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

CENSUS

and you

Volume 29, No. 11
November 1994

Martha Farnsworth Riche Confirmed As New Census Bureau Director



In October, the U.S. Senate confirmed Martha Farnsworth Riche as the director of the Census Bureau.

Dr. Riche comes to the Census Bureau from the Population Reference Bureau, where she was director of policy studies. From 1978-1991, she served as an editor for American Demographics, Inc., in Ithaca, New York, where she developed the first national reports on the nascent consumer marketing information industry.

Dr. Riche has also served as an economist with the Bureau of Labor

Statistics and is the author of over 200 publications, papers, and articles. Additionally, she is chair-elect of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association and a member of the Population Association of America.

Dr. Riche holds a B.A. in economics from the University of Michigan, an M.A. with honors in economics from the University of Michigan, and a Ph.D. in literature and linguistics from Georgetown University.

Dollars for Scholars

Finding a way to finance a higher education may be as much of a challenge as the course material! Fortunately, many students – though not all – are able to obtain financial assistance.

Dollars for Scholars: Postsecondary Costs and Financing, 1990-1991, from our Population Division, examines how likely it is for postsecondary students (high school grads aged 17 and over who were enrolled in postsecondary school at some point during the school year) to receive financial aid to help them pay for their

schooling. It also examines the costs of schooling, the sources and amounts of aid they got, and the proportion of costs covered. *Continued on page 12*

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New Census Bureau director, Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche

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Internet Requests

One Million and Counting!

The Census Bureau's Internet node processed over 1 million information requests between February and the end of September. Over 476,000 access "hits" were made on the Census gopher (text-based) site by external users, while the hypertext site (graphics as well as text) was accessed over 394,000 times. Over 23,000 external users downloaded files using the "file transfer protocol" (ftp) option.

The Internet now has rankings from the recently released *County and City Data Book: 1994*.

Need instructions about how to access the Census Bureau on the Internet? Send E-mail to pio@census.gov or contact Jackson Morton or Lianne Rozzell, Public Information Office (301-763-40510).

Census on the Net

- Agriculture and economic census data
- Census test update
- County and City Data Book (rankings)
- County Business Patterns
- Current Industrial Reports
- Data from Survey of Income and Program Participation
- Financial data from State and local governments and schools
- Information about TIGER/Line files
- International data
- News and analysis from the Center for Economic Studies
- News releases hot off the press
- Population estimates and projections
- Standards for classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity
- Statistical Abstract – summaries by State
- Statistical Briefs
- "We The People" – information about various population subgroups

NOTE: We make frequent updates to the offerings on the Internet. Send inquiries to gatekeeper@census.gov and join us online.

Questions or Orders

***Use new numbers after December 16, 1994.**

- Press inquiries, contact –
 - Public Information Office
 - Bureau of the Census
 - Washington, DC 20233-8200
 - 301-763-4040
- To order computer tapes, 1990 census maps, microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROM's, and microfiche, contact –
 - Customer Services
 - Bureau of the Census
 - Washington, DC 20233-0800
 - 301-763-4100 (301-457-4100*)
 - Fax: 301-763-5198 (301-457-3842*)
 - TDD: 301-763-2811 (301-457-4611*)
- To order reproductions of unpublished and out-of-print maps or specified publications, contact –
 - Data Preparation Division
 - Bureau of the Census
 - Jeffersonville, IN 47132
 - 812-288-3192 (Maps)
 - 812-288-3917 (Publications)
- To order reports, contact –
 - Superintendent of Documents
 - Government Printing Office
 - Washington, DC 20402-9371
 - 202-783-3238
 - Fax: 202-512-2233
 - (subscriptions)

Census and You

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Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Contributors: Molly Abramowitz, Robert Bernstein, Geraldine Blackburn, Patricia Dunton, Rachael LaPorte Taylor, and Mary Thomas.

Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-0800 (301-763-1584 or 301-457-1221 after December 16).

Subscription Information

For sale by the Government Printing Office. \$21 per year; \$26.25 for foreign mailing. Make check or money order for the subscription payable to the Superintendent of Documents and send to the Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Use the code "DUN" in your order. To subscribe using a MasterCard, VISA, or GPO deposit account, call the Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238. To correct subscription problems, contact GPO at 202-512-2303.

Census Regional Offices

Atlanta	404-730-3833
TDD	404-730-3964
Boston	617-424-0510
TDD	617-424-0565
Charlotte	704-344-6144
TDD	704-344-6548
Chicago	708-562-1740
TDD	708-562-1791
Dallas	214-767-7105
TDD	214-767-7181
Denver	303-969-7750
TDD	303-969-6769
Detroit	313-259-1875
TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
TDD	913-551-5839
Los Angeles	818-904-6339
TDD	818-904-6249
New York	212-264-4730
TDD	212-264-3863
Philadelphia	215-597-8313
TDD	215-597-8864
Seattle	206-728-5314
TDD	206-728-5321

Number of Poor Americans Continues to Grow

Although the latest recession ended in 1991, the number of poor Americans again climbed last year. Results from the March 1994 Current Population Survey (CPS) show that 39.3 million Americans lived in poverty in 1993, 1.3 million more than a year earlier and 6.9 million more than in 1989, the year before the recession hit. This total has now increased 4 years in a row and is the highest in 31 years.

