Government Documents Interest Group (GDIG)

Finding Statistics Fast - Expert Tips to Locate Data Using Government Sources

Thursday, October 8, 2009, 2:00 p.m.- 2:50 p.m

Patricia Kenly, Georgia Tech
Bette Finn, Georgia Tech
Starting Points

• Reflect a moment - Ask yourself which agency needs to know this information; which agency might use this information.

• Some statistics depend upon others. Example housing starts is related to new kitchen appliances being sold. Information on one might lead you to information on another
Starting Points – Research Guides

Browse online portals or research guides from universities

• Government Information – Georgia Tech
  http://library.gatech.edu/guides/

• Government Information - Rosenfeld Library, UCLA Anderson School of Management
  http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/x14415.xml

  http://guides.lib.umich.edu/statref
Georgia Tech Library Research Guides

Research Guides

- Aerospace Engineering
- African American Studies
- Applied Physiology
- Industrial & Systems Engineering
- Industrial Design
- Industry Information
- Sociology
- Standards & Building Codes
- Statistics
- Technical Reports
- Government Information
- History
Government Information

Hot Topics

Books: Locating Books

Budgets

Census 2000

Census Data Sources

Climate Change

Constitutions

Copyright

Country Information

Country Information: Multinational

For Reference Assistance:

- Call the Information Services desk at 404-894-4530 - staffed all library hours, 24/7.
- To request a research consultation, please contact the Documents Coordinator, Patricia Kenly, at 404-894-1389 or by email at: patricia.kenly@library.gatech.edu

Search for all of the titles and descriptions of sources on this Guide

"Finding Statistics Fast" PowerPoint presentation at COMO, 2009

"Finding Statistics" Handout - detailed list of links, by topic, from the presentation
Statistics -- Issues

- Statistics needed may not be tracked
- May not be released (too few responses)
- Gaps in published data (e.g., year-to-year in one source; only current month in the other source)
- Time series – data may not be comparable due to different regulations, variables measured, etc. through the years.
Statistics – Issues (Cont’d)

• May be expensive (private sources that use their algorithms on government data)
• Government agencies may charge for data
• Sometimes only available in raw form (such as data tapes)
Web Site Issues

• Government web sites may be difficult to navigate
  – Specific URLs for data may change

• News websites which cite government data may contain inaccurate interpretations of the data, or, be deleted quickly

• Recommend:
  – Note title of statistical table or report
  – Link to the official report and/or main bureau or department web site (and then note the path).
Data Issues

• Possible solution: ask user if different time frames or geographies are acceptable substitutes for requested information
  – Examples: User may ask for a specific demographic data for a census block. The data may only be available down to the census tract.
  – Or, the user may want 20 years of data, yet what can be found after a lengthy search is 15 years. In practice, these may satisfy the user’s needs – the 20 year requirement may have been arbitrarily selected.
Data Issues (Cont’d)

• If you find statistics one level (above or below what you need), it may lead you to data on another level.
• Always check footnotes for sources of related data
Differences in Data

• For major social/political issues and topics, there may be more than one statistic available – and, the data may be different.

• Seemingly contradictory information can be found among agency web sites as well as other sources.
  – Note when survey (or report) was conducted as well as what was covered.
Data Differences – Health Care

Health care coverage –

– Does the statistic found include adults only, or adults under 65, or, is it limited to employed persons?

– Also, as more and more persons found themselves out of work, the coverage data therefore changed during 2008. And, different agencies may have conducted surveys and issued reports.
Verification

• Consider checking the identified source of the statistic listed.

Remember: Always cite the sources you used.

And, give user the complete URL as well as the path and agency name.
Sources of Information

- Statistical Abstract
- Government agencies (local, state, federal)
- University centers or departments
- Special issues of periodicals
- Handbooks and guides
- Other major reference sources
Sources of Information (Cont’d)

• Newspapers, periodicals, and news websites
• Trade associations
• Research firms (may be fee-based)
Statistical Abstract
http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/

