

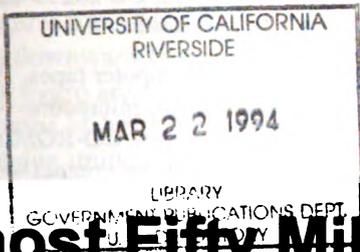
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Monthly News From the U.S. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS

and you

Volume 29, No. 2
February 1994



Almost Fifty Million Have a Disability

Visualize the activities that are part of your daily routine, like getting out of bed, eating breakfast, and leaving home to go to work. Although tasks like these seem simple, they present a real challenge for some of us.

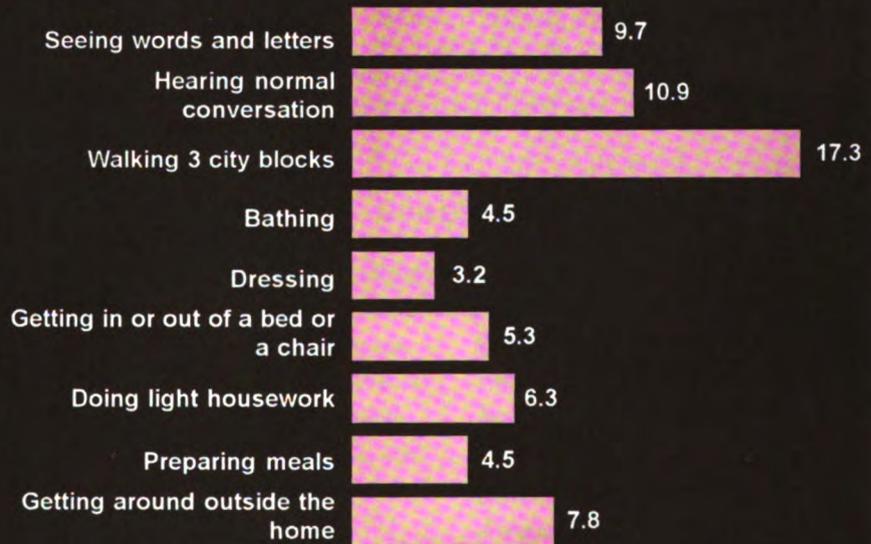
A new report, *Americans With Disabilities*, from our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, takes a close look at the prevalence of disabilities. It shows that an estimated 49 million noninstitutionalized Americans – or about 1 in 5 – have a disability. Of these persons, 24 million have a disability classified as “severe.”

Although *Americans With Disabilities* includes some statistics on children with disabilities, its focus is on adults aged 15 and over. The report presents data on the number of adults with specific types of disabilities, the effect of disabilities on employment status, earnings, and health insurance coverage, the physical conditions that cause disabilities, and disability rates by various demographic and socioeco-

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
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How Many of Us Have Disabilities?

Number of adults (in millions) aged 15 and over who had difficulty performing selected activities: 1991-92



Source: *Americans With Disabilities: 1991-92*, Series P70/No. 33.

omic characteristics (race and Hispanic origin, sex, age, education, and income). The data were collected between October 1991 and January 1992 in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

What Is a Disability?

Disabilities cover a wide range of limitations. They include (for adults aged 15 and over) the use of a wheel-

Inside This Issue!

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Census Bureau Training

Call Data User Services at 301-763-1510 for more information.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Course title</u>	<u>Location</u>
February		
22	Profiling Older Americans	Austin, TX
23	Profiling Older Americans	Austin, TX
March		
8	Census Bureau Data on CD-ROM	Charleston, SC
9	Census Bureau Data on CD-ROM	Charleston, SC
9	Estimating Small Area Populations	St. Louis, MO
10	Estimating Small Area Populations	St. Louis, MO
14-17	Understanding Federal Statistics	Arlington, VA
April		
4-7	PC FedStats	Upper Marlboro, MD
12	Extract Workshop	Upper Marlboro, MD
13	Extract Workshop	Upper Marlboro, MD
May		
3	Profiling Older Americans	San Diego, CA
4	Profiling Older Americans	San Diego, CA
4	Census Bureau Data on CD-ROM	Dallas, TX
5	Census Bureau Data on CD-ROM	Dallas, TX
10	1990 Public Use Microdata Samples	Dallas, TX
11	1990 Public Use Microdata Samples	Dallas, TX
June		
2-3	Estimating Small Area Populations	Chapel Hill, NC
20	Census Bureau Data on CD-ROM	Troy, NY
21	Extract Workshop	Troy, NY
27-30	Understanding Federal Statistics	Arlington, VA

Census and You

Volume 29, No. 2
February 1994

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Residential Construction Trends in Metro Areas

Residential construction continues to show a downward trend in major California metro areas! During the first 9 months of 1993, 18 percent fewer housing units were started in the Los Angeles metro area than during the same period a year ago. Starts were also down in the San Diego and Sacramento metro areas. Nationally, housing starts were up 4 percent.