The poverty rate (15 percent), meanwhile, was statistically unchanged from 1992. But it is 2 percentage points higher than 1989's rate. In 1993, the poverty threshold for a four-person family was \$14,763.

As the number of poor rose, income fell. Median household income stood at \$31,241 in 1993, down (after adjusting for inflation) 1 percent from 1992 and 7 percent from 1989. The 1992-1993 decline was concentrated in central cities of large metro areas, where income dropped 3 percent.

The data were released in October and will appear in a soon-to-be released report, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, Series P60-188, from our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES). The report has statistics on the income and poverty status of households, families, and persons by variables such as race and Hispanic origin, age, family type, region, and metro/nonmetro area residence. Some State data are included as well.

The report also examines the effect of taxes and noncash benefits. (The official income and poverty estimates are based solely on pre-tax money income and do not include the value of noncash benefits.)

New Jersey Tops in Lower 48

Median income of households (in 1993 CPI-U-X1 adjusted dollars), by State: 1993

States	Median income	Standard error	States	Median income	Standard error
United States	\$31,241	\$146	Montana	\$26,398	\$965
Alabama	25,082	1,088	Nebraska	31,008	833
Alaska	42,762	1,643	Nevada	35,814	1,078
Arizona	30,510	1,120	New Hampshire	37,964	1,620
Arkansas	23,009	847	New Jersey	40,519	986
California	33,990	651	New Mexico	26,758	853
Colorado	34,205	1,569	New York	31,593	556
Connecticut	39,516	1,660	North Carolina	28,820	653
Delaware	36,064	849	North Dakota	27,991	835
District of Columbia	27,304	1,726	Ohio	31,285	658
Florida	28,537	707	Oklahoma	26,260	1,492
Georgia	31,625	1,254	Oregon	32,846	1,160
Hawaii	42,662	1,759	Pennsylvania	30,946	694
Idaho	30,856	1,323	Rhode Island	33,509	1,547
Illinois	32,857	810	South Carolina	26,053	960
Indiana	29,475	1,361	South Dakota	27,379	1,040
Iowa	28,379	1,240	Tennessee	25,102	831
Kansas	29,740	1,144	Texas	28,713	613
Kentucky	24,376	1,091	Utah	35,786	1,242
Louisiana	26,312	1,164	Vermont	31,065	956
Maine	26,908	1,203	Virginia	36,433	1,387
Maryland	39,939	1,282	Washington	35,655	1,111
Massachusetts	37,045	949	West Virginia	22,421	981
Michigan	32,646	682	Wisconsin	31,766	1,340
Minnesota	33,302	1,212	Wyoming	29,442	1,167
Mississippi	22,191	1,229	Los Angeles CMSA	33,853	874
Missouri	28,663	1,466	New York CMSA	34,401	767

NOTE: The estimates in this table for 1993 are based on civilian noninstitutional population benchmarks established by the 1990 decennial census.

Source: *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, Series P60-188.

Before, we issued three reports – on income, poverty, and noncash benefits. We've compressed the three into one short report; users needing more detail can obtain unpublished data from HHES (see below).

'92-'93 Comparison Difficult

HHES chief Dan Weinberg cautions users about comparing 1992 and 1993: "There were two changes that make it difficult to compare estimates.

"First, in 1994, the CPS data were collected by interviewers using computers instead of paper questionnaires."

This was the first time the income and poverty estimates were based solely on computer-assisted interviewing. During the 1993 experimental phase, we found no significant effects of computerization on income and poverty estimates.

"However, our analysis of the March 1994 survey's data quality did find unexpected data anomalies," Weinberg observes.

In an attempt to understand the source of the anomalies, we reinterviewed nearly 4,000 persons in

Continued on page 4

Income and Poverty

Continued from page 3

August. On the basis of the new information collected, we revised the editing system used for the data to correct similar cases who could not be reinterviewed. We did this to make this year's data as comparable to last year's as possible.

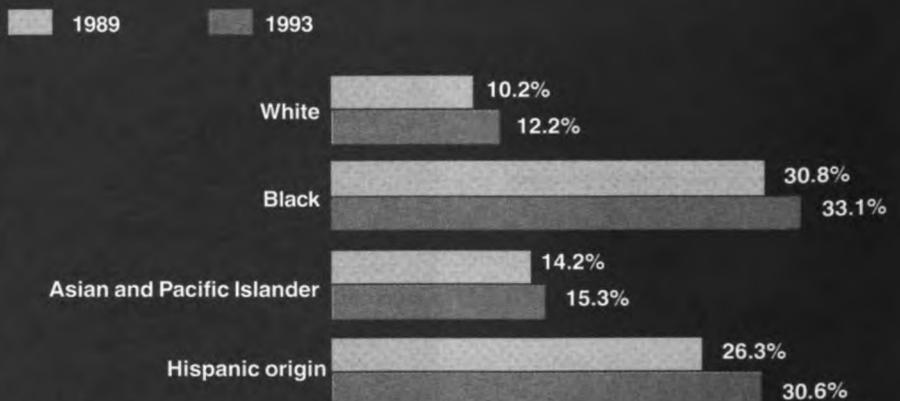
Weinberg continues: "Because of this change to the editing system, however, we recommend using extra caution in making historical comparisons between 1993 and previous years."

Weinberg cites another reason for caution: the introduction of new survey weights based on adjusting the 1990 census for undercoverage of certain population groups.