• Select the PDF Version (table of contents listed). Note: page numbers listed.
• Browse the Index
• Introductory material at the beginning of chapters can provide useful summaries and sources
Consumer price indexes (CPI)—The CPI is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a “market basket” of goods and services purchased either by urban wage earners and clerical workers or by all urban consumers. In 1919, BLS began to publish complete indexes at semiannual intervals, using a weighting structure based on data collected in the expenditure survey of wage-earner and clerical-worker families in 1917–19 (BLS Bulletin 357, 1924). The first major revision of the CPI occurred in 1940, with subsequent revisions in 1953, 1964, 1978, 1987, and 1998.
Measures of inflation—Inflation is defined as a time of generally rising prices for goods and factors of production. The BLS samples prices of items in a representative market basket and publishes the result as the CPI. The media invariably announce the inflation rate as the percent change in the CPI from month to month. A much more meaningful indicator of inflation is the percent change from the same month of the prior year.
Health insurance (see also Health services, Insurance carriers, Medicaid, Medicare, and SCHIP):

- Contributions ..................................... 150
- Coverage .... 139, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150
- Enrollment and payments ... 135, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145
- Expenditures . 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 142, 150, 519, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 717
- Premiums and policy reserves, life insurance companies ................................. 1181
Table 146. **Health Insurance Coverage Status by Selected Characteristics: 2005 and 2006**

Includes breakdown by age, sex, race, and income. 

Also has categories for Medicaid and Medicare.

Footnotes to Table 146

Select for latest information

Health Insurance

Health Insurance Coverage 2006

- Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006 (P60-233)
- Press Release
- Health Insurance Highlights
- Tables
- Figures
- Detailed Tables
- Source and Accuracy of the Estimates
Links from the White House

- ISSUES
  - Civil Rights
  - Defense
  - Disabilities
  - Economy
  - Education
  - Energy & Environment
  - Ethics
  - Family

- Health Care

- Fiscal Responsibility
- Foreign Policy
- Homeland Security
- Immigration
- Poverty
- Rural
- Seniors & Social Security

- Service
- Taxes
- Technology
- Urban Policy
- Veterans
- Women
- Additional Issues
Health Care Issues Link

• White House website links to http://www.healthreform.gov/ which has many reports on health care
• Also has links to state reports
• Census Bureau website included as source
Health Information from CDC

• CDC conducts many statistical surveys on many health-related topics
  – CDC website has FastStats, which has brief data with links to detailed tables
  – Data here is different than from Census report on health insurance coverage
Health Insurance Coverage
(Data are for the U.S.)

Persons under age 65

- Number uninsured at the time of interview: **43.6 m**
- Percent uninsured at the time of interview: 17% (2008)
- Percent with private insurance at the time of interview: 65% (2008)

Source: Early release of selected estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, tables 1.1a-b, 1.2b
Major Reference Sources

• World Almanac
• Statistics Sources (from Gale)
• Encyclopedia of Business Information Sources (from Gale)
University Source – Selig Center at UGA

- **Selig Center for Economic Growth**
  - [http://www.terry.uga.edu/selig/](http://www.terry.uga.edu/selig/)
    - Georgia Statistical Abstract (biennial)
    - Georgia Business and Economic Conditions (quarterly; online only now)
    - Georgia Economic Outlook (annual)
    - Georgia Housing Permits (annual)
    - Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits (monthly)
“Publications”

About the Selig Center

Created to convey economic expertise to Georgia businesses and entrepreneurs, the Selig Center for Economic Growth is primarily responsible for conducting research on economic, demographic, and social issues related to Georgia’s current and future growth. Dedicated in December 1990, the Selig Center improves upon its
Sources of Information – University Research Guides

• Government Information – Georgia Tech
  [http://library.gatech.edu/guides/](http://library.gatech.edu/guides/)

• Government Information - Rosenfeld Library, UCLA Anderson School of Management
  [http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/x14415.xml](http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/x14415.xml)

  [http://guides.lib.umich.edu/statref](http://guides.lib.umich.edu/statref)
Government Information

U.S. and California government information resources, categorized by type of business information need.

Instant Links:

- **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code Manual** | **NAICS Manual**
- **NAICS / SIC Codes Look-up and Conversion Table**

Types of Information

- **Demographics**
  Population statistics (national, state, county, city, place, MSA, ZIP codes, Census tracts) - 2000 Census - population projections - housing characteristics

- **Economic Conditions & Indicators**
  Budget - CPI - GDP - GNP - PPI - forecasts - balance of payments - inflation - "cost of living" measures - NIPA - statistical time series

- **Employment & the Workplace**
  Benefits - compensation - equal employment opportunity - labor statistics - OSHA - types of jobs and careers - unemployment statistics - unions
Statistical Compendiums for Initial Data Research

Spreadsheet of basic statistical abstracts at the United States, international, and foreign arranged by subject.

