short Titles for 1, 2, 3, and 4 digit SIC Codes for the U.S. for 1967 and 1974.
- **Urban, Rural Farm, Rural NonFarm Population 1930-1970**
Census of Population: 1930-1970
This file contains the urban, rural farm, rural nonfarm population counts for every ten years from 1930-1970 for 15 selected states as follows: Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. It is available on the county level.
- **General Election Labels**
1974 General Election Tape—Minnesota
This is a file with mailing label formatted records for each of the 3,967 precincts in Minnesota. Each label states its precinct name, county name, legislative district code, and congressional district code. It is available on the precinct level in Minnesota only for the 1974 election year.
- **Population Projections 1970-2000**
State Planning Agency—Minnesota State Demographer
For Minnesota counties, this file provides a projection of males and females by five-year age cohort for every five years up to the year 2000.
- **Births and Deaths**
State Planning Agency
The number of births and deaths are given by year from 1940 through 1972 on the Minnesota county level.
- **Population by Five-Year Cohorts**
Census of Population Publications
This file contains the count of males and females for five-year age cohorts and is available for Minnesota by county for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970.
- **School District Census**
Minnesota Department of Education
File contains a count of males and females by single year of age from 0 to 20 and a count of the disabled. There is a separate record for each part of a district in a separate county. It is available for Minnesota school districts for the 1975-76 and 1976-77 school years.
- **Sales Tax Activity File**
Department of Taxation, State of Minnesota
For Minnesota counties, places, and by SIC Code, the file summarizes the data reported on 1975 Sales and Use Tax Returns. Data items include gross sales, deductions, net sales, use tax purchases, total taxable and tax liability.
- **Income Tax Statistics, Individual**
Minnesota Department of Revenue
This is a non-confidential summary of 1975 Minnesota individual income tax returns. It contains federal adjusted gross income, Minnesota gross income, federal tax withheld, taxable income and liability, and number of returns. This is available for Minnesota counties, MCDs, places, and school districts by occupation groups.

MAPS Users Seminar

The MAPS Users Seminar, designed to increase accessibility and understanding of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System, is open to interested individuals and organizations.

The half-day Seminar introduces or reacquaints users with MAPS services, facilities, computer-related activities, and the extensive data base—including Census files and a large number of specialized economic, fiscal and demographic files on the State of Minnesota.

The next two scheduled presentations will be held on April 12 and June 14. In addition, a 15-minute audio slide set that provides an over-all view of MAPS is available as an informational presentation to groups upon request.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar which runs from 9 a.m. to about noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.

Legislative Directory

The 1977 Legislative Directory, recently published and distributed by MAPS, contains incorrect phone numbers for U.S. Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Wendell Anderson.

The correct Minnesota phone numbers are as follows:

Humphrey: 612-725-2632

Anderson: 612-221-0904

Copies of the Legislative Directory are still available. Single copies will be sent free of charge to individuals requesting them with requests for multiple copies to organizations considered on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Call the MAPS office for further information (612-376-7003).



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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 9, No. 2/November-December 1976

MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Senate Research utilizes MAPS

The assignment for Senate Research was to get a comprehensive look across the State of Minnesota of the education picture in elementary and secondary schools—including teacher salaries, staffing characteristics, number of school buildings, and student enrollment.

So early this year, Senate Research—which does basic investigative, statistical, and financial research at the request of individual senators in the Minnesota Senate—sent out a detailed questionnaire to 434 school superintendents.

The school district survey included such questions as:

—What was your enrollment in 1969-70 and 1974-75, and your projected enrollment for 1979-80?

—How many full time regular classroom teachers? How many special education teachers?

—What is the number of administrators?

—How many school buildings and are there plans for new construction?

—What's the total cost per pupil for transportation?

The returns came back from all but two school superintendents. The survey was complete but now it was a matter of acquiring additional information from other data sources and computerizing all of the material for analysis.

That's when Senate Research came to MAPS for assistance, both for punching the information from the questionnaire and for other data sources.

Through the Data Acquisition Project, which entailed the copying of a number of computerized data files from the In-

formation Systems Division (ISD), Minnesota State Department of Administration, MAPS had several files from the Department of Education, such as the School Fall Reports, the nonconfidential Teacher Personnel Files, and Annual Financial Reports.

Much of this education data had already been compiled into a number of reports by MAPS analysts and Senate Research was able to utilize these reports to obtain information on staffing and school buildings.

In addition, Senate Research was interested in the Minnesota State Demographer population tapes which were also available at MAPS because of ongoing work done for the Demographer's office.

After looking at these various sources and selecting information that would be pertinent to their education study, Senate Research requested MAPS to combine this information with the school questionnaire data onto one file.

From there, several tables were generated by school district that provided five-year comparisons on enrollment, staffing and costs—with cost areas by expenditure divided up according to enrollment, size of school, and amount of money spent per pupil.

Senate Research is now in the process of analyzing the data and preparing a report to the Minnesota Senate on future education trends, including what statutory changes will need to be considered over the next five years due to the projected declining enrollments in elementary and secondary schools.

Governor's Commission on the Arts

When it was appointed about a year ago, the Governor's Commission on the Arts was instructed to examine the current fiscal condition of arts organizations in Minnesota and to make recommendations for future funding programs for the arts in the state.

Specifically, the Commission was directed to evaluate:

- current and projected services provided to the public by the arts organizations;
- the cost to the arts institutions of providing present and potential services;
- current and future sources of revenue available.

Shortly after the Commission was selected in November 1975, one of its tasks was to devise a questionnaire that would be sent to the nonprofit arts institutions in the state, asking questions about sources and amount of revenue, types and amount of expenditures, range of services provided to Minnesota citizens, numbers and types of people necessary to provide services.

The questionnaire was developed by meeting with several leaders in the arts community to get advice on the issues, and by reviewing similar reports from other states.

An initial step, however, had been to identify the arts institutions or organizations that existed in Minnesota—those groups whose primary objective was to provide artistic service to the community. The Commission identified some 315 arts institutions, set up a volunteer network of people to facilitate the collection of the surveys, and then sent out the questionnaire. There was a 73 percent response.

At this point, the Arts Commission came to MAPS in order to computerize the information, a move that was in line with the Commission's intention to use as many community resources as possible to complete the study.

The reason for coming to MAPS? As the Arts Commission puts it, the cost was reasonable, MAPS had the capabilities to do it, there would be assistance with formats, and the Commission could rely heavily on the System's expertise.

Once the data from the survey was punched and fed into the computer, MAPS did a series of cross-tabulations on the information by budget size, organization type, and geographic location.

The Commission is now in the process of analyzing the information. The final report, which is due out in mid-December, will be about a 250-page volume on the state of the arts in Minnesota.

Another project the Commission involved MAPS in was an individual artist's survey. Minnesota artists were invited to participate and some 4,000 responded. The Commission then sent out a survey that asked such questions as what is your income as a professional artist, type of discipline, and sources of income.

The Commission utilized MAPS to computerize the information and will use the data to support recommendations the Commission makes on artists.

Now that a strong data base has been developed, the Commission anticipates—as the group itself goes out of existence—that this base can be expanded from year to year and that arts organizations can have access to the information for their own research and reports.

MAPS Users Seminar

The December 14 Users Seminar is an easy way to find out about MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities and computer-related activities.

