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STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

AUGUST 1976
ST76-2

PEOPLE

COMMUNITY

ECONOMY

OTHER TRENDS

Special Feature

HEALTH

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

message from the president

This second edition of STATUS magazine continues to fulfill the promise of the first issue. It allows the American people to make sense—and good use—of the flood of statistics which the Federal Government generates.

STATUS contains essentially the same computer-drawn charts which have been prepared regularly for my information over the past year. It seemed to me that other Americans could benefit from these presentations and deserved access to them. Thus, the idea of STATUS magazine was born.

Prior to STATUS, statistics generated by over 150 Government agencies and some 20,000 Federal employees were so overwhelming in total that they were useful only on a piecemeal basis.

STATUS magazine pulls together, in one place, the facts of American life, interrelates them intelligently, and presents them simply and graphically so that the reader can see where the Nation is headed.

STATUS provides an essential raw material of intelligent decisionmaking. It offers a perspective that can improve our personal plans as well as our Nation's future.

Gerald R. Ford

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A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

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ST 76-2

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

U.S. Department of Commerce
Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication is prepared in the Economic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census, under the general direction of Roger Bugenhagen, assisted by Peter Ohs, Assistant Division Chief. John Deshaies, Chief, Chartbook Branch, assisted by Laurie Griffin and James C. Richardson, is directly responsible for the technical review and supervision of the report; Lorraine Tischler, Patricia Russell, Eleanor Clark, Dennis Gosier, and Queen Ware served as the major analysts in the preparation of graphic materials. Raymond L. Bancroft of the Public Information Office provided valuable editorial assistance. Publication design services were provided by Nicholas Preftakes, Publications Services Division, with editing by C. Maureen Padgett, also of Publications Services Division. Graphics systems were developed under the direction of Claggett Jones, Chief of the Systems Software Division, with the assistance of Lawrence Cornish.

All cartographic displays appearing in STATUS were prepared by Geography Division under the general direction of Jacob Silver, Division Chief, with technical direction by Frederick R. Broome, assisted by Roy F. Borgstede.

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of an editorial committee established by the Office of Management and Budget. The committee consists of the following persons: Joseph W. Duncan, Chairman, and C. Louis Kincannon, Executive Secretary of the Office of Management and Budget; Richard Small, Department of Agriculture; Morris R. Goldman, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Shirley Kallek, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; Albert H. Linden, Jr., Federal Energy Administration; John L. Stone, Federal Reserve Board; Marie D. Elderidge, National Center for Education Statistics; Jacob J. Feldman, National Center for Health Statistics; Thomas Staples, Social Security Administration, and Gooloo Wunderlich, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Robert E. Johnson, Jr., Department of the Interior; Harry Bratt, Department of Justice; Janet Norwood, Department of Labor; and William Smith, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Treasury.

The planning and development of content for this publication were carried out with the assistance of a technical committee established by the Office of Management and Budget. The committee members are shown on the inside of the back cover.

The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. Agencies furnishing data are indicated on the appropriate chart and also listed in the Sources of Data.

The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business of this Department. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director, Office of Management and Budget, through September 1976.

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INTRODUCTION

STATUS, a monthly chartbook which depicts social and economic trends, and important events, is an attempt to breathe life into the many numbers which spill daily from the multiple and diverse agencies of the Federal Statistical System.

STATUS is a graphic presentation of current statistical information focussing on major social and economic conditions within the United States. There is an extensive use of color in presenting charts and maps. The major purpose of the chartbook is to digest complex statistical information, and to relay this information in a readily understandable form, quickly and accurately. The graphic techniques used represent the current "state of the art." However, experimentation with different and innovative techniques is continuous, and as new techniques are developed they will be applied. The goal is to constantly improve the understandability of timely, important statistical information.

STATUS has been designed for different audiences. It is not intended for the exclusive use of professional statisticians, economists, or other social scientists. Although it will be useful for the professional, it is directed also at the general public, and decisionmakers and policymakers in numerous fields of business, government, and academia.

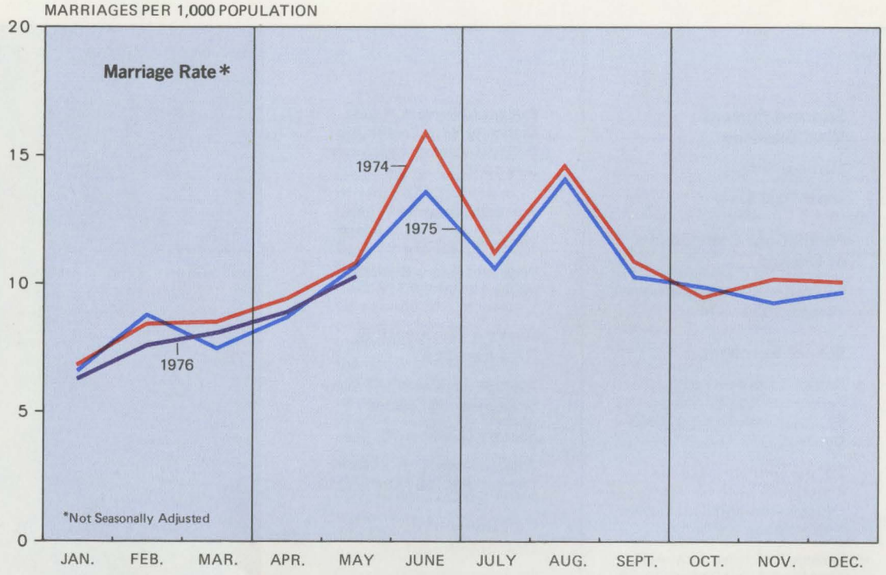
In each edition of STATUS, major sections provide current statistical graphic information about the people, the community, and economy, and other areas such as science and the environment. Each

(Continued on page 86)

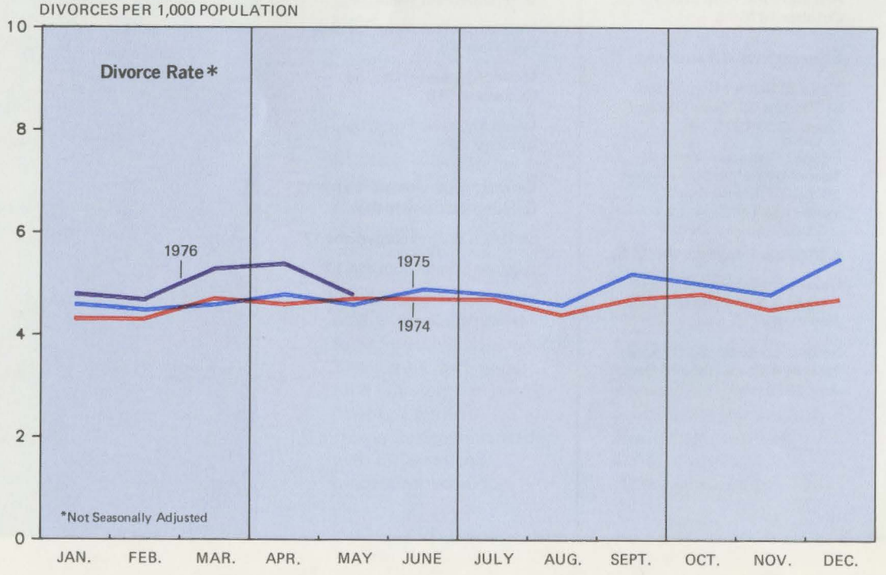
Divorces Increase, Marriages Decrease in First 5 Months of '76

For the period January to May 1976 a total of 733,000 marriages were reported, one percent fewer than the total for the first 5 months of 1975. The marriage rate for January to May was 8.2 per 1,000 population compared to 8.4 a year earlier.

From January to May, there were 433,000 divorces. The divorce rate for the period was 5.0 per 1,000 population. Both the number and rate for the first 5 months of 1976 exceeded those of 1975 by 9 percent.



MARRIAGE RATE	Per 1,000 Population
May 1974	10.8
May 1975	10.7
May 1976	10.3



DIVORCE RATE	Per 1,000 Population
May 1974	4.7
May 1975	4.6
May 1976	4.8

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

'75 Population Story: Lowest Birth, Death Rates in U.S. History

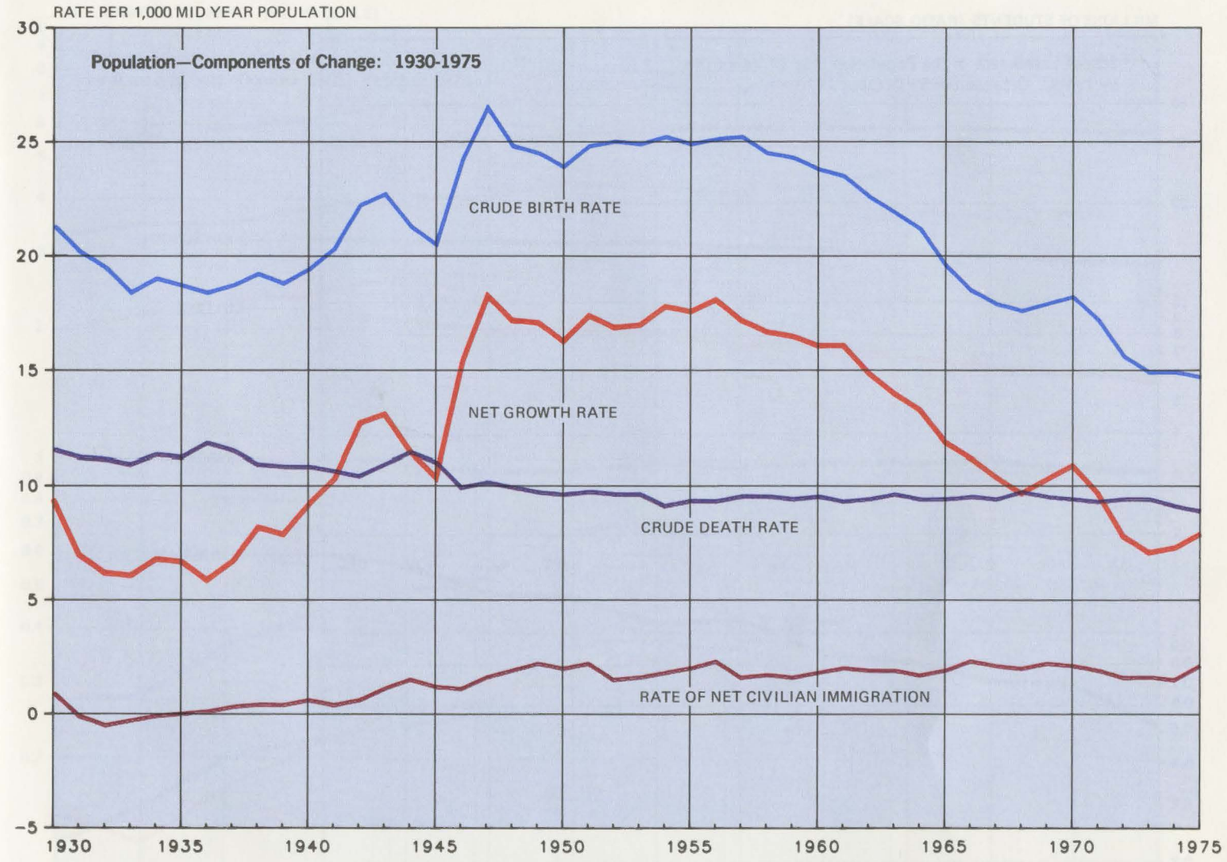
The 1975 growth rate of 7.9 per 1,000 midyear population was the highest in the last 3 years. Since 1972 the rate of growth has remained below 8 per 1,000. For most of the period since World War II, the population grew more rapidly: Between 1941 and 1967, the rate of growth stayed above 10 per 1,000, while in 1947 and 1956, growth rates surpassed 18 per 1,000.

Fluctuations in population growth since the Second World War have been due largely to fluctuations in fertility because the levels of death and immigration have not varied much.

During 1975 both the crude birth rate and the crude death rate reached their lowest levels in American history.

Net civilian immigration to the United States in 1975 was estimated at 2.1 persons per 1,000 population. About 130,000 Vietnamese refugees are included, making the number of immigrants higher than it has been since 1969.

Even in a year of high immigration such as 1975 (50 percent more immigrants than in 1974), the relative contribution of immigration to population change is small: about one-quarter of the net change in population was attributable to immigration last year.



COMPONENTS OF CHANGE	1960	1970	1975
	Rate Per 1,000 Midyear Population		
Net Growth Rate	16.1	10.9	7.9
Crude Birth Rate	23.8	18.2	14.7
Crude Death Rate	9.5	9.4	8.9
Net Civilian Immigration Rate	1.8	2.1	2.1

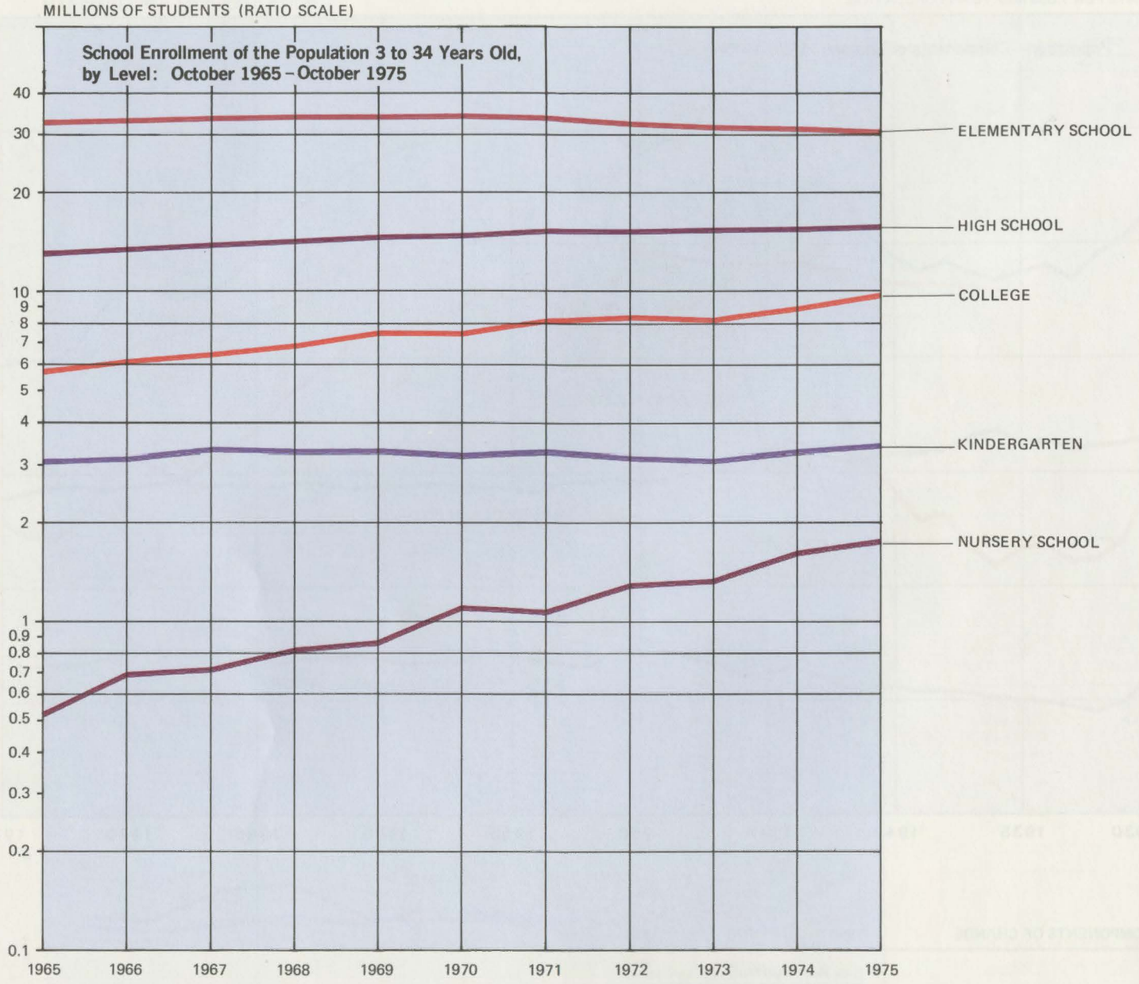
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

College, Nursery School Enrollments Up; Grade School Down 6%

The number of persons enrolled at the highest and lowest levels of the education system increased substantially from 1965 to 1975.

During the 10-year period, large increases in enrollment were reported for nursery schools (a 236-percent gain) and colleges (a gain of 71 percent), while there were more moderate increases in high school (21 percent) and kindergarten (11 percent).

At the same time elementary school enrollment decreased by 6 percent.



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
(Persons 3-34 Years)

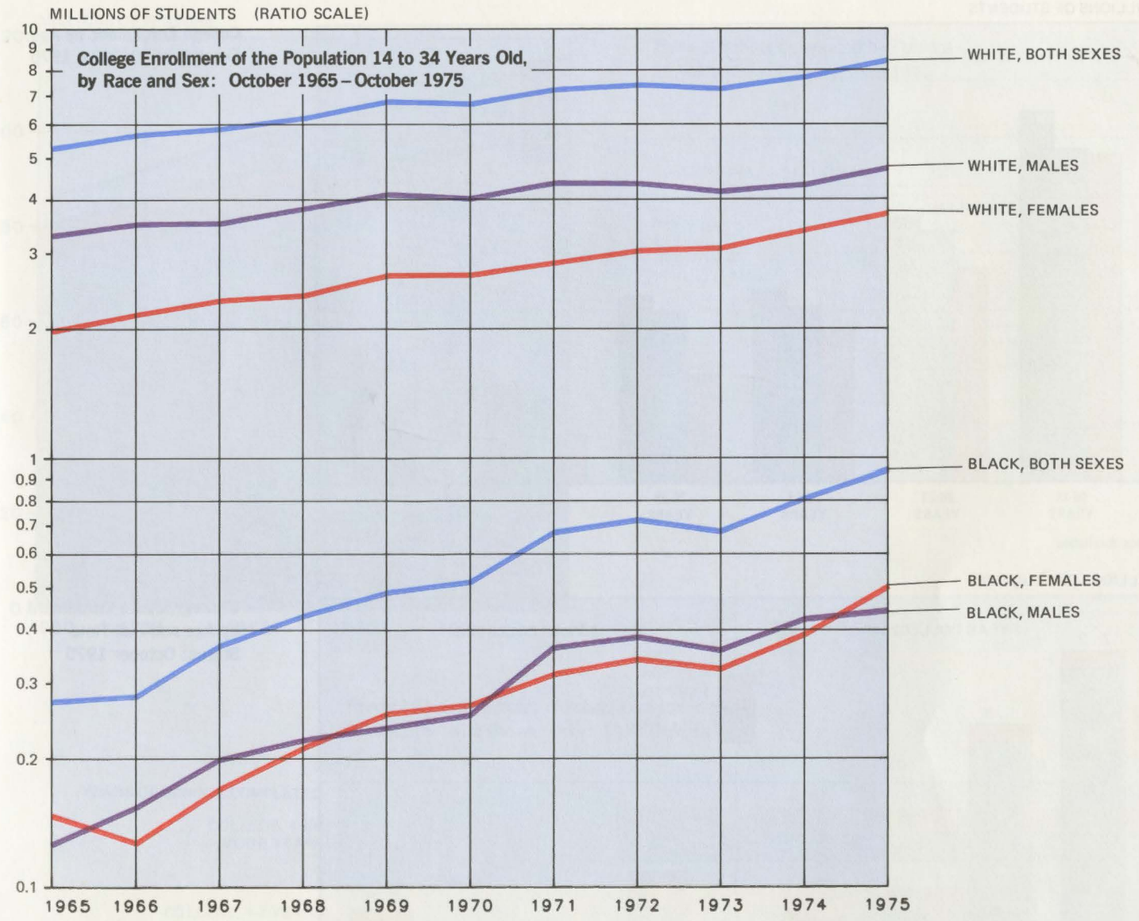
	1965	1970	1975
	Millions of Students		
Elementary School	32.5	34.0	30.4
High School	13.0	14.7	15.7
College	5.7	7.4	9.7
Kindergarten	3.1	3.2	3.4
Nursery School	0.5	1.1	1.7

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Black Enrollment in College Up 2½ Times Between 1965 and 1975

The rate of increase in college enrollment was greater for blacks than whites from 1965 to 1975. During that period, black college enrollment of 14- to 34-year-olds increased about 2½ times while white enrollment increased by only 60 percent.

As a group, females have had a greater rate of increase in college enrollment than males. White females have increased to 44 percent of white college enrollment in 1975 from 37 percent in 1965. Black females have remained about half of black college enrollment.



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
(Persons 14-34 Years)

	1965	1970	1975
	Millions of Students		
White, Both Sexes	5.32	6.76	8.52
Male	3.33	4.07	4.77
Female	1.99	2.69	3.74
Black, Both Sexes	0.27	0.52	0.95
Female	0.15	0.27	0.51
Male	0.13	0.25	0.44

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

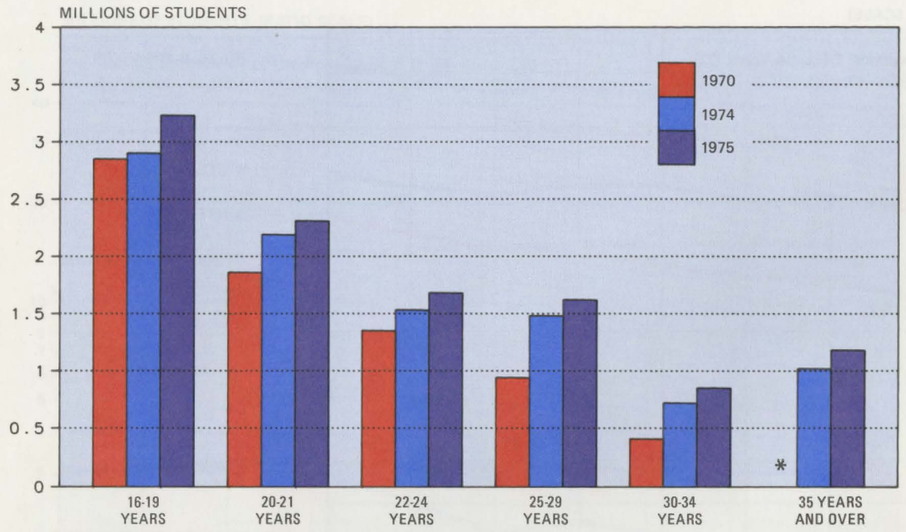
10.9 Million Persons Enrolled in College; Up One-Third Since '70

There were about 10.9 million persons enrolled in college in October 1975, an increase of about one-third since 1970. The largest increase in college enrollment during the past 5 years occurred among persons 25 to 34 years old; although the number of 16- to 19-year-old college students increased substantially between 1974 and 1975. Most college students are still in the traditional age groups for college attendance—16 to 21 years old.

Two-Thirds of All Undergraduates Attend 4-Year Colleges

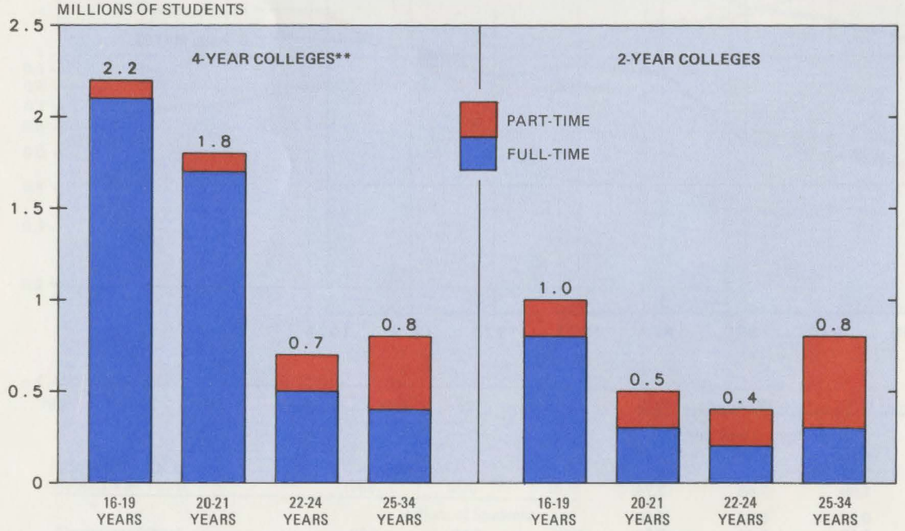
Approximately two-thirds of undergraduate students under 25 years old were attending 4-year colleges in 1975, and most were attending full time.

Older students, 25 to 34 years old, were equally divided between 2- and 4-year colleges, and slightly more than half were attending part time.



College Enrollment by Age: October 1970, 1974, 1975

*Not Available



Undergraduate Enrollment by Age and Full-Time Status: October 1975

**Includes Persons Not Reporting Type of College

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

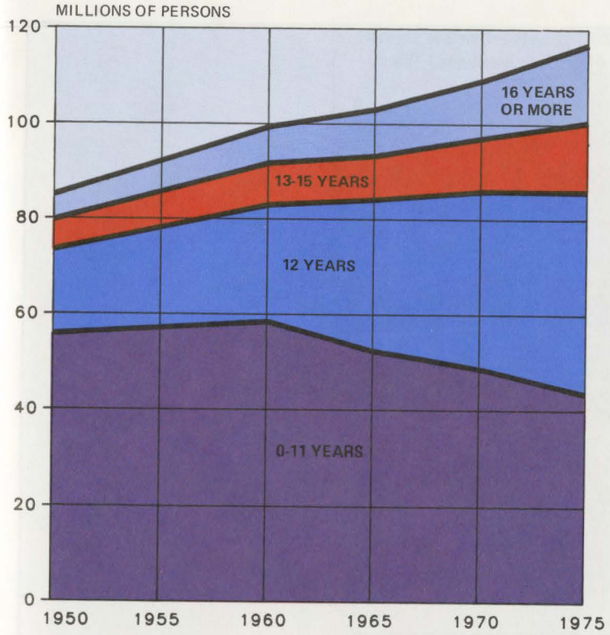
Adults Go to School Longer; 2 of 3 Finish High School in 1975

Between 1950 and 1975, while the size of the adult population (25 years old and over) in the U.S. increased by a third, the number of adults with less than 4 years of high school decreased by approximately one-fifth.

During the same period, the number of high school graduates more than doubled in size, from 17.6 million in 1950 to 42.4 million in 1975. By 1975, two out of three adults had a high school diploma.

At the college level, 1 out of 14 adults had completed 4 years of college in 1950, compared with 1 out of 7 in 1975.

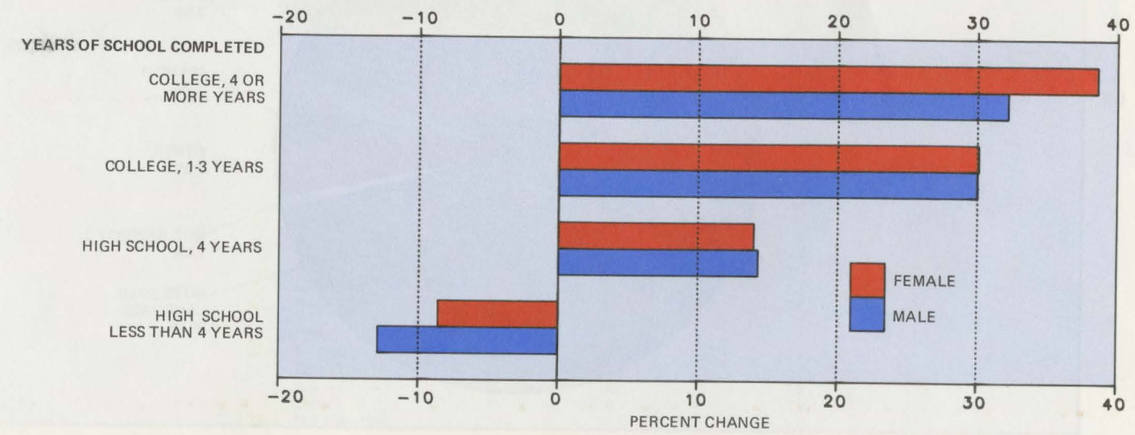
The greatest percent increase in educational attainment for adults from 1970 to 1975 occurred among female college graduates—a gain of 38.6 percent. The increase among male college graduates was slightly lower—32 percent. Between 1970 and 1975, there was a decrease among both males and females with less than 4 years of high school—12.9 and 8.6 percent, respectively.



Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1950-1975

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1950	1960
	Millions of Persons	
0-11 Years	56.0	58.7
12 Years	17.6	24.4
13-15 Years	6.2	8.7
16 Years or More	5.3	7.6
	1970	1975
	Millions of Persons	
0-11 Years	48.9	43.7
12 Years	37.1	42.4
13-15 Years	11.2	14.5
16 Years or More	12.1	16.3

Percent Change in Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1975 Over 1970



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Spanish Spoken as Usual Language by 4 Million in U.S.

In July 1975, 96 percent of the population 4 years old and over in the United States reported English as their usual language.

About 3.3 percent, or 6.5 million persons, reported they usually speak a language other than English.

Spanish was the usual language of 4 million persons—2 percent of the population. No other language was reported by as much as 1 percent of the population.

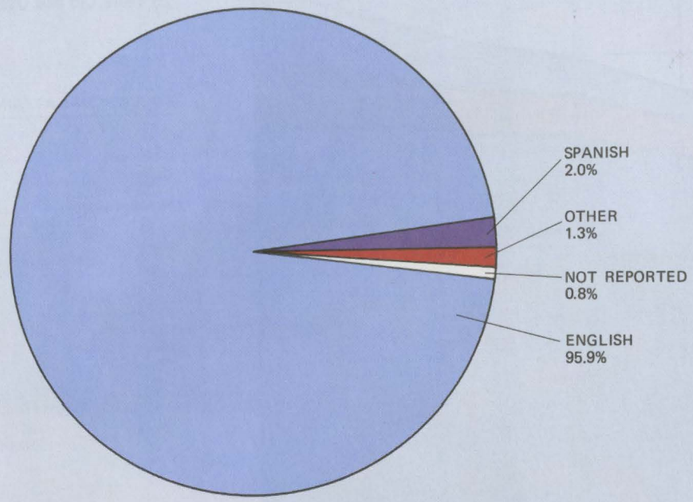
10% of U.S. Population Speak Second Language; English, Spanish Lead

Approximately 90 percent of the population reported that they did not speak a second language.

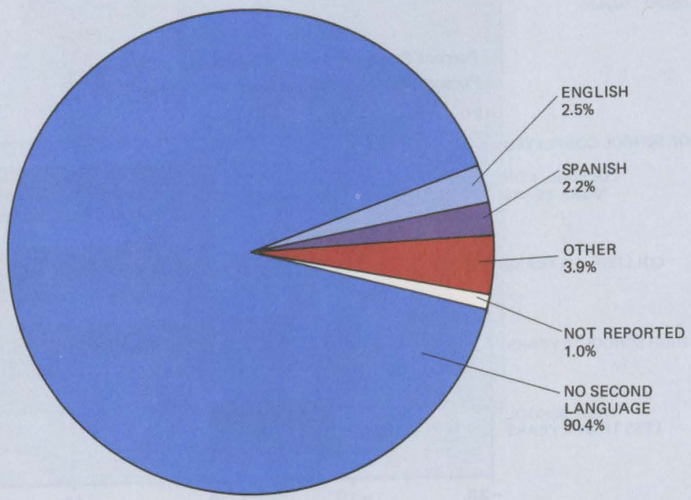
However, among those who did use a second language, Spanish—2.2 percent (4.3 million persons)—was close behind English—2.5 percent (4.9 million persons).

Other languages reported as the second language of a million or more persons 4 years old or over included French, German, and Italian.

Usual Language Spoken by Persons 4 Years Old and Over: July 1975



Second Language Spoken by Persons 4 Years Old and Over: July 1975



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

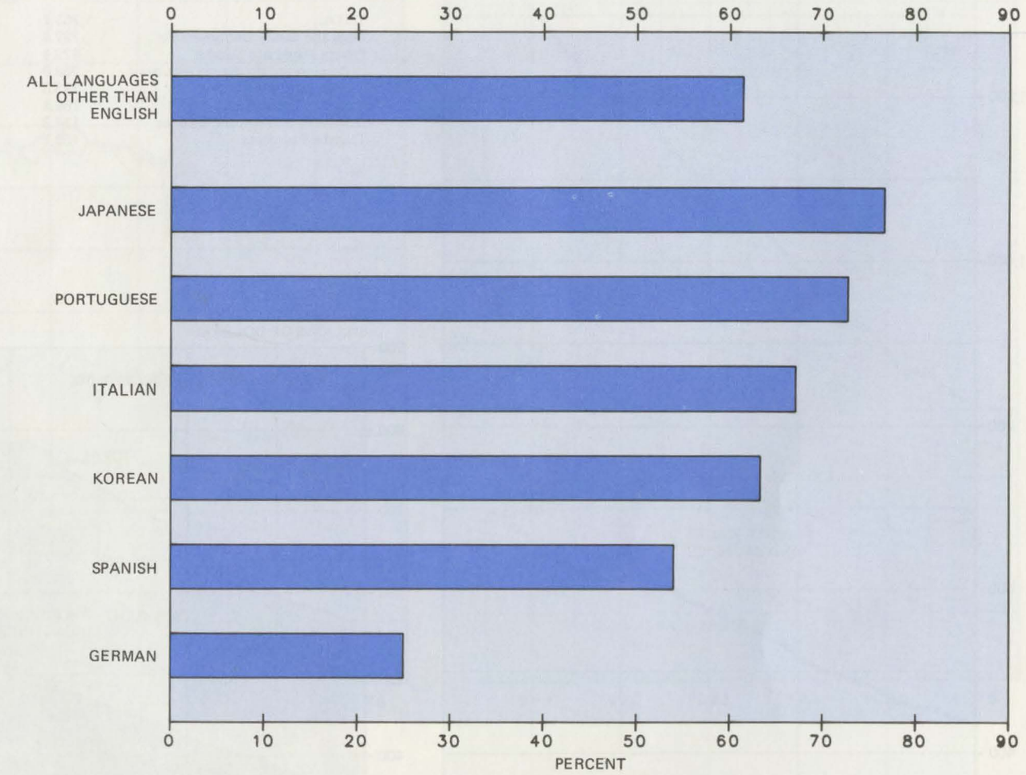
English Difficult for 61% of Persons Using Other Languages

Among persons whose usual language was not English, a substantial 61 percent reported they experience difficulty with English.

The proportion having difficulty varied by the primary language used by survey respondents.

NOTE: Some of the estimates in the chart below are based on a small number of sample cases. The percentages for persons who usually speak Japanese, Portugese, Italian, and Korean may not differ from each other if a complete census were taken.

Percent of Persons Having Difficulty With English, by Selected "Usual" Languages: July 1975



LANGUAGE USAGE	Number in Millions	Percent of Population 4 Years or Older
USUAL LANGUAGE		
English	188.8	95.9
Spanish	4.0	2.0
Other	2.5	1.3
Not Reported	1.5	0.8
SECOND LANGUAGE		
No Second Language	178.0	90.4
English	4.9	2.5
Spanish	4.3	2.2
Other	8.1	3.9
Not Reported	1.5	1.0

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

$6-Billion Increase in Personal Income Posted During June

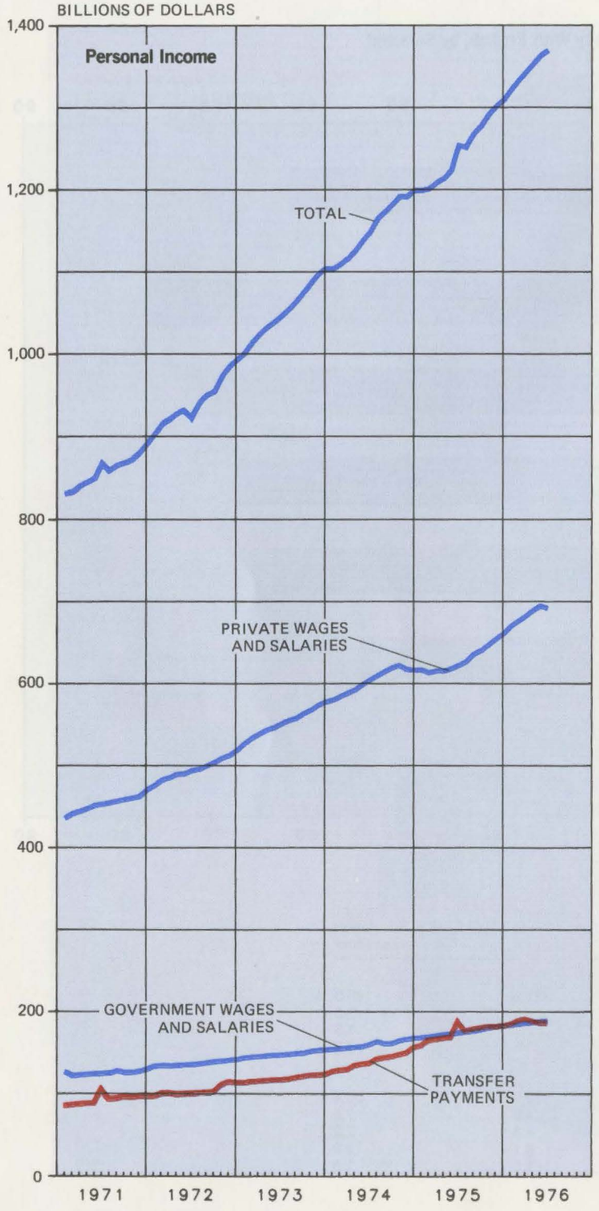
Total personal income increased $6 billion in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $1,368.9 billion. This was the smallest dollar increase in 14 months.

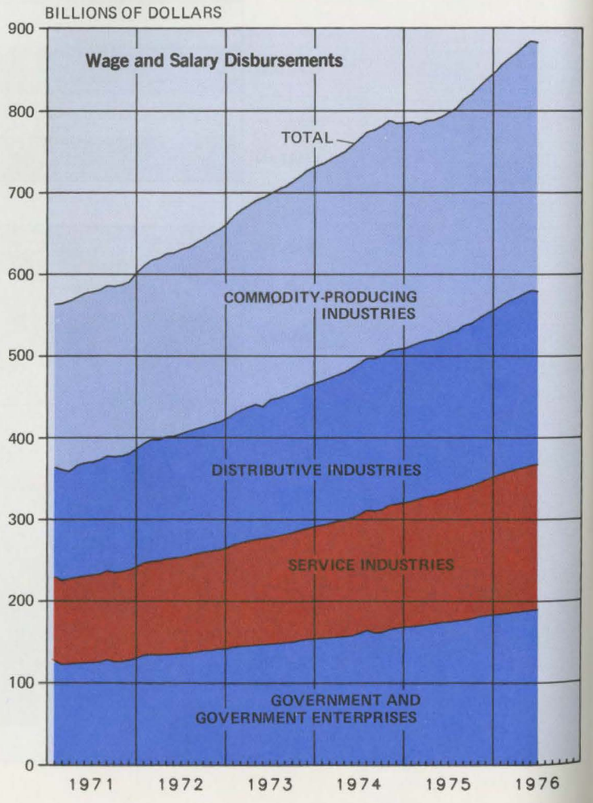
Private wages and salaries declined $2.2 billion in June, compared with a May increase of $5.3 billion. This was the first decrease since April 1975 and was largely a result of declining average weekly hours. Payrolls in commodity-producing industries were virtually unchanged following a $1.8-billion increase in May. Distributive industry payrolls declined $2.2 billion in June, compared with a $1.6-billion increase in May. Payrolls in service industries edged up $0.2 billion, compared with a $1.9-billion increase in May.

Government and government enterprise wages and salaries increased $1 billion, about the same as in May.

Transfer payments were unchanged in June, remaining at a level of $187.1 billion. This was the second straight month that transfer payments did not increase.

Note: Personal income data have been revised back to 1973 to reflect the revisions of the national income and product accounts that are made each July.





PERSONAL INCOME	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
TOTAL	1,253.7	1,362.9	1,368.9
Wage and Salary Disbursements	797.4	883.3	882.1
Private Wages and Salaries	622.6	694.6	692.4
Commodity-Producing Industries	269.9	303.5	303.4
Distributive Industries	193.3	213.9	211.7
Service Industries	159.4	177.2	177.4
Government Wages and Salaries	174.8	188.7	189.7
Transfer Payments	189.2	187.1	187.1

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Average Workweek, Spendable Earnings Drop During June

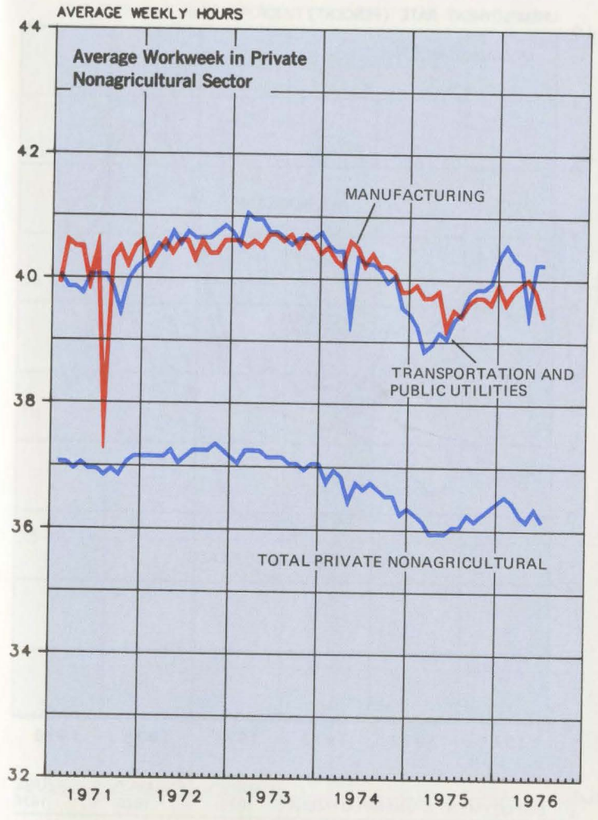
The length of the average workweek for all production and nonsuperviosry workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined 0.2 hour in June to 36.1 hours, a return to the lower April level.

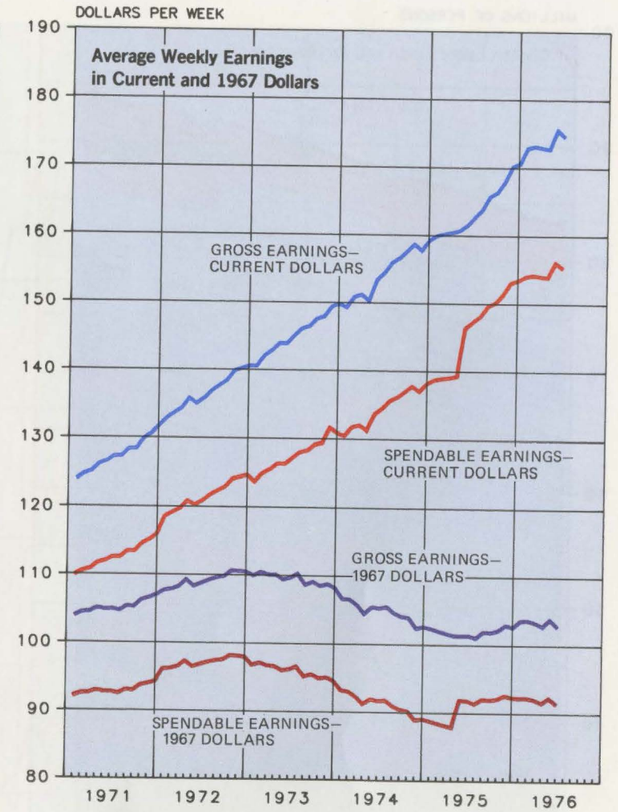
With the exception of the manufacturing workweek, which remained unchanged, all major U.S. industries declined over the month. Transportation and public utilities dropped 0.4 hour to 39.4 hours and led all decreases.

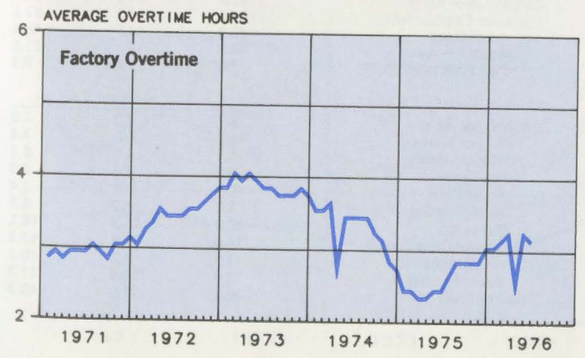
Factory overtime edged downward 0.1 hour, but remained 0.8 hour above the low recorded in April 1975.

Real gross average weekly earnings (1967 dollars) decreased 1 percent in June to $102.50. This was due to the combined effects of the 0.6-percent decrease in average weekly hours, no change in the average hourly earnings, and a 0.5-percent increase in the consumer price index.

Real spendable earnings—average real weekly pay minus Social Security and Federal income tax rates applicable to a married worker with three dependents who earned the average amount—decreased 0.9 percent to $91.15. Over last May, real spendable earnings dropped 0.4 percent, due to the offsetting effect of reduced tax liabilities starting in May 1975.







AVERAGE WORKWEEK	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Average Weekly Hours		
Private Nonagricultural	36.0	36.3	36.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	39.5	39.8	39.4
Manufacturing	39.3	40.2	40.2
Factory Overtime	2.4	3.2	3.1
REAL EARNINGS	Dollars Per Week		
Gross Average Weekly Earnings			
Current Dollars	$162.26	$175.33	174.36
1967 Dollars	$101.10	$103.56	102.50
Spendable Average Weekly Earnings			
Current Dollars	$146.91	$155.78	$155.04
1967 Dollars	$91.48	$92.01	$91.15

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate Up to 7.5% During June While Employment Dips

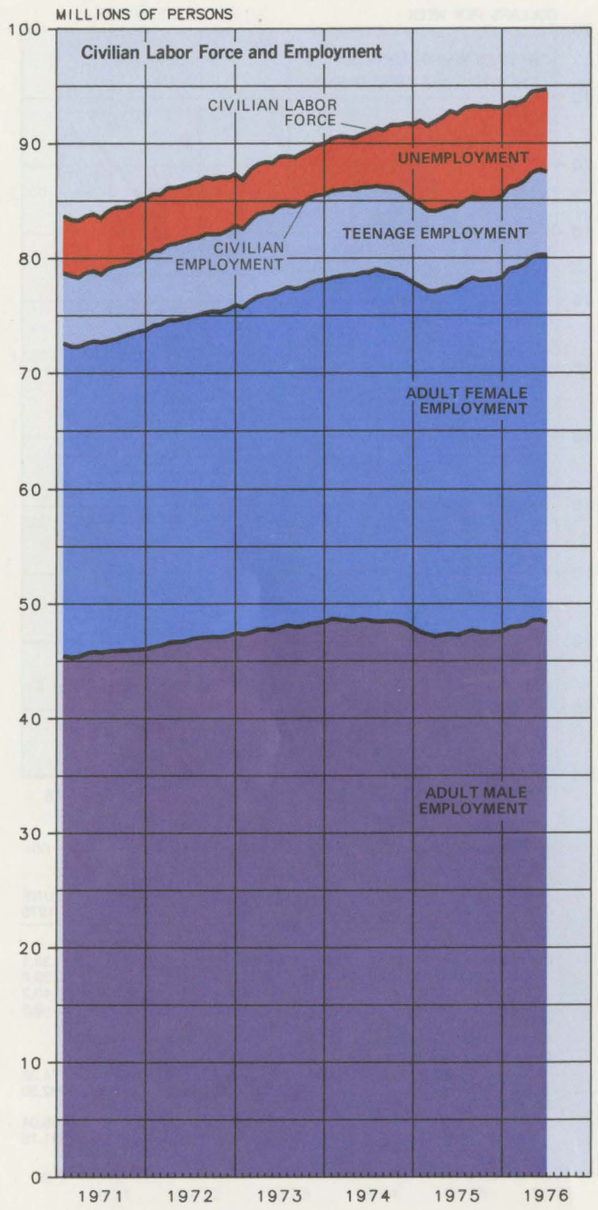
Total civilian employment moved downward for the first time since November 1975 while unemployment moved upward.

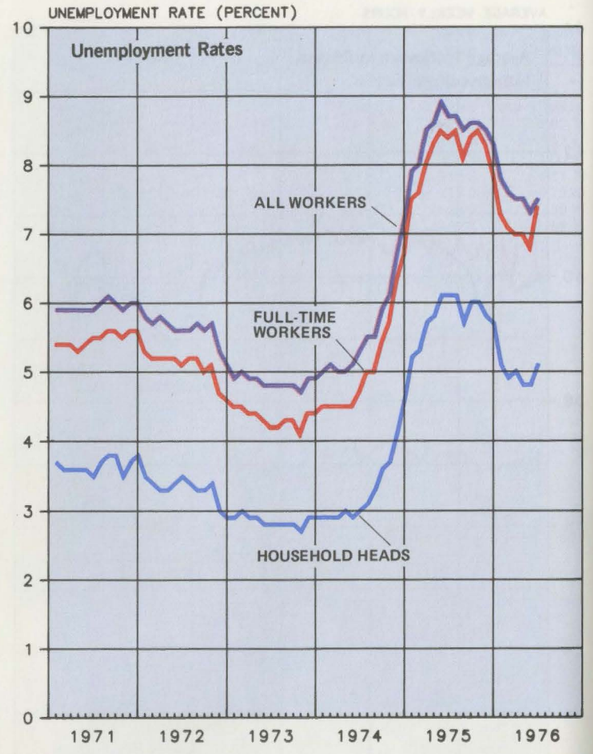
The number of people with jobs declined 197,000 to 87.5 million. Adult men were the hardest hit group, with 311,000 losing their jobs. Adult female employment, rising 181,000 in June, was partially offsetting.

An additional 283,000 workers were unemployed in June, bringing the total up to 7.1 million.

The civilian labor force, edging upward 86,000, remained virtually unchanged at 94.6 million.

The overall unemployment rate moved upward in June to 7.5 percent, the first increase in 9 months. Unemployment among heads of households, especially among male family heads, increased in June, as did the rates for married men and full-time workers.





EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Millions of Persons		
Civilian Labor Force	92.6	94.6	94.6
Civilian Employment	84.5	87.7	87.5
Adult Males	47.3	48.6	48.4
Adult Females	30.3	31.7	31.8
Teenagers (ages 16-19)	7.0	7.4	7.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	Percent		
All Workers, Total	8.7	7.3	7.5
Full-Time Workers	8.4	6.8	7.4
Household Heads	6.1	4.8	5.1
White, Total	8.0	6.6	6.8
Adult Males	6.4	5.1	5.4
Adult Females	7.6	6.3	6.5
Teenagers	18.9	16.3	16.1
Black and Other, Total	14.0	12.2	13.3
Adult Males	11.8	9.2	10.7
Adult Females	12.0	10.4	11.3
Teenagers	36.0	38.5	40.3

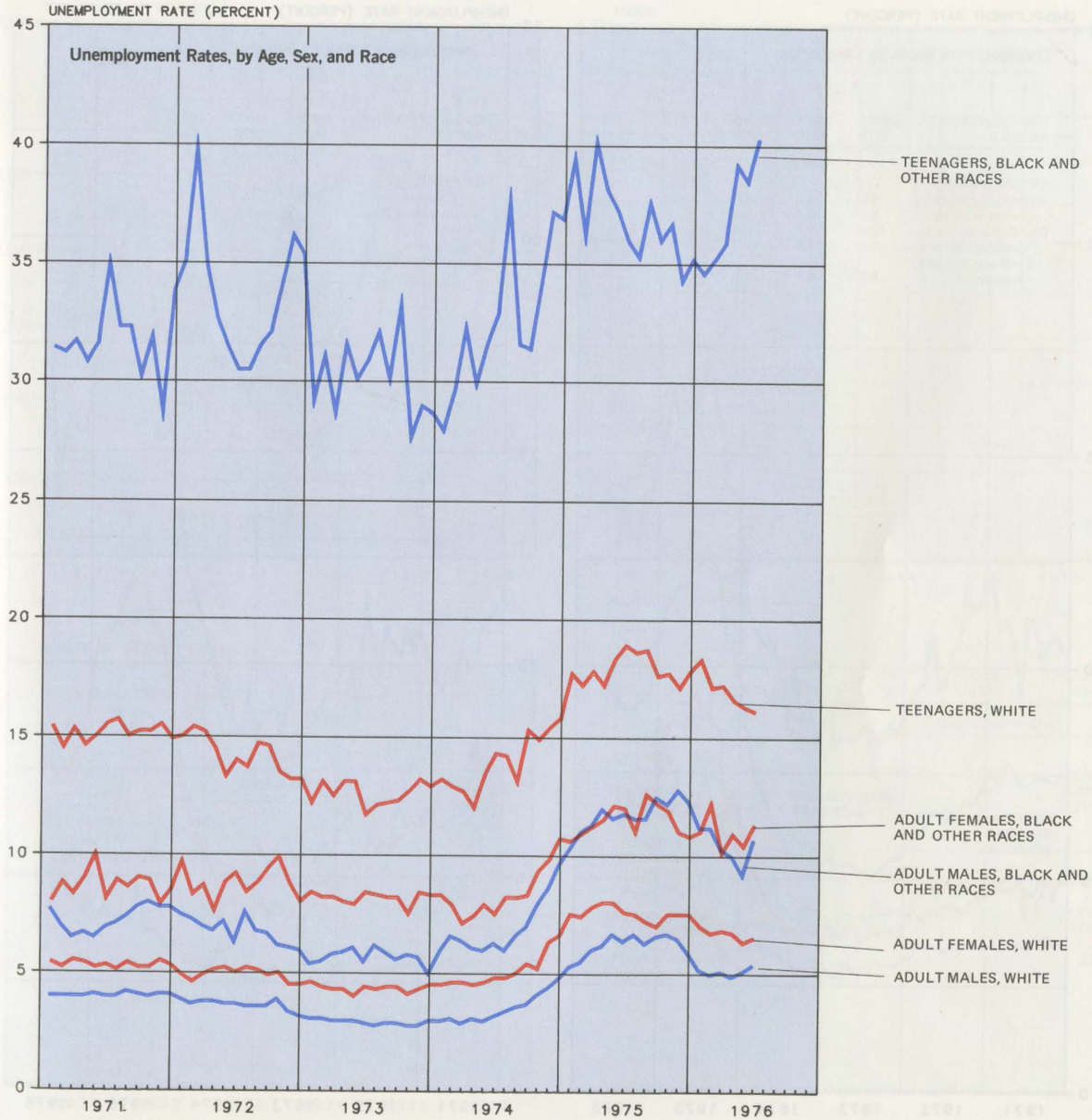
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Black Jobless Rates Increase for Males, Females, Teenagers

Increased unemployment rates were registered for every category of worker except white teenagers.

Joblessness rose most among black workers. The rate for black adult males jumped from 9.2 percent to 10.7 percent, while the rate among black adult women climbed from 10.4 percent to 11.3 percent. The unemployment rate for black teenagers edged upward to a 5-year high of 40.3 percent.

Unemployment increases among white worker categories were less pronounced. An overall increase from 6.6 percent to 6.8 percent was the result of small gains among male and female workers, which was partially offset by a decline in white teenage unemployment.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

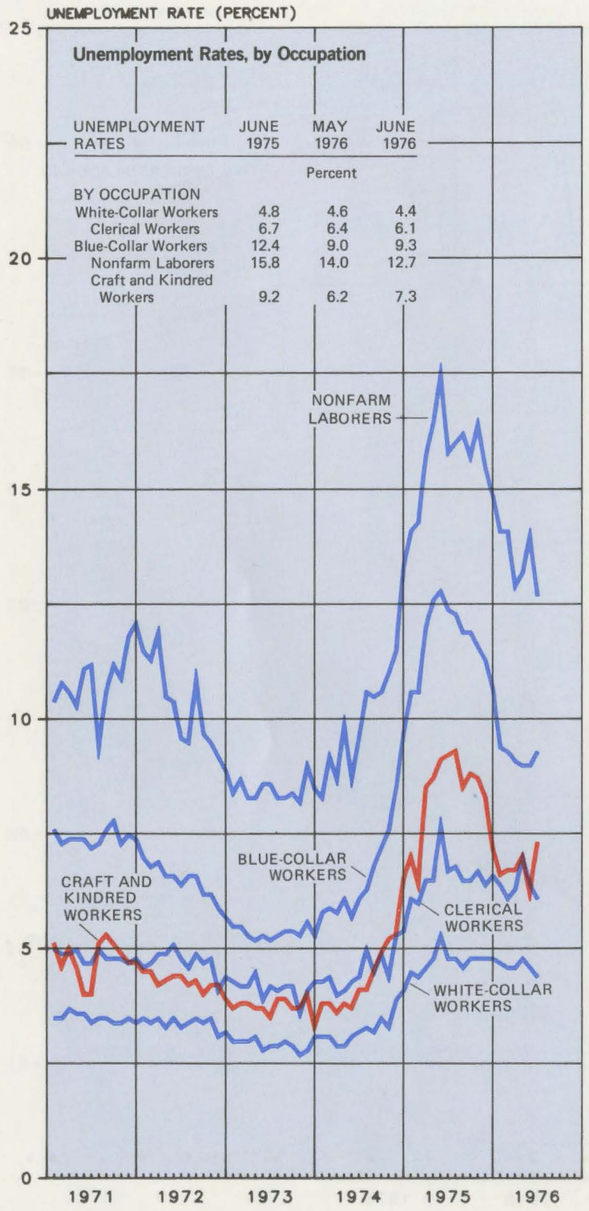
Unemployment Rate for White-Collar Workers Down to 4.4%

The overall white-collar unemployment rate dropped to 4.4 percent, the lowest level since February 1975. A decline to 6.1 percent in the jobless rate for clerical workers was mainly responsible for the lowered white-collar unemployment rate.

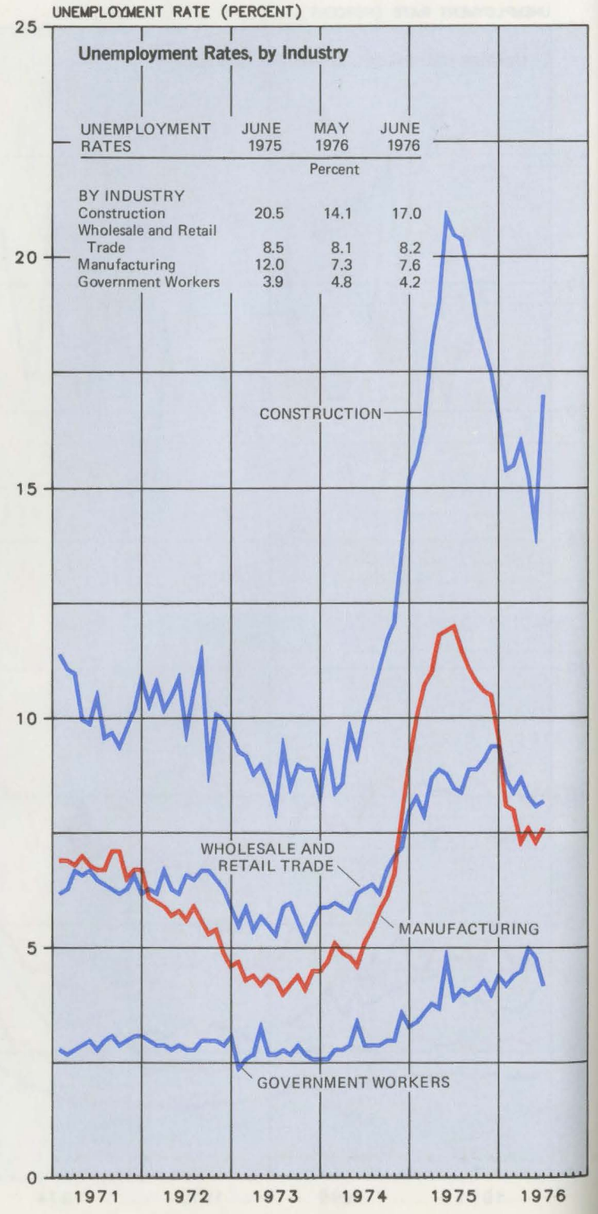
Joblessness among blue-collar workers rose from 9 percent to 9.3 percent in June. The increased rate resulted from a rise of 1.1 percentage points in the rate among unemployed craft and kindred workers. The jobless rate in construction, rising from 14.1 percent to 17 percent, led all industries in June unemployment rate increases.

The increase from 7.3 percent to 7.6 percent in manufacturing primarily occurred in the nondurable sector, which surpassed the jobless rate in durable manufacturing for the second time this year.

The drop to 4.2 percent in the unemployment rate among government workers was the major offsetting movement among industry groups.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Percent		
BY OCCUPATION			
White-Collar Workers	4.8	4.6	4.4
Clerical Workers	6.7	6.4	6.1
Blue-Collar Workers	12.4	9.0	9.3
Nonfarm Laborers	15.8	14.0	12.7
Craft and Kindred Workers	9.2	6.2	7.3



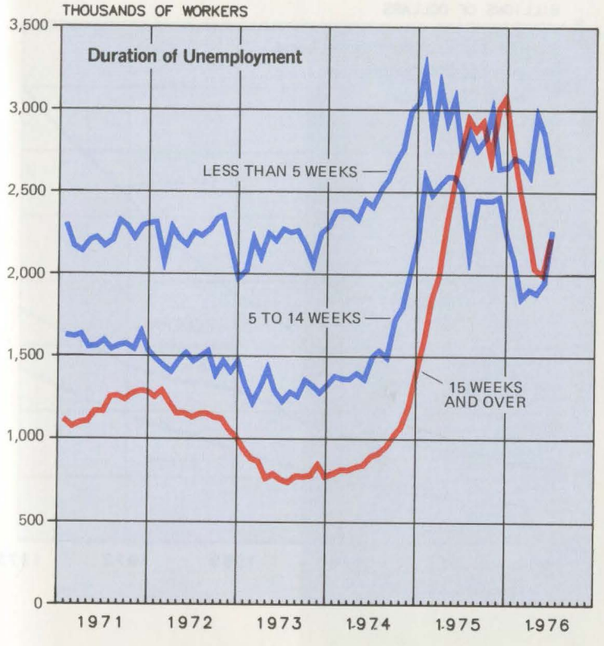
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Percent		
BY INDUSTRY			
Construction	20.5	14.1	17.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.5	8.1	8.2
Manufacturing	12.0	7.3	7.6
Government Workers	3.9	4.8	4.2

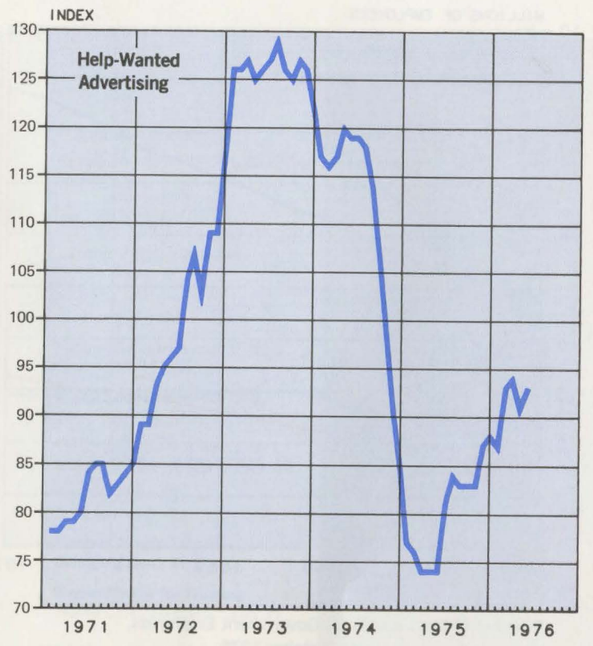
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Number of Long-Term Unemployed Increases; Help-Wanted Ads Dip

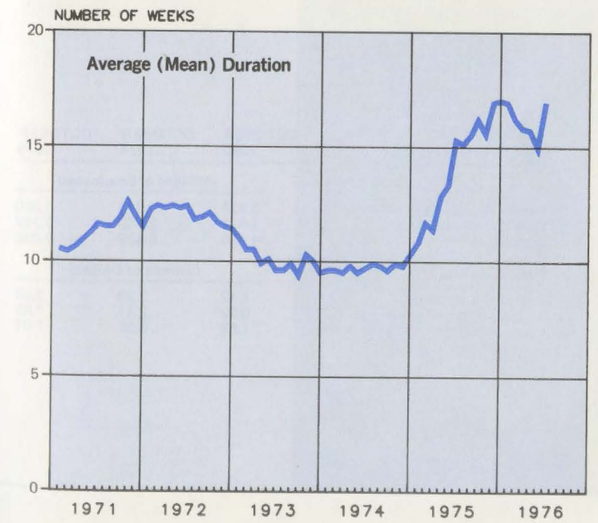
The number of workers unemployed from 5 to 14 weeks rose 314,000 (16.1 percent) in June, and the number unemployed 15 weeks or more went up 217,000. This marks the first increase in this category in 6 months. As a result, the average unemployed worker was without a job for 16.9 weeks, up almost 2 weeks over the May level and about equal to the recession high of last December. The number of workers unemployed less than 5 weeks declined for the second consecutive month.

The Index of Help-Wanted Advertising, reflecting the 0.2-percent decline in May's unemployment rate, rose to 93 in May, 19 points above the level of a year ago. However, the Index, which measures the volume of classified advertising in 51 major U.S. newspapers, remains 36 points below the July 1973 high.





SOURCE THE CONFERENCE BOARD



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Thousands of Persons		
NUMBER OF WORKERS UNEMPLOYED			
Less Than 5 Weeks	2,733	2,855	2,618
5 to 14 Weeks	2,511	1,947	2,261
15 Weeks and Over	2,751	1,998	2,215
	Number of Weeks		
AVERAGE (MEAN) DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	15.3	15.0	16.9
	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
INDEX OF HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING (Index, 1967=100)	74	91	93

States, Localities Pace '74-'75 Increase in Public Employment

Total civilian public employment in October 1975 was 14,986,000, an increase of 358,000 (2.4 percent) over October 1974. Most of the rise was accounted for by local governments, which recorded an increase of 189,000 employees.

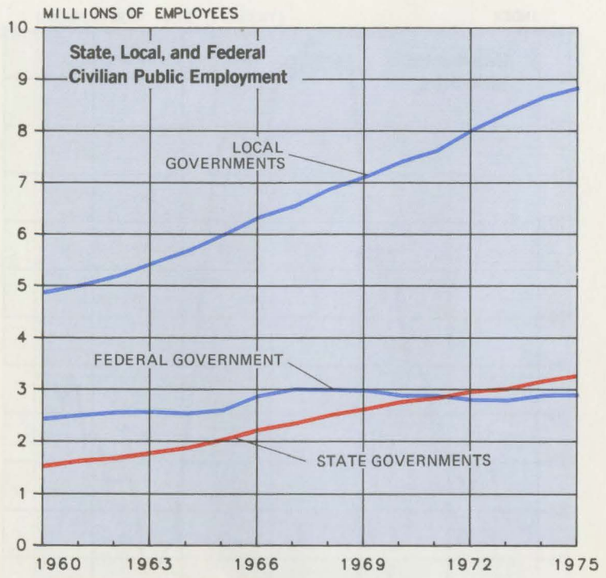
The number of State government workers rose 113,000 to 3,268,000, while Federal employment edged upward to 2,890,000.

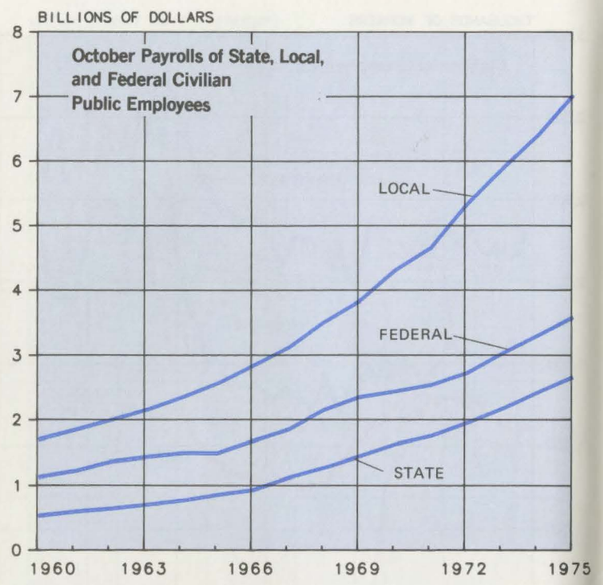
Since 1960 the number of local government employees has shot up over 80 percent, while State employment has more than doubled. In contrast, Federal employment has increased 19 percent over the same period.

In 1975 school districts employed nearly one-third of all public employees

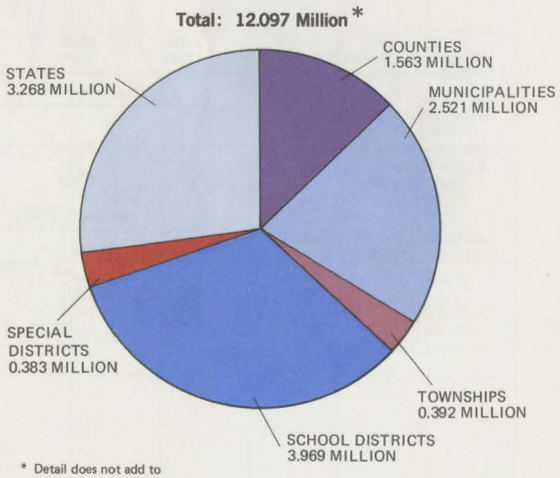
Local government payrolls in 1975 continued to increase more rapidly in absolute amount than those of Federal or State governments. Public civilian payrolls for the month of October 1975 totaled $13.2 billion, about $1.2 billion more than for October 1974.

The Federal Government portion was nearly $3.6 billion, and payrolls of State and of local governments were about $2.7 billion and $7 billion, respectively.





Number of State and Local Government Employees, by Type of Government: October 1975



* Detail does not add to total due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	OCTOBER 1960	OCTOBER 1974	OCTOBER 1975
	(Millions of Employees)		
Federal Government	2.421	2.874	2.890
State Governments	1.527	3.155	3.268
Local Governments	4.860	8.639	8.828
PUBLIC CIVILIAN PAYROLLS	(Billions of Dollars)		
Federal Government	1.12	3.29	3.58
State Governments	0.52	2.41	2.65
Local Governments	1.69	6.38	7.01

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

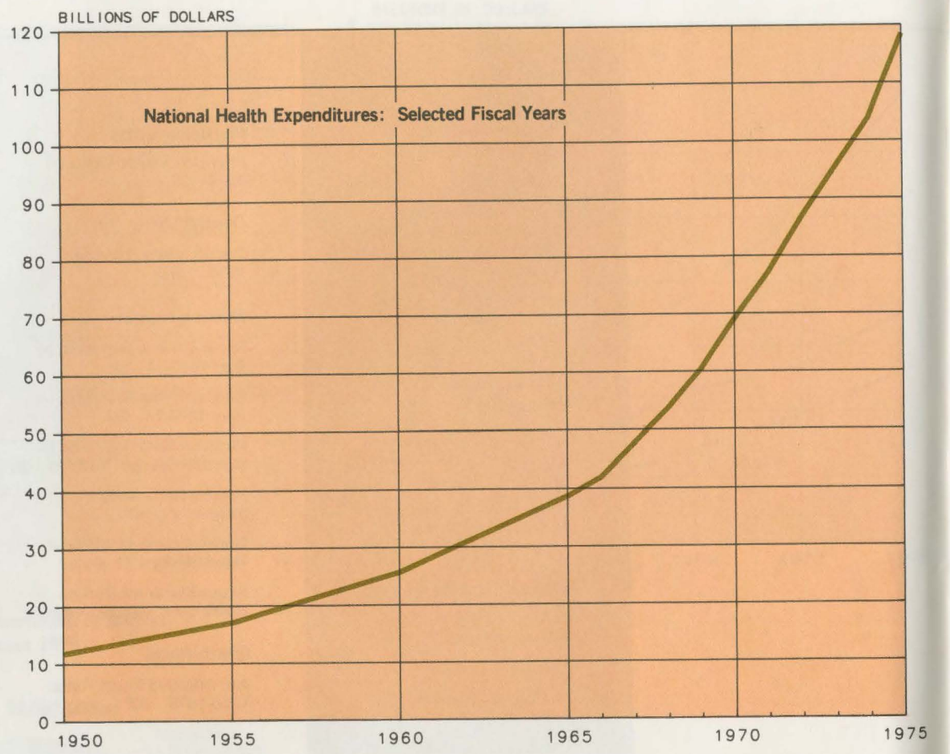
health

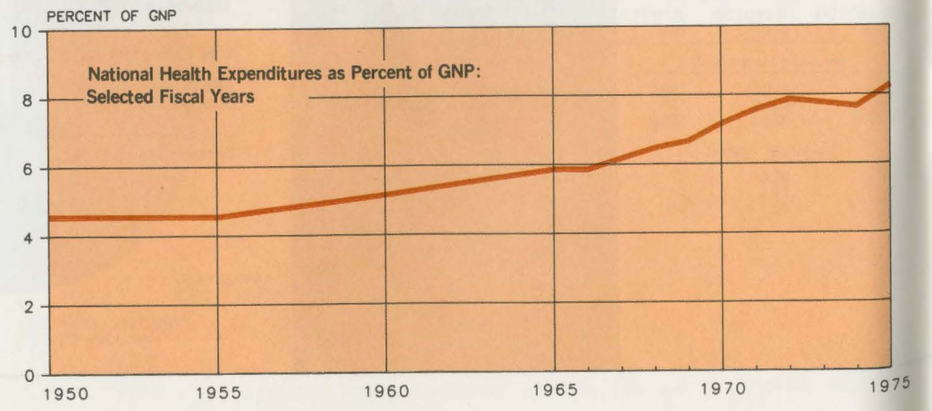
Health Care Spending Increases 14% After Price Freeze Ends

Americans spent $118.5 billion for health care in Fiscal Year 1975. This amount, spent during the first full year after the economic stabilization program ended, was up 14 percent from the 1974 total.

This increase in health expenditures was accompanied by a slackening in the growth of the gross national product (GNP) in 1975. Accordingly, health care outlays as a proportion of GNP rose from the 1974 level of 7.7 to an unprecedented level of 8.3 percent.

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	TOTAL	PERCENT OF GNP
FISCAL YEARS	Billions of Dollars	Percent
1950	12.0	4.6
1955	17.3	4.6
1960	25.9	5.2
1965	38.9	5.9
1966	42.1	5.9
1967	47.9	6.2
1968	53.8	6.5
1969	60.6	6.7
1970	69.2	7.2
1971	77.2	7.6
1972	86.7	7.9
1973	95.4	7.8
1974	104.0	7.7
1975	118.5	8.3





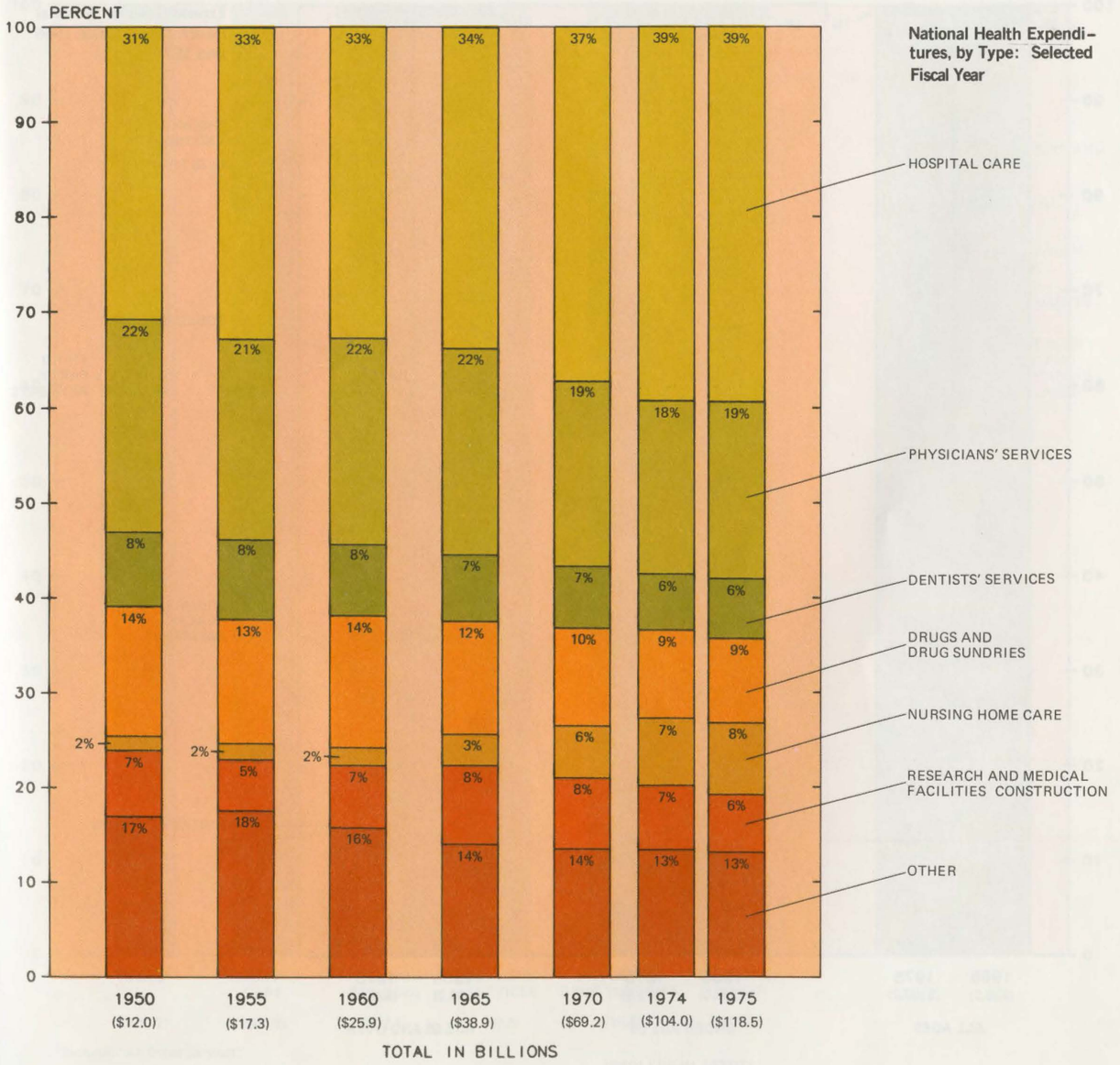
SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Hospital Care Takes Major Share of Health Expenditures in U.S.

Hospital care continues to represent the major share (39.4 percent) of spending for health purposes. Hospital expenditures in 1975 totaled $46.6 billion, 16.5 percent more than the amount a year earlier. This rise in hospital expenditures in recent years has been due primarily to increased expense per patient day rather than to increased use of hospitals.

Expenditures for nursing home care is the most rapidly growing component of medical care, increasing from $3.8 billion (or 5.5 percent of the total) in 1970 to $9.0 billion (or 7.6 percent) in 1975.

Note: Other expenses—13.1 percent of the total—are composed of Government public health activities, expenses for prepayment and administration, eyeglasses and appliances, professional services other than physicians and dentists, plus other miscellaneous health services.



National Health Expenditures, by Type: Selected Fiscal Year

SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

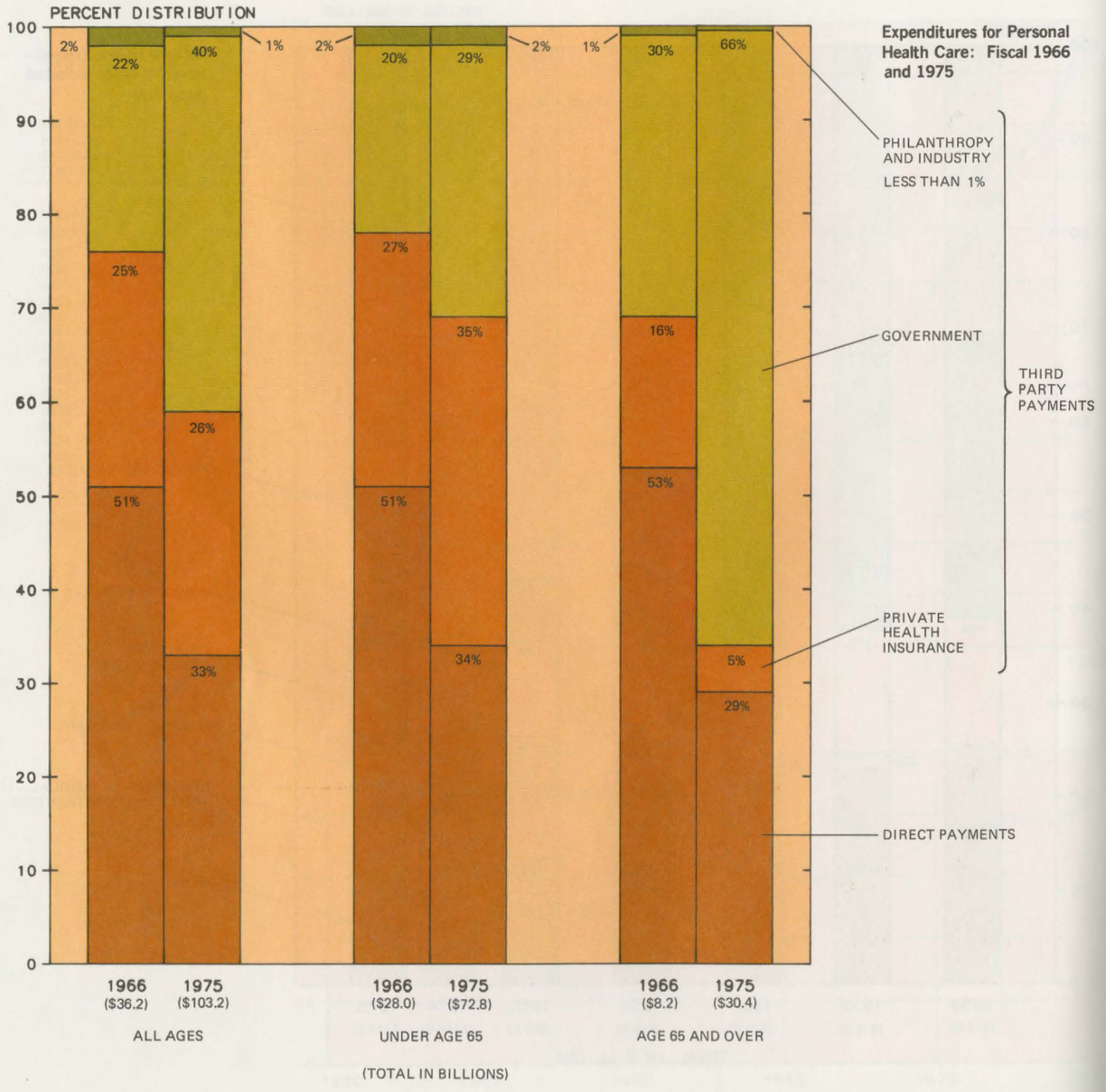
Public Funds Pay 66% of Elderly Health Care Expenditures in 1975

Of the total $118.5 billion spent in 1975 for health, $103.2 billion was spent on personal health care. The proportion of personal health expenditures paid directly by the individual has been declining.

In 1975, one-third of all personal health care expenditures were paid directly by the individual, compared with one-half of all expenditures a decade ago. The most dramatic change has been the increase in public spending for the elderly, largely as a consequence of the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Public funds—Federal, State and local—now pay for two-thirds of the health care for the elderly compared with less than one-third a decade ago.

Expenditures for Personal Health Care: Fiscal 1966 and 1975



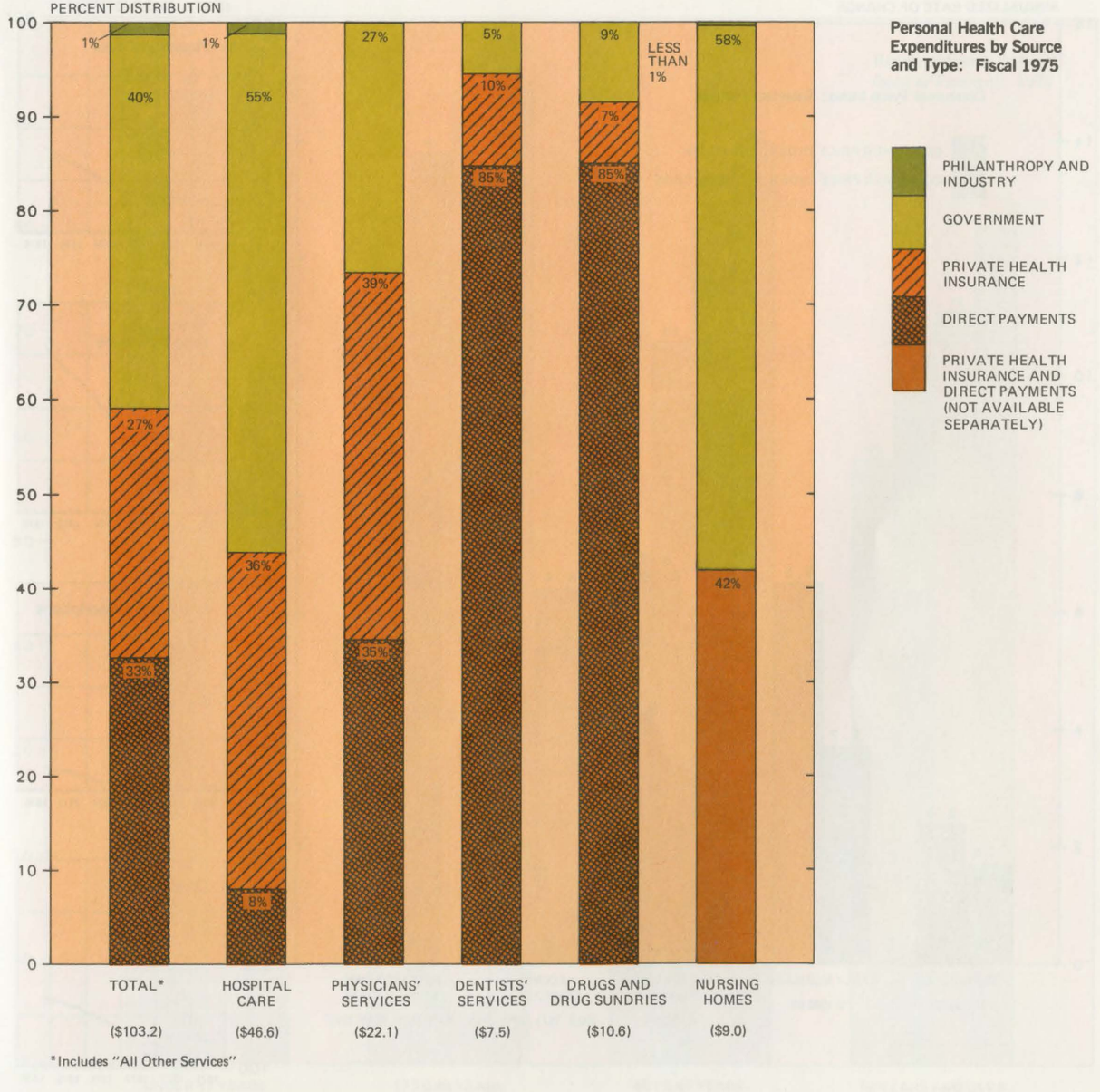
SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Over 90% of Hospital Expenses Paid by Third Parties During 1975

Third party payments during 1975 accounted for over 90 percent of all hospital expenses, 66 percent of physician expenses, and only 15 percent of dental expenses and expenses for drugs and drug sundries.