Does your metro area show a similar trend? To find out, check

Metro Areas Covered

Metro areas and component PMSA's included in the *New Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas* (CMSA's in bold)

Atlanta, GA	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI
Baltimore, MD	New Orleans, LA
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT
Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI	New York, NY PMSA
Chicago, IL PMSA	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA
Colorado Springs, CO	Orlando, FL
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	Phoenix, AZ
Dallas, TX PMSA	Sacramento, CA
Denver-Boulder, CO	St. Louis, MO-IL
Denver, CO PMSA	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	San Antonio, TX
Houston, TX PMSA	San Diego, CA
Jacksonville, FL	Seattle-Tacoma, WA
Kansas City, MO-KS	Seattle, WA PMSA
Las Vegas, NV	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL
Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA	Tucson, AZ
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	Washington, DC-MD-VA
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	

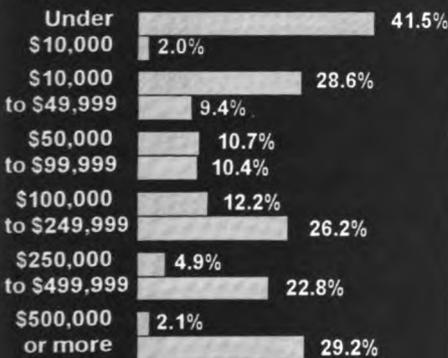
Harvest in Indiana

Highlights from the 1992 Census of Agriculture

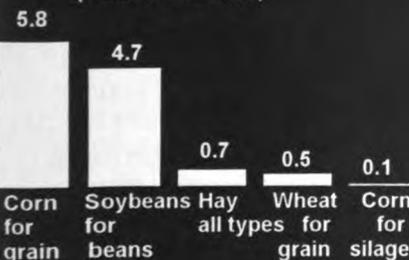
Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold: 1992

■ Farms ■ Value of products sold

Sales



Selected crops harvested: 1992 (millions of acres)



Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Indiana.

Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas, a quarterly report from our Construction Statistics Division. Each report provides quarterly and annual estimates of privately owned housing units (1) authorized (by building permits), (2) started, and (3) completed during the period. It also provides estimates of units (1) authorized but not started and (2) under construction at the end of the period. Tables contain data for all housing units and one-family houses.

In addition, first-quarter reports include supplemental data on various characteristics of new one-family houses sold in the metro areas during the prior year. Data include the number sold, average and median sale prices and square feet of floor area, presence of central air conditioning, type of heating fuel, and type of design.

The metro areas are currently based on the pre-December 1992 Office of Management and Budget definitions; beginning with the first quarter 1994 report, statistics will be based on the June 1993 definitions.

A single copy of *New Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas, Third Quarter 1993, C21/93-Q2* costs \$1.75; the *Second Quarter 1993* report (C21/93-Q1) is the same price. To obtain single copies, send a check for \$1.75 made payable to "Superintendent of Documents" to Customer Services at Census.

Annual subscriptions are available for \$9 from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Use code "CRRC" when placing your subscription.

For more information, contact Joseph Gilvary, Construction Statistics Division, at 301-763-7842.

New Racial and Ethnic Information Debunks Stereotypes

Three new 1990 census reports and tape files debunk many common racial and ethnic stereotypes.

Susan Lapham, an analyst in the Population Division, says, "People may be surprised at how many of these findings contradict common stereotypes. For instance, Asian and Pacific Islander families immigrating between 1980 and 1990 have a poverty rate three times that of those who immigrated prior to 1980 (21 percent versus 7 percent). Facts like these may help us understand more about the growing diversity of our population."

Each detailed report and corresponding tape file present a wide range of social and economic characteristics

for the native-born population and the foreign-born population by year of immigration. The reports have only national data. The tapes have statistics for the Nation, regions, divisions, and States. In addition, the tapes have greater subject detail.

The three *Subject Summary Tape Files* (SSTF's) have both A and B records. The B records are repeated for each subgroup covered by a file. When you use SSTF-2, you'll get all the tables in the B record repeated for 71 ancestry groups. Using SSTF-3, you will find all the B record tabulations repeated for Cubans (to cite a specific example) and other Hispanic subgroups.

The three reports and files are –

• *Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States: 1990*. The report (1990 series CP-3-5) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$21 (S/N 003-024-08699-9). This report presents 1990 census data on 14 Asian and 7 Pacific Islander groups based on responses to the race question.

The tape file, *SSTF-5*, has B record iterations for 25 groups. Available for \$225 at 6250 bpi from Customer Services.

Report and tape contact: Paula Vines, Population Division (301-763-7572).

• *Persons of Hispanic Origin in the United States: 1990*. This report (1990 series CP-3-3) presents data for 22 specific Hispanic groups based on responses to the Hispanic-origin question. (Hispanics may be of any race.) Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$23 (S/N 003-024-08705-7).