The presentation includes information on such MAPS data files as the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the 1974 Agriculture Census, and data that is available through the Association of Public Data Users (APDU), as well as a large number of specialized economic, fiscal and demographic files on the State of Minnesota.

Slides are used to give a visual image of the MAPS operation and data, with

time allowed for discussion of file content and how to utilize and access the data. The Seminar concludes with a tour of the MAPS terminal facilities and an opportunity to present ideas and questions to staff analysts and programmers.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar, which runs from 9 a.m. to about noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall, on the St. Paul campus.

Other Users Seminar dates are as follows: February 8, April 12, and June 14.

Bibliography, Index System devised

As part of the overall effort to develop programs and improve operational methods to more efficiently serve its clientele, MAPS has recently devised a Bibliography and Keyword Index System.

The System provides an accurate and efficient procedure for creating, updating, and cross-referencing a bibliography. It can be used to compile a master bibliography with many subsets, organized by whatever criteria the user desires.

The Bibliography and Keyword Index System works by submitting information on a bibliography input form, which was specially designed by the staff. In order to make changes or deletions in the material, a reference number is used.

In addition, a document type code is available to distinguish between various sources and/or mediums, and each user is assigned a file identification code

which is used to separate entries in the file.

Up to three keywords may be associated with each entry and these are used in turn to generate a cross-reference guide. Special user defined codes may be added as well, which could be utilized to create subject lists, source indexes, or chronological printouts.

Two standard retrievals that have been programmed for the System include a bibliography listing which may be ordered by reference number, alphabetical by author, or by a user defined code; and a second retrieval is a keyword cross-reference table.

The Bibliography and Keyword Index System was developed by MAPS staff members Scott Robbins and John Feigal. For further information about how to get started with the System, contact the MAPS office (612-376-7003).

Legislative Directory due out

A Legislative Directory—containing the name, address, profile and committee assignments of each Minnesota legislator—will again be prepared and published by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System.

The Directory will have information on party affiliation, district number, occupation, and education, along with both the home and capitol office addresses. Maps of the Minnesota legislative and congressional districts will also be included.

Informational input for the 1977

Directory—which is due to be published by January 1—will be obtained from individual members of the legislature, published sources, legislative offices, and from the office of the Secretary of State.

Single copies of the Legislative Directory will be sent free of charge to individuals requesting them. Simply send a postcard with name and address to the MAPS office at 415 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

Requests for multiple copies to organizations will be considered on a cost-reimbursement basis.

APDU Data File Directory available

The 1976 Association of Public Data Users (APDU) Data File Directory—which contains information on member data files—is available at the MAPS office.

APDU's Data File Directory represents an effort by the national organization to maintain a central directory of each member's public data. The directory is designed to facilitate sharing and exchange of data sets, to avoid unnecessary duplication, and to provide information on member organizations.

As an APDU member, MAPS makes available a number of public data files and utilizes, as requested by its users, files from other APDU organizations that include the Alan Guttmacher Institute, Bureau of the Census, Data Use and Access Laboratories, National Agricultural Library, National Technical Information Service, the Rand Corporation, and Resources for the Future, Inc.

The Directory's file name index lists files on abortion, American Indians, banking data, a wide range of census information, county business patterns, poverty, employment commuter patterns, family planning, housing, crime statistics, OEO tables, personal income, and education.

For each file there is source information, a description of the data, geographic and chronological levels, and technical information. As a nonprofit organization, APDU is composed of universities, business and public service groups from throughout the U.S.

Although nonmembers cannot buy a copy of the APDU Directory, they can utilize the files available by going through a member organization such as MAPS. For further information about the APDU Data File Directory, contact the MAPS office (612-376-7003).



LEAN - a weight control program

As a weight control program, LEAN utilizes the computer to provide a simplified yet meaningful method of understanding how a person's food intake and activity level relate to weight.

LEAN—which stands for Learning about Energy, Activity and Nutrition—is a program that was jointly developed by the Agricultural Extension specialists in Food Science and Nutrition and the nutrition consultant at the St. Paul Public Schools. MAPS assisted with the technical aspects.

LEAN is now in the testing stage, but the plan is to mainly use the program with Extension clientele who are interested in weight control.

To operate the program, an individual feeds information into the computer on present weight, age, sex, height, and the wrist measurement if over age 25. Other inputs include what the individual would like to weigh as well as providing a one- or three-day record of food intake and activity.

The computer takes this information and interacts with a data base that is

composed of multiple sources—such as height-weight tables for age ranges, the nutritive value of foods, and energy requirements for various activities.

The result is a printout that tells the individual what his or her ideal weight range is, whether the weight goal the individual has in mind is reasonable, and whether the food intake and activity level are in or out of balance.

LEAN also does a general nutritional assessment of what a person is eating, and will give a projection on what will happen if that person continues on a particular pattern—lose weight, gain, or stay the same.

In developing the program, the nutrition specialists identified the objectives and then came to MAPS to see if the project was feasible. From there, MAPS assisted in programming and building the data base.

Since LEAN will be an ongoing program available through various county extension offices, MAPS will be responsible for maintaining the program and developing the documentation for it.

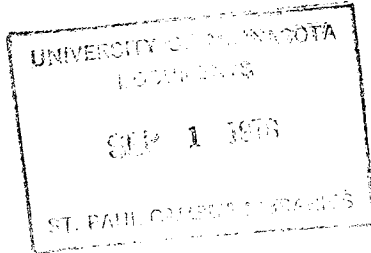


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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 9, No. 1/August-September 1976



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

1974 Census of Agriculture

The Minnesota County Preliminary Reports for the 1974 Census of Agriculture have been printed for some two-thirds of the Minnesota counties and are now being released.

The County Reports—which are four pages each in length—are published for every county in the U.S. with 10 farms or more, as well as for each State and the U.S. as a whole.

MAPS is currently receiving the reports on a "flow basis," which means that as they are printed they are sent to the MAPS office. The complete volume of the Preliminary Reports for the State of Minnesota will be available sometime in September.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, the Preliminary Reports contain data for all

farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. The tables include data for number of farms, farm acreage, farm operators, land in farms, size of farms, land use practices, income and sales, expenditure, machinery and equipment, livestock, poultry, livestock and poultry products, crops harvested, nursery and greenhouse products, and forest products.

The State Reports, which include separate data for all farms and for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over, will be mailed out toward the end of the year, probably in December. The Census Bureau indicates that printing of the State Reports will be completed once corrections have been made on the Preliminary Reports.

The 1974 Agriculture Census computer tapes will not be available until early in 1977.

MAPS Data File Inventory

The August 1976 issue of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System's Data File Inventory has recently been published and is available to interested clients.

The Inventory booklet contains an abstract of each data file in MAPS extensive data base, including such files as the County Business Patterns from the Economic Development Administration, and Minnesota Migration, Employment, and Income data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The publication, which is available at an initial cost of \$5.00 and \$2.50 for all updates and additions, also provides a file name and keyword index for easy reference to the data files.

Each abstract gives the file name and source of the information, the date of acquisition, a description of the file, years available, and geographic level.

For a copy of the MAPS Data File Inventory, call or write the MAPS office (612) 376-7003; 415 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Data Acquisition Project complete

The Data Acquisition Project, which entailed the copying of a number of computerized data files from the Information Systems Division (ISD), Minnesota State Department of Administration, is now essentially complete.