Almost 60 percent of expenditures for nursing home care are made from government funds.

Personal Health Care Expenditures by Source and Type: Fiscal 1975



*Includes "All Other Services"

SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

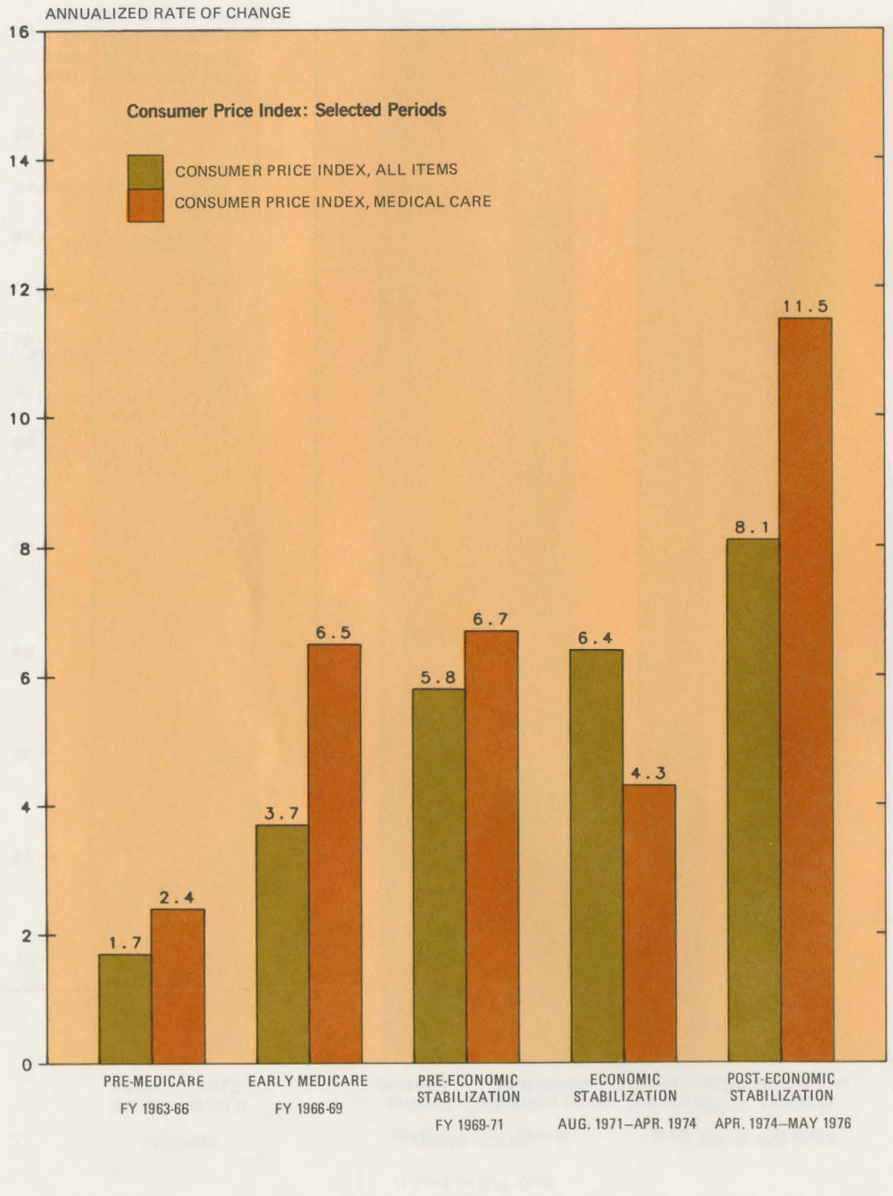
Medical Care Costs Rise Faster Than All Consumer Payments

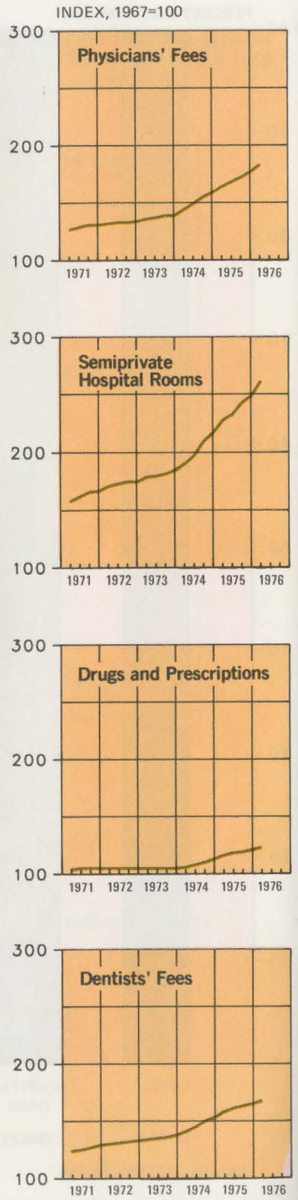
Medical care prices have generally been rising more rapidly than the prices of all consumer goods and services combined. The only exception was during the economic stabilization period of August 1971 to April 1974.

	MARCH 1975	DEC 1975	MARCH 1976
PHYSICIANS' FEES	165	178	184
SEMIPRIVATE HOSPITAL ROOMS	228	249	262
DRUGS AND PRESCRIPTIONS	117	122	124
DENTISTS' FEES	159	166	169

Hospital Care Rates Fastest Rising Part of Medical Costs

The charges for semiprivate hospital rooms has been the fastest rising component of medical goods and services since 1971. However, drugs and prescriptions rose at the unusually high rate of 7.4 percent in 1975.



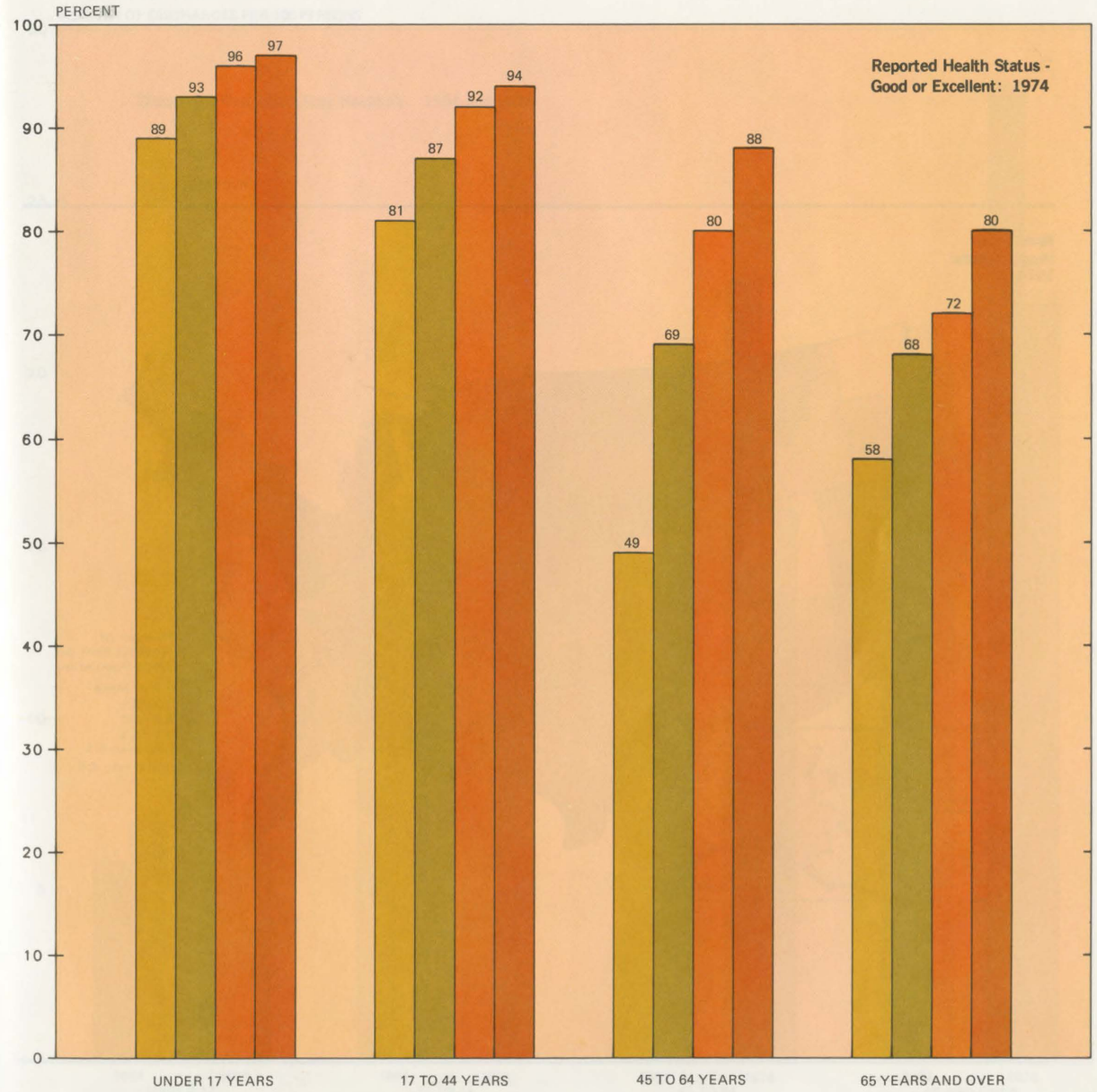


SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

In General, Americans Believe Their Health Excellent or Good

Most Americans think of themselves as being in good health. In response to the Health Interview Survey, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, the majority of people regarded their overall health as excellent or good as compared with other people their own age.

However, those with lower incomes assess their health less favorably than do those with higher incomes. The largest differential is in the 45-to 64-age group. Within this age group chronic illness often results in reduced family income.



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

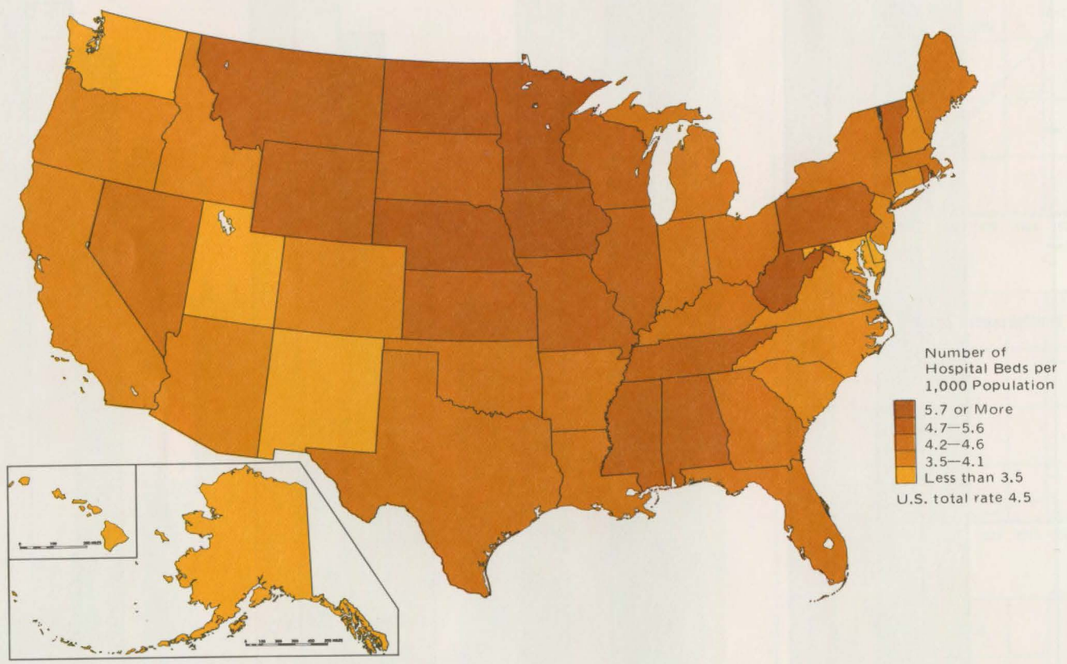
Nonfederal Hospital Beds Average 4.5 Per 1,000 Persons in U.S.

The number of general nonfederal hospital beds per 1,000 persons in 1974 ranged from 2.1 in Alaska to 6.7 in North Dakota.

States with a high bed/population ratio are concentrated in the upper Midwest. Many of the States in this area have a low physician/population ratio, reflecting alternate patterns of medical care.

In general, States with stable or declining populations tend to have high bed/population ratios while States with growing populations are among the States with low bed/population ratios.

Nonfederal Hospital Beds: 1974



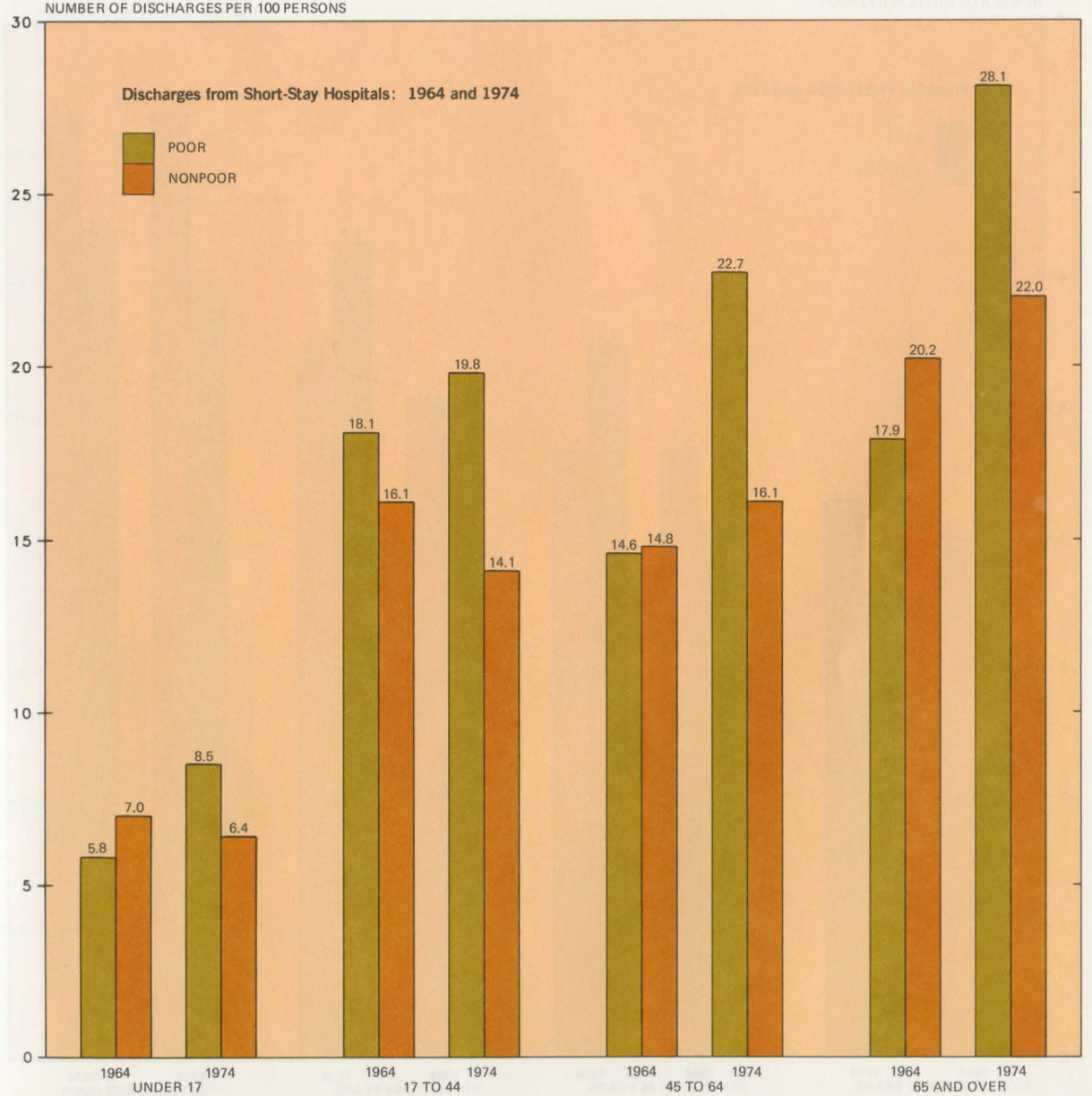
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Hospitalizations Greater for Poor Than for Nonpoor in 1974

The number of hospitalizations per 100 persons has increased markedly over the past decade among the poor. (The poor are defined as the lowest 20 percent of the population with respect to family income—less than $3,000 in 1964 and less than $6,000 in 1974.)

This trend reflects to a large extent the increased access to medical facilities made available to the poor through the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

Among the remainder of the population there has been no marked change in hospital use.

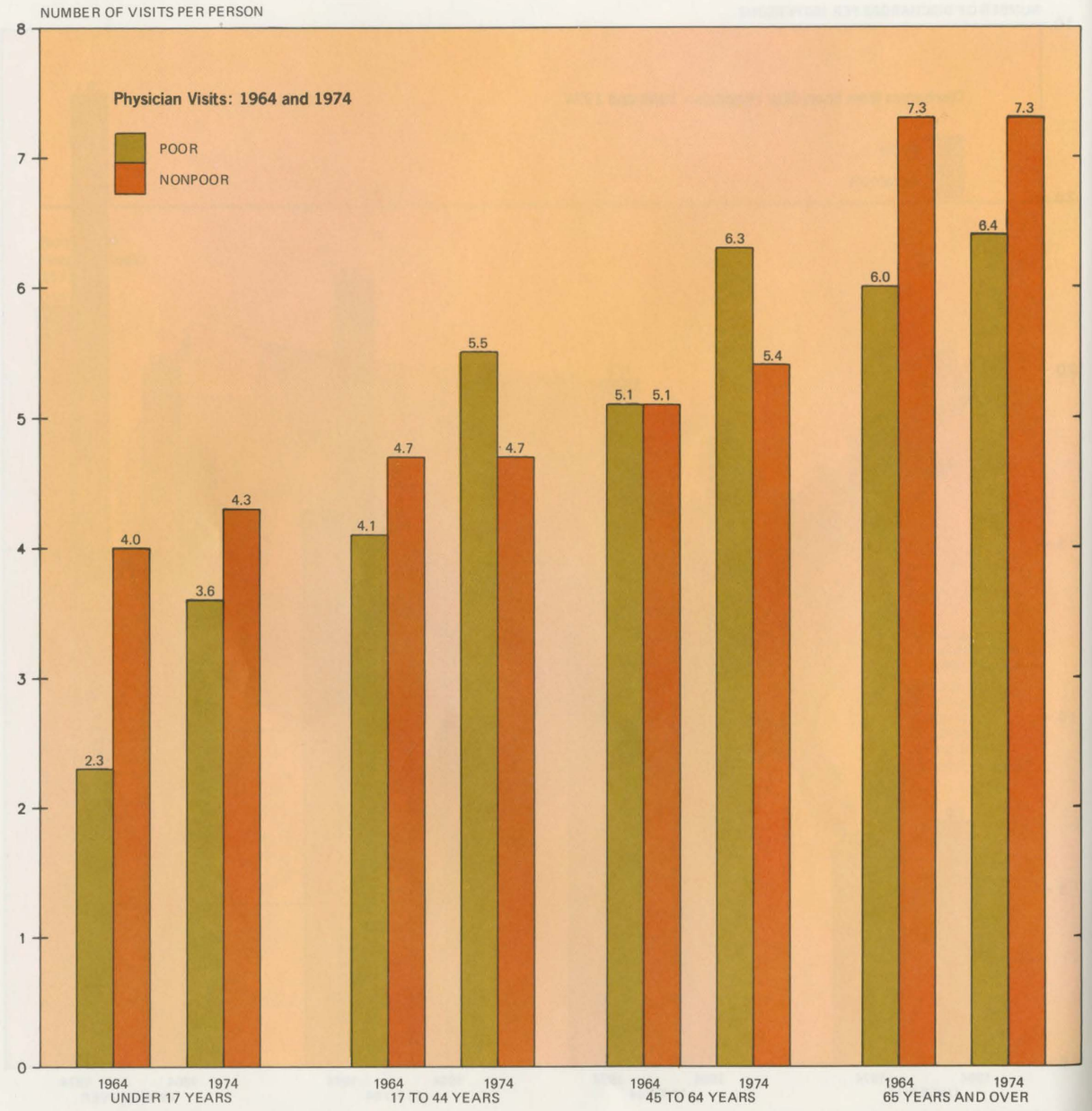


SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Visits to Physicians by Poor Increase From 1964 to 1974

In general, there is more illness among the poor than the nonpoor. In 1964, the poor had fewer visits to physicians per person than the nonpoor.

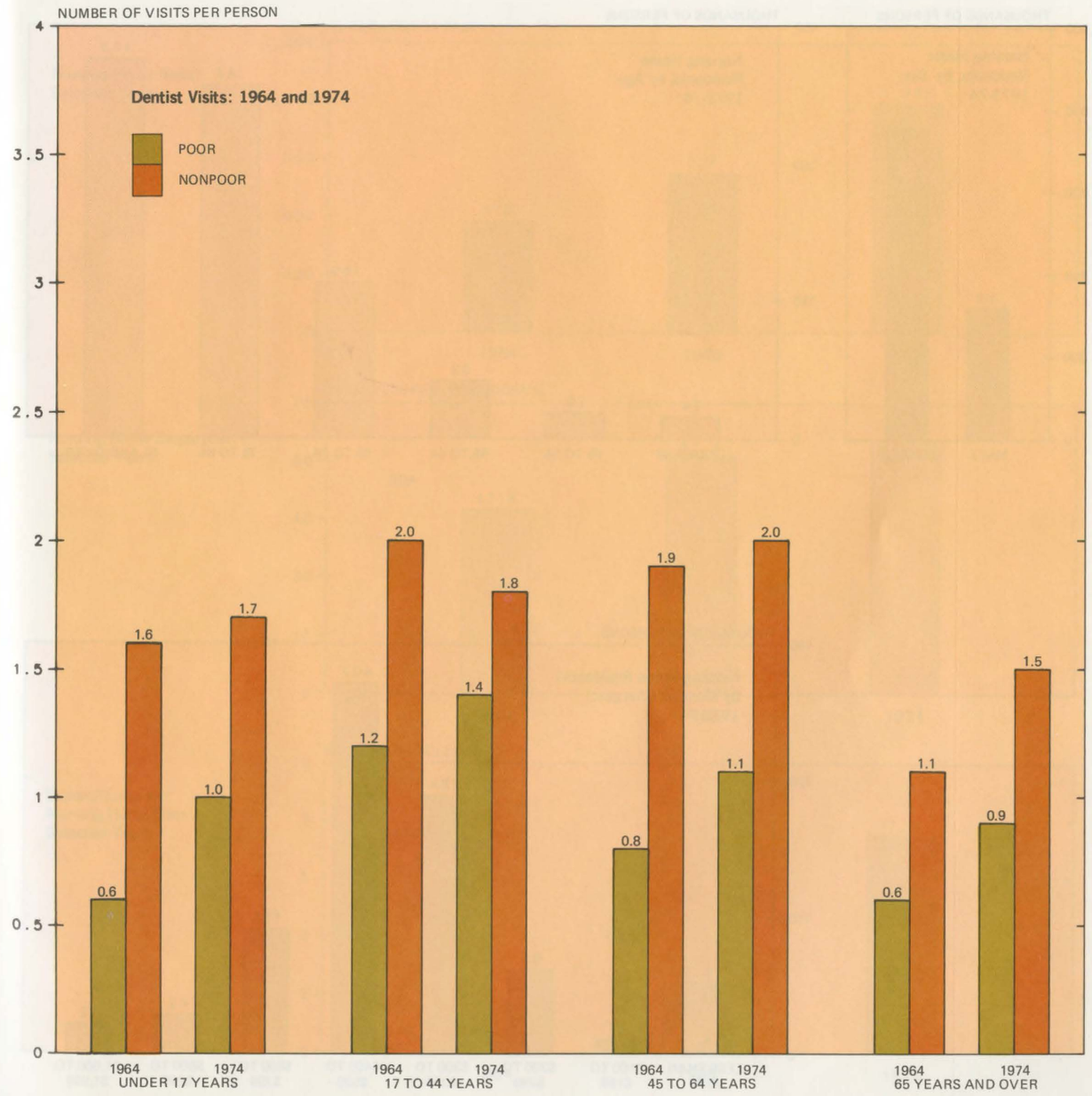
However, by 1974 the differences had either been reversed or decreased considerably.



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Dentist Visits by Poor Still Lag Behind Those of Nonpoor Population

In dental care, where there have not been major Federal programs, there have been only slight decreases in the gap between the average number of visists to the dentist by the poor and the nonpoor.



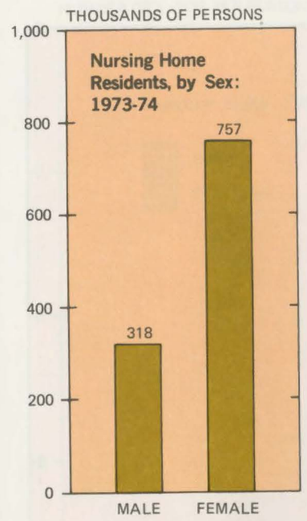
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

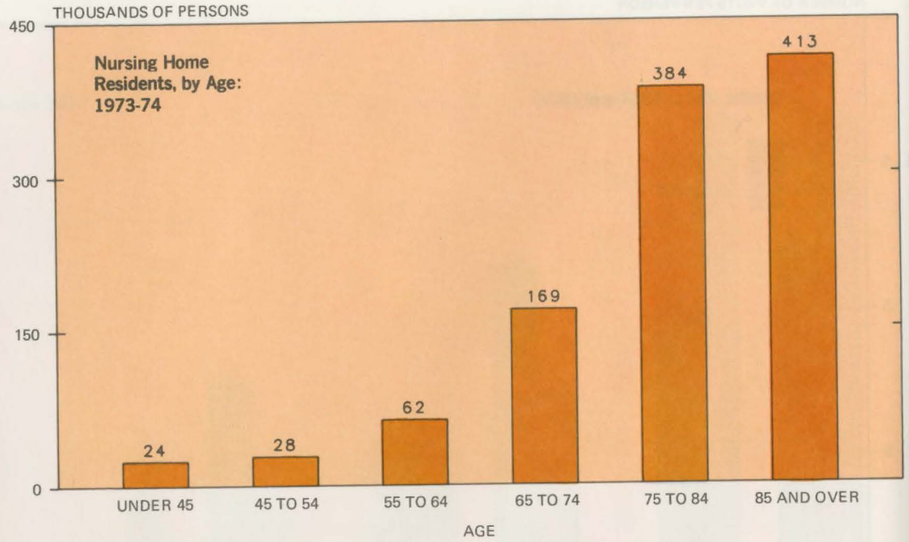
Average Nursing Home Resident is Female Over 75 Years Old

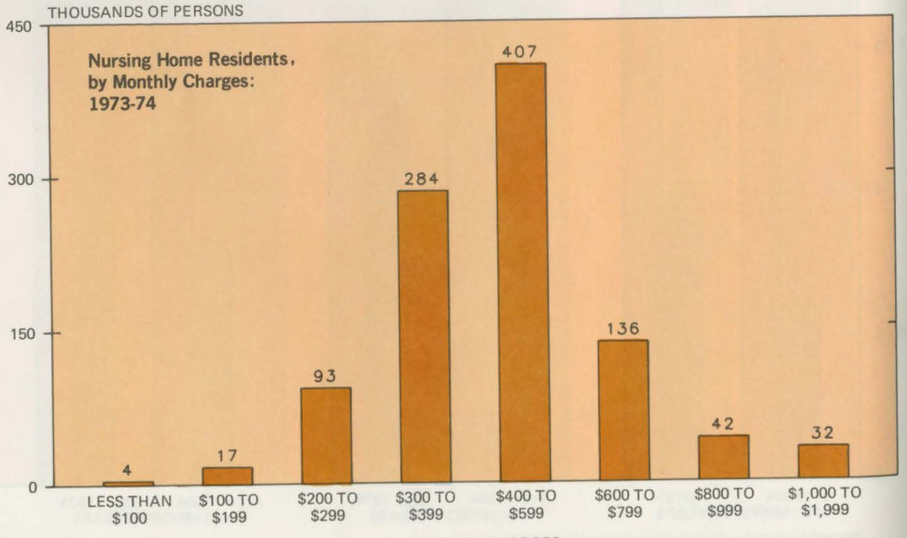
Due to greater longevity of the female population, more than 7 out of 10 nursing home residents are women.

And, on the average, more than 75 percent of nursing home residents are 75 years of age or older.

The average monthly charge for a nursing home resident is more than $450.







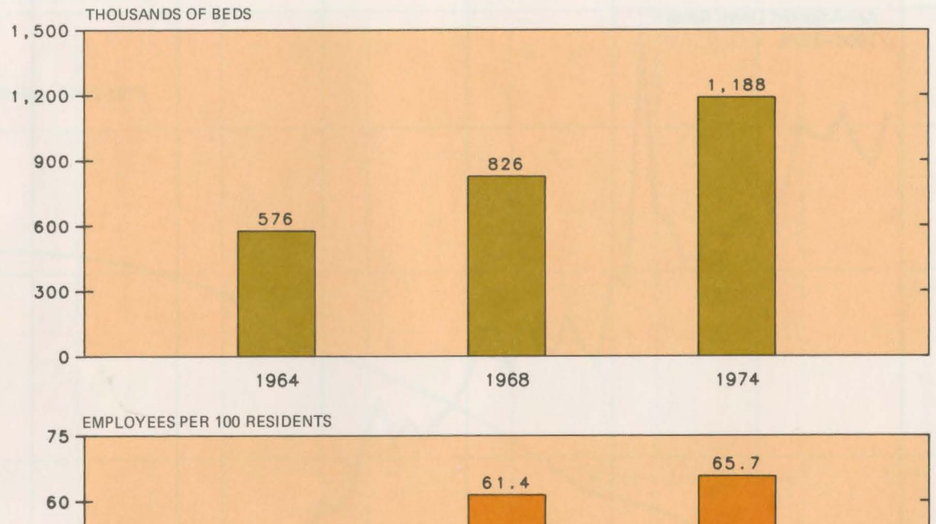
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Nursing Home Care Expenditures Zoom Over Past Decade

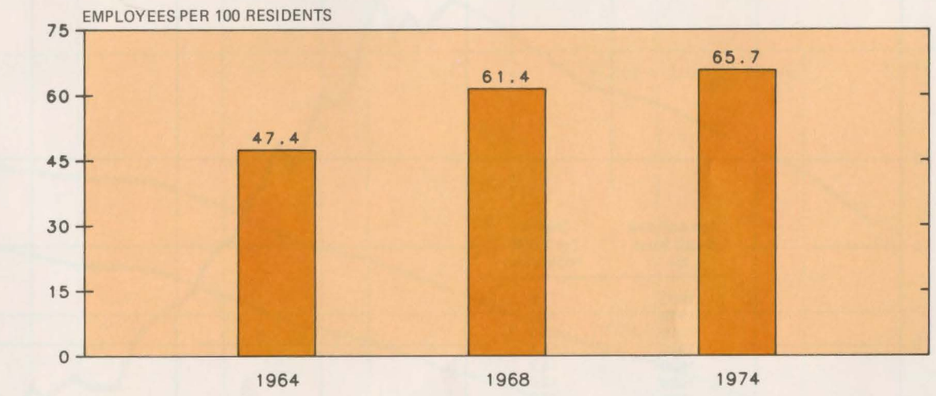
Over the past decade the number of nursing home beds has more than doubled. Expenditures for nursing home care have increased almost six-fold.

Part of the increase in expenditures and beds is the result of the present substitution of care within nursing homes for care which previously had been provided in mental hospitals and other settings.

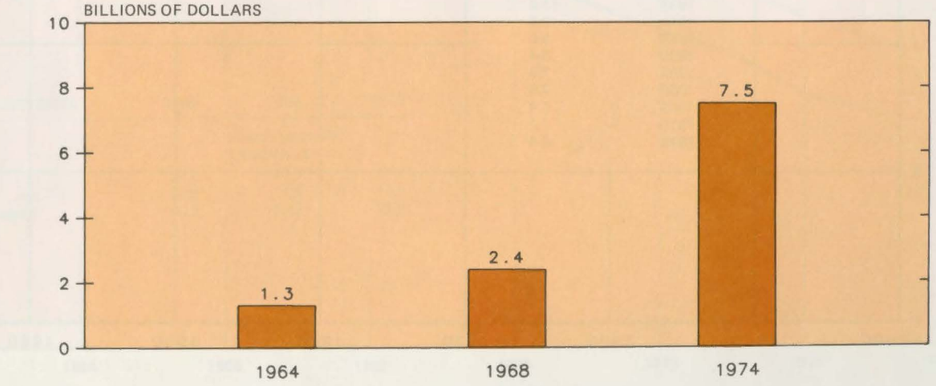
Nursing Home Beds: Selected Years



Nursing Home Employees: Selected Years



Expenditures for Nursing Home Care: Selected Years



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

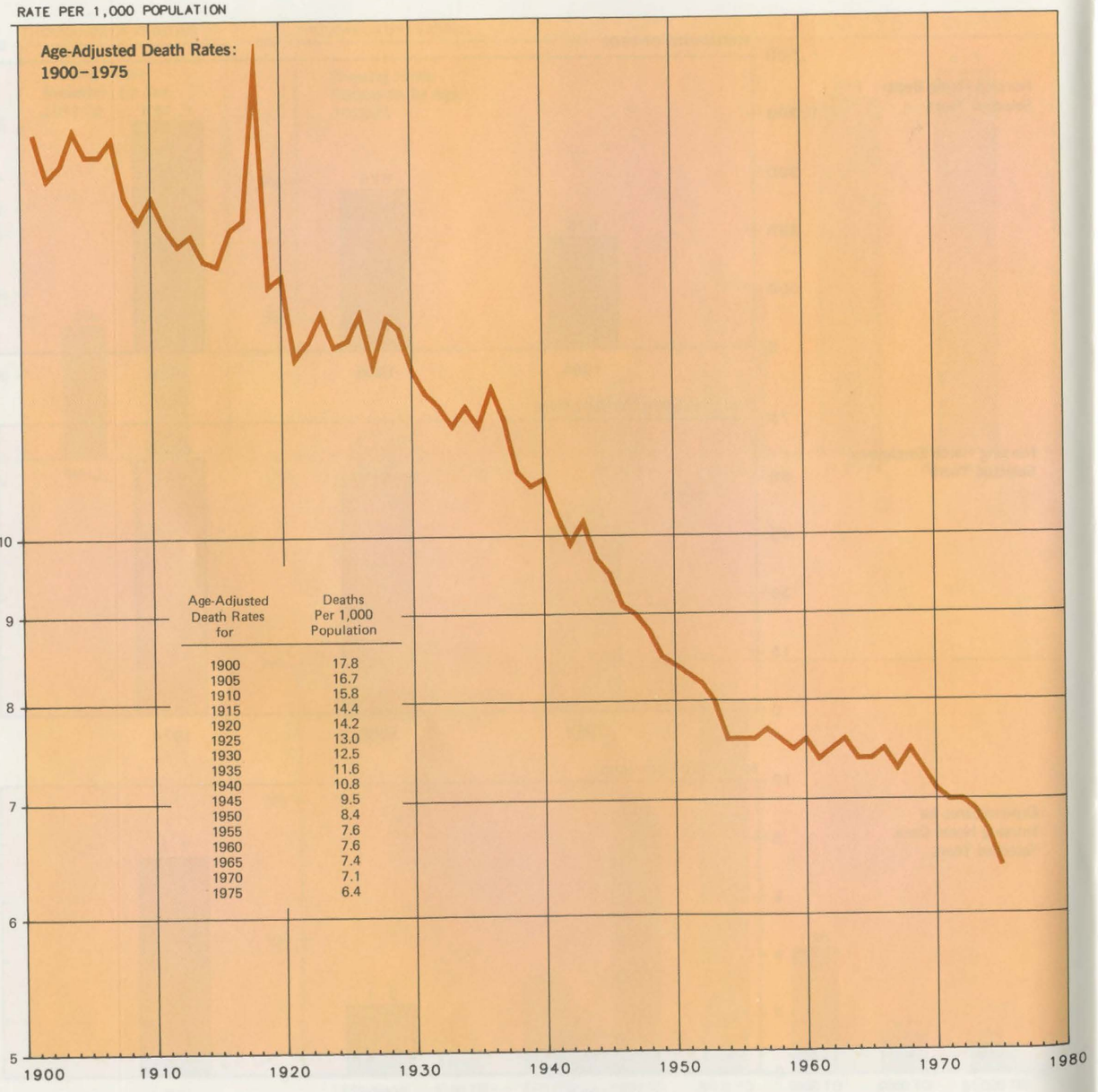
U.S. Death Rate Decline Continues to '75 Low of 6.4

From the mid-1930's to the early 1950's overall mortality rates had been declining.

From about 1954 to 1969 mortality rates remained relatively stable; however since that time the rate has been declining once again.

The sharp increase in the death rate in 1918 was due to the influenza epidemic.

In 1975, the age-adjusted death rate reached its lowest point: 6.4 per 1,000 population.



Age-Adjusted Death Rates for	Deaths Per 1,000 Population
1900	17.8
1905	16.7
1910	15.8
1915	14.4
1920	14.2
1925	13.0
1930	12.5
1935	11.6
1940	10.8
1945	9.5
1950	8.4
1955	7.6
1960	7.6
1965	7.4
1970	7.1
1975	6.4

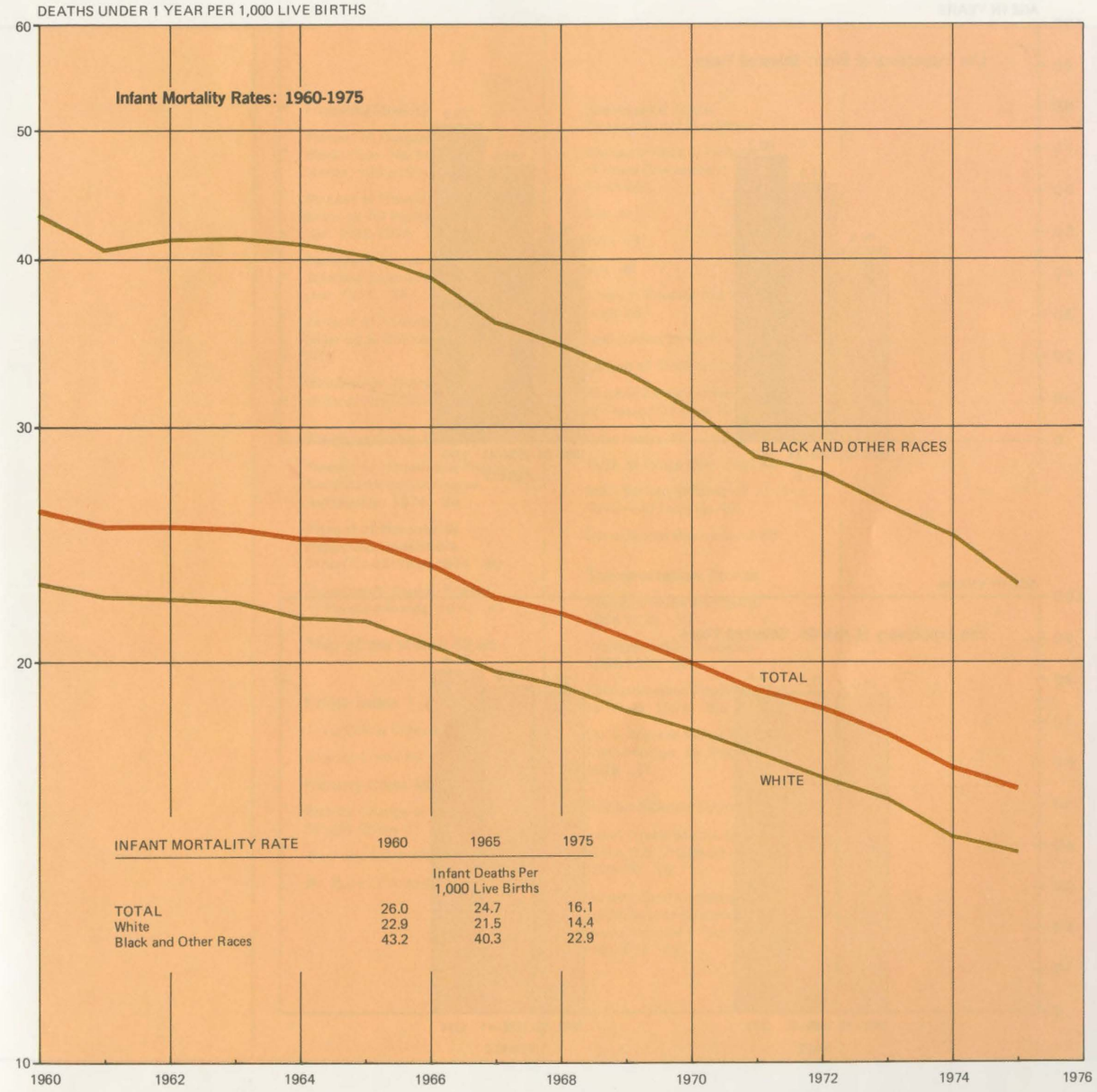
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Mortality Rate for Infants Drops 38% Since 1960

Since 1960, the total infant mortality rate in the United States has declined by 38 percent.

The infant mortality rate for black and other race infants was almost 60 percent higher than for white infants.

However, the decline in infant mortality during the past 10 years has been greater for black and other races than for white infants.



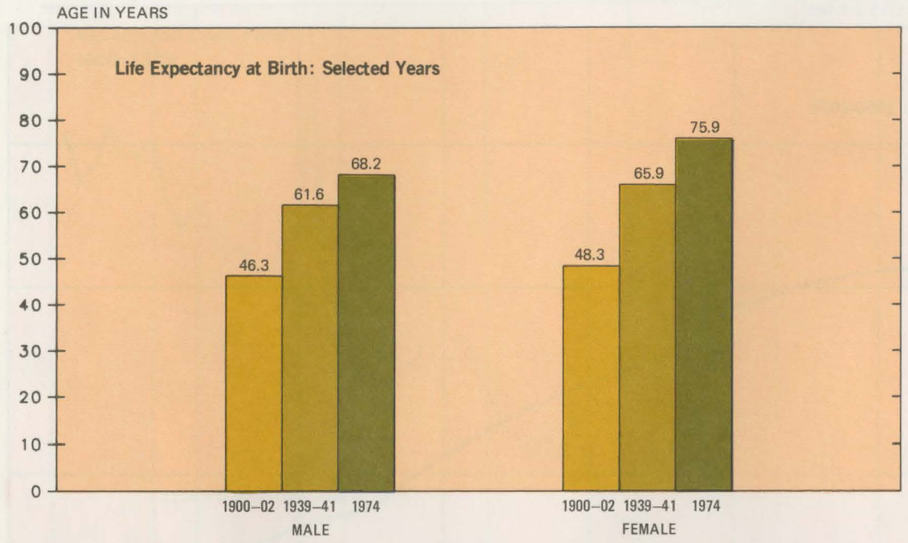
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	1960	1965	1975
	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births		
TOTAL	26.0	24.7	16.1
White	22.9	21.5	14.4
Black and Other Races	43.2	40.3	22.9

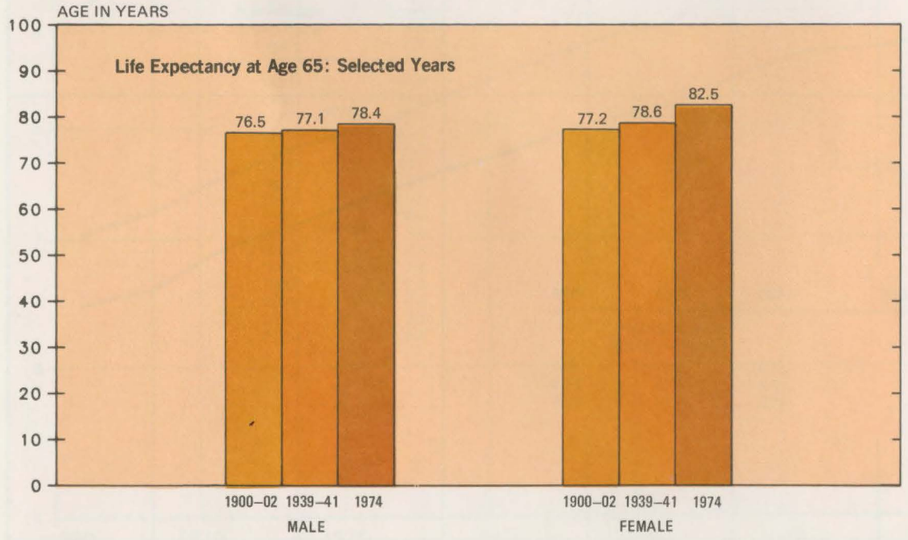
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Life Expectancy at Birth Continues Rise; Females Outlive Males

Since 1900, the life expectancy at birth for both males and females has increased markedly. But the gap between the two sexes is widening, with females outliving males by almost 8 years.

Males at age 65 in 1900 could expect to live to age 76.5, while in 1974 they could expect to live to age 78.4. The comparable figures for females are 77.2 years in 1900 and 82.5 years in 1974.





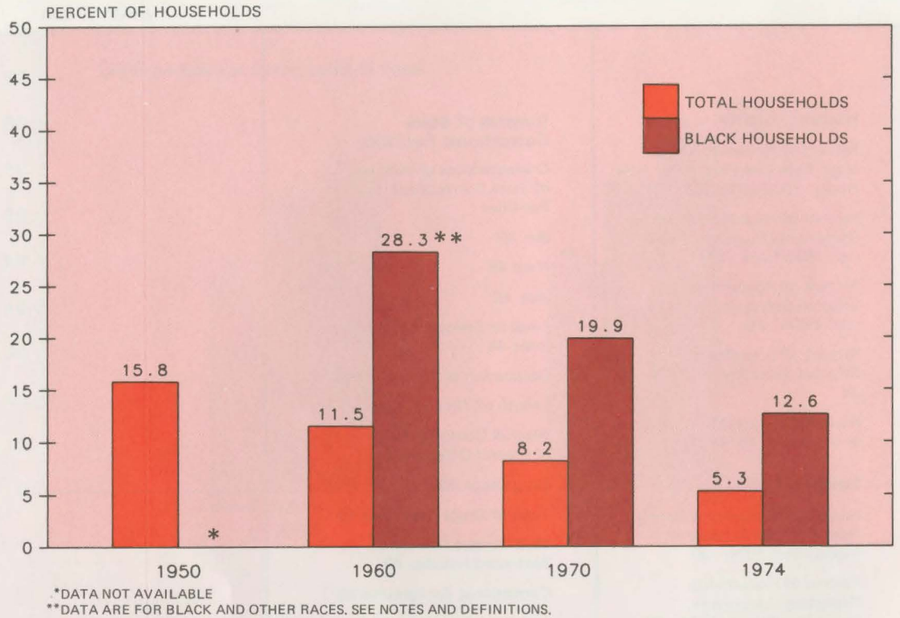
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

community

Continual Decline Seen in Households With More Than One Person Per Room

The number of U.S. households with more than one person per room has declined steadily since 1950. In that year, nearly 16 percent of all households averaged more than one person per room. By 1974 only 1 out of 20 households reported more than one person per room. While a larger percentage of black households reported more than one person per room, there has also been a continuing decline in their proportion.

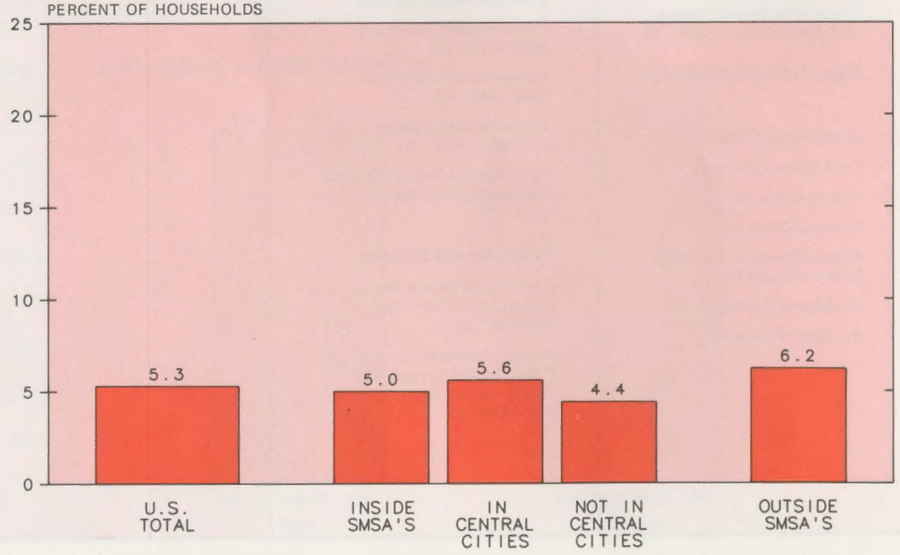
By location, there were small variations in the proportions of households reporting more than one person per room, with households outside of large metropolitan areas reporting the largest proportion.



*DATA NOT AVAILABLE
**DATA ARE FOR BLACK AND OTHER RACES. SEE NOTES AND DEFINITIONS.

Percent of Households With More Than One Person Per Room

By Race: 1950-1974



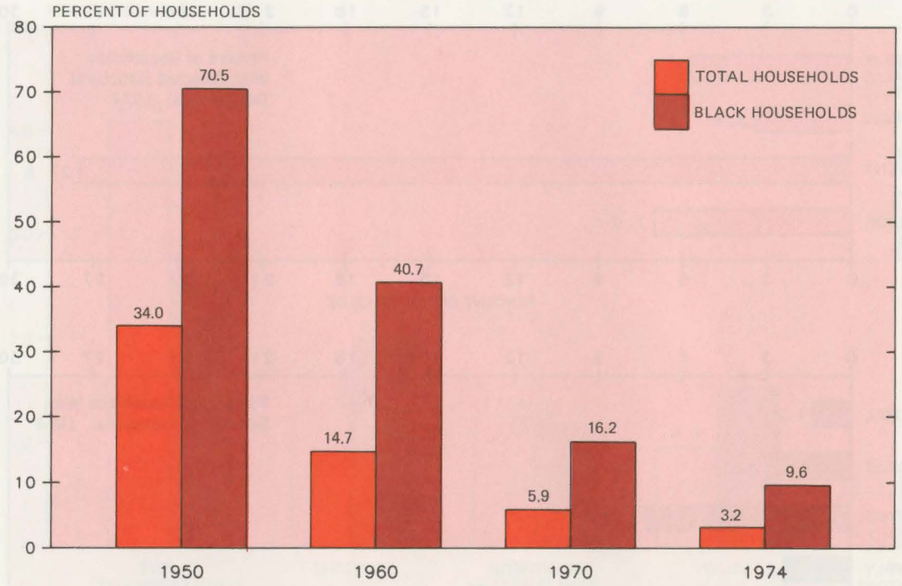
By Location: 1974

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Plumbing Facilities in U.S. Households Show Marked Improvement

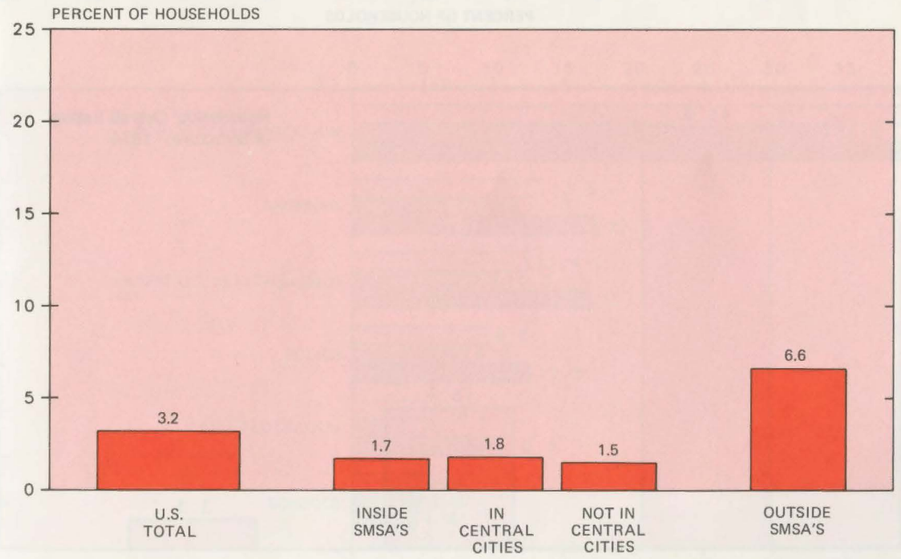
The proportion of total U.S. households reporting less than complete plumbing facilities dropped from 34 percent in 1950 to 3 percent in 1974. The percentage for black households also decreased dramatically, from 70 percent in 1950 to 10 percent in 1974.

Nearly 7 percent of the Nation's households located outside large metropolitan areas reported incomplete or no plumbing. This was a considerably higher proportion than in any other location.



Percent of Households Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities

BY RACE: 1950-1974



BY LOCATION: 1974

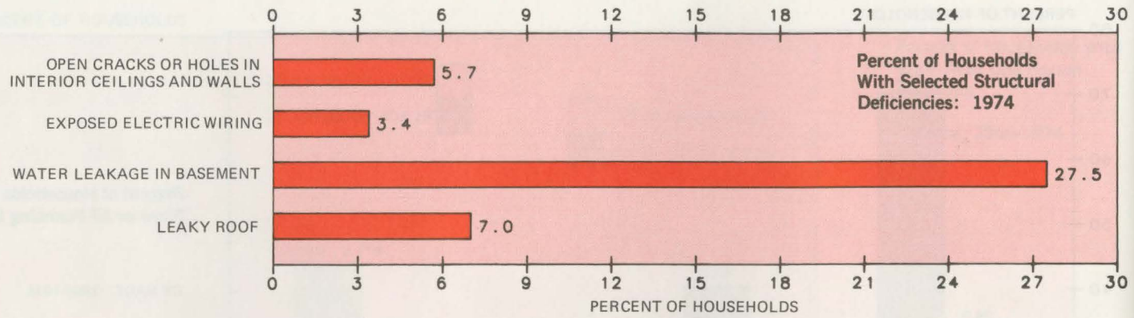
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

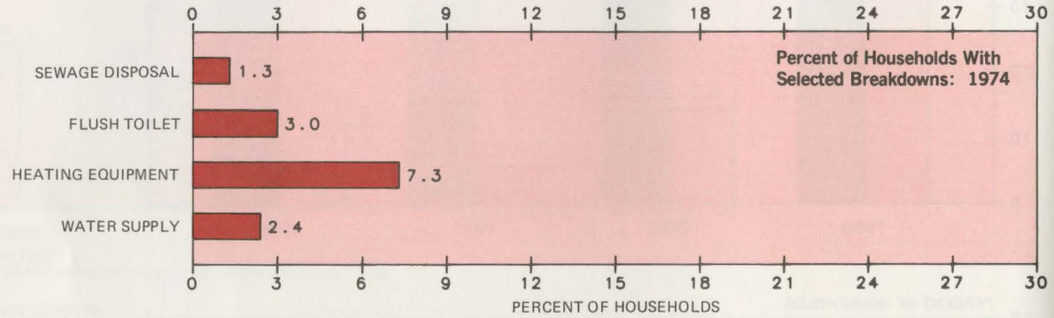
Wet Basements Ranked Highest Among Reported Housing Deficiencies

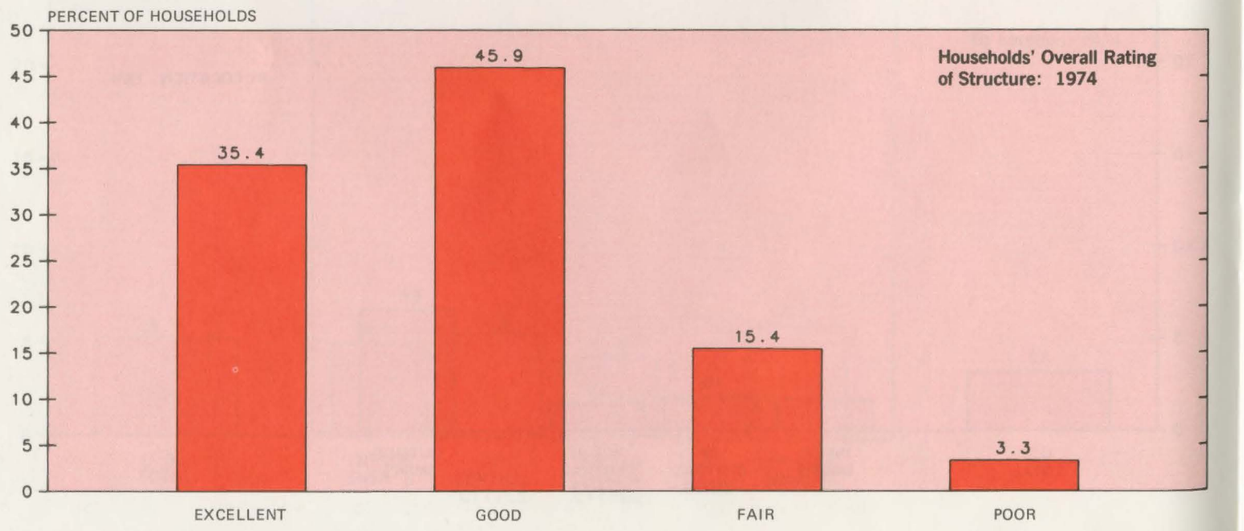
The general structural deficiency reported most often by U.S. households was basement water leakage—28 percent of total households. Exposed electric wiring, the least frequent problem, was reported by only about 3 percent.

Nationally, 7 percent of all households reported breakdowns in heating equipment during 1974. This was the most frequently reported serious equipment or facility failure. The least reported problem was with sewage disposal—1 percent.

Overall, most households rated their structures as excellent or good. More than 35 percent considered their homes in excellent condition, and 46 percent good. Only 3 percent of all housing units nationwide were rated poor by their occupants.





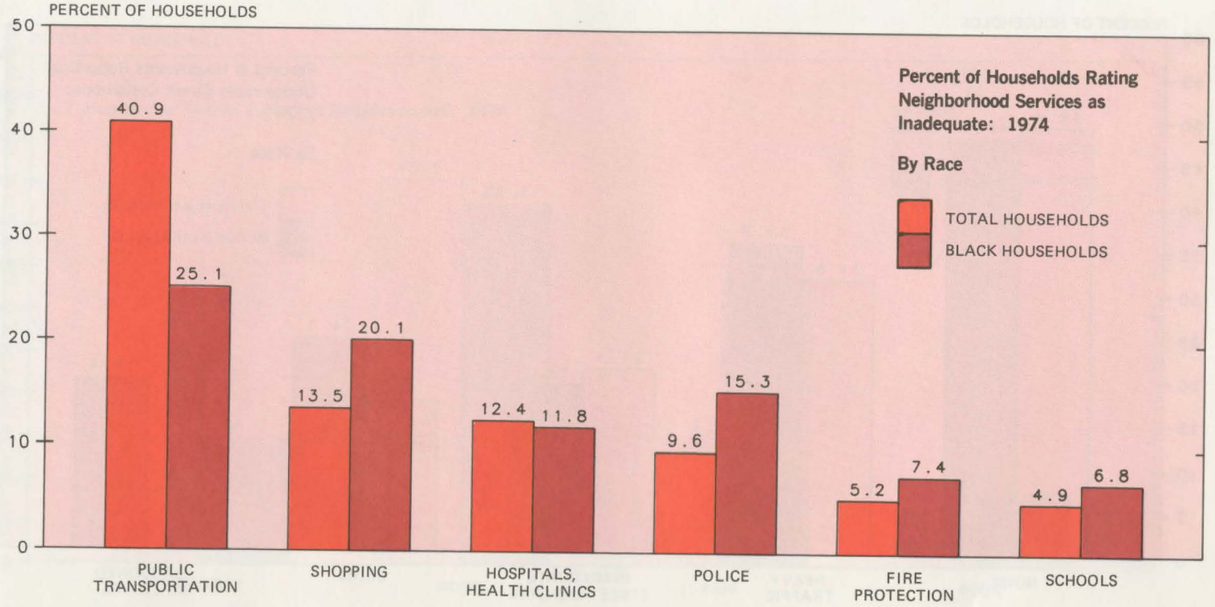


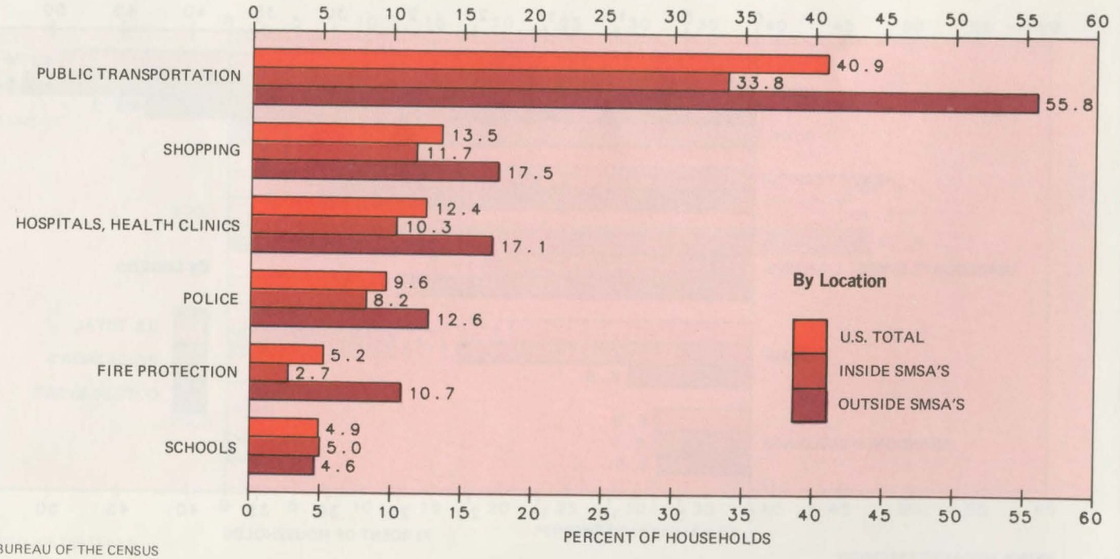
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Public Transportation Rated Inadequate by 41% of All Households

Of neighborhood services rated across the Nation, public transportation was considered the most inadequate, with 41 percent of all households reporting dissatisfaction. Black households also rated public transportation as the most inadequate neighborhood service. Shopping facilities were reported inadequate by 13½ percent of total U.S. households and by 20 percent of black households. Schools received the most satisfactory rating by households of all races.

Neighborhood services on the whole received better ratings inside than outside of large metropolitan areas.



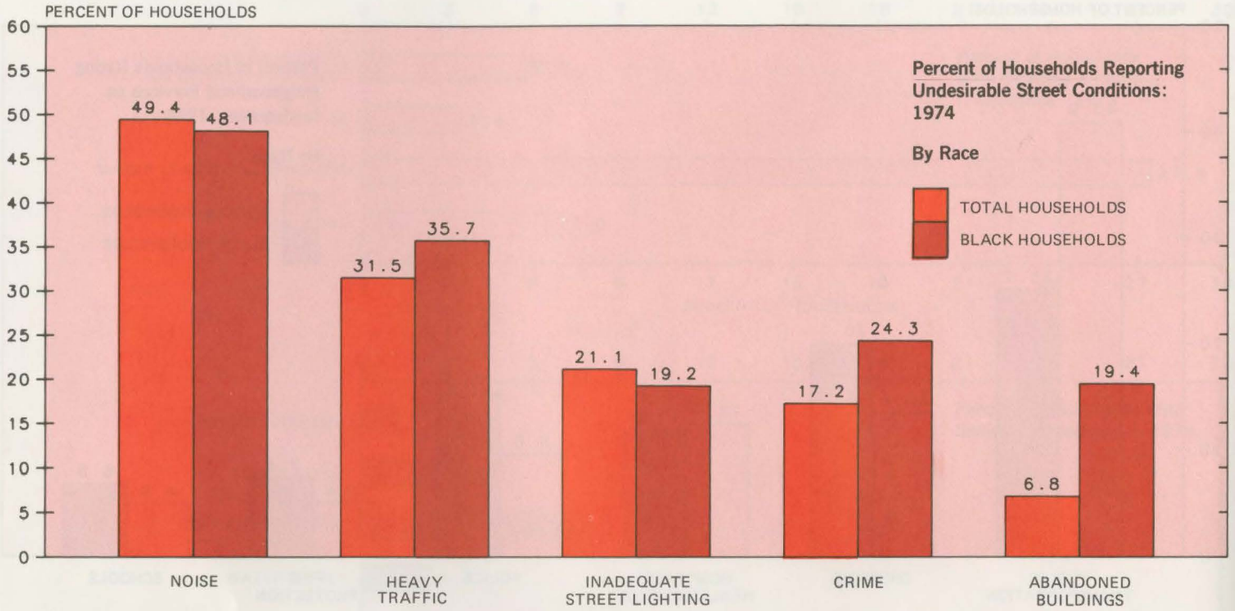


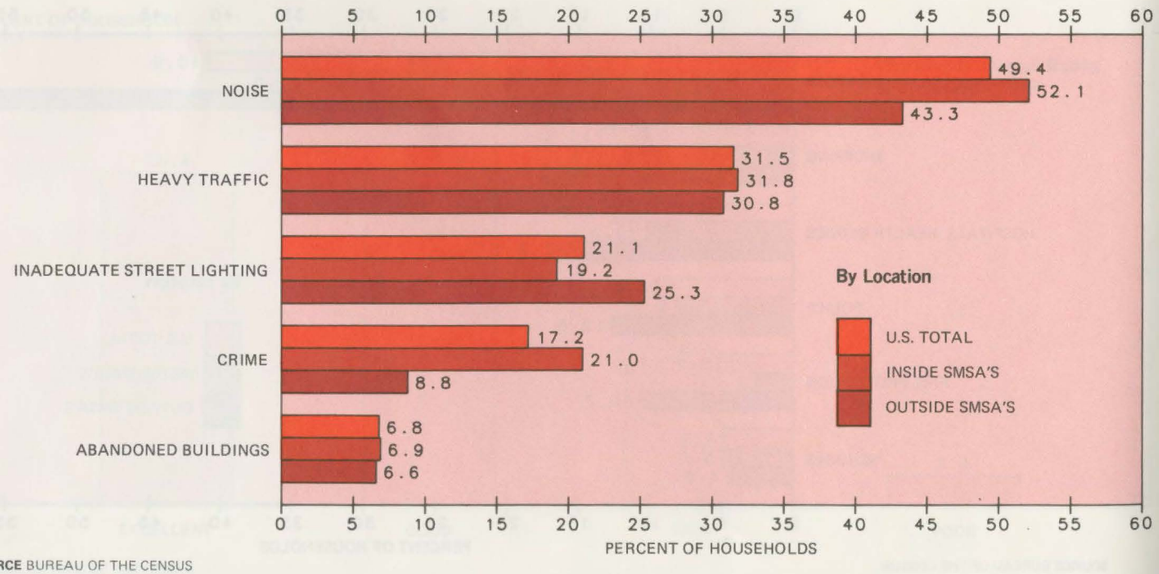
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Street Noise, Traffic Lead Complaint List in U.S. Neighborhoods

Undesirable street noise was reported in their neighborhoods by nearly half of all U.S. households in 1974. Thirty-two percent of total households, and 36 percent of black households also reported the presence of heavy traffic. The proportion of black households reporting the presence of abandoned buildings was more than twice the national average.

Noise and crime were reported more frequently inside than outside of large metropolitan areas, while inadequate street lighting occurred more frequently outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

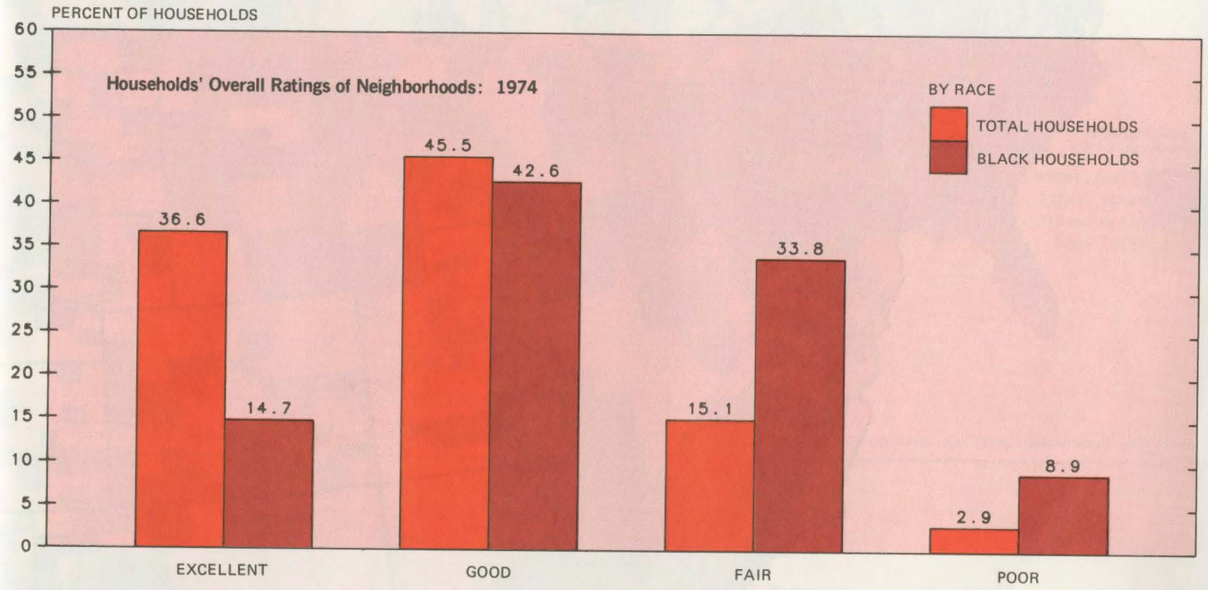


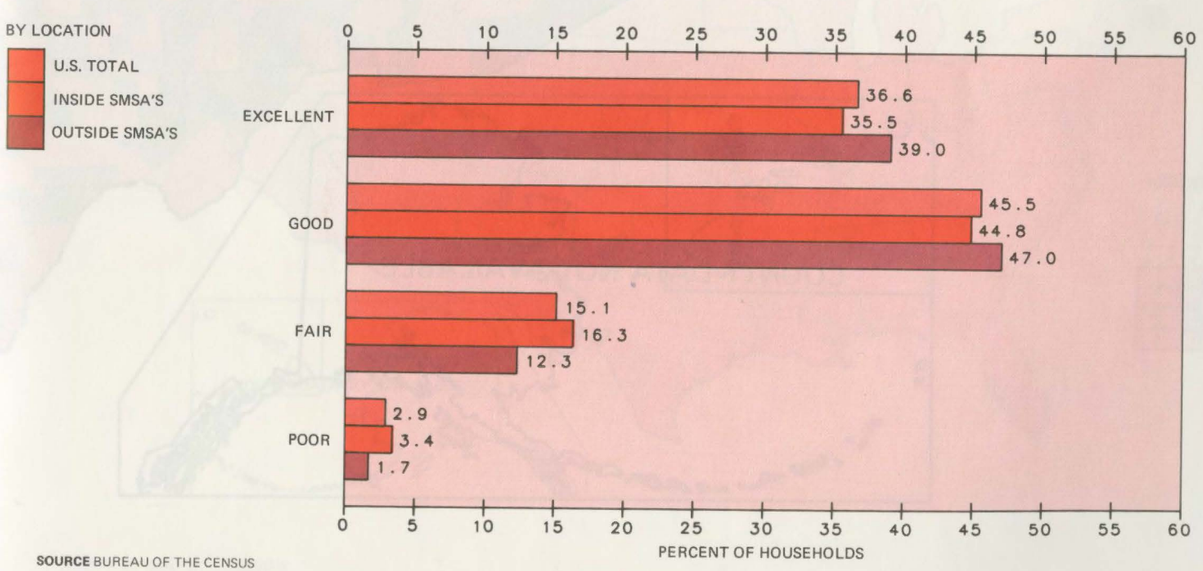


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Most Residents Rank Their Neighborhoods 'Excellent' or 'Good'

More than four-fifths of all U.S. households considered the condition of their neighborhood as either excellent or good. Fifty-seven percent of black households gave their neighborhoods the same ratings. A small proportion of households considered their neighborhoods in poor condition—3 percent of total households and 9 percent of black households. Overall neighborhood ratings were slightly higher outside of large metropolitan areas than within them.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

map of the month

INTRODUCTION

The centerfold which follows contains a map designed to identify geographic areas of special concern. A major purpose of the map is to show its potential as an analytical tool. By presenting two variables in contrasting colors on a single map, a graphic portrayal of the spatial relationships existing between them can be shown. The map was created by combining or "crossing" two single variable maps. Small versions of each variable map are shown on page 43. The red and yellow map presents information on overcrowding. The blue and yellow map presents information on a 4-year period of male deaths (ages 35-74) from cardiovascular disease expressed in rates per 100,000 males.

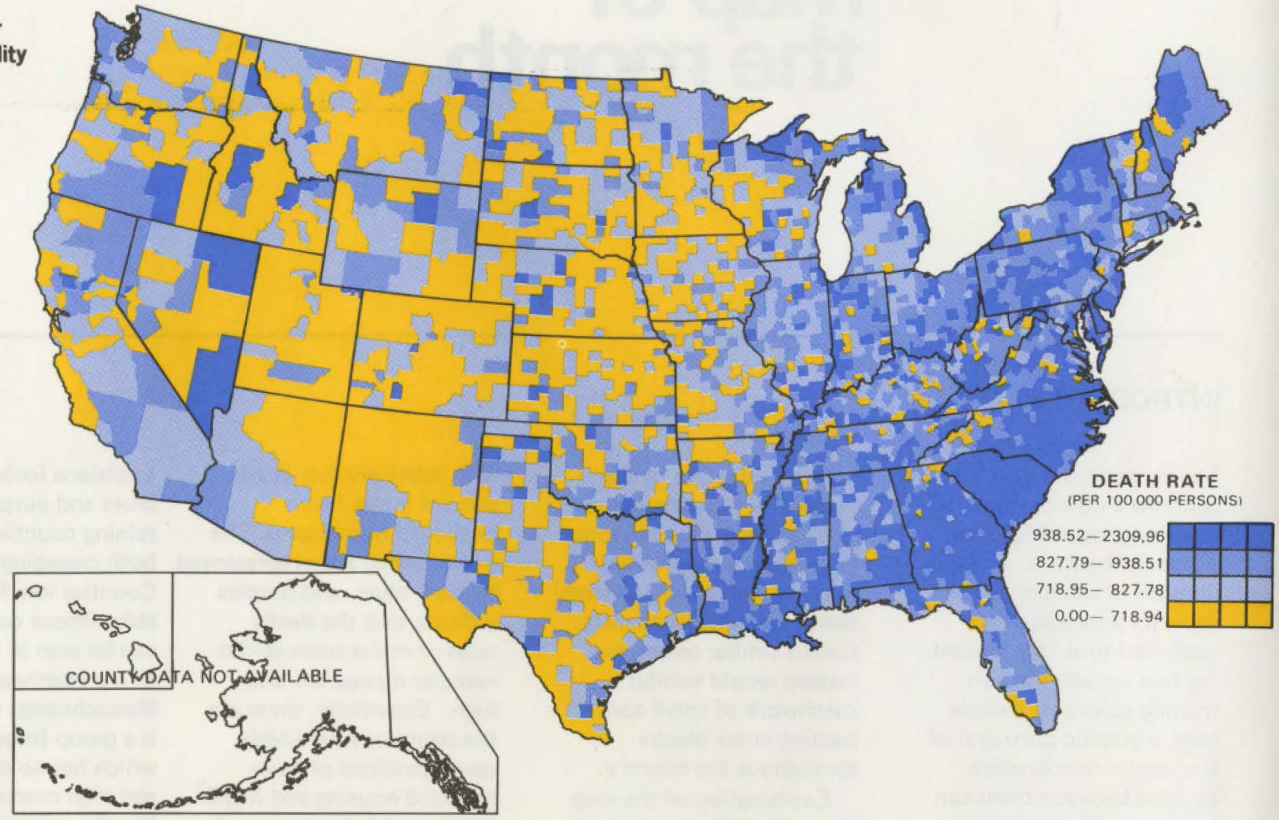
When examining the two-variable centerfold map, interrelations can be discerned. If the geographic relationships were random, the resulting map would show no particular tendency toward an areal concentration of similar colors, but instead would exhibit a patchwork of small contrasting color blocks throughout the country.

Examination of the map shows that there is, indeed, a geographic variation in the distribution of male cardiovascular mortality and overcrowded housing. The 16 individual colors which make up the map (each representing a particular combination of the two variables) appear to be concentrated in sizable groups of contiguous counties.

The color spectrum selected to differentiate overcrowded housing and high death rate variables, uses greens and blues to identify these areas. Among these relatively "overcrowded" areas, those in red, purple, and violet represent those counties with relatively low death rates of males from cardiovascular disease. The overcrowded areas represented by dark blues and purples indicate that the death rates of males from cardiovascular disease are also high. Essentially, these are the counties where high concentrations of overcrowded housing and higher than normal death rates of males from cardiovascular diseases converge. The counties which are characterized by both the lack of overcrowding and relatively low death rates of males from cardiovascular diseases are represented by yellow, orange, bright blue, and light green.

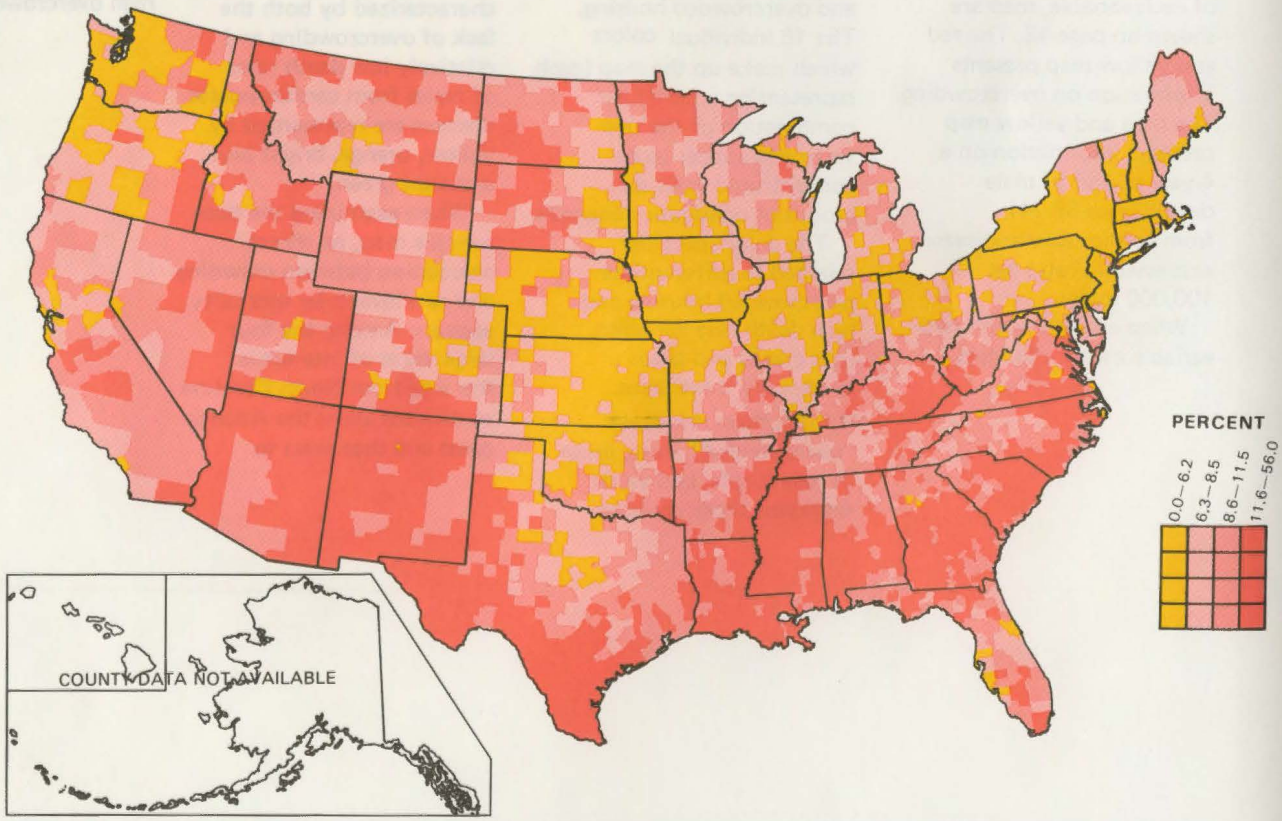
When examining the two-variable map, no direct association between crowding and cardiovascular mortality appears. Among the four large areas of interest is the area from North Carolina southward along the Atlantic coast and then west to Louisiana (colored dark blues and purples) and containing counties high for both crowding and mortality. Counties low for both variables (those colored yellow) can be seen in the Midwest. In the Northeast, from Massachusetts to Illinois, is a group (mostly green) which has no overcrowding and high mortality. Finally, counties from southwest Texas to Utah (colored red and violet) have low mortality and high overcrowding.

Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Males Aged 35-74 U.S. Counties 1968-1971



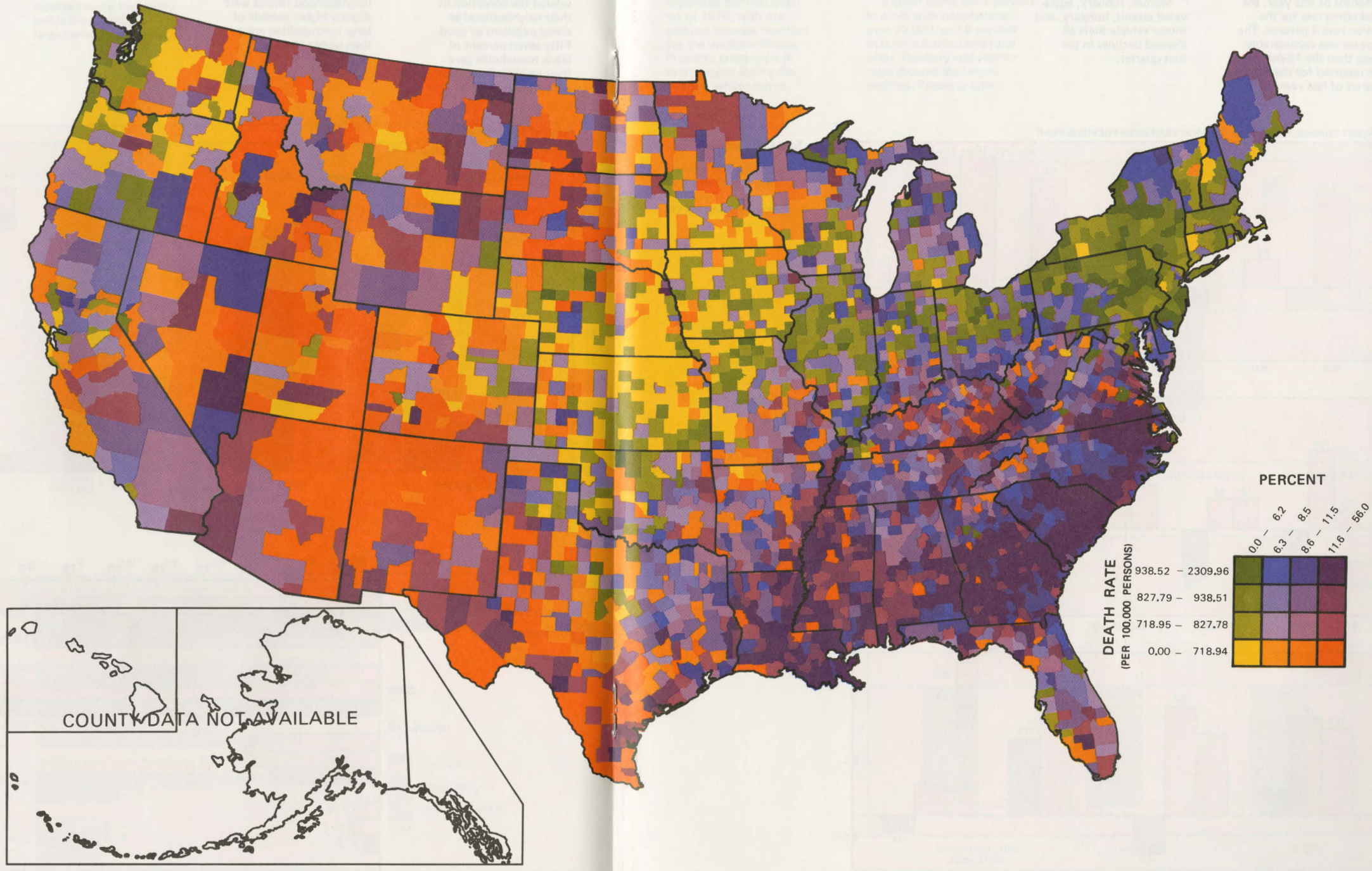
SOURCE U.S. DEAPRTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Percent With 1.01 or More Persons Per Room, by County, 1970



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Convergence of Male Cardiovascular Disease Mortality and Percent With 1.01 or More Persons Per Room, 1968-1971



Rise in Total Crime Rate Slows to 4%; Larcenies Up 14%

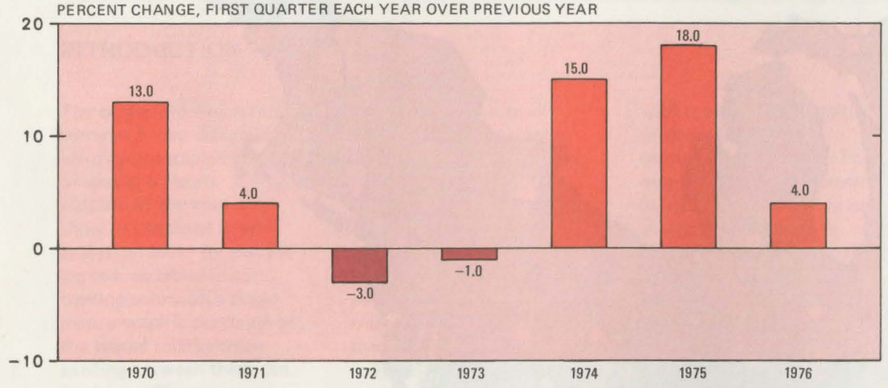
While violent crime decreased sharply during the first 3 months of this year, the total crime rate for the Nation rose 4 percent. The increase was considerably lower than the 18-percent rise reported for the first quarter of last year.