The tape file, *SSTF-3*, is available for \$275 at 6250 bpi from Customer Services.

Report and tape contact: Jorge del Pinal, Population Division (301-763-7955).

• *Ancestry of the Population in the United States: 1990*. This report (1990 series CP-3-2) presents data for 71 groups based on responses to the ancestry origin question. This report is the first ever to present social and economic data for a broad array of ancestry groups – for example,

Korean Americans Work Mainly in Retail Trade, Services, and Manufacturing

Number of employed Korean Americans 16 years and over by industry: 1990

Industry	All persons	Native	Total	Foreign born	
				1980 to 1990	Before 1980
Employed Korean Americans 16 years and over	345,655	28,511	317,144	153,331	163,813
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,811	308	2,308	1,008	1,299
Mining	335	28	309	181	148
Construction	11,068	824	10,244	6,509	3,735
Manufacturing	52,281	2,746	49,535	23,474	26,061
Durable goods	27,529	1,480	26,049	11,140	14,909
Transportation	10,585	768	9,819	4,921	4,898
Communications and other public utilities	2,907	430	2,477	802	1,675
Wholesale trade	15,573	820	14,753	8,548	6,205
Retail trade	107,979	8,995	98,984	51,137	47,847
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18,792	2,034	16,758	6,327	10,431
Business and repair services	18,578	1,375	17,203	9,657	7,546
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	36,518	2,080	34,438	17,250	17,188
Professional and related services	62,065	6,795	55,270	21,924	33,346
Health services	23,932	1,851	22,081	5,727	16,354
Educational services	19,441	2,855	16,786	9,092	7,694
Public administration	6,363	1,314	5,049	1,615	3,434

Source: *Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States: 1990*, 1990 CP-3-5.

Continued on page 5

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Race and Ethnic Data

Continued from page 4

Haitians, Croatians, Lebanese, Norwegians, Nigerians, and Cape Verdeans. Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$41 (S/N 003-024-08698-1).

The tape file, SSTF-2, is available for \$725 at 6250 bpi from Customer Services.

Report and tape contact: Population Division (301-763-7955).

You can obtain one-page demographic profiles for 13 Asian and 7 Pacific Islander groups (CPH-L-151), 22 Hispanic groups (CPH-L-150), and 68 ancestry groups (CPH-L-149) from our Population Division (301-763-5002).

Look for these files on compact disc sometime this summer.

Median Age of Selected Ancestry Groups: 1990

Group	Age	Group	Age	Group	Age
All	33.0	French (except Basque)	34.7	Slovak	39.9
Acadian/Cajun	29.7	French Canadian	35.0	Slovene	46.7
Albanian	33.1	German	33.1	Subsaharan African	29.7
Arab	30.2	Greek	33.8	Cape Verdean	29.2
Egyptian	31.7	Guyanese	30.8	Ethiopian	28.5
Iraqi	30.3	Hungarian	30.8	Nigerian	28.8
Lebanese	32.3	Icelandic	33.4	Other Subsaharan African	30.2
Palestinian	27.1	Iranian	30.8	Swedish	37.0
Syrian	33.7	Irish	34.9	Swiss	39.6
Other Arab	25.9	Israeli	27.8	Turkish	32.8
Armenian	35.9	Italian	33.8	Ukrainian	40.9
Assyrian	31.5	Latvian	46.3	United States or American	30.9
Australian	32.0	Lithuanian	42.8	Welsh	39.6
Austrian	46.5	Luxemburger	44.4	West Indian*	31.2
Basque	34.4	Maltese	32.7	Barbadian	37.4
Belgian	37.4	Norwegian	36.2	Belizean	29.0
Brazilian	27.7	Pennsylvania German	42.8	British W. Indian	33.4
Bulgarian	39.2	Polish	36.1	Dutch W. Indian	34.1
Canadian	39.5	Portuguese	33.4	Haitian	29.5
Croatian	38.1	Romanian	41.7	Jamaican	31.4
Czech	36.9	Russian	41.6	Trinidadian/ Tobagonian	32.1
Czechoslovakian	42.2	Scotch-Irish	43.5	Other W. Indian	31.6
Danish	38.5	Scottish	39.5	Yugoslavian	35.3
Dutch	37.3	Serbian	39.8	Others not reported	28.5
English	40.4	Slavic	35.8		
Estonian	44.8				
Finnish	35.8				

*Excluding Hispanic origin groups.

Source: *Ancestry of the Population in the United States: 1990, 1990 CP-3-2.*

State Profile: 1990 Census

54% of women aged 16 and over were in the labor force.

Median household income fell 5% between 1979 (\$24,721) and 1989 (\$23,577), after adjusting for inflation.

Total population = 3,145,585
Total housing units = 1,406,499

17% of homeowners had housing costs that were 30% or more of their household income; this was true for 40% of renters.