The Project, funded by a grant from the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council (IISAC), makes available for public and private research and planning, some 40 data files at the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System.

Data files were transferred from the Department of Education, Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Highway Department, Department of Public Safety, and the Revenue Department.

In order to transfer identified files, MAPS obtained permission from each departmental commissioner. Once approval was received, MAPS met with appropriate ISD personnel to obtain the record layouts and documentation of the data files. Confidentiality of the data was carefully checked since the funding agreement specified that MAPS would not receive or accept any confidential data.

Each of the files transferred has been documented, which consists of an abstract describing what information is in the file and years available; the file layout of data elements for position, length, and character type; the data element description; and technical information about the data types, such as number, label, tract, density, and mode.

The data files available at MAPS include the following:

Department of Education

- . School Fall Report 1973-4, 1974-5, 1975-6
- . School District Report 1973-4, 1974-5, 1975-6
- . County Identification File by School

- . School District Identification File
- . School District School Identification File
- . Teacher Personnel (certification) File 1973-4, 1974-5, 1975-6
- . School District Information Report 1973-4, 1974-5, 1975-6
- . Annual Financial Report 1974-5

Department of Natural Resources

- . Watercraft License File 1976
- . Snowmobile License File 1976
- . State Outdoor Recreation Facility File 1975

Minnesota Highway Department

- . Bridge Inventory 1975
- . Vertical Control Index 1976
- . Horizontal Control Index 1975
- . Community State Aid (CSAH) 1976
- . Municipal State Aid (MSAH) 1976

Department of Public Safety

- . Accident Records (Motor Vehicle Related) 1976

Department of Revenue

- . Abstract of Assessments (Real/Personal Property) 1972, 1973, and 1974
- . Abstract of Tax Lists (Payable/Assessed Premium) 1973, 1974, and 1975
- . Sales Ratio/Accumulated Total Assessed Value by School Districts (EARC) 1973

Data files that have not been finished at ISD, but will be transferred upon completion are as follows:

- . 1972-3 and 1973-4 Annual Financial Reports, Department of Education
- . 1975 Abstract of Assessment, Department of Revenue
- . 1976 Abstract of Tax Lists, Department of Revenue

For further information on any of these files, contact the MAPS office.

MAPS Users Seminar

The 1976-77 schedule for the MAPS Users Seminar has been set for the following dates: October 19, December 14, February 8, April 12, and June 14. With the exception of the October Seminar, which will be held in Room 299 Coffey Hall, the sessions will be in Room 401 Coffey Hall.

The Users Seminar is designed to inform users about MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities and computer-related activities.

The presentation has been recently updated to include information on MAPS new data files—such as those from the

Minnesota Information Services Division and the 1974 Agriculture Census—as well as those data files available through the Association of Public Data Users (APDU).

To register or for additional information, call the MAPS office (ph. 612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar which runs from 9 a.m. to noon on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The Users Seminar or the slide presentations contained within the Seminar are available to interested groups upon request.

New MAPS rate structure

The Minnesota Analysis and Planning System has, since July 1 of this year, increased its rates charged to clients for personnel time and computer expenses.

Personnel costs per hour for users are now as follows:

	University/ Government	Business
Project Manager	\$20.00	\$30.00
Systems Analyst	17.50	26.00
Applications Programmer	14.50	20.00
Applications Aid/ Keypunch	8.00	12.50

A change in the rates for the Mailing Address Information and Label System (MAILS) also went into effect July 1. The increase is in the area of address changes, which has gone from 10 cents to 13 cents per change. Other MAILS charges remain the same.

However, non-standard applications of MAILS—such as directories, special code listings, or special formats of names and addresses—are now subject to a time and materials charge, rather than a strict per record charge.

Minnesota Economic Data publication

The state's employment picture between the years 1969 and 1973 is presented in the September 1976 issue of Minnesota Economic Data, Counties and Regions (MED).

The picture—which is drawn from data obtained from the Minnesota Department of Manpower Services and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce—covers such aspects as participation rates, population estimates, and type of employment in 1969 and 1973.

Tables in this issue include those on population, total employment, and participation rates and percent of change between 1969 and 1973; type of employment for 1969 and 1973; and the percent change in employment by type, 1969-73. All tables provide breakdowns by Minnesota counties and development regions.

Observations on population—those counties which incurred a loss or a growth—and an examination of participation rates are presented. For example,

one point made in the issue is that in 1973, there were seven Minnesota counties in which almost half or over half the population was working.

Issue 29 also examines figures that show a move toward wage and salary employment in the rural (non-urban) areas, and the important trend of decreasing federal government employment and increasing state and local government employment.

Authors of this issue of the MED are Patricia Goodwin and John S. Hoyt, Jr. with computer programming support provided by Fred Zeman.

(Note: In the last issue of the MAPS Newsletter, it was reported that Issue 28 of Minnesota Economic Data, Counties & Regions was available. Because of a publication delay, this issue was not printed until August 1976 and is just recently being distributed. Issue 28 is entitled "Per Capita Receipts and Disbursements of Cities and Villages, 1967 and 1974.")

Minnesota labor force projections

A report on "Minnesota Labor Force Projections for 1970-1990," recently issued by the State Planning Agency, indicates that between 1975 and 1990 over half of the growth in the state labor force will occur in Development Region 11 (Metropolitan area).

Together with the next largest regional increases in Region 10 and Region 7W, these three regions will account for over 70 percent of the projected increase in the state's labor force by 1990.

The projections and methodology in the report were developed by Development Planning personnel at the Minnesota State Planning Agency. But once the models were designed, the figures were sent over to the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System for programming and computerized production.

According to the Agency, the general approach used in preparing labor force projections is to project the proportion of the population in each age-sex group that is expected to be in the labor force and to apply these labor force partici-

pation rates to the expected population in each group.

The labor force participation rates are based on figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

It was up to MAPS analysts to provide the programs to develop several alternate labor force projections for the state and each development region.

Definitions include that of labor force—which is that share of the population, by place of residence, that is either working or actively seeking work; and participation rate—which is the percentage of the population of a particular age-sex group that is in the labor force.

Other observations in the report include the indication that a fairly large, young potential labor force is available in any area of Minnesota; that the projections imply a somewhat older labor force by 1990; and that the projected 1980 and 1990 labor forces differ markedly from the actual labor forces of 1960, 1970, and even 1975.



*John S. Hoyt, Jr.
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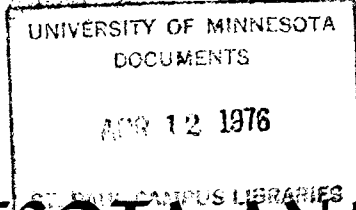


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AGRICULTURAL² EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 8, No. 4/March-April 1976



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MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Minnesota personal income tables

Per capita personal income went down between 1973 and 1974 in 67 of Minnesota's 87 counties according to estimates recently released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce.

The printed tables for counties and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in Minnesota include the new 1974 figures as well as revised figures for the years 1965 through 1973.

Just a year ago, the BEA issued the 1973 income breakdowns which confirmed that Minnesotans, particularly rural residents, had experienced record high income levels in 1973.

The 1973 report also indicated that per capita personal income was greater than the national average in 37 Minnesota counties. The 1974 figures show that only 22 Minnesota counties remained above the national average.