A 14-percent surge in larcenies—the only category besides rape to show an increase—was largely responsible for the continuing climb.

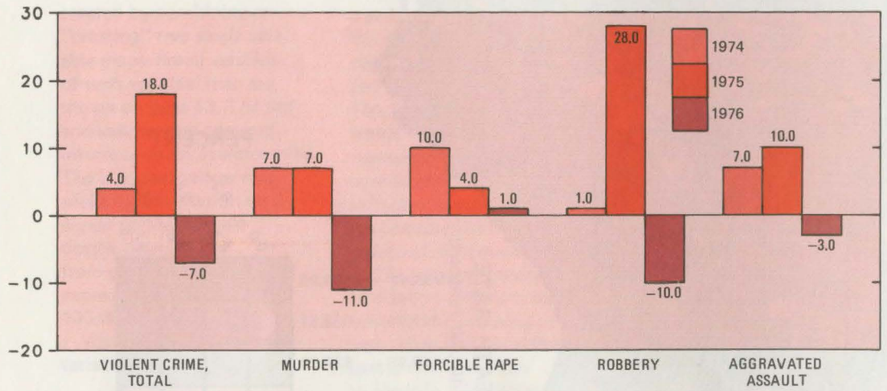
Murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft all showed declines in the first quarter.

PERCENT CHANGE, FIRST QUARTER EACH YEAR OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

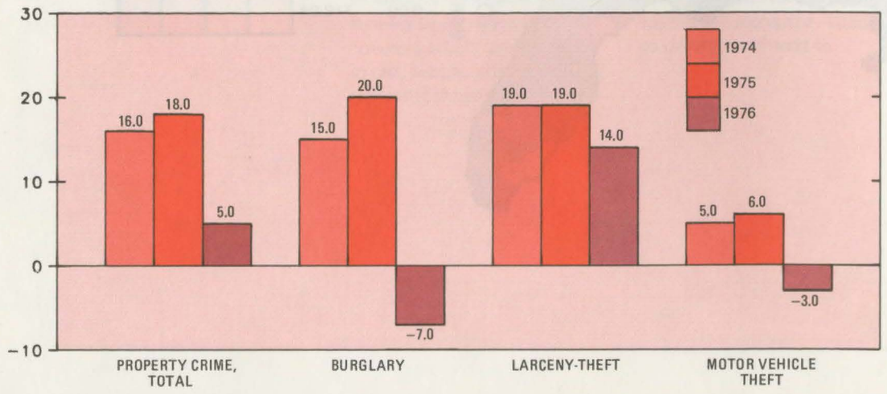
Total Crime Index



Violent Crime



Property Crime



SOURCE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Violent Crime Down in First Quarter; Property Crime Up

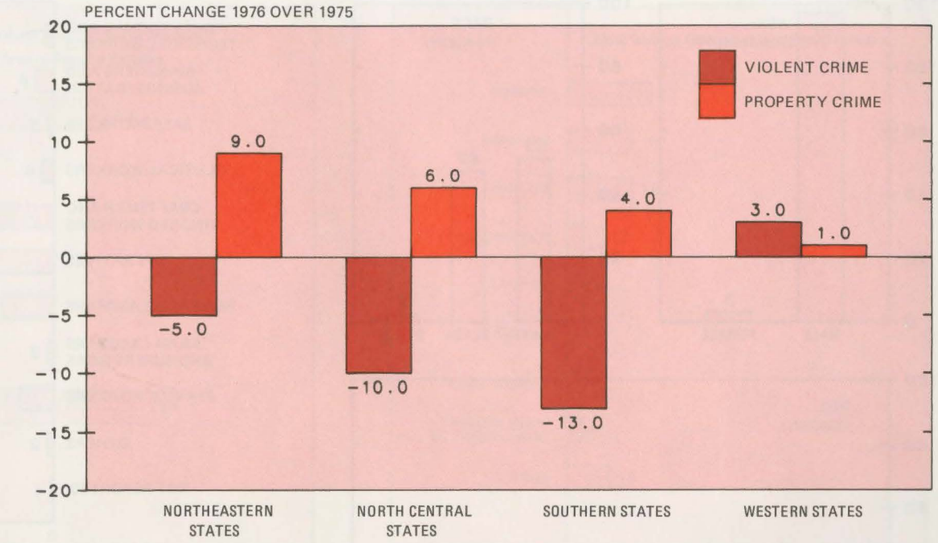
The total crime rate rose in all four geographic regions in the first quarter of 1976, with the greatest increase reported for the northern States. Property crime grew in every region during the quarter, while violent crime decreased in all but the western states. The South reported the largest drop in violent crime—a 13-percent decline.

Violent crime fell 7 percent in cities with populations over 25,000, and 8 percent in both suburban and rural areas. Robbery and murder rates showed the largest declines. Property crime rose in all areas, with greatest increases reported for the larceny-theft category.

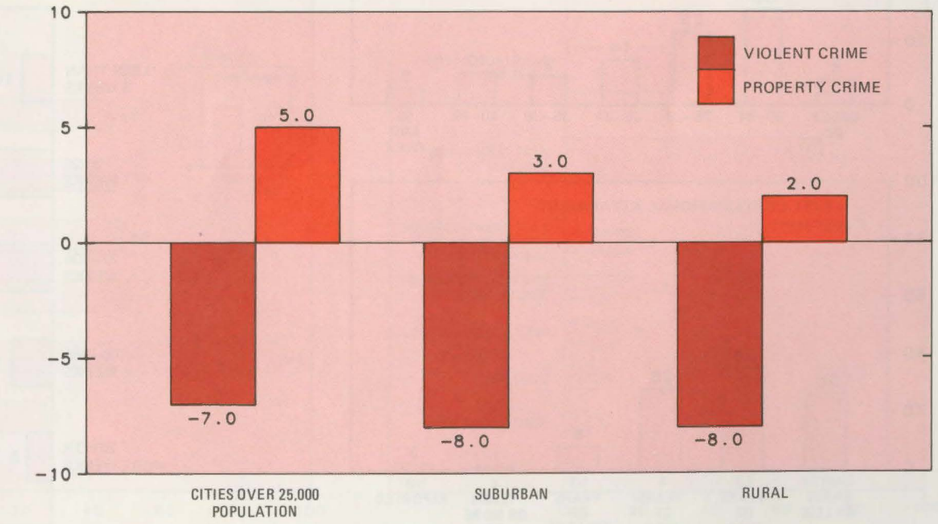
Percent Change in Reported Serious Crime

By Geographic Region

PERCENT CHANGE 1976 OVER 1975



By Type of Area



SOURCE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Two-Thirds of State Prisoners Between 20 and 34 Years Old

Males constituted an overwhelming majority of all inmates under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, with females accounting for about 3 percent of the total.

White inmates outnumbered black inmates, 51 to 47 percent. Other racial groups, mainly American Indians and Orientals, accounted for about 2 percent.

Two-thirds of all prisoners were aged 20 to 34, while the largest portion of prisoners was in the age group 20 to 24.

Sixty-one percent of sentenced prisoners had never received a high school diploma.

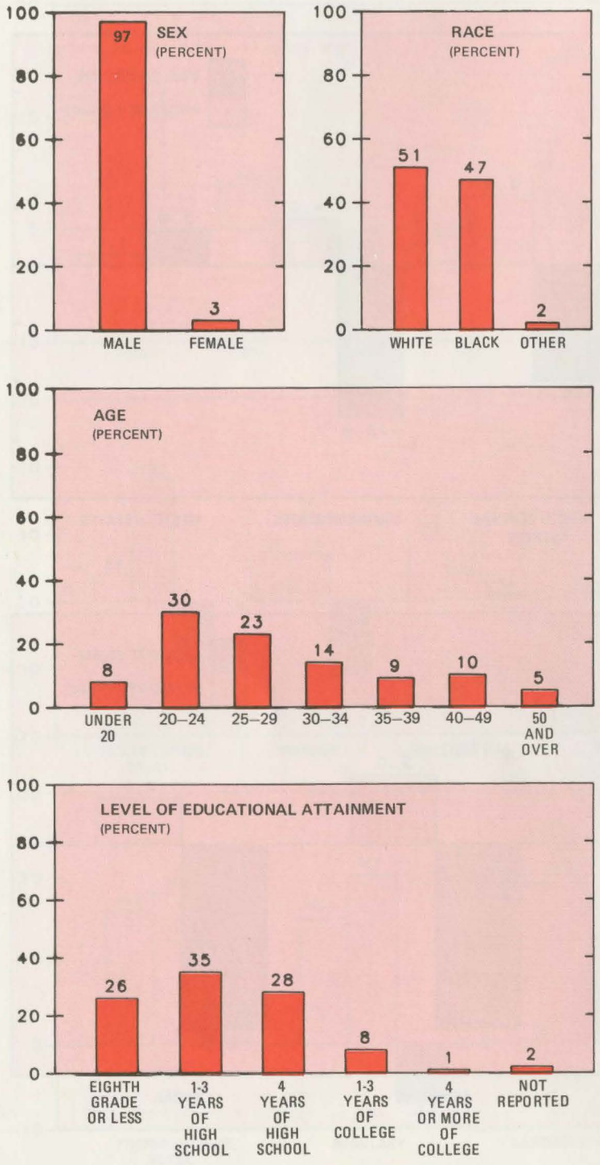
Most State Inmates List Occupations as Operatives, Craftsmen

About 69 percent of the prisoners had worked most recently as nonfarm laborers, operatives, or craftsmen and kindred workers.

Eight percent of the inmates had held their most recent job for 5 years or more, while 10 percent had stayed less than 1 month.

Note: Data are for the year prior to arrest for the present offense and were collected only for those inmates—both sentenced and unsentenced—who had held a full-time job after December 1968 or who had been employed during most of the month prior to their arrest.

Selected Characteristics of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities: 1974



SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Alcohol Plays Role in Offenses of 43% of State Prison Inmates

An estimated 43 percent of all inmates reported that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of their offenses. About 10 percent had been drinking beer only ; 4 percent, wine only; 17 percent, liquor only; and 12 percent, some combination of these beverages.

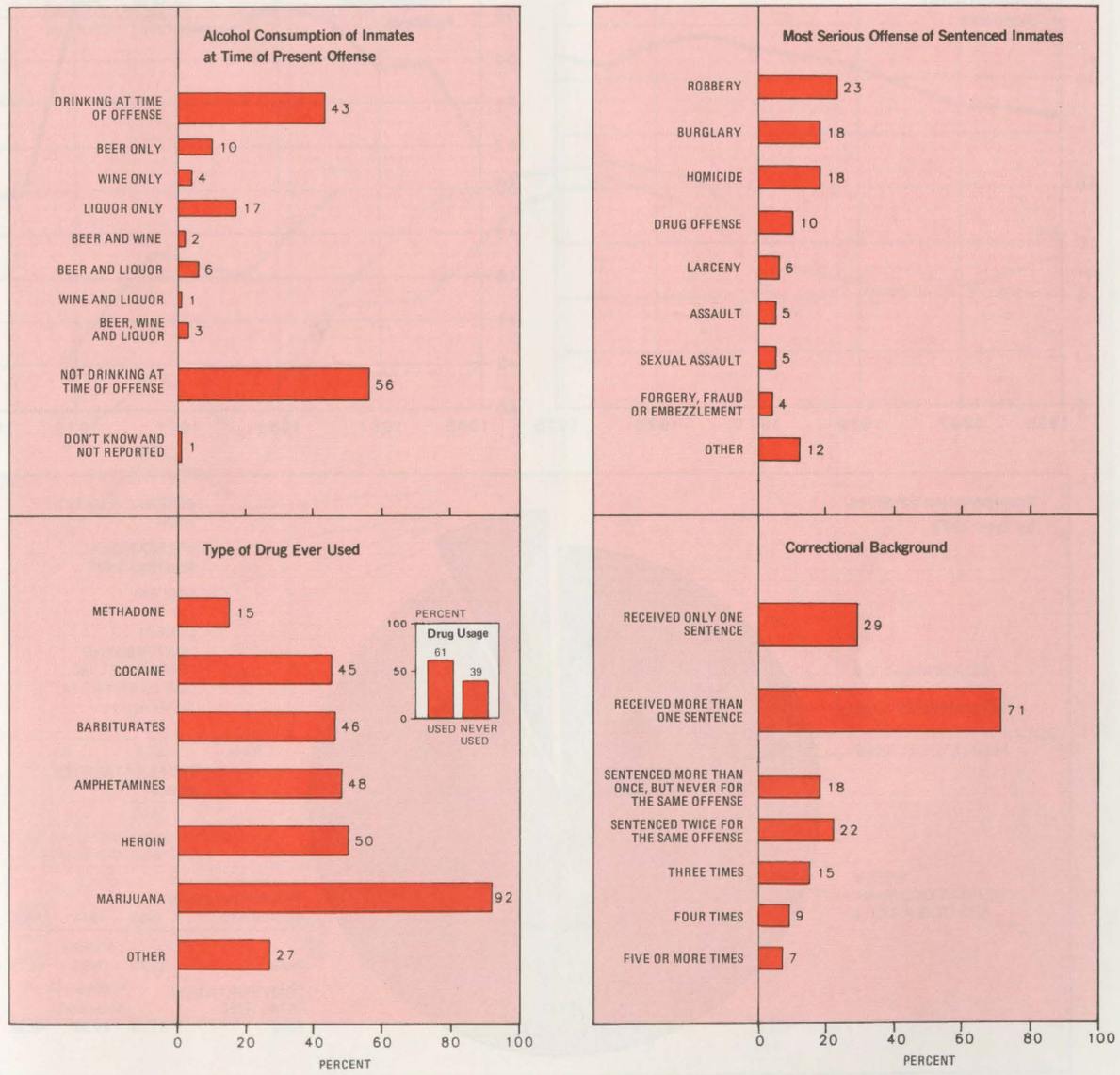
Sixty-one percent of all inmates had used illicit drugs sometime during their lifetime. Marijuana was the most prevalent at 92 percent, but hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine also had high rankings. The detail exceeds the total shown because inmates may have used more than one drug.

Robbery, Burglary, Homicide Total 59% of State Convictions

Three criminal offenses—homicide, burglary, and robbery—accounted for three-fifths of the convictions that led to imprisonments of sentenced inmates held in custody of State correctional authorities as of January 1974. Prisoners sentenced for robbery were the most numerous, making up 23 percent of all sentenced inmates.

Many repeat offenders tended to commit the same offense more than once. An estimated 53 percent of the inmates who had received more than one sentence had been sentenced at least twice to serve time for the same offense.

Selected Characteristics of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities: 1974



SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Transporation-Related Accidents Up in 1975; Fatalities Drop 1.2%

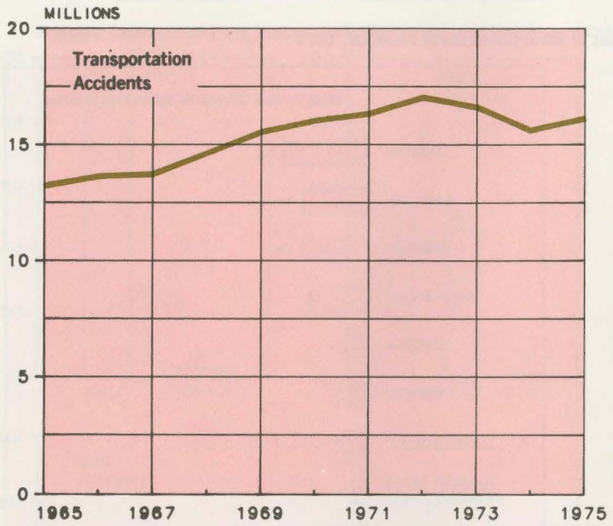
While the number of transportation-related accidents increased 3.1 percent in 1975, the number of fatalities associated with transportation accidents dropped 1.2 percent in 1974. This fatality decline continued a trend begun in 1973.

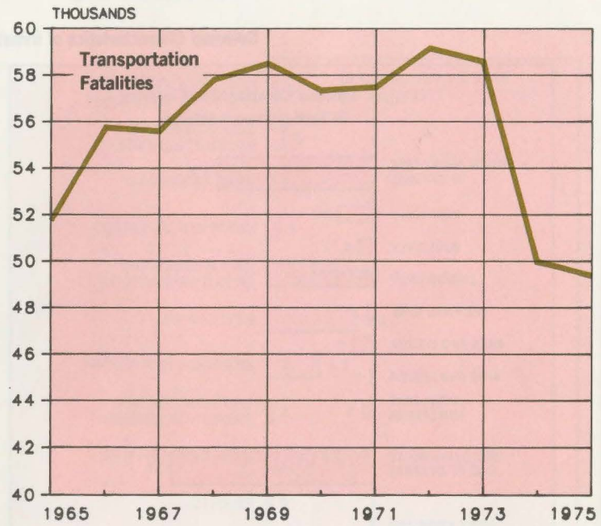
A large share of transportation-related accidents, fatalities, and injuries has traditionally involved the highway and traffic mode of transportation. In 1975, for example, 92.5 percent of the 49,379 transportation fatalities was attributed to highways and traffic.

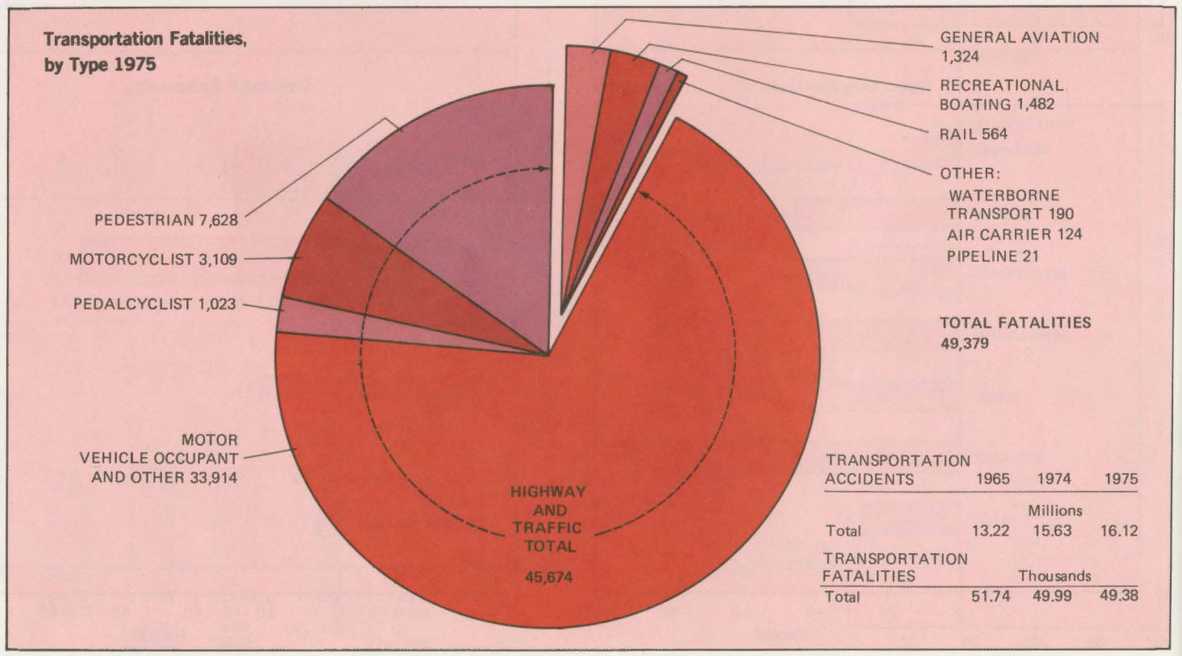
The 1975 highway and traffic fatality total of 45,674 represents a dramatic 17.1-percent drop from the 1973 figure of 55,069.

Even though the number of vehicle-miles driven has steadily increased, the fatality rate has continued to fall, from 4.2 per 100 million vehicle-miles in 1973 to 3.6 in 1974 and 3.5 in 1975.

The Department of Transportation says the decline "clearly demonstrates the life-saving value of the Nation's highway traffic-safety programs and reduced speed, combined with improved driver habits such as the use of available seat belts and precautions against alcohol abuse. Credit must also be given to the improved highway systems."







TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS	1965	1974	1975
		Millions	
Total	13.22	15.63	16.12
TRANSPORTATION FATALITIES		Thousands	
Total	51.74	49.99	49.38

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Gasoline Consumption Grows Through April, Tops '73-'75 Period

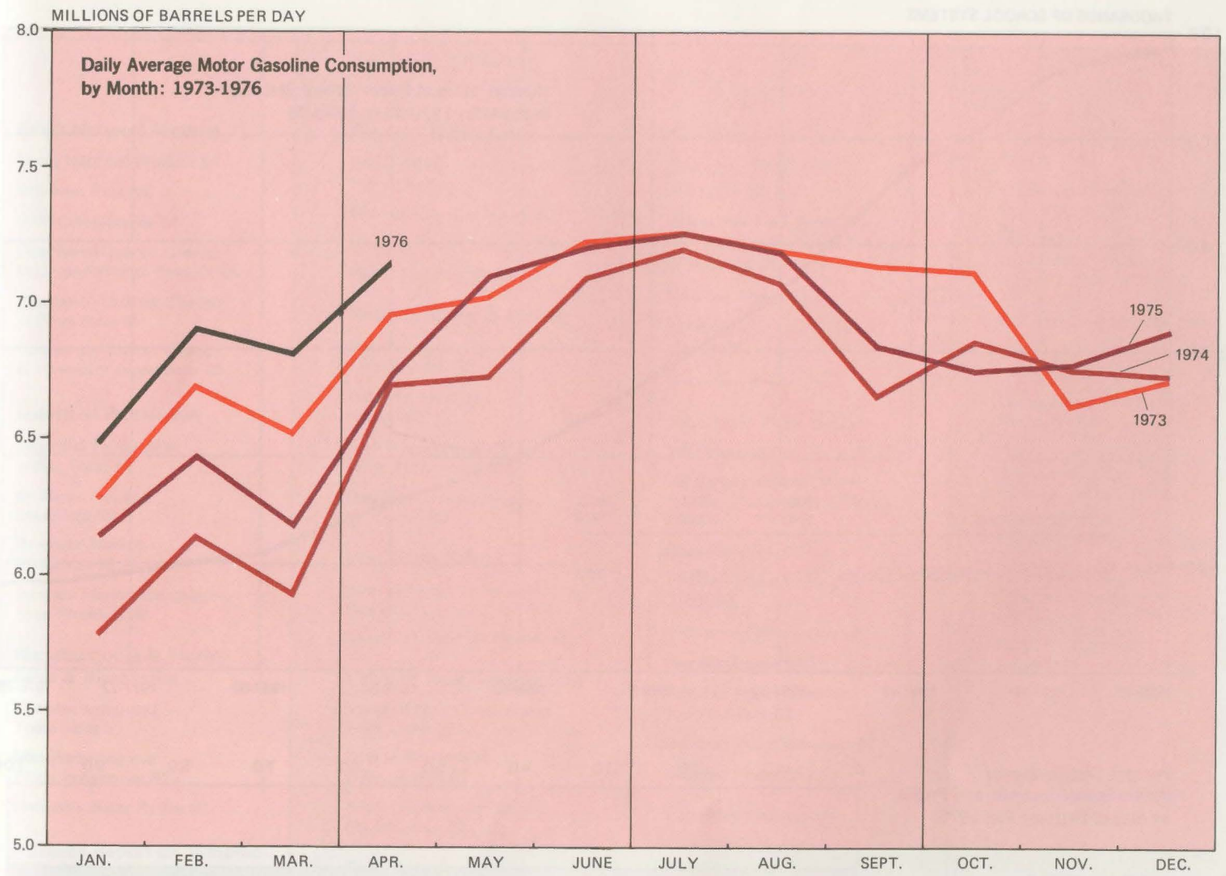
During the first 4 months of this year average daily gasoline consumption was higher than in the comparable period for the previous 3 years.

Motor gasoline consumption for April 1976 was 6.2 percent higher than April 1975 and 6.7 percent higher than April 1974*. February and March 1976 showed changes of 7.2 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively, over the same months last year.

Based on reports from all States and the District of Columbia, motor gasoline consumption in 1975 was 2.4 percent higher than in 1974, but still 1.4 percent below the average for 1973.

NOTE: Motor gasoline consumption is a sum of gross gallons of motor gasoline reported in each State from State taxation reports at the wholesale level. There are time lags of up to 6 weeks between wholesale and retail sales. The data include highway use, nonhighway use, and losses. Large monthly changes sometimes result from delays in processing reports from a few large distributors, exceptional weather conditions, or variations in the timing of holidays.

*Total U.S. consumption estimate is based on reports from 30 States.



U.S. DAILY AVERAGE MOTOR GASOLINE CONSUMPTION	MARCH	JUNE	SEPT.	DEC.
	Millions of Barrels Per Day			
1973	6.5	7.2	7.1	6.7
1974	5.9	7.1	6.7	6.7
1975	6.2	7.2	6.8	6.9
1976	6.8	NA	NA	NA

NA Not available.

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

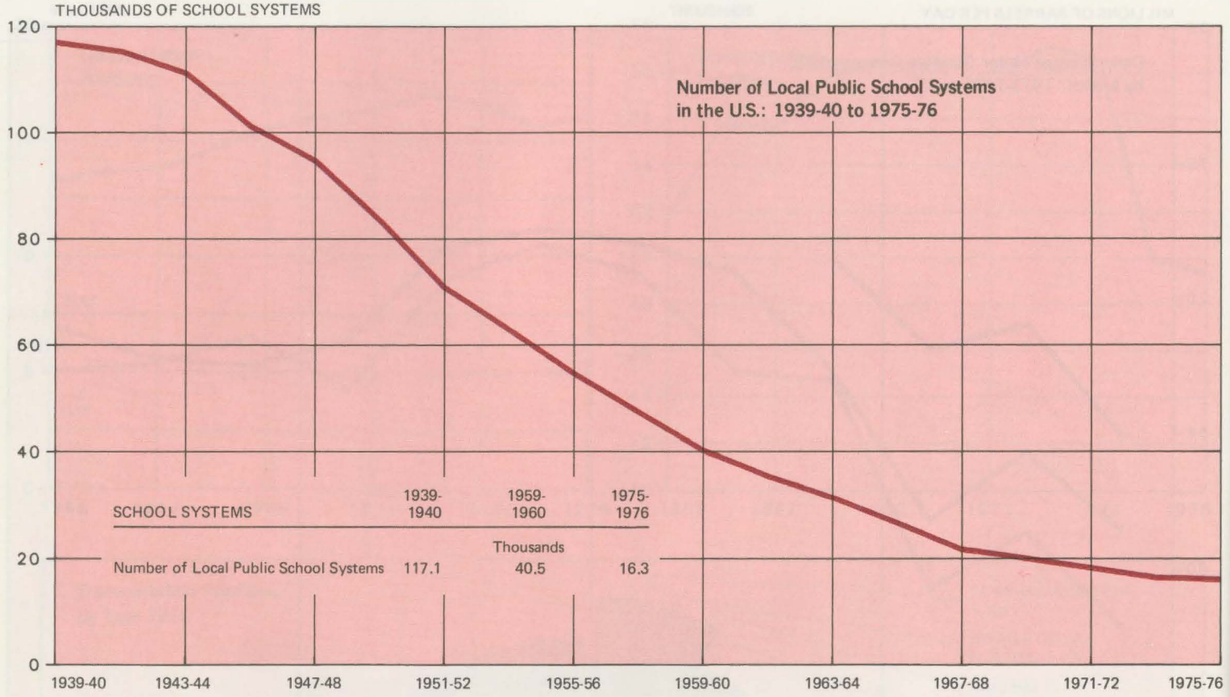
Total School Systems Decline Sharply From 117,000 to 16,300

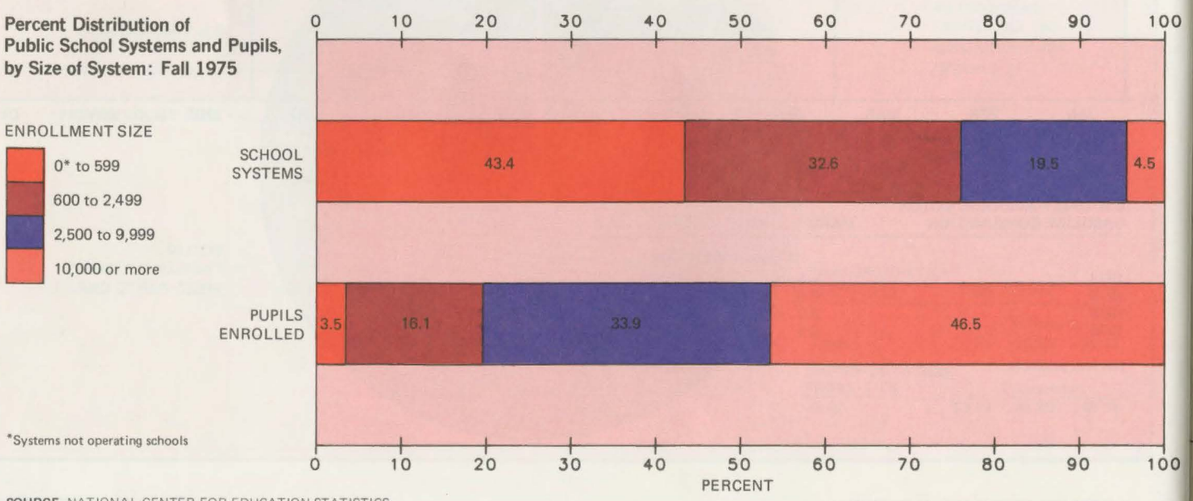
Since 1944 the number of local public school systems in the U.S. has declined dramatically from more than 100,000 to 16,300 in 1976.

School system reorganization, consolidation of small systems, and elimination of nonoperating systems are the reasons for the significant drop.

The most rapid reduction occurred between 1947-48 and 1959-60 when the number of school systems dropped 57 percent. The rate of decline has slowed since the 1960's. In the past 4 years, the reduction has been less than 1,000 systems.

In 1975 there was a strong concentration of pupils in the large and middle-size school systems. More than four-fifths of the pupils were in the 3,900 systems with enrollments of 2,500 or more pupils. The average enrollment for all school systems in the country was about 2,700 pupils.





SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

2nd Quarter "Real" GNP Growth Rate Slows to Half of 1st Quarter

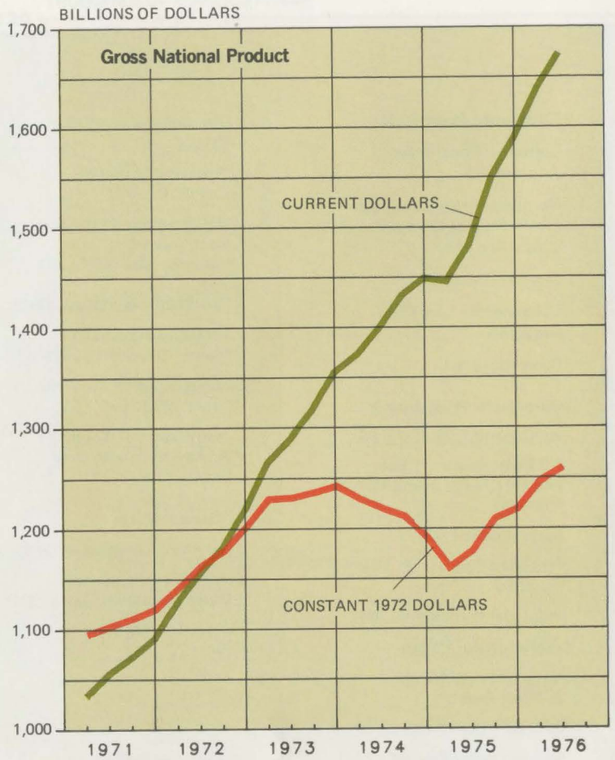
In the second quarter of 1976, "real" Gross National Product—the Nation's total output of goods and services adjusted to cancel the effects of inflation—rose at a 4.4-percent annual rate, less than half of the 9.2 percent pace of the first quarter of the year.

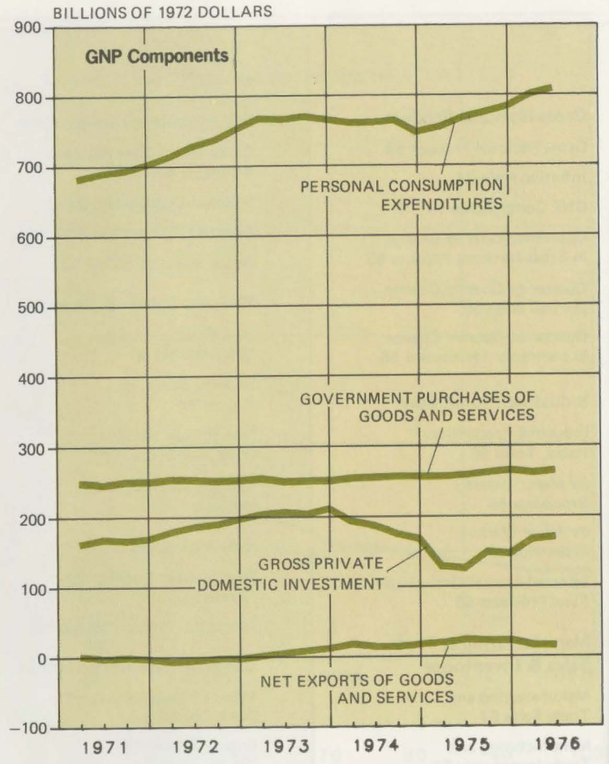
Output in current dollars increased $36.8 billion or at an annual rate of 9.3 percent in the second quarter, down from the 12.6-percent annual rate increase of $48 billion in the first quarter.

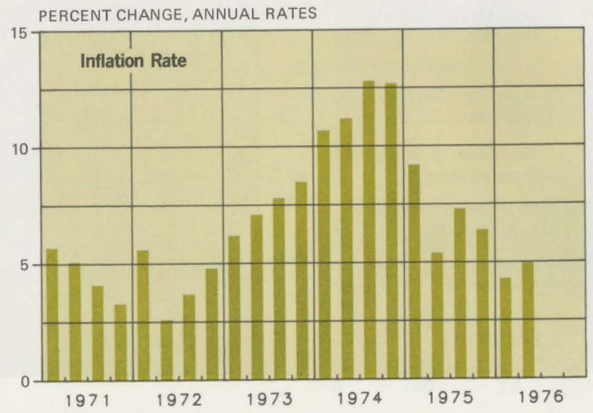
Prices, as measured by the more comprehensive GNP chain price index, edged upward 0.7 percent to a 5 percent annual rate. In constant 1972 dollars, personal consumption expenditures increased $8 billion to an annual level of $808.7 billion, compared to a $16.8 billion in the first quarter.

Gross private domestic investment increased $3.4 billion. The reduced growth in this sector largely resulted from a sharply reduced rate of inventory accumulation after last quarter's large gain.

Net exports of goods and services declined to $15.8 billion, the lowest annual rate recorded since the third quarter of 1974. Government purchases of goods and services rose $2.7 billion, recouping most of the first quarter decline.







GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT*	2ND QTR. 1975	1ST QTR. 1976	2ND QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Current Dollars	1,482.3	1,636.2	1,673.0
Constant 1972 Dollars	1,177.1	1,246.3	1,259.7
Personal Consumption Expenditures	767.5	800.7	808.7
Government Purchases of Goods and Services	259.1	261.9	264.6
Gross Private Domestic Investment	126.2	167.1	170.5
Net Exports of Goods and Services	24.3	16.6	15.8
	Percent Change, Annual Rates		
Inflation Rate (Chain Price Index)	5.4	4.3	5.0

*Data revisions since the first quarter of 1976 reflect the annual revision each July for the three preceding years to incorporate source data not available when previous estimates were made.

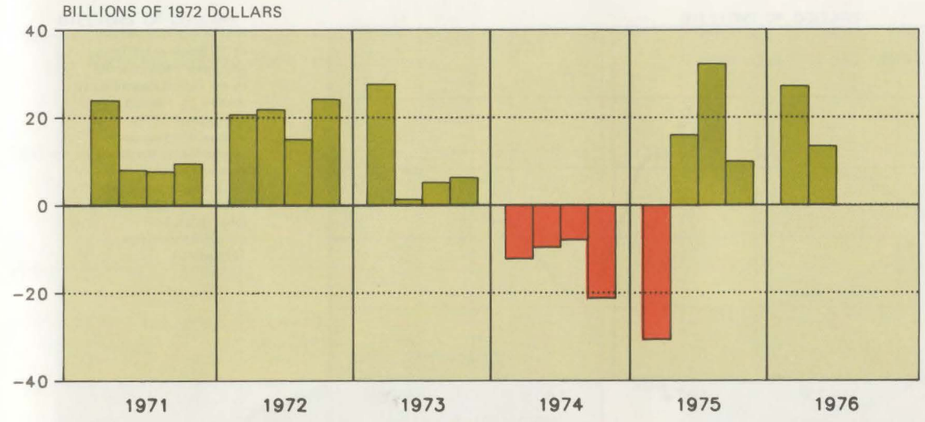
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Inventory Investment Declines; Final Sales Increase Moderately

The $13.4 billion increase in real GNP in the second quarter was modest This is the fifth consecutive quarterly increase and still 8.5 percent above the low point recorded in the first quarter of 1975.

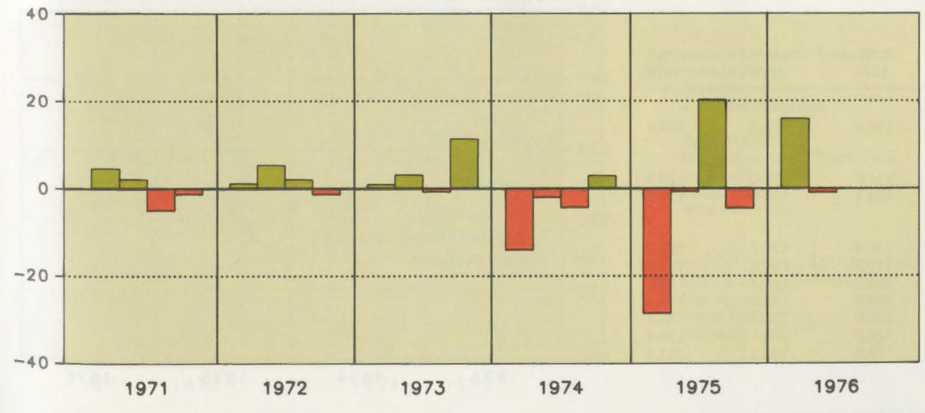
In contrast to the prior quarter gain of $15.9 billion to an annual rate of $10.4 billion, inventory accumulation declined to a $9.5 billion annual rate in the second quarter.

Real final sales—the portion of GNP sold to ultimate users—increased $14.3 billion, as businessmen have sold off stocks faster than they have built up inventories in two out of the last three quarters.



Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Gross National Product

Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Final Sales



Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Inventory Investment

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

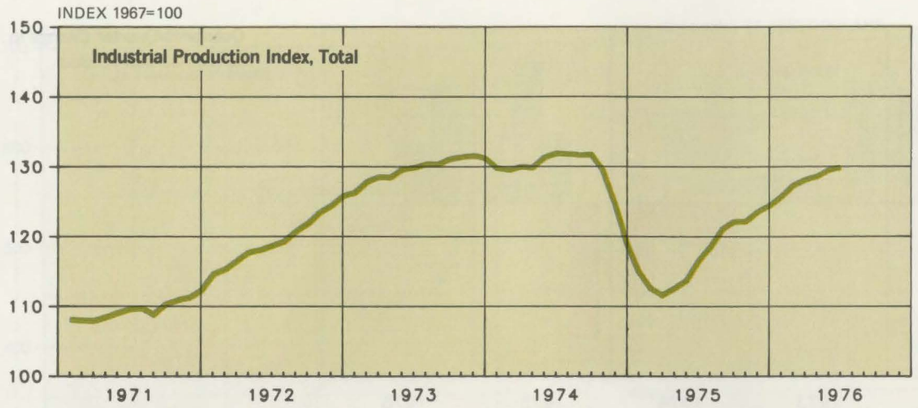
June Production Index Up 0.3% Over May; 2d-Quarter Gain Slows

The total industrial production index rose an estimated 0.3 percent in June following a 0.7-percent increase in May. The June index of 129.9 was about 16 percent above the March 1975 low of 111.7 and about 1.5 percent below the June 1974 high of 131.9. Output rose an estimated 1.4 percent in the second quarter of 1976, compared to a first-quarter gain of 3 percent. The May and June levels were reduced by approximately 0.2 percent as a result of the rubber strike.

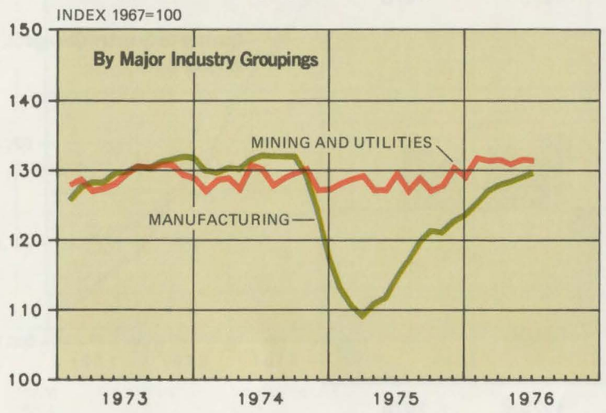
The mining and utilities index, which has shown little change since January, was estimated at 131.5 in June. Manufacturing rose 0.5 percent to 129.7.

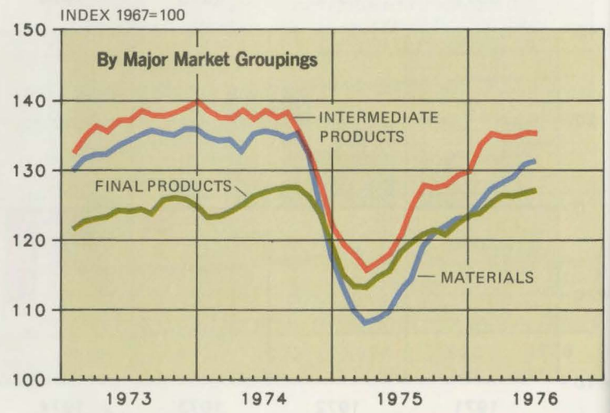
The total products index rose more slowly in June. Final products rose 0.3 percent to 127.2, and the intermediate products index was unchanged at 135.4. The materials index increased 0.4 percent to 131.4, reflecting continued gains in output of durable materials.

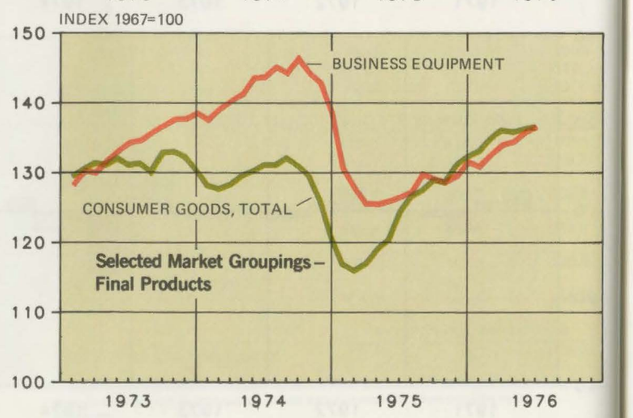
The consumer goods index edged up 0.2 percent in June for a total second-quarter increase of 0.4 percent. This compares to a first-quarter gain of 2.9 percent. Business equipment rose 0.6 percent in June for a total gain of 1.9 percent in the second quarter. Output is still 6.8 percent below the September 1974 peak.



NOTE: A general revision of the industrial production index was announced by the Federal Reserve Board on June 28. The data on this page reflect the changes. The revision will be described in the June *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, and a complete series of revised data will be published in late fall in *Industrial Production*, 1976 edition.







INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
Total	116.4	129.5	129.9
Industry			
Manufacturing	114.6	129.0	129.7
Mining and Utilities	129.7	131.6	131.5
Major Market Groupings			
Products, Total	118.8	128.7	129.0
Final Products	118.2	126.8	127.2
Consumer Goods	124.3	136.3	136.6
Equipment	109.8	113.8	114.4
Business Equipment	126.6	135.8	136.6
Intermediate Products	120.8	135.4	135.4
Materials	112.6	130.9	131.4

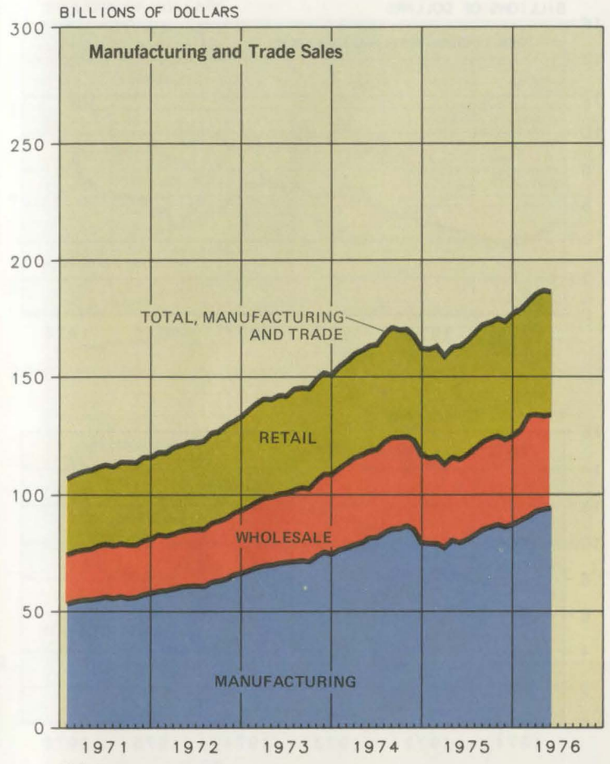
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

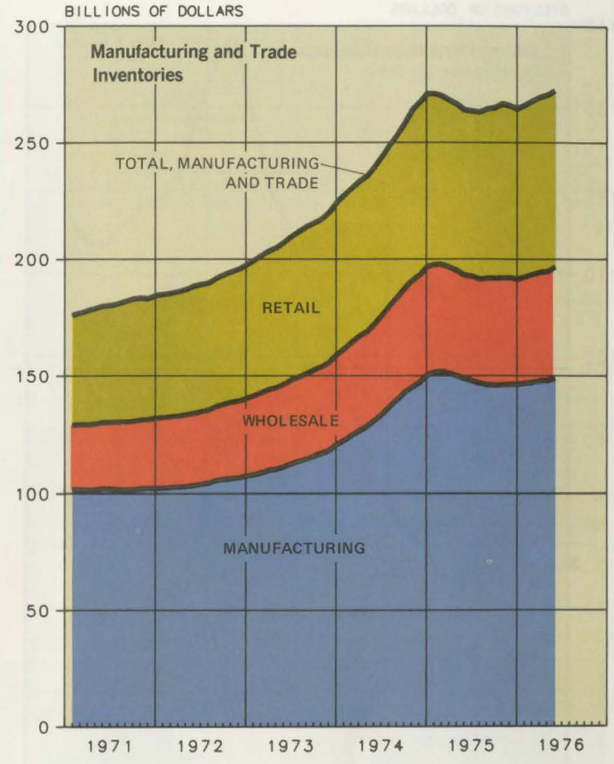
Sales Drop in May; Inventories Continue '76 Expansion Trend

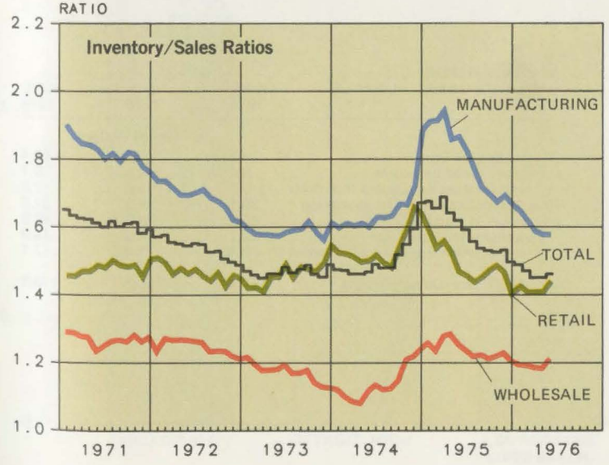
Total manufacturing and trade sales declined for the first time since last November. May sales were valued at $186.4 billion, down $651 million from the April peak. A $663 million increase in manufacturers' sales was offset by declines in retail and wholesale sales. Retail sales fell $1.1 billion and wholesale sales edged down $179 million. Combined sales for May were 14 percent above May 1975.

Total manufacturing and trade inventories continued to expand in May. Stocks rose $1.9 billion (0.7 percent) the largest gain since December 1974, to a new high of $272.5 billion. This follows an upward-revised $962 million gain in April. Manufacturers' inventories, which rose $1.0 billion, accounted for 54 percent of the rise. Wholesale inventories were up $829 million, and retail inventories were basically unchanged at $75.7 billion.

Combined inventories were equal to 1.46 months of sales at the May rate. The manufacturing inventory-to-sales ratio was unchanged at 1.58 as inventory accumulation kept pace with sales gains. Reflecting declines in sales, the retail and wholesale ratios rose to 1.44 and 1.21, respectively.







MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES AND INVENTORIES	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
SALES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	163.3	187.1	186.4
Manufacturing	79.7	93.8	94.5
Retail Trade	48.2	53.7	52.6
Wholesale Trade	35.4	39.5	39.4
INVENTORIES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	264.3	270.6	272.5
Manufacturing	149.0	148.1	149.2
Retail Trade	70.8	75.7	75.7
Wholesale Trade	44.6	46.8	47.7
		Ratio	
INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIOS			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	1.62	1.45	1.46
Manufacturing	1.87	1.58	1.58
Retail Trade	1.47	1.41	1.44
Wholesale Trade	1.26	1.19	1.21

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

June Durable Goods Orders Up Slightly; Shipments Also Gain

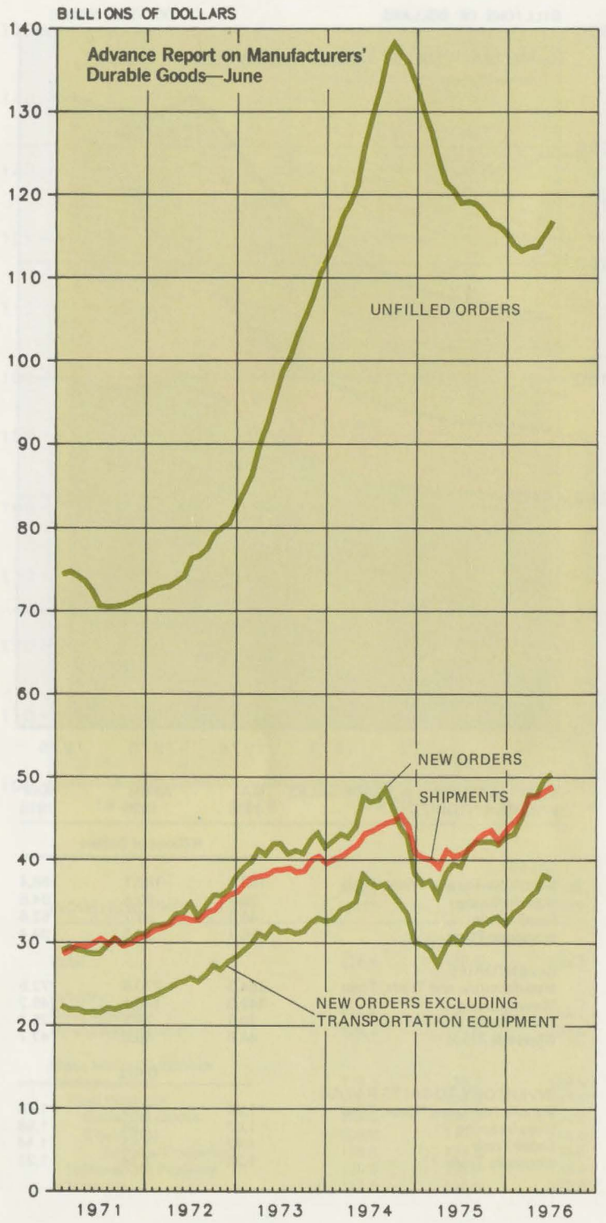
New orders for durable goods rose $716 million (1.4 percent) to $50.4 billion in June, according to preliminary data. This is less than half the May gain of $1.8 billion.

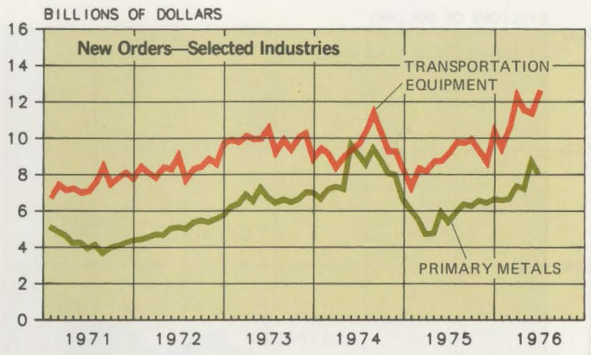
A sharp $1.2-billion (10.2 percent) rise in new orders for transportation equipment paced the June advance. A $745 million decrease in new orders for primary metals was partially offsetting. New orders for durable goods—excluding transportation equipment industries—declined $444 million, 1.2 percent.

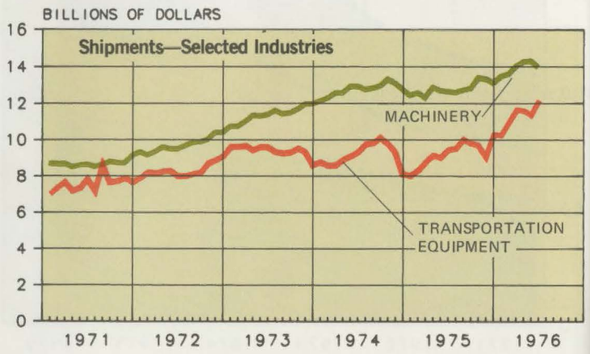
Total new orders for durable goods have climbed 28.3 percent since June 1975.

Shipments by durable goods industries rose $497 million (1 percent) to another new high of $48.8 billion. Shipments of transportation equipment, which rose $754 million (6.6 percent). posted the largest gain. A $315-million decline in machinery shipments was partially offsetting. Durable shipments were up 19.8 percent from last June.

The June rise in new orders continued to outpace the increase in shipments resulting in a $1.6 billion rise in the backlog of unfilled orders. This is the largest gain since the $1.7-billion increase reported in September 1974.







ADVANCE REPORT ON MANUFACTURERS' DURABLE GOODS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
New Orders for Durable Goods	39.3	49.7	50.4
Primary Metal Industries	5.4	8.8	8.1
Transportation Equipment Industries	9.2	11.4	12.6
New Orders Excluding Transportation	30.1	38.3	37.8
Shipments of Durable Goods	40.8	48.3	48.8
Machinery Industries	12.7	14.3	14.0
Transportation Equipment Industries	9.5	11.4	12.1
Unfilled Orders—Durable Goods	119.1	115.2	116.8

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

June Retail Sales Rebound From May Drop; Autos Spurt

According to advance data, total retail sales rose 2.7 percent ($1.4 billion) in June, completely recovering from the 2.1-percent drop posted in May. June sales, estimated from weekly sales reported by a sampling of retail outlets, were valued at a new high of $54 billion, an increase of 11 percent since June 1975.

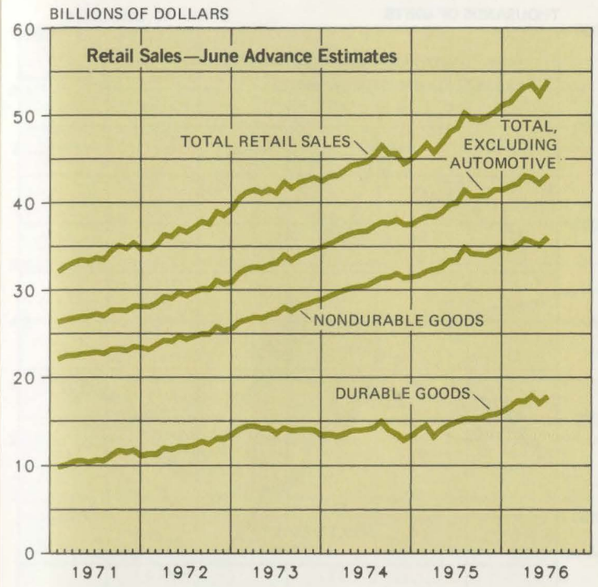
Sales of durable goods advanced $645 million (3.7 percent) to $17.9 billion. A $622 million rise in automotive sales accounted for nearly all of the increase. Automotive sales, estimated at $10.8 billion, were 6.1 percent above May and 27 percent above last June.

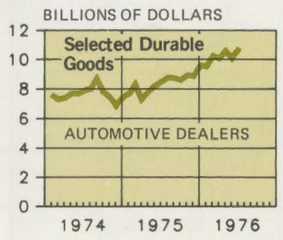
Reflecting widespread gains, nondurable sales rose 2.2 percent, ($788 million) to $36.1 billion. The general merchandise group rose $328 million (4 percent) to $8.5 billion.

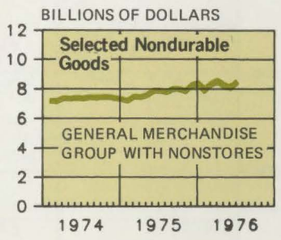
RETAIL SALES IN SELECTED SMSA's:* May retail sales were generally above year-ago levels. The New York, N.Y.–Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. area reported the only decline (3 percent). Largest gains were reported by the San Francisco-Oakland area—9 percent, the Chicago area—8 percent.

The Detroit and Los Angeles-Long Beach areas posted increases of approximately 6 percent each.

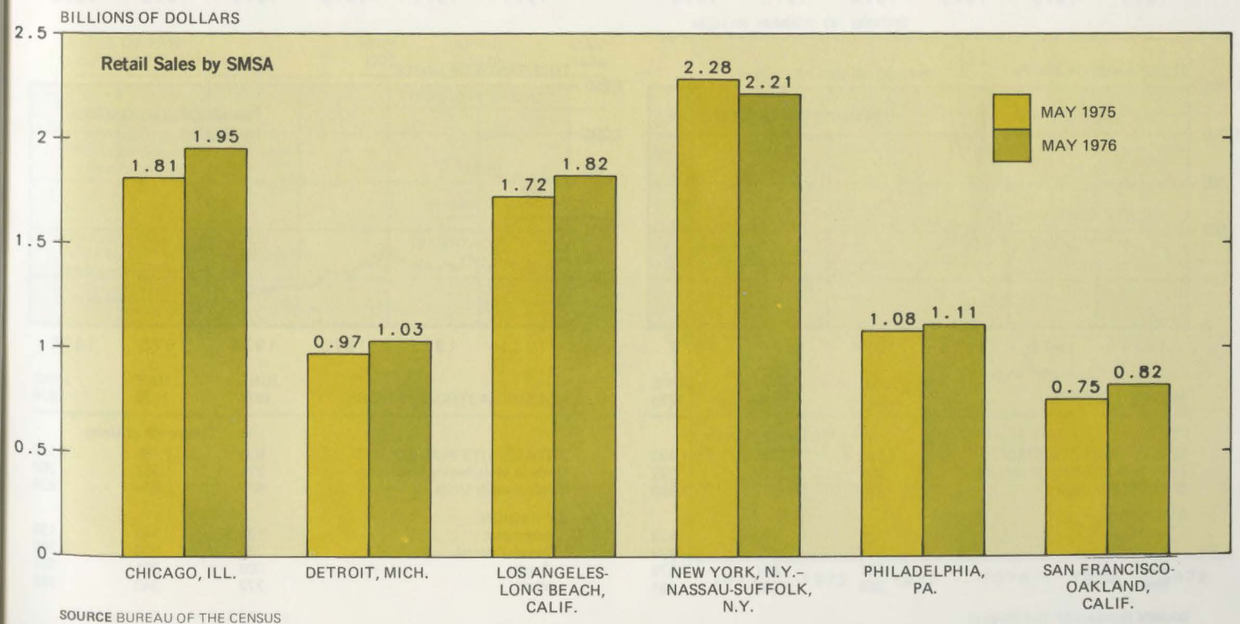
*Not seasonally adjusted







RETAIL SALES—JUNE ADVANCE	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
Retail Sales, Total	48.7	52.6	54.0
Sales Excluding Automotive Dealers Group, Total	40.1	42.4	43.2
Durable Goods	15.0	17.3	17.9
Automotive Dealers, Total	8.5	10.2	10.8
Nondurable Goods	33.6	35.3	36.1
General Merchandise Group, Total	8.0	8.2	8.5



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Private Housing Starts Rise in June to 1.5 Million Rate

Privately-owned housing units started in June rose 4.3 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,492,000. Starts of single-family units were up 83,000 units, while starts of units in multifamily structures declined 21,000 units.

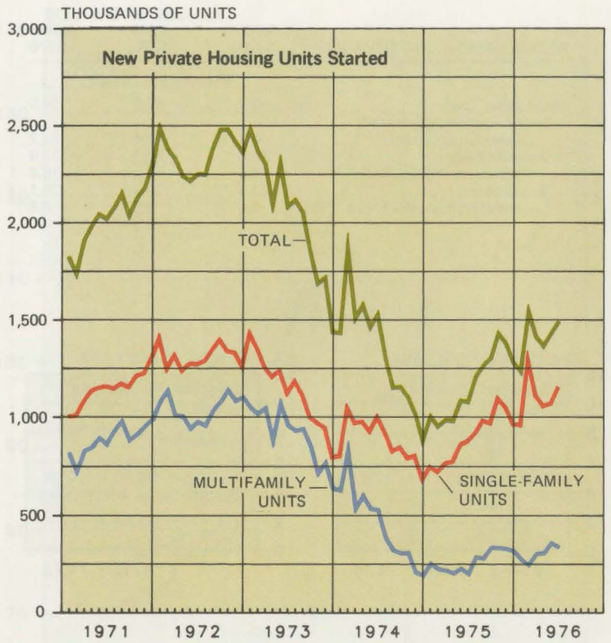
The South showed the greatest unit increase (88,000 units), followed by the Northeast region's increase of 28,000 units. The North Central region declined sharply, down 52,000 units to its lowest level since January, while the West remained relatively unchanged.

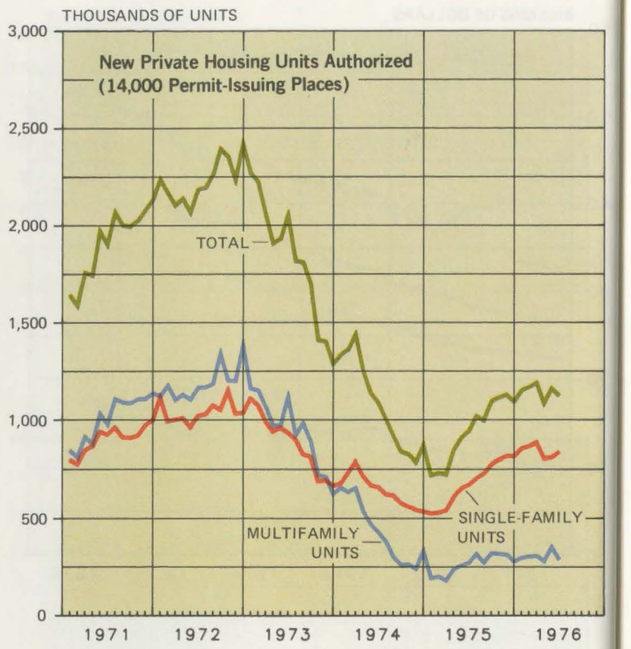
Authorized Permits for Private Housing Dips 3.1% in June

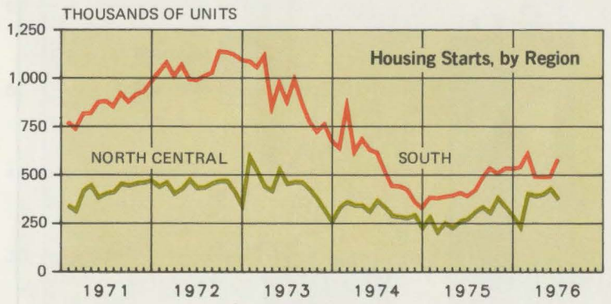
Privately-owned housing construction was authorized in June at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,122,000 in the 14,000 permit-issuing places, a decline of 3.1 percent. Permits for single-family units rose 27,000 units which was more than offset by a 63,000-unit drop in multifamily units.

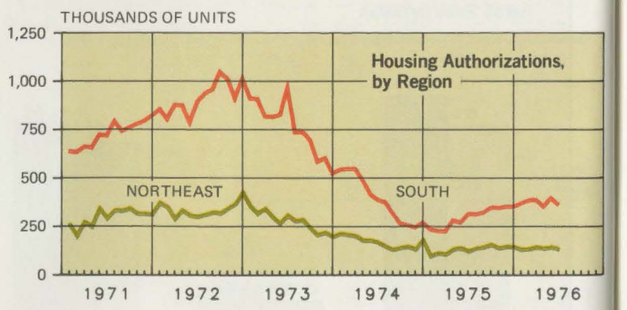
All regions except the West reported declines with the South and the Northeast falling a total of 45,000 units.

Note: Authorization data has been revised from January 1974 to May 1976.









HOUSING STARTS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,080	1,430	1,492
Units in Multifamily Structures	206	363	342
Single-Family Units	874	1,067	1,150
BY REGION			
Northeast	129	145	173
North Central	275	431	379
South	391	491	579
West	285	363	361

HOUSING AUTHORIZATIONS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	938	1,158	1,122
Units in Multifamily Structures	271	351	288
Single-Family Units	667	807	834
BY REGION			
Northeast	121	141	130
North Central	236	286	283
South	309	391	357
West	272	340	352

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

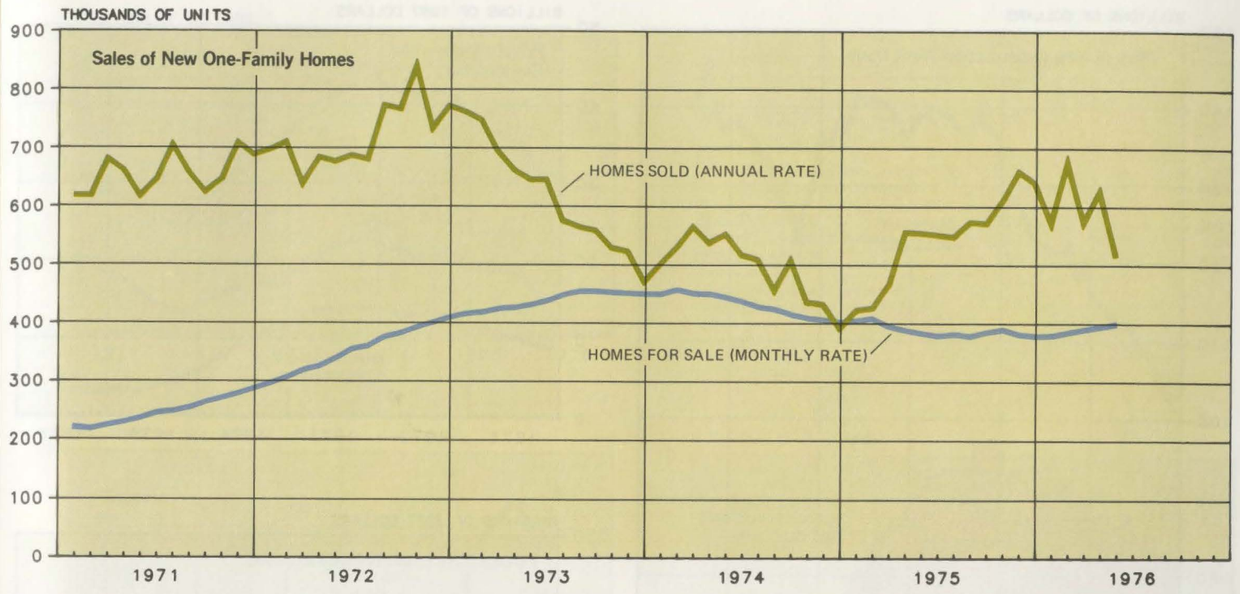
New Home Sales Drop 18% During May to 514,000 Annual Rate

The number of new one-family homes sold in May 1976 dropped to an annual rate of 514,000 units, 114,000 units lower than the April 1976 rate of 628,000 units. This represents an 18-percent decrease.

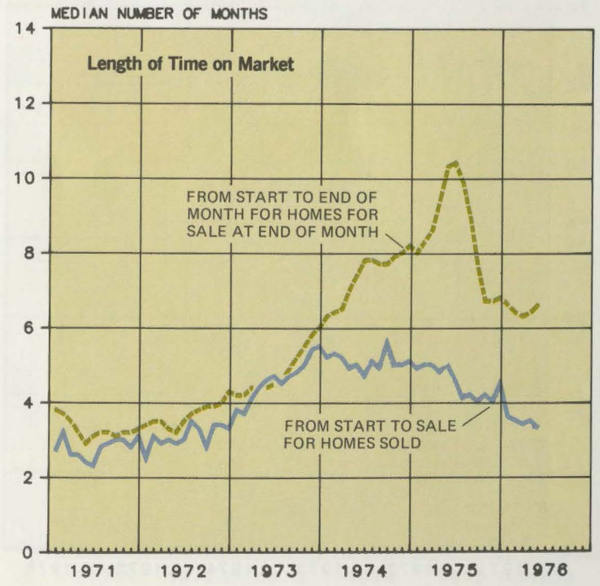
The inventory of new one-family homes available for sale has continued to remain between 380,000 and 400,000 units over the last 20 months.

Time That New Homes Stay on Market Dips From Earlier Highs

During 1971, the median number of months homes sold and homes for sale stayed on the market (as measured from month of start) was the lowest in a decade. During 1972, 1973, and 1974, the length of time increased for both categories. For homes sold, time on market peaked at 5.6 months in September 1974 and is currently about 3.5 months; homes for sale peaked 9 months later in mid-1975 at 10.4 months and is now about 6.5 months.



SALES OF NEW ONE-FAMILY HOMES	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Number in Thousands		
Homes Sold During Month Annual Rate, Total	554	628	514
Homes for Sale at End of Month Monthly Rate, Total	381	390	396
	Number of Months		
Median Number of Months From Start to Sale for Homes Sold	5.0	3.5	3.3
Median Number of Months From Start to End of Month For Homes for Sale at End of Month	10.3	6.4	6.6



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

New Construction Dips During May to Annual $140 Billion Rate

In May 1976 the value of new construction work done (in current dollars) declined 1.5 percent to an annual rate of $140 billion.

In real terms (expressed in constant 1967 dollars) new construction activity declined for the second straight month to $71.2 billion, 1.9 percent below the April level of $72.6 billion.

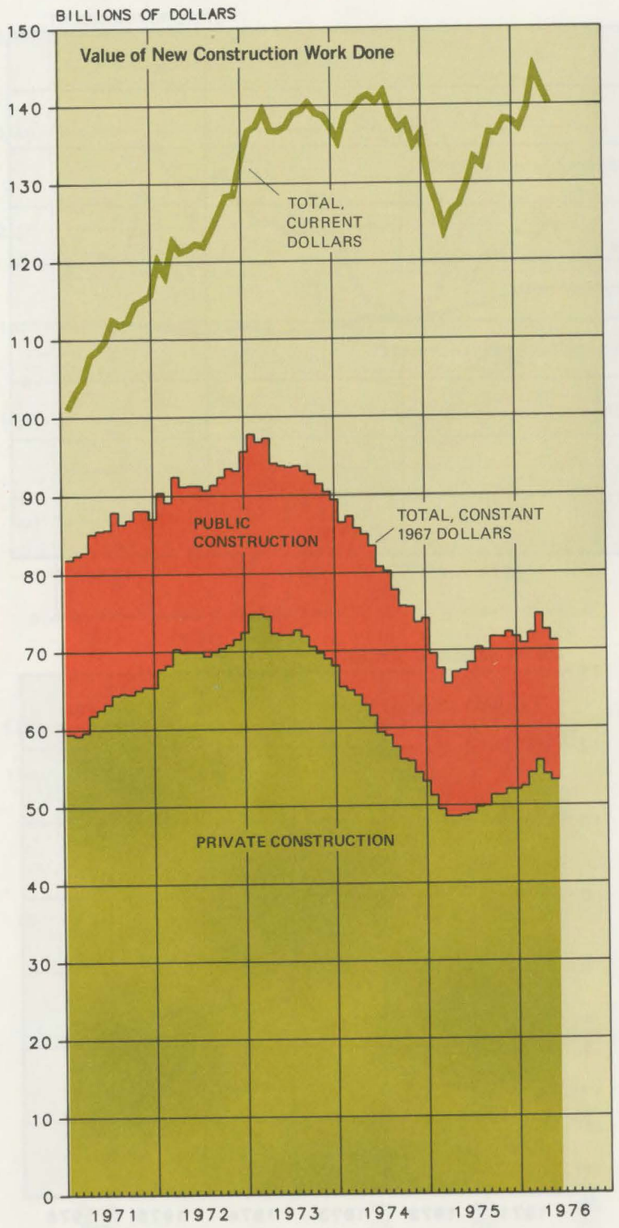
Private construction, which comprises almost three-quarters of total new construction work done, declined 1.5 percent; public construction dipped 3.2 percent.

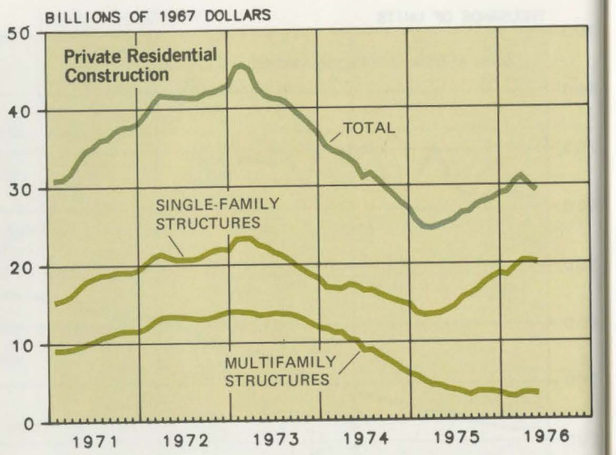
Industrial, Commercial Building Declines

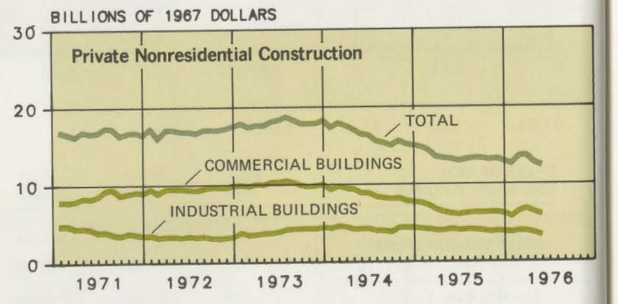
The overall decrease in construction activity was a result of declines in both private residential and nonresidential construction work done. Residential construction decreased 2.7 percent to $29.3 billion; new construction on multifamily and single-unit structures declined 2.9 and 1 percent, respectively.

New construction on nonresidential buildings dropped 3.1 percent; construction of industrial buildings fell 8.1 percent, while commercial buildings declined 4.7 percent.

NOTE: Value-in-place estimates were revised from January 1973 to April 1976.







VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	127.1	142.1	140.0
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	67.4	72.6	71.2
Private Construction	48.7	54.0	53.2
Residential Buildings	25.2	30.1	29.3
Single-Family Structures	18.1	23.7	23.4
Multifamily Structures	14.1	20.3	20.1
Nonresidential Buildings	13.2	12.8	12.4
Commercial	6.3	6.4	6.1
Industrial	4.2	3.7	3.4
Public Construction	18.7	18.6	18.0

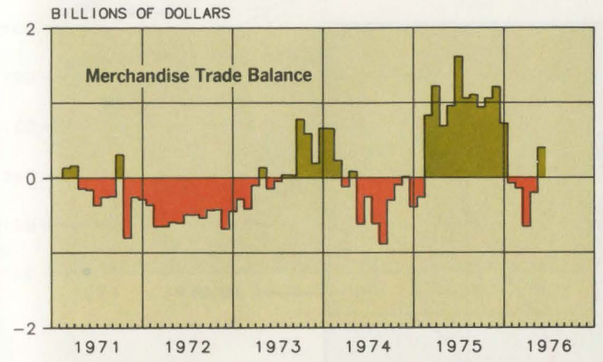
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. Trade Balance Shows $395.6 Million Surplus During May

In May, the U.S. trade balance recorded a surplus for the first time in 5 months, with exports exceeding imports by $395.6 million. As a result, the cumulative deficit for the year dropped from $1.07 billion to $670.8 million.

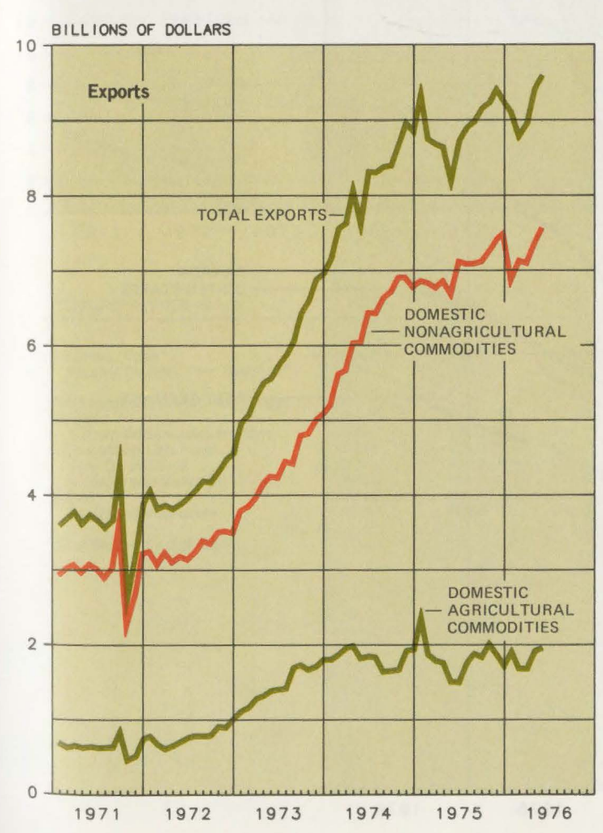
Total exports rose for the third straight month, but the increase of $184 million, or 2 percent, to a record $9.58 billion was less than half of April's gain of 4.9 percent. The increase of $211.6 million in nonagricultural exports to a record $7.55 billion was paced by aircraft and parts, up $95.1 million to $516.2 million. Agricultural exports rose $41.8 million to $1.95 billion. Soybean exports, up $73 million, made the strongest contribution to increased agricultural exports. Offsetting movements occurred in grain sorghums and wheat exports.

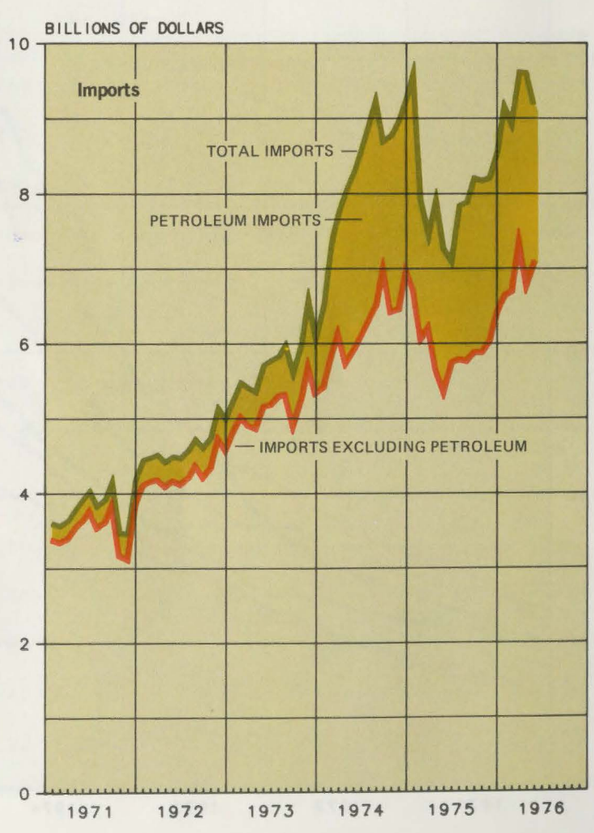
Total imports declined $420 million to $9.18 billion. A $710 million plunge in petroleum imports more than offset a $290 million increase in all other imports.



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	0.955	−0.202	0.396
EXPORTS, TOTAL*	8.22	9.39	9.58
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	6.69	7.34	7.55
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.51	1.91	1.95
IMPORTS, TOTAL*	7.27	9.60	9.18
Imports, Excluding Petroleum	5.37	6.80	7.09
Petroleum Imports	1.90	2.80	2.09

*Detail may not add to total due to seasonal adjustment of individual series.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

UNITED KINGDOM: The composite index of consumer prices continued to rise in May, up a further 1.2 percent to 249. This means that average prices paid by consumers during May 1976 were 2½ times the average of prices paid during 1967. The index has climbed 15.3 percent since May 1975.

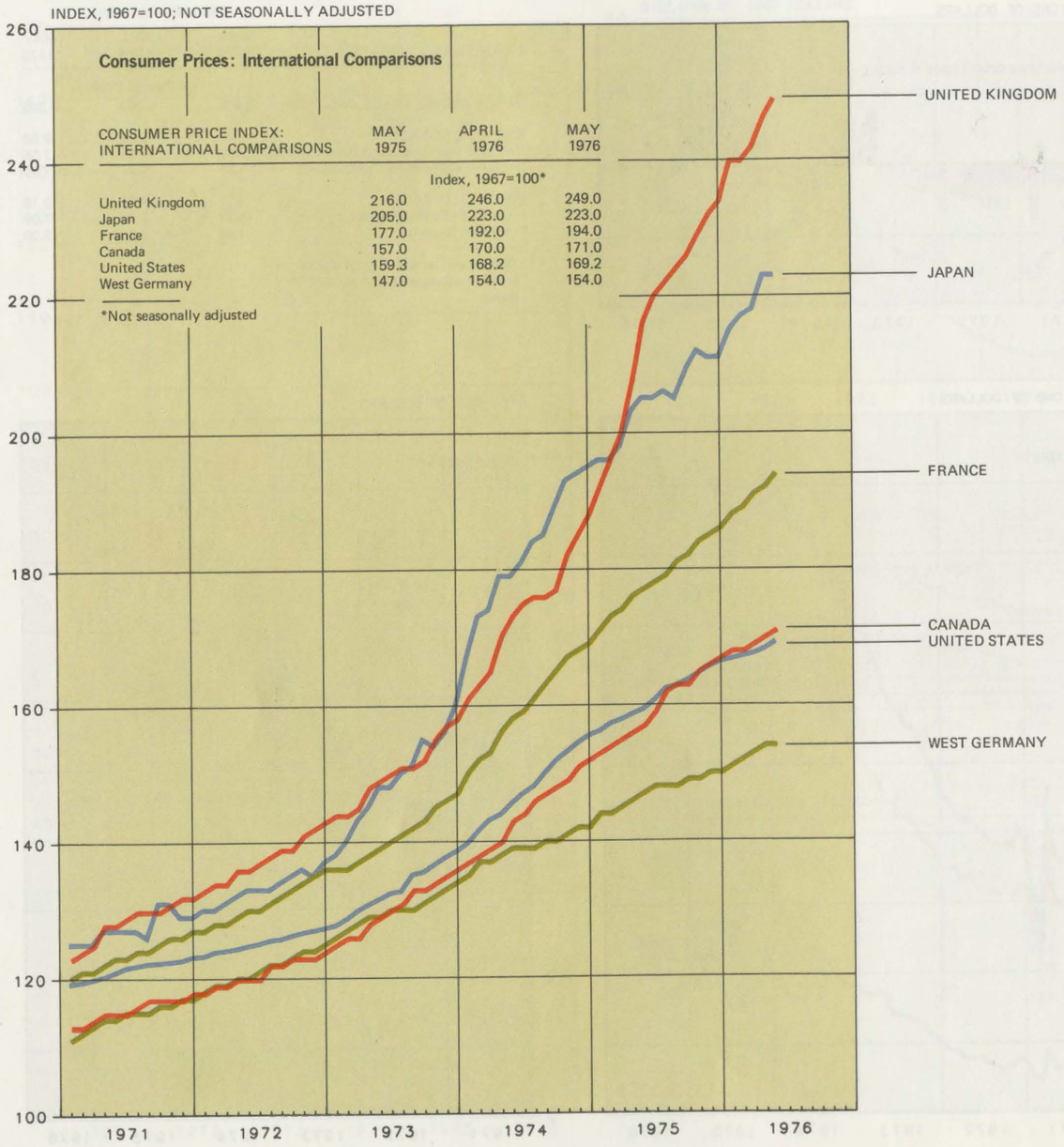
JAPAN: Consumer prices were unchanged in May after posting a steep 2.3-percent rise in April, the largest in a year. Prices have risen a total of 8.8 percent since May a year ago. This compares to a 14.5-percent advance during the May 1974-May 1975 period.