"The statistics for 1992 and 1989 have been reestimated to take into account these new weights. Consequently, you should be cautious about comparisons of 1993 estimates to earlier estimates, particularly if the differences are small."

Poverty Is Up

Poverty rates of persons by race and ethnicity: 1989 and 1993



NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993, Series P60-188.*

Health Insurance Coverage

Also available is *Health Insurance Coverage - 1993, a Statistical Brief* with data on health insurance coverage during the 1993 calendar year. Collected by the March 1994 CPS, the data are shown by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as well as by State.

The *Brief* shows that 39.7 million (15 percent) were without coverage during the entire 1993 calendar year. The number was up 1.1 million from 1992, but the proportion was statistically unchanged at 15.3 percent. Nearly 3 in 10 poor persons lacked coverage in 1993.

For information on how to order *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993, Series P60-188*, and *Health Insurance Coverage: 1993*, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100 or 301-457-4100 after December 16).

Contact us for information on the reports and on the unpublished detail:

- Income and health insurance
Carmen DeNavas (HHES)
301-763-8576
- Poverty
Eleanor Baugher (HHES)
301-763-8578
- Effects of benefits and taxes
Robert Cleveland (HHES)
301-763-8576
Leatha Lamison-White (HHES)
301-763-8578

Median Household Income Down

Median household income, by race and ethnicity of householder: 1989 and 1993



NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993, Series P60-188.*

Product Quantities and Value for Industries

During 1992, computers under \$5,000 (manufacturers' list price) accounted for more than 40 percent of the total value of computer shipments and over 90 percent of the quantities shipped. It is likely that these were personal and portable computers. If you want to learn more about manufactured products and value – in the computer industry and many other selected commodities – obtain a copy of *Manufacturing Profiles: 1992*, a compendium of Current Industrial Reports.

For many years the Census Bureau printed individual Current Industrial Reports. In 1993, we shifted to electronic release through the Census-BEA Electronic Forum. Because users still want this information in print, we combined all the Current Industrial Reports into one volume: *Manufacturing Profiles: 1992* is the first of what will be an annual report.

The *Profiles* provide more detailed information for selected products than either the Census of Manufactures or the Annual Survey of Manufactures. The volume also contains selected information on inventories, orders, consumption, imports and exports. Many of the reports in the compendium present monthly or quarterly, as well as annual statistics.

Manufacturing Profiles: 1992, Series MP-1(92), costs \$35 and is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08760-0). For information about accessing data on the Census-BEA Electronic Forum, contact Data User Services Division at 301-763-1384.

Computers Total \$26.5 Billion in Value

Quantity and value of shipments of computers: 1992.
(Quantity in number of units; value in thousands of dollars.)

Product code	Product description	Number of companies	Quantity	Value
General-purpose digital units by MLP				
		130	10,044,443	\$26,495,604
3571X 41	Under \$1,000	28	4,635,809	1,830,968
3571X 43	\$1,000 to \$4,999	68	4,416,221	9,490,511
3571X 45	\$5,000 to \$14,999	54	794,361	5,726,648
3571X 47	\$15,000 to \$49,999	41	171,095	2,450,040
3571X 49	\$50,000 to \$249,999	41	21,961	2,108,106
3571X 51	\$250,000 to \$1,000,000	23	3,225	1,162,957
3571X 53	Over \$1,000,000	12	1,771	3,726,374
General-purpose digital units by type				
		130	10,044,443	26,495,604
35713 00	Large-scale processing equipment (64 megabytes in MINIMUM main memory configuration)	27	78,776	5,536,418
35714 00	Medium-scale and small-scale processing equipment (up to 64 megabytes in MINIMUM main memory configuration), excluding personal computers and workstations	38	141,509	3,111,104
35715 00	Personal computers and workstations, excluding portables	77	8,468,727	16,023,874
35716 00	Portable computers (typically with attached display, e.g., laptops, notebooks, palmtops)	25	1,173,084	1,330,677
35717 00	Other general-purpose digital processing units	19	182,347	493,531
35718 00	Other computers*	70	S	694,363

*Typically specialized for applications; includes array, data base, and image processors, computer chassis, and other analog, hybrid, or special-purpose computers. Excludes supercomputers, LAN servers, and engineering workstations.

MLP = Manufacturers' list price.

S = Suppressed. Data did not meet publication standards.

Source: *Manufacturing Profiles: 1992*, Series MP-1(92).

New Telephone Numbers in December

As you've undoubtedly noticed, our references to contacts in this issue cite different telephone numbers to use after December 16. Most of the numbers at Census Bureau headquarters will change to a 457 number. Some 763 numbers will

continue (for example, for the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division).

We will have a new *Telephone Contacts List for Data Users* available next month to help you stay in touch.

City Government Employs 2.7 Million Workers; County Government, 2.3 Million

Get a look at local government employment and payroll in two recent annual reports – *County Government Employment: 1992* and *City Government Employment: 1992*.

County Government Employment: 1992 shows that, in October 1992, counties employed an estimated

2,253,000 full- and part-time persons, with a gross payroll of \$4.7 billion for the month. About 17 percent were part-timers. The report provides data by function for all counties as a group and for each of 424 large individual counties with 100,000 or more people.