Those 22 counties include Big Stone, Chippewa, Dakota, Faribault, Goodhue, Hennepin, Kittson, Lac Qui Parle, McLeod, Marshall, Martin, Norman, Polk, Ramsey, Renville, Steele, Stevens, Traverse, Waseca, Watonwan, Wilkin, and Yellow Medicine.

Population figures used in computing per capita income totals are included with the printed BEA tables, which are available in the MAPS data base.

APDU Data File Directory

The Association of Public Data Users (APDU), which is composed of universities, business and public service organizations from throughout the U.S., is currently in the process of establishing a Data File Directory of each member's public data.

The Association, which includes the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS), was formed last summer to overcome some of the problems of accessing the growing number of public statistical data files and to save money in the acquisition and use of these files.

The APDU Directory will facilitate sharing and exchange of data sets and avoid unnecessary duplication. The MAPS office is handling the collection

of the Directory information, along with the design and printing of the publication which will be due out by August 1976.

Besides containing information on data files, the Directory will include descriptive statements of each APDU member organization and services provided.

Other APDU activities during this first year of existence include implementation of a regularly published newsletter and interesting others in business, education, government and research in Association membership.

At the February meeting of the Association, John S. Hoyt, Jr., program director at MAPS, was elected to the Board of Directors.

Stearns Co. Extension sets up data retrieval system

The Stearns County Extension Office, like the 91 other Agricultural Extension Service offices located throughout Minnesota, is an educational unit of the University that works with people of all ages.

It focuses on programs in the broad areas of agriculture and related industries, home economics and family living, 4-H youth development, public affairs education, and community resource development.

For an Extension office, that means handling an enormous amount of data in order to keep track of and inform the individuals and groups it serves of meetings, publications, new research, the county fair, educational offerings, TV and radio programs, resources available, and so forth.

In Stearns County, a primary concern for the Extension agents was information management of its large and active 4-H program which has some 1,300 members in over 55 different clubs. In addition, there are 300 volunteer 4-H leaders in the County and some 125 projects—such as child care, dairy, leadership, creative arts, sheep—in which club members can become involved.

Working through the 4-H Office located on the University's St. Paul campus, the Stearns County Extension agents contacted the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS) to see if a data retrieval system for 4-H enrollment could be developed.

MAPS began working on the idea through Project INTEGRATES (A Project to INvestigate, TEst, and Generate Relevant Anytical Tools for State Extension Management Information System Support). Under the supervision of Project coordinator Scott Robbins, programmer Paul Abelseth took the raw data, which included 4-H enrollment cards

that were collected and checked by the County, and designed the initial format for the data base.

After the information was key-punched, modifications on the retrieval system were made by programmer John Feigal. For example, several members of one family may be enrolled in a 4-H Club. When a mailing is done, the names of the family members can be combined onto one label which saves duplication of mailing pieces and postage.

Stearns County can now use the computerized information to make a variety of specific retrievals, including:

- . enrollment lists for each 4-H Club that provide address, phone, and project names for each club member;
- . mailing labels for each club or by project;
- . data necessary for State and National 4-H reports;
- . breakdowns for projects in the County by boys and girls;
- . statistical information on club members' place of residence, age distribution and grade in school;
- . mailing labels for the volunteer leaders.

The Stearns County Extension agents, who are located in St. Cloud, have also established at MAPS the mailing files for their Homemaker Clubs, Senior Citizens groups, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Activity Leaders, the 4-H Newsletter, and Non-group Homemakers. This means that mailing labels are generated by computer and when change of addresses occur, the files can be easily updated.

Future possibilities which will also help to cut down on the paperwork load, manual handling of cards and forms, typing and personnel hours include computerizing the County Fair entry system and the literature inventory and distribution for 4-H club members and leaders.

MAPS Users Seminar

An easy way to find out more about MAPS extensive data base—which includes the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and a large number of specialized economic, fiscal and demographic files on the State of Minnesota—is to attend one of the bi-monthly Users Seminars.

The 1976 schedule for the half-day Seminar, which also provides information on services, available resources and access to the system is as follows: April 13, June 8, August 10, October 19, and December 14.

Slides are used to give a visual image of the MAPS operation and data, and

time is allowed for discussion on the various files and computer-related activities. The Seminar concludes with a tour of the MAPS terminal facilities and an opportunity to present ideas and questions to staff analysts and programmers.

To register, or for additional information, call the MAPS office (ph. 612-376-7003). There is no charge for the Seminar which runs from 9 a.m. to about noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.

In addition, the Users Seminar, or a 15-minute audio slide set that provides an overall view of MAPS, are available as informational presentations to groups upon request.

Minnesota Economic Data publication

The April 1976 issue of Minnesota Economic Data, Counties & Regions, (MED) provides an analysis of per capita receipts and disbursements of Minnesota cities and villages for fiscal years 1967 and 1974.

This report differs from the MED of March 1975 (Issue 26), which analyzed per capita receipts and disbursements of cities and villages for 1972 and 1973, in that it is an examination of operating expenditures over a greater span of time.

In addition, the cities and villages are aggregated by population size classes within the development regions, instead of by counties within development regions as presented in Issue 26.

The basic data used for the study was taken from the Report of the State Auditor of Minnesota (formerly Public Examiner) on the Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt of the Cities and Villages in Minnesota. This material is on ma-

chine readable data files created by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System.

The population size classes used in the report are the same as those used in the Report of the State Auditor with the exception that the under 2500 population category is divided into 1-499 and 500-2499 classes. Other classes are as follows: 2500-9999, 10,000-19,999, 20,000-99,999, and 100,000 plus.

The purpose of the analysis was to take a look over time of the per capita income by source and per capita expenditures by object to determine whether there is a pattern by size class of city and by urban and rural characteristics.

Besides the written report, several data tables are presented that provide per capita receipts and disbursements, along with dollar and percent change for each category.

The authors of Issue 28 of Minnesota Economic Data, Counties & Regions are John S. Hoyt, Jr.; Ronald R. Christensen; and Frederick A. Zeman.

Newsletter survey results

MAPS would like to thank the over 300 readers who responded to the Newsletter survey that was included in the last issue.

The answers to the questionnaire have been tabulated and, more importantly, the general comments and many suggestions for articles have been noted.

The survey results indicate that the content of the Newsletter is informative and of interest, since only 9 people said it wasn't, and that the format is easy to read according to 299 of the respondents.

Most of you are satisfied with the Newsletter's 4-page length and bi-monthly issuance, saying it should be

longer or come out more often only if the information warrants.

Since a majority of the responding readers said they saved past issues and that a "three-hole punch" would be useful, the Newsletter will, from this issue on, be punched.

Suggestions for articles ranged from requests for a refresher story on MAPS origin and purpose, to continued data on the Census, to more information on the practical applications of MAPS by users such as case studies.

In essence, the survey results will enable MAPS to maintain and improve the Newsletter for its more than 2500 readers.

1974 Census of Agriculture

Preliminary reports from the findings of the 1974 Census of Agriculture will be published between April and July for each county in the U.S. with 10 farms or more, as well as for each State and the U.S. as a whole.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, these reports contain data for all farms with sales of \$2,500 and over.

The tables include data for number of farms, farm acreage, farm operators, land in farms, size of farms, land use practices, income and sales, expenditures, machinery and equipment, livestock, poultry, livestock and poultry products, crops harvested, nursery and greenhouse products, and forest products.