Last update: May 18, 2009  |  URL: http://guides.lib.umich.edu/statref  |  Print Guide  |  RSS

Select this
# Government Documents Statistics Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Main U.S. Sources</th>
<th>International</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compendiums</td>
<td>Statistical Abstract of the United States (HA 202)</td>
<td>CIA World Factbook (G 122 .U56 - latest in Docs)</td>
<td>Search MIRLYN as: Name of Country--Statistics (e.g. France--Statistics)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19 pages (Excel®) arranged by broad category
Agency/department websites –
Categories with statistics

- Data
- Research
- Reports
- Publications
- Statistics
- News Room or Press Room
- Site map (if you have the report name)
Congressional Budget Office – “Publications”
http://www.cbo.gov/publications/

## Publications by Subject Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Intergovernmental Relations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget and Economic Information</td>
<td>International Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers and Information Sciences</td>
<td>Macroeconomic Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Assistance</td>
<td>National Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Regulatory Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources</td>
<td>Science and R&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security and Pensions</td>
<td>Taxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Possible statistics on many topics

- Resources
- Environment
- Federal Personnel
- Financial Institutions
- Government Management
- Government-Sponsored Enterprises
- Health
- Homeland Security
- Housing
- Taxes
- Telecommunications
- Trade
- Transportation and Infrastructure
- Welfare and Social Services
Additional Sources of Information

• Trade Associations
  – ASCE
    • Report Card for America’s Infrastructure
      – Report focuses on bridges and contains statistics on structurally deficient bridges and cites federal agency for more detailed information
American Society of Civil Engineers-- 2009 Report Card for America's Infrastructure

http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org
According to the DOT, 12.1% of bridges are structurally deficient. Look for “Sources” at end of web page.

**Conditions**

Usually built to last 50 years, the average bridge in our country is now 43 years old. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, of the 600,905 bridges across the country as of December 2008, 72,868 (12.1%) were categorized as structurally deficient and 89,024 (14.8%) were categorized as functionally obsolete. From 2005–2008, the number of deficient (structurally deficient plus functionally obsolete) bridges in rural areas declined by 8,596. However, in urban areas during the same time frame, there was an increase of 2,817 deficient bridges. Put another way, in 2008 approximately one in four rural bridges
Sources

2. Data provided by Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation
3. Report of the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission, Transportation for Tomorrow, December 2007 final report. Volume II, Chapter 4, p. 6
Publications and Statistics

- National Transportation Library
- TRIS Online
- Publications and Statistics
  - If you wish to request a publication, please contact the Reports Center.
  - Office of Highway Policy Information Reports, Publications and Statistics
  - Bureau of Transportation Statistics Web Site
  - Office of Bridge Technology Electronic Library
  - Reports/Publications On Line

Go to BTS website http://www.bts.gov/

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
“Publications & Statistics”
Bureau of Transportation website “Popular Links” as well as many other statistics

National and State Bridge Data

- Maps of Structurally Deficient Bridges on the National Highway System
- Condition of U.S. Highway Bridges: 1990-2008 (as of March 2009)
- Condition of U.S. Highway Bridges by State: 2008 (as of March 2009)
# Condition of U.S. Highway Bridges: 1990-2008

**As of March 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL all bridges</strong></td>
<td>572,205</td>
<td>574,036</td>
<td>572,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>108,770</td>
<td>112,363</td>
<td>115,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>463,435</td>
<td>461,673</td>
<td>456,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structurally deficient bridges, total</strong></td>
<td>137,865</td>
<td>134,534</td>
<td>118,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>16,847</td>
<td>17,032</td>
<td>16,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>121,018</td>
<td>117,502</td>
<td>102,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2006</strong></td>
<td>597,340</td>
<td>599,766</td>
<td>601,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>146,041</td>
<td>151,171</td>
<td>153,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>451,299</td>
<td>448,595</td>
<td>447,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2007</strong></td>
<td>73,784</td>
<td>72,520</td>
<td>71,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>12,585</td>
<td>12,951</td>
<td>12,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>61,199</td>
<td>59,569</td>
<td>58,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Explanatory “Notes” and “Sources” at the end of the BTS table. Links to more detailed bridge information.