City Government Employment: 1992 provides essentially the same kinds of data, for cities as a group, for 304 large cities, and for 21 major urban townships in the Northeast States with 75,000 or more people. About 2,665,000 persons were employed by city governments, with no significant increase from October 1991 to October 1992. Slightly more than 17 percent worked part-time. Gross payroll was \$6.2 billion for the month with full-time employees earning an average of \$2,723 per month.

Both reports provide employment and payroll data by function, population size group, average earnings of full- and part-time employees, full-time equivalent employment, and much more.

County Government Employment: 1992, Series GE92, No. 4 (S/N 003-024-08759-6; \$2.25) and *City Government Employment: 1992*, Series GE92, No. 2 (S/N 003-024-08758-8; \$3), are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. These statistics also will be released on computer tape and sold by Customer Services at Census.

For more information about the reports, contact Meredith De Hart, Governments Division (301-763-2898 or 301-457-1525 after December 16).

Public Education Ranks Highest As Employer in Major City and County Governments

Functional distributions of employment and payroll for major cities and counties: October 1992

Function	City		County	
	Percent of full-time equivalent employment	Percent of October payrolls	Percent of full-time equivalent employment	Percent of October payrolls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Air transportation	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
Correction	2.3	2.4	8.9	8.7
Electric power	1.9	2.4	Z	Z
Elementary and secondary education	19.9	20.0	15.5	15.4
Financial administration	2.4	2.2	4.1	3.8
Fire protection	7.9	9.7	1.8	2.6
Gas supply	0.2	0.2	Z	Z
Health	2.4	2.1	6.9	6.8
Higher education	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.7
Highways	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.6
Hospitals	5.5	5.1	11.6	12.3
Housing and community development	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.4
Judicial and legal	2.0	1.9	8.7	9.1
Libraries	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.1
Natural resources	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Other government administration	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4
Parks and recreation	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.0
Police protection	15.8	18.3	8.7	10.3
Public welfare	3.3	2.8	10.8	9.1
Sewerage	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.0
Solid waste management	3.3	3.1	0.7	0.6
Transit	4.0	4.5	0.6	0.7
Water supply	3.6	3.2	0.7	0.7
Water transportation and terminals	0.1	0.2	Z	Z
Other and unallocable	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.4

Z — Less than one-half the unit of measurement shown.

NOTE: A major county has a population of 100,000 or more; a major city, 75,000 or more. There are 424 counties and 325 cities in this category.

Source: *City Government Employment: 1992*, Series GE92-2, and *County Government Employment: 1992*, Series GE92-4.

“Location, Location, Location”

Real estate agents have said it for years – and Census Bureau statistics confirm: location matters when it comes to housing, especially in the case of race and ethnic groups.

According to a new Census Bureau report, *America's Racial and Ethnic Groups: Their Housing in the Early Nineties*, the type of housing that people live in is highly dependent upon where they live.

Jeanne Woodward, author of the report says, “Housing is location, location, location – and location causes considerable variation.”

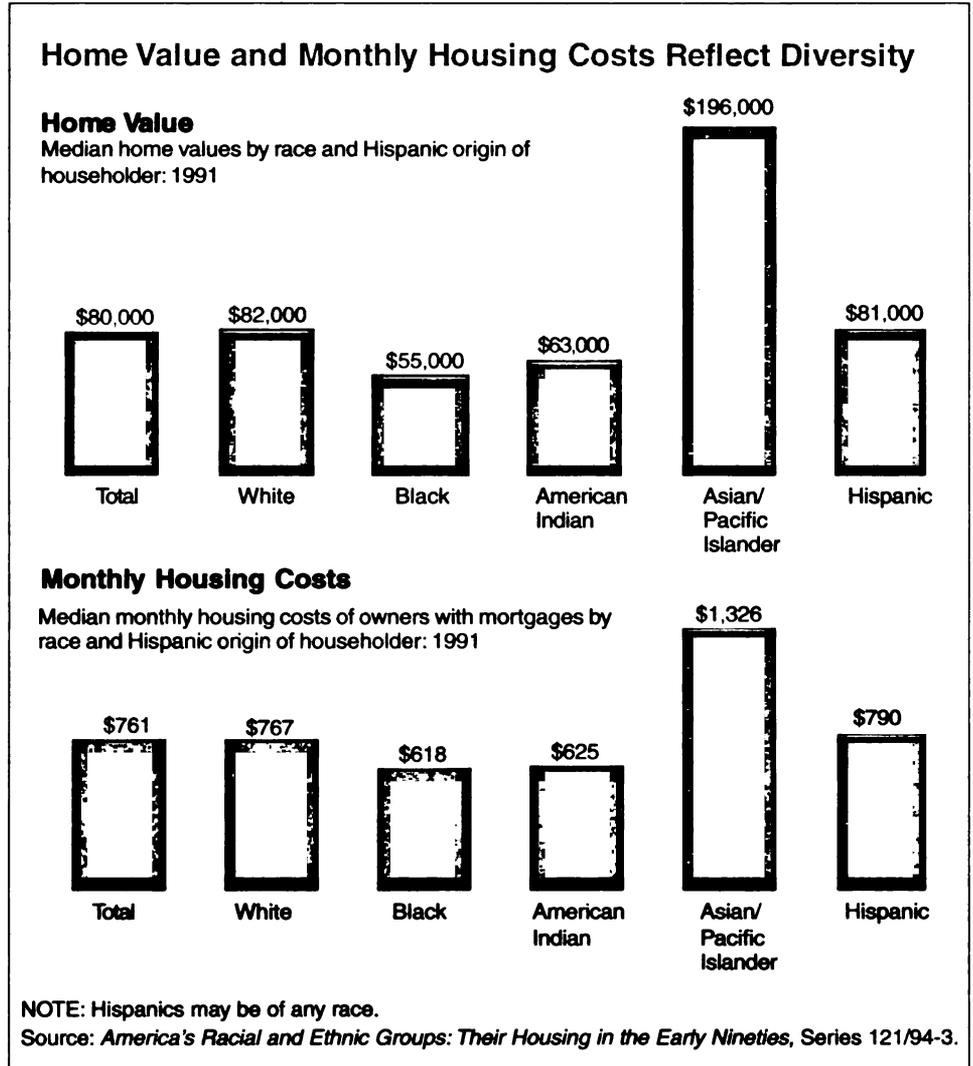
Based on the 1991 American Housing Survey and the 1990 census, the report has statistics on tenure, value, housing costs, mobility, and housing assistance – all by race and Hispanic origin. Included are data on Asian and Pacific Islander and Hispanic subgroups.