The Bureau has indicated that the Minnesota County Preliminary Reports will be released in May or June. How-

ever, the computer tape for Minnesota will not be available until several months after the preliminary reports are released.

Between July and November of this year, the State reports, which include separate data for all farms and for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over, will be published. Each State report is divided into four chapters, as follows:

1. Contains detailed data at the State level classified by size of farm, tenure and age of farm operator, type of organization, value of products sold, and major types of farm;
2. Contains county summary data for major items;
3. Contains county data for miscellaneous crop and livestock items reported for a relatively few counties;
4. Contains detailed data for each county.



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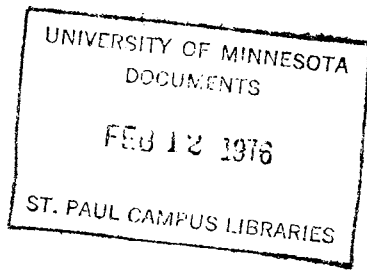
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AGRICULTURAL² EXTENSION SERVICE

University of Minnesota/Vol. 8, No. 3/Jan-Feb 1976



MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Data Acquisition Project - a clarification

Because of an apparent misunderstanding concerning the "Data Base Acquisition Project," MAPS seeks to clarify certain aspects of the Project, which entails the copying of approximately 40 computerized data files from the Information Systems Division (ISD), Minnesota State Department of Administration.

The state data files that MAPS is acquiring do not contain any confidential information or statistics. Under the terms of the grant from the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council (IISAC) which funded the Project, there is an agreement which specifies that MAPS will not receive or accept any confidential data.

For example, one file that will soon be available for access and study at MAPS is the Master Business file, which is prepared by the Minnesota Department

of Revenue. It will contain non-confidential (public data) information and, as with other files, will not provide names of businesses or of individuals.

Items in the Master Business file include business location—by city, state, county and zip code—legal class of organization, and the principal industry code. This type of information would enable a user to do an evaluation of the type of organization by a particular geographic area, such as how many partnerships are in Anoka County.

Other files from the Department of Revenue that will be ready for access are on Sales History, Sales Activity, and Withholding History. The Data Base Acquisition Project has previously made available at MAPS the State Department of Education's 1974-75 School Fall Report.

Revenue sharing file

Current estimates of the population and per capita money income for selected areas in each state, including Minnesota, are now part of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System data base.

The population estimates relate to July 1, 1973 and the estimates of per capita income cover calendar year 1972. Areas included are all counties, places and minor civil divisions. In addition to

these estimates, April 1, 1970, population figures and 1969 per capita money income is shown for each area.

The estimates were developed to provide updates of the data elements in federal revenue sharing allocations under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972.

For additional information on the file, contact the MAPS office.

Special tabulations by race

Two special tabulations have recently been prepared by the Bureau of the Census for federal agencies needing racial data. The data is in more detail than found in the 1970 Census reports or computer tapes, and MAPS has been notified that these files are now available as additional sources of information for users.

One file is on Affirmative Action Data and would be of particular interest to those developing affirmative action plans for equal employment opportunity. The data, prepared from 1970 Census 15-percent sample records, show number of persons 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force and their average (mean) 1969 earnings by race, sex, and occupation.

Seven racial/ethnic classifications are used: Blacks, persons of Spanish mother tongue, American Indian, Japanese-Chinese-Korean total, Aleut, Eskimo, Other (including White). Data are

provided for each of 101 specified detailed occupations and by geographic area of state, county, and large places (population of 50,000 or more).

The other new file, entitled Detailed Race by Age by Sex, is a special tabulation from the 1970 Census complete-count basic records showing age by sex for detailed minority races not shown on standard summary tapes.

Eighteen age intervals by sex are shown for six specified races—White, Black, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Other—for the following geographic areas: total U.S., state, county, eight SMSA's including Minneapolis-St. Paul, and each census tract in the eight SMSA's.

Users interested in these tabulations can contact MAPS for further information on access to these computer tapes. If there is enough user demand for the tapes, MAPS will acquire them.

MAPS Users Seminar

With the February 10 presentation, the MAPS Users Seminar will return to its regular bi-monthly schedule. An increased demand for the Seminar had added some extra sessions to the schedule, but after February it will be held on April 13 and June 8 to close out the 1975-76 year.

The Users Seminar is designed to inform users about MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities and computer-

related activities. The data base includes the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and a large number of specialized economic, fiscal and demographic files on the State of Minnesota.

To register or for additional information, call the MAPS office (Ph. 612-376-7003). There is no charge for the half-day Seminar, which runs from 9 a.m. to noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.



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To: MAPS NEWSLETTER READER

In an effort to maintain and improve the content and format of the MAPS Newsletter, we are conducting a survey of its readers.

Please take a couple of minutes to complete the questionnaire below. To return it to us, simply clip along the line and drop it in the mail.

Thanks for your assistance.

Cordially,

John S. Hoyt, Jr.
Program Director

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MINNESOTA COUNTIES COOPERATING

MAPS NEWSLETTER SURVEY

1. Is the content of the Newsletter informative and of interest to you? Yes _____ No _____ Sometimes _____
2. Is the format easy to read? Yes _____ No _____
3. Normally the Newsletter is 4 pages long and issued about every two months.
Would you rather see it issued monthly _____ quarterly _____ as is _____.
Do you think it should be longer _____ shorter _____ as is _____.
4. If the Newsletter were "three-hole punched" would it be useful? Yes _____ No _____ Makes no difference _____
5. Do you save past issues? Yes _____ No _____ Occasionally _____
6. Do you have any suggestions for articles? If so, briefly describe here:

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State Auditor's Report

The 1974-75 Minnesota State Auditor's Report on cities, which has been processed and computerized at the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System, will soon be printed and released to the public.

The financial data for the annual report covers the revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, taxable valuations and tax levies of all 855 cities in Minnesota.

Informational sources for the data include annual city financial statements, reports of audits by public accountants and the State Auditor, and county auditors' tax abstracts and reports of indebtedness.

At MAPS, the information is available on computer tapes for machine-

tabulation and further analysis. MAPS will also have a library-reference copy of the printed report when it is released by the Auditor's office.

In the report, receipts and disbursements for government functions—such as sanitation, public safety, recreation—are summarized by population groups of under and over 2,500. This division is based on figures from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

Prior to 1974, the State Auditor's material was compiled by hand, but since that time, the Annual Report has been processed at MAPS. In addition, the Auditor's reports from fiscal years 1967-68 through 1973-74 are available at MAPS on tape for comparison and analysis.

Interactive diet planning

In a course called "Introduction to Food Decision-Making," a number of students are receiving a "taste" of computerized menu planning, along with knowledge about the nutrient values of foods and what a well-balanced meal costs.

One of the unique features of the course—which is offered through the Home Economics College and taught by Esther Trammel—is its interactive diet planning, which means that students put menus together using computer terminals.

Values for 17 nutritives in nearly 2,500 food items along with costs for the value are available on computer files, stored on disc at the University Computer Center. Using teletype terminals connected to the UCC, students access the data through a program written and prepared by MAPS staff members Ron Schultz and Tim Engel.

In the classroom, each student is given an assignment to plan a day's menu that comes within a specific range of Required Daily Allowance (RDA) of nutrients for the age, sex, and life style of a person. The students can plan up to five different meals per day—three meals and two snacks.