**NOTES:**

**SOURCES:**

Deficient Bridges by State and Highway System

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/deficient.cfm
# Deficient Bridges by State and Highway System

As of December 2008

(Area in Sq M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th># NHS Bridges</th>
<th># SD</th>
<th># FO</th>
<th># Def</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>15,909</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>3,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>7,374</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>12,539</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>2,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>24,411</td>
<td>3,199</td>
<td>3,886</td>
<td>7,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>8,408</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>4,180</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>1,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>11,678</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>1,628</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>14,578</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1,878</td>
<td>2,869</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Is Atlanta the Busiest Airport?

- News releases (use as starting point)
  - Atlanta airport web page news release
  - Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)

- FAA web site – ATADS (Air Traffic Activity Data System Guide for Airport Operations)

- Statistics can differ on each site; see explanatory descriptions and definitions
Table 6. Top 10 U.S. Airports ranked by June 2009 System* Scheduled Enplanements on U.S. Airlines**

Passenger numbers in millions (000,000)

|---------------|------------------|                              |               |                              |
| 1             | Atlanta          | 3.813                         | 1             | 3.891                        |
| 2             | Chicago O'Hare   | 2.656                         | 2             | 2.910                        |
| 3             | Dallas/Ft. Worth | 2.416                         | 3             | 2.479                        |
| 4             | Denver           | 2.190                         | 4             | 2.229                        |
| 5             | Los Angeles      | 1.989                         | 5             | 2.090                        |
| 6             | Houston Bush     | 1.718                         | 6             | 1.793                        |
| 7             | Las Vegas        | 1.579                         | 7             | 1.762                        |
| 8             | Phoenix          | 1.564                         | 8             | 1.667                        |
| 9             | Charlotte        | 1.517                         | 11            | 1.517                        |
| 10            | San Francisco    | 1.492                         | 13            | 1.493                        |

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, T-100 Market

* System equals domestic plus international

** Numbers do not include international enplanements on foreign carriers

BTS main page may be useful
Click on Snapshots: Airport
Atlanta is #1 in 3 measures

Atlanta, GA: Hartsfield-Jackson (ATL)

Scheduled Services except Freight/Mail
BTS Data as of 10/7/2009

Summary Data (U.S. Flights Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008**</th>
<th>2009**</th>
<th>%Chg</th>
<th>Rank***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passengers*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>39,021k</td>
<td>38,382k</td>
<td>-1.64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>38,959k</td>
<td>38,317k</td>
<td>-1.65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Flights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>444,882</td>
<td>435,111</td>
<td>-2.20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight/Mail (lb.) (Scheduled and Non-Scheduled)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>712m</td>
<td>596m</td>
<td>-16.30%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Scheduled revenue passengers.
** 12 months ending June of each year.
*** Among 827 U.S. airports, 12 months ending June 2009

Carrier Shares for July 2008 - June 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrier</th>
<th>Passengers</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>40,717</td>
<td>53.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AirTran</td>
<td>15,712</td>
<td>20.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Southeast</td>
<td>11,351</td>
<td>14.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinnacle</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,142</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on enplaned passengers(000) both arriving and departing.

Top 10 Destination Airports (U.S. Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passengers (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orlando, FL: MCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, FL: FLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY: LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas/Ft. Worth, TX: DFW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look for report on FAA web site
FAA web page

Aviation Data & Statistics

Aeronautical
- Aeronautical Survey Program

Airlines & Airports
- Air Operators Utilization Reports
- Airline On Time Statistics & Delay Causes
- Airport Data (5010) and Contact Information
- Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Data
- FAA Operations & Performance Data

FAA Operations & Performance Data
- Forecasting Aviation Activity by Airport

Data & Research
“Air Traffic Activity System (ATADS)”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAA Operations &amp; Performance Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAA Operations and Performance Data provides access to historical traffic counts, forecasts of aviation activity, and delay statistics contain proprietary information and require a registered user name and password. You may request a login from FAA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Access Systems</th>
<th>Reporting Systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aviation System Performance Metrics (ASPM) - Complete</td>
<td>Air Traffic Control (ATC) Daily Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Performance Metrics (APM)</td>
<td>Business Jet Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Network (OPSNET)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air Traffic Activity System (ATADS)
### ATADS: Airport Operations: Ranking Report