Two examples illustrate the significance of location.

Example number 1: About 3 out of 5 Black householders were central city residents. About 43 percent were owners with a median home value of \$55,400. Blacks lived in older housing, with more physical and structural problems than those of other groups.

Example number 2: The majority (55 percent) of Asian and Pacific Islander households lived in the West. About half these households were homeowners. The median value of homes owned by Asian and Pacific Islanders was \$195,900, more than twice the national median (\$80,300). This reflects their concentration in the West, a region of high-priced homes.

There is considerable diversity among the groups that comprise the



Asian or Pacific Islander populations. For example, over half the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Asian Indian householders in the Nation were homeowners compared with about 2 in 5 Korean, Vietnamese, and Pacific Islander householders.

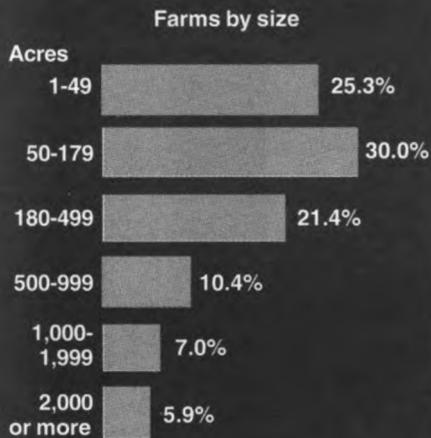
Asian and Pacific Islander homeowners with mortgages paid the highest monthly housing costs in 1991. Their costs increased 20 percent since 1987, after adjusting for inflation.

America's Racial and Ethnic Groups: Their Housing in the Nineties, Series H121/94-3, is available for \$5.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08761-8).

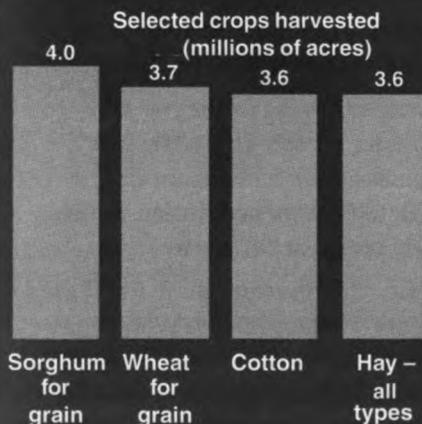
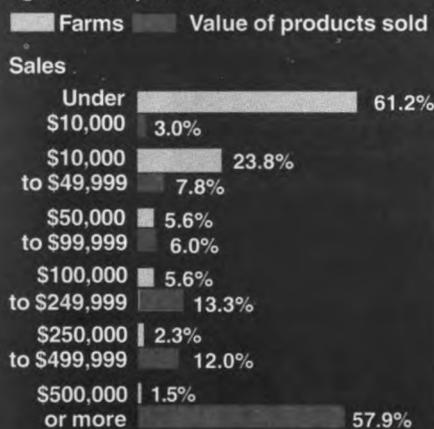
For more information about the report, contact Jeanne Woodward, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8120). Contact Customer Services for a *Statistical Brief* on this report.

Harvest in Texas

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Texas

Housing, Householders, and Neighborhood Conditions

Housing analysts turn to the Census Bureau for data on housing quality – on topics such as heating equipment breakdowns, basement and roof water leakage, or residents' comments on neighborhood conditions such as street noise, crime, trash and litter.

Information can be found in the computer tape file, *American Housing Survey, 1992: MSA Core*. This microdata file offers data on all housing units in eight selected metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) – Birmingham, Alabama; Buffalo, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi; Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island-Massachusetts; Salt Lake City, Utah. (The metro areas change from year to year).

The file focuses on characteristics of the housing inventory. It includes data on the year the structure was built, the type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value.

Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment.

Data concerned with housing quality include condition of the walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, information on heating equipment breakdowns, availability of room electrical outlets, and concealed wiring.

The file contains microdata – the actual household records with all identifying information removed to protect the confidentiality of the information in the records.

Files for individual MSA's are available from the Census Bureau on a single reel of tape for \$175. If requested, files for more than one MSA will be stacked on as few reels as possible at a total cost of \$175 per reel.