FRANCE: Continuing its uninterrupted climb, the consumer price index rose 1 percent in May to 194. Prices are 9.6 percent above May 1975.

CANADA: The consumer price index continued to rise moderately in May—up 0.6 percent to 171. Prices have risen a total of 8.9 percent since May 1975, compared to a 9.8-percent gain during the May 1974-May 1975 period.

UNITED STATES: In the largest increase since November 1975, prices rose 0.6 percent in May compared to an average monthly increase of 0.3 percent during the November-April period.

WEST GERMANY: Prices remained stable in May at 154, representing an increase of 4.8 percent since May 1975.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Index, 1967=100*	
United Kingdom	216.0	246.0	249.0
Japan	205.0	223.0	223.0
France	177.0	192.0	194.0
Canada	157.0	170.0	171.0
United States	159.3	168.2	169.2
West Germany	147.0	154.0	154.0

*Not seasonally adjusted

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Second Quarter CPI Rises at Double the First Quarter Rate

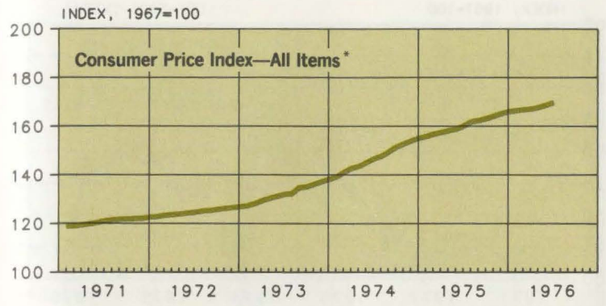
The consumer price index for all items rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.5 percent in June compared with a 0.6-percent increase in May. The energy group (gasoline, motor oil, fuel oil, coal, natural gas and electricity) accounted for almost a third of the June rise.

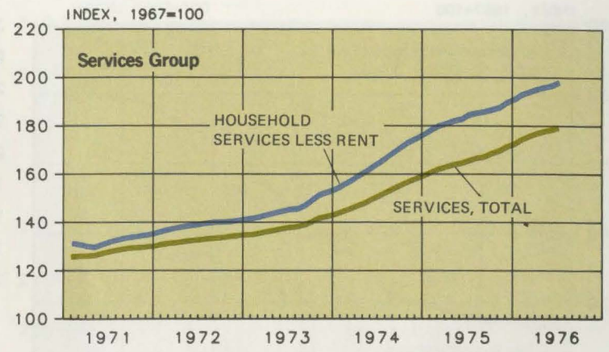
The all items index rose at an annual rate of 6 percent in the June quarter compared with a 2.9-percent gain in the March quarter. The unadjusted June index stood at 170.1, up 5.9 percent from June 1975.

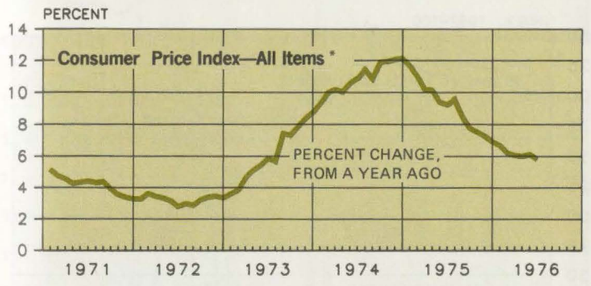
The services index rose 0.6 percent compared with a 0.4 percent rise in May. The cost of household services, except rent, rose more in June (0.7 percent), reflecting sharp increases in charges for natural gas, electricity, and home repair services.

The commodities less food index rose 0.5 percent in June following a 0.6-percent increase in May. The gasoline and motor oil index rose 2.1 percent and the fuel oil and coal index rose 1.5 percent

The food index edged up 0.2 percent in June, considerably less than the 1-percent advance posted in May. A 2.8-percent decrease in fruits and vegetables limited the increase in the overall index.

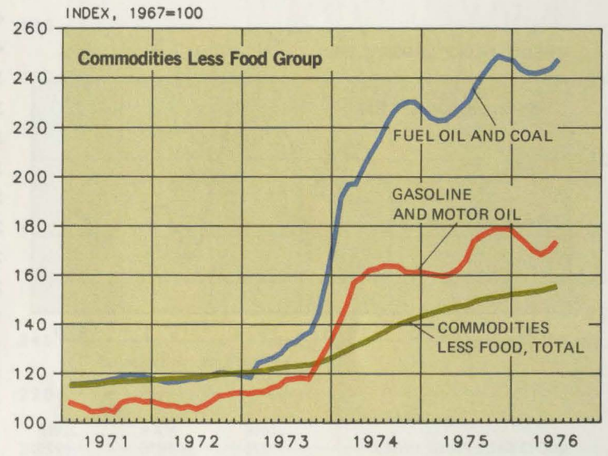






CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
All Items, Total*	160.6	169.2	170.1
Percent Change From Year Ago*	9.3	6.2	5.9
By Commodity and Service Groups			
Services	166.0	178.8	179.9
Household Services Less Rent	184.7	196.9	198.3
Commodities Less Food	148.5	155.3	156.0
Fuel Oil and Coal	231.1	244.2	247.8
Gasoline and Motor Oil	166.6	170.5	174.0
Food	174.6	180.6	181.0
Fruits and Vegetables	168.7	172.9	168.0

*Not Seasonally Adjusted



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

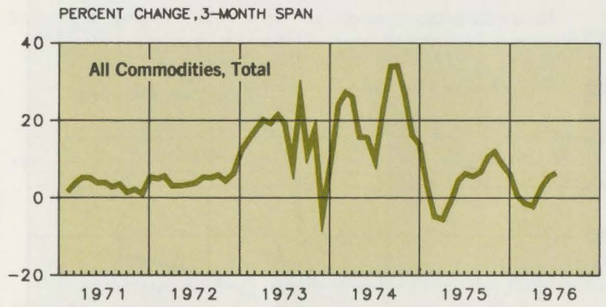
Wholesale Prices Up At 6.6% Annual Rate For April-June 1976

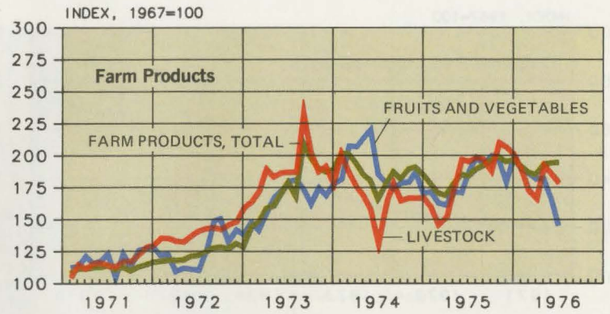
The wholesale price index for all commodities rose 0.4 percent seasonally adjusted in June. This follows a 0.3-percent rise in May and a 0.8-percent advance in April. A slower rise in farm products and processed foods and feeds partially offset a larger increase in prices for industrial commodities.

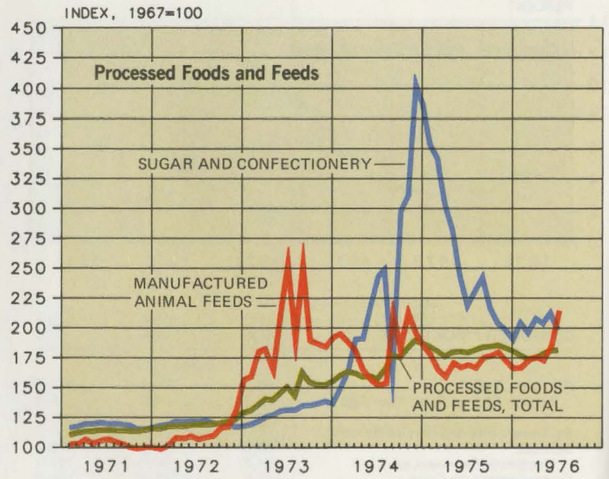
Wholesale prices rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.6 percent during the April-to-June period, the largest increase since the 3 months ending last November. The unadjusted index rose to 183.1 percent of its 1967 average.

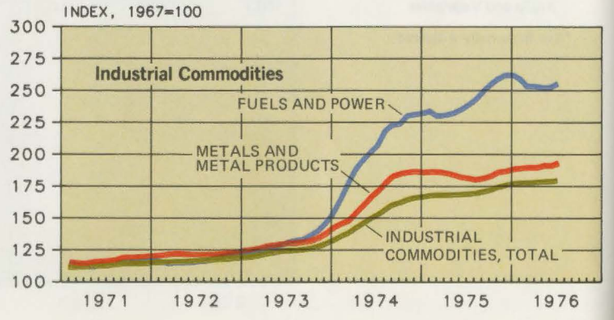
By commodity classification, the farm products index edged up a seasonally-adjusted 0.3 percent in June. A 12.8-percent drop in fresh and dried fruits and vegetables was a major factor. Livestock prices also declined. Processed foods and feeds rose 0.4 percent, considerably less than the gains posted in April and May. A decline in sugar and confectionery almost completely offset a rise in manufactured animal feeds.

Industrial commodities rose 0.5 percent, the largest increase since December 1975. Accounting for more than half of the June rise were increases in metal products (1.1 percent) and fuel and related products and power (1 percent).









WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL* (Index, 1967=100)	173.7	181.8	183.1
Percent Change Over 3-Month Span, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate	6.5	5.5	6.6
	Index, 1967=100		
Farm Products	184.5	194.9	195.4
Fresh and Dried Fruits and Vegetables	188.8	168.4	146.8
Livestock	196.5	187.1	179.7
Processed Foods and Feeds	180.4	181.6	182.4
Sugar and Confectionery	221.1	214.9	200.4
Manufactured Animal Feeds	170.5	186.3	215.3
Industrial Commodities	169.9	179.6	180.5
Metals and Metal Products	182.9	192.5	194.6
Fuels and Related Products and Power	239.6	254.1	256.7

*Not Seasonally Adjusted

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Farmers Prices, Costs Hit Same Rate; First Time in 14 Months

The index of prices received by farmers for their products rose for the second consecutive month, increasing 4 points (2 percent) to 195 during the month ended June 15. This was the highest level in 8 months.

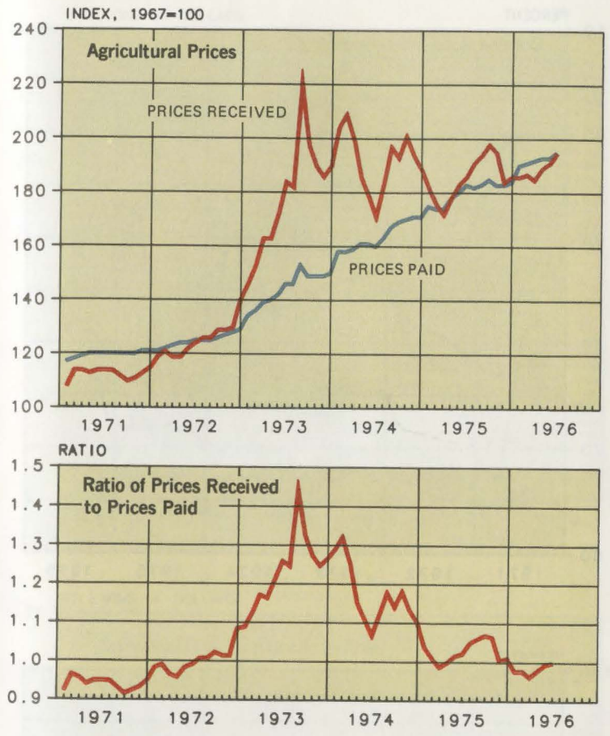
Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates edged up 2 points (1 percent) to a new high of 195.

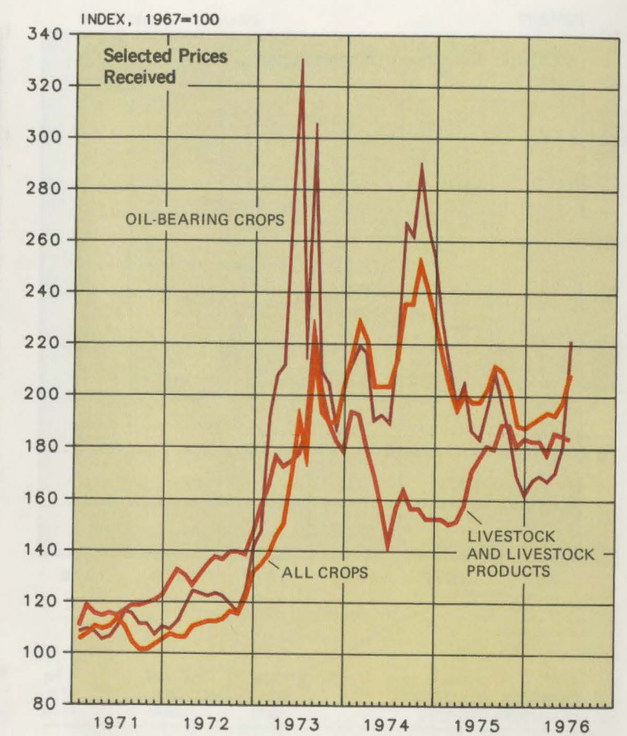
The ratio of prices received to prices paid rose to 100 percent. This was the first time since April 1975 that prices received equaled prices paid.

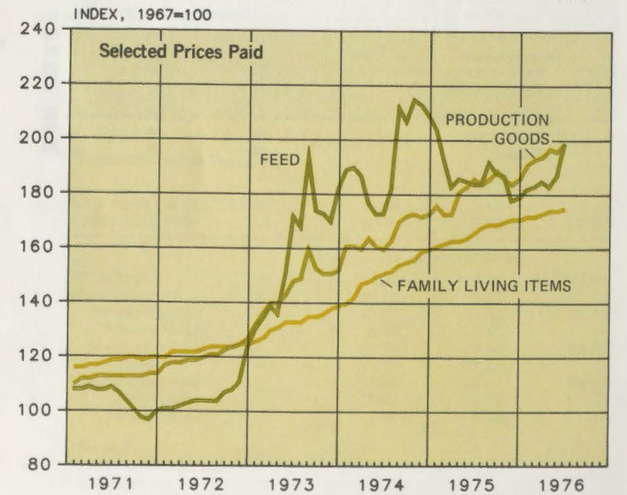
Oil-Bearing Crop Prices Rise 23%; All Crops Up 6%

Prices received for all crops rose 11 points (6 percent) to 209, its highest level since September 1975. Oil-bearing crops rose 41 points (23 percent) to 222; soybeans were up at $6.16 per bushel, $1.29 above a month earlier. Livestock and livestock products declined 1 point (0.5 percent) to 184.

The production goods index was up 3 points (2 percent) to a high of 199 and has increased in 6 of the past 7 months. Feed prices rose 12 points (6 percent) to 199. The last time the feed price index broke 200 was in Jan. 1975.







AGRICULTURAL PRICES	JUNE 15, 1975	MAY 15, 1976	JUNE 15, 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
Prices Received by Farmers	186	191	195
All Crops	198	198	209
Oil-Bearing Crops	184	181	222
Livestock and Livestock Products	176	185	184
Prices Paid by Farmers	183	193	195
Family Living Items	166	174	175
Production Items	186	196	199
Feed	184	187	199
Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid	102	99	100

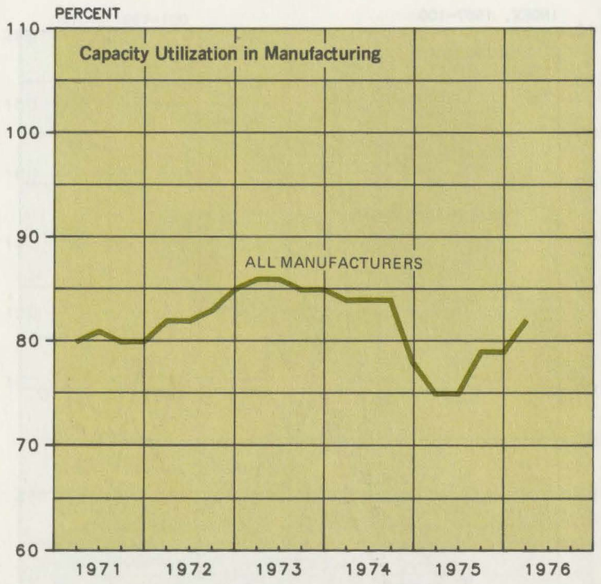
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

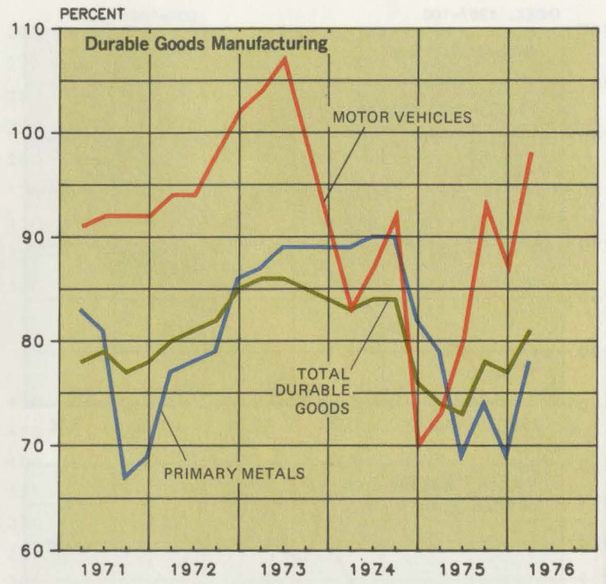
Motor Vehicles Pace 3% Rise in Manufacturing Capacity

The rate of manufacturing capacity in the first quarter of 1976 was 82 percent, 3 percentage points higher than in the fourth quarter of 1975. The January-March rate was 7 points above the rates in the first half of 1975. Increases occurred in all major industries, but were larger in durables than in nondurables.

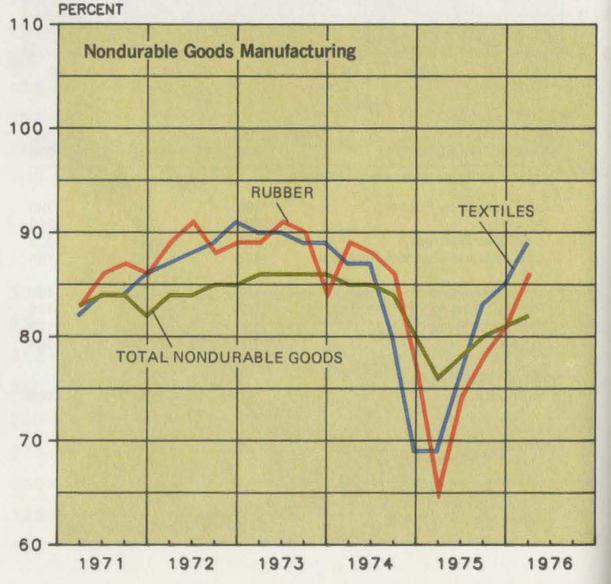
The capacity utilization rate in durable goods manufacturing advanced 4 percentage points, to 81 percent. Motor vehicles rose 11 points to 98 percent as auto-makers stepped up output of large- and intermediate-sized models. That rate was the highest since the third quarter of 1973. Partly reflecting the step-up in motor vehicle production, primary metals rose 9 points, to 78 percent.

In nondurables, the 1-percentage point increase in the rate of capacity utilization was a result of a 5-point increase in rubber to 86 percent, and a rise of 4 points in textiles to a rate of 89 percent.





CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN MANUFACTURING	1st QTR. 1975	4th QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976
	Operating Rates (Percent)		
All Manufacturers	75	79	82
Durable Goods	74	77	81
Primary Metals	79	69	78
Motor Vehicles	73	87	98
Nondurable Goods	76	81	82
Textiles	69	85	89
Rubber	65	81	86



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

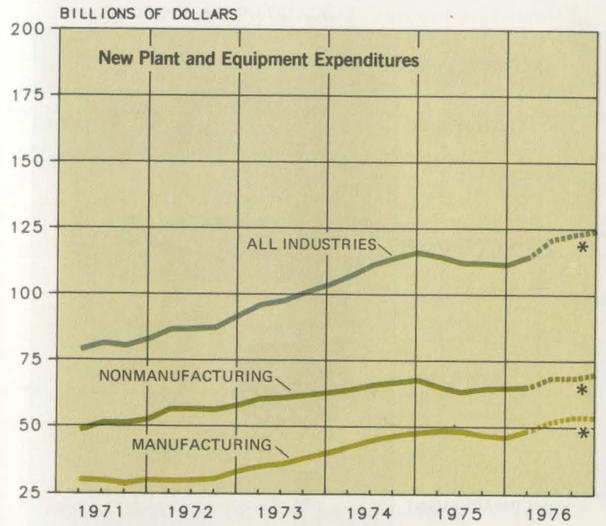
First Quarter Gain Reverses Down Trend in Capital Spending

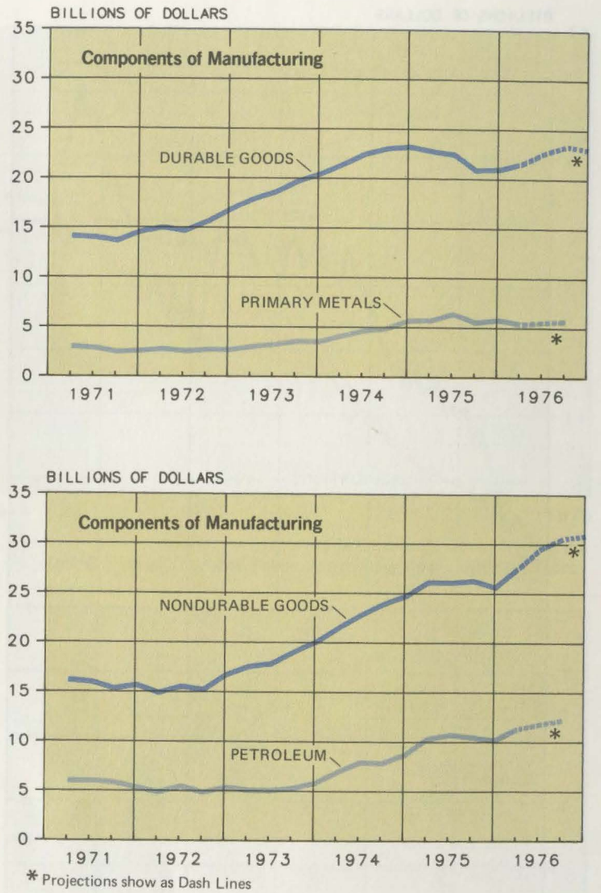
Reversing a trend of four consecutive quarterly declines, actual new plant and equipment expenditures in the first quarter of 1976 rose 2.6 percent to an annual rate of $114.72 billion. Capital spending in manufacturing, rising $2.39 billion to a seasonally adjusted rate of $49.21 billion, accounted for most of the increase. Outlays for plant and equipment in nonmanufacturing industries, edging upward $530 million, remained virtually unchanged.

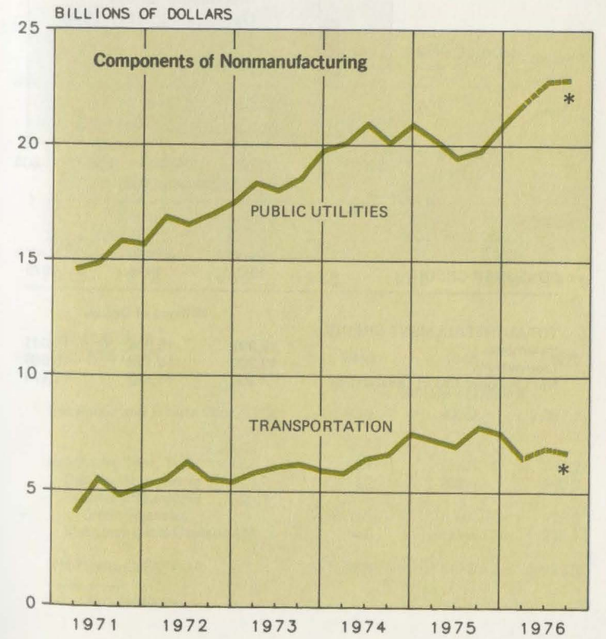
Capital investment in petroleum, rising $1.06 billion to $11.38 billion, comprised almost three-fifths of the total increase of $1.83 billion in nondurable goods industries.

A decline in primary metals was offset by small increases in other industries in the durable goods sector, which rose $560 million to a total of $21.63 billion.

Capital spending is projected to increase 7.3 percent in 1976 to an annual rate of $121.03 billion. Manufacturing investment will rise 9.5 percent to $52.52 billion, while nonmanufacturing capital investment is expected to rise 5.7 percent to $68.50 billion. However, this represents an overall gain of only 0.8 percent in real capital expenditure after subtracting a 6.5-percent projected pace for inflation in 1976.







* Projections show as Dash Lines

NEW PLANT & EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	4th QTR.	1st QTR	1976*
	Billions of Dollars		
All Industries	111.80	114.72	121.03
Manufacturing	46.82	49.21	52.52
Durable Goods	21.07	21.63	22.74
Primary Metals	5.89	5.51	–
Nondurable Goods	25.75	27.58	29.78
Petroleum	10.32	11.38	–
Nonmanufacturing	64.98	65.51	68.50
Public Utilities	20.91	21.91	–
Transportation[1]	7.60	6.55	–

*Projected
[1] Includes railroad, air, and other

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

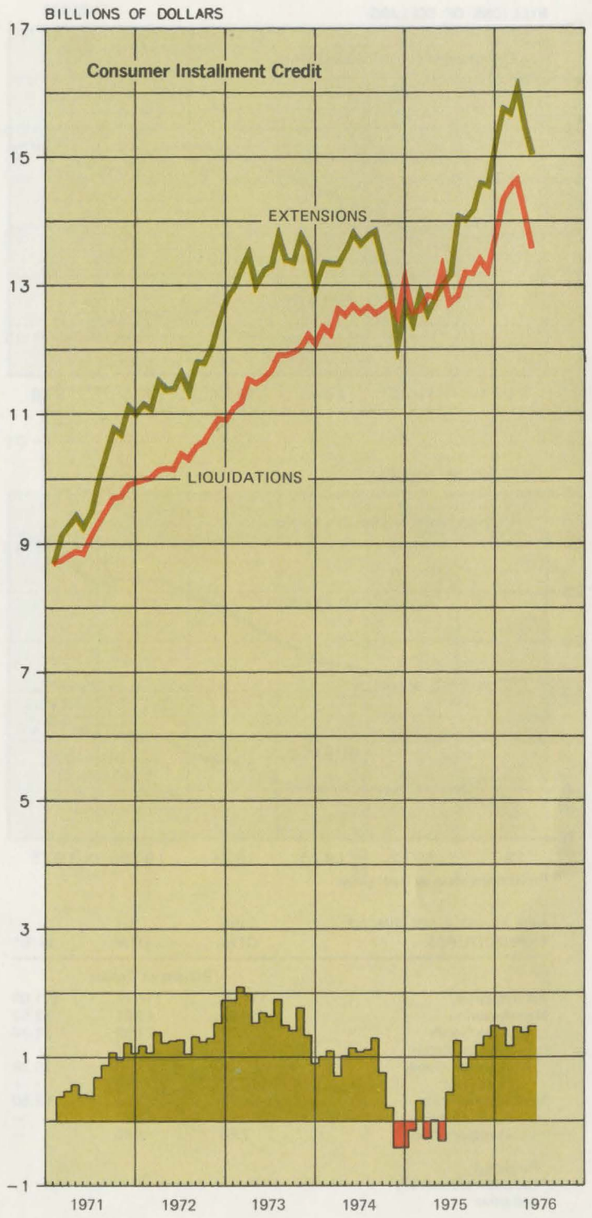
Gain of $1.47 Billion in May Consumer Credit Highest Since Dec. '75

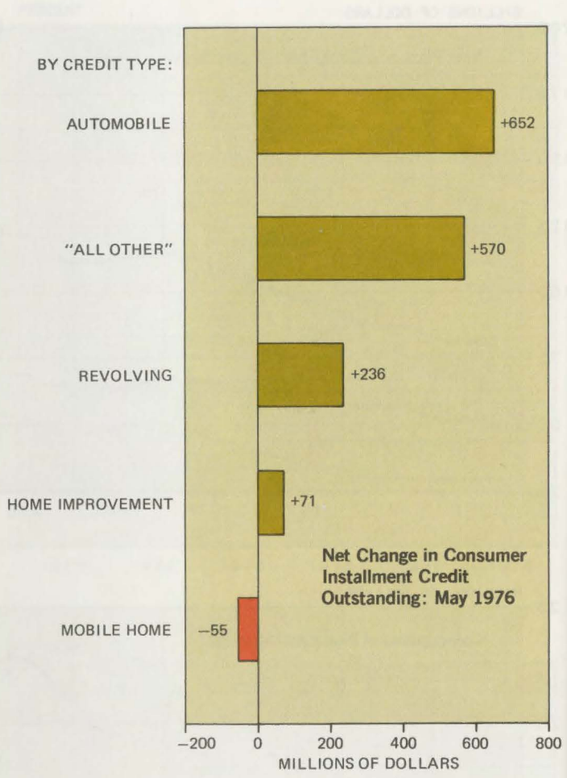
Outstanding consumer installment credit increased by $1.47 billion in May, resulting from liquidations of credit decreasing at a more rapid rate than extensions. Extensions totaled $15.04 billion, down 3 percent from April.

Liquidations dropped 4 percent to a level of $13.57 billion.

The $1.47-billion gain was the largest since the $1.49-billion increase of December 1975. All major credit types except mobile homes registered an increase in credit outstanding. A gain of $652 million in automobile credit accounted for nearly half the total increase, with most of the remaining rise occurring in the "all other" category.

Note: There were substantial revisions due to the recent availability of benchmark information from several major holders of consumer credit. However, only revisions of the total credit categories were available as of this printing.





CONSUMER CREDIT	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Millions of Dollars		
TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT			
Extensions	12,999	15,508	15,041
Liquidations	13,300	14,126	13,566
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	−300	+1,382	+1,474

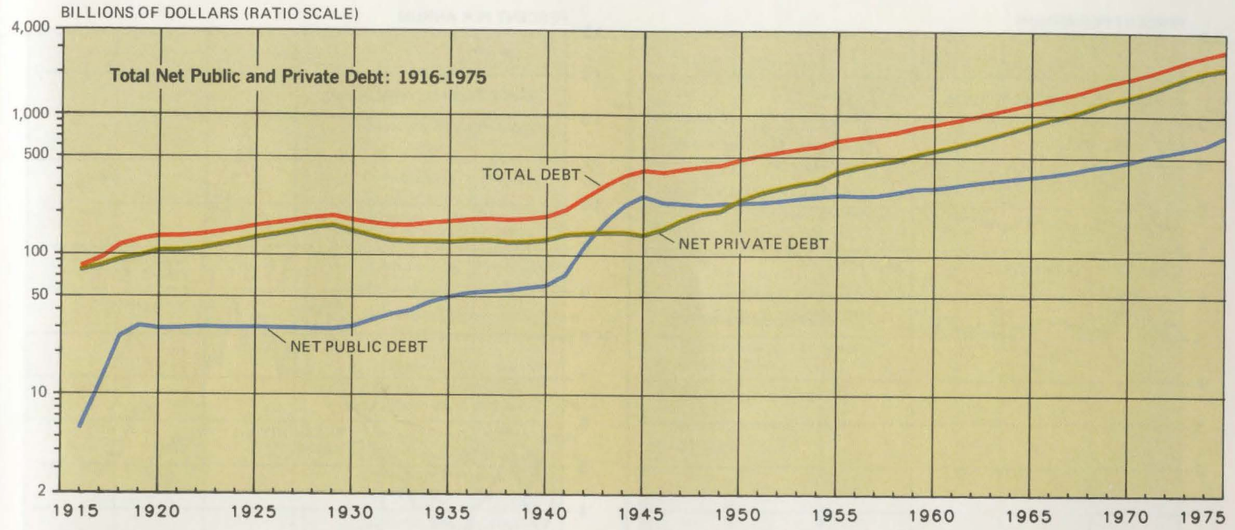
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Net Public, Private Debt Nears $3 Trillion by the End of 1975

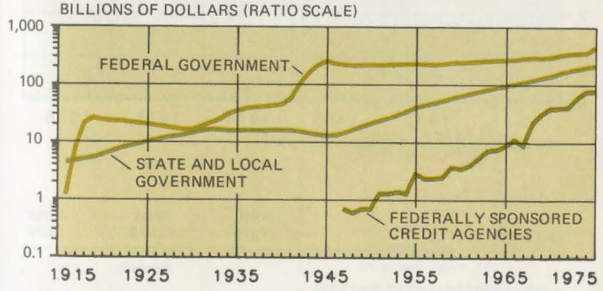
Net public and private debt reached $2,997.1 billion by the end of 1975, 8.3 percent higher than at the same time in 1974. Net public debt increased more rapidly (15.1 percent) than net private debt (6.2 percent) for the first time since World War II.

Federal Government debt led the sharp rise in net public debt. Heavy Treasury financing requirements increased Federal Government debt almost 24 percent in 1975. This was the fastest rate of increase since World War II. State and local government debt grew at a slower pace in 1975 (4.7 percent) than in 1974 (8.4 percent). Debt of federally sponsored credit agencies increased 3.1 percent in 1975, compared with 27.8 percent in 1974.

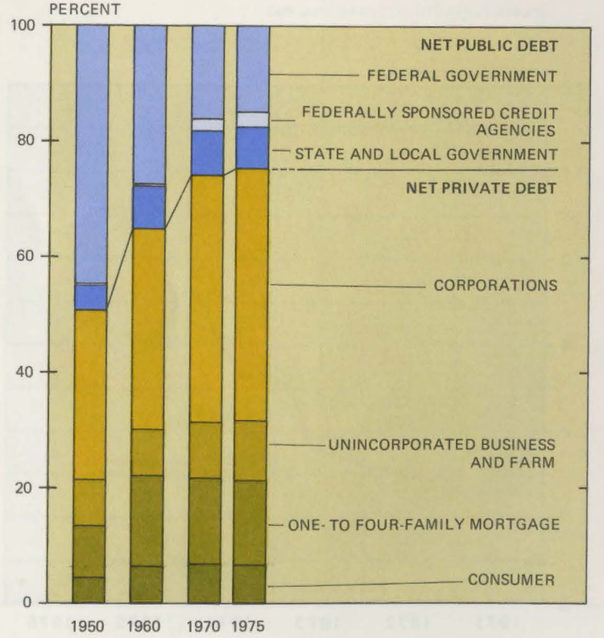
Net private debt has steadily grown as a proportion of total net debt since 1950. In 1950, the total net debt was almost evenly split between the private and public sectors. However, in 1975, private debt comprised approximately three-quarters of total debt. Despite the heavy borrowing, the Federal debt remained at a historically low level as a proportion of all debt outstanding.



Components of Total Net Public Debt: 1916-1975



Distribution of Total Net Public and Private Debt: Selected Years



NET PUBLIC & PRIVATE DEBT	1916	1945	1975
	Billions of Dollars		
Net Public and Private Debt, Total	82.2	405.9	2,997.1
Net Public Debt, Total	5.7	265.9	741.2
Federal Government	1.2	252.5	446.3
Federally Sponsored Credit Agencies	NA	NA	78.8
State and Local Government	4.5	13.4	216.1
Net Private Debt, Total	76.5	140.0	2,255.9

NA Not Available

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

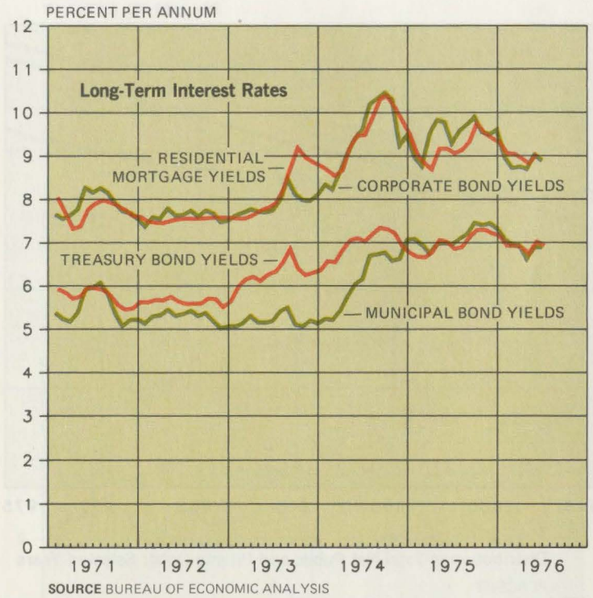
Interest Rates Drop for Most Long-Term Bonds During June

LONG-TERM RATES: The average yield on corporate AAA bonds declined to 8.88 percent after rising sharply in May. The June 1976 level is about 15 percent below the September 1974 peak. After rising for the first time in 7 months in May, yields on long-term treasury bonds declined to an average of 6.94 percent. The yield from a 20-bond average of high-grade municipal bonds was unchanged at 6.87 percent. Residential mortgage yields rose 2.4 percent in May (the latest month for which data are available) to 9.03 percent. This was the first increase since last September.

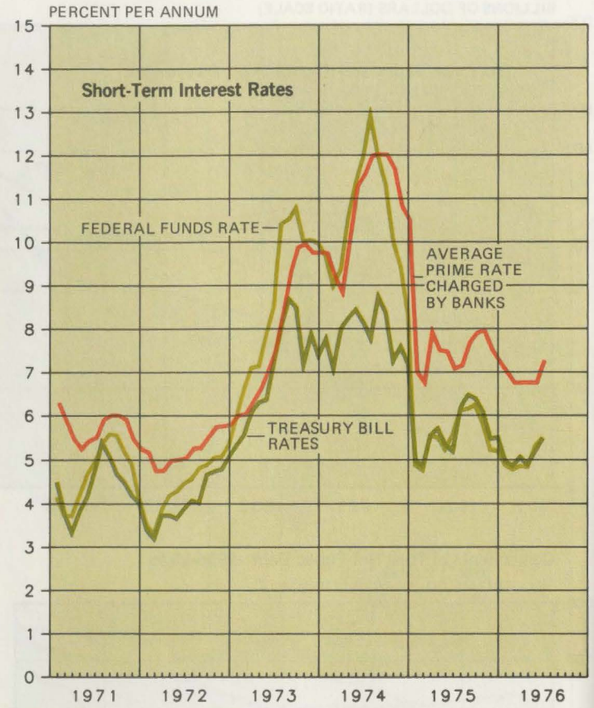
CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE RATES: The effective rate on conventional loans to buy existing homes continued to decline in May, reaching 9.03 percent. Following a general decline in recent months, the average rate on loans to buy new homes posted a slight upturn to 8.98 percent in May.

SHORT-TERM RATES: Short-term rates rose sharply in June. The average rate on Federal funds rose to 5.48 percent. The average prime rate charged by banks, which had remained stable at 6.75 percent since February, jumped to 7.25 percent. Rates on 3-month treasury bills rose to 5.47 percent.

Note: Mortgage yields apply only to single-family homes.



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



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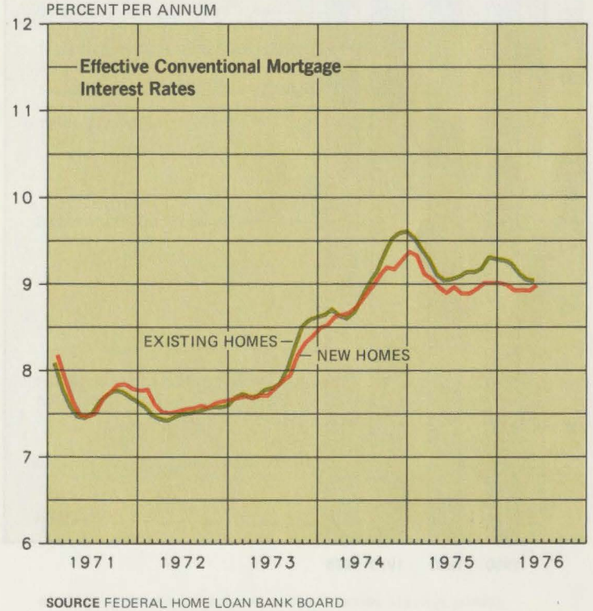


SOURCE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

INTEREST RATES*	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Percent	
LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES**			
Corporate Bond Yields	9.27	9.00	8.88
Treasury Bond Yields (10 or more years)	6.86	7.01	6.94
Municipal Bond Yields	6.95	6.87	6.87
Residential Mortgage Yields	9.06	9.03	NA
EFFECTIVE CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES			
Existing Homes	9.05	9.03	NA
New Homes	8.96	8.98	NA
SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES**			
Federal Funds Rate	5.55	5.29	5.48
Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks	7.08	6.75	7.25
Treasury Bill Rates	5.19	5.18	5.47

*Not Seasonally Adjusted
**June Estimates
NA Not Available

other trends

Physical Scientists With Doctorates Drop to 31% of Total

According to the latest data available (1973), there are about 245,000 doctoral scientists and engineers in the United States. Among them, physical scientists declined over the 1966-73 period from 45 percent of the total to 31 percent, while life scientists increased sharply to 31 percent.

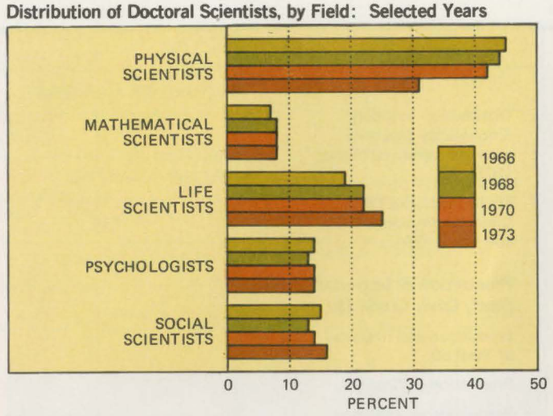
Teaching and research and development represent the primary work activities of doctoral scientists. A declining proportion was involved in research and development, while there was an increase in the proportion reported as primarily teaching.

Science, Engineering Bachelor's Degree Recipients Double

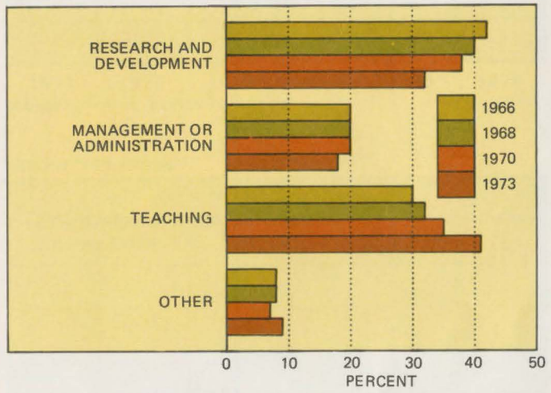
From 1960 to 1972, the annual recipients of science and engineering bachelor's degrees doubled to a level of 281,228 recipients. The number of recipients of social science degrees tripled, and recipients of mathematical science and life science degrees also showed strong gains.

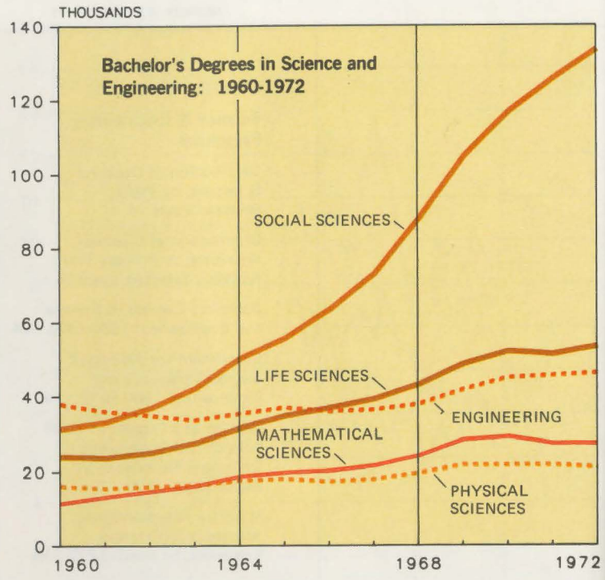
Enrollments for advanced degrees in science and engineering fields also doubled in size from 1960 to 1972, despite a slight decline in 1972. Engineering had the largest enrollment from 1960 through 1968, and since 1969, enrollment in the social science field has been the highest.

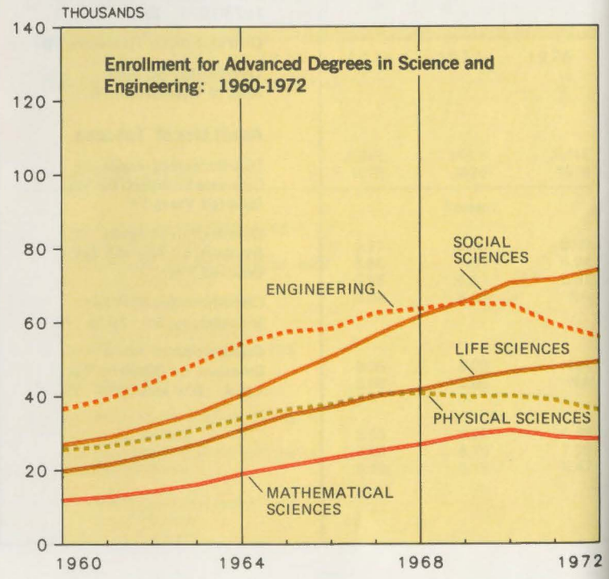
Distribution of Doctoral Scientists, by Field: Selected Years



Distribution of Doctoral Scientists, by Primary Work Activity: Selected Years







BACHELORS' DEGREES	1960	1966	1972
		Thousands	
All Sciences and Engineering	120.9	173.5	281.2
Physical Sciences	16.1	17.2	20.9
Engineering	37.8	35.8	46.0
Mathematical Sciences	11.4	20.2	27.3
Life Sciences	24.1	37.0	53.5
Social Sciences	31.5	63.4	133.6
ENROLLMENT FOR ADVANCED DEGREES			
All Sciences and Engineering	120.6	207.0	243.0
Physical Sciences	25.7	38.0	36.0
Engineering	36.6	58.3	55.8
Mathematical Sciences	11.8	23.2	28.1
Life Sciences	19.7	37.0	49.1
Social Sciences	26.8	50.6	73.9

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS AND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

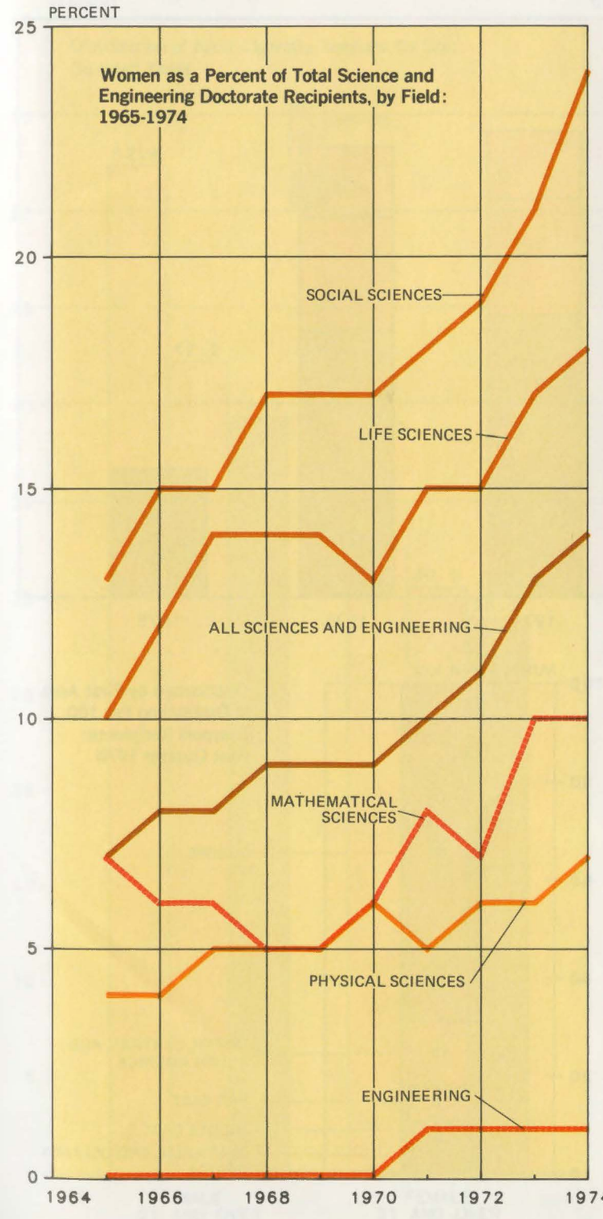
Science, Engineering Doctorates Increase 250% for Women

An increasing number of women are pursuing advanced studies in science and engineering. Between 1965 and 1974, the number of women receiving doctoral degrees in these fields increased by almost 250 percent, from 744 to 2,590. This absolute growth also represents an increase in the share of science and engineering doctorates earned by women. The proportion grew from 7 percent in 1965 to 14 percent in 1974 when women were awarded 24 percent of the social science doctorates, but 10 percent or less of those in mathematical sciences, physical sciences, and engineering.

Mathematics Draws Largest Proportion of Racial Minorities

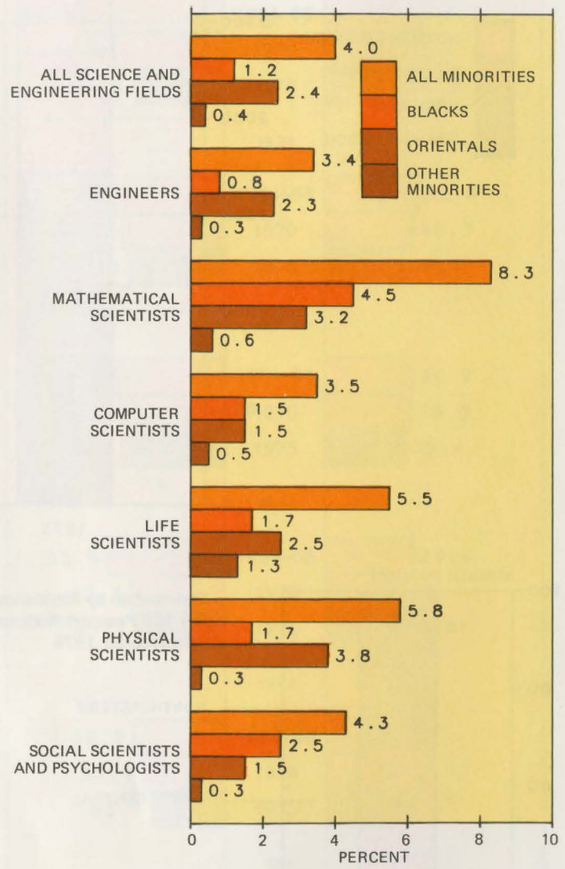
The field of mathematics has the largest proportion of racial minorities (8.3 percent), followed by the physical sciences (5.8 percent) and the life sciences (5.5 percent). Blacks have the highest level of participation in mathematics, representing 4.5 percent of all mathematicians. Orientals are the largest minority in the physical sciences (3.8 percent).

The largest absolute number of minorities, by total and for each group, are found in engineering, although minorities have the smallest proportional representation in this field.



SOURCE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Minority Representation Among Scientists and Engineers, by Field: 1972



WOMEN AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS, BY FIELD	1965	1969	1974
		Percent	
TOTAL	7	9	14
Physical Sciences	4	5	7
Engineering	Z	Z	1
Mathematical Sciences	10	14	18
Social Sciences	13	17	24

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Americans Planning Foreign Trips Boost Passport Issuances in 1976

Passport issuances during recent years have shown a steady decline. The number of passports issued to U.S. citizens decreased 14.4 percent, from 2,729,000 during 1973 to 2,334,000 in 1975. However, this trend was reversed during January-March 1976 when the number of passports issued rose to 662,000, surpassing first-quarter issuances for both 1974 and 1975. More passports are issued during the second quarter of the year (April-June) than during any other period.

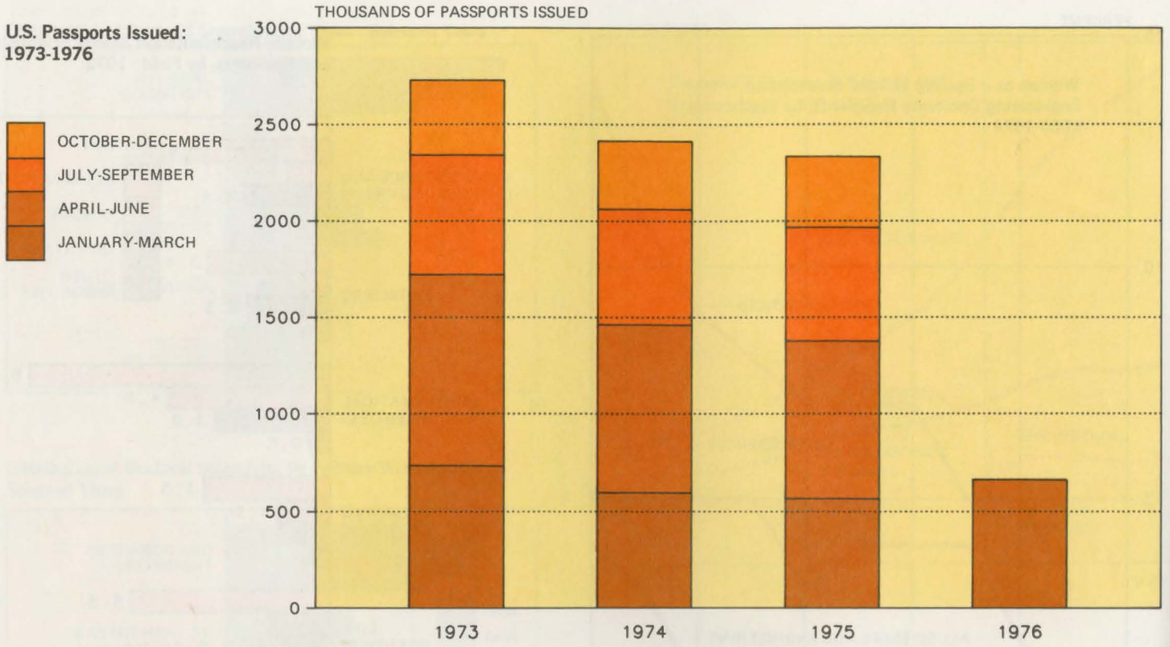
The largest percentage of persons receiving passports during the first 3 months of 1976 were residents of the northeastern region of the U.S. The smallest proportion (5 percent) resided in the mountain regions.

Europe continues to be the most popular destination, accounting for 69 percent of all passport recipients who reported their destination during first quarter 1976.

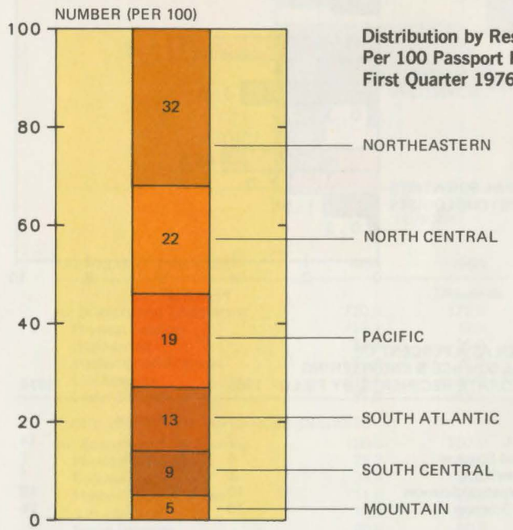
The 10 most popular countries intended to be visited during the January-March quarter of 1976 were United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Netherlands, Israel, and Japan.

Note: Data are based on a random sample of 9.9 percent of all passports issued, and reflect information included in passport application.

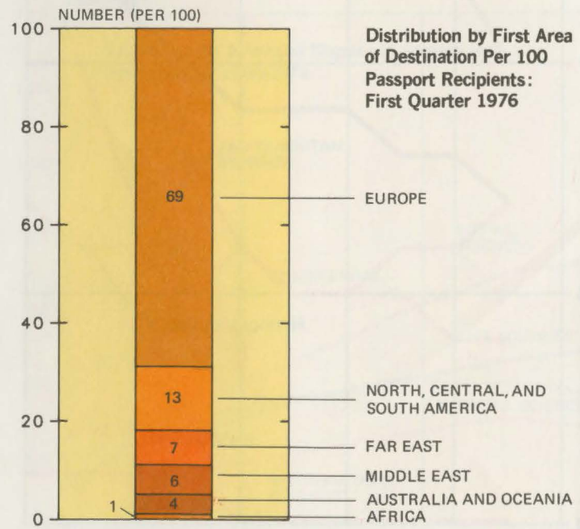
U.S. Passports Issued: 1973-1976



Distribution by Residence Per 100 Passport Recipients: First Quarter 1976



Distribution by First Area of Destination Per 100 Passport Recipients: First Quarter 1976



SOURCE U.S. PASSPORT OFFICE

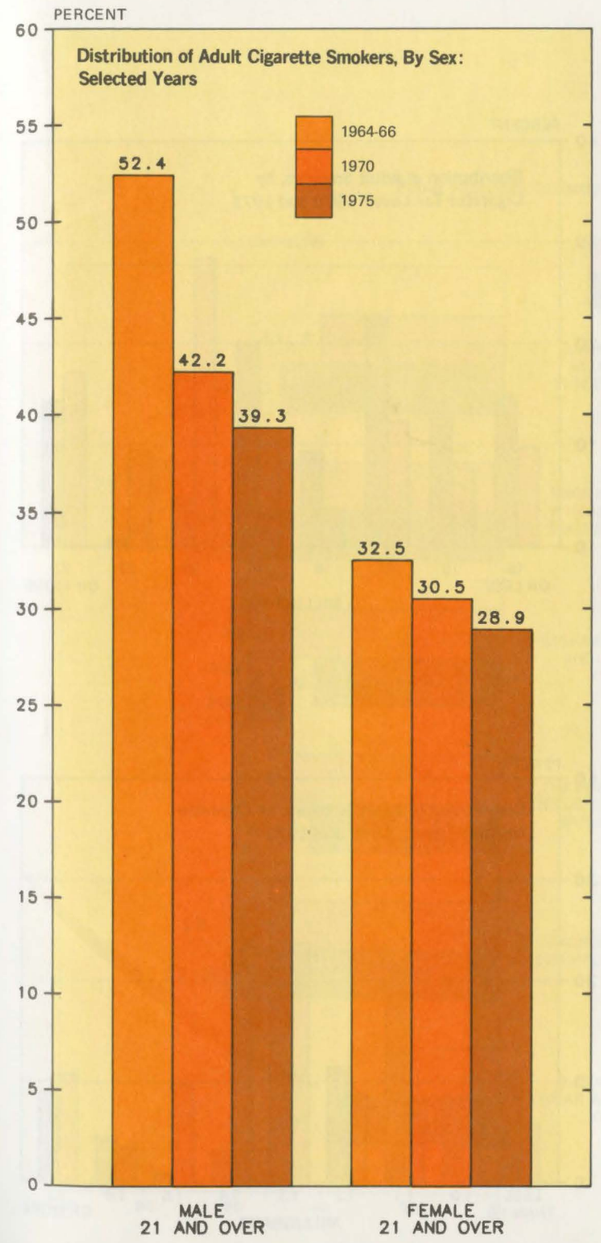
Adult Male Smokers Decline 25%

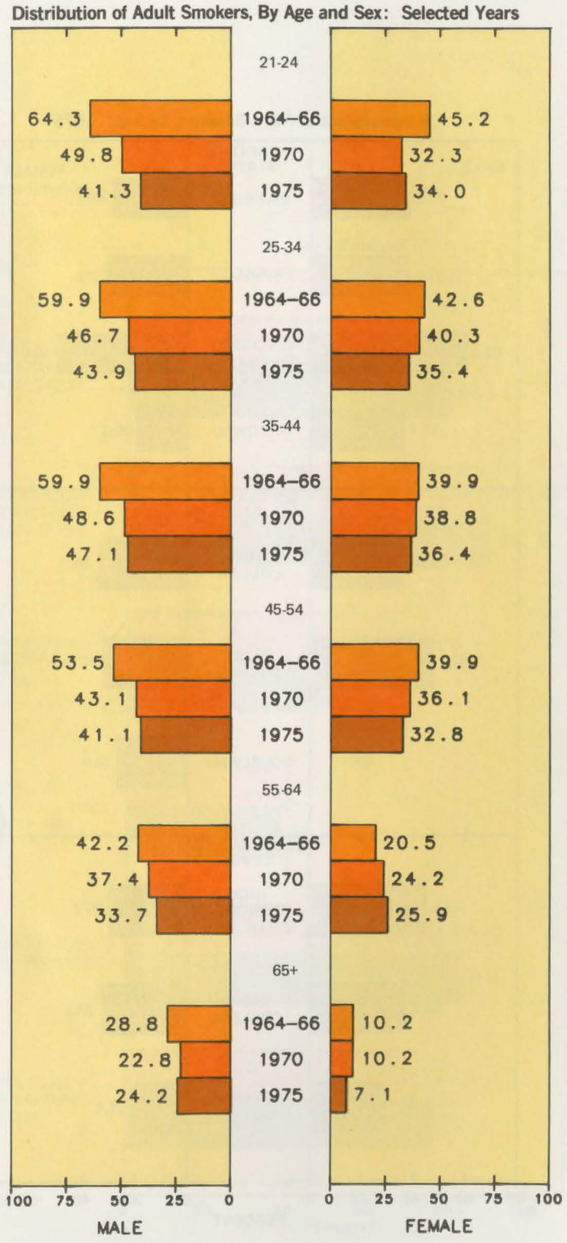
Since 1964 there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of adult male and female cigarette smokers in the United States. In 1964-66, more than half of adult males reported that they were cigarette smokers while in 1975, 39.3 percent were smokers—a 25-percent decline.

The corresponding percentages for females were 32.5 percent in 1964-66 and 28.9 percent in 1975.

Among males, decreases in the proportion of smokers were observed in every age group except the oldest from 1970 to 1975. There was a 5.7-percent increase in the proportion of men aged 65 and over who were cigarette smokers. The greatest decline occurred among males 21 to 24 years of age between 1970 and 1975. In all but two age groups in 1964-66 more than half of males smoked cigarettes. In 1975, there was not a majority of smokers in any category. In 1964-66 the greatest concentration of smokers was found in the 21- to 24-age group. By 1975, this concentration had shifted to those aged 35 to 44.

Among women, there was an increase in the portion of smokers in the age group 21 to 24 years, and in the 55- to 64-age group between 1970 and 1975. There was a decrease or no change in the proportion of cigarette smokers in all other age groups.





SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Highest Smoking Rates Among Divorced or Separated Persons

In 1975, while only one-third of the married respondents living with their spouses were smokers, 60.1 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females who were divorced or separated were smokers.

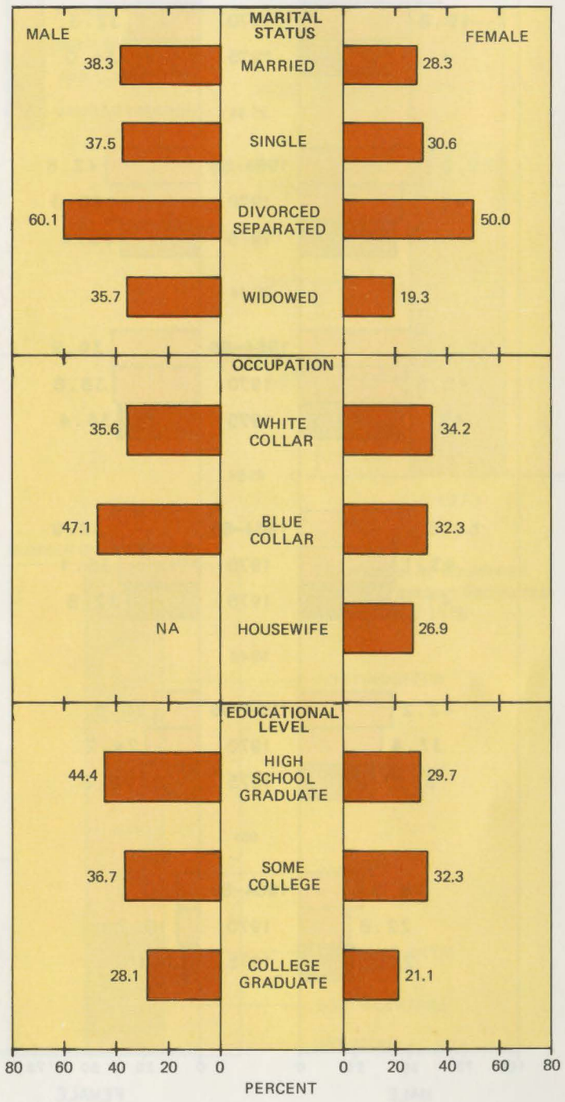
Among males, white-collar workers were less likely to be smokers (35.6 percent) than those in blue-collar occupations (47.1 percent). Among females, this relationship was found to be the reverse.

A large portion of male high school graduates were smokers (44.4 percent), and 32.3 percent of females with some college were smokers.

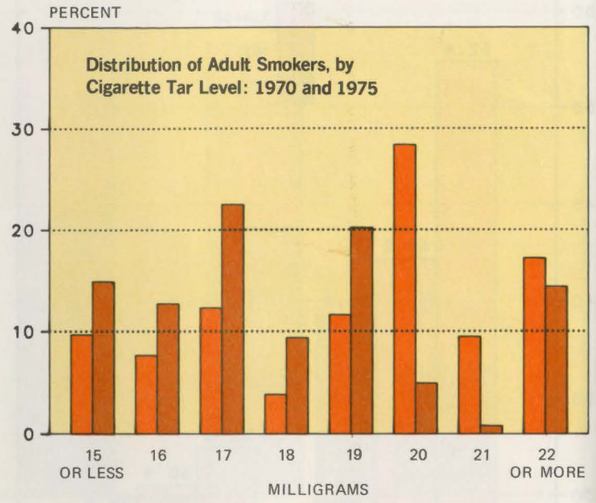
More Adults Smoke 'Safer' Cigarettes

Most adults who continue to smoke are smoking cigarettes with lower tar and nicotine levels. In 1975, 20 percent of smokers said they used a cigarette with 20 or more milligrams of tar, down from 55 percent in 1970. The proportion smoking cigarettes with nicotine levels of 1.4 milligrams and above declined from 45 to 18 percent. In 1970, less than 10 percent of smokers smoked cigarettes with tar levels of 15 milligrams or less, compared to 15 percent in 1975. Cigarettes with less than 1.0 milligrams of nicotine were smoked by less than 6 percent in 1970, but by more than 11 percent in 1975.

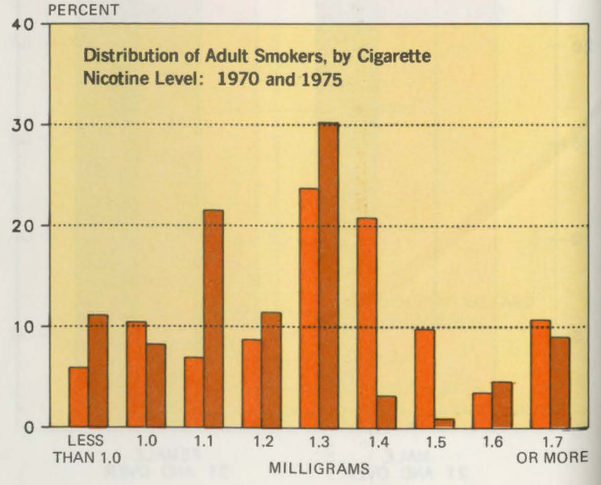
Characteristics of Adult Smokers, by Sex: 1975



Distribution of Adult Smokers, by Cigarette Tar Level: 1970 and 1975



Distribution of Adult Smokers, by Cigarette Nicotine Level: 1970 and 1975



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

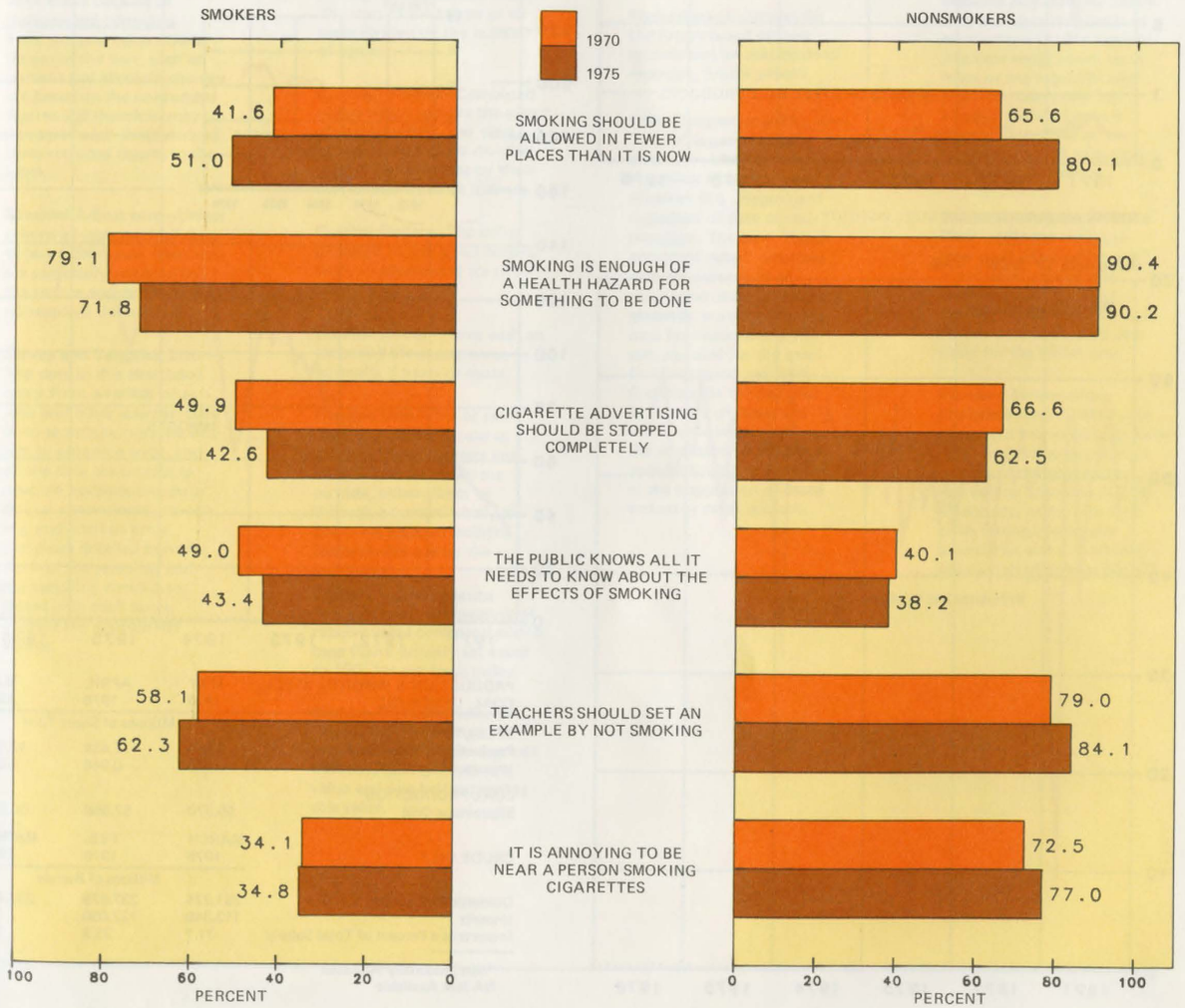
Smoking Restrictions Receive Increased Support From Public

The American public, smokers and nonsmokers, have become increasingly less tolerant of smoking.

This change in attitude is evidenced by response to the statement "smoking should be allowed in fewer places than it is now." Between 1970 and 1975, the proportion of smokers in agreement with this statement rose from 42 percent to 51 percent, and the proportion of nonsmokers in agreement rose from 66 percent to 80 percent, despite the fact that there are increasing restrictions on places where people are allowed to smoke.

A large proportion of both groups felt teachers should set an example by not smoking. While it is understandable that fewer smokers than nonsmokers agree, it is significant that almost two out of three smokers felt that teachers should set an example.

Public Attitudes Towards Cigarette Smoking: 1970 and 1975



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Crude Oil, Raw Steel Production Increase; Bituminous Coal Dips

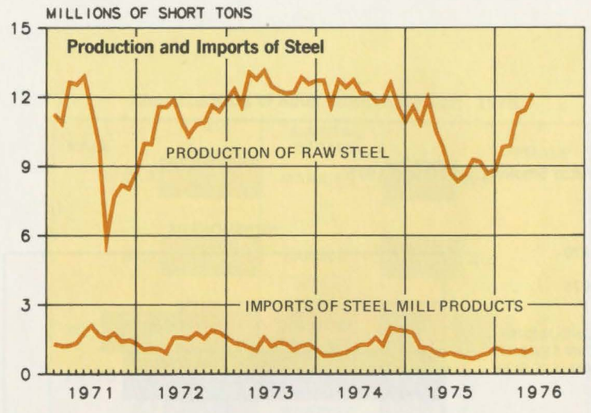
STEEL: Production of raw steel during the month of May totaled 12.1 million short tons, the highest level since October 1974. This represents an increase of 6.1 percent over the April level and a total gain of 45 percent since last July's 3½-year low of 8.4 million tons.

In May, imports of steel mill products rose 13 percent to 1.1 million short tons, the highest level since last December. Imports have increased 25 percent since May 1975.

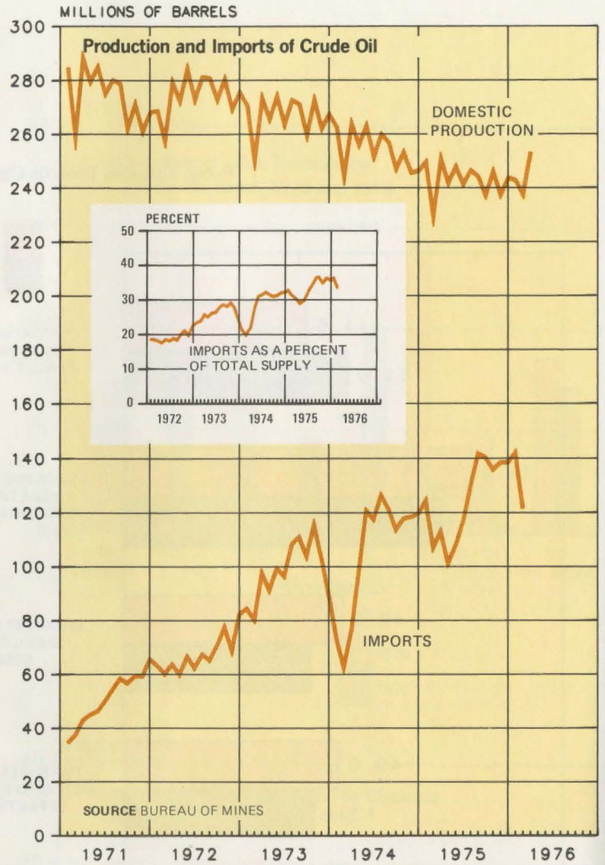
COAL: Production of bituminous coal declined for the second month in May, down 2.2 percent to 56.6 million short tons. However, May 1976 production was 2.2 percent above May 1975.

CRUDE OIL: In March, domestic crude oil production jumped 6.6 percent to 253.4 million barrels, the highest level since October 1974. Imports posted a 14.3-percent drop in February (the latest month for which data are available) to 122.0 million barrels.

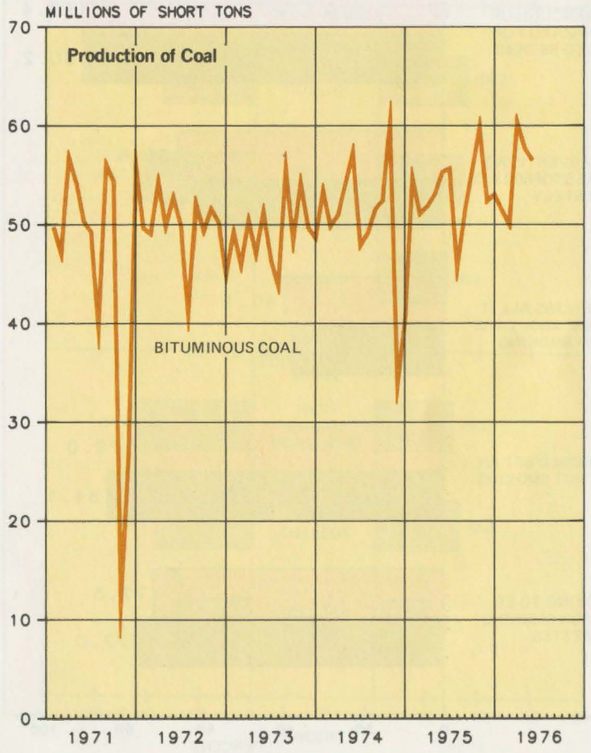
Imports have accounted for an increasingly larger share of total U.S. crude oil supply. The imports' share has increased from approximately one-fifth in 1972 to more than one-third in 1976.



SOURCE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE



SOURCE BUREAU OF MINES



SOURCE BUREAU OF MINES

PRODUCTION & IMPORTS: STEEL, COAL, CRUDE OIL	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Millions of Short Tons		
STEEL*			
Production of Raw Steel	9.864	11.439	12.136
Imports of Steel Mill Products	0.856	0.948	1.071
COAL PRODUCTION*			
Bituminous Coal	55.370	57.850	56.605
	MARCH 1975	FEB. 1976	MARCH 1976
CRUDE OIL*	Millions of Barrels		
Domestic Production	251.274	237.675	253.427
Imports	113.345	122.030	NA
Imports as a Percent of Total Supply	31.1	33.9	NA

*Not Seasonally Adjusted
NA Not Available

notes & definitions

NOTES

Rounding—Detailed data in the tables may not agree with totals because of independent rounding. Furthermore, calculations shown in the text, such as percent and absolute changes are based on the unrounded figures and therefore may not agree with those derived from rounded figures in the table.

Seasonal Adjustment—Unless otherwise indicated, all data of less than annual frequency are seasonally adjusted by the source agency or exhibit no seasonal fluctuation.

Survey and Sampling Error—The data in this chartbook come from a variety of surveys and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and all the data are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse, reporting, and analysis error. For more detailed explanations of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with each series, contact the appropriate source.

DEFINITIONS

GENERAL

Average or Arithmetic Mean—The sum of the values of all cases divided by the number of cases.

Constant Dollars—Computed values which remove the effect of price changes over time, generally derived by dividing current-dollar values by their corresponding price indexes.

Current Dollars—The dollar as valued in any given period, with no adjustment for price changes.

Durable Goods—Items with an extended life expectancy, normally 3 years or more.

Housing Unit—One or more rooms intended for use as separate living quarters and including access from the outside, either direct or through a common hall, or complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use by the occupants.

Index Number—A measure of relative value compared with a base figure (usually set equal to 100) for the same series.

Median—The value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half exceeding this value.

Nondurable Goods—Items which are consumed by their utilization or with a short life expectancy (less than 3 years).

Projections—Estimates for the future based on past records and on assumptions regarding future growth.

Race Designations—The term "black" is used for data relating to black persons regardless of earlier classification (e.g., Negro) and regardless of date of enumeration. The term "black and other races" describes data for persons of all races other than white and generally is used whenever data for blacks alone are not available for the specific time period required. Statistics for the national population of black and other races largely reflect the condition of the black population, since 90 percent of the population of black and other races is black.

Real—Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power. See constant dollars.

Seasonal Adjustment—Statistical modifications made to compensate for fluctuations in a time series which recur more or less regularly each year. The cause may be climatic (farm income is highest in the fall) or institutional (retail sales peak just before Christmas).

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate—Indicates that data have been adjusted for seasonal variation and then expressed as if the same level of performance for the reported period would continue for the entire year.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)—An integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus containing at least one central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more or two cities having contiguous boundaries and a combined population of at least 50,000.

NOTES & DEFINITIONS— *Continued*

Section I

PEOPLE

Selected Current Vital Statistics

Rates are on an annual basis, per 1,000 estimated resident population for specific months. Divorce figures include reported annulments.

Population—Components of Change

Net Civilian Immigration—Includes (1) alien immigrations, (2) net arrivals from Puerto Rico, (3) net immigration of civilian citizens affiliated with the U.S. government, and (4) immigration not included in (2) or (3) above.

School Enrollment

Part-Time College Student—An enrolled student taking less than 12 hours of instruction during the average school week.

Full-Time Student—An enrolled student taking 12 or more hours of instruction during the average school week.

Employment and Unemployment

Average (Mean) Duration of Unemployment—Length of time through the current survey week during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work.

Civilian Labor Force—All civilians 16 years old and over who were employed or unemployed during a specified week.

Employed Persons—Persons who did any work for pay or profit, worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, or who were temporarily absent from their jobs for noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed Persons—Persons not working but available and looking for work, on layoff from a job, or waiting to report to a new job.

Personal Income

Income received by all individuals in the economy from all sources.

Distributive Industries—Industries involved in the flow of goods and services from production to consumption, including buying, selling, advertising, transporting, etc.

Wage and Salary Disbursements—All employee earnings, including wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, payments in kind, incentive payments and tips, paid to employees in a given period of time, regardless of when earned.

Special Feature

HEALTH

Life Expectancy—The average remaining lifetime (or expectation of life) at any given age is the average number of years remaining to be lived by those persons surviving to that age on the basis of a given set of age-specific rates of dying.

National Health Expenditures—Total amount Americans spend in both private and public funds for all health care, including hospital care, physicians' services, dentists' services, drugs and drug sundries, eyeglasses and appliances, nursing home care, expenses for prepayment and administration of health insurance, government public health activities, other health services, research, and medical facilities construction.

Personal Health Expenditures—Includes all categories listed under National Health Expenditures except expenses for prepayment and administration of health insurance, government public health activities, research, and medical facilities construction.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate—A hypothetical summary measure of mortality that is independent of the age composition of the given population.

Section II

COMMUNITY

Housing Quality

Standard Metropolitan Statistical (SMSA)—See General Definitions.

Housing Unit—See General Definitions.

Complete Plumbing Facilities—Hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower.

Crime Index Trends

Burglary—Breaking or entering—burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. Any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud.

Robbery—Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person, by force or by violence, or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

Section III

ECONOMY

Industrial Production

Industrial Production Index—Measures average changes in the physical volume of output produced by the Nation's factories, mines, and generating plants.

Major Market Groupings—Groupings of industries to reflect the end uses (or primary customers) to which the goods are put.

Manufacturing and Trade Sales and Inventories

Inventory-to-Sales Ratio—Indicates the number of months supply of goods on hand at the current rate of sales. The respective ratios are derived by dividing the value of inventories at the end of a given period by the value of sales during the same period.

Advance Retail Sales

General Merchandise Group With Nonstores—Includes department stores, variety stores, general stores, and those selling general merchandise by mail and vending machine.

Value of New Construction

Value of New Construction Put in Place—Measures the estimated value of both private and public construction activity, including additions and alterations of existing structures. The estimates are intended to represent value of construction installed or erected during a given time period and cover the cost of labor and materials, as well as the cost of architectural and engineering fees, charges for equipment and overhead, and profit on construction operations.

Consumer Price Index

Measures average changes in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is based on prices of about 400 items obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities, chosen to represent all urban areas in the United States.

Wholesale Price Index

Measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in large quantities by producers in primary markets in the U.S. The index is based on a sample of about 2,700 commodities selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced.

Agricultural Prices

Ratio of Index of Prices Received by Farmers to Index of Prices Paid—Measures the purchasing power of products sold by farmers compared to their purchasing power in the base period. Above 100, products sold by farmers have an average per-unit purchasing power higher than in the base period. Below 100, the average per-unit purchasing power of commodities sold by farmers is less than in the base period. It is a price comparison, not a measure of cost, standard of living, or income parity.

Capacity Utilization Rate

Equals actual output divided by capacity output. Capacity output is the maximum amount of output that can be produced during a given time with existing plant and equipment.

New Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Expenditures by all private business (except farming, real estate, the professions, and nonprofit and other institutions) for new plant, machinery, and equipment. Includes automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment and excludes expenditures for land and mineral rights, maintenance and repair, and expenditures made in foreign countries.

Consumer Installment Credit

"All Other" Credit—Consists of consumer goods other than automobiles and personal loans.

Net Public and Private Debt

Federally Sponsored Credit Agencies—Those in which there is no longer any Federal proprietary interest; currently there are five such agencies—Federal Land Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and Banks for Cooperatives.

Interest Rates

Prime Rate Charged by Banks—The rate of interest charged by large commercial banks for loans to top-rated borrowers.