Using the computer terminal, students send in a description of their menu. A printout is then provided which shows the nutrient content and costs for the value of each item, along with total nutrients and cost for the day. The interactive feature allows for errors and changes in the menu planning, with the student making corrections as necessary to comply with RDA requirements.

The course—Food Science and Nutrition 1272—was first offered with the interactive computer program during Fall Quarter 1975.



Minnesota Economic Data Publication

Personal income in farm and non-farm industries for each county and development region in Minnesota is analyzed in the latest issue of Minnesota Economic Data, Counties & Regions.

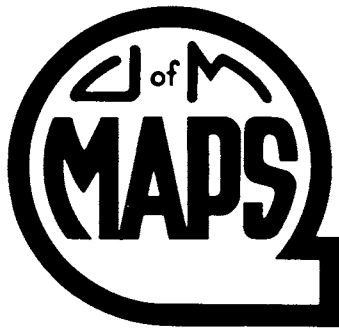
The published report is based on estimates of total and personal income for the years 1969 through 1973 which were supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Data tables in this issue cover estimates of total and per capita personal income for each county and region, along with rates of change; a ranking of

the counties and regions by per capita personal income for 1973 with a comparison to 1969; and a ranking of percent changes in total labor and proprietors' income for 1969-73.

The written report provides observations on the dramatic rise in farm income between 1969 and 1973, and points out that in 1973, farm income exceeded nonfarm income in 28 counties. In 1969, farm income accounted for 50 percent or more of total income in only 3 of Minnesota's 87 counties.

The authors of Issue 27 of Minnesota Economic Data, Counties & Regions are David M. Nelson and John S. Hoyt, Jr.



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MINNESOTA ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

Data Acquisition Project - an update

The "Data Base Acquisition Project," which was funded this summer by a grant from the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council (IISAC), is in full swing and beginning to have files ready for access.

The Project entails the copying of approximately 40 computerized data files from the Information Systems Division (ISD), Minnesota State Department of Administration, for inclusion in the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS) data base.

Since the grant was announced, MAPS staff along with ISD personnel have put together the necessary procedures and process for copying the files. One file that is now ready for access is the 1974-75 School Fall Report. This data, which is gathered by the State Department of Education, is for each public school—vocational, elementary, high school—in Minnesota.

The informational items in this Report include:
number of students in each school by grade;

- . an ethnic breakdown of staff and students;
- . some 55 personnel classifications;
- . various teacher categories;
- . name and address of each school;
- . number of pupils completing 12th grade last year.

The personnel classifications cover such areas as standard periods during a week, full and part-time people, salary, and weeks worked. There are no student or staff names except for the names of the principals for each school.

The 1975-76 School Fall Report will be ready for transfer early in 1976.

Another file that will soon be ready for access is the Master Business file which is prepared by the Department of Revenue. Information on this file includes name of business and address, legal class of the organization, last month in the business' fiscal year, and so on.

Other Department of Revenue files will be on Sales Activity, Withholding History, and Sales History.

Minnesota Employment data

Of the estimated 1,773,150 persons employed in the State of Minnesota in 1973, over 46 percent worked in the bustling metropolitan counties of Hennepin and Ramsey. In actual figures, that's a total employment of 553,535 in Hennepin County and 269,385 in Ramsey.

These statistics contrast with employment in the northern regions of Minnesota where 1,486 people worked in Lake of the Woods County, and 1,504 in the arrowhead-tip county of Cook during 1973.

This data, along with other figures and percentages, can be found in a set of tables recently released by the Regional Economics Information System of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Minnesota and each of its counties are covered in the tables, which show employment data for the years 1969 through 1973. Figure breakdowns include number of proprietors and a count

of full and part-time wage and salary employment by farm and non-farm. The non-farm categories are government, manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation, trade, finance and others.

The tables also provide percentages of total employment and location quotient. For example, in 1973, employment in Minnesota accounted for 1.9 percent of the work force in the U.S.

Comparisons can be made as well by looking at the data for 1969 and 1973, as follows: in 1969 employment in Anoka County was estimated at 32,454 persons, and by 1973 this figure increased by some 10,000 to 42,836 persons; and in Stearns County the total employment in 1969 was 36,440, rising to 42,678 in 1973.

The MAPS data base also includes BEA figures on employment for 1967 and 1968.

Data Display Brochure available

A Data Display Brochure, which contains samples of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System's most commonly requested retrievals, has recently been published and is available for distribution.

The brochure provides clients and potential users with sample displays from the 1st, 3rd, and 4th counts of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing; some selected tables from the 5th count; Equal Employment Opportunity information generated from the 4th count; single-page displays from the Bureau of Economic Analysis files; a cross-tabulation sample; and a mailing file example of an alphabetical listing and labels.

Because of MAPS familiarity with these data displays and knowledge of a wide variety of established software techniques, reports similar to those shown can be provided at a low cost for almost all geographical areas in Minnesota.

The Brochure is especially helpful to clients in terms of helping them select the type of data display needed. It also provides users with a good idea of what's available in the MAPS data base.

The Data Display Brochure is free upon request. Call or write the MAPS office—(612) 376-7003; 415 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Farm Income and Expenditures

In 1969, the total net income for all farms in Minnesota was a little more than \$641 million; by 1973, the estimated total net income for the state's farmers had risen to almost \$2 billion.

These figures are from an agricultural file recently released by the Regional Economics Information System of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Department of Commerce.

The data covers the years 1969 through 1973 for Minnesota and its counties, with the figures reflecting the net difference between the income arising from commodities and services produced on farms and the expenses associated with such activity.

Under farm expenditures, the major items are feed, depreciation and other capital consumption, repairs and operation of capital items, livestock purchase, and hired labor.

For gross income, the four major breakdowns are cash receipts from marketing livestock, cash receipts from crops, government payments, and non-money income. In Minnesota, the percentage of income in each of these areas is as follows:

- . cash receipts from livestock — 49 percent;
- . cash receipts from crops — 43 percent;
- . government payments — 2 percent;
- . non-money income — 6 percent.

Equal Employment Opportunity reports

Because of the general demand for Equal Employment Opportunity information, the MAPS staff has developed a standard report from the 4th Count of the 1970 Census by utilizing various employment characteristics.

Informational breakdowns in the EEO reports prepared by MAPS include number of males, females, non-minorities and minorities in the Total Labor Force, Unemployed Labor Force and Employed Labor Force.

But a request from the Minnesota Department of Manpower Services indicated a need for additional information on minorities by the categories of Black, Spanish, and Other, as presented in the 1970 Census.

The Department was interested in looking at the specific racial categories and skill, along with the percent of minorities, by male or female, in each category. For example, a female black clerical worker is what percent of all clerical workers.

Other employment characteristics in the report include officials and managers, professionals, technicians, sales workers, craftsmen, operative, laborers, service workers, farmers and farm workers.

The EEO data meets the needs of users who want to determine the labor force in a particular area in response to federal Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action requirements.



MAPS Users Seminar

Because of the increasing demand for the MAPS Users Seminar, two sessions have been added to the 1975-76 schedule. The dates of the Seminar are now as follows: December 9, January 13, February 10, March 9, April 13, and June 8.

In the past the Seminar, which is designed to inform users about MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities and computer-related activities, had been held only on a bi-monthly basis.