Other Media

For those interested in printed data on the housing inventory, the *Current Housing Reports, Series H-170/92*, include a report on each of the eight metro areas. For cost and availability of reports, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100 or 301-457-4100 after December 16).

In addition to the tape file and the printed report, the data on the housing inventory will appear on CD-ROM.

More Information

For more information about the American Housing Survey, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8551).

For an overview of the survey, you can obtain a free copy of *The American Housing Survey: Housing Data Between the Censuses*. This colorful booklet describes the housing and household statistics made available in a variety of products from the AHS national sample and the AHS metropolitan sample.

Call Customer Services (301-457-4100) for a free copy.

Women's Wages Show Greater Improvement Than Men's

Women's earnings still lag behind men's, but they are catching up, at least in the middle ranges of income distribution. Men's wages became considerably more unequal in the 1980's; more were in higher and lower paid positions and fewer were in the middle.

The proportion of women with earnings between \$24,000 and \$48,000 (in 1992 dollars) increased sharply from 27 percent in 1979 to 35 percent in 1989 while comparable proportions for men fell from 53 percent to 45 percent.

This is according to a July 1994 *Monthly Labor Review* article entitled "Gender-Related Shifts in the Distribution of Wages," by Paul Ryscavage of the Census Bureau.

The cause of the growing wage inequality in the 1980's continues to be the subject of much research. "A popular explanation for these shifts focuses on the technological changes in the workplace causing companies to restructure. There is now a growing demand for skilled versus unskilled workers within industries," according to Ryscavage.

In particular, researchers have speculated that women's relatively greater wage growth may have been due to changes in technologies that were more favorable to them because of the types of occupations in which they work, as well as improvements in the quality of their labor.

For men, 43 percent of the 5.9 million employment gain between 1979 and 1989 was in the low-paying service-producing industries (e.g.,

retail trade, business and repair services, and entertainment and recreation services), while employment in manufacturing actually declined. For women, only 29 percent of their 8.2 million increase took place in low-paying service-producing industries, and 61 percent occurred in high-paying service-producing industries (e.g., transportation, communications, public utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate).

"Gender-Related Shifts in the Distribution of Wages" appears in the July 1994 *Monthly Labor Review*. You can obtain a single issue for \$7 or an annual subscription to the *Monthly Labor Review* for \$25. Contact the U.S. Government Printing Office (202-783-3238).

For more information about the study, contact Paul Ryscavage, Housing and Household Economics Statistics Division (301-763-8576).

County and City Data Book

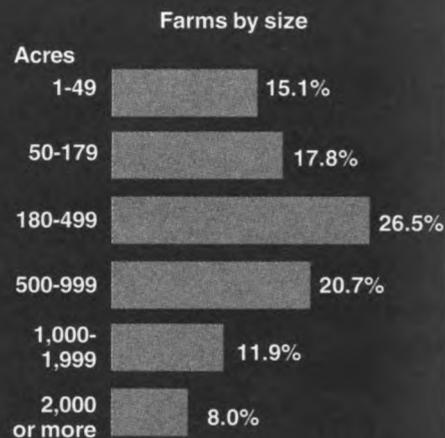
- Available in print for \$40 from the National Technical Information Service (PB94-140993AFY) and the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08753-7).

- Coming soon on diskette and CD-ROM from Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100 or 301-457-4100 after December 16).

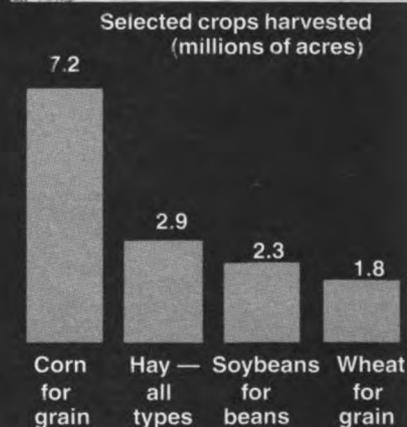
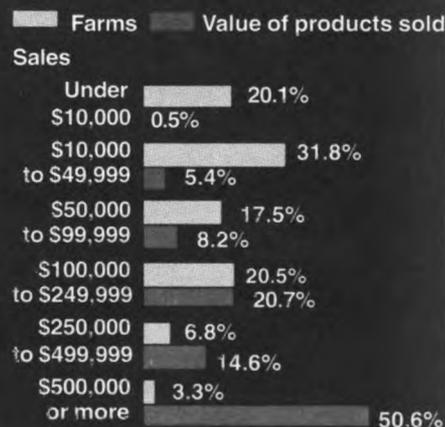
- For more information about the content, see our October issue or call 301-763-1034 (or 301-457-1166 after December 16).