Federal Funds Rate—Rate of interest charged for secured, 1-day loans of immediately available funds.

sources

Section I
PEOPLE

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Contact:
Sandra Surber Smith
301-443-1200

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Contact:
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Contact:
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Contact:
Pauline M Cypert
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Special Feature
HEALTH

Contact:
Sandra Surber Smith
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Paul Zolbe 202-324-2614

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Contact:
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Dr. W. Vance Grant
202-245-8511

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ECONOMY

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Contact:
Leo Bernstein 202-523-0824

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Joan Hosley 202-452-2476

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William Menth
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William K. Mittendorf
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Betty Tunstall 301-763-7240

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Ken Dalton 202-523-1182

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U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes*
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John Early 202-523-1795

AGRICULTURAL PRICES
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, *Agricultural Prices*
Contact:
Don Barrowman 202-447-3570

CAPACITY UTILIZATION
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*
Contact:
John Woodward 202-523-0874

NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*
Contact:
John E. Cremeans
202-523-0681

CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.19, *Consumer Credit*
Contact:
Reba Driver 202-452-2458

NET PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEBT
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*
Contact:
Jeanette Honsa 202-523-0839

INTEREST RATES—LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Business Conditions Digest*
Contact:
Betty Tunstall 301-763-7240

EFFECTIVE CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES
Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Office of Economic Research, *Terms on Conventional Home Mortgages*
Contact:
Wayne Hazel 202-376-3036

Section IV
OTHER TRENDS

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL
National Science Foundation, *Science Indicators, 1974*
Contact:
Dr. Robert Wright
202-282-7706

U.S. PASSPORTS ISSUED
U.S. Department of State, Passport Office, *Summary of Passport Statistics,* STA-502
Contact:
Emil W. Kontak 202-382-3751

ADULT USE OF TOBACCO
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control; and National Institutes of Health, *Adult Use of Tobacco: 1975*
Contact:
Dr. Dorothy Green
301-427-7993

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS: STEEL, COAL, CRUDE OIL—

PRODUCTION OF RAW STEEL
American Iron and Steel Institute, *Pig-Iron and Raw Steel Production*
Contact:
Janet Ashe 202-452-7251

IMPORTS OF STEEL MILL PRODUCTS
American Iron and Steel Institute, *Imports of Iron and Steel Products*
Contact:
Janet Ashe 202-452-7251

PRODUCTION OF COAL
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Weekly Coal Report*
Contact:
Mary S. Lanier 202-634-1090

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines *Monthly Petroleum Statement*
Contact:
James M. Diehl 202-634-1050

INTRODUCTION —*(Continued from page 2)*

issue contains a special feature which covers in greater depth a subject of major public interest. Also, a special map will be designated each month to identify geographic areas of special concern.

STATUS also provides listings of sources for the materials presented. This enables readers needing more detailed data to follow up directly with the source agencies. STATUS contains a final section on notes and definitions. This section briefly describes caveats associated with the data, and defines the major terms or headings used in the charts.

CAUTIONS

The statistics originating from Federal agencies are not covered by copyright and may be reprinted from the pages of STATUS. Statistical materials originating from non-government sources should not be reprinted without formal permission from the copyright owners.

The statistical materials used in STATUS are compiled from a number of Federal statistical agencies and nongovernment sources. The Census Bureau is not responsible for limitations on data provided by other Federal agencies or other sources. The major caveats associated with these data are briefly described in the Notes and Definitions section.

SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Suggestions for improving the presentation of statistical data in STATUS are welcomed. These suggestions will be useful in planning future editions.

Also, comments on this edition of STATUS are welcomed. Suggestions and comments may be sent to:

Director
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

or

Chief Statistician
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

technical committee

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

SPECIAL FOURTH-CLASS RATE
BOOK

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1976
2:58 p.m.

Mr. Hartmann:

Dick Allison in the Vice President's office called.

They sent you a copy of the monthly magazine STATUS. On the inside cover was a message from the President which was cleared by our office.

The Vice President would like to use a message from the President in each issue. Mr. Allison is sending over a draft for approval of the message for the August issue.

Neta

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1976

NOTE FOR ROBERT T. HARTMANN'S OFFICE:

Attached at TAB A for your approval is the draft "Message from the President" proposed for the August issue of STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends.

At TAB B, for reference, is a copy of the message appearing in the inaugural issue, in July.

I have just learned that the Census Bureau, which publishes STATUS, needs a cleared copy as soon as possible on Monday.

Many thanks for your help.

pls as edited RTH

Dick

Dick Allison
456-7056

7/19/76
Returned original to Dick Allison - mm

Draft
President Ford
August edition, STATUS Magazine

This second edition of STATUS Magazine continues to fulfill the promise of the first issue. It allows the American people to make sense -- and good use -- of the flood of statistics which the Federal government generates.

STATUS contains essentially the same statistical ~~information~~ data which has been prepared regularly for ~~briefing the President for~~ my information over the past year. It seemed to me that other Americans could benefit from this ~~invaluable~~ data and deserved access to it. Thus the idea of STATUS Magazine was born.

Prior to STATUS, statistics generated by over 150 government agencies and some 20,000 Federal employees were so overwhelming in total that they were useful only on a piecemeal basis. STATUS Magazine pulls together, in one place, the facts of American life, inter-relates them intelligently, and presents them simply and graphically so that the reader can see where the nation is headed ~~socially and economically.~~

STATUS provides ~~the~~ an essential raw material of intelligent decision-making. It offers ~~priceless knowledge for American leaders, in both the public and private sectors, whose actions will shape~~ a perspective that can improve our personal ~~lives~~ plans as well as our nation's future.

Gerald R. Ford

message from the president

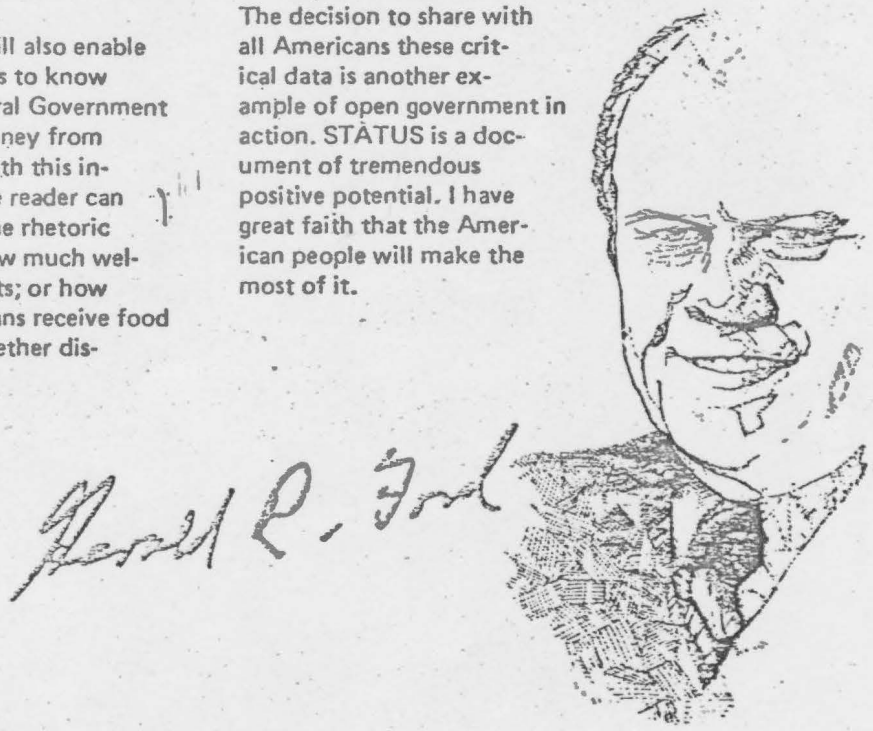
We are today beginning the monthly circulation in one easy-reference publication of the basic facts, figures and trends relating to American life.

This publication, STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends, began a year ago, when, at the suggestion of Vice President Rockefeller as Vice Chairman of the Domestic Council, the Office of Management and Budget, the Bureau of the Census, and other major Federal statistical agencies began to prepare a selection of computer-drawn charts as a briefing reference for the President and the Vice President. I was so impressed by what was being produced that I decided, if these facts were available to the American people and distributed throughout the Federal Government on a monthly basis, both the public and the whole Government would mutually benefit.

STATUS will encourage this broader use of statistics by systematically bringing together critical domestic information from all Federal agencies and expressing it in clear and easily understandable chart form.

STATUS will also enable private citizens to know how the Federal Government invests the money from their taxes. With this information, the reader can cut through the rhetoric to discover how much welfare really costs; or how many Americans receive food stamps; or whether discrimination occurs in employment and education; or how many people actually work for the local, State and Federal governments.

From the outset, the aim of this Administration has been openness and candor. The decision to share with all Americans these critical data is another example of open government in action. STATUS is a document of tremendous positive potential. I have great faith that the American people will make the most of it.



Gerald R. Ford

7/1/76 - RTH saw.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1976

Dear Bob:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the first issue of STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends. STATUS grows out of the Briefing Notes, which you have been receiving each week. These proved so useful to the President that he decided a similar selection of charts should be prepared each month, distributed throughout the Federal Government, and made available to the general public. STATUS is the result of that decision.

Copies of this first issue are being sent for review and comment to members of Congress and to a cross-section of leaders in business, the universities, local, State and Federal Governments. For the reader interested in additional or more detailed information on a topic treated in STATUS, the name, address and telephone number of a person who can provide it is given. In order to compare developments here with those in other industrialized countries, comparative data on selected items such as unemployment and prices is also being included.

I hope you will find STATUS as interesting as the Weekly Briefing Notes.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mondale

The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

JULY 1976
ST76-1

PEOPLE

COMMUNITY

ECONOMY

OTHER TRENDS

Special Feature

HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

message from the president

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Gerald R. Ford

STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

JULY 1976
ST76-1

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

U.S. Department of Commerce
Elliot C. Richardson, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Robert L. Hagan, Deputy Director
Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields
Daniel B. Levine, Associate Director for Demographic Fields

ECONOMIC SURVEYS DIVISION
Roger H. Bugenhagen, Chief

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget
James T. Lynn, Director
Paul H. O'Neill, Deputy Director
Fernando Oaxaca, Associate Director for Management and Operations
Joseph W. Duncan, Chief Statistician
C. Louis Kincannon, Project Coordinator

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication is prepared in the Economic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census under the general direction of Roger Bugenhagen, assisted by Peter Ohs, Assistant Division Chief. Robert Torene, assisted by Laurie Griffin and James C. Richardson, is directly responsible for the technical review and supervision of the report. Publication design services were provided by Nicholas Preftakes Publications Services Division. Graphics systems were developed under the direction of Claggett Jones, Chief of the Systems Software Division, with the assistance of Lawrence Cornish.

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of an editorial committee established by the Office of Management and Budget. The committee consists of the following persons: Joseph W. Duncan, Chairman and C. Louis Kincannon, Executive Secretary, of the Office of Management and Budget; Richard Small, Department of Agriculture; Morris R. Goldman, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Shirley Kallek, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; Albert H. Linden, Jr., Federal Energy Administration; John L. Stone, Federal Reserve Board; Marie D. Eldridge, National Center for Education Statistics; Jacob J. Feldman, National Center for Health Statistics; Thomas Staples, Social Security Administration, and Gooloo Wunderlich, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Robert E. Johnson, Jr., Department of the Interior; Harry Bratt, Department of Justice; Janet Norwood, Department of Labor; and William Smith, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Treasury.

The planning and development of content for this publication were carried out with the assistance of a Technical Committee established by the Office of Management and Budget. The committee members are shown on the inside of the back cover.

The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. Agencies furnishing data are indicated on the appropriate chart and also listed in the Sources of Data.

The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business of this Department. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director, Office of Management and Budget, through September 1976.

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INTRODUCTION

STATUS, a Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends, is an attempt to breathe life into the many numbers which spill daily from the diverse agencies of the Federal Statistical System.

STATUS is a graphic presentation of current statistical information on major social and economic conditions within the United States. We will make extensive use of color in presenting charts, tables, and maps to convey complex statistical information quickly and accurately. We will also experiment with different and innovative graphic presentation techniques with the goal of constantly improving reader understanding of the data.

STATUS has been designed for the general public as well as for the people concerned with domestic and international developments. It is aimed at decision makers and policymakers in all fields: business, government, and academic. The magazine is not intended for the exclusive use of the professional statistician or economist.

STATUS will also provide listings of basic sources for the material presented. This will enable those readers with a need for more detailed data to follow up directly with the agencies supplying us with the data.

The statistics which originate in the Federal agencies are not covered by copyright and may be reprinted from the pages of STATUS. Occasionally statistical material from nongovernmental sources will be used which may require formal reprint permission from the copyright owners.

In each edition of STATUS. major subdivisions will relate to people, community, economy, and other fields such as science or environment. Each issue will highlight a subject of major public interest and will be covered in greater depth.

SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS

We hope that you will offer suggestions for improving the presentation of statistical data in STATUS. We welcome your comments and urge you to make your information needs known for our consideration in planning future editions.

Suggestions and comments should be sent to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or Chief Statistician, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DATA PRESENTED

Please consult pages 92 to 93 for the source publications from which the statistical data for this issue were drawn. Many of these publications are available in public and private libraries. The addresses of the originating Federal agencies are also presented for reader convenience. Write to the Bureau of the Census only if it is cited as a data source.

Demographers Project 1985 Population Range Of 228-241 Million

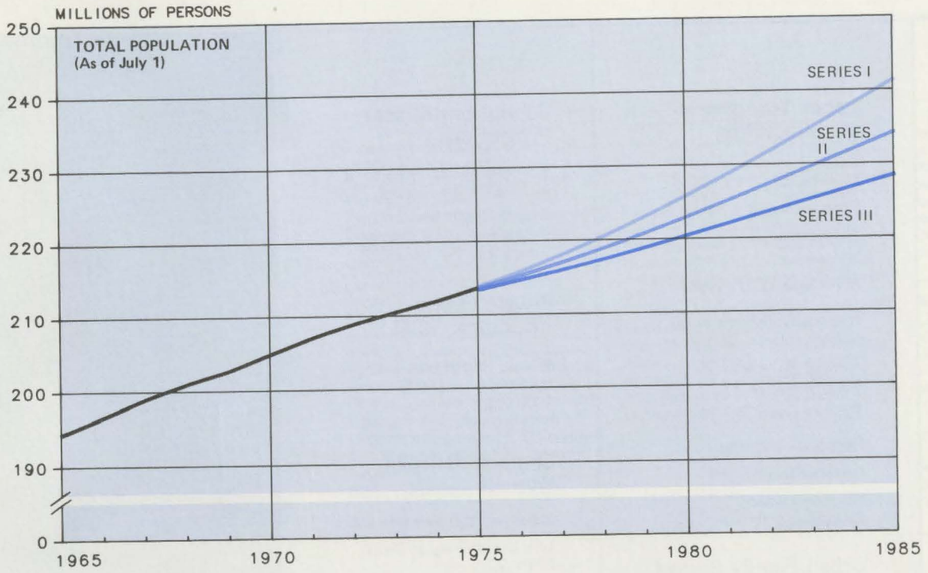
What will be the Nation's population in 1985?

Bureau of the Census demographers have prepared three sets of population projections for the U.S. reflecting different assumptions about future fertility trends. Series I assumes that the average number of lifetime births per woman will move toward 2.7. The corresponding assumptions for Series II and Series III are 2.1 and 1.7, respectively.

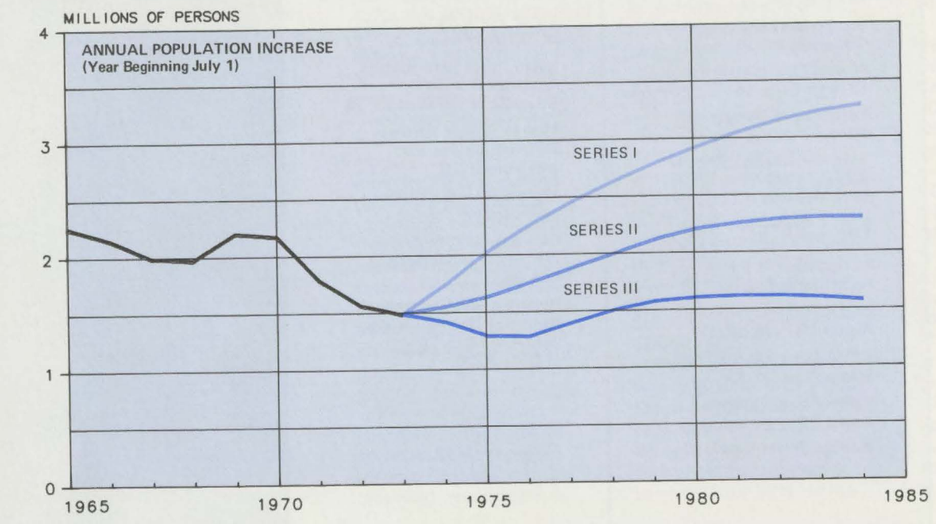
Based on population projections prepared in 1974, the population for 1985 is projected to fall between 228 million (Series III) and 241 million (Series I)

1974-75 U.S. Population Growth Rate 1.7 Million

From 1965 to 1975, fluctuations in the annual population growth were due primarily to changes in the annual number of births. However, in 1974-75 the increase in annual growth to 1.7 million persons was partly a result of the entry of Vietnamese refugees. This caused the July 1, 1975 population estimate to approximate the Series I projections. Under the Series II projection, annual population growth would again reach 2 million by 1980. An increase in annual births is projected not because of an increased birth rate, but because of the continuing increase in the population in the prime childbearing ages.



POPULATION ESTIMATES & PROJECTIONS	Total Population as of July 1
	(In Millions)
1965	194.3
1970	204.9
1975	213.6
1980	
Series I	225.7
Series II	222.8
Series III	220.4
1985	
Series I	241.3
Series II	234.0
Series III	228.4



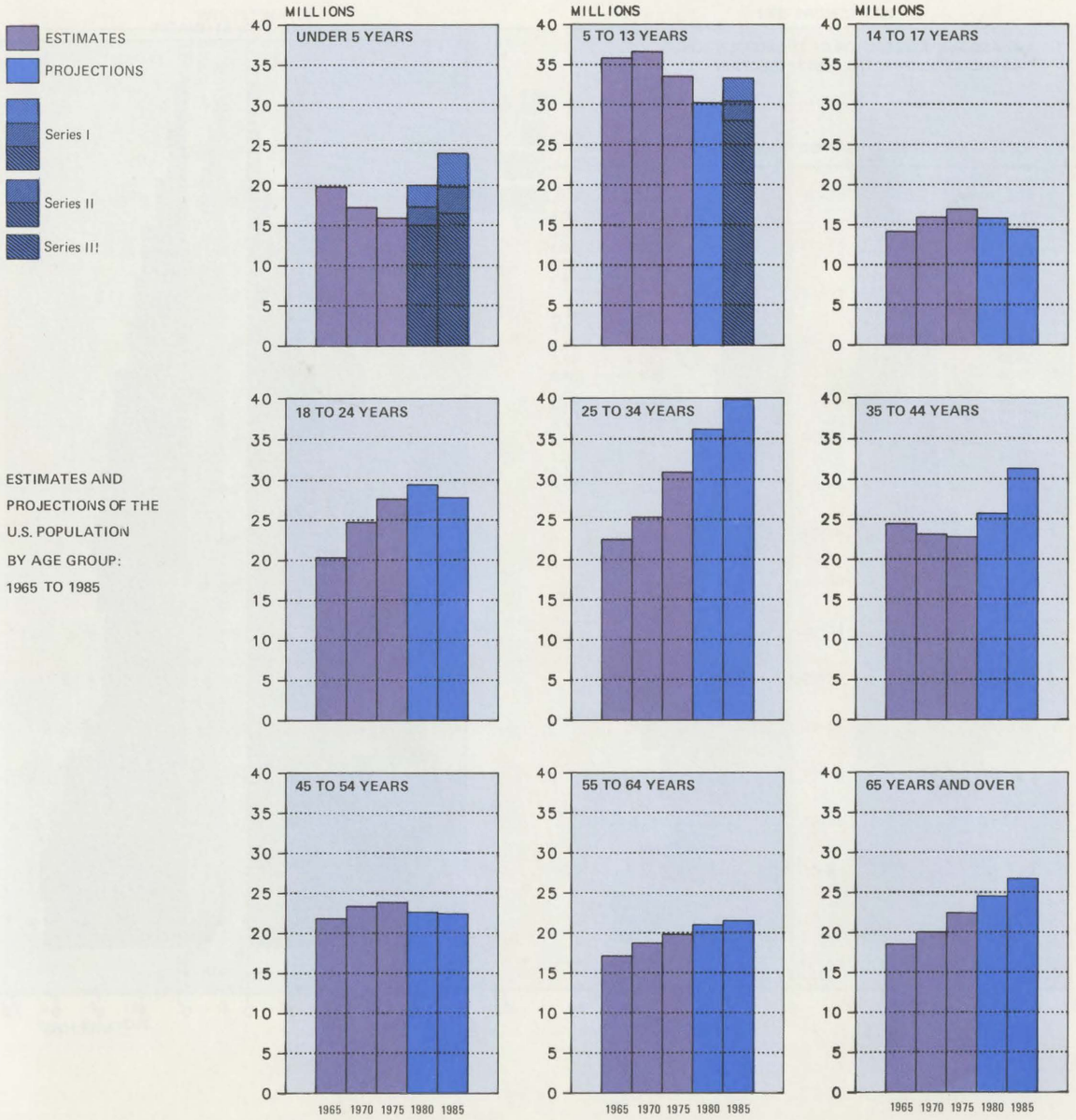
POPULATION ESTIMATES & PROJECTIONS	Annual Population Increase July 1 to June 30
	(In Millions)
1965-1966	2.3
1970-1971	2.2
1975-1976	
Series I	2.0
Series II	1.6
Series III	1.3
1980-1981	
Series I	2.9
Series II	2.2
Series III	1.6
1984-1985	
Series I	3.3
Series II	2.3
Series III	1.6

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Age Group Movement Shaped by "Baby Boom" And Fertility Levels

Recent and future trends in population by age group are determined primarily by previous trends in annual births. In this regard, the post-Second World War "baby boom" and subsequent decline in fertility are responsible for the trends seen in the childhood and young adult age groups. The numbers of persons in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups are each projected to increase by about 9 million between 1975 and 1985. This is due largely to the aging of the persons born during the "baby boom."

Some declines will occur in the school age population as the baby boom members grow out of these age groups.



ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE U.S. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1965 TO 1985

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

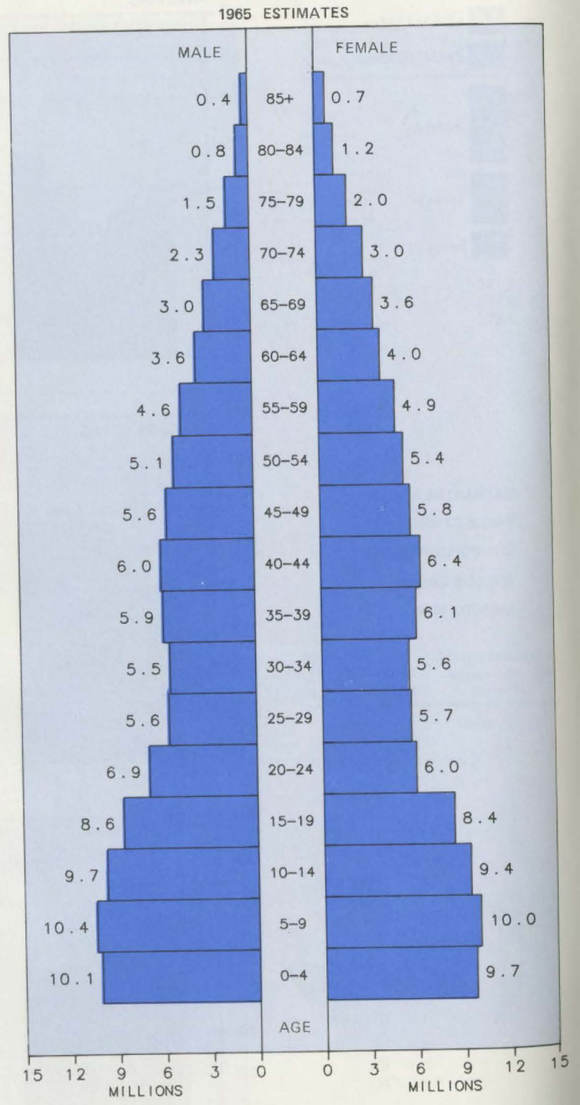
Population Pyramids Reveal Major Changes in Age Structure

Population pyramids for different years show major changes in the age composition of the population. Through the middle adult ages, the structure is determined largely by previous trends in fertility. Beyond middle age, mortality patterns become an increasingly important determinant. There are more males than females in the pre-adult age groups because there are about 5 percent more male births than female births. However, mortality is higher among males than females throughout life, and in the older adult age groups there are more females than males.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION—1965 AND 1975 ESTIMATES, 1985 PROJECTION

POPULATION ESTIMATES & PROJECTIONS	1965-1975	1975-1985
MALE & FEMALE—BY AGE, TOTAL	Percent Change	
75+	30.0	20.4
70-74	8.2	25.2
65-69	23.6	13.1
60-64	22.1	13.4
55-59	10.9	4.3
50-54	14.6	-9.2
45-49	3.6	-2.5
40-44	-9.9	25.8
35-39	-3.3	48.3
30-34	25.8	37.7
25-29	49.4	21.4
20-24	40.0	6.5
15-19	23.5	-14.4
10-14	7.2	-18.7
5-9	-14.9	1.0*
0-4	-19.8	24.5*

*Series II



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

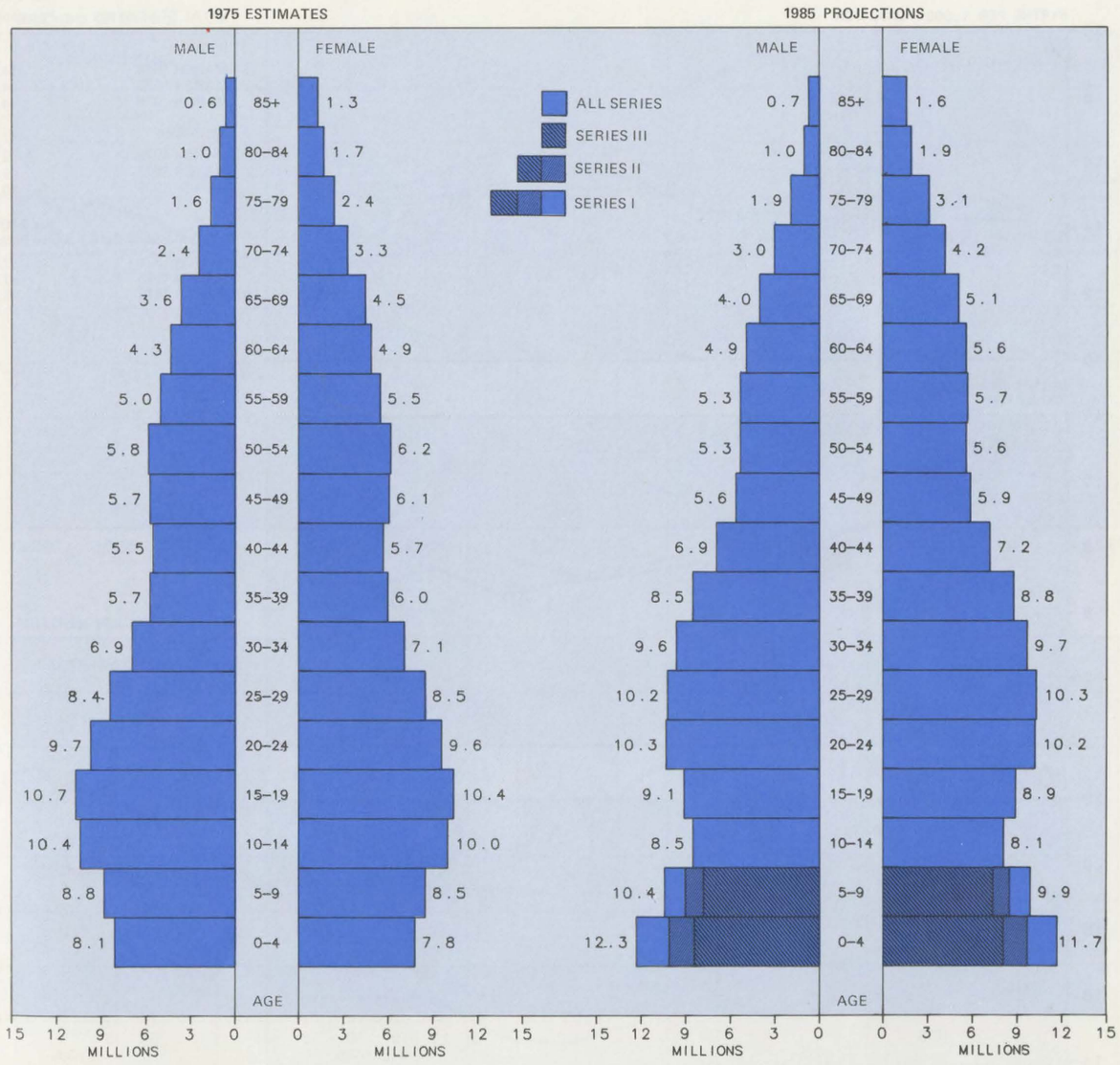
Population in 1985 Reflects Overall Aging

The relatively small numbers of people born during the Depression of the 1930's will be in the 45 to 54 age group by 1985.

By that year, too, the members of the "baby boom" born in the late 1940's and 1950's will have grown into the young adult classifications.

The population under age 10 dropped sharply between 1965 and 1975, reflecting the sharp drop in annual births. However, the structure of the 1985 population pyramid under age 10 will depend on future fertility trends.

The accompanying 1985 population pyramid shows the projected range of the under-10 population using the Census Bureau's projection series.

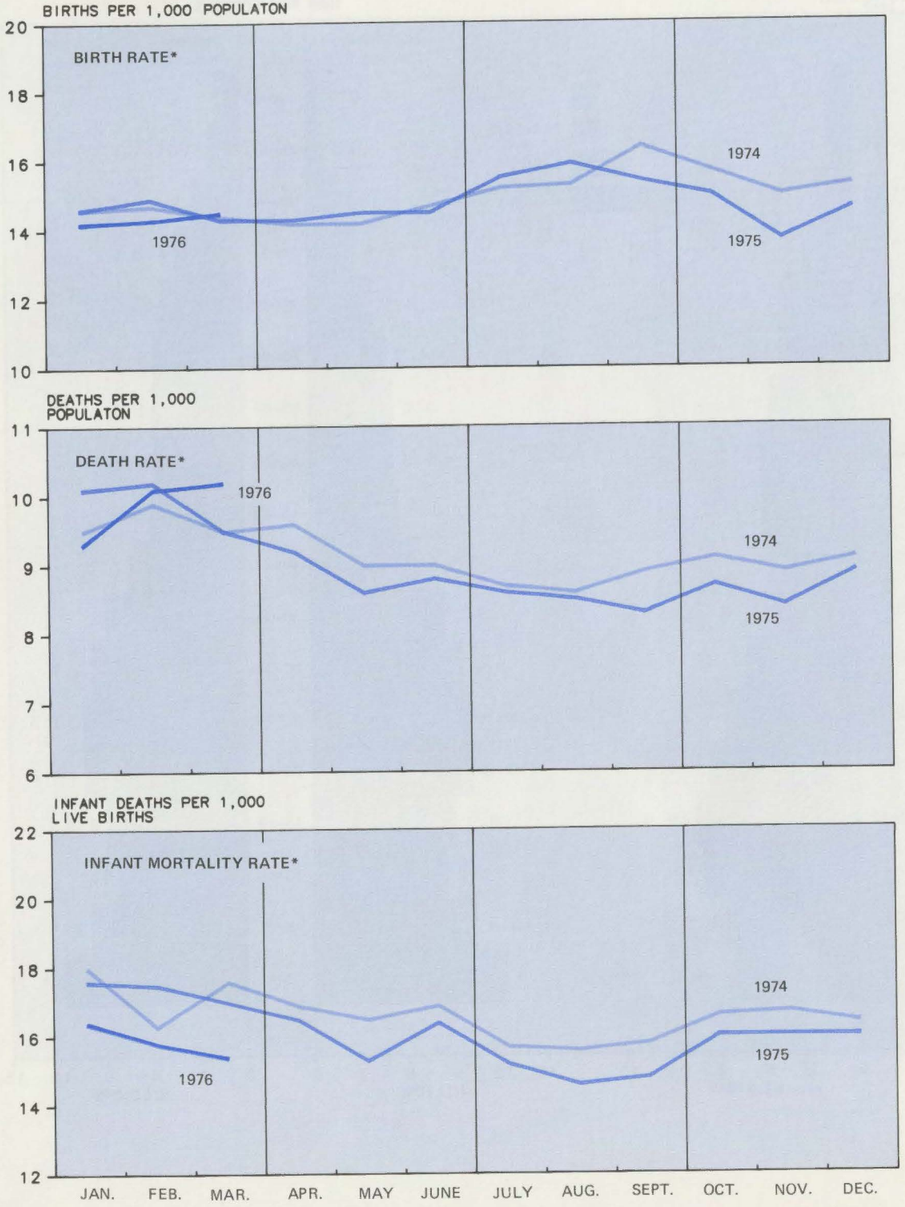


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Death Rates Go Up During March Due to Flu Epidemic

Birth Rate:
During March of this year, the birth rate was 14.5 per 1,000 population; about 1 percent above the rate for March 1975.
Death Rate:
The crude death rate for March 1976 (10.2 deaths per 1,000 population) was 7.4 percent higher than for March 1975, and was the highest recorded for this month since the severe influenza epidemic of 1963 when the crude death rate for March was 11.1. The cumulative death rate for January-March 1976 (9.9 per 1,000 population) was the same as the rate for the corresponding period for 1975. This suggests that the effect of the influenza epidemic of January-February 1975 was about the same as that of the February-March 1976 epidemic on the cumulative rate for the first 3 months of this year.
Infant Mortality:
For deaths due to certain diseases of early infancy, the rate per 1,000 live births continued sharply downward.

VITAL STATISTICS	Per 1,000 Population
Birth Rate	
MARCH 1974	14.4
MARCH 1975	14.3
MARCH 1976	14.5
Death Rate	
MARCH 1974	9.5
MARCH 1975	9.5
MARCH 1976	10.2
Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1,000 Live Births
MARCH 1974	17.6
MARCH 1975	17.0
MARCH 1976	15.4



*NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Record Low Fertility Rates Since 1972

In 1975 there were slightly more than 3 million births, about the same as in 1921, even though the total population has more than doubled during this 54-year interval.

Although the number of births in 1921 and 1975 was almost the same, there were wide annual variations in the intervening years.

An annual low of 2.3 million births occurred in 1933 in the middle of the Depression.

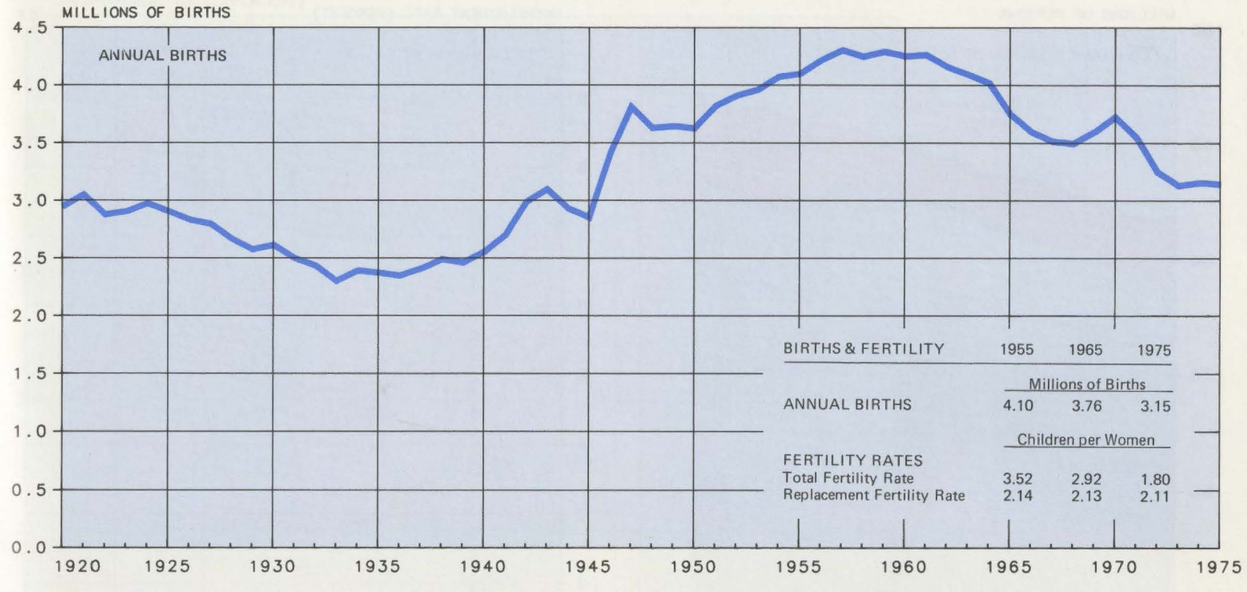
Just 24 years later in the midst of the "baby boom" of the 1950's and 1960's, a record annual high of 4.3 million births was recorded in 1957.

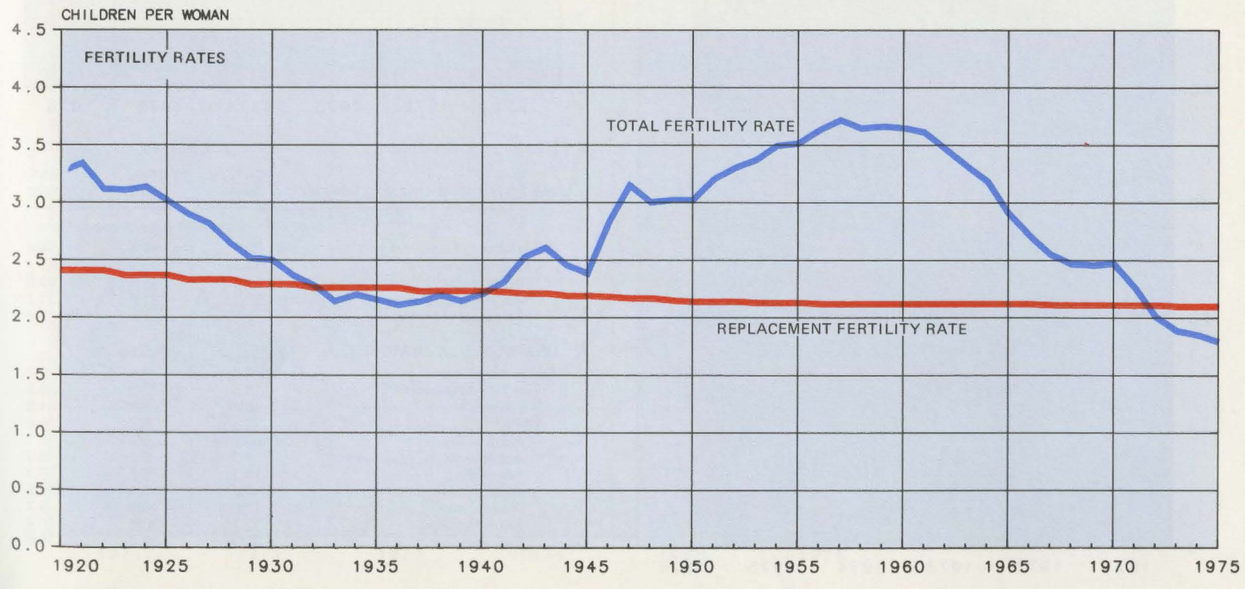
Paralleling the fluctuations in annual numbers of births, the total fertility rate (see Notes and Definitions) reached a high of 3.7 in 1957. Each year since 1972 has seen a record low fertility rate set for the United States.

In the 1930's, fertility dipped below the population replacement fertility level (see Notes and Definitions).

During the years after World War II, fertility far exceeded replacement needs. Since 1972, rates have again fallen short of those needed for replacement.

Even at the current sub-replacement rates, however, it would be many years before the population stopped growing because of the numbers of women of childbearing age.





SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Employment Continues Rise in May; Unemployment Drops

Unemployment resumed its downward course in May while employment continued upward.

Total employment rose by 300,000 to another new high of 87.7 million. Adult women accounted for about half the May gain. Since the March 1975 low, employment has advanced by 3.6 million.

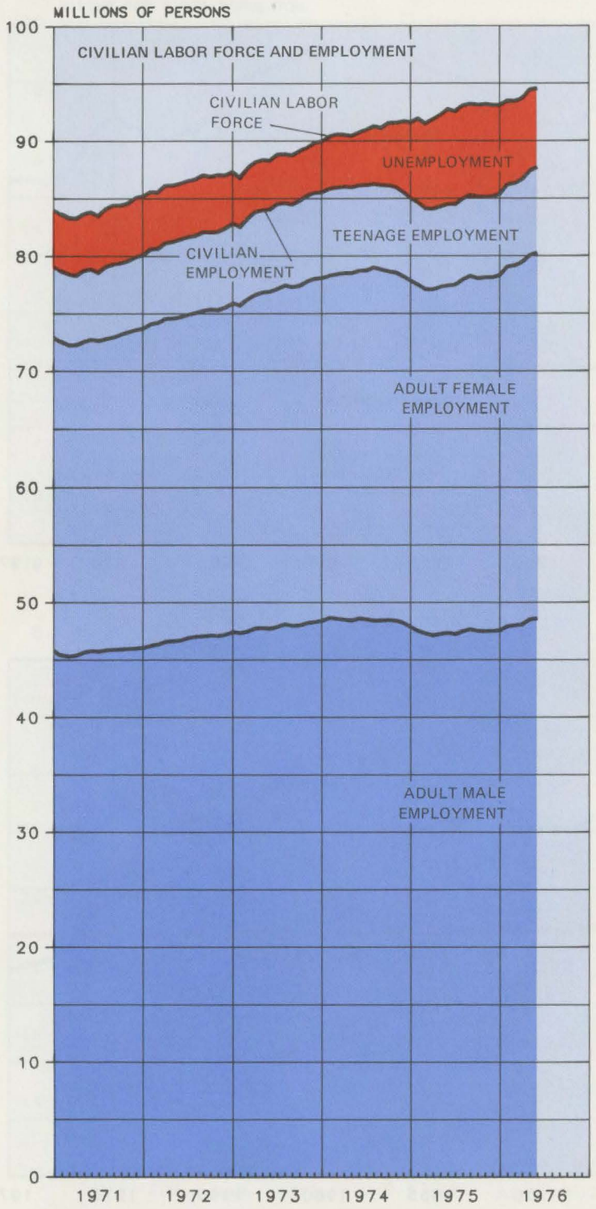
Following 2 months of little change, unemployment declined by 180,000 persons to 6.9 million. Total joblessness has now fallen 1.4 million from the May 1975 recession high.

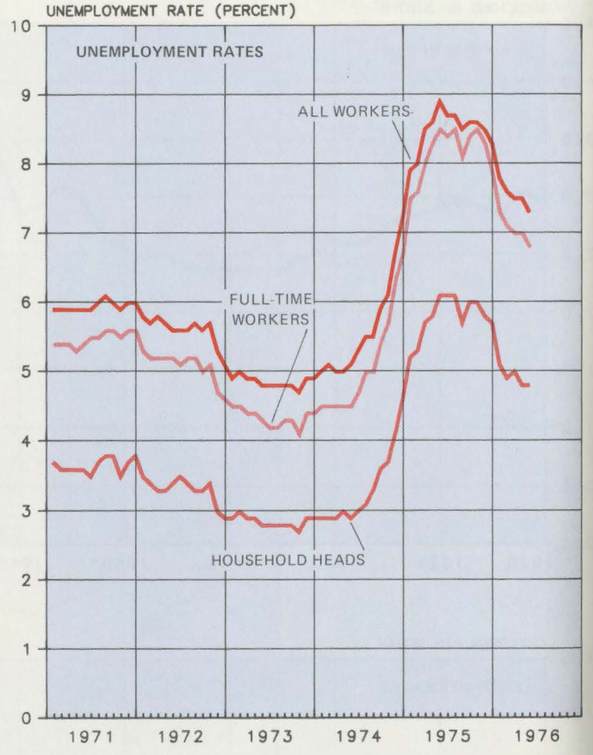
The civilian labor force held about steady in May at 94.6 million after a 720,000 increase in April.

Unemployment Rate Drops To 7.3%, Lowest Since December 1974

The overall unemployment rate dropped to 7.3 percent in May compared with 7.5 percent in the previous 2 months and the recession peak of 8.9 percent recorded a year earlier. The May rate was the lowest in 17 months.

The rate for full-time workers declined to 6.8 percent. Unemployment among household heads was unchanged at 4.8 percent.





EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Millions of Persons	
Civilian Labor Force	92.8	94.4	94.6
Civilian Employment	84.5	87.4	87.7
Adult Males	47.3	48.5	48.6
Adult Females	30.1	31.5	31.7
Teenagers (16-19)	7.1	7.4	7.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES		Percent	
All Workers, Total	8.9	7.5	7.3
Full-Time Workers	8.5	7.0	6.8
Household Heads	6.1	4.8	4.8
White, Total	8.3	6.7	6.6
Adult Males	6.7	4.9	5.1
Adult Females	8.0	6.7	6.3
Teenagers	18.3	16.6	16.3
Black and Other, Total	14.2	13.0	12.2
Adult Males	11.6	10.0	9.2
Adult Females	12.1	10.9	10.4
Teenagers	37.3	39.2	38.5

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Improves For Adult Women and Black Men

May unemployment rate improvements took place almost entirely among adult women.

The rate for white adult females dropped from 6.7 to 6.3 percent while that for adult females of black and other races declined from 10.8 to 10.4 percent. Both rates are the lowest since November 1974.

The unemployment rate for adult men edged upward from 5.4 to 5.6 percent. An increase among white adult males, from 4.9 to 5.1 percent, more than offset a significant improvement among adult males, black and other races.

Teenage unemployment was virtually unchanged in May.

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

White-Collar Unemployment Down; Blue-Collar Unchanged at 9%

In May the unemployment rate for workers in white-collar occupations edged down to 4.6 percent, a rate which has been virtually unchanged since June 1975. A decline to 6.4 percent in the unemployment rate for clerical workers was responsible for the improvement in the white-collar rate.

Joblessness among blue-collar workers was unchanged at 9 percent. This compares with a recession peak of 12.8 percent in May 1975. The unchanged rate was the result of a decline in the unemployment rate for craft and kindred workers which was offset by an increase in the rate for nonfarm laborers.

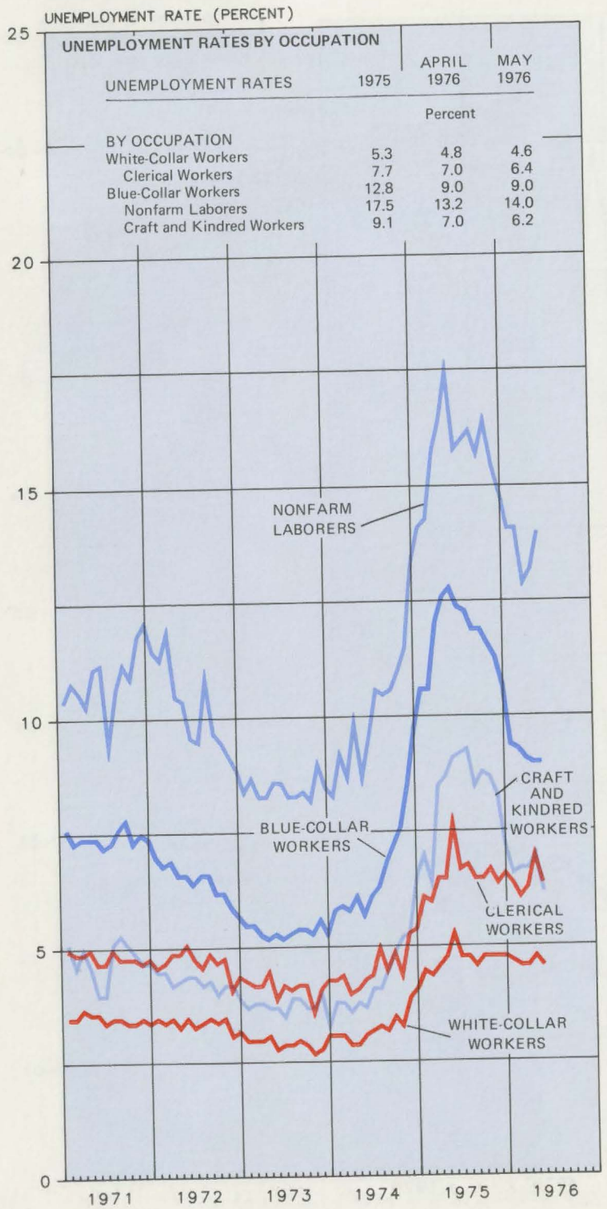
Unemployment Rates in Manufacturing and Construction Improve

Among the major industry groups there were significant improvements in unemployment rates in manufacturing and construction.

Manufacturing unemployment dropped to a 7.3-percent rate from 7.6 percent the previous month. Both durable and nondurable goods industries shared in the decline.

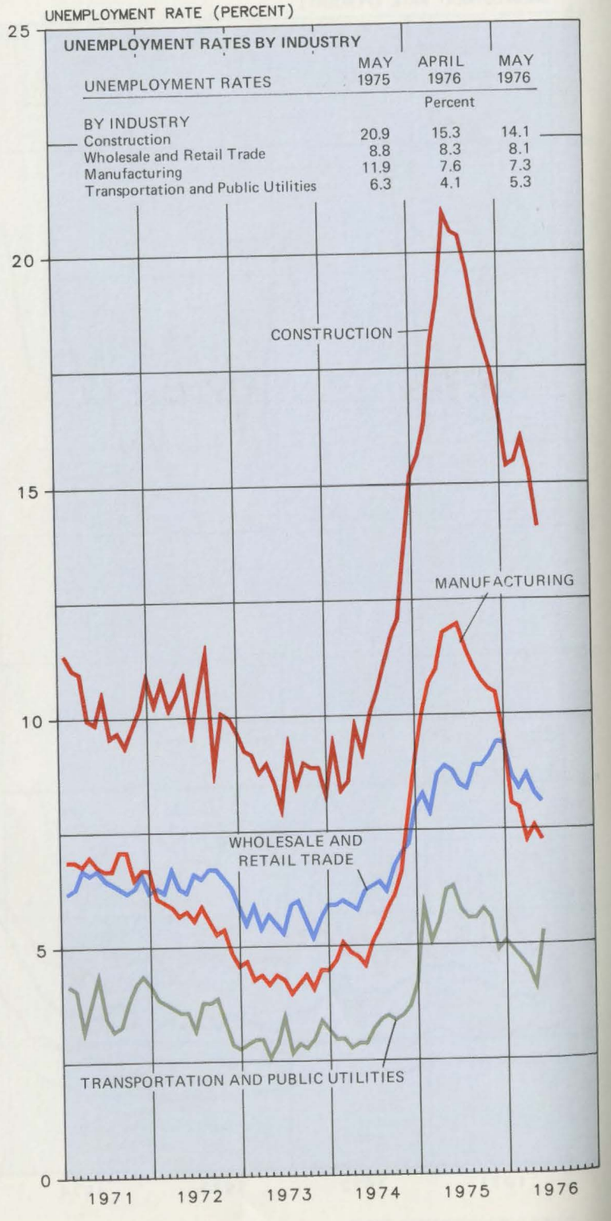
Unemployment in the construction industry dropped to 14.1 percent, lowest since November 1974.

In transportation and public utilities, the unemployment rate climbed from 4.1 to 5.3 percent. This is the sharpest 1-month rise since January 1975.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY OCCUPATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Percent		
BY OCCUPATION			
White-Collar Workers	5.3	4.8	4.6
Clerical Workers	7.7	7.0	6.4
Blue-Collar Workers	12.8	9.0	9.0
Nonfarm Laborers	17.5	13.2	14.0
Craft and Kindred Workers	9.1	7.0	6.2



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRY

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Percent		
BY INDUSTRY			
Construction	20.9	15.3	14.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.8	8.3	8.1
Manufacturing	11.9	7.6	7.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	6.3	4.1	5.3

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Manufacturing Job Roll Additions Dip in April; First Since Oct. 1975

Total additions to manufacturing employment rolls declined to a rate of 4.1 per 100 employees in April. These additions (accessions) cover permanent and temporary workers including both new and rehired employees. Since December 1974, when the total accession rate hit a low of 3.1 per 100 workers, accessions have increased 32 percent.

The total separation rate—permanent or temporary terminations of employment—declined to 3.7 per 100 workers in April. This was the first decline since January.

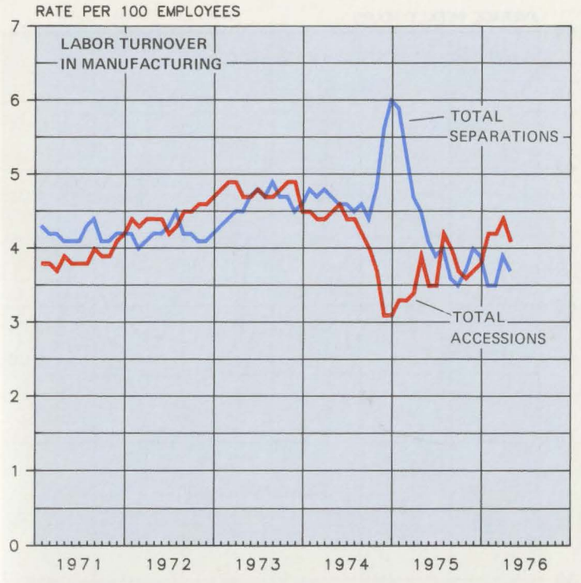
Layoffs, Quits Up in April; New Hires Down

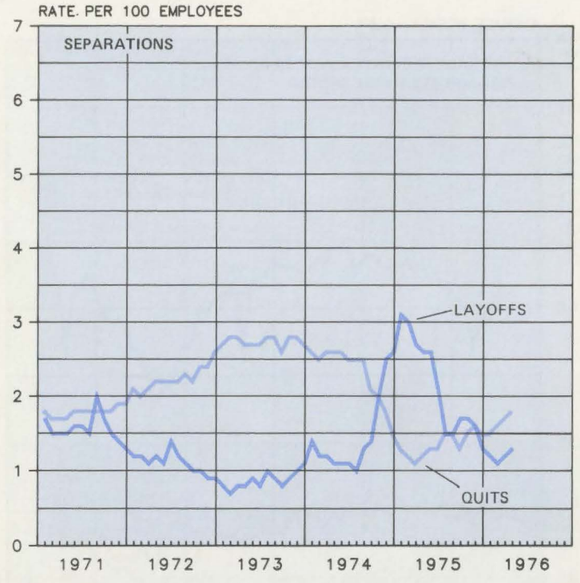
Layoffs and quits continued to rise in April.

The layoff rate rose to 1.3 percent, the second increase since September 1975. Since last April, layoffs have dropped 50 percent.

The quit rate, which partially reflects worker assessment of job opportunities, rose to 1.8 percent. This was the third increase and the highest level recorded since November 1974.

New hires declined to 2.7 percent, a decrease of 7 percent from the March rate of 2.9 percent, the highest level since September 1974. Over the year, new hires have increased 59 percent.





LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
		Percent	
ACCESSION RATE, TOTAL	3.9	4.4	4.1
New Hires	1.7	2.9	2.7
SEPARATION RATE, TOTAL	4.5	3.9	3.7
Quits	1.2	1.7	1.8
Layoffs	2.6	1.2	1.3

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

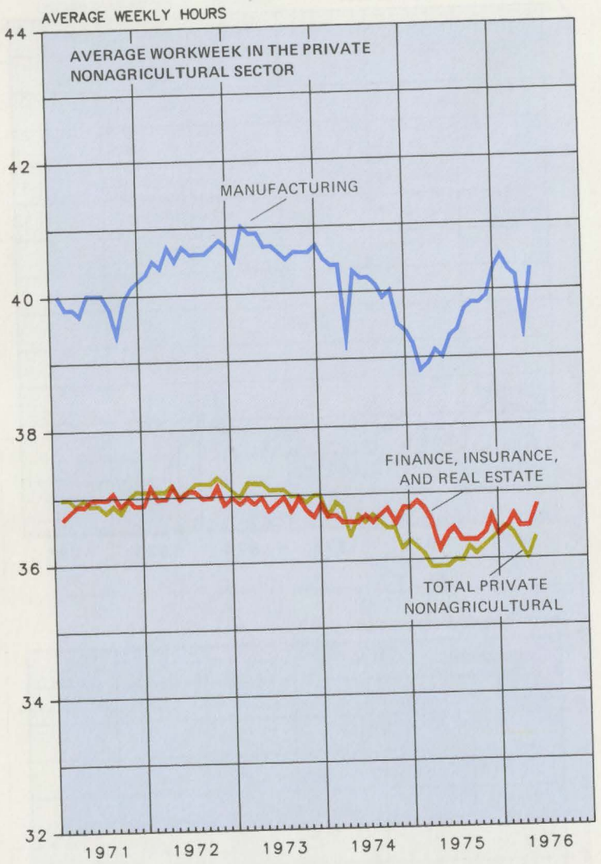
Average Workweek in Manufacturing Recovers From April Decline

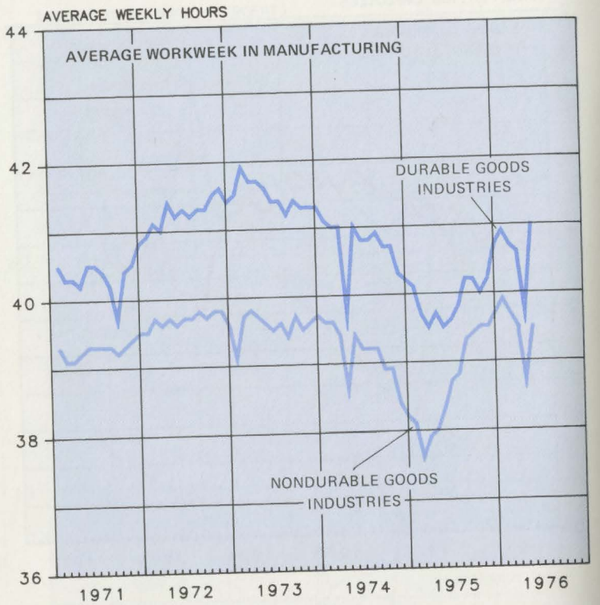
The average workweek rebounded from depressed April levels, which had been affected by religious observances during the survey period. Hours for all production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls increased by 0.3 hour in May to 36.3 hours.

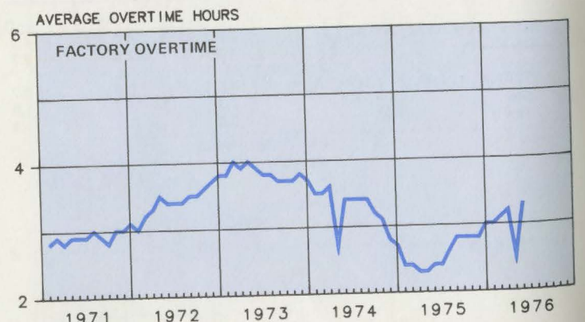
The manufacturing workweek rose 0.9 hour, with nearly all of the increase in factory overtime. Increases were recorded in most durable and nondurable goods manufacturing industries.

The average workweek in finance, insurance, and real estate climbed 0.3 hour in May to 36.8 hours, highest since February 1975.

All other industry groups remained at or near prior month levels.







AVERAGE WORKWEEK	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
	Average Weekly Hours		
Private Nonagricultural	35.9	36.0	36.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.4	36.5	36.8
Manufacturing	39.0	39.4	40.3
Durable Goods Industries	39.5	39.7	41.0
Nondurable Goods Industries	38.3	38.7	39.5
Factory Overtime	2.4	2.5	3.3

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

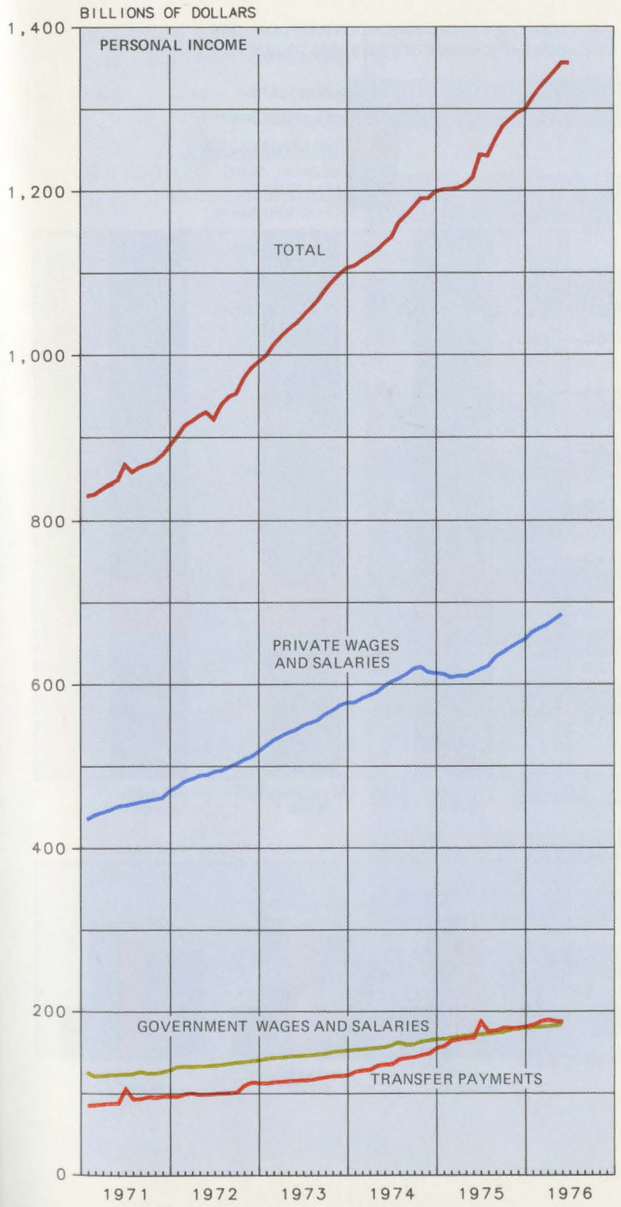
Personal Income Up For Tenth Straight Month During May

Total personal income increased $11.1 billion in May. This was the tenth consecutive gain and the fifth in a row exceeding $10 billion. Personal income reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $1,357.2 billion in May, an increase of 11.5 percent from May 1975.

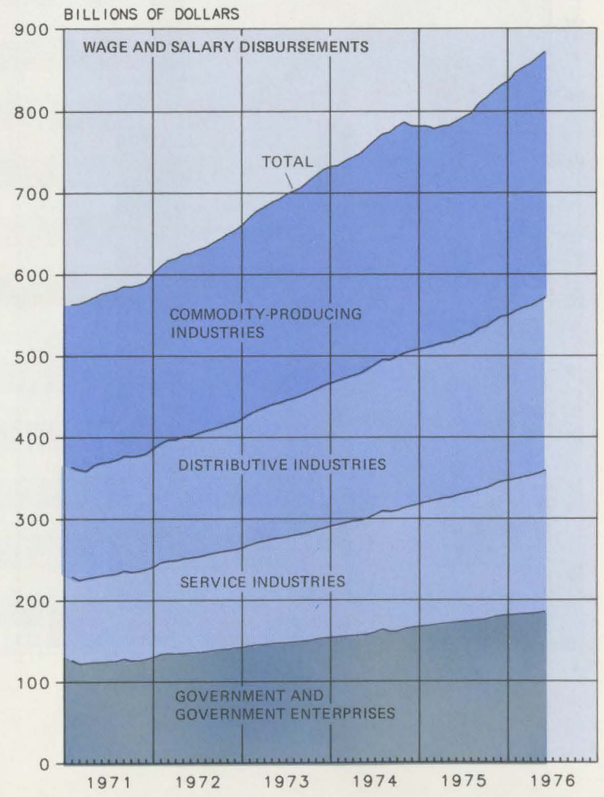
Private wages and salaries increased $6.3 billion in May, compared to the $6.5 billion rise reported in April. Payrolls in commodity-producing industries and distributive industries rose less in May. Payrolls in service industries advanced $2.3 billion, substantially more than the $1.7 billion increase reported in April.

Government wages and salaries rose $1.1 billion, the largest gain since last November.

Transfer payments, which include Social Security, unemployment, and veterans benefits, declined $0.6 billion in May following a $1.6 billion drop in April. April payments were revised downward as new data indicated a substantial number of low-income families were not taking advantage of the earned-income credit.



PERSONAL INCOME	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
TOTAL	1,217.2	1,346.2	1,357.2
Wage and Salary Disbursements	787.4	864.1	871.5
Private Wages and Salaries	614.8	679.9	686.2
Commodity-Producing Industries	267.0	298.0	300.3
Distributive Industries	191.7	210.2	211.9
Service Industries	156.1	171.7	174.1
Government Wages and Salaries	172.6	184.2	185.3
Transfer Payments	169.3	189.2	188.6



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Typical Urban Family Living Costs Rise 8% from '74 to '75

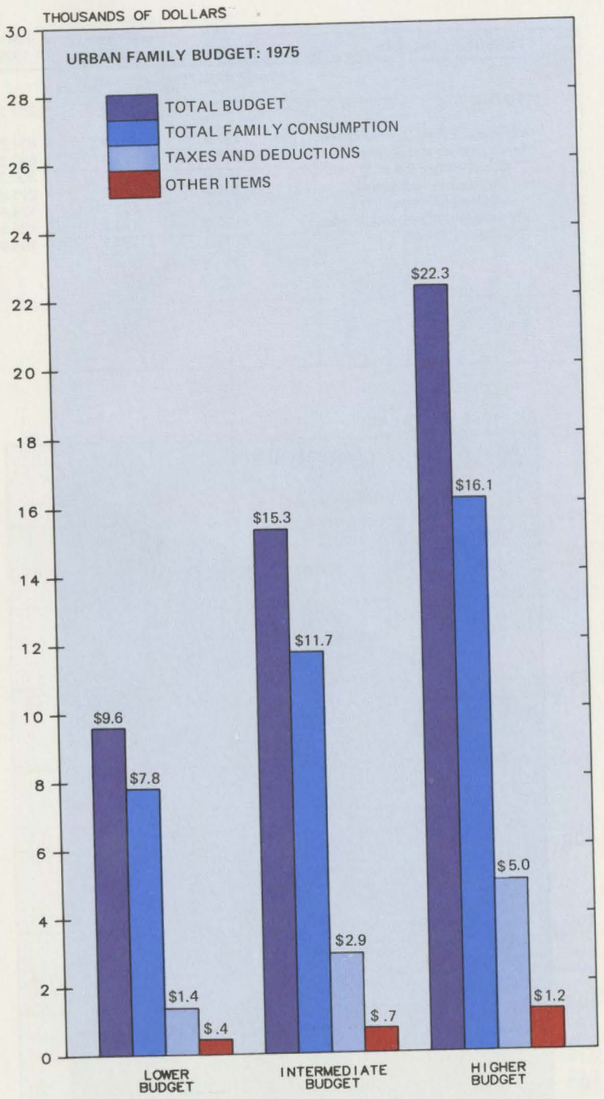
In Autumn 1975, a typical urban family of four required $15,318 a year to maintain a moderate standard of living. The same family could live at a lower budget level for $9,588, or at a higher level allowing some luxuries for $22,294 a year.

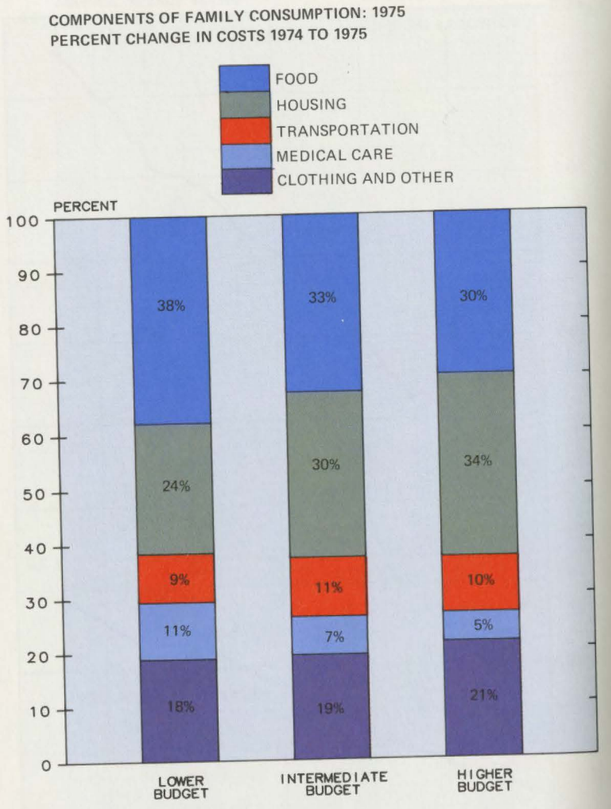
From Autumn 1974 to Autumn 1957, total consumption costs rose about 7 percent for the lower budget and 8 percent for the intermediate and higher budgets.

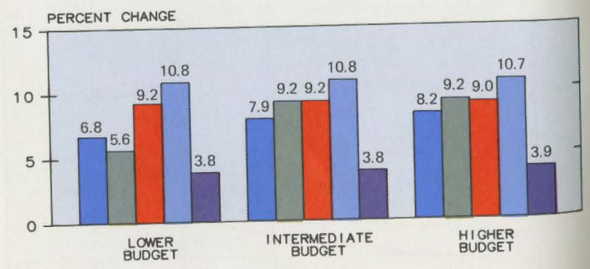
The largest increases occurred in homeowner costs (included as a housing cost only in the intermediate and higher budgets), transportation, and medical care.

Since various consumption items comprised different proportions of each budget level, cost changes had varying effects,

For example, the change in food costs was largest for the higher budget. However, food comprises a larger proportion of total consumption costs at the lower budget level, and thus food price increases had a larger effect on the total increase for the lower level budget.







SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

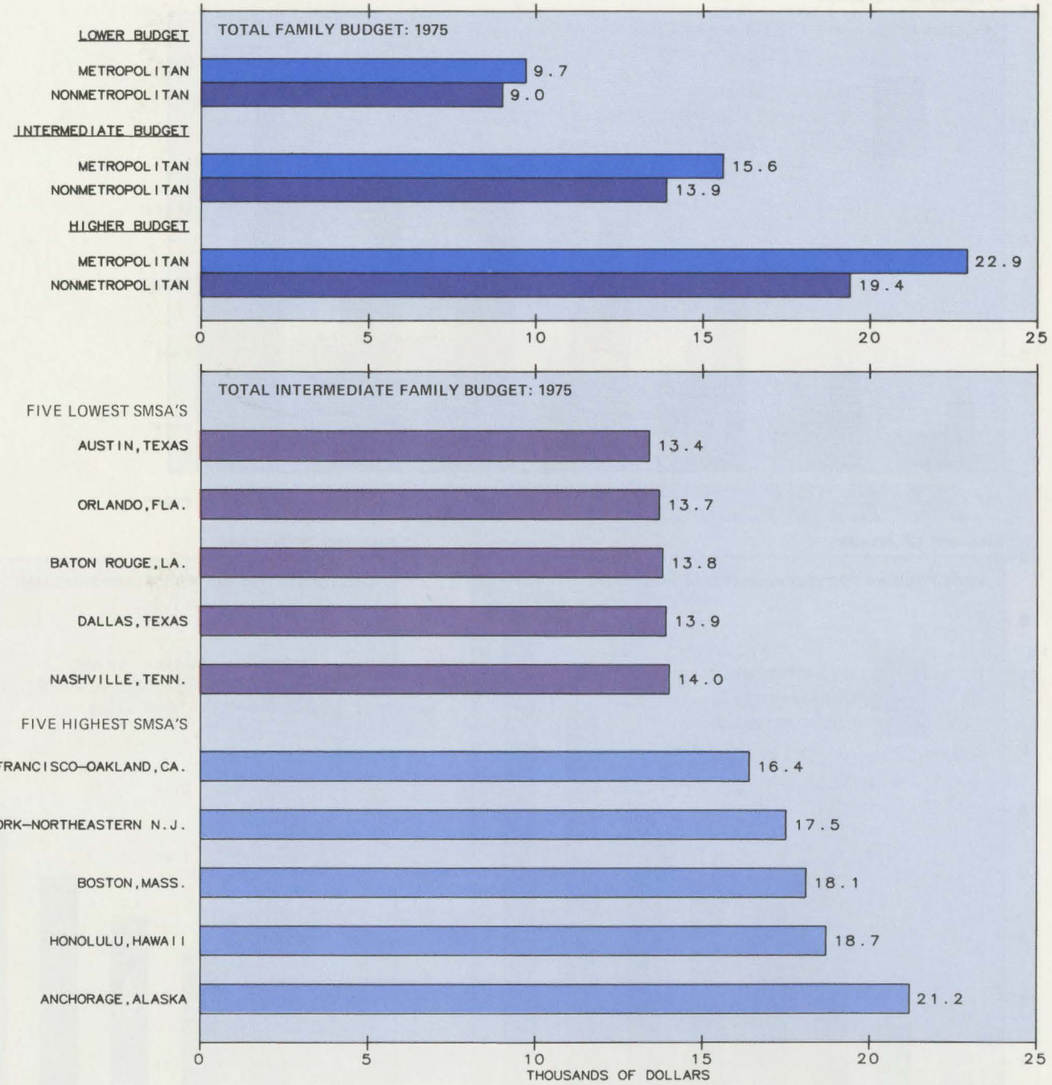
City Family Budgets Range from Anchorage High to Austin Low

Differences in family budget levels in various cities reflect not only price level differences, but also regional differences in climate, types of transportation facilities, and taxes.

For the lower budget, costs were 8 percent higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan urban areas. The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference was 13 percent for the intermediate budget and 18 percent for the higher budget.

Intermediate budget levels were lowest in the South and highest in the far West and Northeast. Anchorage, Alaska remained the most expensive place to live, while Boston was the highest city in the 48 contiguous United States.

A hypothetical family of four living in Austin, Texas, found living costs nearly 40 percent lower than Anchorage and 26 percent less than Boston.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

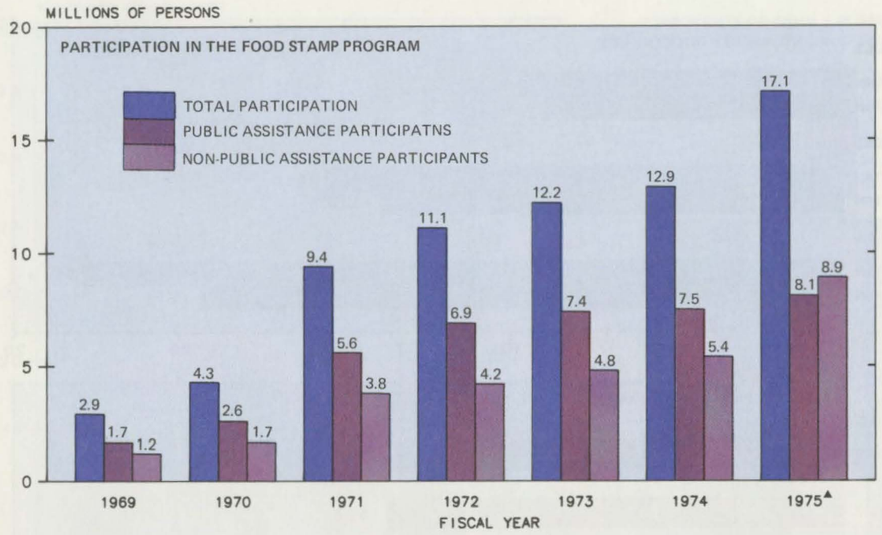
Food Stamp Program Participation, Costs Escalate in 6 Years

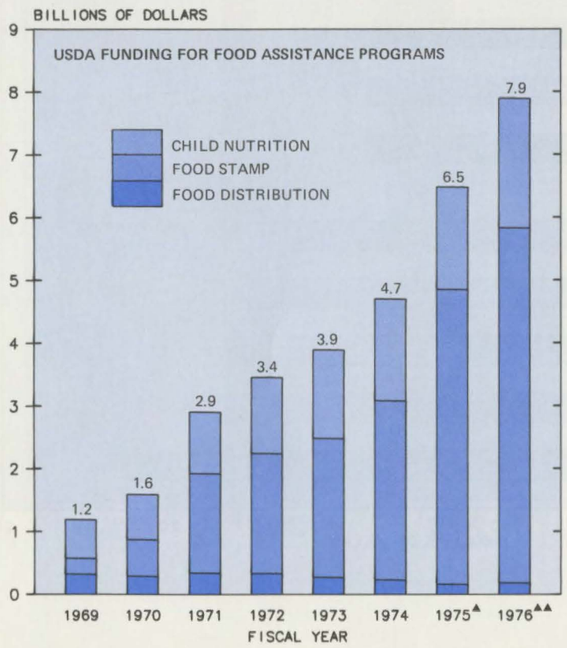
Between 1969 and 1975 participation in the Food Stamp Program rose from 2.9 million persons—nearly 1½ percent of the population—to 17.1 million persons—more than 8 percent. The largest increase occurred in 1971 when the program was amended to nationalize eligibility requirements and greatly expand benefits to participants. The 1971 participation rates doubled those of 1970 and tripled the level of 1969.

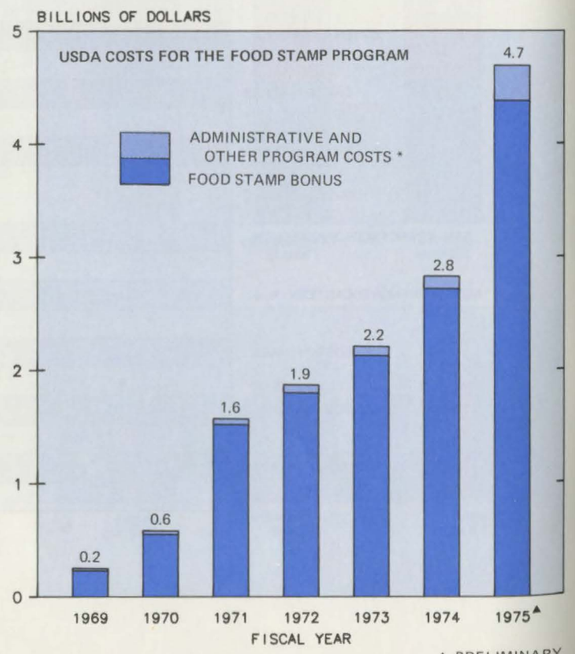
In 1975, for the first time in the history of the program, persons from households receiving public assistance accounted for less than half of all persons receiving food stamps.

As participation increased, USDA expenditures for the Food Stamp Program grew substantially—from $250 million in 1969, to an estimated $5.6 billion in 1976.

The Food Stamp Bonus (that part of the coupon allotment paid by the Federal Government) accounts for the major portion of all USDA Food Stamp expenditures. In 1959, 91 cents of every USDA Food Stamp dollar was expended for food costs. This figure rose to 96 cents per dollar in 1974, but decreased to 93 cents out of every 1975 dollar as a result of increases in administrative and other program costs.





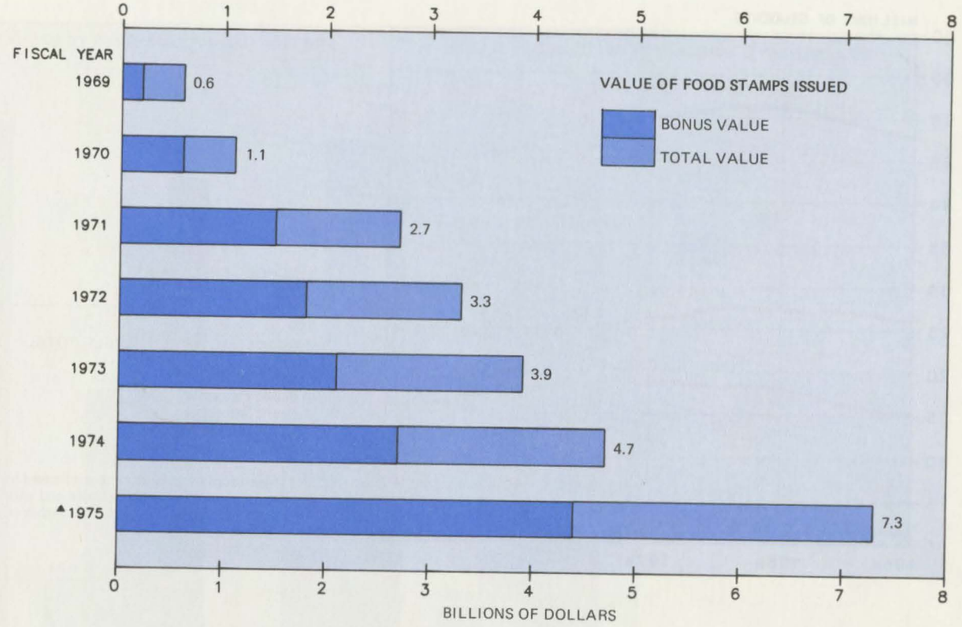


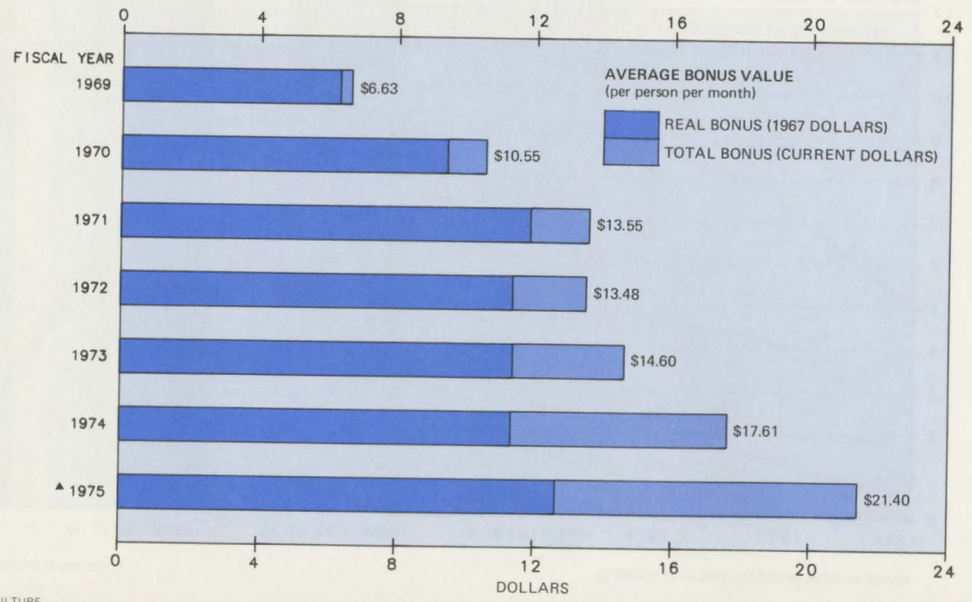
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The total value of food stamps issued in 1969 was $600 million, which rose to $7.3 billion in 1975. During the same period the Federal Government's contribution increased from approximately one-third to three-fifths of the total value. Rising food prices were largely responsible for the increase.

The average monthly "bonus" received by a typical food stamp recipient has moved upward from $6.63 in 1969 to $21.40 in 1975. After allowing for increases in food prices, the "real" bonus (in 1967 dollars) rose $6.33 between 1969 and 1975.

The Food Stamp Program enables low-income households to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet without spending more than 30 percent of their net income (or at no cost if they have little or no income). Participants may obtain a specified allotment of Food Stamps (based on family size) at a specified cost based on family income. The difference is paid by the Federal Government in the form of the Food Stamp Bonus.





SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

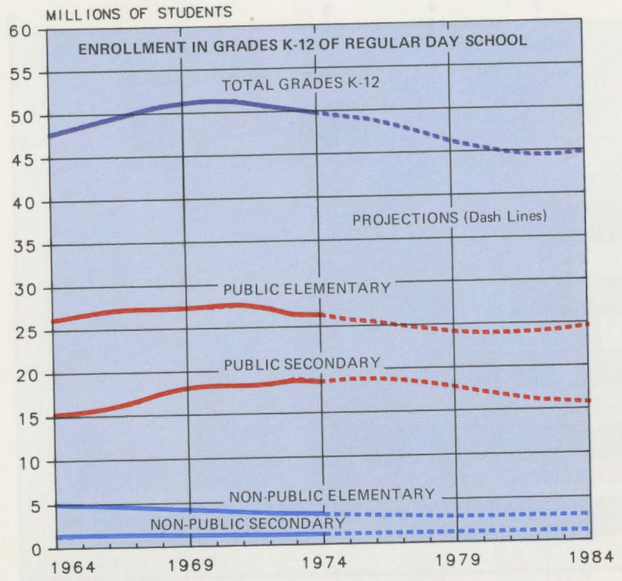
▲ PRELIMINARY

Decline Expected in School Enrollments

Total fall enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, plus degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, increased from 53 million in 1964 to 59 million in 1974, but is expected to drop to about 55 million by the fall of 1984.

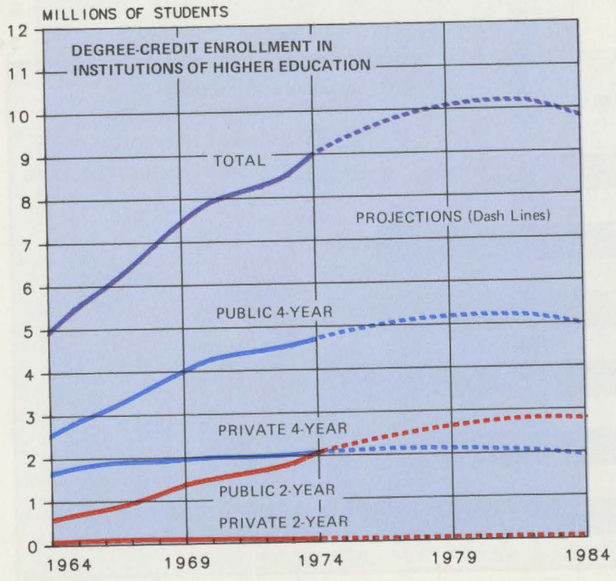
At the elementary and secondary levels, regular day school enrollment rose from 47.7 million students in the fall of 1964 to 51.3 million in the fall of 1970. But by 1974, this enrollment had dropped back to 49.8 million. The decline is expected to continue, possibly falling to 44.8 million students by 1984, which would result in a rate nearly 3 million students lower than the 1964 enrollment rate.

In institutions of higher education, including both 2- and 4-year schools, degree-credit enrollment grew from 5 million in 1964 to 9 million in 1974. The increase is expected to continue until 1981, possibly reaching an enrollment of 10.2 million students. However, a drop in the rate is expected to begin after 1981, with 1984 projections set at 9.8 million students.



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS	1964	1974	1984
		Millions of Students	
ENROLLMENT–ALL LEVELS, TOTAL*	52.7	58.8	54.6
GRADES K-12, TOTAL	47.7	49.8	44.8
Public Elementary	26.2	26.4	24.7
Public Secondary	15.2	18.7	15.8
Nonpublic Elementary	5.0	3.5	3.0
Nonpublic Secondary	1.3	1.2	1.2

*These totals include daytime enrollment in all regular public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools; and enrollment in publicly and privately controlled institutions of higher education in programs leading to bachelor's or higher degree.