To register or for additional information, call the MAPS office (Ph. 612-376-7003). There is no charge for the half-day Seminar, which runs from 9 a.m. to noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.

The entire Users Seminar, or a 15-minute slide presentation that provides an overall view of MAPS, are also available as informational presentations to groups upon request.



John S. Hoyt, Jr.
Program Director
Computer Information Systems

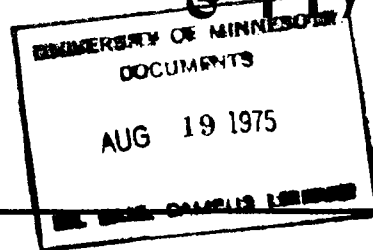
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Minnesota Community Profiles

Profiles of some 200 Minnesota communities, with populations of 1000 or more, have been compiled by the Industrial Development Division of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development. The purpose of them is to give businesses interested in expanding, relocating or even starting out, an idea of what's available in a particular community.

The printed profiles contain information on population, industry, employment, transportation, taxes, utilities, community services, education, climate, government, and industrial sites. The profiles are the result of questionnaires sent to each town followed by a visit from a Department enumerator.

If a company already has a particular community in mind to move to, then a specific profile can be requested from the Department. But when it comes to

comparing communities or selecting those towns that have certain characteristics, it's a matter of sifting through the over 200 profiles.

That's where MAPS, in an ongoing project, is making things easy. MAPS is taking the community profiles and adding, primarily from the 1970 Census, such information as the number of people in different occupations, individual income, and migration rate between 1965-70.

When the project is completed in early 1976 and all the profiles and additional data have been combined, a company will be able to simply list the number of characteristics it needs—such as so many welders, certain population size, college nearby, rail transportation—and a printout of the communities with those characteristics will be generated.

MAPS Users Seminar

The next MAPS Users Seminar, originally set for October 14, has been rescheduled for October 21 in Room 299, Coffey Hall. The change is due to a conflict with the Agricultural Extension Service's Annual Conference Oct. 13-15 which will be attended by the MAPS staff.

The remaining dates for 1975-76 are still in effect, however, and are as follows: December 9, February 10, April 13, and June 8. The Seminar is designed to inform users about MAPS extensive data base, services, facilities

and computer-related activities.

To register or for additional information, call the MAPS office (Ph. 612-376-7003). There is no charge for the half-day Seminar, which runs from 9 a.m. to noon.

In addition, the entire Users Seminar or just the 15-minute slide presentation which is shown at the beginning of the Seminar and provides an overall view of MAPS, are available as informational presentations to groups upon request.

Computerized Menu Planning

Computerized menu planning has been around for a while, but it is still being discovered by foodservice managers—who need to reduce costs—in institutions that range from hospitals to schools.

At MAPS, Computer Assisted Menu Planning (CAMP) and other computerized nutritional programs have been available to assist the foodservice manager in planning meals that meet not only budgetary, but nutritional and acceptability requirements as well.

Although the system at MAPS is being primarily used by students from the Home Economics college at the University, it can be utilized by others. The process is simple.

For example, a hospital using the system would list all its recipes, provid-

ing information on ingredient cost, quantity, where it was purchased, and yield. This data is then coded for keypunching, processed and entered into the computer, where it is combined with an existing nutrient file.

Various types of diets can be detailed too, such as a salt free or liquid diet. Requirements for the menus provided would include cost per serving, food nutrients, esthetic appeal, and frequency with which a food appears in the diet. There's also an option that provides for a holiday meal to appear.

Generally, these type of menu programs can be set up on a weekly or monthly basis. This enables the computer to maintain a perpetual inventory too, printing out a list of items to be reordered when the supply on hand reaches a pre-determined minimum.

Association of Public Data Users

In order to overcome some of the problems of accessing the growing number of public statistical data files and to save money in the acquisition and use of these files, a number of organizations have formed a national Association of Public Data Users.

The Association, which was formed in mid-June and includes MAPS, also plans to inform members of new events related to public data availability, define services members need, and maintain a central directory of each member's public data.

The directory will facilitate sharing and exchange of data sets and avoid unnecessary duplication. Future activities will include creation of software for public data use that will be suitable for all

members' data applications.

What this means for MAPS and its clients is a broad exposure to public data files. One reason the Association was formed was to meet the problems individual public data users face in trying to keep track of the thousands of reels and tapes available.

Some of the activities during this first year of the new organization include:

- . implementation of a regularly published newsletter;
- . arrangement and management of data file purchases;
- . distribution of files acquired;
- . interesting others in business, education, government and research in Association membership.

Personal Income Figures by Source

Personal income of Minnesota residents by major sources for the year 1973 have recently become part of the MAPS data base, which already includes income breakdowns for 1969-72.

The figures, released by the Regional Economics Information System of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, provides total labor and proprietors' income by place of work, and the derivation of personal income by place of residence.

The information, given in thousands of dollars and by percentages on the analytic tables, is for the entire state of Minnesota, all its counties, and the five Standard Metropolitan Statistical

Areas (SMSA's) which are Duluth-Superior, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Rochester, St. Cloud, and Fargo-Moorhead.

The source breakdowns are by farm and nonfarm, which includes manufacturing, mining, construction, wholesale and retail trade, finance and real estate, transportation, utilities, services, other industries and government.

Per capita income figures for Minnesota, its counties and the SMSA's are also part of MAPS extensive data base. The per capita figures are for selected years from 1929 to 1965 and continuous since 1965 through 1973.

ACM '75: A Look at Computers

The annual meeting of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) will be held in Minneapolis on Oct. 20-22. With the theme "Computers and the Quality of Life," the conference will offer a unique opportunity to survey the present state of the computer field.

ACM '75 will provide a kaleidoscope of activities including forums, technical and commercial programs for exchanging up-to-date information, a computer chess tournament, tutorial sessions, and computer-assisted art displays.

Some of the technical sessions will cover such topics as microprocessors, computing networks, business data proc-

essing, applications, and computer privacy. Because Minnesota has a large number of major computer manufacturers as well as a variety of software firms, tours and demonstrations at these facilities are planned as well as an excursion to a computerized air traffic control center.

The conference will be held at the Radisson Hotel, downtown Minneapolis. MAPS staff member Scott Robbins, a member of the ACM '75 Executive Committee, can provide additional information on the meeting and registration procedures. (Ph. 612-376-7003 or write the MAPS office).

Improving the Operation - System 2000

Application and utilization of System 2000—a general purpose data base management system—has been going on at MAPS ever since it became fully operational more than a year ago at the University Computer Center.

As a large data information system, MAPS maintains close to 900 computer tapes, and a tool was needed to keep an inventory of the files as well as provide an index and information on them. System 2000 provided the answer.

What it means to users is that MAPS is expanding its capabilities as an information resource. Because MAPS is keeping a better inventory of its data

files and learning System 2000, staff analysts can provide greater flexibility and faster retrievals.

Basically, System 2000 supplies an interactive capability between user and computer. The user sends the command, the computer digests and performs it, and waits for another command. The system also enables effective building of files, easy updating and displaying.

So if the MAPS analysts mention System 2000, they're talking about a data base management system that lets them get the job done quickly and efficiently.



New MAPS Brochure Available

An updated version of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System Brochure, complete with re-designed cover, has come off the press this month and is available for distribution.