Oklahoma

Tulsa ●

12% were vets.

★ Oklahoma City

2% were foreign-born.

22% of all housing units were built in the last 10 years.

23% of householders moved into their homes during the year before the census.

Poverty rate for families with a female householder, no spouse present = 38%.

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3A, Oklahoma.

Locating More Data

The census is a vast and complex repository of race and Hispanic-origin data. How can you easily determine which of the Census Bureau's many reports, computer tapes, or CD-ROM's to consult?

Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for a free copy of one of the booklets below:

- Do You Know Which 1990 Products Contain Data on the Hispanic Population? (Also in Spanish)
- Do You Know Which 1990 Products Contain Data on the Black Population?
- Do You Know Which 1990 Products Contain Data on the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population?
- Do You Know Which 1990 Products Contain Data on the Asian and Pacific Islander Population?

Growth Rate of California's Population Drops Below National Average

For the first time in 20 years, California's population grew at a slower rate than the Nation as a whole. Its 1.0-percent rate of growth last year was below the national rate of 1.1 percent, according to new Census Bureau estimates.

California's population increased at more than twice the national rate in the 1980's.

According to the estimates (shown here), 9 of the Nation's 10 fastest-growing States were in the West. Nevada led all States, with a 3.9-percent growth rate between 1992 and 1993. Then came Idaho (3.1), Colorado (2.9), Utah (2.7), Arizona (2.7), New Mexico (2.2), Washington (2.2),

Montana (2.1), and Oregon (2.0). Georgia at 2.1 percent was the only non-western State in the list of 10 fastest-growing States.

The 10 States with the highest numerical population increases between 1992 and 1993 were Texas (349,000), California (315,000), Florida (196,000), Georgia (144,000), Washington (113,000), North Carolina (109,000), Arizona (104,000), Colorado (101,000), Virginia (96,000), and New York (88,000).

Two States – Connecticut (-2,000) and Rhode Island (-1,000) – and the District of Columbia (-7,000) experienced population declines between 1992 and 1993.

The Nation as a whole expanded its population from 255.1 million in 1992 to 257.9 million in 1993, an increase of just over 2.8 million persons. Nearly one-third or 894,000 of the growth was attributed to international migration.

The 1992 State estimates shown in the table supersede those issued December 30, 1992, and in *Current Population Reports, Series P25-1106*. The revisions are primarily due to the availability of recent birth, death, and Medicare enrollment data.

For more information, contact Edwin Byerly, Population Division (301-763-5072).

Estimates of the Resident Population of States: July 1, 1992 to 1993

(In thousands. Includes Armed Forces residing in each State)

Region, division and State	April 1, 1990 (Census)	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	Change July 1, 1992 to July 1, 1993		Components of change				
				Popu- lation change	Percent change	Births	Deaths	Net movement from abroad		
								International migration	Federal U.S. citizen	Residual change
United States	248,710	255,078	257,908	2,830	1.1	4,037	2,223	894	122	-
Northeast	50,809	51,121	51,355	234	0.5	754	486	241	7	-283
New England	13,207	13,196	13,230	34	0.3	188	119	35	3	-72
Middle Atlantic	37,802	37,925	38,125	199	0.5	567	367	205	4	-211
Midwest	59,669	60,639	61,070	431	0.7	907	545	98	9	-37
East North Central	42,009	42,719	43,017	298	0.7	649	380	81	4	-56
West North Central	17,660	17,920	18,054	133	0.7	257	165	17	5	19
South	85,446	88,185	89,438	1,254	1.4	1,386	793	205	65	391
South Atlantic	43,567	45,092	45,738	646	1.4	676	413	112	44	226
East South Central	15,176	15,532	15,717	165	1.2	233	151	7	7	89
West South Central	26,703	27,561	27,983	422	1.5	476	229	85	14	75
West	52,786	55,133	56,044	912	1.7	991	399	350	40	-71
Mountain	13,659	14,379	14,776	396	2.8	243	105	28	8	221
Pacific	39,127	40,753	41,269	515	1.3	748	293	322	32	-292
New England:										
Maine	1,228	1,236	1,239	3	0.3	15	11	1	1	-3
New Hampshire	1,109	1,115	1,125	10	0.9	16	9	1	-	2
Vermont	563	571	576	4	0.8	8	5	1	-	1
Massachusetts	6,016	5,993	6,012	20	0.3	87	55	21	1	-34