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS	1964	1974	1984
		Millions of Students	
DEGREE-CREDIT ENROLLMENT, TOTAL	5.0	9.0	9.8
Public 4-Year	2.6	4.7	5.0
Private 4-Year	1.7	2.1	2.0
Public 2-Year	0.6	2.1	2.8
Private 2-Year	0.1	0.1	0.1

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

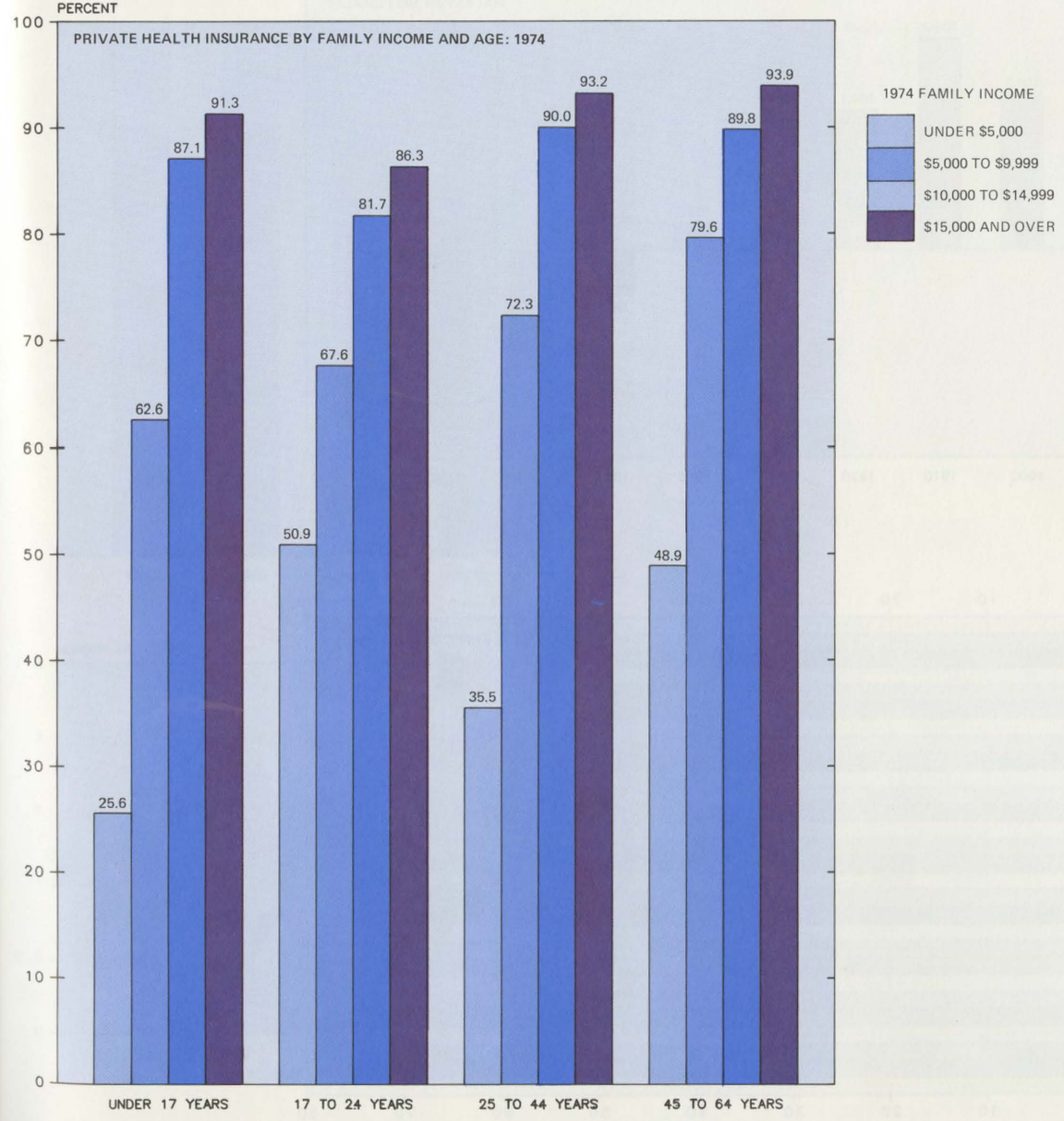
Coverage Differs by Family Income, Age

One of the hallmarks of modern American life is the widespread use of private health insurance plans to help pay for family health care needs.

Nevertheless, data from the Health Interview Survey of 116,000 persons living in 40,000 households show that family income is a dominant factor in coverage by private health insurance plans. For example, in 1974 93 percent of the 25 to 64 age group with family income of $15,000 and over had private health insurance. In contrast, less than half of the same age group with family income of less than $5,000 participated in such plans.

Although not covered by private health insurance, many in the low income group are eligible for public assistance benefits such as Medicaid.

The vast majority of persons 65 years and older receive health care benefits through the Medicare program.



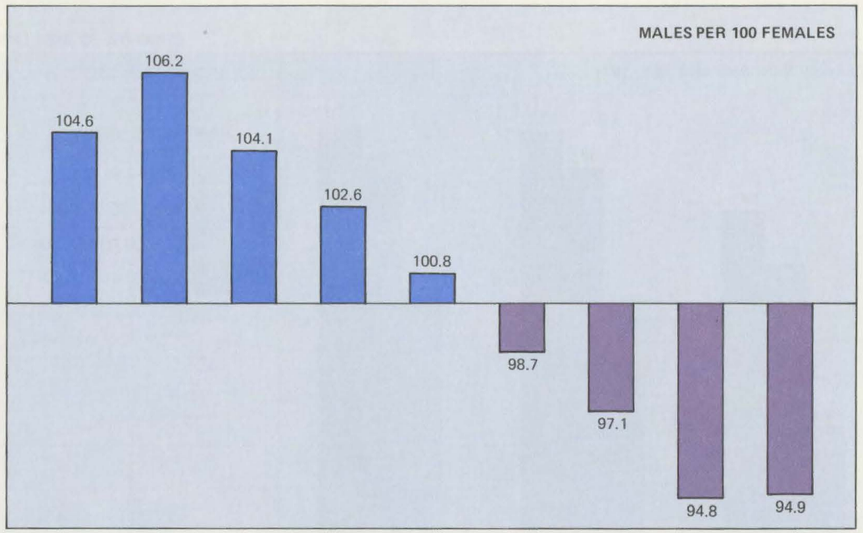
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

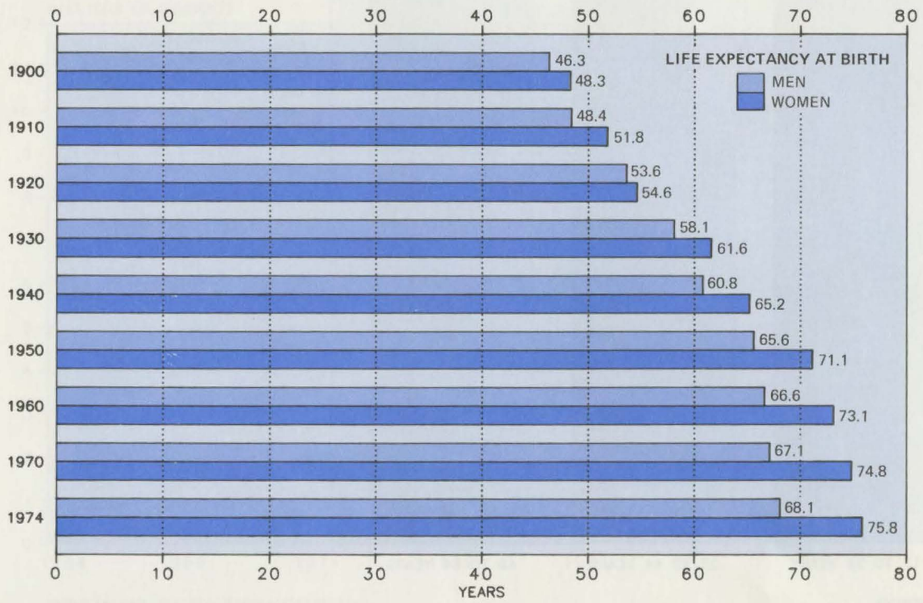
Population Composition and Life Expectancy

Until the 1950 decennial census, men had always outnumbered women in the United States. In that year, however, a trend first noted in the 1920 census resulted in a smaller number of males than females in the U.S. population (98.7 males per 100 females). That trend is continuing.

Since the turn of the century, life expectancy at birth has improved more for women than for men. Women born in 1900 could expect to live for 48.3 years compared with men's life expectancy of 46.3 years, a difference of only 2 years. Females born in 1974, however, can expect to live for 75.8 years compared with 68.1 years for males, a difference of almost 8 years.

One of the major reasons for improved longevity of women has been the dramatic reduction in the maternal mortality rate. Deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth have dropped from 690 deaths per 100,000 live births in the early 1920's to 15 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1973.



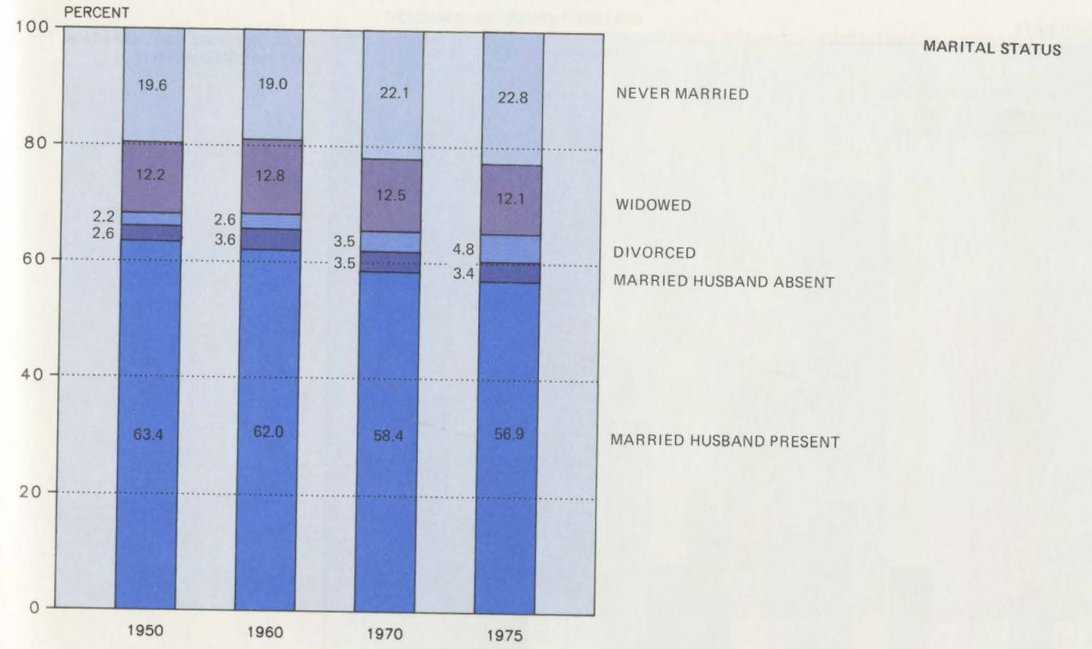


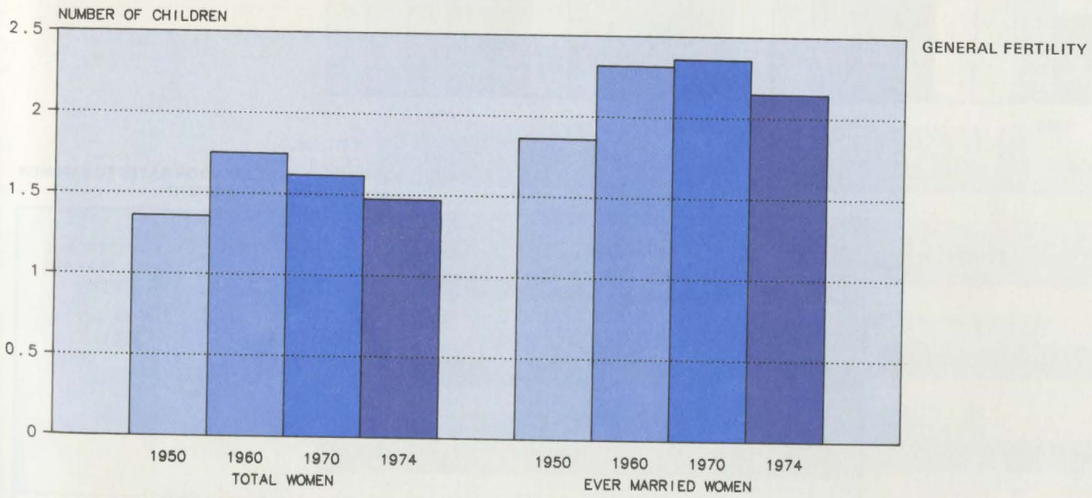
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Marital Status and General Fertility

Recent marriage and divorce trends in the United States have resulted in a growing proportion of women who are single or divorced and not remarried. Between 1950 and 1975 the proportion of single women increased 16 percent. During the same period divorce rates more than doubled, while marriage rates declined by 10 percent.

During the past quarter-century, fertility of American women has fluctuated widely from near-record highs in the late 1950's to all-time lows in recent years. Current fertility rates, if maintained, would eventually result in an excess of deaths over births in the United States.





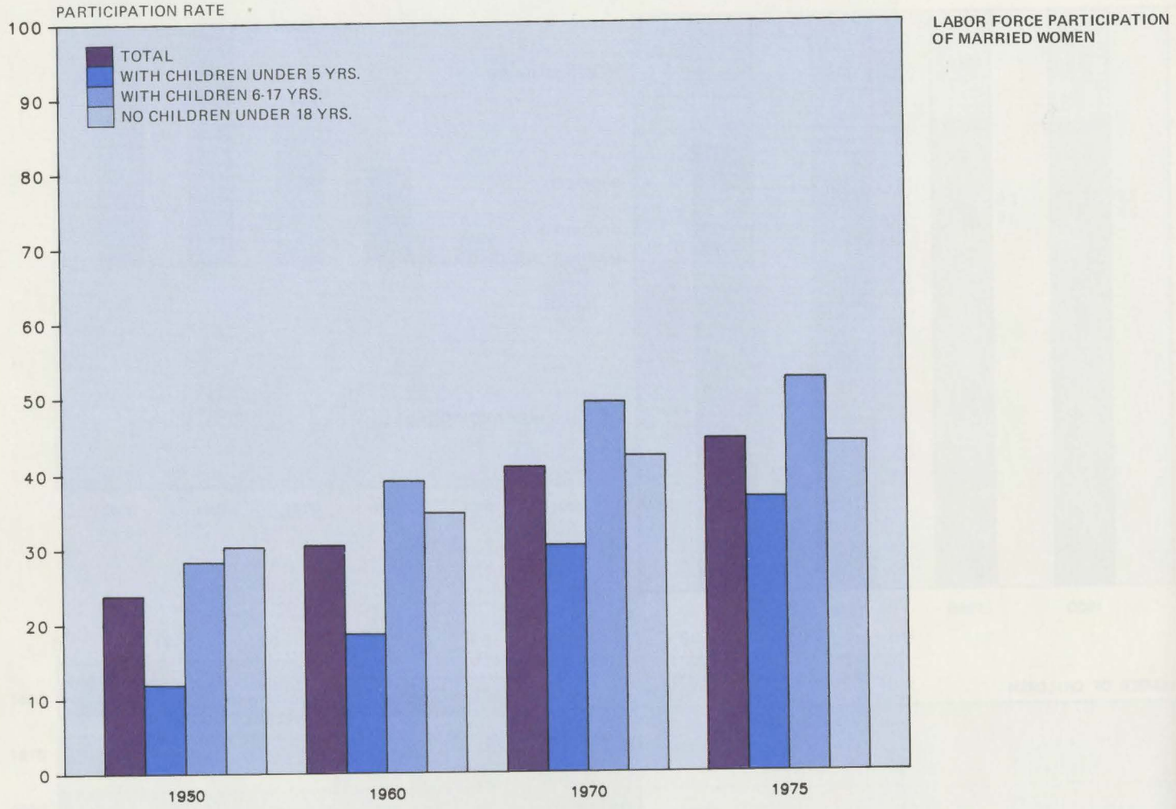
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

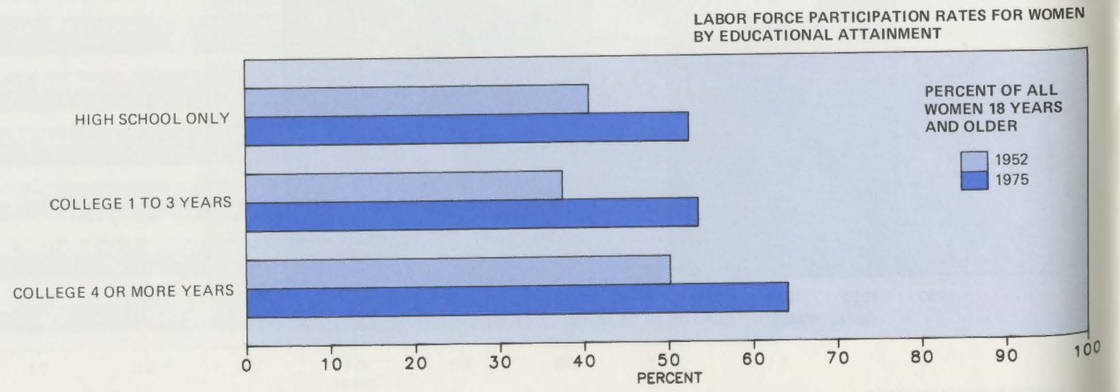
Labor Force Participation

The dramatic increase in women's labor force participation during recent years is a clear indication of the American woman's changing social and economic roles.

The percentage of working wives (husband present) nearly doubled between 1950 and 1975. During the same period, labor force participation among mothers of preschool children rose more than 200 percent. By 1975, more than half of all married women (husband present) with school age children held jobs outside the home—an increase of 84.8 percent over 1950.

Increasing numbers of women are translating educational attainments into earnings potential in the labor force. Largest gains in the last quarter-century have been achieved by women with 1 to 3 years of college. Labor force participation for that group increased nearly 43 percent since 1952.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

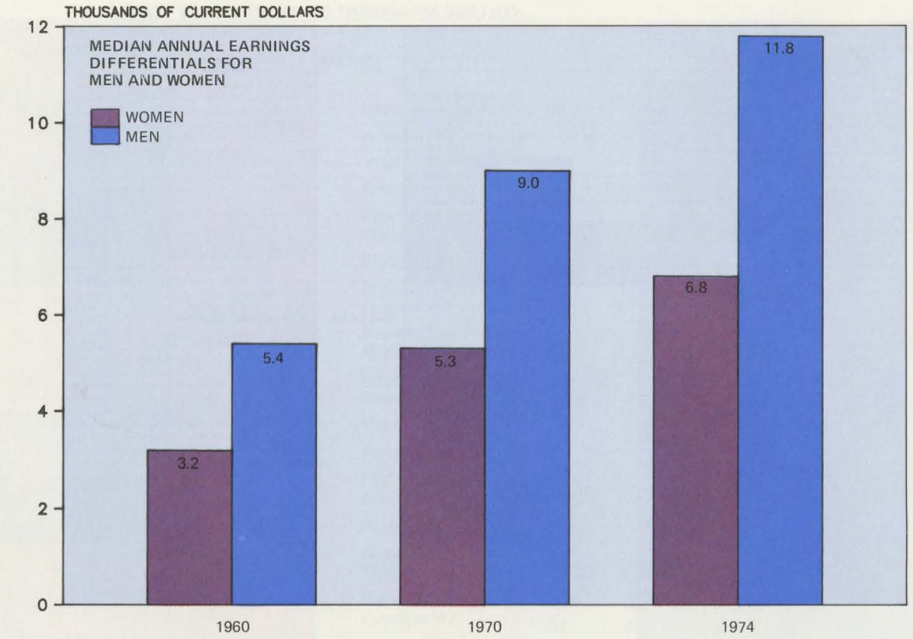
Median Annual Earnings

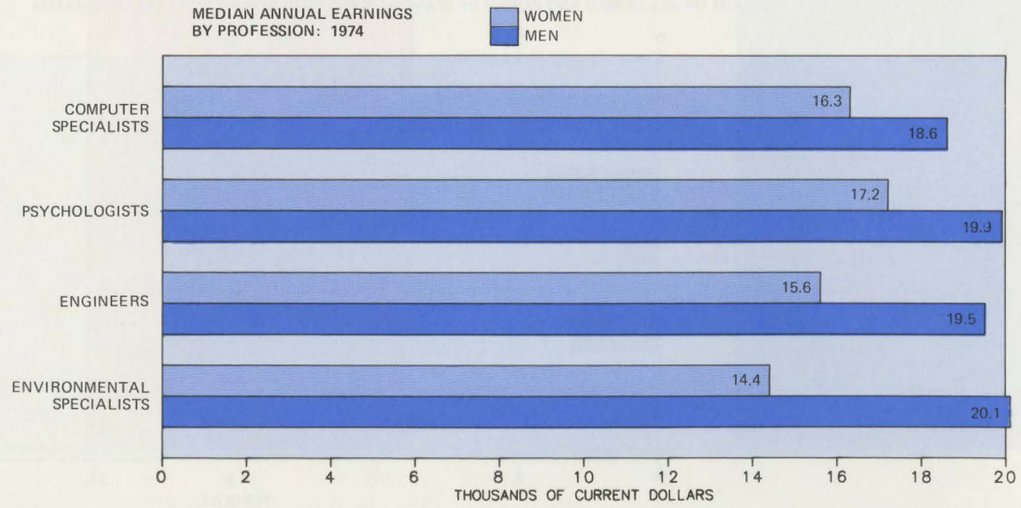
For U.S. women, the relative returns for working year-round full-time are substantially less than for men. In recent years the income gap has continued to widen.

In 1960, median annual earnings for men in the full-time civilian labor force was 65 percent more than for women. By 1974, the typical male worker was making 75 percent more than the average woman.

As a group, women in scientific and engineering fields fare better than the average in their earnings ratio with men. Their basic annual salary rates for 1974 (excluding bonuses, commissions, etc.) ranged from about 72 percent to about 88 percent of men's salaries.

A critical factor involved in assessing differing earning rates of women and men is the amount of lifetime work experience. But even after adjusting for differences in job status, education, and lifetime work experience, a 1967 study showed that the wages of women were estimated to be only about 62 percent as high as those of men.





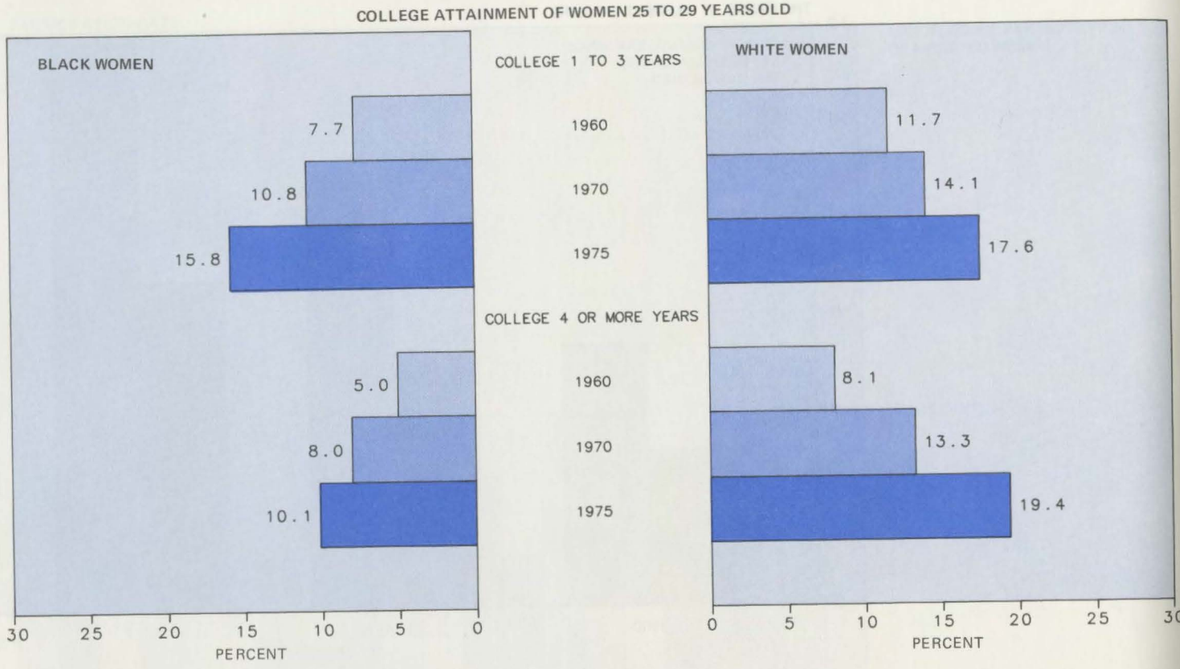
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Educational Attainment

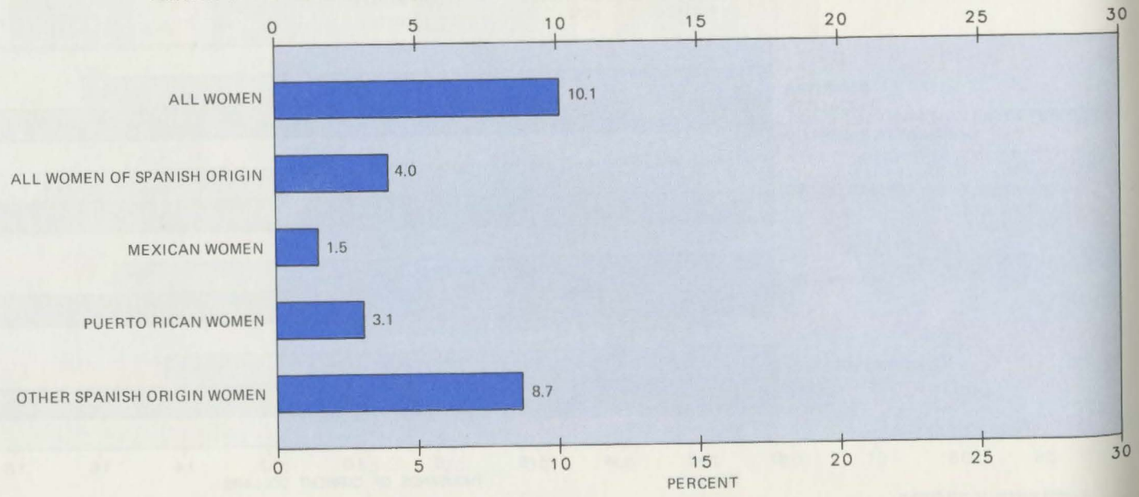
Higher education has been an area of major advancement for women—especially black women—in the last 15 years The proportion of all 25 to 29-year-old women with bachelor's (or higher) degrees more than doubled between 1960 and 1975. During those years, college attainment at the undergraduate level (1 to 3 years) among black women increased at more than twice the rate of white women.

In 1974, women of Spanish origin were at an educational attainment level well below the national average for all women. Only 4 percent of all Spanish origin women had completed 4 or more years of college compared to 10.1 percent of all U.S. women.

COLLEGE ATTAINMENT OF WOMEN 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD



PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN AND WOMEN OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

historical statistics of the united states

CHARTING 200 YEARS OF AMERICA'S HISTORY

The story of America can be told through the statistical numbers which reflect our development as a Nation America's statistical history began with the founding of the Nation, when the requirement for a decennial census of population was built into the Constitution.

This month's special feature is a graphic presentation of the history of America as revealed by historical statistics.

The charts for this month's special feature are based on a 1,300-page report of *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970,* published by the Bureau of the Census in celebration of the Nation's Bicentennial.

The *Historical Statistics* report contains a wide range of data detailing the social and economic development of the United States from the establishment of the first colonies to the present time.

Historical statistics provide a rich insight into the past of our Nation and can help us chart our way into a greater future.

Becoming An Urban Nation: 1920 Proved The Turning Point

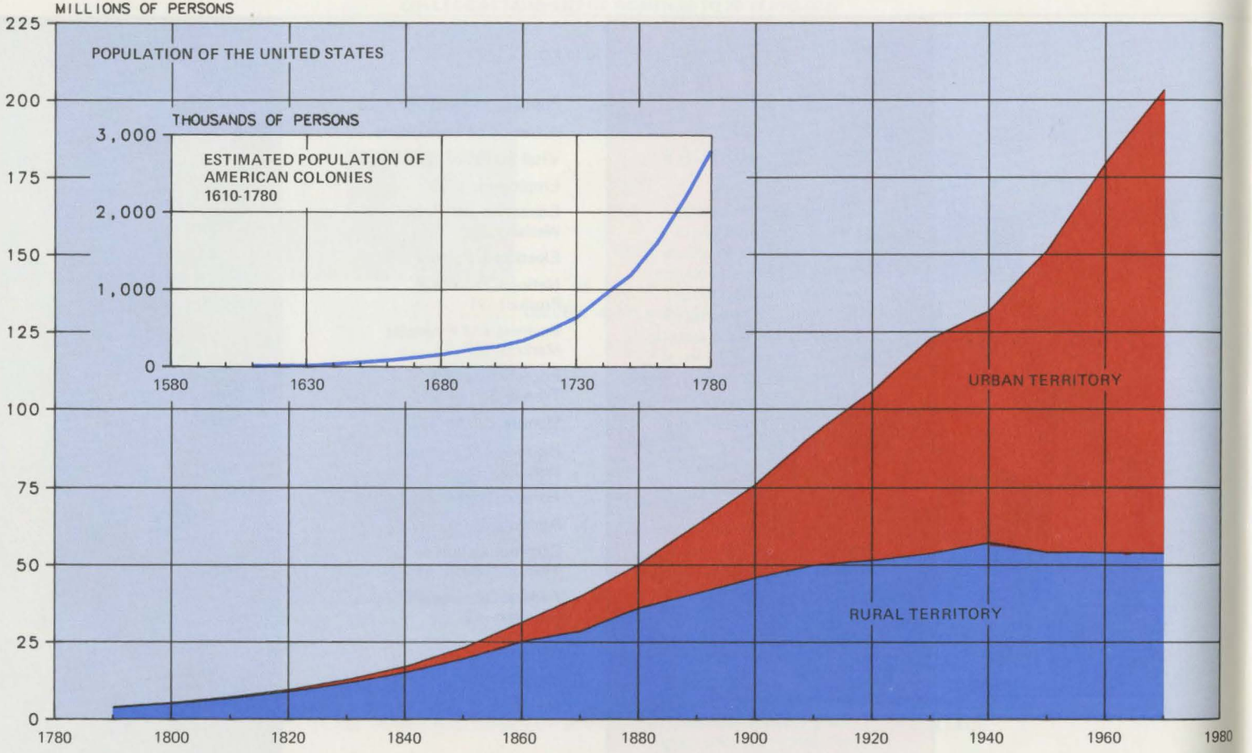
Until the 1920 census, the majority of the American population lived in rural areas. In that year the urban population overtook the rural population for the first time—54.2 million to 51.6 million.

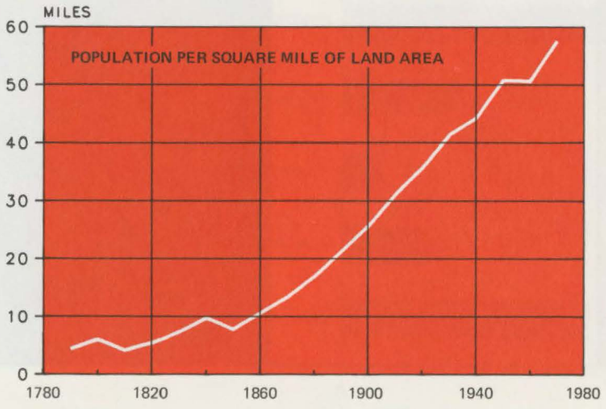
The first census in 1790 showed only 5 percent of the population (202,000) living in urban areas; by 1970, the urban population had grown to 73.5 percent.

The decade-by-decade population growth of the U.S. (as shown by the decennial censuses) ranged from 26.6 percent to 36.4 percent between 1790 and 1870. That the population growth rate between censuses has declined since then can be seen from the 1960 to 1970 13.3 percentage increase. The lowest 10-year rate of increase was during the depression of the 1930's. Between 1930 and 1940, the U.S. population grew by only 7.2 percent.

In 1790, 36 percent of all households consisted of 7 or more persons compared with 5 percent in 1970. One-person households, only 4 percent of the total in 1790, had grown to 17 percent by 1970.

U.S. land area totaled 865,000 square miles in 1790 and the number of persons per square mile was 4.5. In 1970, the land area exceeded 3.5 million square miles and the population density was 57.5 persons per square mile.





POPULATION	1610	1650	1700	1750	1780
	Thousands of Persons				
POPULATION, TOTAL	0.3	50.4	250.9	1,171	2,780
	1790	1800	1850	1900	1970
	Millions of Persons				
POPULATION, TOTAL	3.9	5.3	23.2	76.0	203.2
Urban Territory	0.2	0.3	3.5	30.2	149.3
Rural Territory	3.7	5.0	19.6	45.8	53.9
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE	4.5	6.1	7.9	25.6	57.5

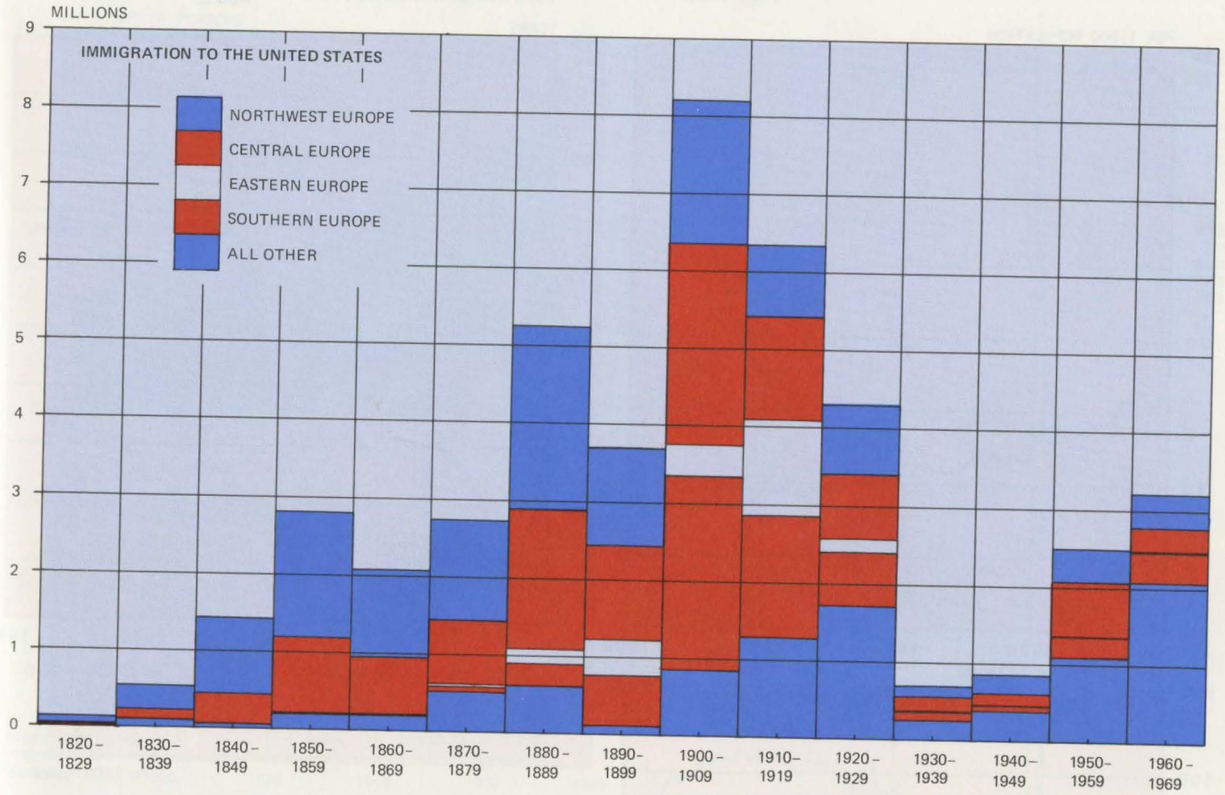
SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Immigrants Total 45.4 Million Between Revolution and 1970

The waves of humanity which have come to America's shores as immigrants since the close of the Revolutionary War to 1970 add up to 45.4 million men, women, and children—more than the entire 1870 population of the U.S.

The countries or areas from which almost half the immigrants have come are: Germany, Italy, Ireland, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., and the Baltic States.

The peak year for immigration into the U.S. was 1907 when almost 1.3 million newcomers were recorded. Of this total, 93 percent came from Europe, with Italy alone contributing 22 percent; 72 percent were males and 86 percent were in the 14 to 44 age bracket.



IMMIGRATION	1820-1829	1850-1859	1900-1909	1950-1959	1960-1969
	Thousands				
Immigration, Total	129	2,815	8,202	2,499	3,214
Europe:					
Northwest Europe	90	1,622	1,483	431	420
Central Europe	6	977	2,380	705	304
Eastern Europe	4	19	2,166	266	389
Southern Europe	0.1	0.5	156	9	17
All Other, Total	29	195	568	1,092	2,075

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Life Expectancy Improves Steadily for Average American

Life expectancy for the U.S. white population has increased from 47.6 years for those persons born in 1900 to 72.2 years for those born in 1973. For blacks and other races, it went from 33 to 65.9 years.

These life expectancy rates reflect a generally steady decline in the death rate (number of deaths—excluding fetal—per 1,000 population) from 17.2 in 1900 to 9.0 in 1975.

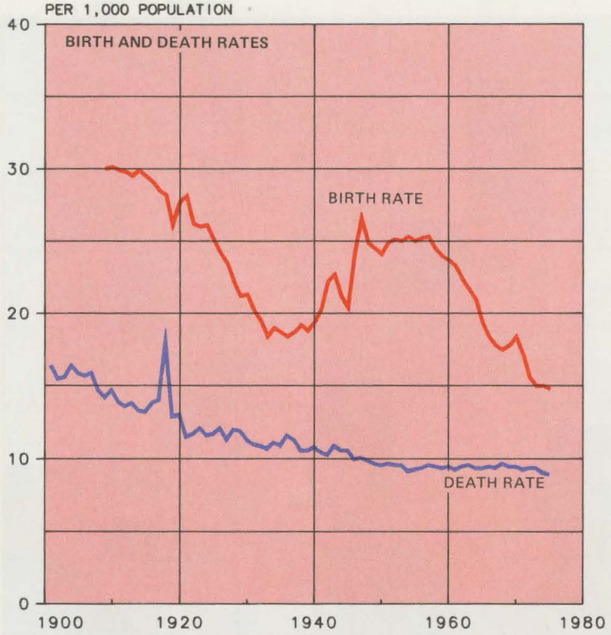
In 1975, the birth rate dropped to 14.8 live births per 1,000 population. This is the lowest in history.

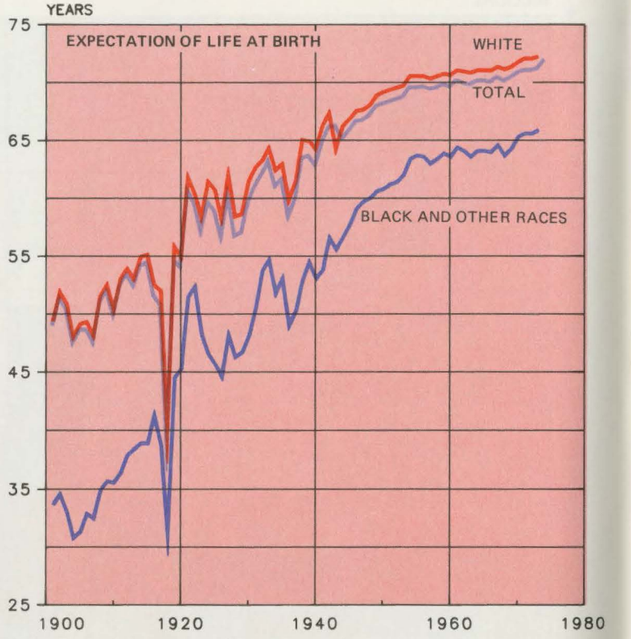
Death Causes Vary As Medical Research Leads to Treatment

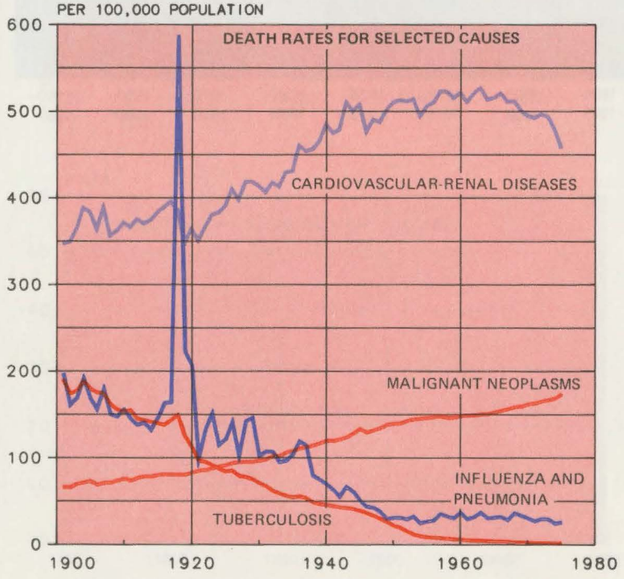
Death rates (deaths per 100,000 population) for various diseases and ailments have fluctuated widely since 1900.

For instance, deaths from tuberculosis in 1900 hit a rate of 194.4, but by 1975 had almost disappeared to a low of 1.5. Flu deaths, too, showed a dramatic decrease in the same period from 202.2 to 26.3.

Various types of cancer (malignant neoplasms) increased in the death rate, from 64 in 1900 to 174.4 in 1970. Death rates from heart and circulatory system ailments jumped in the same period from 345.2 to 458.3.







VITAL STATISTICS	1900	1950	1975
	Per 1,000 Population		
Birth Rate	32.3	24.1	14.8
Death Rate	17.2	9.6	9.0
By Cause, per 100,000 Population:			
Tuberculosis, All Forms	194.4	22.5	1.5
Malignant Neoplasms	64.0	139.8	174.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	202.2	31.3	26.3
Major Cardiovascular-Renal Diseases	345.2	510.8	458.3

EXPECTATION OF LIFE	1900	1950	1975
At Birth, Total	47.3	68.2	72.0*
White	47.6	69.1	72.2
Black and Other Races	33.0	60.8	65.9

*1974 data

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Nation's Labor Force Grows as Population, Businesses Expand

The U.S. civilian labor force has increased more than 2½ times between 1900 and 1975.

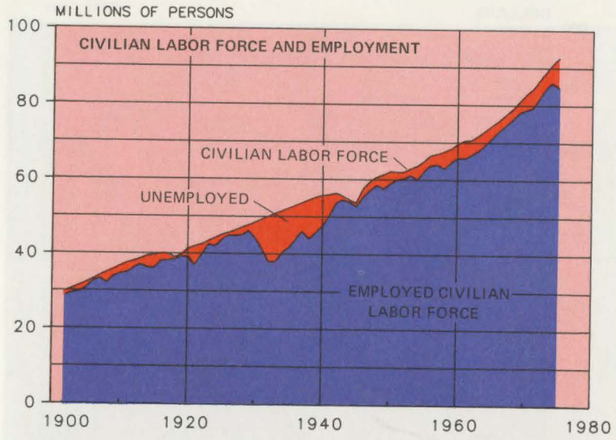
Over this period the number of unemployed workers has fluctuated widely with the ups and downs of the general economy.

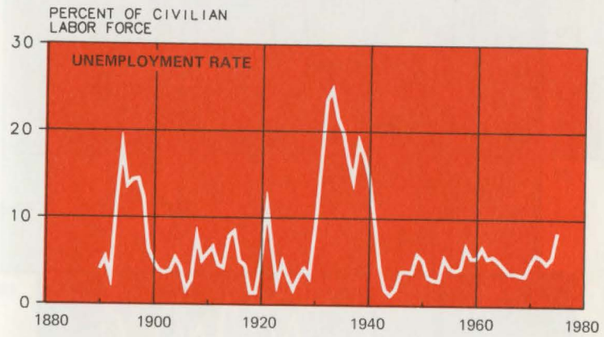
For example, unemployment in the U.S. was at its highest in the depression year of 1933 when 25.2 percent of the civilian labor force was out of work. In contrast, the highest employment year was 1944 (during World War II when only 1.2 percent was unemployed.

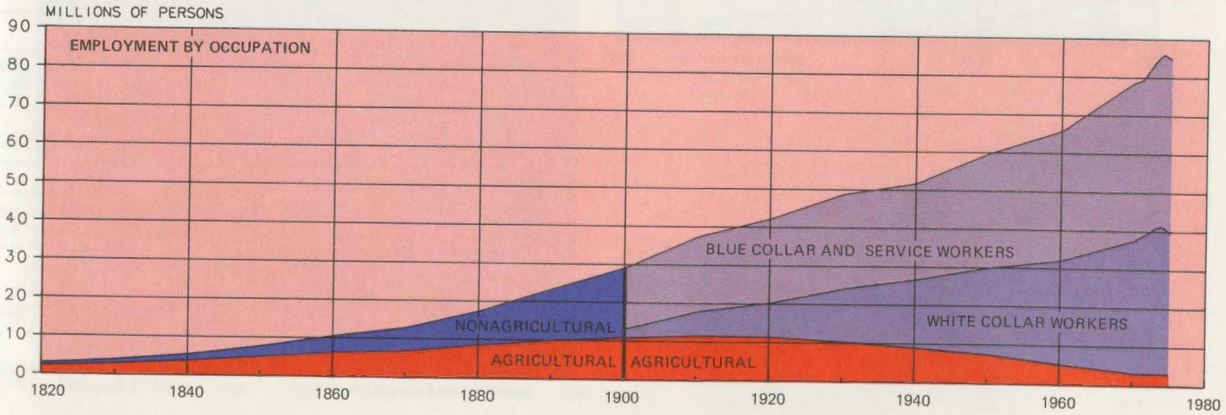
Occupational Shifts Reflect Changes in the Economy

How American workers earn their living has changed radically since 1820. Then the young Nation was predominantly agricultural and nonfarm workers represented only a small fraction of the total employment figure.

With industrialization of the economy has come the predominance of white and blue collar workers in the work force.







EMPLOYMENT	1820	1890	1900	1950	1975
	Millions of Persons				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	—	—	28.4	62.2	92.6
Employed	—	—	26.9	58.9	84.8
Unemployed	—	—	1.4	3.3	7.8
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	—	4.0	5.0	5.3	8.5
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, TOTAL	2.8	23.3	29.1	59.7	84.8
Agricultural	2.1	9.9	10.9	7.4	2.9
Nonagricultural	0.7	13.4	18.1	52.3	81.8
White-Collar	—	—	5.1	22.4	42.2
Blue-Collar and Service Workers	—	—	13.0	29.9	39.6

SOURCE COPYRIGHTED—SEE SOURCE NOTES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. ALSO—HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Education Progress In America

In 1870, school enrollment of the white population included 54 percent of those aged 5-19. The corresponding rate for black and other races was 10 percent. In 1970, enrollment percentages of the same age group were 88 for the white population and 85 for blacks and other races.

In 1870, 16,000 persons or 2 percent of the 17-year-old population graduated from high school. By 1970 the total reached 2.9 million or 76 percent.

Twenty percent of the entire population was classed as illiterate in 1870 but by 1969 the proportion had dropped to 1 percent.

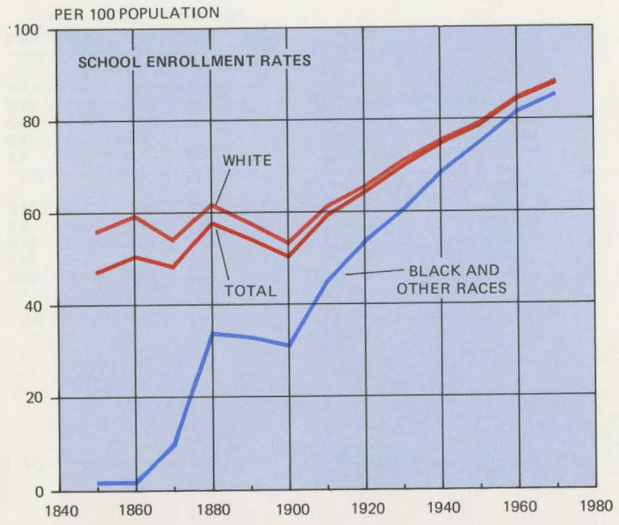
Public Social Welfare Expenditures Grow To $146 Billion Level

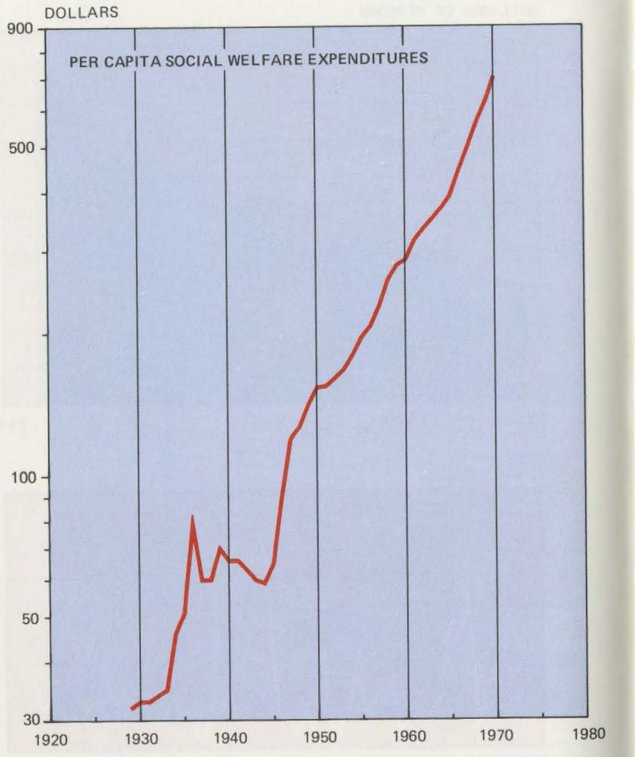
Social welfare expenditures under public programs totaled $318 million in 1890. This represented 2.4 percent of the U.S. gross national product.

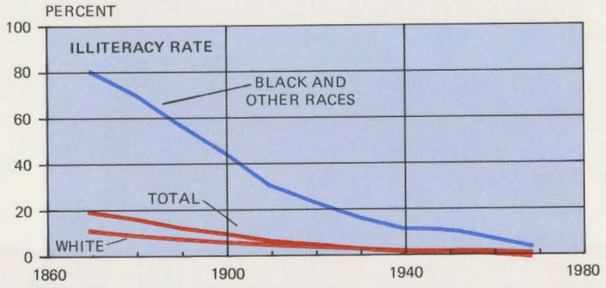
By 1970, the total expended for welfare approached $146 billion, or 15.3 percent of the GNP.

(These expenditures cover the Federal government, most States, and some localities.)

Expressed on a per capita spending basis (actual prices), the 1970 spending was $701 compared with $32 in 1929.







SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES	1850	1900	1950	1970
	Per 100 Population			
TOTAL	47.2	50.5	78.7	87.9
White	56.2	53.6	79.3	88.3
Black and Other Races	1.8	31.1	74.8	85.3

ILLITERACY	1870	1900	1947	1969
	Percent			
TOTAL	20.0	10.7	2.7	1.0
White	11.5	6.2	1.8	0.7
Black and Other Races	79.9	44.5	11.0	3.6

PER CAPITA SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES	1929	1950	1970
	Dollars		
PER CAPITA Social Welfare Expenditures	3.2	15.3	70.1

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

19th Century America Characterized by Heavier Voter Participation

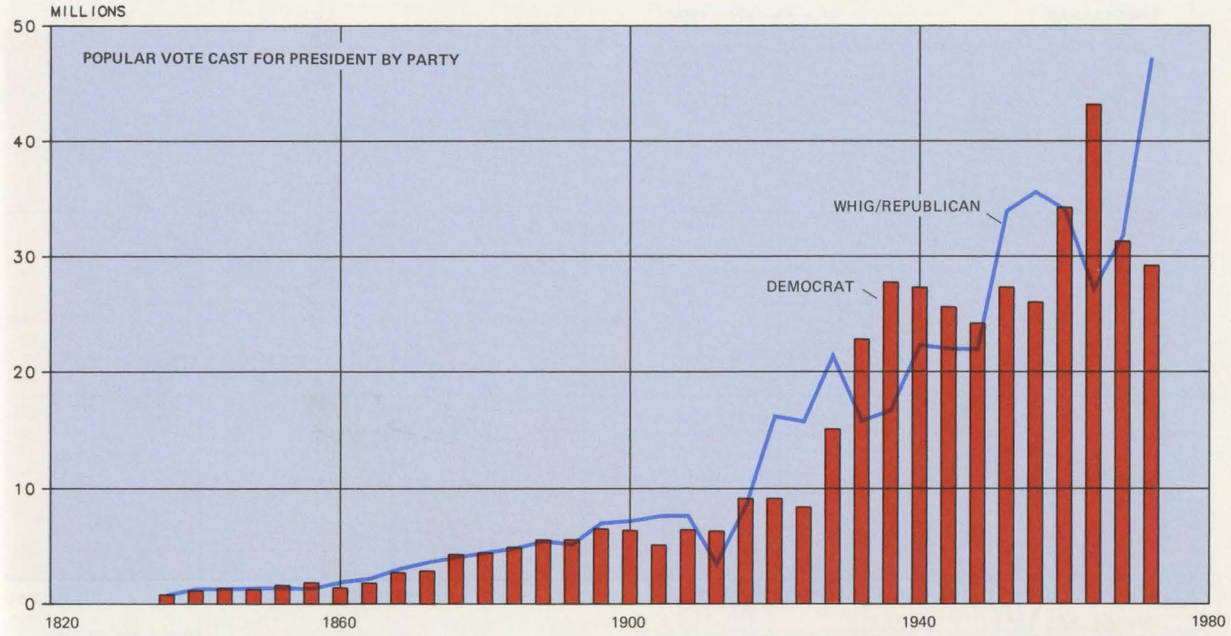
Voters in the 1800's exhibited greater interest in voting in Presidential elections. In fact, percentage of the estimated eligible population casting votes frequently exceeded 75 percent. In recent Presidential elections, the voter participation rate has stayed in the 60-percent range.

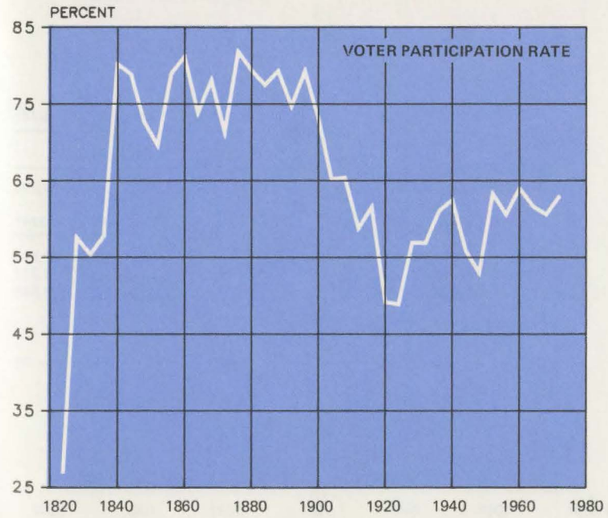
Persons casting votes have ranged from a low of 26.9 percent in 1840 to a high of 81.8 percent in 1876. Since 1900, the highest voter participation rate was 73.2 percent in 1900 while the lowest came in 1924 with 48.9 percent.

Presidential Voting Shows Close Popular Votes in '60, '68

The history of American Presidential voting is marked by a number of close popular votes. In 1960, J.F. Kennedy won over R.M. Nixon by only 119,000 votes out of the 68.8 million ballots cast. In turn, Nixon won over H.H. Humphrey in 1968 by 510,000 votes out of a 73.2 million total.

In the 31 Presidential elections held from 1852 to 1972, the Republican Party candidate won 18 times and the Democratic Party candidate, 13.





ELECTIONS & POLITICS	1824	1860	1900	1940	1972
	Percent				
Voter Participation	26.9	81.2	73.2	62.5	63.0
	Millions				
Popular Vote Cast:					
Whig/Republican		1.9	7.2	22.3	47.2
Democrat		1.4	6.3	27.3	29.2

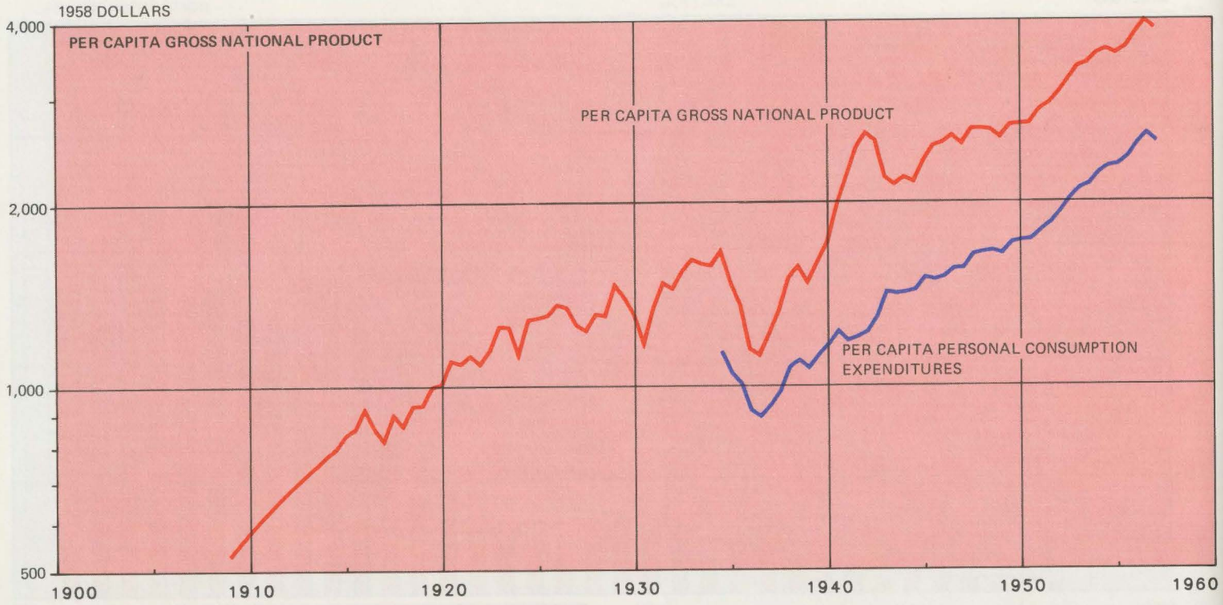
SOURCE COPYRIGHTED–SEE SOURCE NOTES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

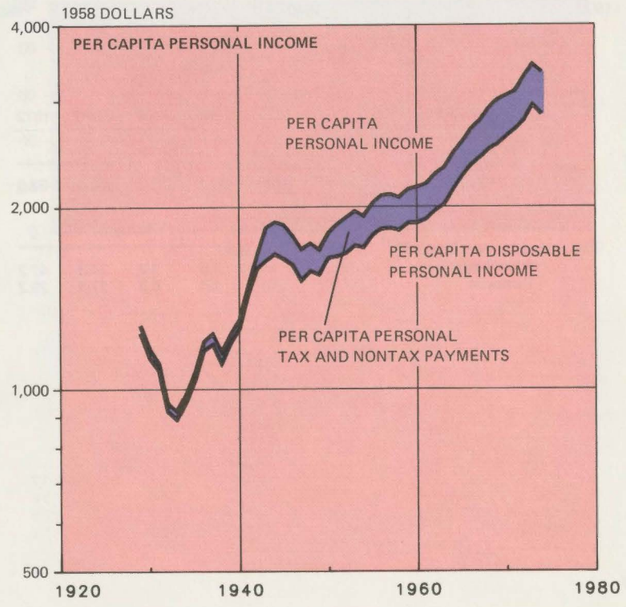
Per Capita GNP and Personal Consumption Double Since 1929

Both the gross national product and personal consumption expenditures per capita have more than doubled between 1929 and 1974 (in constant 1958 dollars). Per capita GNP rose from $1,671 in 1929 to $3,875 in 1974.

Per capita disposable personal income (per capita personal income less personal tax and nontax payments) has continued a steady rise from the $1,831 figure in 1958 to the 1974 total of $2,845.

During the depression years of 1932-34, the disposable personal income total dipped below $1,000, reaching a low point of $921 in 1932.





INCOME	1869-1878	1900	1950	1974*
		1958 Dollars		
PER CAPITA Gross National Product	531	1,011	2,342	3,875
		1929	1950	1974*
Personal Consumption Expenditures		1,145	1,520	2,546
Personal Income		1,274	1,810	3,341
Disposal Personal Income		1,236	1,646	2,845

*Preliminary

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Number of U.S. Businesses Grew to Over 2.5 Million in 1960

The total number of business concerns in the U.S. peaked at 2.7 million in 1959 and 1960. The total had dropped to 2.6 million by 1974.

Business concerns in the U.S. reached the 1 million mark in 1888. But it took only 36 more years before the number topped 2 million in 1924.

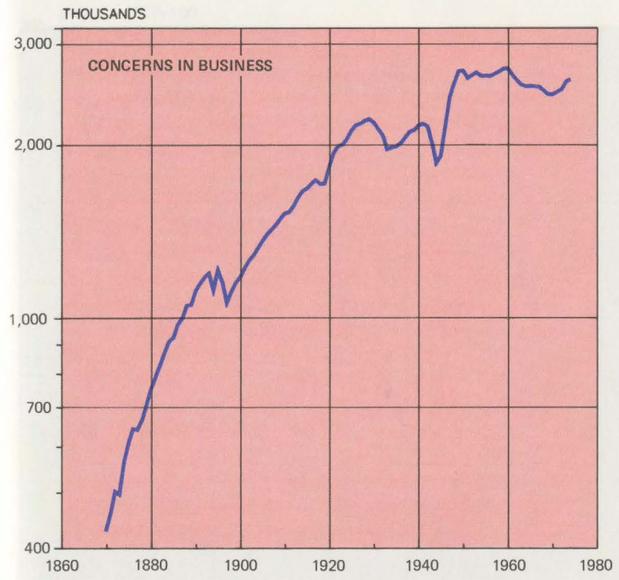
Since 1900 the highest business failure rate of 154 per 10,000 business enterprises occurred in 1932 during the depression.

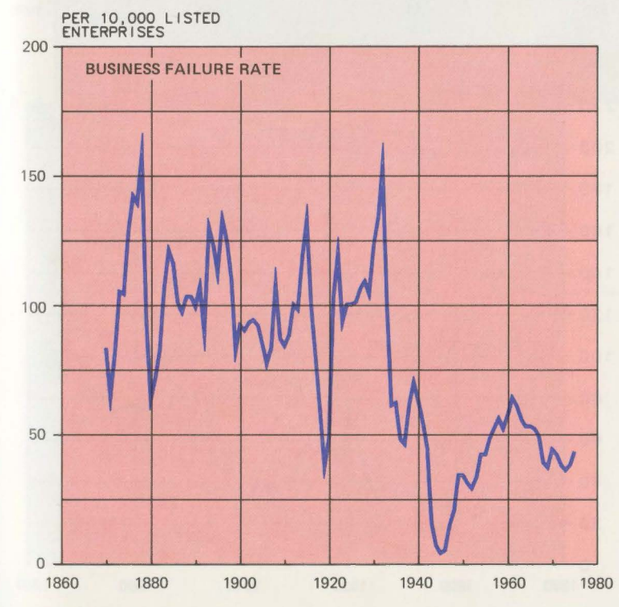
The fewest failures came in 1945 at the end of World War II when only 4 out of every 10,000 businesses failed.

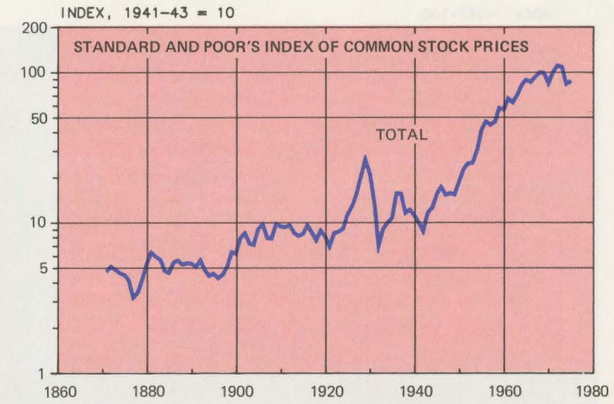
Common Stock Index Up Over Eightfold Since 1940-1943

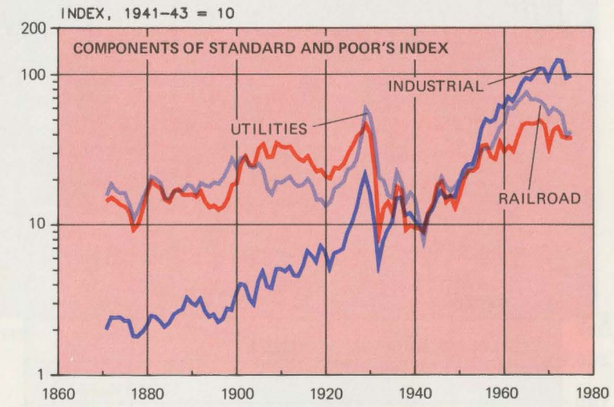
Between 1940-43 and 1975 the Standard and Poor's index of common stocks has gone up from 10 to 86.2. The index high point came in 1972, when it reached 109.2.

The index consists of three parts: Industrial, railroad, and utilities. The industrial stock index reached a high of 121.8 in 1972 before tapering off to 106.2 in 1974. The high mark for the utility index was 76.08 in 1965 while the top railroad index was 48.84 in 1968.









BUSINESS/FINANCIAL MARKETS	1870	1900	1950	1975
		Thousands		
Concerns in Business	427	1,174	2,687	2,591*
		Per 10,000 Listed Enterprises		
Failure Rate	83	92	34	43
STANDARD & POOR'S INDEX	1871	1900	1950	1975
		1941-43=10		
TOTAL	4.7	6.2	18.4	86.2
Industrial	2.0	3.4	18.3	96.6
Railroad	14.3	18.6	15.5	37.5
Utilities	15.9	24.2	20.0	41.2

*1974 data

SOURCE COPYRIGHTED–SEE SOURCE NOTES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Ups and Downs Of Prices in U.S. From 1860 to 1975

Inflation, recession, war —all have played their part in shaping the jagged record of wholesale and consumer prices between 1860 and 1975.

The accompanying chart, which uses 1967 prices as the 100 index base, graphically shows the widely differing price patterns.

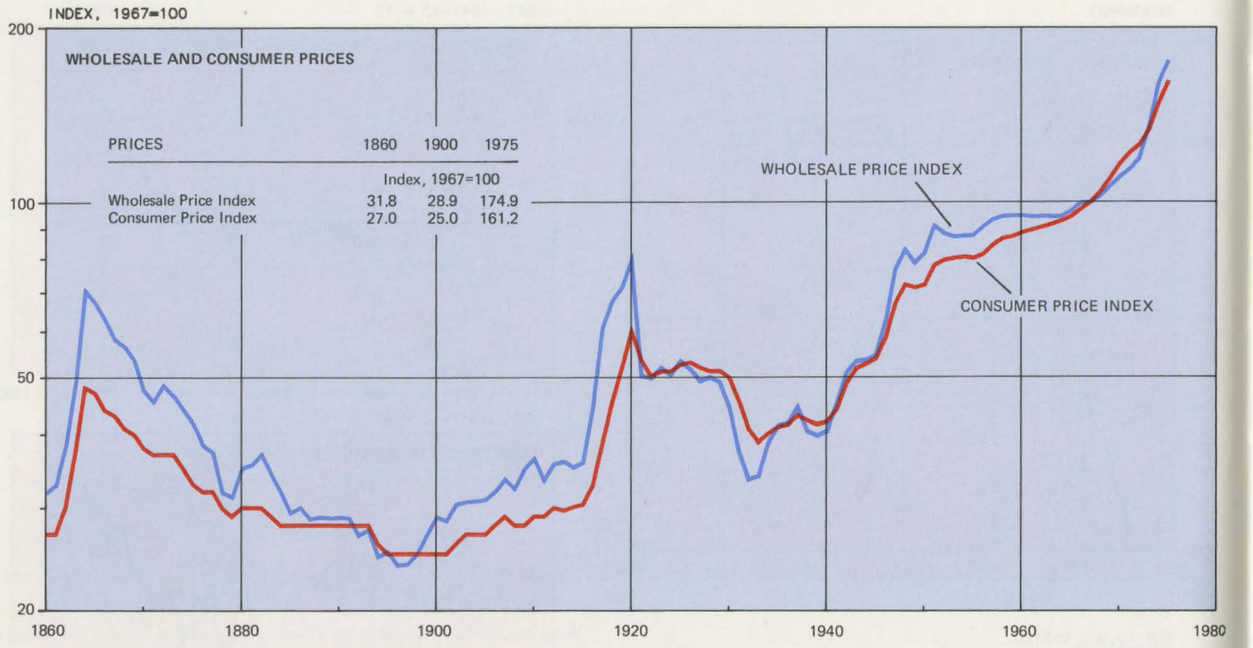
The lowest indicies of both wholesale and consumer prices were registered in the early 1890's. The highest have occurred in the last few years.

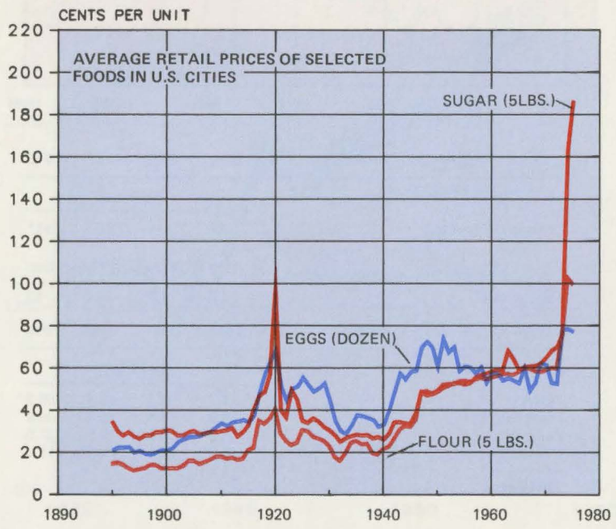
5 Lbs. of Sugar Cost 25 cents in 1932; Other Food Prices Compared

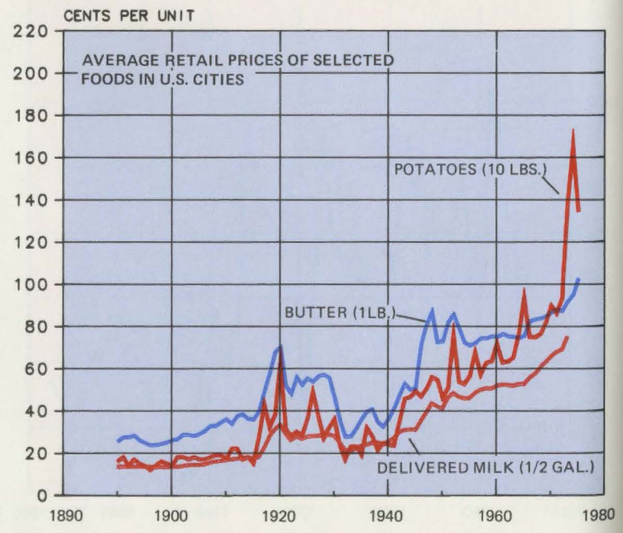
The lowest retail prices on record in the U.S. since 1890 for common food items are:

Flour, 11.5 cents for 5 lb. in 1894; sugar, 25 cents for 5 lb., 1932; round steak, 12.2 cents per lb., 1894; bacon, 12.5 cents per lb., 1890; butter, 23.8 cents per lb., 1896; eggs, 18.9 cents per dozen, 1897; potatoes, 12 cents for 10 lb., 1896; and milk, 13.4 cents for half gal. (delivered), 1897-99.

For most foods listed in the accompanying charts, prices in 1970 are the highest since 1890.







SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Average Annual Rise In Industrial Output Hit Peak in '40-'45

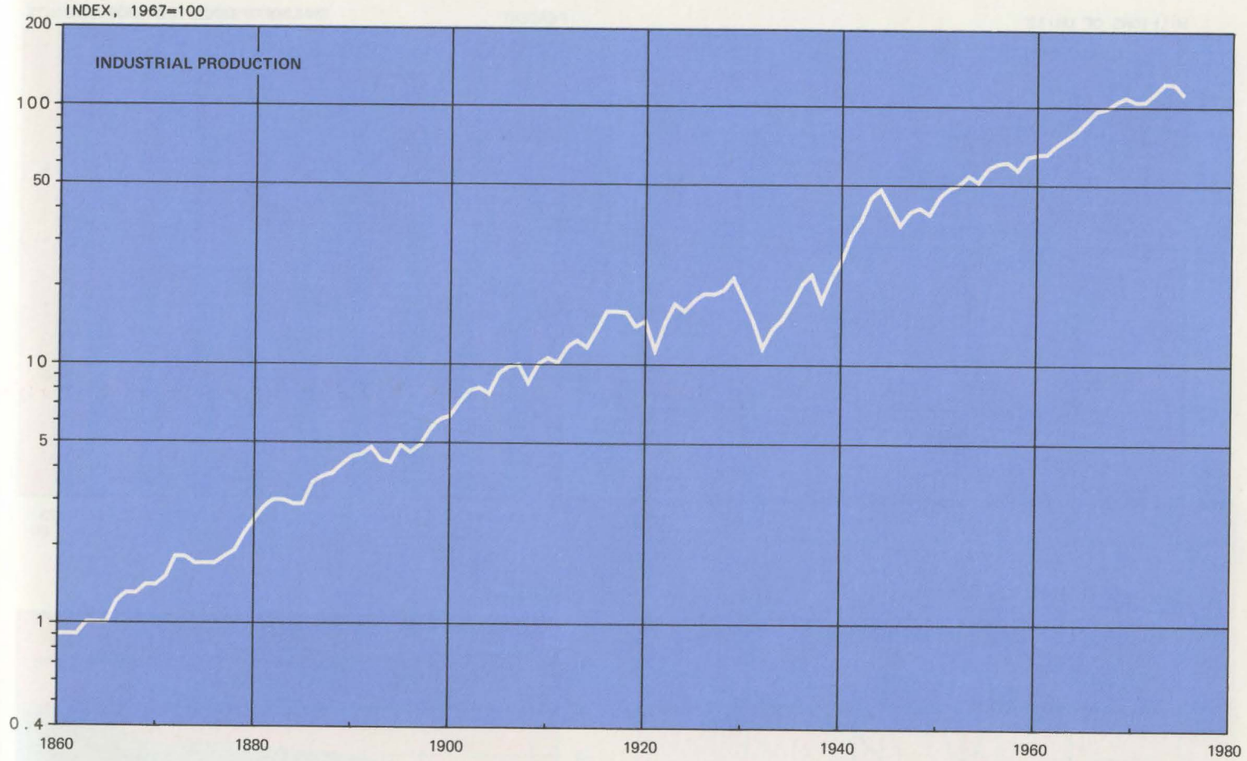
Since 1860, the most rapid growth in rates of industrial production came during the World War II years of 1940 to 1945 with annual increases of over 10 percent.

Until that time, the only periods that the annual rise in industrial production averaged more than 8 percent came during 1875-80 and 1885-90.

Other periods when the figure almost reached 8 percent were 1865-70, 1900-05, and 1935-40.

In 1925-30, the growth of industrial production averaged less than 1 percent per year. And in the depression era of 1930-35, industrial production went down on the average of 0.7 percent a year.

The Civil War marked the beginning of rapid growth in American industrial production. Industrial development received another impetus with the introduction of the assembly line process in the late 19th Century.



MANUFACTURING	1860	1900	1950	1970	1975
	Index, 1967=100				
Industrial Production Index	0.9	6.3	44.9	106.7	113.7

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Almost 2 Million Housing Units Started in 1973

In 1973, more housing units were started than in any other year in our history.

The first 1 million housing starts year was 1946, the year after World War II ended. In 1950, starts almost reached the 2 million level. The million mark was exceeded for the first time in 1971. Prior to World War II, the peak was reached in 1925 with 937,000 units.

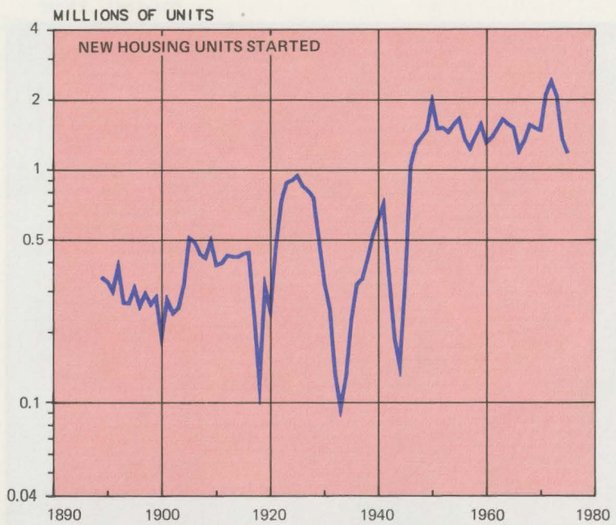
The low point in starts was in 1933, with 93,000 units.

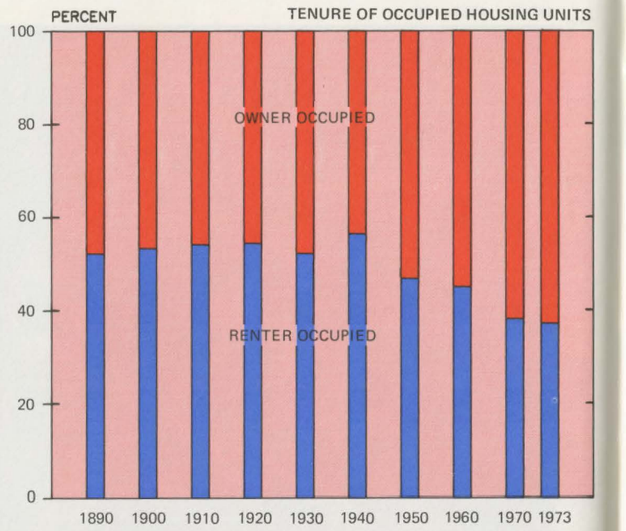
New Construction Value at Highest During Late 1960's

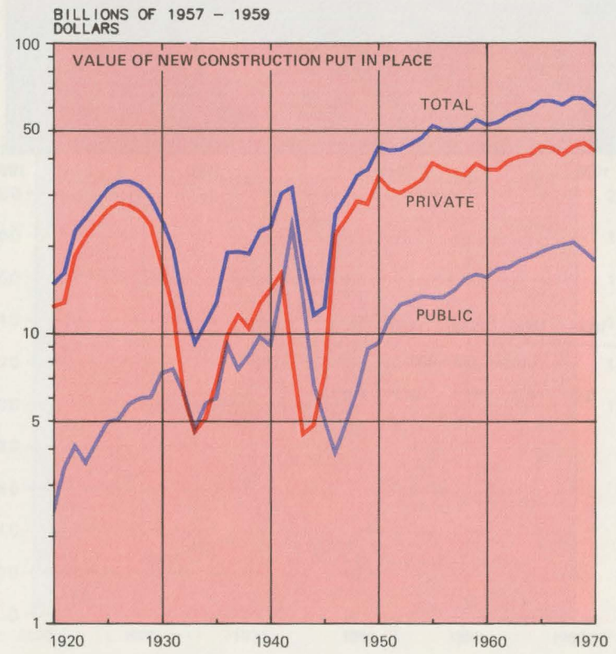
Since the end of World War II, new construction, in constant dollars, has increased without serious interruptions. The value put in place in the second half of the 60's was almost twice that of the previous peak years of the 20's.

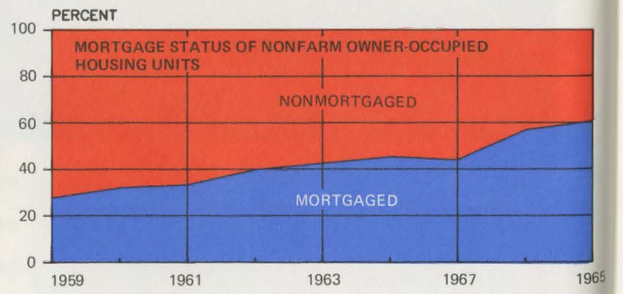
Owner-Occupied Housing Outnumbered Rented First in '45

From 1890 through 1940, fewer than half of the Nation's housing units were owner-occupied. In 1945 the percentage of owner-occupied units was 53.2 and by 1970 owners outnumbered by 63 to 67 percent.









HOUSING	1889	1900	1950	1975
		Millions of Units		
Housing Starts	0.3	0.2	1.9	1.2

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	1920	1950	1970
	Billions of Dollars		
TOTAL	14.7	43.6	60.2
Private	12.3	34.3	42.3
Public	2.4	9.3	17.9

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Exports, Imports Play Large Role In U.S. Commerce

The value of America's foreign trade (total merchandise, gold, and silver) has grown substantially since the end of World War II.

In 1975, the value of exports totaled $106.2 billion compared with imports of $96.1 billion, a $10.1 billion favorable balance of trade, the first since 1970. Prior totals exceeded imports back in 1941. The depression era from 1934 through 1940, however, saw an unbroken annual string of negative foreign trade balances where imports exceeded exports.

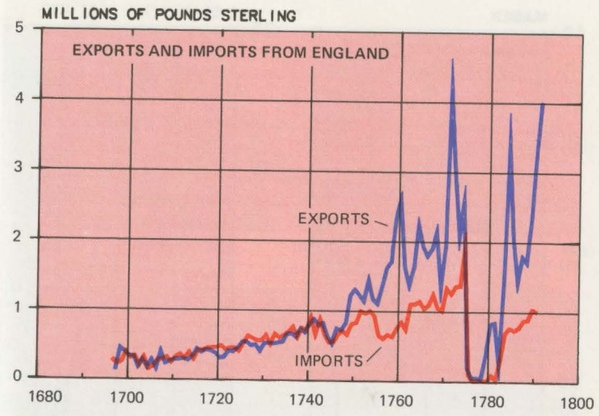
English-American Trade Bounced Back Quickly from War

The traditional commercial ties between America and Great Britain were quickly recemented following the Revolutionary War.

With exports and imports between the two Nations at a low ebb from 1776 to 1782, trade increased beginning in 1783.

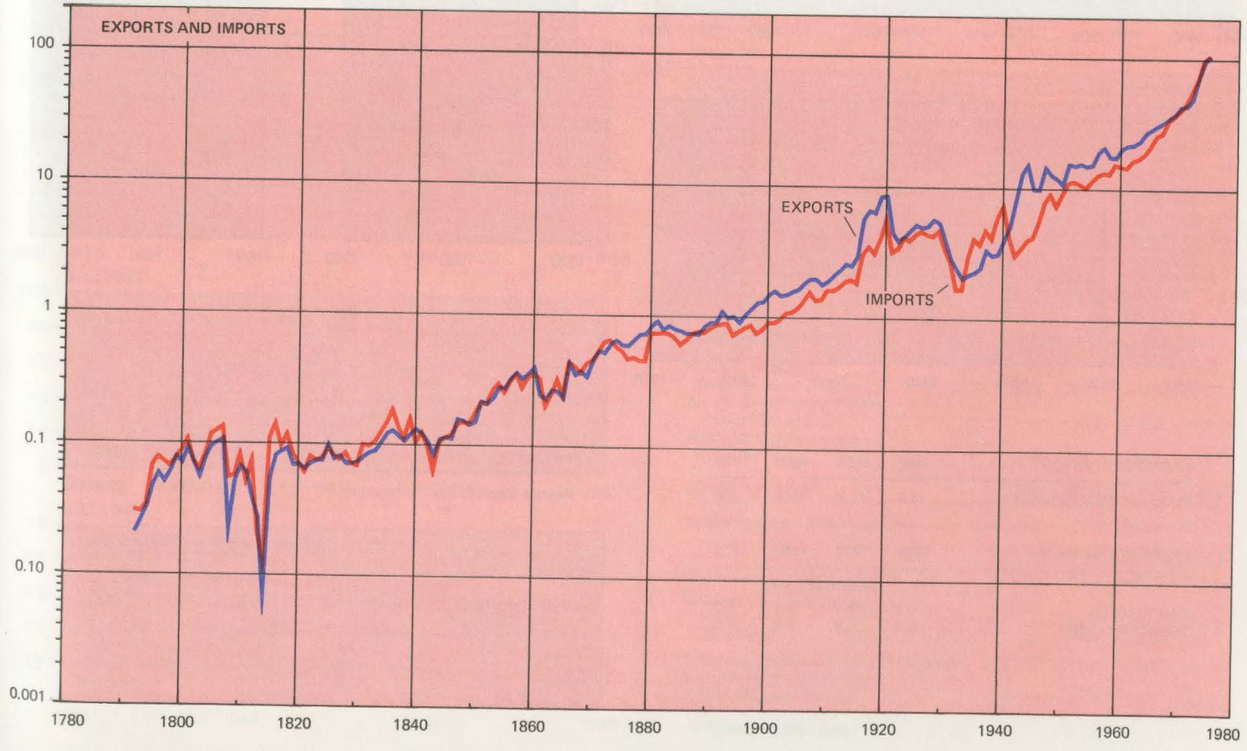
Imports from England reached a level of over 1 million pounds sterling by 1783 but exports from the new United States to England did not again too that figure until 1790.

By 1791, the value of imports from England were running at almost a 4-1 ratio over exports from America.