From 01/2009 To 08/2009
Ranked by: Total Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Air Carrier</th>
<th>Air Taxi</th>
<th>General Aviation</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ATL</td>
<td>482,891</td>
<td>164,306</td>
<td>4,476</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>652,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ORD</td>
<td>365,787</td>
<td>182,564</td>
<td>4,313</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>552,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DFW</td>
<td>315,443</td>
<td>105,474</td>
<td>3,042</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>424,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DEN</td>
<td>310,010</td>
<td>100,741</td>
<td>2,458</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>413,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IAH</td>
<td>175,638</td>
<td>182,339</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>365,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LAX</td>
<td>291,986</td>
<td>58,427</td>
<td>10,873</td>
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Government Databases
Technical Reports

These reports often contain statistics and supporting narrative

- NTIS
- Energy Citations Database
- DTIC Public Technical Reports
- NASA Technical Reports Server
- National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS)
- Transportation Research Information Service (TRIS)
### NTIS Database Search Results

**Search:** Wind energy

- **With All of the words:** Wind energy
- **With the exact phrase:**
- **With at least one of the words:** statistics, statistic, statistical

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title/Abstract</th>
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* more details...  
The Renewable Energy Annual (2007) is the thirteenth in a series of annual publications on the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The 2007 edition presents five chapters, accompanied with covering v...  
Author:  
Year: 2009  
Source Agency: DEEIA  

**Renewable Energy Annual, 2007.**  
*Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC. Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.*

**ProductType:** Technical report  
**NTIS Order Number:** PB2009-109297
http://www.eia.doe.gov/

Renewable Electricity Profiles, State
Renewable Energy Annual (Report; includes U.S. & State)
Renewable Energy Consumption, U.S.
The Renewable Energy Annual (2007) is the thirteenth in a series of annual publications on renewable energy by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The 2007 edition presents five reports, accompanied with data tables, text and graphics covering various aspects of the renewable energy marketplace.

2007 Reports

- Renewable Energy Trends in Consumption and Electricity
- Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturing Activities
- Solar Photovoltaic Cell/Module Manufacturing Activities
- Geothermal Heat Pump Manufacturing Activities
- Green Pricing and Net Metering Programs

This includes for the first time two separate reports for solar energy and an expanded report for geothermal heat pump manufacturing activities.
## Energy Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Sources</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Forecasts &amp; Analyses</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Households, Buildings &amp; Industry</th>
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<td>Monthly and yearly energy forecasts, analyses of energy topics, financial analyses, Congressional reports...</td>
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<td>Energy use in homes, commercial buildings, manufacturing and transportation...</td>
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Table 1.1 U.S. Energy Consumption by Energy Source, 2003 - 2007

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<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>98.208</td>
<td>100.350</td>
<td>100.486</td>
<td>99.843</td>
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<td>Fossil Fuels</td>
<td>84.078</td>
<td>85.830</td>
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<td>Coal Coke Net Imports</td>
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<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.045</td>
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<td>Natural Gas&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>22.931</td>
<td>22.583</td>
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<td>23.637</td>
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<td>Petroleum&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>40.294</td>
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Sources: Non-renewable energy: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Energy Review (MER) December 2008, DOE/EIA-0035 (2008/12) (Washington, DC, December 2008,) Tables 1.3, 1.4a and 1.4b; Renewable Energy: Table 1.2 of this report.
Uniform Crime Reports

http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

• The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was conceived in 1929 to meet a need for reliable, uniform crime statistics for the nation. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with collecting, publishing, and archiving those statistics. Today, several annual statistical publications, such as the comprehensive *Crime in the United States*, are produced from data provided by nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States.
About Crime in the U.S. (CIUS) By offense, by region, by state, by local agency

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
- Violent Crime
- Property Crime
- Clearances (offenses "closed" by arrest or exceptional means)
- Go to Offense Tables

Expanded Offense Data
- Homicides
- Trends
- Rates
- Weapons

Persons Arrested
Includes data about the age, gender, and race of arrestees for 29 separate offenses including murder
- Go to Arrest Tables

Police Employee Data
Includes data about sworn officers and civilian employees
- Go to Police Employee Tables

Caution Against Ranking Read why the FBI discourages ranking agencies on the sole basis of UCR data.

Additional Data Collections

- Hate Crime Statistics
  Data regarding crimes motivated by bias against race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, and/or disability

- Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted
  Data regarding felonious and accidental in-the-line-of-duty deaths, as well as assaults on officers
Government Databases

These databases contain articles as well as reports

• Agricola
• ERIC
• MedlinePlus (Health Statistics)
• science.gov
• USGS database
Acknowledgements

• Selected subject headings of the research guides at UCLA and Univ. of Michigan were used for this presentation.

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