Region, division and State	April 1, 1990 (Census)	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	Change July 1, 1992 to July 1, 1993		Components of change				
				Popu- lation change	Percent change	Births	Deaths	Net movement from abroad		
								International migration	Federal U.S. citizen	Residual ^a change
Rhode Island	1,003	1,001	1,000	-1	-0.1	15	10	2	-	-8
Connecticut	3,287	3,279	3,277	-2	-0.1	47	29	10	1	-30
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	17,990	18,109	18,197	88	0.5	284	188	144	3	-174
New Jersey	7,730	7,820	7,879	59	0.8	119	73	47	1	-35
Pennsylvania	11,882	11,995	12,048	53	0.4	164	126	16	1	-2
East North Central:										
Ohio	10,847	11,021	11,091	70	0.8	188	102	9	1	-6
Indiana	5,544	5,658	5,713	54	1.0	83	51	3	-	19
Illinois	11,431	11,613	11,697	84	0.7	191	104	50	2	-55
Michigan	9,295	9,434	9,478	44	0.5	138	81	15	1	-26
Wisconsin	4,892	4,993	5,038	45	0.9	89	43	4	-	15
West North Central:										
Minnesota	4,375	4,468	4,517	49	1.1	65	38	6	-	14
Iowa	2,777	2,803	2,814	11	0.4	38	27	2	-	-1
Missouri	5,117	5,191	5,234	43	0.8	75	51	4	1	15
North Dakota	639	634	635	1	0.1	9	6	-	1	-3
South Dakota	696	708	715	7	1.0	11	7	-	-	2
Nebraska	1,578	1,601	1,607	7	0.4	23	15	1	1	-3
Kansas	2,478	2,515	2,531	15	0.6	37	23	3	2	-4
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	666	691	700	9	1.4	11	6	1	-	3
Maryland	4,781	4,917	4,985	48	1.0	76	39	14	3	-7
District of Columbia	607	585	578	-7	-1.2	10	7	4	1	-14
Virginia	6,167	6,394	6,491	98	1.5	97	51	17	15	18
West Virginia	1,793	1,809	1,820	11	0.6	22	20	1	-	9
North Carolina	6,629	6,836	6,945	109	1.6	103	61	5	9	53
South Carolina	3,487	3,603	3,643	40	1.1	58	31	2	4	9
Georgia	6,478	6,773	6,917	144	2.1	111	55	10	6	72
Florida	12,938	13,483	13,879	196	1.5	191	143	58	7	83
East South Central:										
Kentucky	3,685	3,754	3,799	35	0.9	53	36	2	2	14
Tennessee	4,877	5,025	5,099	74	1.5	74	48	3	1	44
Alabama	4,041	4,138	4,187	49	1.2	63	41	2	2	24
Mississippi	2,573	2,615	2,643	28	1.1	43	26	1	1	8
West South Central:										
Arkansas	2,351	2,394	2,424	30	1.3	35	28	1	-	20
Louisiana	4,220	4,279	4,295	17	0.4	72	38	3	2	-22
Oklahoma	3,146	3,205	3,231	26	0.8	48	31	3	2	5
Texas	16,987	17,683	18,031	349	2.0	322	134	78	10	72
Mountain:										
Montana	799	822	839	17	2.1	11	7	-	-	12
Idaho	1,007	1,068	1,099	33	3.1	17	8	1	-	22
Wyoming	454	465	470	6	1.2	7	3	-	-	2
Colorado	3,294	3,465	3,566	101	2.9	54	23	6	3	61
New Mexico	1,515	1,582	1,616	35	2.2	28	12	4	1	13
Arizona	3,665	3,832	3,938	104	2.7	66	31	10	2	57
Utah	1,723	1,811	1,890	48	2.7	37	10	2	-	19
Nevada	1,202	1,336	1,389	52	3.9	22	10	4	1	36
Pacific:										
Washington	4,867	5,143	5,255	113	2.2	79	38	12	5	55
Oregon	2,842	2,972	3,032	60	2.0	41	26	6	-	39
California	29,760	30,895	31,211	315	1.0	598	220	295	21	-377
Alaska	550	588	599	11	1.9	12	2	1	2	-1
Hawaii	1,108	1,158	1,172	16	1.4	20	7	7	4	-9

NOTE: These estimates are consistent with the population as enumerated in the 1990 census, and have not been adjusted for census coverage errors.

^aThe bulk of the residual change component is internal (domestic) net migration. The residual change figure is also affected by any inaccuracies in input data or variations in implementing the estimating method.

- Represents zero or a number that rounds to zero.

Net Worth Declines

According to a recent report from our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES), American households had a median net worth of \$36,623 in 1991, down from \$41,472 in 1988 (1991 dollars).

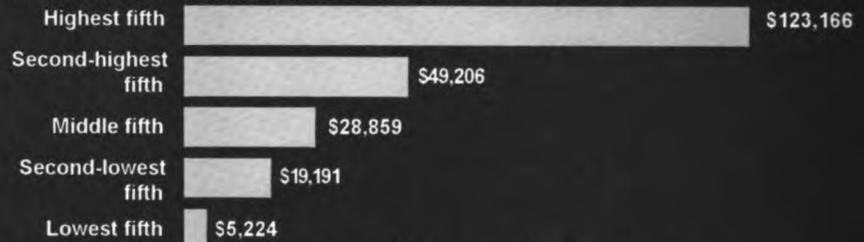
The decline in median net worth from 1988 to 1991 was associated with declines in the median values of home equity, interest-earning assets at financial institutions, checking accounts, rental property, and assets held in businesses and professions. These declines were partially offset by increases in the median values of other interest-earning assets, other real estate, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's), and Keogh accounts.