Harvest in Nebraska

Highlights From the 1992 Census of Agriculture



Percent of farms and of market value of agricultural products sold



Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Nebraska

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Household Economics

	Unit	1993 ¹	1992	1991	1990	1989	1985	1980
Housing (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census								
Total housing units	Mil	109,611	108,316	107,300	106,300	106,000	97,300	87,700
Vacant	Mil	11,894	11,926	12,000	12,100	11,500	9,400	8,100
Year-round vacant	Pct	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	7.6	6.8
Seasonal vacant	Pct	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.4
Occupied	Mil	97,717	96,391	95,300	94,200	93,800	87,900	79,600
Homeownership rate	Pct	64.0	64.1	64.1	63.9	63.9	63.9	65.6
Median asking contract rent	\$	430	411	398	371	350	NA	NA
Northeast	\$	483	476	498	487	458	NA	NA
Midwest	\$	360	347	339	319	314	NA	NA
South	\$	370	354	347	318	308	NA	NA
West	\$	547	533	523	500	444	NA	NA
Median asking sales price	\$	69,600	73,300	63,700	62,700	54,200	NA	NA
Northeast	\$	99,900	96,800	101,600	109,900	102,400	NA	NA
Midwest	\$	46,900	41,500	48,300	39,200	33,100	NA	NA
South	\$	59,800	57,700	49,700	50,400	52,300	NA	NA
West	\$	124,900	134,900	120,900	120,500	64,600	NA	NA

	Unit	1993 ¹	1992	1991	1990	1989	1985	1980
Income (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census								
Median household income:	\$	31,241	30,786	30,126	31,203	31,750	29,896	29,309
White	\$	32,960	32,368	31,569	32,545	33,398	31,529	30,921
Black	\$	19,532	18,660	18,807	19,462	19,862	18,758	17,814
Hispanic origin ¹	\$	22,886	22,848	22,691	23,270	24,078	22,107	22,591
Median family income	\$	36,959	36,812	35,939	36,841	37,579	35,107	34,791
White	\$	39,300	38,909	37,783	38,468	39,514	36,901	36,249
Black	\$	21,542	21,161	21,548	22,325	22,197	21,248	20,974
Hispanic origin ¹	\$	23,654	23,901	23,895	24,417	25,753	24,084	24,354
Median income by type of family:								
Married couples	\$	43,005	42,064	40,995	41,574	42,340	39,366	38,297
Female householder, no husband present	\$	17,443	17,221	16,692	17,645	18,060	17,291	17,224
Male householder, no wife present	\$	26,467	27,821	28,351	30,268	30,587	28,635	28,993
Earnings of year-round, full-time workers:								
Males	\$	30,407	30,358	29,421	28,843	30,020	30,626	30,801
Females	\$	21,747	21,440	20,553	20,656	20,616	19,777	18,530

	Unit	1993 ¹	1992	1991	1990	1989	1985	1980
Labor Force (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics								
Nonfarm Employment	1,000	110,178	108,519	108,256	109,419	107,895	97,387	90,406
Finance, insurance, and real estate	Pct	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.7
Government	Pct	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.8	18.0
Construction	Pct	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing and mining	Pct	16.7	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.6	20.7	23.6
Retail and wholesale	Pct	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.7	22.5
Services	Pct	27.4	26.8	26.2	25.5	24.9	22.5	19.8
Transportation and public utilities	Pct	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7

	Unit	1993 ¹	1992	1991	1990	1989	1985	1980
Consumer Expenditures (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics								
Total	\$	NA	29,846	29,614	28,381	27,810	23,490	16,184
Food	\$	NA	4,273	4,271	4,296	4,152	3,477	3,116
Housing	\$	NA	9,477	9,252	8,703	8,434	6,963	4,643
Transportation	\$	NA	5,228	5,151	5,120	5,187	4,587	3,409

	Unit	1993 ¹	1992	1991	1990	1989	1985	1980
Poverty (Annual) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census								
Persons	Pct	15.1	14.5	14.2	13.5	12.8	14.0	13.0
Children under 18 years	Pct	22.7	21.9	21.8	20.6	19.6	20.7	18.3
Persons 18-64 years	Pct	12.4	11.7	11.4	10.7	10.2	11.3	10.1
Persons 65 years and over	Pct	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.4	12.6	15.7
White	Pct	10.7	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.0	11.4	10.2
Black	Pct	28.0	33.3	32.7	31.9	30.7	31.3	32.5
Hispanic origin ¹	Pct	21.4	29.3	28.7	28.1	26.2	29.0	25.7
Married couple families	Pct	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.6	6.7	6.2
With children under 18 years	Pct	9.0	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.3	8.9	7.7
Female householder, no husband present	Pct	35.6	34.9	35.6	33.4	32.2	34.0	32.7
With children under 18 years	Pct	46.1	45.7	47.1	44.5	42.8	45.4	42.9