The new Brochure, much smaller than last year's, provides a detailed look at the MAPS organization, personnel, operational programs, publications, fee structure and available abstracts.

One of the improvements in the Brochure is the Personnel section, which gives a description of each of the six MAPS divisions as well as the staff member to contact. For example, Census data questions or requests for Census

information should be directed to Tim Engle, who is in charge of MAPS External Computer Systems division.

Another improvement is the concise listing of available abstracts, which are grouped under such headings as Census, Taxes, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Minnesota, Census-Related, Miscellaneous, and Information Services Division.

For a copy of the Brochure, which is illustrated with a number of photographs, call or write the MAPS office at 415 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. Ph. 612-376-7003.



John S. Hoyt, Jr.
Program Director, Computer Services

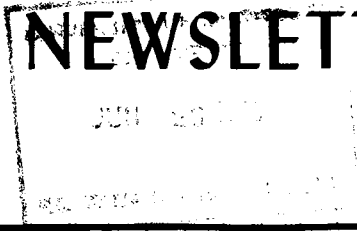
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Data Base Acquisition Project

At the Information Systems Division (ISD) of the Minnesota State Department of Administration, there exists over 100 data files which ISD utilizes to process specific work for state agencies—such as the payroll or the issuance of licenses. It's a function that does not leave much time for serving as a data base for research.

With that situation in mind, the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System, which primarily serves client research and evaluation needs, along with ISD assistance, put together a "Data Base Acquisition Project."

The next step was to send the project proposal to the Intergovernmental Information Systems Advisory Council (IISAC), which is an appointed council that serves to enhance cooperation in

the use and acquisition of information services.

IISAC announced the result in May: a \$16,000 grant that will enable MAPS to transfer from ISD and make available approximately 40 files relevant to the information and research needs of state and local government organizations and other public and private groups.

MAPS will not be receiving from ISD any personal or confidential data, but some of the files that will be available for access include the State Outdoor Recreation Facility file, Sales Tax History data, and the School District Education Fall Report.

The project will begin in June, with some files hopefully ready for access by July.

Election Returns - An Update

Now that the file for the 1974 Minnesota election returns has been completed and released by the Secretary of State, MAPS is providing access to those interested. A copy of the tape file is available for \$70 through MAPS.

In addition, cross-coding of each of

the political subdivisions in the state against equivalent 1970 Census geographic areas will soon be available. This coding includes ward and precinct levels.

The MAPS tape library also contains the 1970 and 1972 Minnesota general election returns.

Training for Industry

With the assistance of some 60 percent of Minnesota's 6000 manufacturers, the Minnesota Department of Economic Development is putting together a program called "Training for Industry."

The objective of the program is to coordinate the ability of local training institutions to meet the manpower needs and to increase employment possibilities in Minnesota communities.

In order to determine the type of training needed, the Department sent a questionnaire, called the "Industry-Vocational Technical Institute Survey" to manufacturers throughout the state. The survey included such questions as:

- . What is your hiring forecast, by job title, for the next three years?
- . Have you sent any employees to the area vocational-technical institutes for training?
- . Are the area vocational-technical institutes adequately training personnel to meet your needs?

When the questionnaires started coming back, the Department channeled the response to the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System, where the data was prepared for the computer. MAPS analysts then set up the programming to summarize the response through the use of cross-tabs on the data.

The result gives the Department a comprehensive look at the hiring forecast for the state's manufacturers as well as the geographical area of the job and training needs. For example, if there's a shortage of drill press operators or welders in northwest Minnesota, then new training programs will be recommended for vo-tech schools in the area.

Additional cross-tabulations will be by SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) Code in order to determine, for example, which type of firm needs more clerical workers or training for lathe operators.

MAPS Attends 'Expo'

As one of the most complete data centers in the country, the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System is often asked to describe and demonstrate its operation.

Such a request and situation occurred during the month of May when MAPS participated in the "Information Services Expo." The Expo, sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and Rural Development Center at the University of Georgia in Tifton, brought together a number of researchers, administrators, governmental officials and information systems experts.

The purpose was to explore the various information delivery systems as they

relate to rural areas, and how these systems can be utilized.

The MAPS presentation, given by David Nelson, was a transmittal of information from data files located at the University of Minnesota's Computer Center in St. Paul. Using a teletype terminal hook-up both in Tifton and St. Paul, MAPS transmitted data comparisons of enrollment in elementary and secondary Georgia schools by rural and urban breakdowns and by racial characteristics.

For the people at the Expo in Tifton, it was a useful example of both the MAPS data base and its computerized capabilities.

Dental Society Directory

To the Minnesota Dental Society it was a plausible idea, but it was also a matter of how to work out the mechanics.

So, shortly after the Dental Society came up with the idea of establishing a comprehensive directory of Minnesota members, they contacted MAPS. The next step was to develop a questionnaire covering such areas as type and nature of practice, whether or not the dentist takes referrals, or knows a foreign language.

The questionnaires were mailed out shortly after the first of the year. As the returns came in, the dental association's information system was formulated, re-

sulting in a roster that provides pertinent information on the Society's membership.

The Dental Society also plans to utilize its newly created file as a mailing list with selection characteristics. For example, if the Society needs to notify its oral surgeon members of an upcoming event, MAPS would generate mailing labels that contained only the names of oral surgeons.

Other uses of the dental file by the Society will no doubt be numerous. As far as MAPS is concerned, it was interesting to see a plausible idea become a reality.

Personal Income Data: A Minnesota Report

When personal income figures for Minnesota counties became part of the MAPS data base last fall, a brief glance at the file—which covered selected years between 1929 and 1972—provided some interesting information.

Then, this spring, the Regional Economic Measurement Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, released the 1973 income breakdown for Minnesota which MAPS also added to its data base.

The result of this new information was to confirm that Minnesotans, particularly rural residents, experienced record high income levels in 1973, according to a study of the data recently completed.

The analysis, which was done by John S. Hoyt, Jr., professor of applied economics at the University of Minnesota and program director at MAPS, shows that in 1973, per capita personal income in the state was higher than the national average of \$5,043 by \$101 per capita.

And the closer look shows that at the county level in 1973, per capita personal income was greater than the national average in 37 of the 87 Minnesota counties. This can be compared with 1972, when only the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and Olmsted were above the national average.

In general, the higher levels of income in 1973 were evident along the western border of Minnesota and the southern and south-central agricultural areas of the state. Individually, the highest per capita income in that year was in Kittson county, followed by Norman and Traverse counties. It was lowest in Beltrami county.

Preliminary data for 1974 indicate that farm incomes have not remained at these record 1973 levels, but no firm estimates for direct comparison purposes are as yet available.

MAPS Users Seminar

Want to find out more about MAPS?

Well, there's an easy way to do it—attend the next MAPS Users Seminar on June 10. Or, select one of the dates from the 1975-76 schedule: August 12, October 14, December 9, February 10, April 13, June 8.

Each session is designed to introduce or re-acquaint users with MAPS extensive data base, which includes the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and a large number of specialized eco-

nomie, fiscal and demographic files on the State of Minnesota.

Slides are used to give a visual image of the MAPS operation and data, with time allowed for discussion and questions about the various files, computer related activities, services and facilities.

The half-day seminar is held from 9 a.m. to noon in Room 401, Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. To register or for additional information, call the MAPS office (ph. 612-376-7003). There is no charge for the seminar.



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