VALUE OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND	1697	1700	1750	1791
	Millions of Pounds Sterling			
Exports	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
Imports	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.0

VALUE OF EXPORTS & IMPORTS	1790	1800	1900	1950	1975
	Billions of Dollars				
Exports	0.02	0.07	1.5	10.8	106.2
Imports	0.02	0.09	0.9	9.1	96.1



SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Farm Population Steadily Declines As Percent of Total

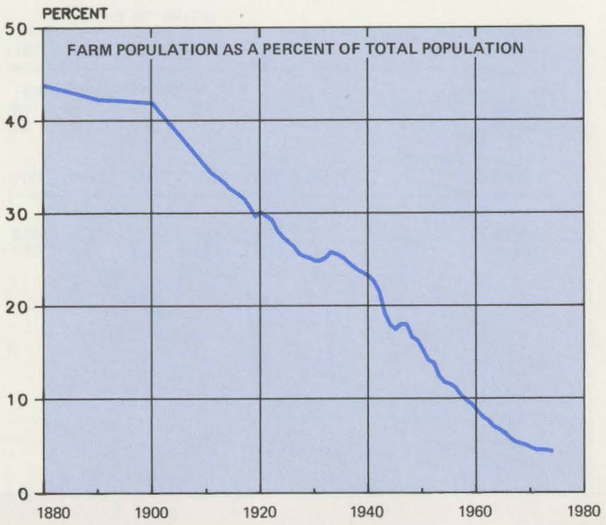
One of the most dramatic changes in American life has been the almost continuous decline of the farm population as a percentage of the total population.

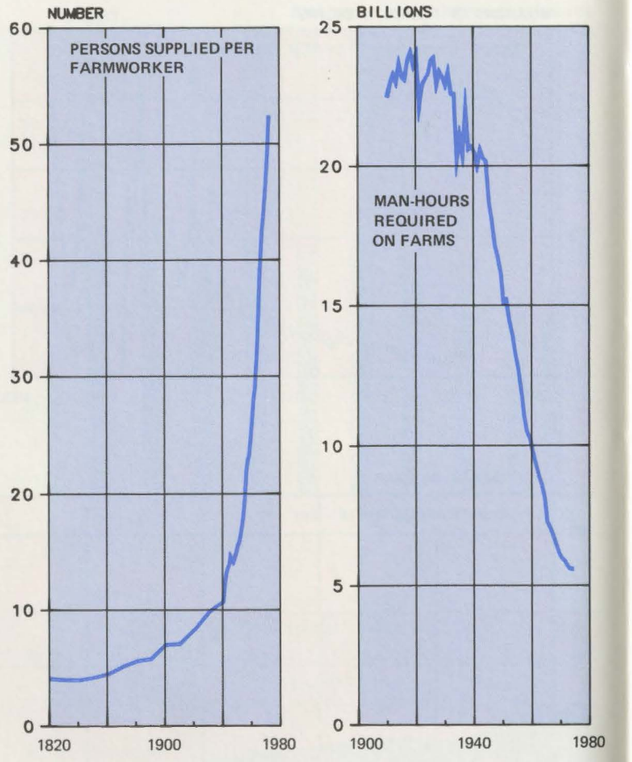
In 1900, the farm population totaled 29.9 million, or 41.9 percent of the U.S. total. By 1974, the number had decreased to only 4.4 percent of the national population.

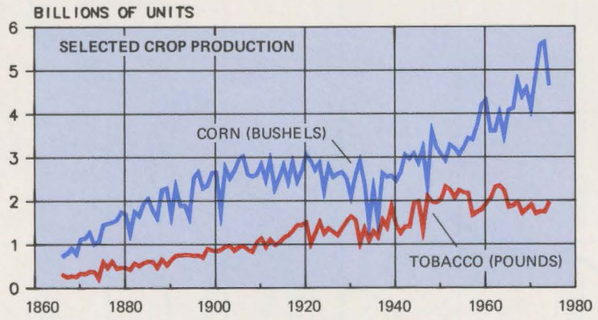
Crop Production, Farmer Productivity Continue to Rise

While American agriculture has constantly increased its production of such major crops as corn, cotton, and tobacco, this has been accomplished with fewer and fewer workers.

For example, in 1820, one farmworker was able to supply food and fiber for four persons. With changing technology and increasing specialization—including the transfer of former farm jobs and functions to nonfarm businesses, the number of persons supplied by one farmworker reached 52.4 in 1972.







FARM POPULATION	1880	1900	1950	1974
Percent of Total Population	43.8	41.9	15.3	4.4

CROP PRODUCTION	1866	1900	1950	1974
	Billions of Units			
Corn (Bushels)	0.7	2.7	3.1	4.7
Tobacco (Pounds)	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.0

FARM PRODUCTIVITY	1820	1900	1950	1972
Persons Supplied Per Farmworker	4.1	7.0	15.5	52.4

	1910	1950	1974
	Billions of Man-Hours		
Man-Hours Required on Farms	22.5	15.1	5.6

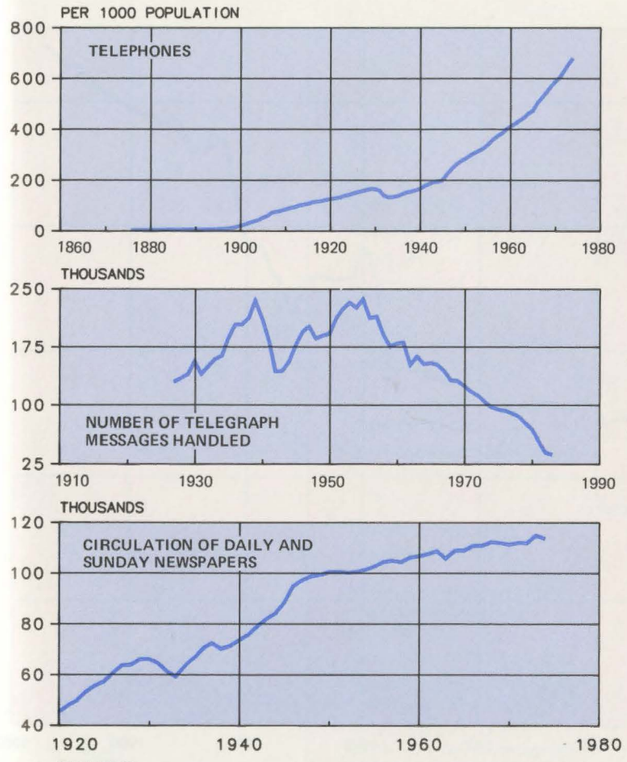
SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

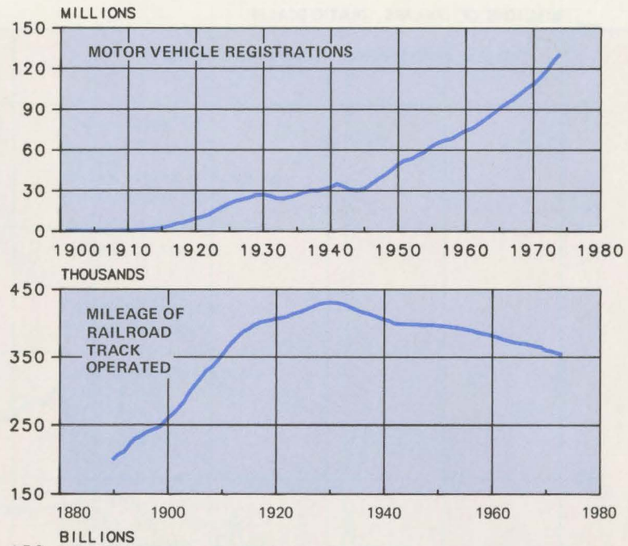
Technology Sparks Communication Growth In Telephone, TV Use

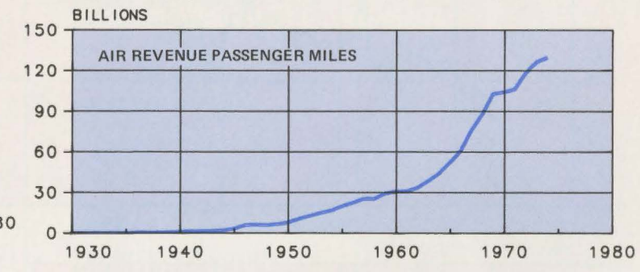
One hundred years ago there was one telephone for each 10,000 persons in the U.S. By 1974, there were 3 telephones for every 2 persons.

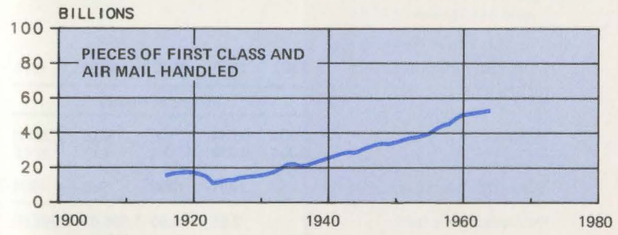
Between 1920 and 1974 the number of daily newspapers declined from 2,042 to 1,768, but daily plus Sunday circulation increased from 44.9 million to 113.6 million over the same period.

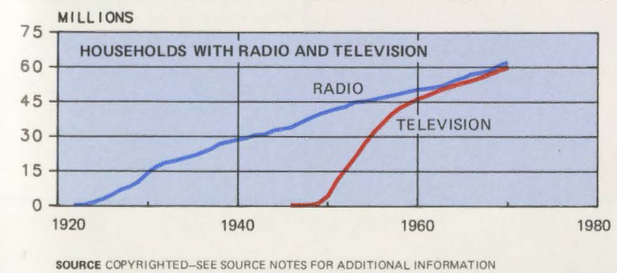
The number of television sets in use increased from 8,000 in 1945 to 96.6 million in 1974. The number of radio sets rose from 552,000 in 1920 to 62 million in 1970.











TRANSPORTATION	1890	1900	1930	1950	1974
Railroad, Mileage of Track Operated (Thousands)	199.9	258.8	429.9	396.4	354.0[b]
Air Revenue Passenger-Miles Flown (Billions)	–	–	0.1	8.0	129.7
Motor Vehicle Registration (Millions)	–	0.0	26.7	49.2	130.7

COMMUNICATION	1876	1900	1950	1974
Telephones, Per 1,000 Population	0.1	17.6	280.9	677.0
	1920	1930	1950	1974
Newspaper Circulation (Milions)	44.9	66.0	100.4	113.6
Households with (Millions):				
Radio	–	13.7	40.7	62.0[a]
Television	–	–	3.9	59.6[a]
Telegraph, Messages Handled (Thousands)	155.9	211.9	178.9	37.0[b]
Mail, Pieces Handled (Billions)				
First Class and Airmail	–	17.0	25.3	52.9

a1970 data b1973 data

SOURCE COPYRIGHTED—SEE SOURCE NOTES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Federal Budget Growth Reflection of Change in Governmental Role

The changing role of the Federal Government in the American society is clearly shown in tracing receipts and expenditures since 1789.

The Nation's first budget in 1789-91 produced a slim $150,000 surplus on expenditures of $4.3 million.

During the Nation's first 150 years (1789-1939) Federal Government budgetary surpluses came in on the average of two out of every three years: in only 51 years during that span was the Federal budget in deficit.

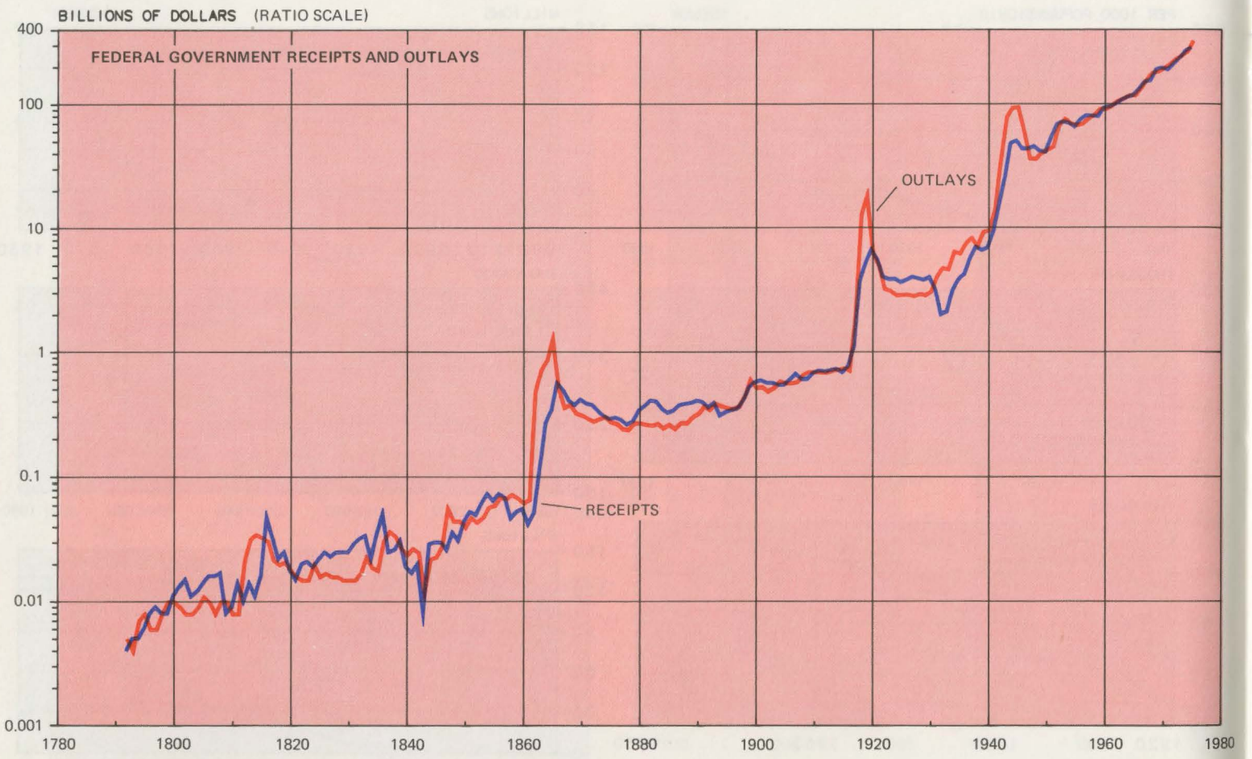
The Nation's first $1 billion-plus federal expenditure year came in 1917 as World War I began.

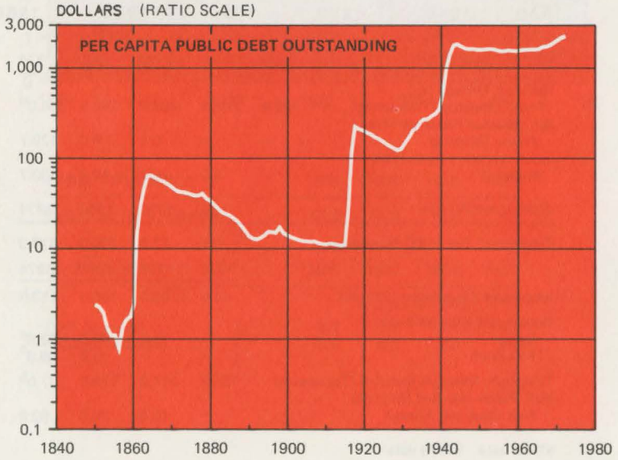
Per Capita Share of Federal Debt Shot Up During Wartime

In 1916, the year before World War I started, the per capita share of the Federal Government debt was a modest $12.02. But the Federal borrowing needed to win that war pushed the per capita debt to $242.56 by 1919.

Until 1971, the peak year for the per capita debt figure, however, was 1946 at the close of World War II when it reached $1,905. By 1974, the per capita debt had reached $2,242.

This was a far cry from the lowest per capita debt figure of 93 cents in 1857.





FEDERAL FINANCES	1789	1850	1900	1950	1975
	Billions of Dollars				
Receipts	0.004	0.044	0.6	40.9	281.0
Outlays	0.004	0.039	0.5	43.1	324.6
DOLLARS		1851	1900	1950	1974
Per Capita Public Debt		2.85	16.60	1,696.67	2,242.00

SOURCE HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

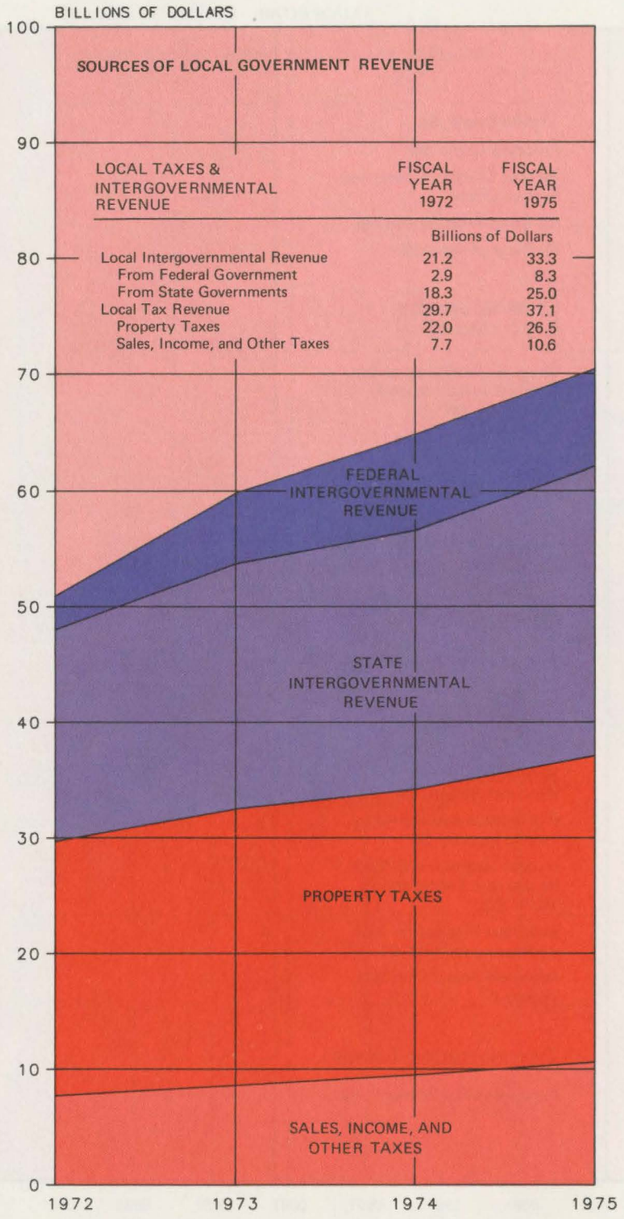
Local Governments Get More Revenue From U.S., States

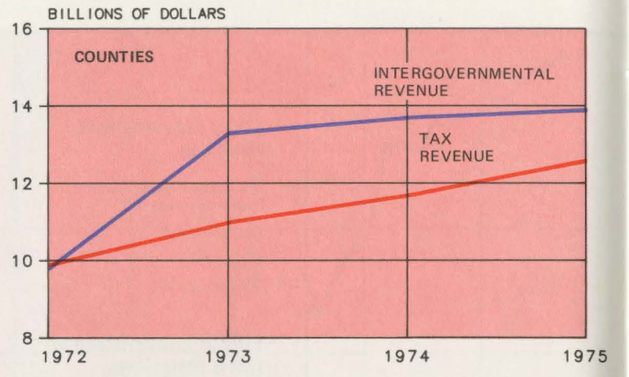
In Fiscal 1974-1975, direct Federal Government grants to county, city, and township governments were $8.3 billion, equivalent to 22 percent of their own revenue raised from taxes, compared with $2.9 billion, or 9.9 percent in 1971-1972. This is primarily a result of the Federal General Revenue Sharing Program begun in October 1972.

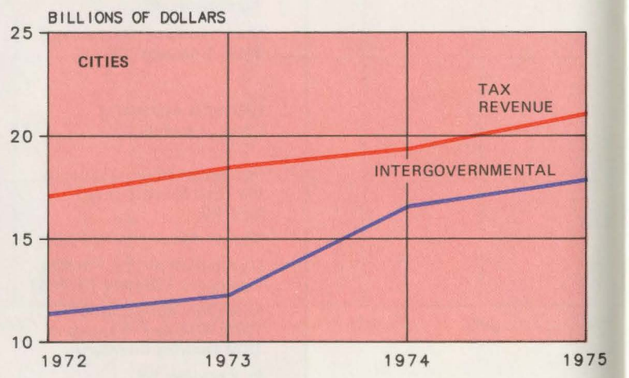
During the same period, State funds as a source of local government revenue also rose substantially from $18.3 billion to $25 billion.

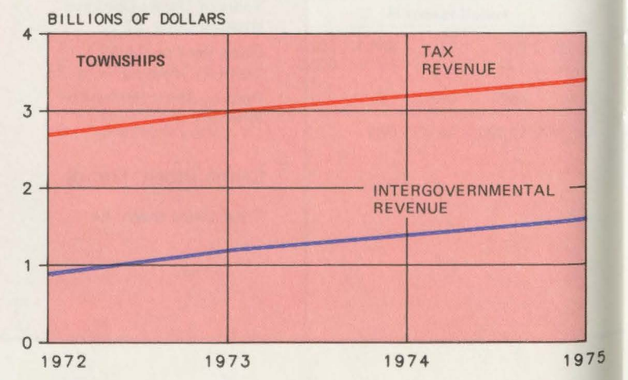
In FY 1974-1975, these combined revenues from Federal and State sources were equal to 90 percent of local governments own tax revenue compared to 71 percent in FY 1971-1972.

Since FY 1971-1972, State and Federal payments have become a major source of county revenues. During the same period, intergovernmental revenue has increased sharply as a source of funds for cities, particularly in FY 1974.









SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Public Labor Contracts Rise 29% from 1972 to 1974

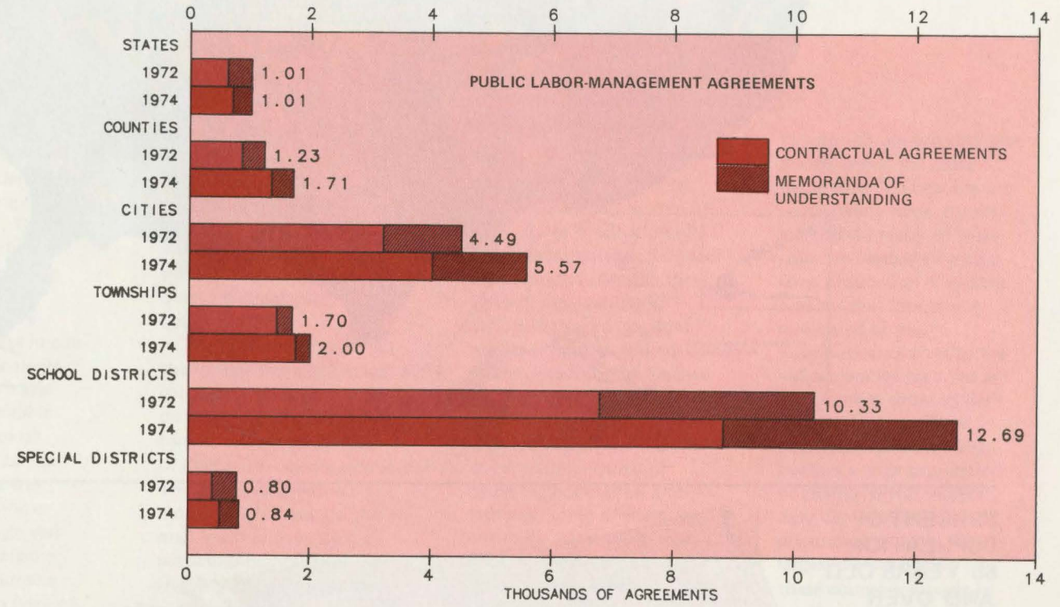
Binding public labor-management contractual agreements increased significantly between October 1972 and October 1974. The total number of State and local government contracts increased from 13,323 in 1972 to 17,161 in 1974 (29 percent). The total number of all agreements rose from 19,547 to 23,820, or 22 percent. The difference was due to nonbinding memoranda of understanding which rose only 7 percent in the 2-year period.

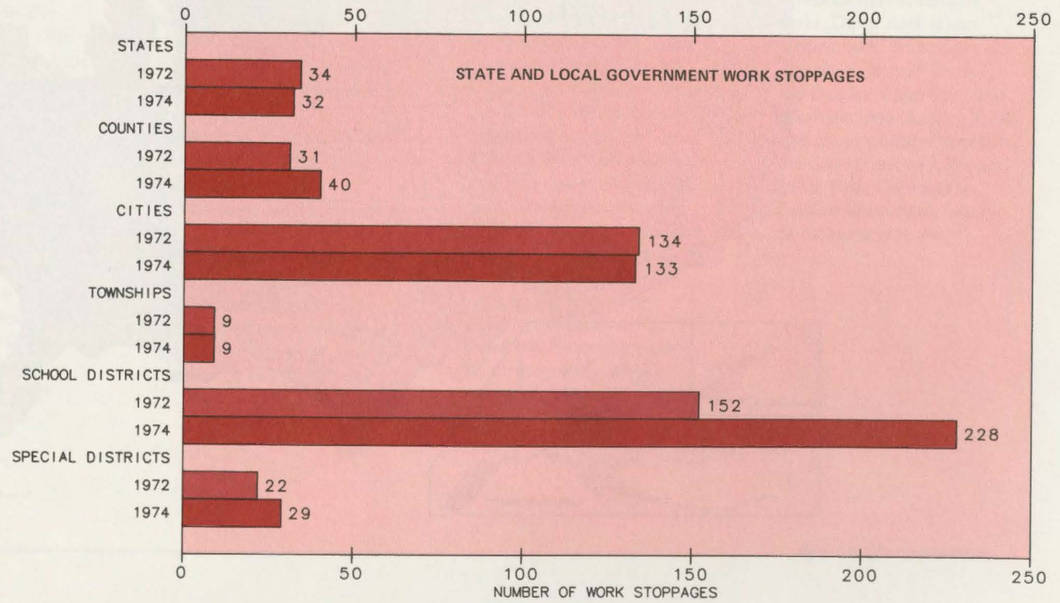
Although the rate of increase of contractual agreements was high at all levels of local government, it was particularly strong for counties (up 56.9 percent) and school districts (up 30 percent).

This trend since 1972 toward more formalized labor-management relations is partly attributable to new legislation in many States that either permits or requires collective negotiations between government representatives and employee organizations.

School districts experienced 228 work stoppages in 1974, a 50-percent increase over the 152 school district work stoppages in 1972.

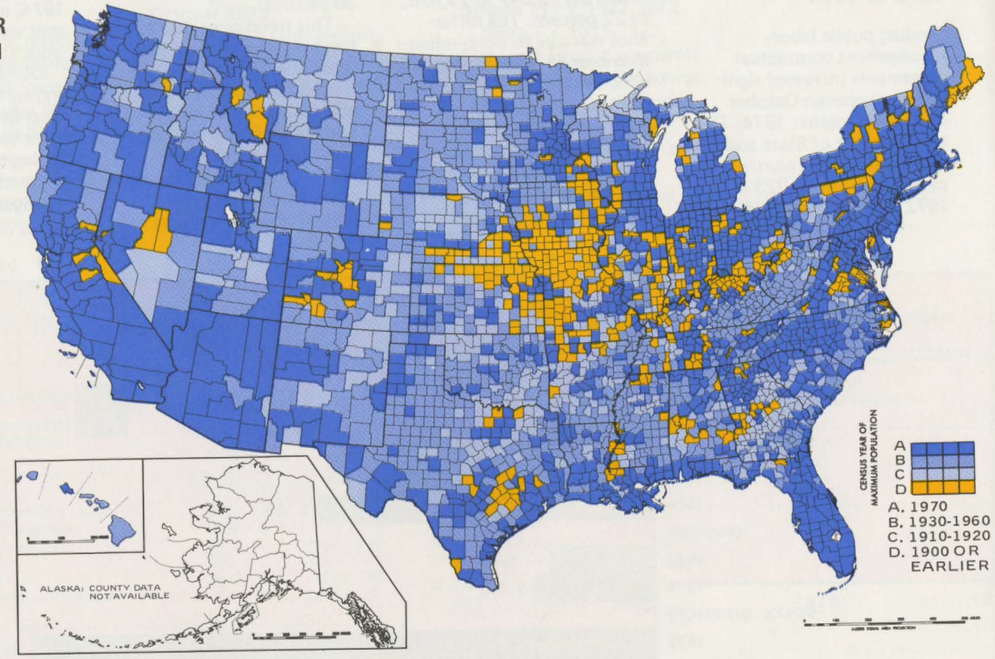
During the 12-month period ending October 15, 1974, most State or local government work stoppages occurred during the renegotiation phase of an existing labor-management agreement.



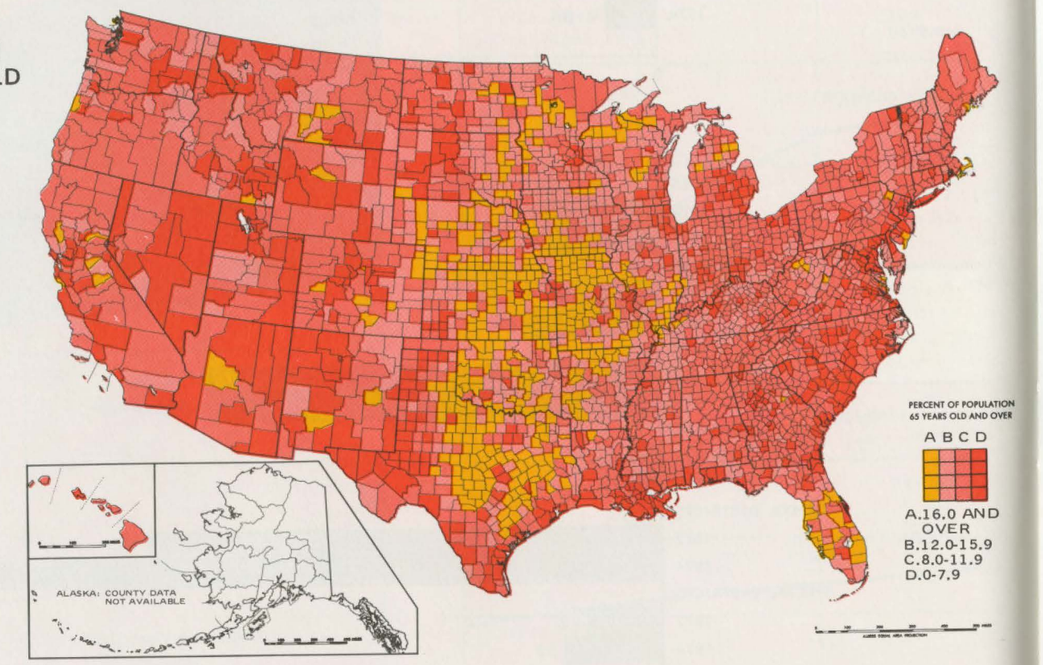


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS YEAR OF MAXIMUM COUNTY POPULATION



PERCENT OF POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

map of the month

INTRODUCTION

The centerfold which follows will each month contain a map designed to identify more clearly geographic areas of special concern. The map featured this month shows the possibilities for using statistical maps as an analytical tool. By presenting two variables in contrasting colors on a single map, a graphic portrayal of the spatial geographic relationships that exist between them can be readily provided. The map was created by combining or "crossing" two single variable maps. Small versions of the two single variable maps are shown on page 46. The red and yellow map presents information on the "Percent of Population 65 Years Old and Over" and the blue and yellow map depicts the "Census Year of Maximum County Population."

When examing the two-variable (census year and population over 65) maps, it can be determined whether the interrelationships between the selected variables do, in fact, differ by geographic region and, if so, how. If the relationships, as far as geographic location was concerned, were essentially random, the resulting map would show no particular tendency toward an areal concentration of similar colors but, instead, would exhibit a patchwork of small contrasting color blocks throughout the country.

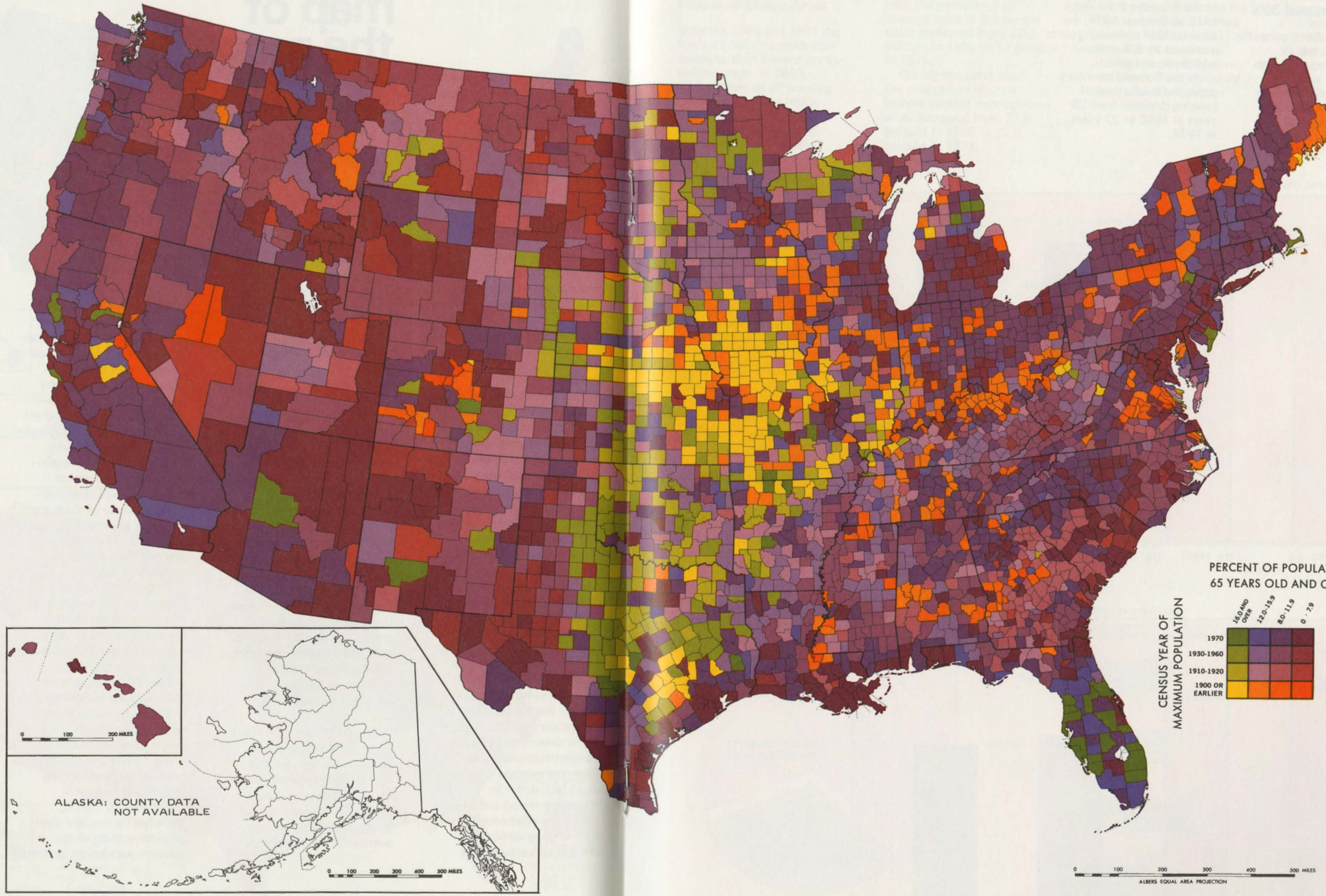
Examination of the map shows that there is, indeed, a geographic variation in the distribution of older Americans as related to the year of maximum county population. The sixteen individual colors which make up the map (each representing a particular combination of the two variables) are frequently seen to be concentrated in sizable groups of contiguous counties. Further, these contiguous county groups can also be shown to have demographic characteristics or historical circumstances that are similar for the entire geographic area.

The color spectrum selected to differentiate the age variable uses purples and reds to identify areas which have a high proportion of "young" populations (that is, areas with a small proportion of the population aged 65 and over) and blues, greens, and yellows to identify areas with "older" populations (that is, areas with a large proportion of the population aged 65 years old and over). Among these "older" areas, those in yellow, light orange, light green, or light violet represent counties that reached their maximum population in 1920 or earlier. (Usually, these counties have experienced a long history of declining population and although some of them are currently experiencing new growth, they have not yet attained their earlier population levels.)

The counties which are colored yellow form a large and conspicuous block in the center of the country, focused on the Iowa-Missouri border area. Scattered within this block, and on the perimeter surrounding this area, are many orange-colored counties showing similar population declines. These yellow and orange counties are heavily rural with a long history of outmigration. That is, there has historically been an outmigration of the younger population, primarily to seek job opportunity elsewhere; hence the older population has become proportionately large. By the late 1960's many of these counties contained such a large proportion of elderly persons that deaths outnumbered births.

In direct contrast to the yellow/orange counties are the counties showing dark shades of green. These counties, while they also contain a large proportion of elderly, differ in that they demonstrate recent population growth. The largest concentration of these counties appears in peninsular Florida where it represents retirement areas. Other dark green "retirement" counties appear in central Texas, the Ozarks, Cape Cod, and southern New Jersey. North and south of San Francisco, the dark green of Lake and Santa Cruz Counties in California similarly identify retirement areas.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF OLDER AMERICANS IN 1970 RELATED TO YEAR OF MAXIMUM COUNTY POPULATION

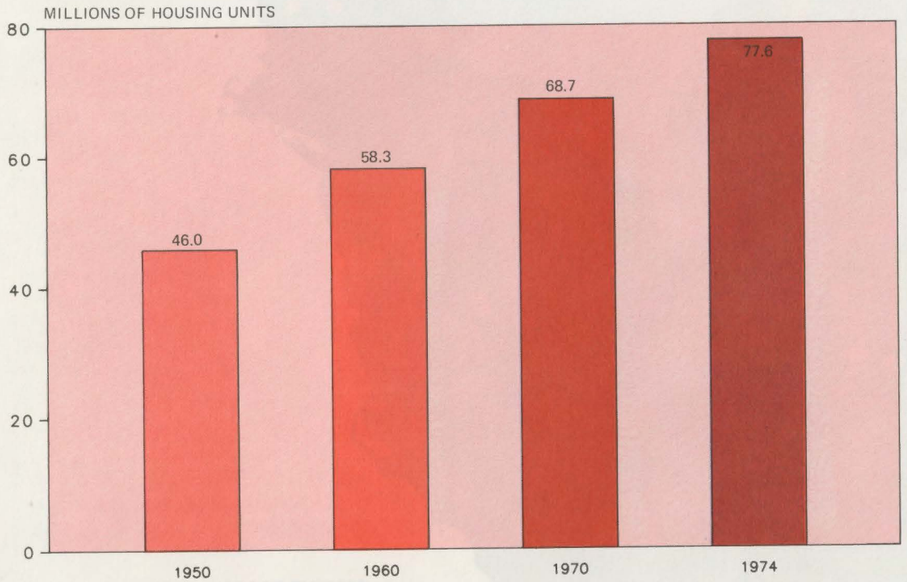


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

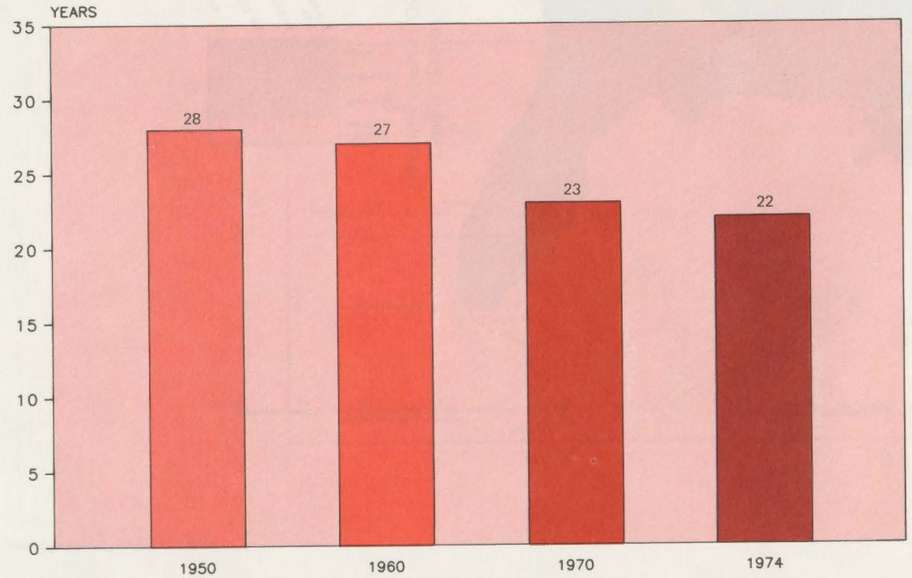
Housing Inventory Up 69% From 1950 to 1974 While Population Increased 39%

The percent increase in occupied housing units has exceeded the percentage growth in the population since the turn of the century. Between 1950 and 1974 the Nation's housing inventory (total number of housing units) expanded from 46.0 million units to 77.6 million units, an increase of 68.8 percent. In the 4½ years from April 1970 to October 1974, the total number of housing units increased by 8.9 million—a 10.3-percent gain.

As the housing inventory grew, the median age of housing declined from 28 years in 1950 to 22 years in 1974.



NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN THE TOTAL HOUSING INVENTORY



MEDIAN AGE OF HOUSING

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

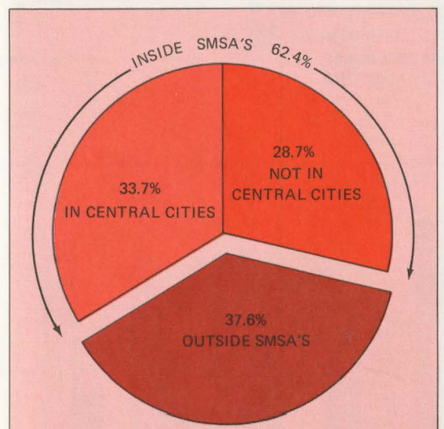
U.S. Housing Stock Continues To Shift With People to Metro Areas

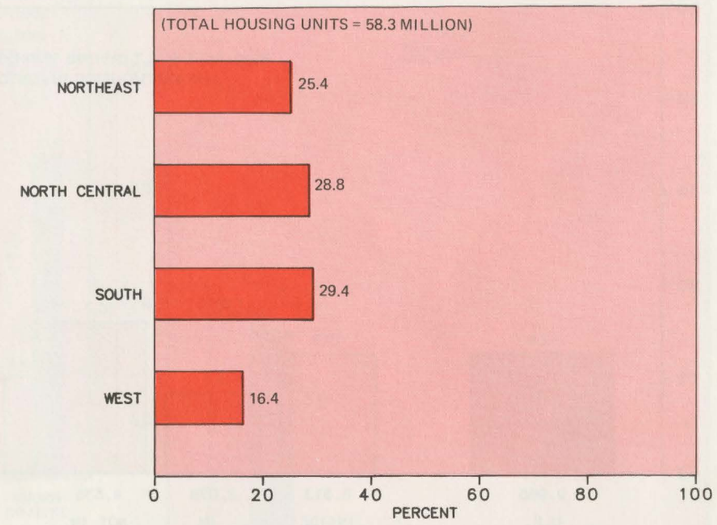
Between 1960 and 1974 the Nation's housing stock continues to shift toward metropolitan areas. In 1960, 62.4 percent of all housing units were located inside SMSA's. By 1974, the percentage had expanded to 67.1. Suburban growth accounted for the total metropolitan increase. In fact, the percentage of housing units in the central cities decreased from 33.7 percent in 1960 to 31 percent in 1974.

During the same years, the proportion of units located outside metropolitan areas decreased from 37.6 percent in 1960 to 32.9 percent in 1974.

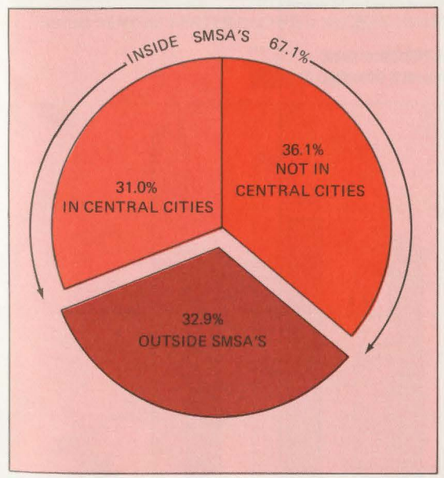
Following general population trends, the proportion of U.S. housing located in the West and South increased between 1960 and 1974 while the proportion of total units in the Northeastern and North Central regions decreased. The greatest change occurred in the West where the percentage of total housing units increased from 16.4 percent to 18.3—an 11.6-percent rise.

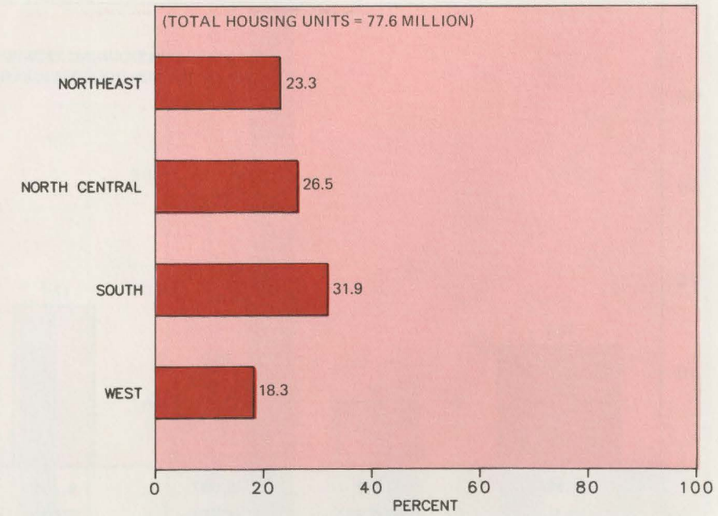
DISTRIBUTION OF 1960 U.S. HOUSING INVENTORY





DISTRIBUTION OF 1974 U.S. HOUSING INVENTORY





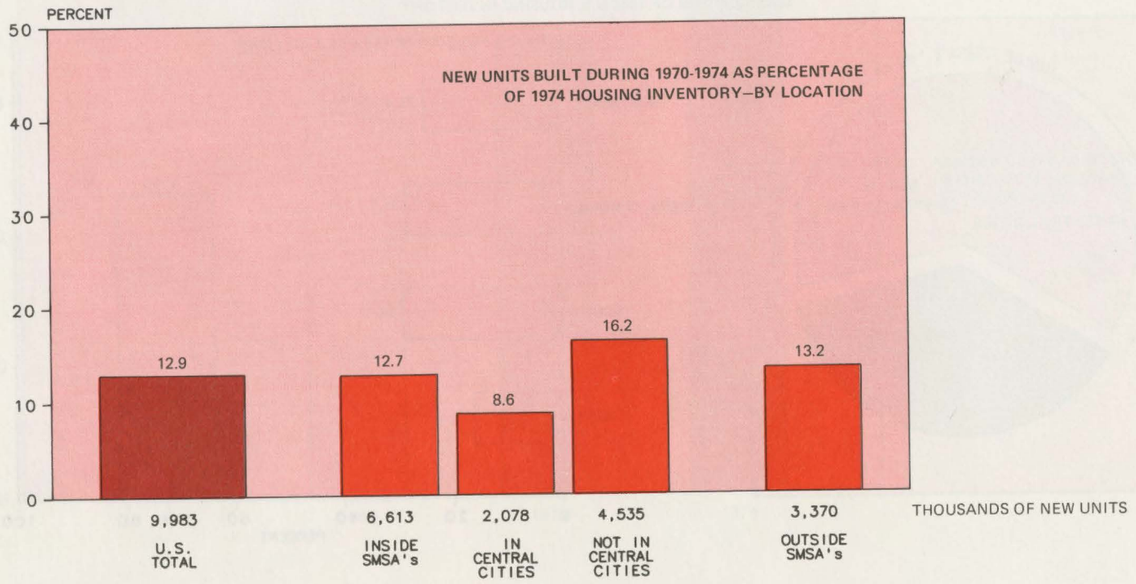
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

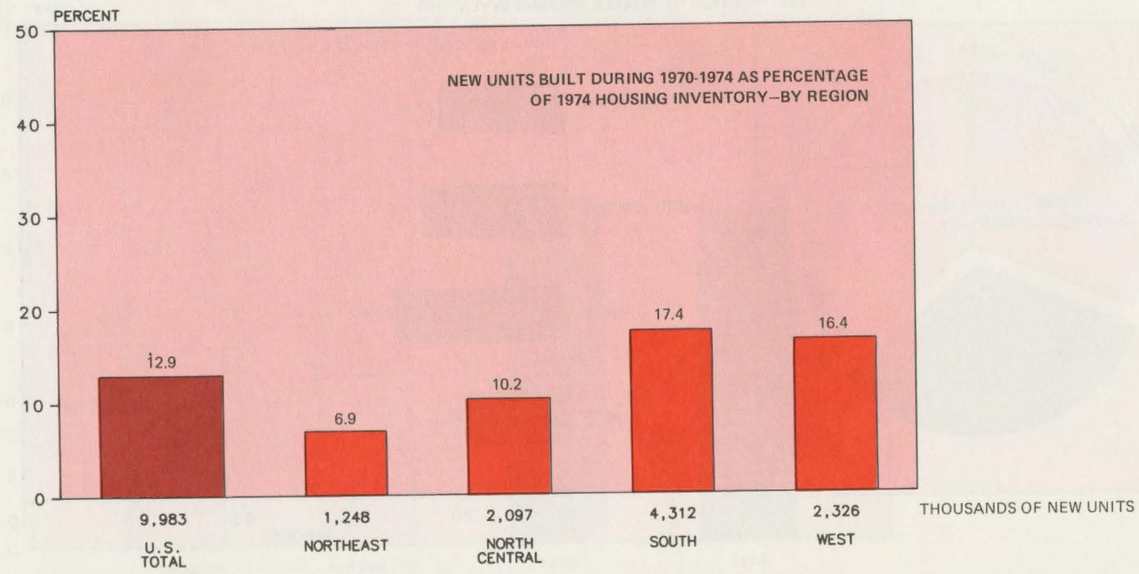
Suburbs Lead the Way in New Housing; South Heads Regional Building

Nearly 13 percent of all units in the 1974 Housing Inventory were built since 1970. The largest proportion of the new construction —4.5 million units—occurred in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas. The new units comprised more than 16 percent of total housing units in those suburban areas. Over 2 million units were built in central cities, bringing total metropolitan area housing construction (inside SMSA's) to 6.6 million units.

Construction in nonmetropolitan areas between 1970 and 1974 amounted to 3.4 million units (13.2 percent of the total nonmetropolitan housing inventory).

By geographical region, the largest volume of home building occurred in the South, where 4.3 million units have been built since 1970. The Northeast reported the lowest volume of new home construction.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

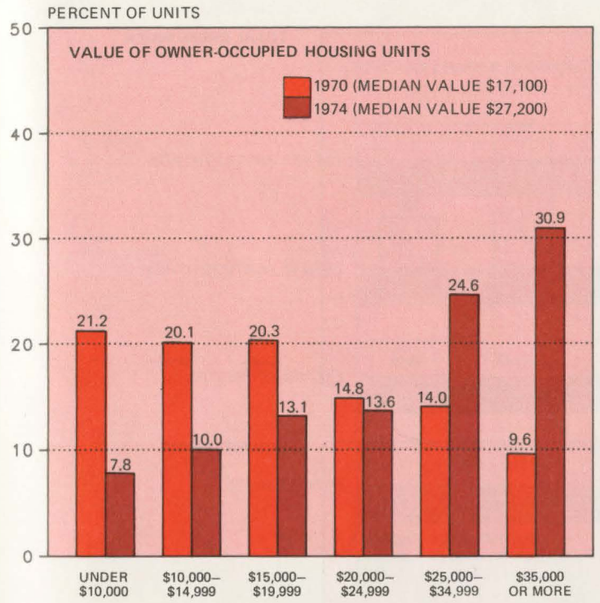
Housing Median Value Increases 60% From 1970 to 1974

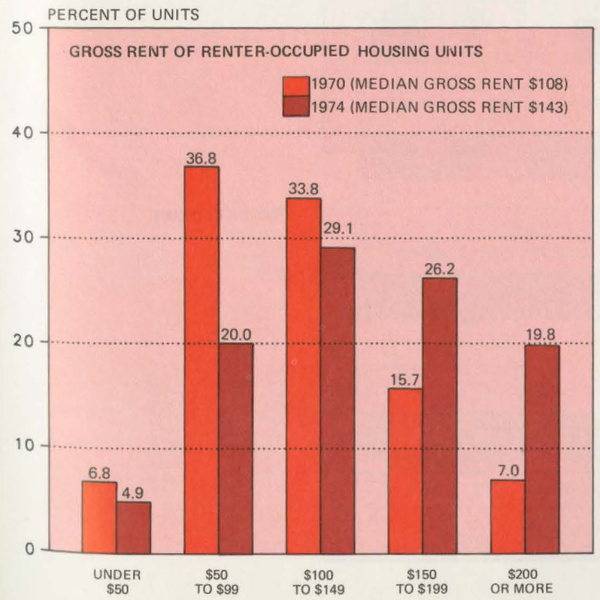
The median value of the Nation's owner-occupied housing rose from $17,100 in 1970 to $27,200 in 1974, an increase of nearly 60 percent. In 1970, the largest proportion (21.2 percent) of all owner-occupied homes was valued at less than $10,000 while the smallest proportion of homes (9.6 percent) was valued at $35,000 or more. However, in 1974, the lowest percentage (7.8 percent) of owner-occupied dwellings was valued under $10,000 while the highest percentage (30.9 percent) was in the $35,000 or more category.

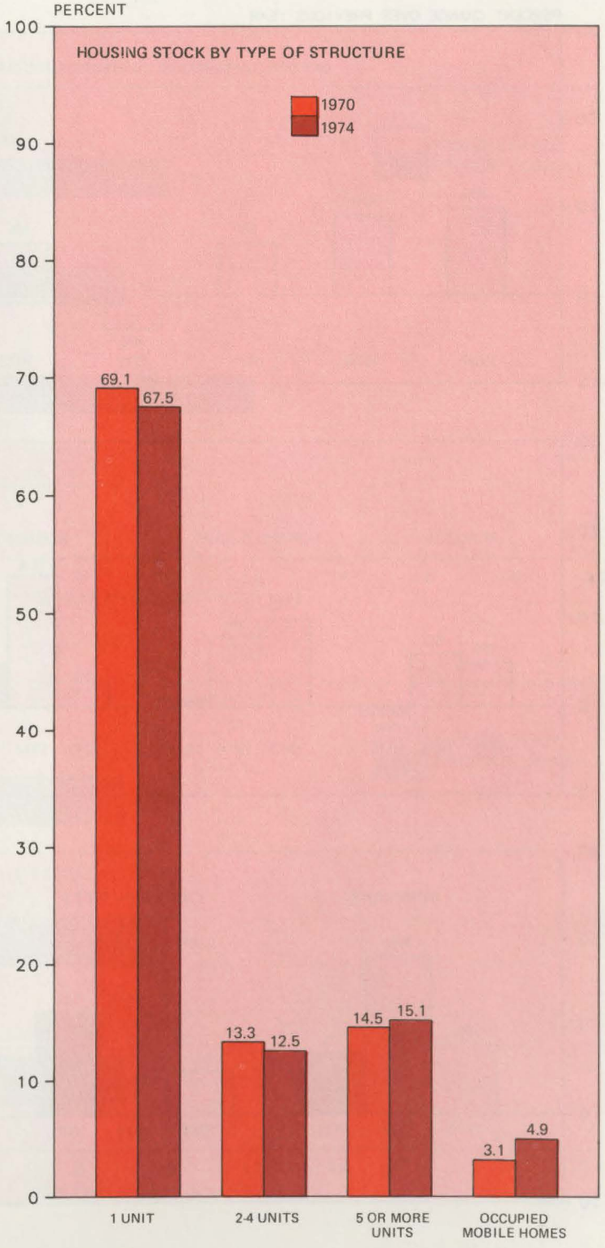
Median gross rent for cash rental units increased 32.4 percent between 1970 and 1974. Accordingly, the percentage of persons paying higher rents increased sharply. In 1974, for example, 19.8 percent of all renters paid $200 or more, compared to only 7 percent in 1970.

Single-Family Houses Decline in Share of Total Housing Stock

The number of 1-unit structures increased between 1970 and 1974, but their share of the total (year-round) housing inventory dropped from 69.1 percent to 67.5. The proportion of 2- to 4-unit structures also declined.





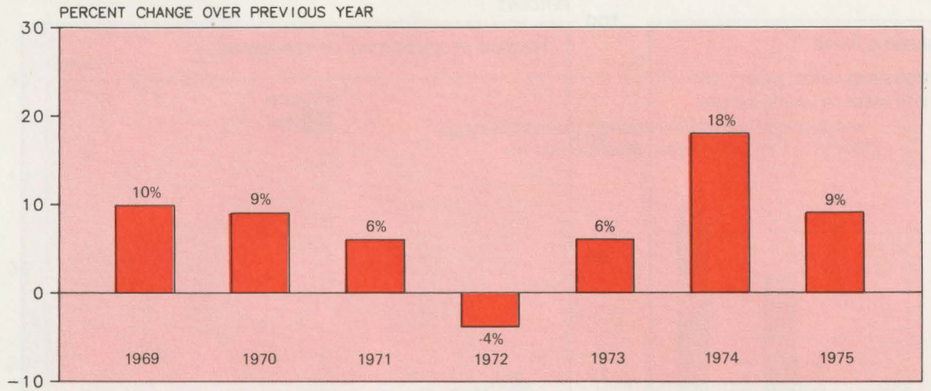


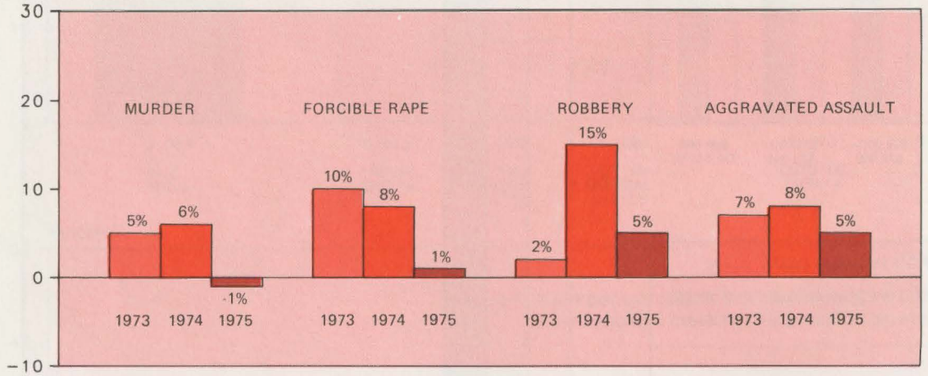
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

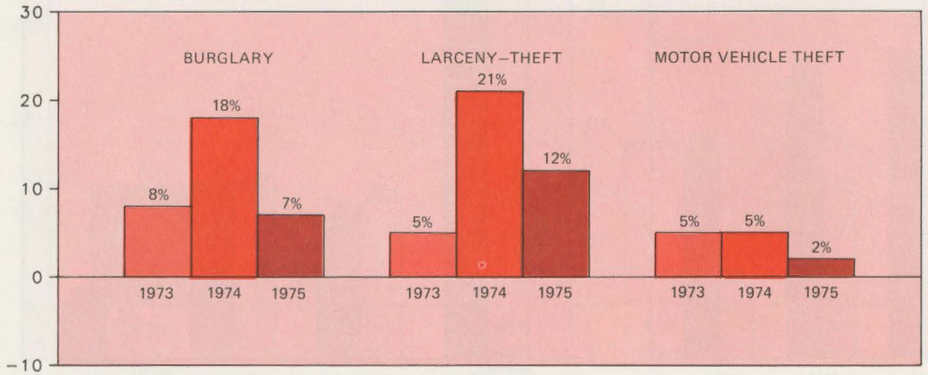
Crime Rate Rise Slows In 1975 to Half That Reported in 1974

Preliminary figures indicate that the percent increase in serious crime reported in the Nation slowed to 9 percent in 1975 following a sharp increase of 18 percent in 1974. The change in the crime rate has fluctuated widely since 1969, reflecting increased crime levels in every year except 1972 when the actual level of serious crime dropped 4 percent.

As a group, violent crimes increased 5 percent in 1975, while property crimes rose 9 percent. In 1975 there were 1 percent fewer murders reported than in 1974. This was the only category to decline during the year.







SOURCE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

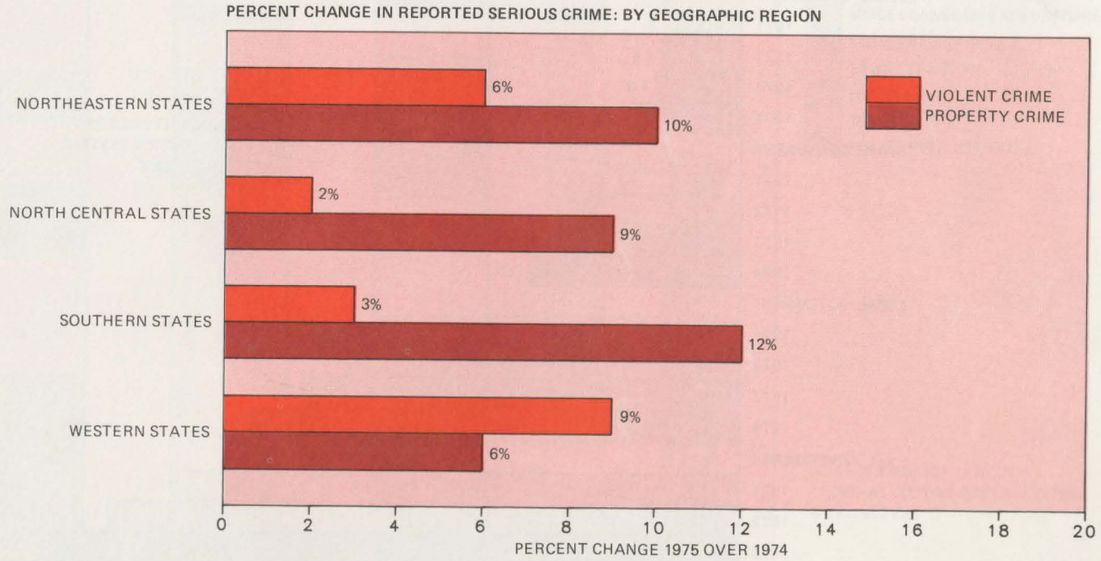
Violent/Property Crime Increases at Differing Rates by U.S. Region

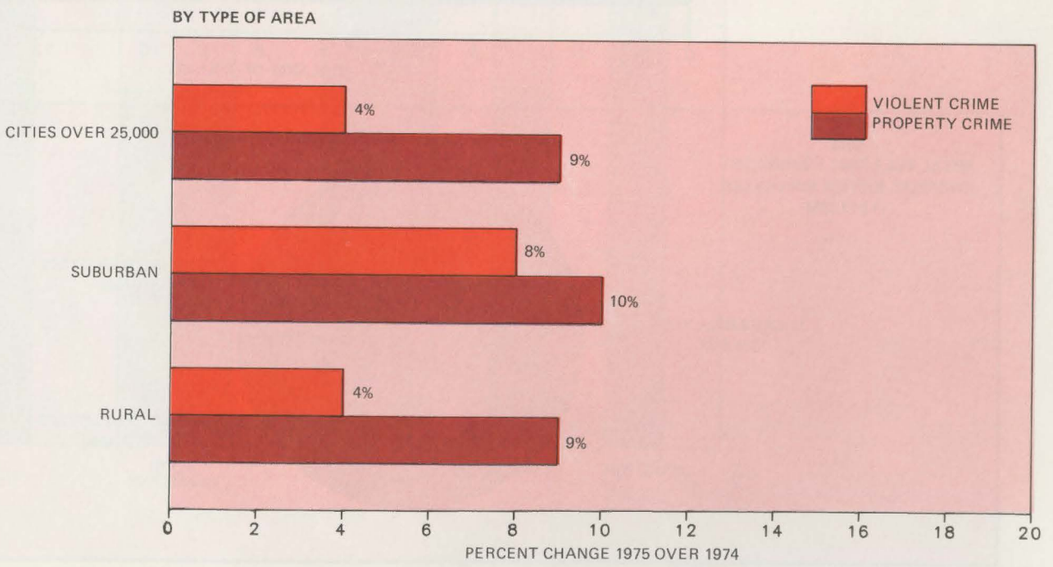
Between 1974 and 1975, total crime rates increased in all four geographic regions of the United States, with property crime rising more than violent crime in all but the Western States.

While the West reported the sharpest percent increase in violent crimes, it showed the lowest overall rise in total crime—equaling 6 percent, a rate 3 percentage points below the 1975 national average.

The greatest overall increase in serious crime was the 11-percent rise reported in the South.

Both violent and property crimes increased more rapidly in the suburbs than in larger cities over 25,000 or in rural areas. Suburban law enforcement agencies reported a 10-percent overall crime increase in 1975, compared to 8 percent and 9 percent hikes in large cities and rural areas, respectively.





SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

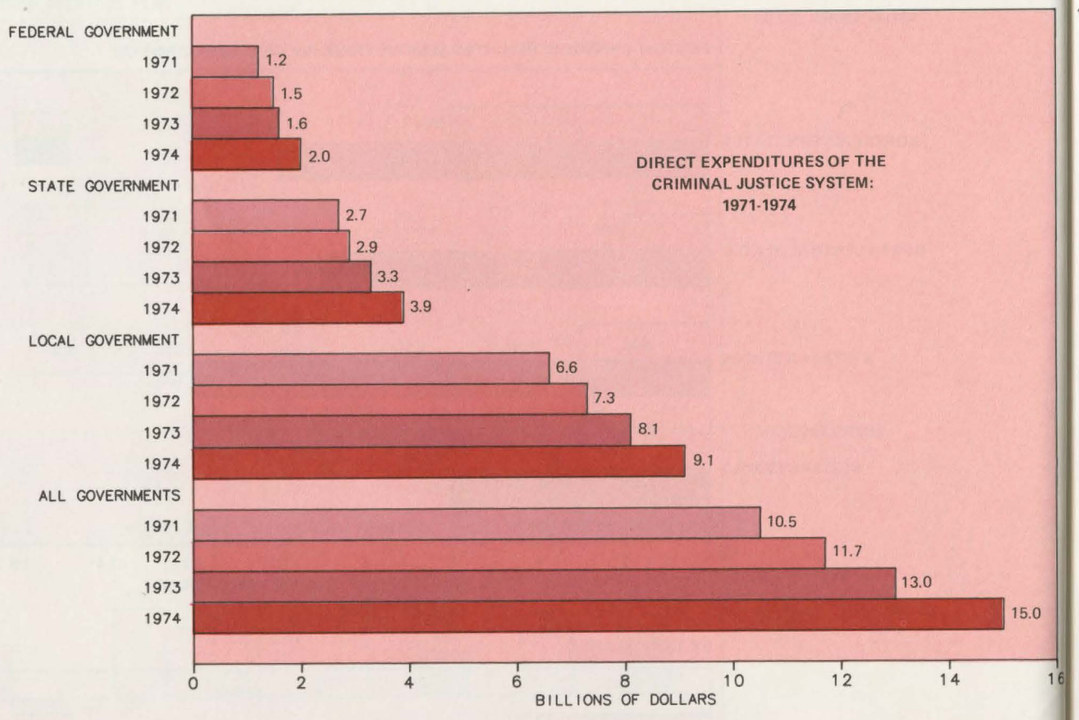
Direct Expenditures for Ciminal Justice*

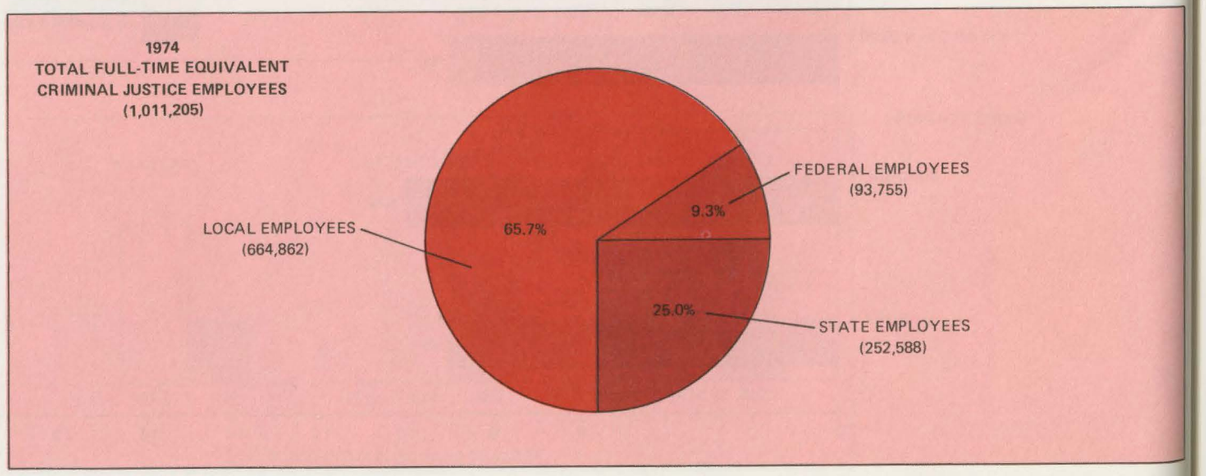
Local government spending for criminal justice activities continues to exceed that of Federal and State governments by a substantial margin. This imbalance of direct spending has remained virtually unchanged during the decade. In 1971, local government expenditures accounted for 63 percent of the total criminal justice budget. During Fiscal Year 1974 local governments disbursed $9.1 billion, or 60.7 percent of all Criminal Justice System expenditures.

*Direct expenditures include all expenditures except payments to other governments.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment in Criminal Justice System

The percent distribution of criminal justice employment among levels of government has generally followed the pattern of direct expenditures. In October 1974, nearly two-thirds of the 1 million full-time equivalent criminal justice employees were on local government payrolls. State governments employed 25 percent of all criminal justice workers; while the Federal Government supported 9.3 percent.





Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Bureau of the Census

Distribution of Direct Expenditures by Function

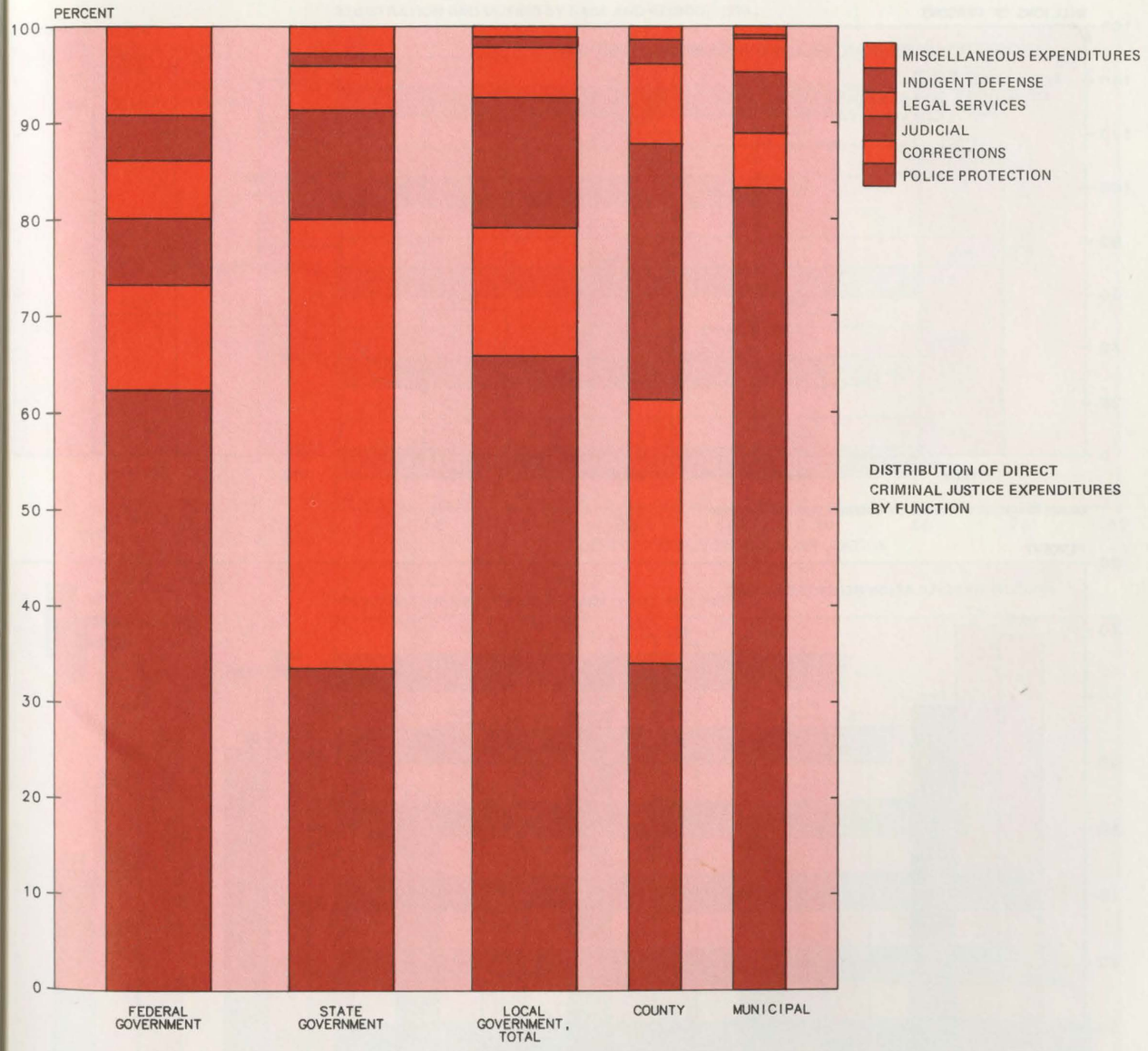
In 1974, Federal and local governments disbursed more than half of their total criminal justice funds for police protection.

At the Federal level, police protection expenditures reflected cost increases in the U.S. Capitol Park Unit, Drug Enforcement Administration Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division, and the Postal Inspection Service.

Large police costs in local budgets were due to broad county and municipal spending in that area. Municipal governments spent 83 cents of every criminal justice dollar for police protection. This was matched by more than a third of the total budget at the county level.

The largest percentage of State government funding—46.5 percent—was spent for corrections; while police protection accounted for 33.5 percent.

Judicial expenditures claimed 26.5 percent of county government budgets—the highest proportion for any government level.



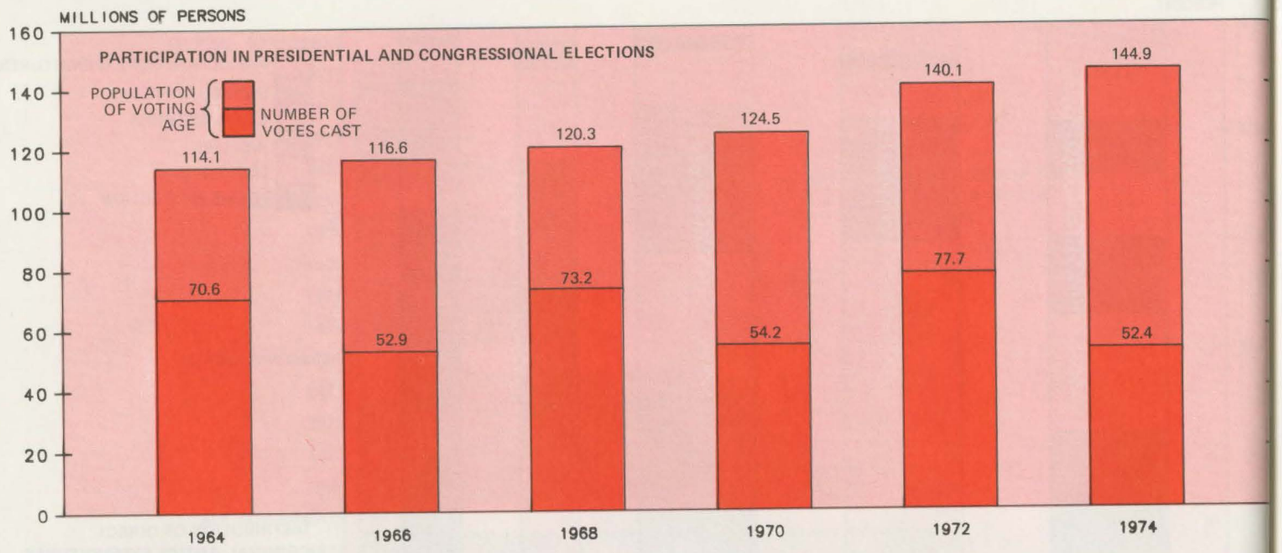
SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1974 Congressional Election Drew 36% Of Those Over 18

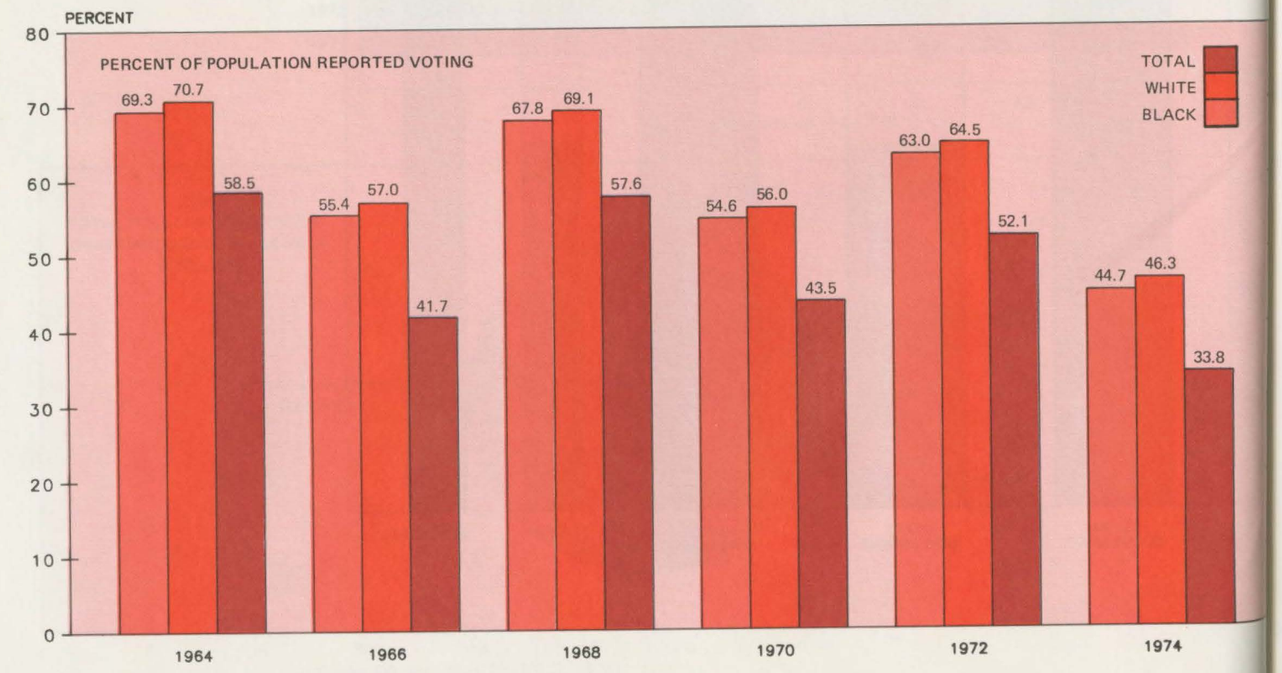
About 52 million persons cast ballots in the 1974 Congressional election, the lowest in the last 10 years, according to official estimates from the Clerk of the House, United States Congress. This represents about 36 percent of the 1974 voting age population—17 percent lower than in the non-Presidential election year of 1970 and 35 percent below the 1972 Presidential election. From 1964 to 1974, the population of voting age increased 27 percent from 114.1 million to 144.9 million.

Data from the Current Population Survey indicate that the reported voter participation rate has been 11 to 15 percentage points lower for blacks than for whites in each election since 1964. There is no evidence that this difference between black and white voter participation is diminishing, and may have actually increased in 1972 and 1974.

NOTE: The disparity between the results of votes cast issued by the Clerk of the House and estimates from the Current Population Survey is due in part to a tendency among respondents to overreport voting participation to interviewers.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. CONGRESS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE



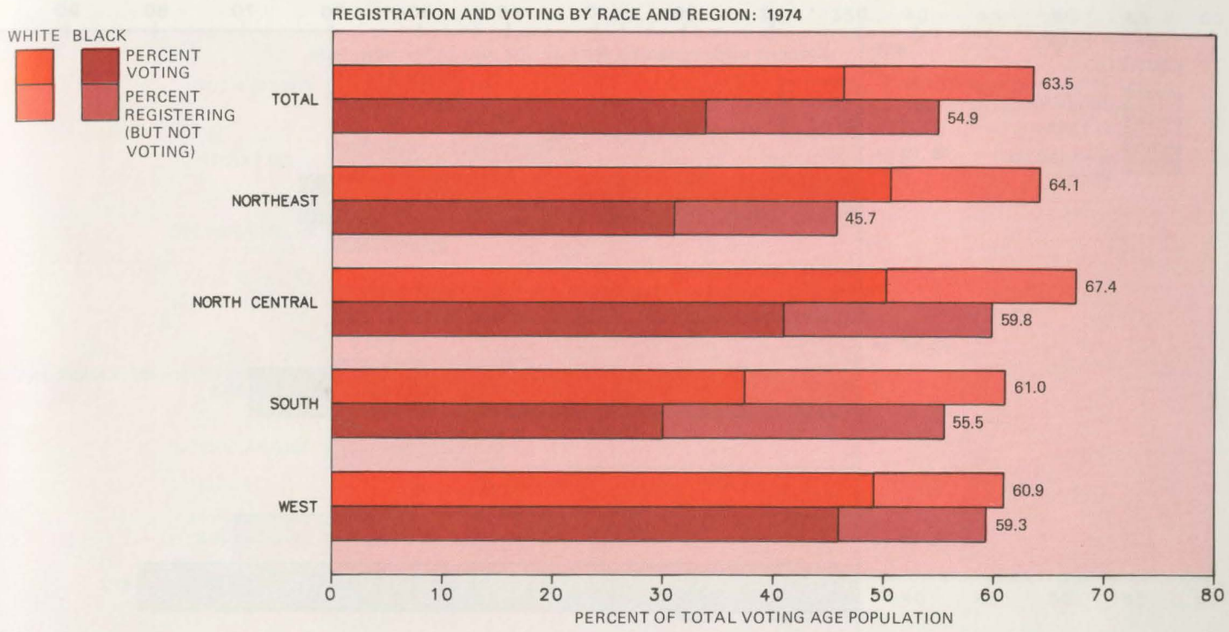
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

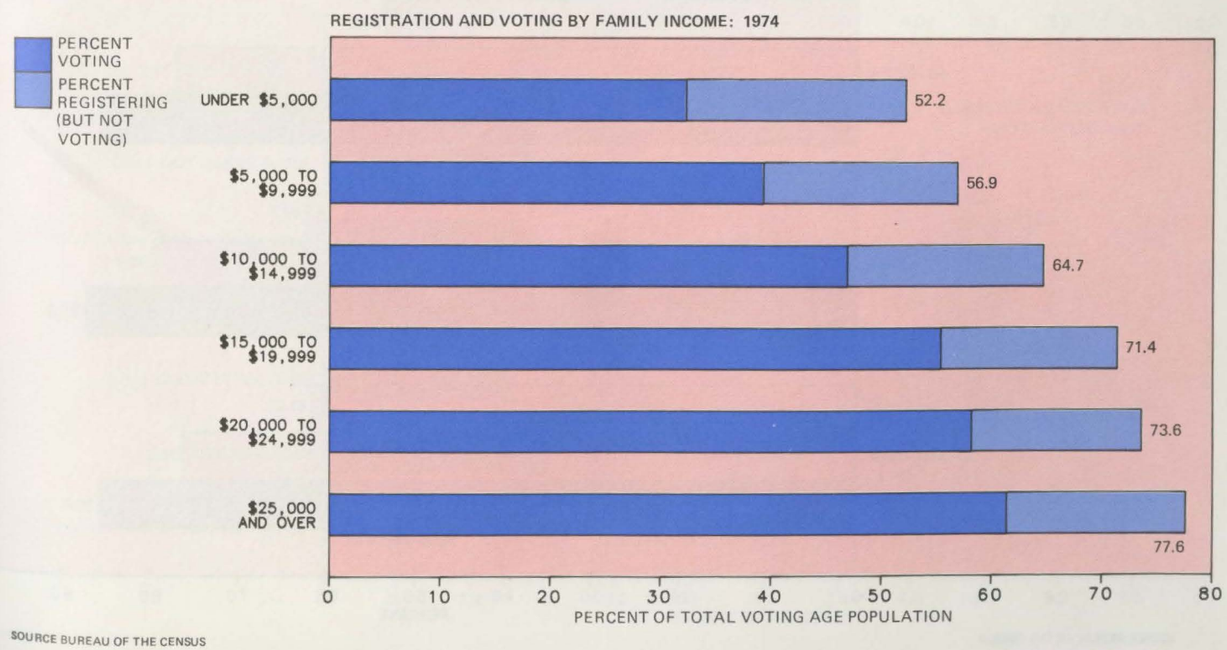
Regional, Income Differences Show Up in Voting Patterns

Despite the unusually low level of participation in the 1974 election, the demographic characteristics that have usually been associated with registration and voting—age, race, income, and education—remained generally consistent with previous elections.

For example, among both blacks and whites a lower proportion voted in the South than in any other region. However, in all regions except the West, blacks were less likely than whites to register and vote.

Registration and voting are more likely for persons with high levels of family income. In 1974, about four-fifths of persons in families with incomes of $25,000 or more were registered and three-fifths voted, while one-half the people with a family income under $5,000 registered and one-third voted.