Annual — Data for the complete year, not as of a given date. NA — Comparable data not available. ¹Revised based on 1990 census data.
¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Retail: Sales	September	\$bil.	188.4	187.3	174.3	0.6	8.1
Inventory	August	\$bil.	288.0	281.4	263.2	2.4	9.4
Inv./sales ratio	August	ratio	1.54	1.52	1.51	X	X
Consumer installment credit	August	\$bil.	868.8	857.6	762.2	1.3	14.0
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	August	\$bil.	174.4	169.8	160.7	2.7	8.5
Inventory	August	\$bil.	228.5	226.6	214.6	0.8	6.5
Stock/sales ratio	August	ratio	1.31	1.33	1.33	X	X
Construction and Housing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board</i>				
Residential: Building permits — AR	September	1,000	1,442	1,354	1,265	6.5	14.0
Housing starts — AR	September	1,000	1,525	1,461	1,359	4.4	12.2
New home sales — AR	August	1,000	703	641	645	9.7	9.0
New home mortgage rate — NSA	August	pct.	7.67	7.71	7.05	-0.5	8.8
New construction: Total expenditures — AR	August						
Current dollars		\$bil.	505.0	506.1	464.7	-0.2	8.7
Constant (1987) dollars		\$bil.	413.3	416.4	394.8	-0.8	4.7
Manufacturing			<i>Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board</i>				
Durable goods: Shipments	August	\$bil.	155.6	146.5	134.5	6.2	15.7
New orders	August	\$bil.	154.2	145.3	131.8	6.1	17.0
Unfilled orders	August	\$bil.	423.1	424.6	432.9	-0.3	-2.2
Total goods: Shipments	August	\$bil.	287.9	275.5	256.6	4.5	12.2
Inventories	August	\$bil.	387.1	386.6	381.4	0.1	1.5
Inv./ship ratio	August	ratio	1.34	1.40	1.49	X	X
Index of industrial production	September	1987=100	118.7	118.7	111.3	0.0	6.6
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services			<i>Source: Census Bureau</i>				
Exports of goods and services	August	\$bil.	59.8	56.3	52.7	6.1	13.4
Imports of goods and services	August	\$bil.	69.5	67.5	59.6	3.0	16.8
Trade balance	August	\$bil.	-9.7	-11.2	-6.8	-12.9	42.9
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates			<i>Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury</i>				
Money supply (M1)	September	\$bil.	1,153	1,152	1,105	0.1	5.3
Consumer Price Index — NSA	September 1982-84=100		149.4	149.0	145.1	0.3	3.0
Producer Price Index ¹	September 1982=100		126.0	126.6	124.3	-0.5	1.4
Prime rate charged by banks ²	September	pct.	7.75	7.75	6.00	0.0	29.2
3-month U.S. T-bill — NSA	September	pct.	4.64	4.50	2.96	3.1	56.8
Other Principal Indicators			<i>Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>				
Civilian labor force ³	September	mil.	131.3	131.2	128.1	0.1	2.5
Unemployment rate ³	September	rate	5.9	6.1	6.7	-3.3	-11.9
Index of leading indicators	August	1987=100	102.1	101.5	98.4	0.6	3.8
Personal income — AR	August	\$bil.	5,727	5,703	5,415	0.4	5.8
			Qtr. 2 1994	Qtr. 1 1994	Percent change ⁴		
Constant (1987) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$bil.	5,314	5,261	4.1		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$bil.	3,558	3,546	1.3		
Gross private domestic investment		\$bil.	951	899	25.2		

AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. (X) Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Data for latest month not comparable with data for same month last year due to change in survey methodology. ⁴Annualized rate.

NOTE: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted.

Dollars for Scholars

Continued from page 1

The statistics are shown by income level, sex, race and Hispanic origin, enrollment level, and dependent/independent student classification. (Dependent students are assumed to still be a part of the family in which they grew up; independent students have struck out on their own and are less economically bound to their original family.) The information was collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

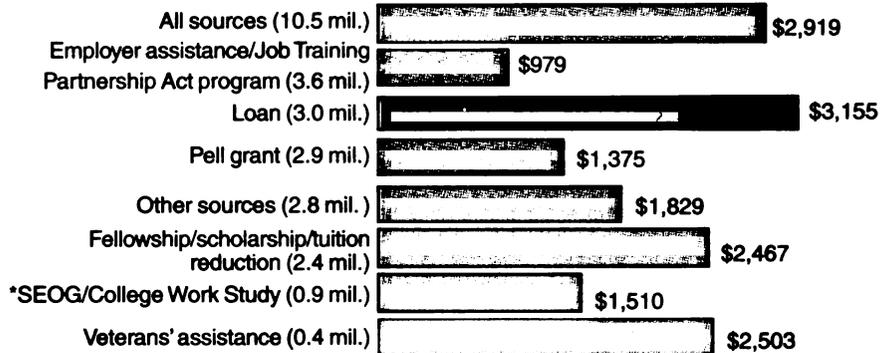
During the 1990-91 school year, about one-half of the 21 million postsecondary students received some kind of financial assistance from at least one source. This aid, which was worth an average of \$2,919, typically covered about 75 percent of their expenses. These expenses included tuition and fees, textbooks and educational supplies, and (if they lived away from home) room and board.

Financial aid can take many forms. The single most common was direct payments from employers, received by 18 percent of all students. Employer assistance, though, provided the lowest average amount (\$979) of any of the seven source categories covered in the report. In many situations,

Loans Provide Largest Amount of Aid

Mean amount of financial aid received, by source: 1990-91
(Number of recipients in parentheses)

Total number of postsecondary students = 20.6 million



*SEOG = Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant.

Source: *Dollars for Scholars: Postsecondary Costs and Financing: 1990-1991 Series P70-39.*

employers may only pay for a course or two, resulting in a fairly small expenditure on their part. Low-interest student loans, received by 15 percent, provided the highest amount (\$3,155). These include both National Direct Student Loans and Guaranteed Student Loans.

Multiple Sources Fairly Common

Though most students who received aid got it from a single source, about one third of them received it from more than one source. Multiple

sources were more common with decreasing family income. The most common "assistance package" was the combination of a Pell grant and a loan, held by 6 percent of aid recipients.

Dollars for Scholars: Postsecondary Costs and Financing: 1990-1991, P70-39, is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00028-7, \$2.50).

For more information on the content, call Rebecca Sutterlin or Robert Kominski, Population Division (301-763-1154).

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