Net worth equals the value of assets (like real estate and savings accounts) minus any debts (mortgages and credit card bills, for instance). Home equity accounted for the largest share of total net worth in 1991 – 42 percent.

Household Wealth and Asset Ownership: 1991, Series P70, No. 34, provides data by various household characteristics – household income, type of household, age, race and ethnicity, and labor force activity.

With High Income Comes Greater Wealth

Median net worth, by monthly household income quintile: 1991



Source: *Household Wealth and Asset Ownership: 1991, Series P70/No. 34*.

The data cover median net worth, the percentage owning different types of assets, the median value of specific asset holdings, and the distribution of wealth by asset type.

The statistics, collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) between February and May 1991, are compared to similar SIPP data collected in 1988.

Household Wealth and Asset Ownership: 1991, Series P-70, No. 34, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00022-8). For the price, call Customer Services (301-763-4100). For more information, contact T.J. Eller, HHES, at 301-763-8578.

- Depository Libraries – 1,400 libraries that select publications from the U.S. Government Printing Office and some files on CD-ROM.
- State Data Centers – usually State government agencies (and assorted affiliates) with data services; found in all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Business/Industry Data Centers – usually State government agencies (and affiliates) with data services; special interest in economic development. In 25 States.
- National Census Information Centers – nonprofits serving the interests of various race and ethnic groups.
- National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services – vendors that provide specialized services. Call Customer Services (301-763-4100) for phone numbers. You can also consult the 1993 *Census Catalog and Guide*.

On page 2 of this issue, we list phone numbers for the 12 census regional offices — another great source of help.

Wealth Rises With Age, Until Retirement, Then Begins Dropping

Median net worth, by age of householder: 1991



Source: *Household Wealth and Asset Ownership: 1991, P70/No. 34*.

FEDERALFOCUS

News from other Federal agencies

COGIS — The Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source

How much petroleum is left in Alaska? What was the refinery utilization rate in Texas in June 1986?

If you need answers to these or similar questions about oil and gas, you should subscribe to COGIS, the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source. It has the answers to thousands of such questions.

This valuable data base is a joint project recently developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce. COGIS is available through the Commerce Department's Economic Bulletin

Board (EBB), which offers both Internet and dial-up access.

All you need is a PC with a modem and any standard communication program. Subscribers to the EBB can take advantage of a new flat-rate payment option plan that includes the annual fee and all online charges.

All the oil and gas data published for the last decade by EIA in its *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, *Natural Gas Monthly*, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and other reports and articles can be found on COGIS.

There are oil and gas data on subjects such as reserves, production, refining, products supplied, distribution, storage, transportation, imports, exports, consumption, and prices.

And there is more – timely analyses of major oil and gas trends, weekly and monthly highlights of oil and gas activity, and useful information about other EIA products and services.

For additional information on COGIS, contact EIA's National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800. For additional subscription information, call 202-482-1986.

Listing of Federal CD-ROM Products

CD-ROM users can now get a detailed listing of nearly 300 CD-ROM products with a wide range of Federal information. The listing, the *SIGCAT CD-ROM Compendium*, has just been released by the U.S. Government Printing Office. ("SIGCAT," incidentally, is not a feline; rather, it stands for Special Interest Group on CD-ROM Applications and Technology.)

Entries in this 184-page booklet describe the content of the discs and have information on the retrieval software used, the systems requirements, and ordering procedures. They also identify the source agency for the data and the distributors of the CD-ROM's.

The *SIGCAT CD-ROM Compendium* is available for \$11 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 021-000-00158-9).

For more information about the content of the booklet, contact T.C. Evans of the Government Printing Office (202-512-1524).

Heart Attack Still Leading Cause of Death

Estimated deaths, death rates, and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: 1992

(Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.)

Rank	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Death rate	Percent of total deaths
	All causes	2,177,000	853.3	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	720,480	282.5	33.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	521,090	204.3	23.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	143,640	56.3	6.6
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	91,440	35.8	4.2
5	Accidents and adverse effects	86,310	33.8	4.0
	Motor vehicle accidents	41,710	16.4	1.9
	All other accidents and adverse effects	44,600	17.5	2.0
6	Pneumonia and influenza	76,120	29.8	3.5
7	Diabetes mellitus	50,180	19.7	2.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	33,590	13.2	1.5
9	Suicide	29,760	11.7	1.4
10	Homicide and legal intervention	26,570	10.4	1.2
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	24,830	9.7	1.1
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	22,400	8.8	1.0
13	Septicemia	19,910	7.8	0.9
14	Atherosclerosis	16,100	6.3	0.7
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	15,790	6.2	0.7
	All other causes	298,430	117.0	13.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 13 (September 28, 1993).

News from other Federal agencies

The Nation's Health

"Do you have a light?"

This is a question that fewer people are asking these days. The percentage of adults aged 18 and over who smoke fell from 42 percent in 1965 to 25 percent in 1991. The rate has fallen faster among men (24 percentage points, to 28 percent) than among women (10 percentage points, to 24 percent).

The prevalence of smokers is just one of the topics covered in *Health, United States, 1992 and Healthy People 2000 Review*, a report on the state of the Nation's health from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

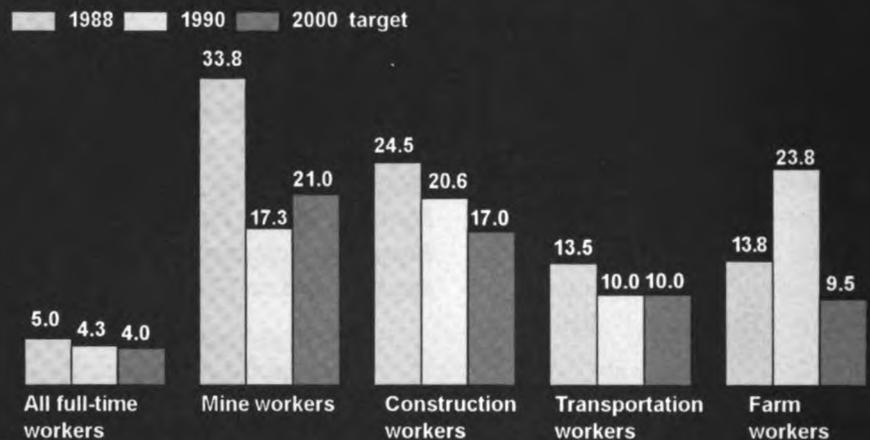
The first part, *Health, United States, 1992*, presents more than 100 detailed tables showing national trends. These tables are arranged around four major subject areas – health status, use of health resources, health care resources, and health care expenditures.

The second part of the report, *Healthy People 2000 Review*, consists of an array of tables, graphs, and accompanying text tracking the progress being made toward meeting the various HHS "Year 2000 objectives." These wide-ranging national health improvement statistical goals for the year 2000 were set in 1987.

Health, United States, 1992 and Healthy People 2000 Review is available for \$29 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 017-022-01218-9). For more information, contact the National Center for Health Statistics (301-436-8500).

For Many of Us, the Workplace Is Becoming Safer

Death rates for work-related injuries among full-time workers according to selected occupations: 1988, 1990, year 2000 Department of Health and Human Services targets (Deaths per 100,000 workers)



NOTE: The "1990" figure for mine workers is for 1989.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 1992 and Healthy People 2000 Review*.

Foreign-Owned Establishments

In 1989, foreign-owned firms variously representing 7 countries accounted for more than 100,000 jobs each in manufacturing within the United States. The 7 were Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

You can read more about these firms in a press release from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), highlighting occupations in foreign-owned manufacturing establishments in the United States. The data are from 1989. They were derived by matching Bureau of Labor Statistics establishment data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey with a

data set on foreign-owned establishments developed from data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, a part of the Department of Commerce. The data represent private sector manufacturing employment for workers covered by unemployment insurance programs.

The release has information on industries, at the 2-digit SIC level, where foreign-owned establishments had more than 5,000 employees in the industry.

To obtain the press release (USDL 93-455), call the Bureau of Labor Statistics (202-606-7828). For more information about the data, contact Ann Forquer at BLS (202-606-6568).

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year		
Business			Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board					
Retail: Sales	December	\$bil.	180.6	179.1	188.9	0.8	6.9	
Inventory	November	\$bil.	278.2	274.4	257.4	1.4	8.1	
Inv./sales ratio	November	ratio	1.55	1.54	1.54	X	X	
Consumer installment credit ¹	November	\$bil.	783.1	776.2	736.0	0.9	6.4	
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	November	\$bil.	163.0	161.3	153.8	1.0	6.0	
Inventory	November	\$bil.	216.1	215.0	208.4	0.5	3.7	
Stock/sales ratio	November	ratio	1.33	1.33	1.36	X	X	
Construction and Housing			Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board					
Residential: Building permits — AR	December	1,000	1,475	1,374	1,198	7.4	23.3	
Housing starts — AR	December	1,000	1,540	1,450	1,286	6.2	19.8	
New home sales — AR	November	1,000	807	725	615	11.3	31.2	
New home mortgage rate — NSA	November	pct.	6.80	6.80	8.07	0.0	-15.7	
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	November							
Current dollars		\$bil.	497.7	486.9	449.3	1.8	10.8	
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	418.7	413.6	393.6	1.2	6.4	
Manufacturing			Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board					
Durable goods: Shipments	November	\$bil.	141.9	138.2	128.1	2.7	10.8	
New orders	November	\$bil.	139.2	136.6	123.3	1.9	12.9	
Unfilled orders	November	\$bil.	424.3	427.0	446.5	-0.6	-5.4	
Total goods: Shipments	November	\$bil.	284.7	280.5	248.2	1.6	6.7	
Inventories	November	\$bil.	380.8	380.3	381.3	0.1	-0.1	
Inv./ship ratio	November	ratio	1.44	1.46	1.54	X	X	
Index of industrial production	December	1987=100	114.0	113.2	106.9	0.7	4.7	
Foreign Trade			Source: Census Bureau					
Exports, f.a.s. basis	November	\$bil.	40.1	40.1	37.8	-0.1	6.0	
General imports, customs basis	November	\$bil.	50.2	51.0	45.6	-1.5	10.1	
Merchandise trade balance	November	\$bil.	-10.2	-10.9	-7.8	-6.7	29.8	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates			Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury					
Money supply (M1)	December	\$bil.	1,131	1,126	1,027	0.5	10.2	
Consumer Price Index — NSA	December	1982-84=100	145.8	145.8	141.9	0.0	2.7	
Producer Price Index ¹	December	1982=100	124.1	124.2	123.8	-0.1	0.2	
Prime rate charged by banks ²	December	pct.	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.0	0.0	
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	December	pct.	3.06	3.12	3.25	-1.3	-5.2	
Other Principal Indicators			Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis					
Civilian labor force	December	mil.	128.9	128.7	127.6	0.2	1.0	
Unemployment rate	December	rate	6.4	6.5	7.3	-1.5	-12.3	
Index of leading indicators	November	1987=100	99.6	99.1	98.2	0.5	1.4	
Personal income — AR	November	\$bil.	5,514	5,480	5,239	0.6	5.3	
				Qtr. 3 1993	Qtr. 2 1993	Percent change ³		
Constant (1987) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,138	5,102	2.9			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,470	3,433	4.4			
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	813	804	5.0			

NOTE: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of and of month. ³Annualized rate.

Disability

Continued from page 1

chair, the utilization of a cane or a similar special aid for 6 months or longer, and difficulty with a *functional activity* (such as hearing what is said in normal conversation).

It also includes trouble with an *activity of daily living* (ADL) like bathing and dressing or an *instrumental activity of daily living* (IADL) such as preparing meals and doing light housework.

The most common type of disability for adults was trouble with a functional activity. This category consists of six specific activities – lifting and carrying a weight as heavy as 10 pounds, walking 3 city blocks, seeing the words and letters in ordinary newsprint, having one's speech understood, climbing a flight of stairs, and, as mentioned earlier, hearing conversational speech.

Of the 49 million with a disability, 34 million had difficulty performing at least one of these tasks.

Half the persons with disabilities had a "severe" one. This includes 15 million adults who were *unable* to perform one or more functional activities, 9 million who *needed personal assistance* with an ADL or IADL, and 1.5 million who used a wheelchair.

Physical Conditions That Cause Disabilities

Conditions most frequently cited by persons 15 years old and over with a functional, ADL, or IADL limitation as a cause of the limitations: 1991-92

Condition	Number with condition (millions)
Arthritis or rheumatism	7.2
Back or spine problems	5.7
Heart trouble	4.6
Lung or respiratory trouble	2.8
High blood pressure	2.2
Stiffness or deformity of extremity	2.0
Diabetes	1.6
Blindness or vision problems	1.5

Source: *Americans With Disabilities: 1991-92*, Series P70/No. 33.

Disability Demographics

The elderly are particularly susceptible to disabilities: though they were just 12 percent of the total population, they made up 34 percent of those with a disability and 43 percent of persons with a severe disability.

For workers, disabilities – particularly severe ones – can affect employment chances. Among persons 21-64 years old, 81 percent of those without a disability and 76 percent of those with a disability that wasn't severe were employed. However, just 23 percent of those with a severe disability worked.

Data show a negative association between disability status and earnings. For instance, among workers 35-54 years old, persons with no disability had mean monthly earnings of \$2,446. For those with non-severe and severe disabilities, the respective figures were \$2,006 and \$1,562.

Americans With Disabilities: 1991-92, Series P70, No. 33, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00021-0). Call Customer Services (301-763-4100) for ordering information.

For more information on the report's contents, contact John McNeil, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, at 301-763-8300.

They're Free!

Two new booklets assist you in using census data. *Census, CD-ROM, and You!* is a revision; it guides you in using Census Bureau CD-ROM's for microcomputers. *Taking Care of Business* is brand new; it shows how to use census data in various business applications.

Both are free from Customer Services (301-763-4100).

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