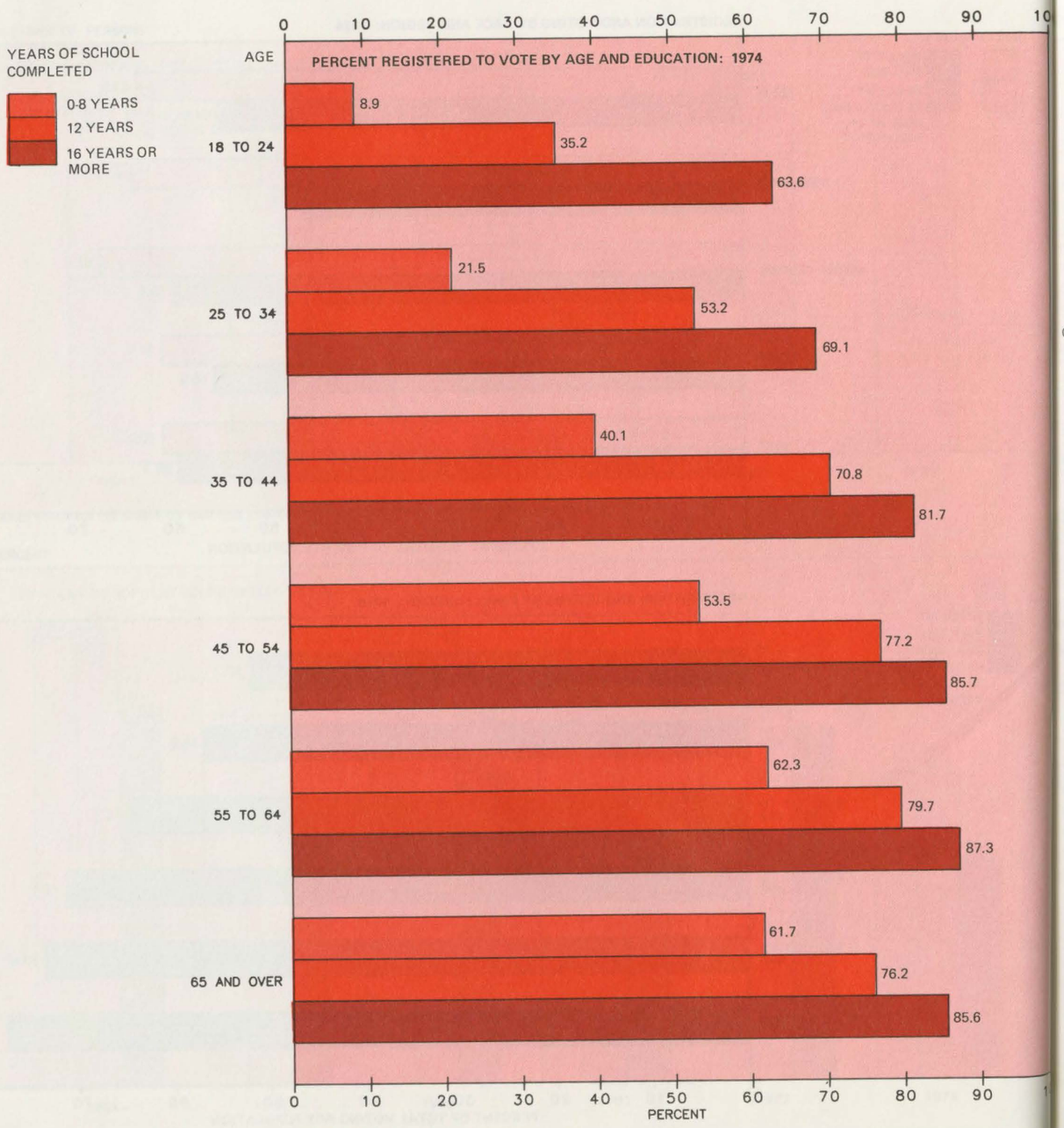


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Registration Levels Tend To Improve With Age and Education

Age and level of education are also strongly related to the probability of being registered to vote.

Registration rates were especially low among young persons without a high school education. Young people are less likely to register to vote than older people regardless of educational level.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Apathy Tops List of Reasons Given for Nonregistration

While the number of persons registering and voting in 1974 was particularly low, the reasons for not voting were substantially the same as in 1972.

About 51 percent of non-registrants gave reasons that reflected apathy or possibly cynicism regarding politics. Another 15 percent cited reasons associated with a recent move.

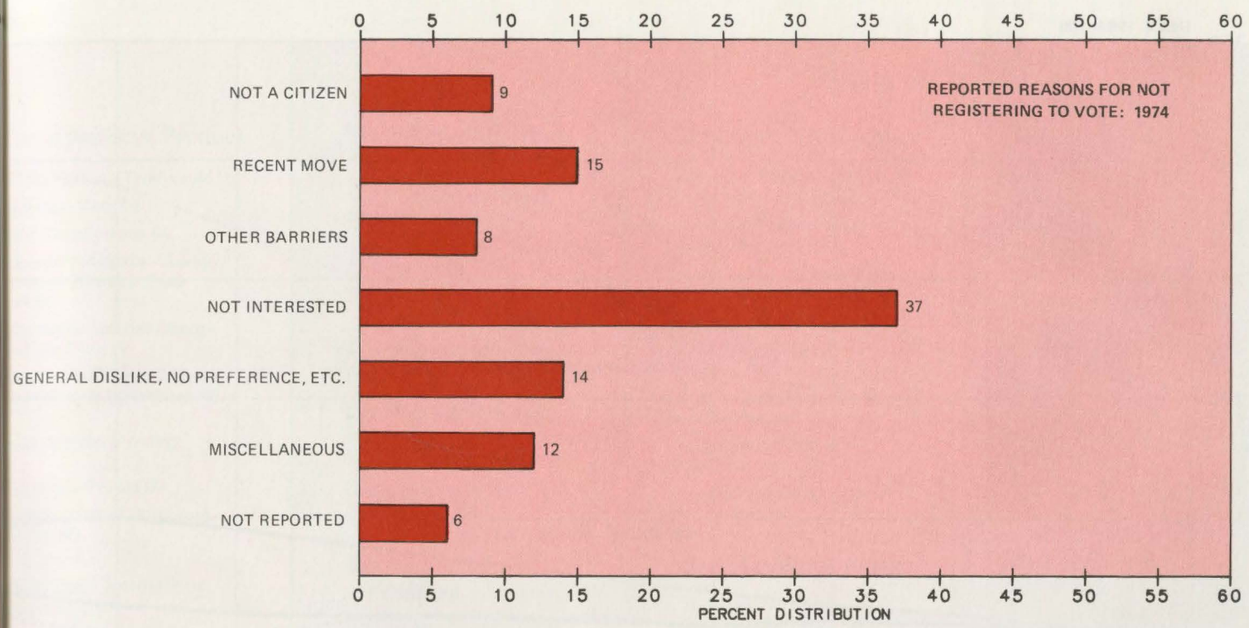
Barriers to registration (including physical disability, no transportation, etc.) comprised another 8 percent.

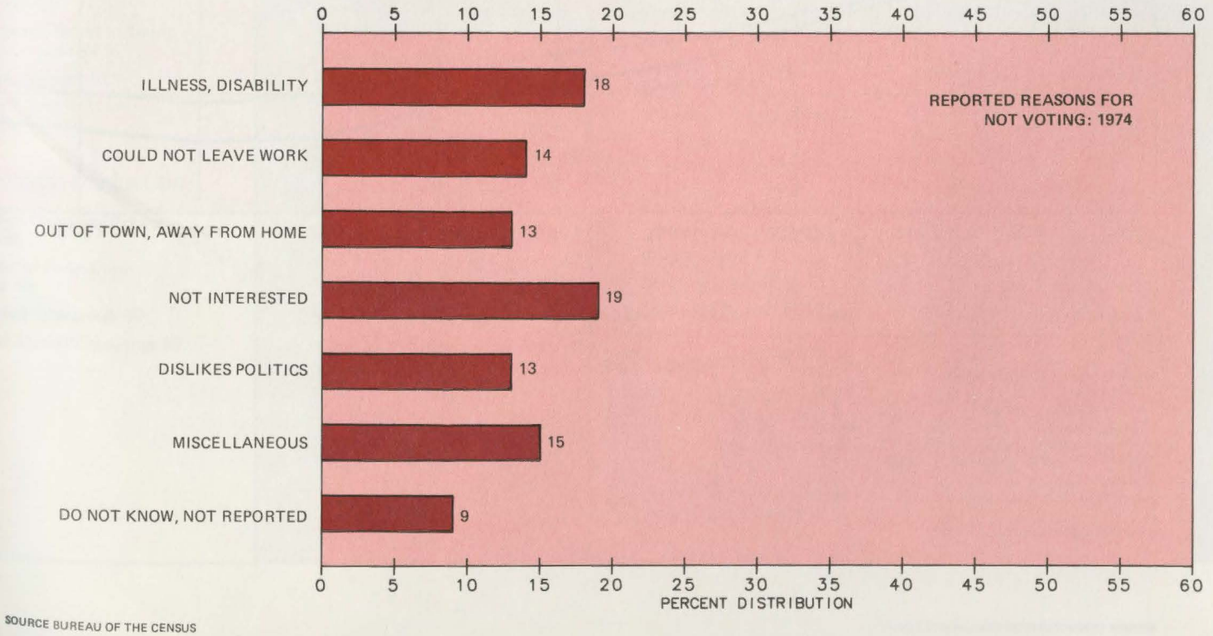
About 9 percent were not citizens, and thus could not vote.

Reported Reasons for Not Voting

Among those who registered but did not vote, about 45 percent were reported as staying away from the polls for reasons essentially beyond their control: illness or physical disability, inability to take time off from work, or away on travel.

Another 32 percent of those registered persons who did not vote could be classed apathetic about politics or the particular election, having a general dislike of politics, no preference among the candidates, etc.



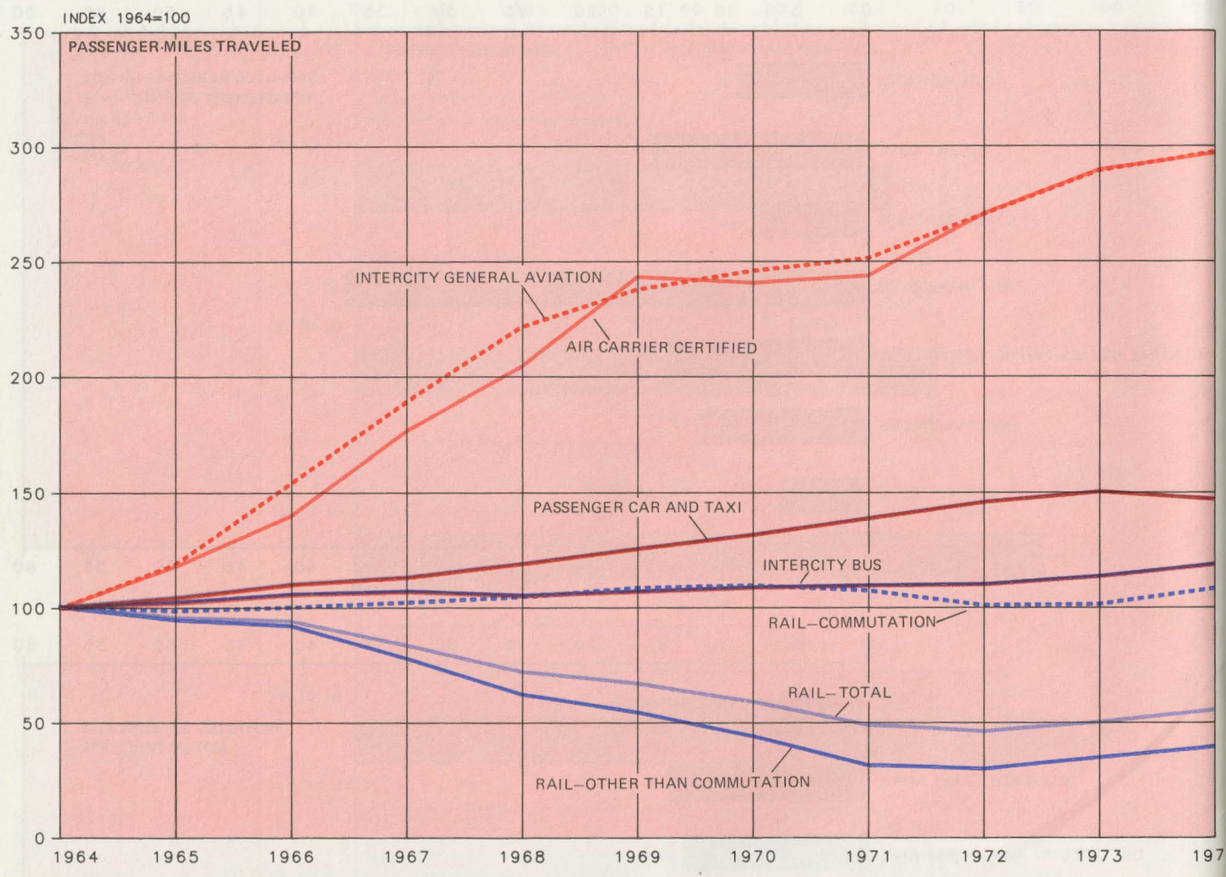


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

'74 Auto Use Drops; Passenger Miles For Air, Rail Up

From 1964 through 1973 passenger car and taxi usage increased by 50 percent, while air passenger traffic increased almost three-fold. From 1973 to 1974, the growth rate of air passenger-miles slowed considerably and passenger car and taxi volume actually declined.

Class I rail passenger traffic declined about 50 percent between 1964 and 1972. Passenger traffic on Amtrak, established in May 1971, more than doubled over the first 4 years to total four-fifths the volume of all other Class I rail passenger-miles. Not including Amtrak, Class I rail passenger-miles declined through 1973 and then increased slightly.



PASSENGER-MILES	1964	1974	1974
	Billion miles		Index (1964 =100)
Air Carrier, Certified Domestic Operations	45.0	133.7	297.1
General Aviation, Intercity	3.7	11.0	297.3
Highway-Passenger Car and Taxi	1,490.7	2,190.2	146.9
Highway-Intercity Bus	23.3	27.6	118.5
Class I Rail (Including Amtrak[1]), Total	18.2	10.1	55.5
Commutation	4.2	4.5	107.1
Other Than Commutation	14.0	5.5	39.3

[1] Amtrak established May 1, 1971

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

economy

Real GNP Grows at 8.5% Rate

In the first quarter of 1976, Gross National Product—the market value of the Nation's total output of goods and services—increased $46.3 billion or 12.3 percent compared with a gain of $44.4 billion in the previous quarter.

Real output (GNP adjusted for price changes) advanced 8.5 percent, to a new high of $1,241.2 billion, slightly above the previous peak of $1,240.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1973.

Prices, as measured by the GNP chain price index—the most comprehensive price index available—rose at a 3.9-percent rate, the lowest inflation rate since the third quarter of 1972.

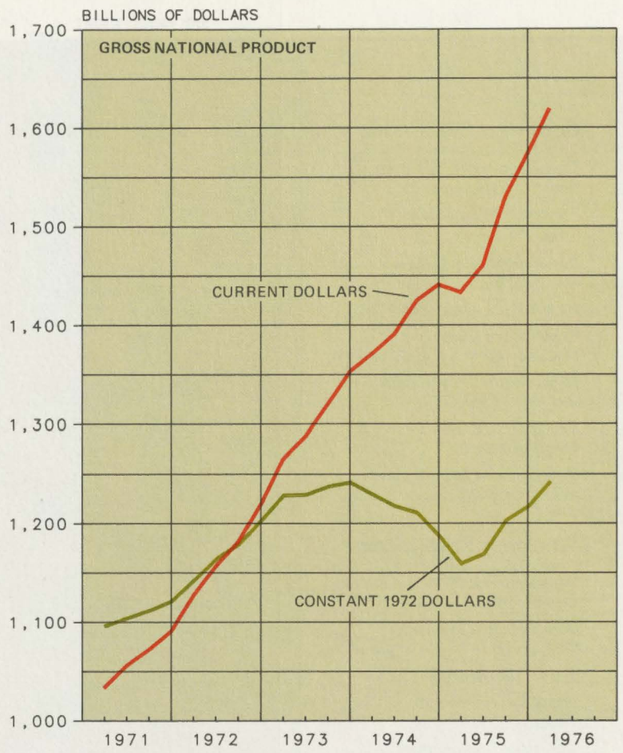
Personal Consumption Spending Remains Strong; Investment Increases

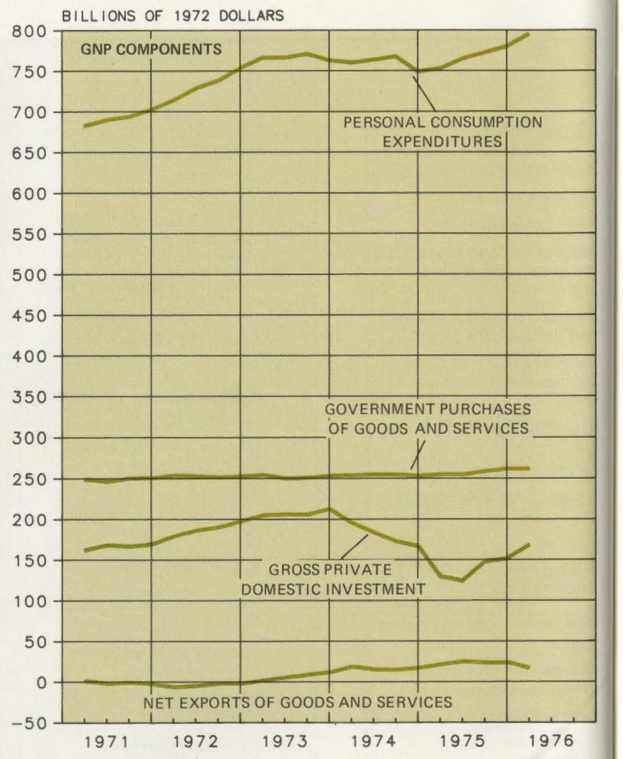
In constant 1972 dollars, personal consumption expenditures, which comprise nearly two-thirds of real GNP, rose $15.1 billion to a new high of $794.5 billion.

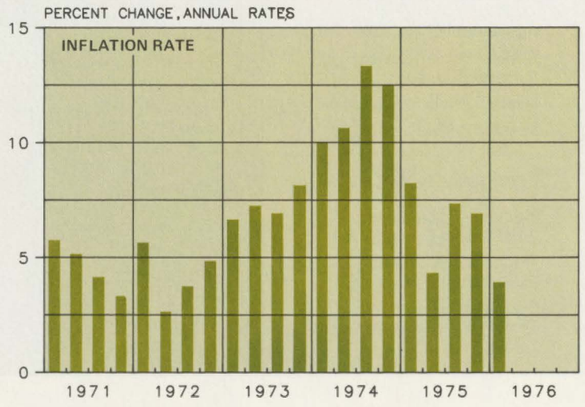
Government purchases were unchanged at $261.7 billion.

Gross private domestic investment increased $16.7 billion. Investment in inventories increased sharply after holding steady in the fourth quarter. Private fixed investment rose at a 12.3-percent rate.

Net exports of goods and services fell $7 billion to $16.8 billion, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1974.







GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1st QTR. 1975	4th QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Current Dollars	1,433.6	1,572.9	1,619.2
Constant 1972 Dollars	1,158.6	1,216.2	1,241.2
Personal Consumption Expenditures	752.3	779.4	794.5
Government Purchases of Goods and Services	255.1	261.6	261.7
Gross Private Domestic Investment	129.7	151.4	168.1
Net Exports of Goods and Services	21.5	23.8	16.8
	Percent Change, Annual Rates		
Inflation Rate (Chain Price Index)	8.2	6.9	3.9

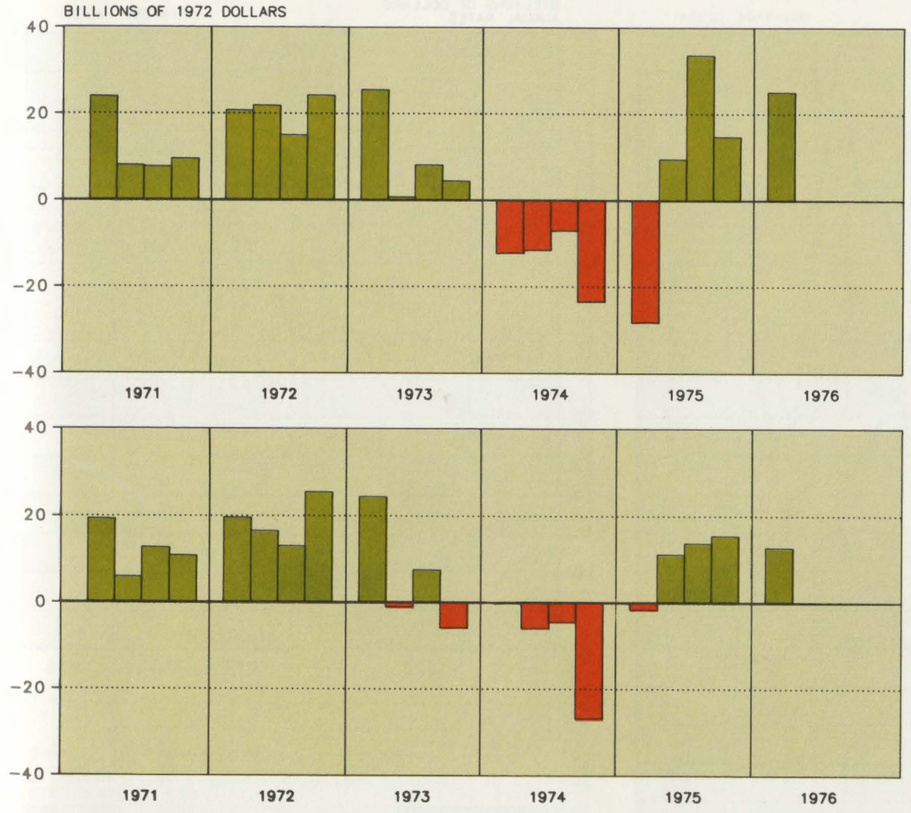
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Final Sales Increase Moderately; Inventory Investment Up Sharply

The $25 billion increase in real GNP in the first quarter was the second largest in the past 3 years.

About half of the growth, $12.3 billion, came from increased investment in inventories.

Real final sales—the portion of GNP sold to ultimate users—continued to advance at a moderate rate, increasing $12.7 billion, or 4.2 percent, compared with a 5.2-percent increase in the last quarter of 1975.



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Profits from Current Production Rise to New High of $121.8 Billion

In the first quarter of 1976, book profits before taxes rose $8.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $140.8 billion (preliminary estimate). This marks the fourth straight increase bringing before-tax profits only 4 percent below the 1974 high of $146.7 billion.

Following a slight fourth quarter decline, profits from current production—which exclude inventory profits—climbed $9.1 billion to a new high of $121.8 billion. This is 54 percent above a year ago.

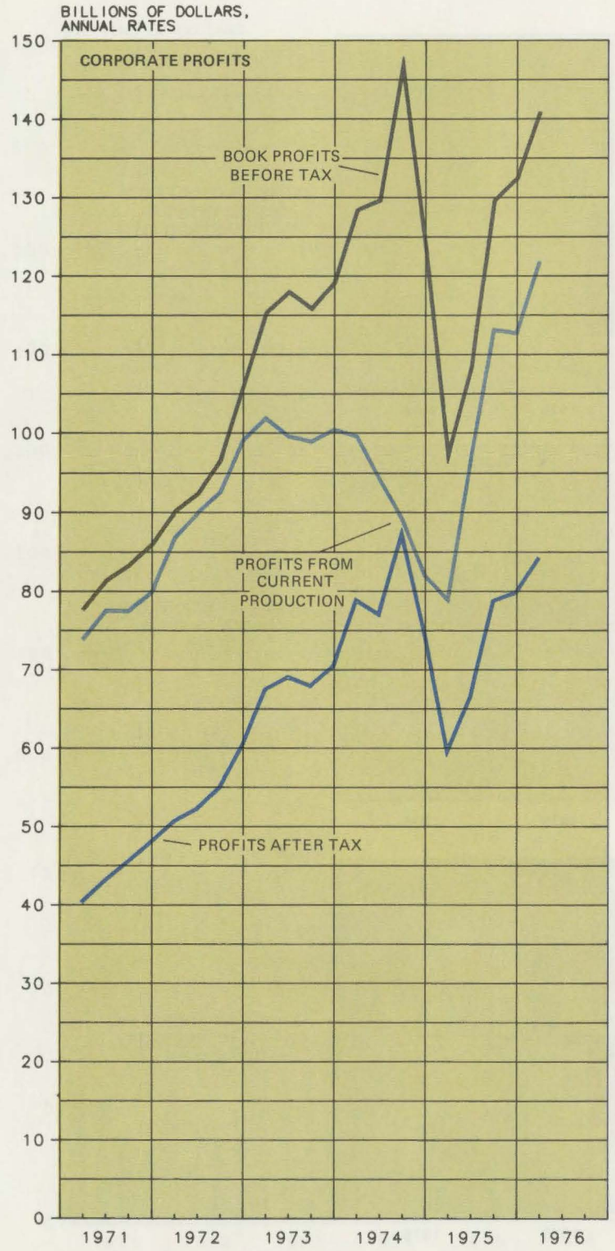
After-tax profits rose $4.4 billion to $84.3 billion in the first quarter.

Components of Corporate Profits

Corporate profits tax liability amounted to $56.5 billion, a 7.6-percent increase from the last quarter of 1975. This represents approximately 40 percent of before-tax profits.

After declining slightly in the previous quarter, dividend payments increased 0.6 percent to $33.3 billion.

First quarter undistributed (retained) profits rose 9 percent, or $4.2 billion. Undistributed profits were valued at $51 billion, an increase of 85 percent from the year-ago low of $27.5 billion.



CORPORATE PROFITS	1st QTR. 1975	4th QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
BOOK PROFITS BEFORE TAX	97.1	132.4	140.8
Profits From Current Production (Excluding Inventory Profits)	78.9	112.7	121.8
PROFITS AFTER TAX	59.6	79.9	84.3
Dividends	32.1	33.1	33.3
Undistributed Profits	27.5	46.8	51.0
TAX LIABILITY	37.5	52.5	56.5

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

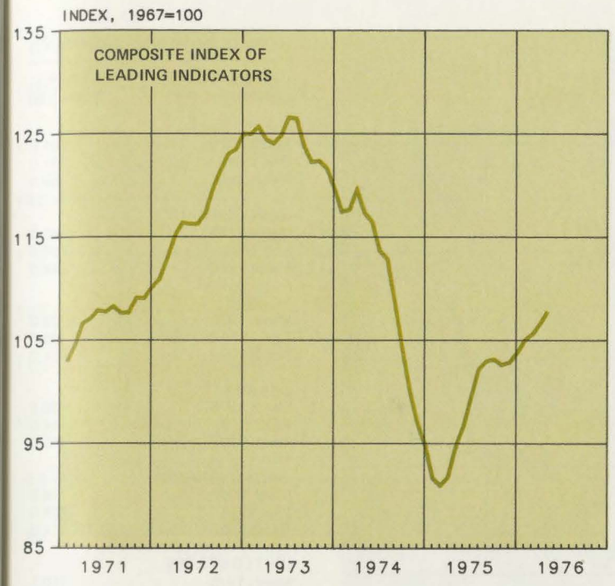
Index of Leading Indicators Rises for 6th Straight Month

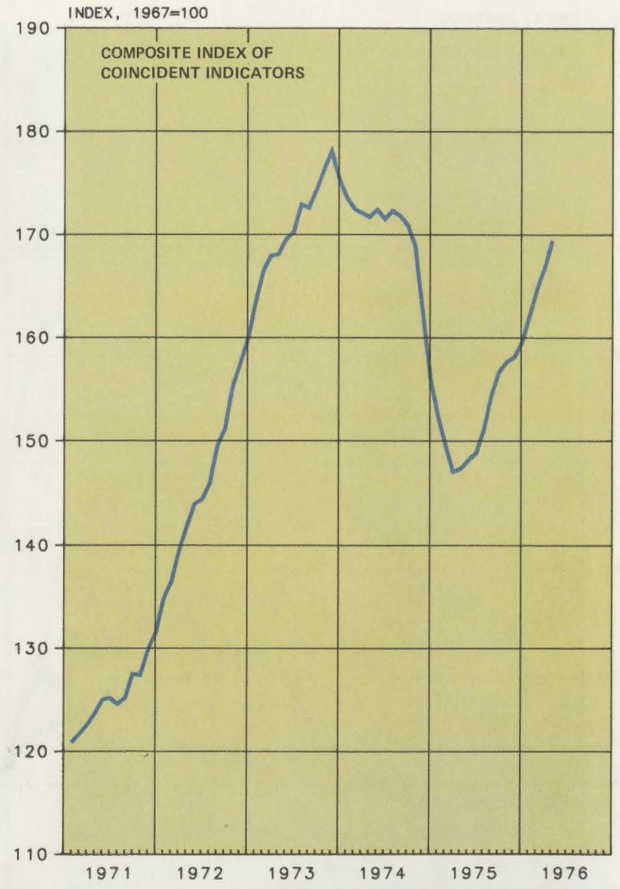
On the basis of preliminary data, the Composite Index of Leading Indicators (an indication of future business activity) rose 1.1 percent in April and now stands at 107.8. With more complete data available, the March index, which had originally shown a decline was revised to 106.6 or 0.9 percent above February.

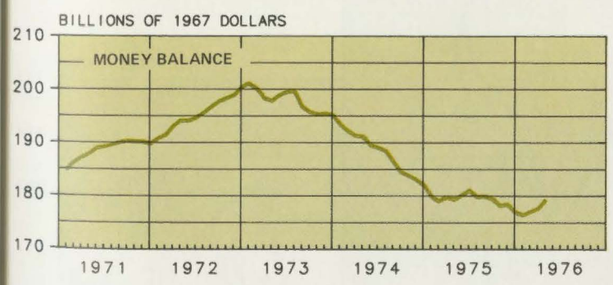
In April, six of ten available indicators increased from March while four declined. An increase in the money balance (1967 dollars) contributed most to the increase. A deterioration in the layoff rate had the largest negative impact on the index.

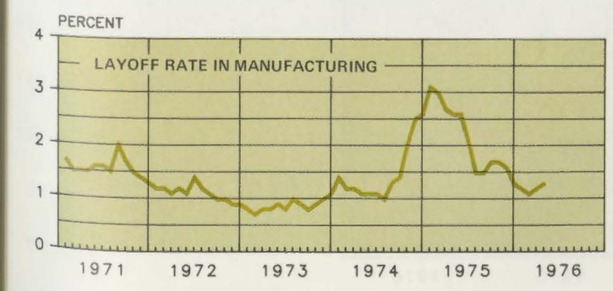
The composite index of coincident indicators, a measure of current economic activity, rose 1.6 percent in April to 169.5. The April rise is the 13th consecutive monthly increase.

The index includes comprehensive series on production, employment, real income, and real sales which represent measures of aggregate economic activity.









SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BUSINESS CONDITIONS INDICATORS	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS (1967=100)	94.6	106.6	107.8
Money Balance (Billions of 1967 Dollars)	179.5	177.8	179.4
Layoff Rate in Manufacturing (Percent)	2.6%	1.2%	1.3%
COMPOSITE INDEX OF COINCIDENT INDICATORS (1967=100)	147.5	166.8	169.5

Industrialized Nations Reported Recovery in Industrial Output

Statistics from selected nations around the world indicate that recovery in industrial production is underway following a general worldwide economic slump. Here is a roundup:

JAPAN: Industrial production rose sharply for the fourth month, advancing a further 2.8 percent in March. Since the 3-year low last March, output has increased 15.5 percent.

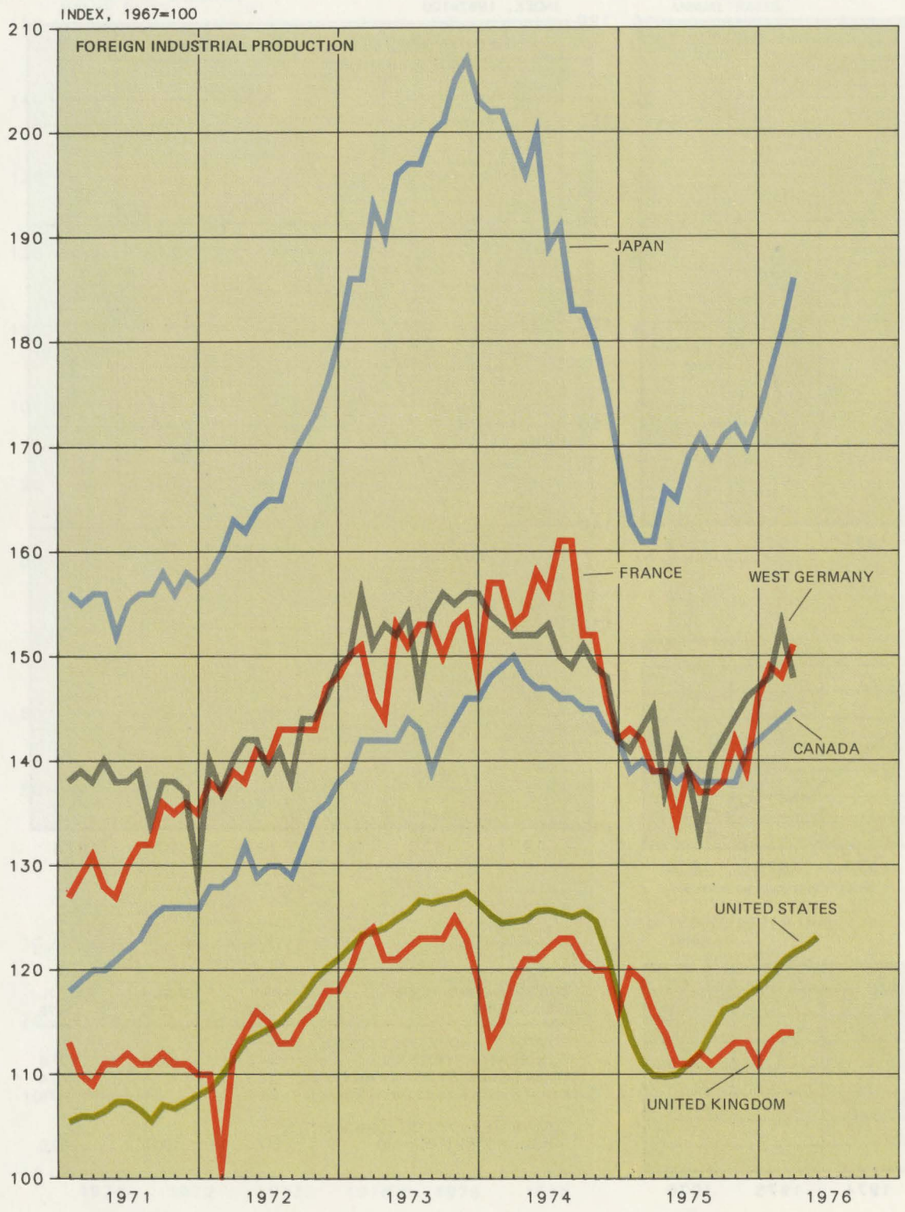
WEST GERMANY: Reversing February's gain, industrial output fell 3.3 percent in March. Output has expanded 11.3 percent since the July 1975 low, and is only 5.1 percent below the December 1973 high.

FRANCE: Production advanced 2 percent in March to 151, the highest level since October 1974.

CANADA: Industrial production rose 0.7 percent to 145 in March. Since the low of last October, production has increased 5.1 percent, recovering over half the decline from the March 1974 high of 150.

UNITED KINGDOM: Industrial output was unchanged in March at 114. This is only 2.7 percent above the December low of 111.

UNITED STATES: Production continued to rise in May for a total gain of 12.1 percent from the April 1975 low.



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	(INDEX, 1967=100)
JAPAN	
March 1975	161.0
Feb. 1976	181.0
March 1976	186.0
WEST GERMANY	
March 1975	145.0
Feb. 1976	153.0
March 1976	148.0
FRANCE	
March 1975	139.0
Feb. 1976	148.0
March 1976	151.0
CANADA	
March 1975	139.0
Feb. 1976	144.0
March 1976	145.0
UNITED KINGDOM	
March 1975	116.0
Feb. 1976	114.0
March 1976	114.0
UNITED STATES	
March 1975	110.1
Feb. 1976	122.3
March 1976	123.2

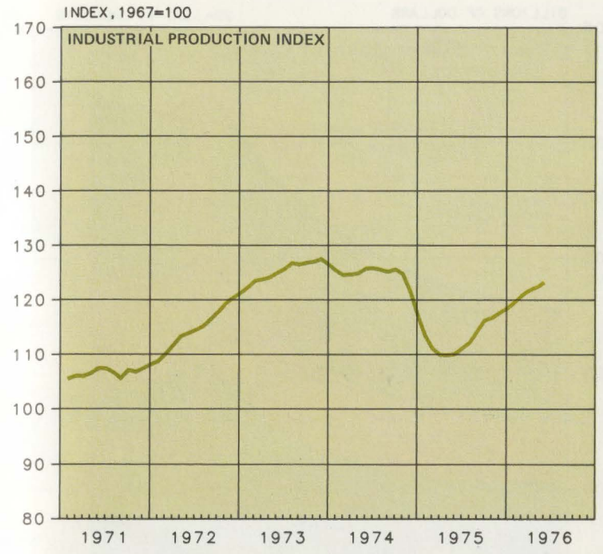
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AND SELECTED FOREIGN COUNTRY STATISTICAL OFFICES

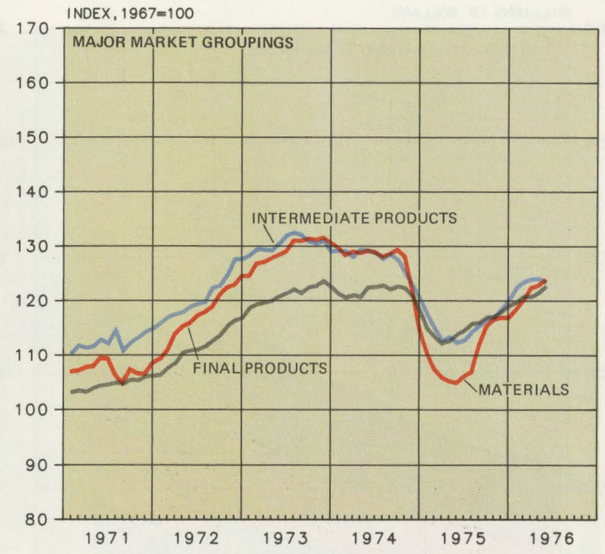
Industrial Production Continues Year-Long Advance in May

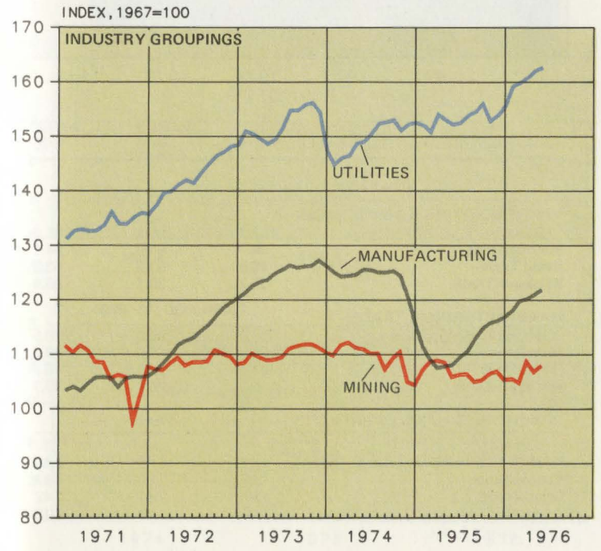
The industrial production index continued its advance in May. Reflecting generally widespread gains, the total index increased an estimated 0.7 percent to 123.2. This follows a 0.5-percent increase in April and an average monthly gain of 0.9 percent in the first quarter of 1976. The increases in April and May were held down somewhat by the strike in the rubber industry. The May index is 3.4 percent below the November 1973 high.

Manufacturing production increased 0.7 percent, about the same as reported in April. The May index of 122.0 is 13.3 percent above the March 1975 low. Mining rose 1 percent to 107.9 recovered somewhat from the 1.7-percent decline posted in April. Utilities reached another new high in May, rising a further 0.4 percent to 162.7.

Products rose more than in April, reflecting a larger gain in final products. The final products index increased a further 1 percent to 122.6, almost matching the November 1973 peak. Intermediate products declined 0.5 percent, the first decrease since last May. Materials rose 0.9 percent, compared to 0.4 percent in April. Materials output has advanced 18 percent since the May 1975 low, but remains almost 6 percent below the November 1973 peak.







INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		(Index, 1967=100)	
TOTAL	110.1	122.3	123.2
Industry			
UTILITIES	152.3	162.1	162.7
MANUFACTURING	108.2	121.1	122.0
MINING	105.9	106.8	107.9
Major Market Groupings			
PRODUCTS, TOTAL	113.4	122.0	122.8
Final Products	113.7	121.4	122.6
Intermediate Products	112.4	124.1	123.5
MATERIALS	104.9	122.7	123.8

SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Sales, Inventories Continue '76 Advance

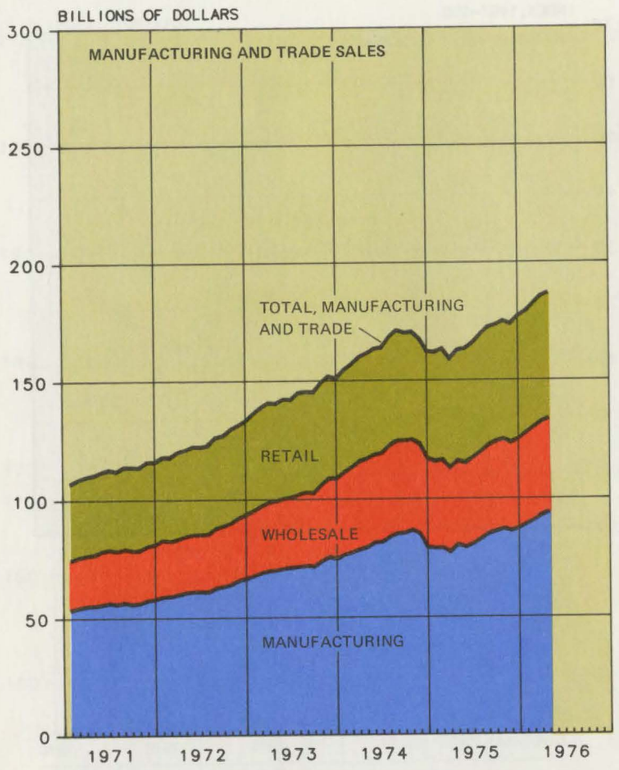
Continuing a 5-month advance, total manufacturing and trade sales rose $1.4 billion (0.7 percent) in April. More than three-fourths of the April gain was accounted for by a $1.1 billion rise in manufacturing sales.

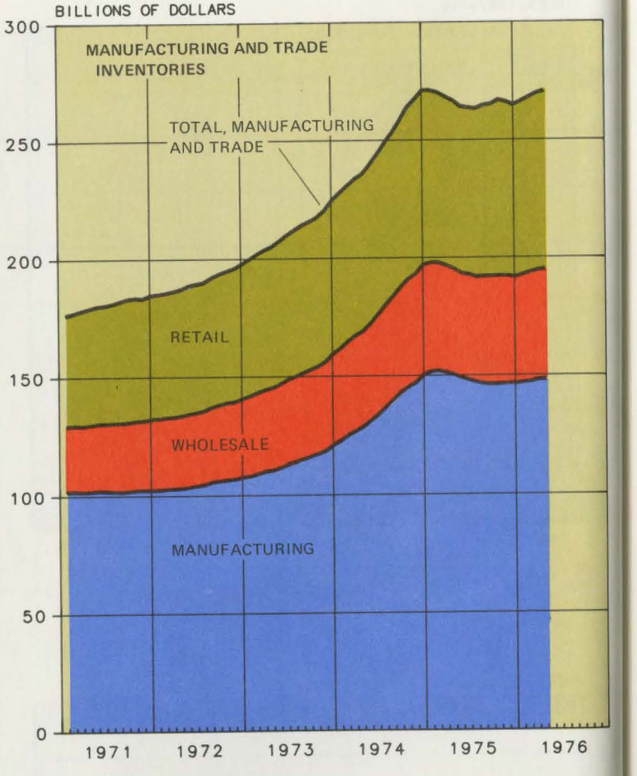
Sales for the first 4 months of 1976 were valued at $733.7 billion, about 13 percent above the comparable 1975 period.

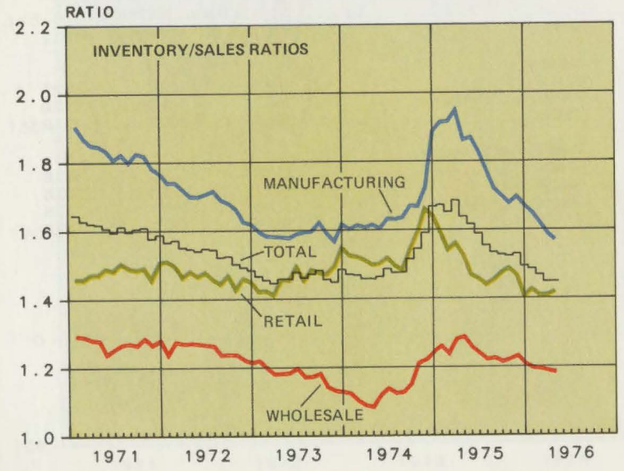
Total manufacturing and trade inventories increased $894 million, or 0.3 percent in April, slightly more than half the $1.66 billion gain reported in March. Inventories rose $69 million in manufacturing, $563 million in retail trade, and $262 million in wholesale trade.

Inventories have grown for four consecutive months, gaining a total of 2.2 percent since last December.

The total stock-to-sales ratio was unchanged at 1.45. The manufacturing ratio continued to decline as increases in sales continued to outpace inventory accumulation. The retail ratio however, rose for the first time since January, reflecting a halt in sales gains.







MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES, TOTAL	162.7	185.5	186.8
Manufacturing	80.7	93.0	94.1
Retail Trade	46.8	53.3	53.3
Wholesale Trade	35.2	39.1	39.4
MANUFACTURING & TRADE INVENTORIES, TOTAL	267.0	269.6	270.5
Manufacturing	150.2	148.2	148.2
Retail Trade	71.5	75.1	75.7
Wholesale Trade	45.3	46.4	46.7
INVENTORIES-TO-SALES RATIOS		Ratio	
MANUFACTURING & TRADE, TOTAL	1.64	1.45	1.45
Manufacturing	1.86	1.59	1.57
Retail Trade	1.53	1.41	1.42
Wholesale Trade	1.29	1.19	1.18

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

May Retail Sales Fall $0.7 Billion

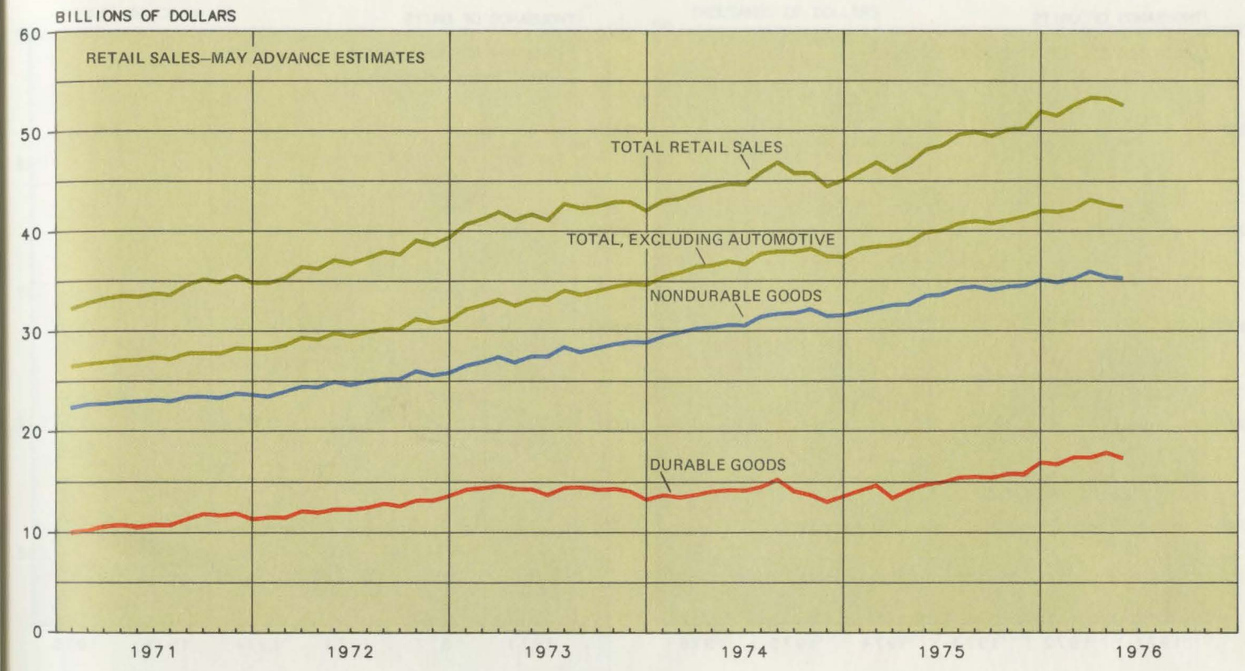
Advance data for May indicate that total retail sales declined $656 million (1.2 percent) in May, the first measurable decline in 4 months. May sales were valued at $52.6 billion, a 9.2 percent increase from a year earlier.

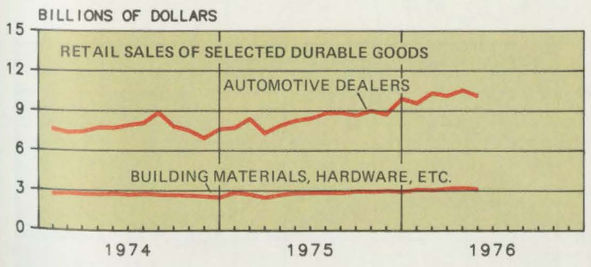
Halting a 3-month advance, sales of durable goods fell $530 million (3.0 percent) to $17.3 billion. Although May sales were the lowest since January, they were 18 percent above a year ago.

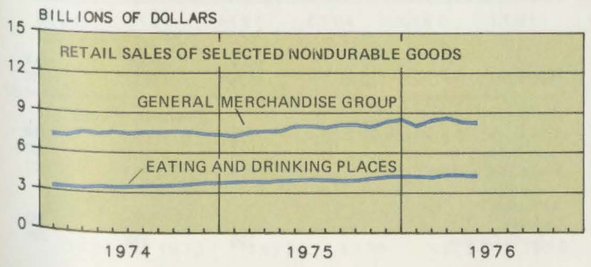
Sales of automotive dealers fell $414 million, accounting for about three-fourths of the durable goods decline. Despite the May drop, auto sales are more than 20 percent above last year. Sales of building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers were down $108 million (3.3 percent) from the April high of $3.25 billion.

Nondurable sales, which fell $515 million in April, declined a further $126 million in May, and were 1.8 percent below the March high. At $35.3 billion, nondurable goods sales were 5.5 percent above May a year ago.

The decline in nondurable sales was generally widespread. Sales of eating and drinking places decreased $50 million; general merchandise stores declined $55 million.







RETAIL SALES–MAY ADVANCE	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
RETAIL SALES, TOTAL	48.17	53.30	52.64
Sales Excluding Automotive Dealers Group, Total	39.91	42.74	42.49
Durable Goods	14.70	17.87	17.34
Automotive Dealers, Total	8.26	10.56	10.15
Building Materials, Hardware, Farm Equipment Dealers, Total	2.84	3.25	3.14
Nondurable Goods	33.47	35.43	35.30
General Merchandise Group, Total	7.98	8.30	8.24
Eating and Drinking Places	3.94	4.30	4.25

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Housing Starts Rise 2.4% in May After 2-Month Drop

Privately-owned housing units were started in May at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,415,000, a 2.4-percent increase from the revised April rate. Units in multifamily structures, up 40,000 units, were responsible for the overall increase. Starts of single-family units have declined 238,000 since February's 3-year peak rate of 1,295,000 starts.

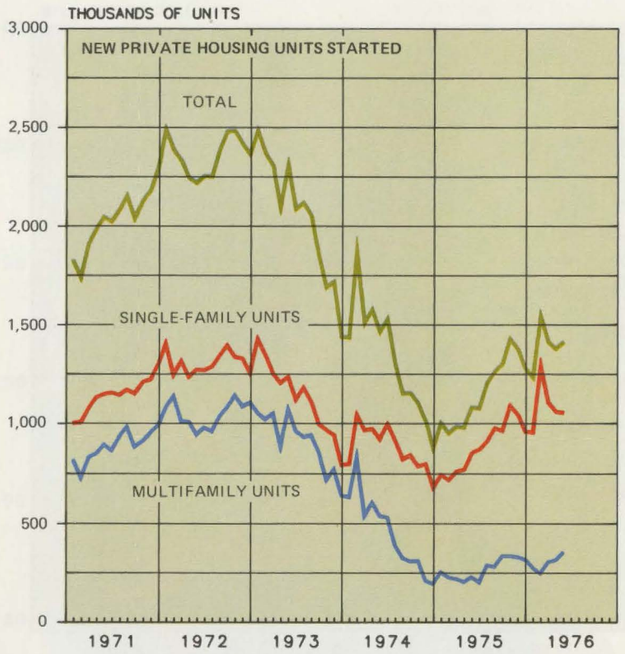
Regionally, the West showed the largest increase, 9.6 percent (31,000 units), followed closely by the North Central which increased 26,000 units. The Northeast and South declined moderately.

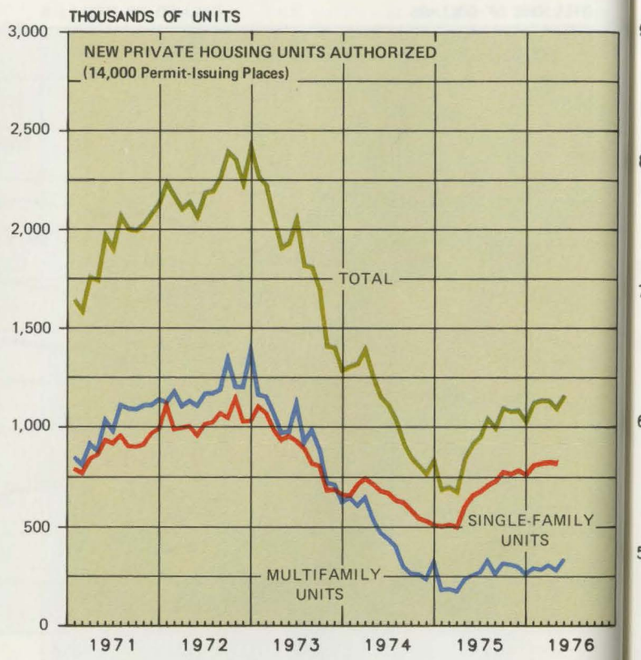
Housing Permits Rise To Highest Level In 2 Years

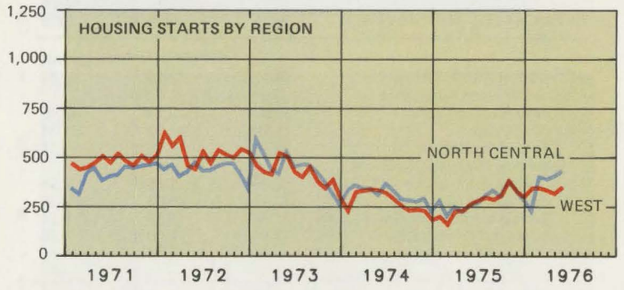
Privately-owned housing construction was authorized in May at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,158,000 units in the 14,000 permit-issuing places. This is 5.8 percent above the revised April rate of 1,095,000.

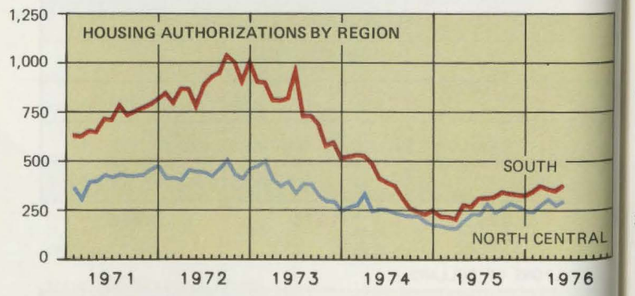
May's increase was paced by a 55,000 increase in multifamily units. Over the past year, total authorizations have increased by 246,000 units.

All regions increased, with the South (up 26,000 units) and the North Central (up 19,000 units) responsible for 60 percent of the May rise.









HOUSING STARTS	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,085	1,381	1,415
Units in Multifamily Structures	232	318	358
Single-Family Units	853	1,063	1,057
By Region			
West	267	322	353
North Central	262	409	435

HOUSING AUTHORIZATIONS	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	912	1,095	1,158
Units in Multifamily Structures	254	282	337
Single-Family Units	658	813	821
By Region			
South	274	355	381
North Central	229	276	295

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

New Home Sales Rise 5% in April

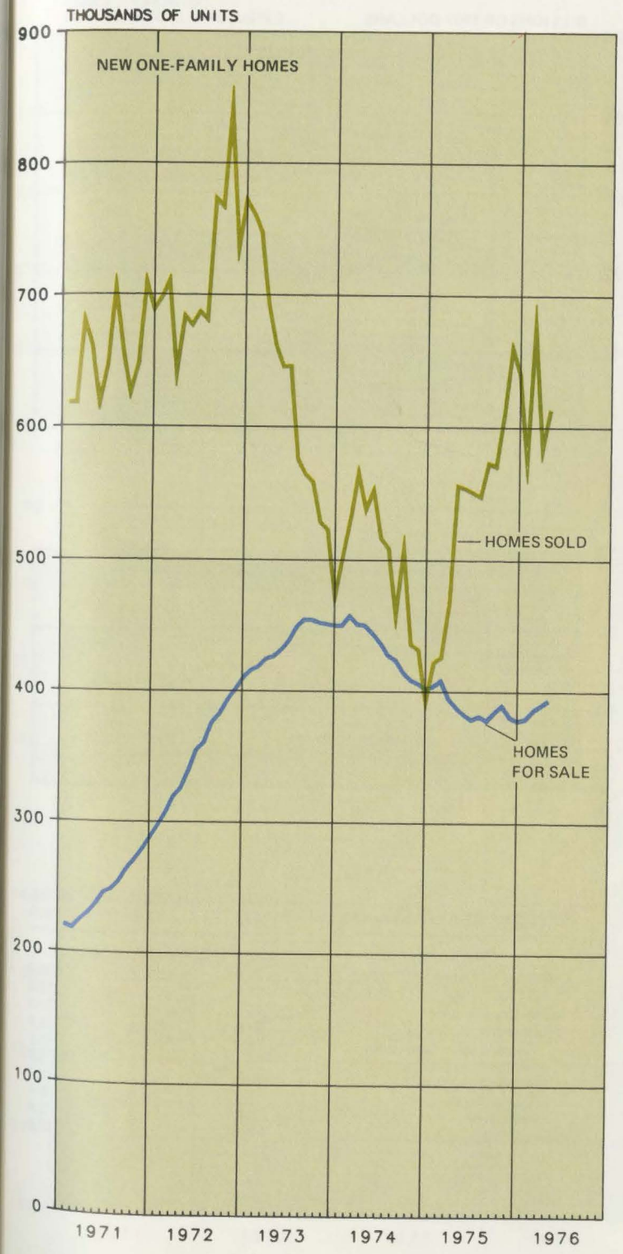
The number of new one-family homes sold in April rose 5 percent to an annual rate of 613,000 units, about 9 percent below February's 3-year peak rate of 677,000 homes.

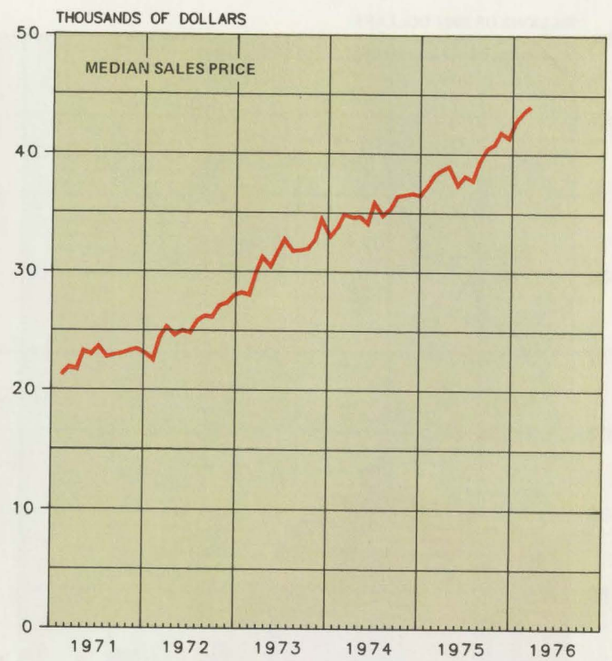
The inventory of new one-family homes available for sale continued to expand in April—up 1 percent to 393,000 units—the highest level since March 1975.

Median Price of New Homes Rises to Record High

The median sales price for all new one-family homes sold during April reached another new high of $44,100.

This is the seventh time in the last 8 months that the median price has eclipsed the previous high. The median sales price of $44,100 means that about half of all homes sold were priced above this level and half were sold at prices below this level





SALES OF NEW ONE-FAMILY HOMES	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
		Number	
Homes Sold During Month Annual Rate, Total	556,000	583,000	613,000
Homes for Sale at End of Month Monthly rate, Total	388,000	389,000	393,000
		Dollars	
Median Sales Price	39,200	43,600	44,100

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

New Construction Activity Down; Private Construction Drops

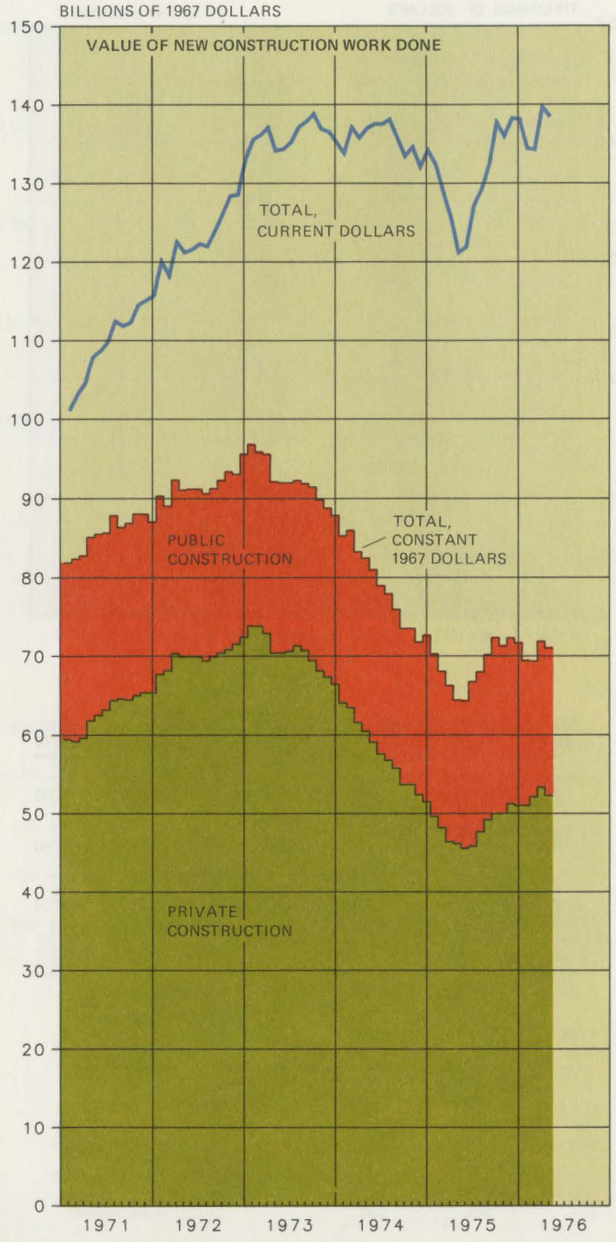
In April, the value of new construction work done (in current dollars) declined 0.9 percent to an annual rate of $138.3 billion.

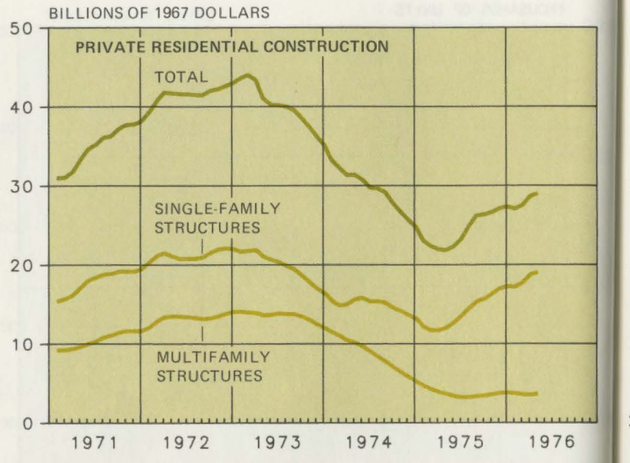
In real terms (expressed in constant 1967 dollars) new construction declined 1.1 percent to $71 billion after a 3.6-percent rise in March. The dip in construction activity was due to a 1.9-percent drop in private construction. Public construction activity rose slightly further to $18.8 billion.

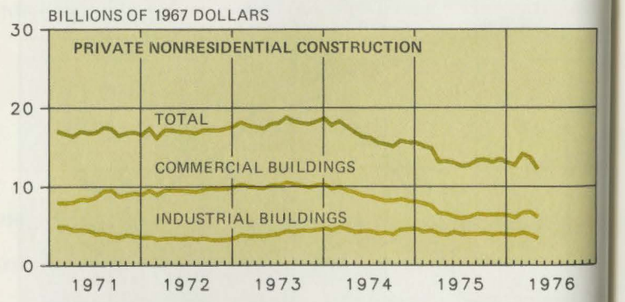
Industrial and Commercial Construction Declines Sharply

The April decline reflected sharply reduced construction activity on nonresidential buildings; new construction work decreased 10.3 percent to $12.2 billion (constant 1967 dollars). This is the sharpest monthly decline since March 1975 and the lowest level of activity since August 1960. Construction of commerical buildings dropped 9 percent while industrial construction fell 10.5 percent from March.

Private residential construction continued to increase. New construction on single-family and multifamily buildings rose 1.6 and 2.9 percent, respectively.







VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	121.0	139.5	138.3
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	64.5	71.8	71.0
Private Construction	46.2	53.3	52.3
Residential Buildings	21.8	28.5	28.9
Single-Family Structures	11.9	18.6	18.9
Multifamily Structures	3.6	3.5	3.6
Nonresidential Buildings	13.2	13.6	12.2
Commercial	6.5	6.7	6.1
Industrial	3.8	3.8	3.4
Public Construction	18.3	18.6	18.8

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX:

UNITED KINGDOM: After a steep 2.6-percent rise in January, the largest since last May, the aggregate index of consumer prices was unchanged in February. This follows a 17-month advance totaling 36.4 percent.

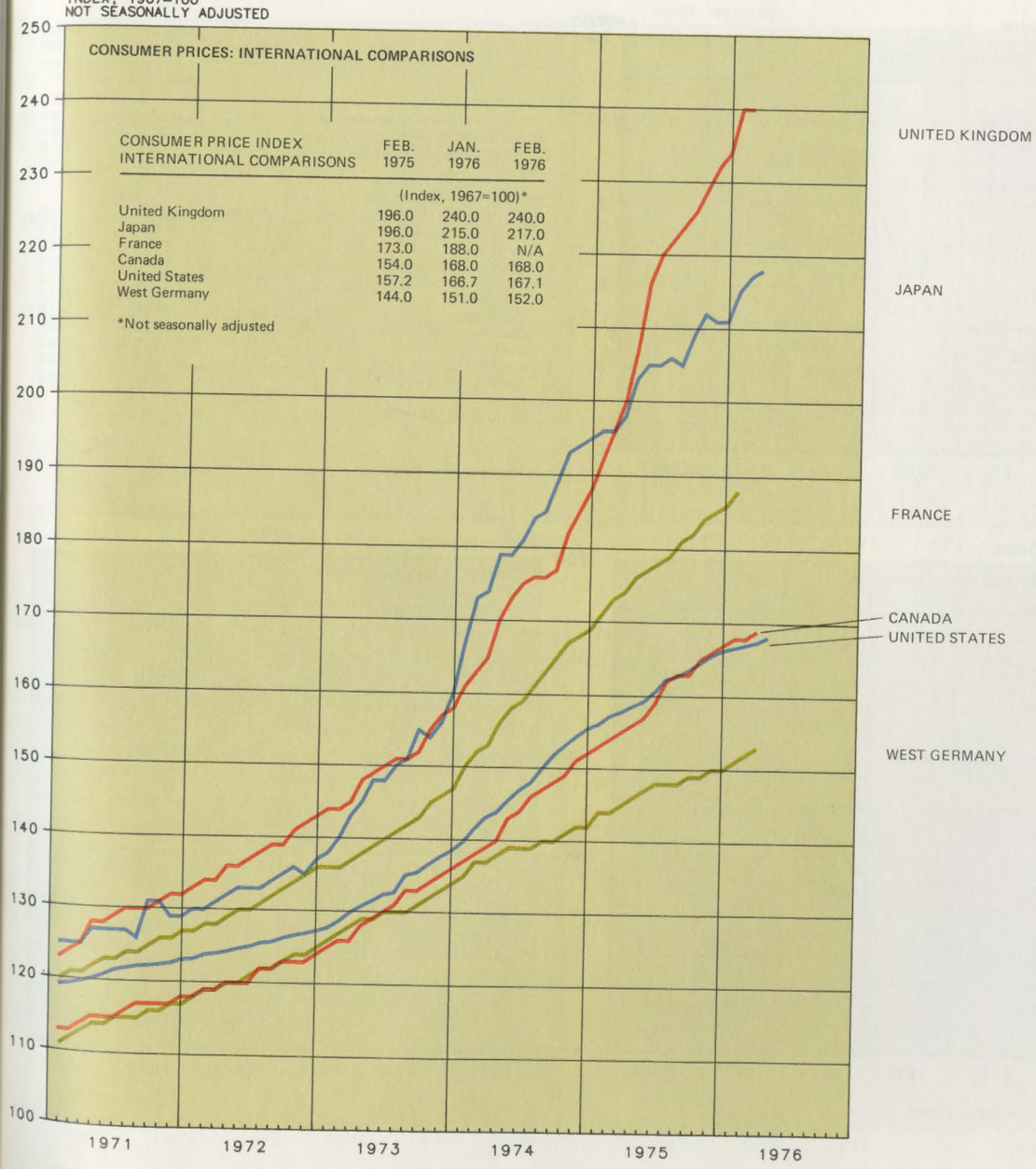
JAPAN: Consumer prices rose 0.9 percent in February, about half the 1.9-percent rise reported in January. March data indicate a further slowing as prices rose only 0.5 percent to 218.

FRANCE: A 1-percent increase was reported in January, the latest month for which data are available. In 1975, the index increased 11 percent, compared to a 14-percent gain in 1974.

CANADA: Prices were unchanged in February, but rose a further 0.6 percent in March. The Canadian CPI, historically slightly below the U.S. level, rose above the U.S. last October.

UNITED STATES: In February, consumer prices rose only 0.2 percent. Further increases of 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent were reported for March and April.

WEST GERMANY: The rise in consumer prices has been relatively milder than in other industrial nations. In 1975, a 6-percent rise was reported, compared with increases of about 7 percent in 1973 and 1974.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Food Prices Lead 0.4% Rise in April CPI

The Consumer Price Index—which measures the average change in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers—rose 0.4 percent in April, compared with a 0.2-percent increase in March. Since April 1975, the CPI has advanced 6.1 percent, the smallest over-the-year gain since July 1973.

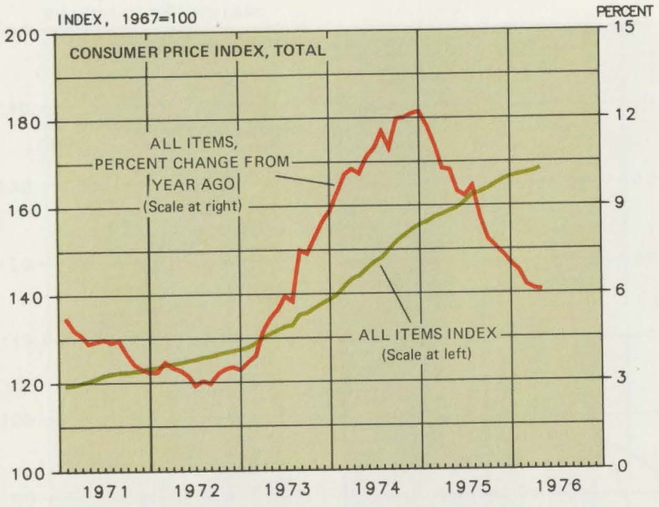
Food prices, which rose for the first time this year, were chiefly responsible for the larger April gain while a slower rise in prices of services limited the overall increase.

The commodities index rose 0.4 percent, the first increase in 3 months. Commodities excluding food rose 0.3 percent, maintaining the moderate pace exhibited since last September.

The services index rose 0.5 percent, less than in recent months, reflecting smaller increases in many types of services.

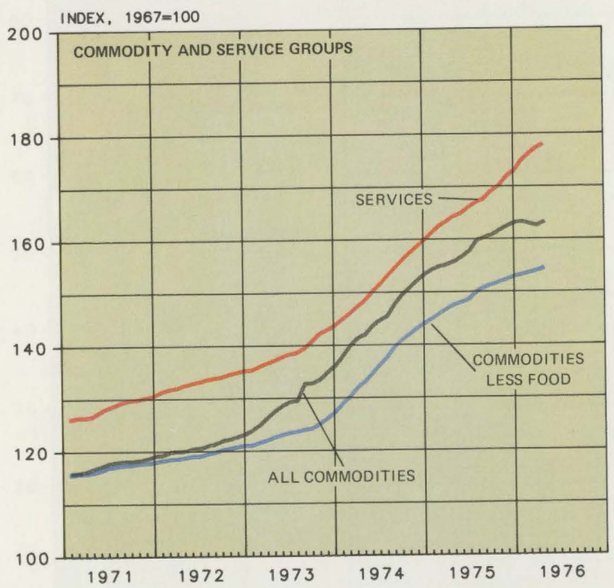
CPI Expenditure Class: Food

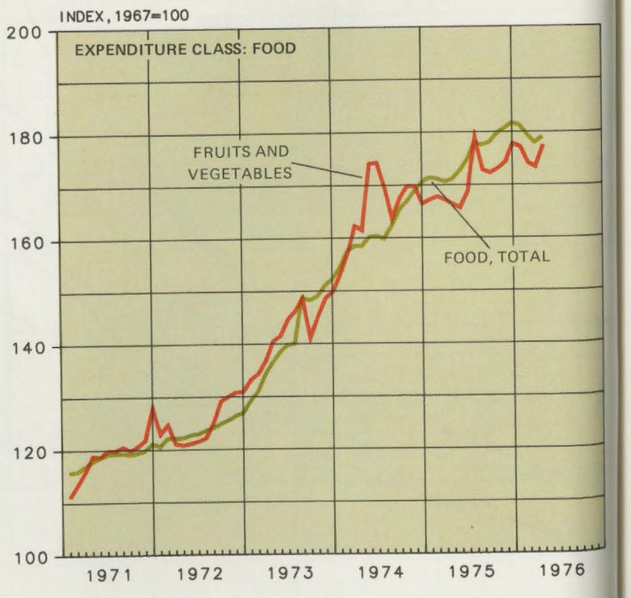
The food index rose 0.6 percent in April following a 3-month decline totaling 2 percent. A sharp 2.3-percent increase in prices for fruits and vegetables was a major factor.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
ALL ITEMS, TOTAL*	158.6	167.5	168.2
Percent Change From Year Ago	10.2	6.2	6.1
All Commodities, Total	155.6	162.4	163.1
Commodities Less Food	147.4	153.9	154.4
Services	164.3	177.2	178.0
BY EXPENDITURE CLASS			
Food, Total	171.0	177.9	178.9
Fruits and Vegetables	166.4	173.4	177.4
Housing, Total*	164.7	174.5	174.9
Gas and Electricity	164.8	182.4	182.8
Health and Recreation, Total*	152.1	160.6	161.4
Medical Care*	165.8	180.6	181.6
Transportation	146.6	160.8	161.8
Gasoline and Motor Oil	160.9	170.6	169.0
Used Cars	143.3	159.9	165.4
Apparel and Upkeep, Total	141.4	145.4	145.8
Apparel Commodities	140.4	143.6	143.9

*Not seasonally adjusted





SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Housing

Reflecting a slower rise in gas and electricity rates, housing costs rose 0.2 percent, half the rise reported in March. Gas and electricity rates rose only 0.2 percent in April, following increases of 1.1 percent in both February and March.

Health and Recreation

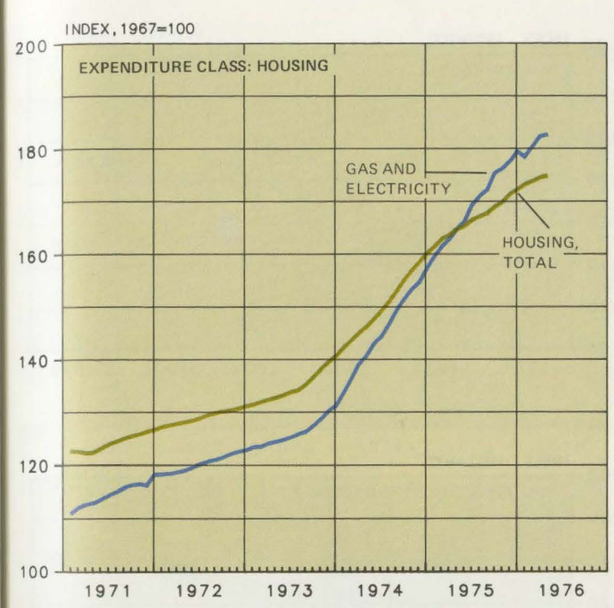
The health and recreation index rose 0.5 percent compared to a 0.6-percent rise in March. The medical care index rose 0.6 percent following gains of 1.2 percent and 1.0 percent in February and March. The slower rise refelcts smaller increases in physicians' and dentists' fees and hospital care.

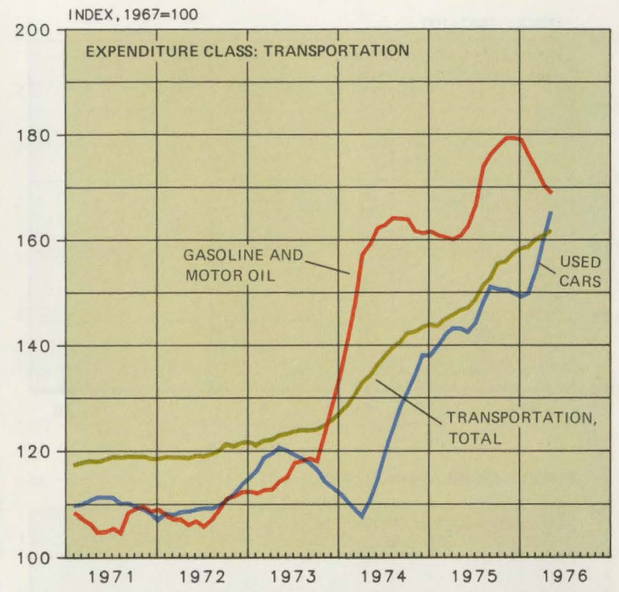
Transportation

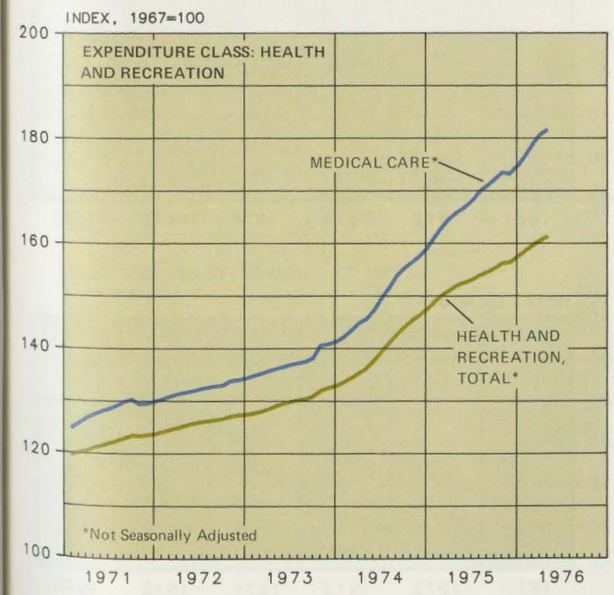
Transportation costs rose more in April—0.6 percent—compared with 0.4 percent in March. Used car prices, which have accelerated in the last 3 months, rose a further 3.4 percent. Gasoline and motor oil declined 0.9 percent, not as sharply as in the previous 3 months.

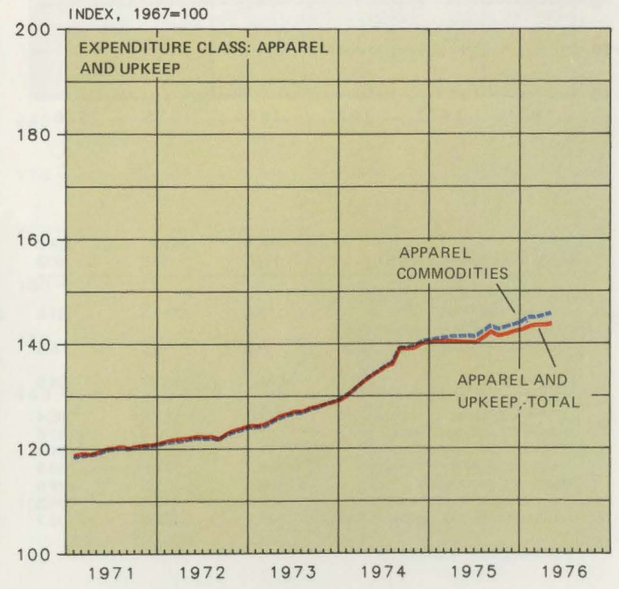
Apparel and Upkeep

Apparel and upkeep increased 0.3 percent, the same as in March. The cost of apparel commodities, reflecting increases in footwear and women's and girls' apparel, rose 0.2 percent after remaining unchanged in March.









SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Slower Rise in May Wholesale Prices

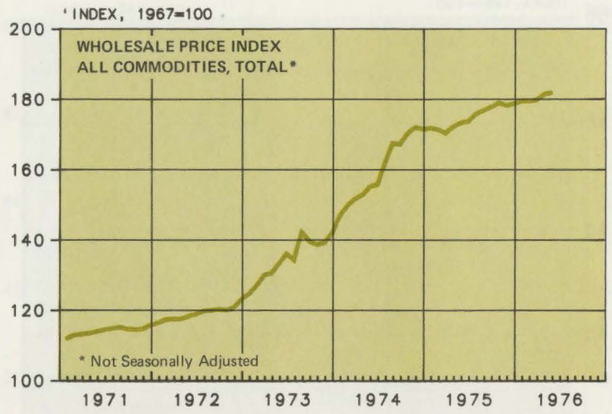
The wholesale price index for all commodities rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.3 percent in May. This compares to an 0.8-percent increase in April and almost no change over the October to March period.

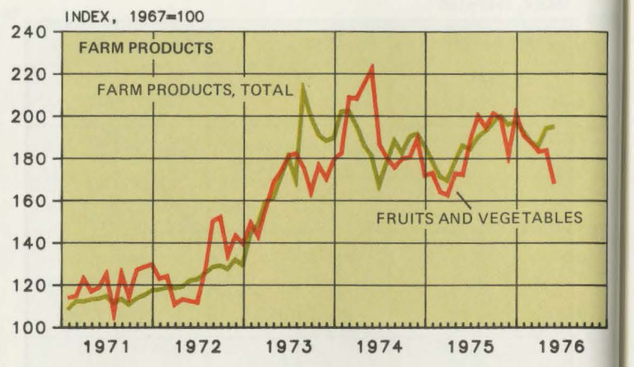
In the latest 3-month period, March to May, wholesale prices have increased at an annual rate of 5.5 percent. This was the largest rise since the 3 months ended last December.

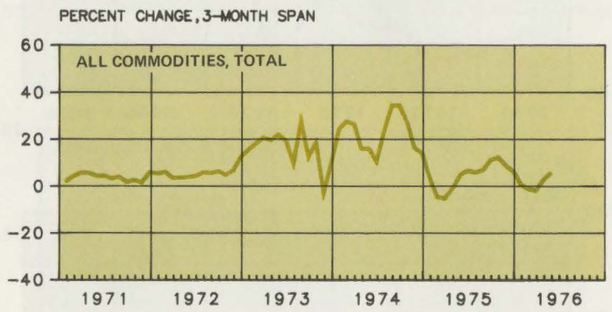
The unadjusted May index stood at 181.8, an increase of 5 percent since May 1975.

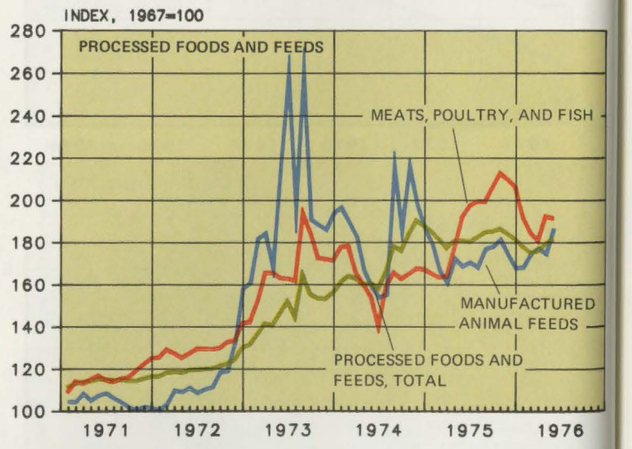
By Commodity Classification *(Seasonally adjusted changes),* the farm products index increased 0.6 percent in May compared to a 4.2-percent rise in April. Reflected in the slower rise was an 8.3-percent drop in prices for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables. Processed foods and feeds rose 1.3 percent following a 1.9 percent gain in April. Meats, poultry, and fish declined 0.4 percent, reflecting a drop in beef and veal prices. Manufactured animal feeds rose 6.7 percent to a 17-month high.

The industrial commodities index edged up 0.1 percent continuing the 1976 pattern of smaller gains. The largest increase was posted in prices of hides, skins, and leather products (3.4 percent). Lumber and wood products fell 1.1 percent.



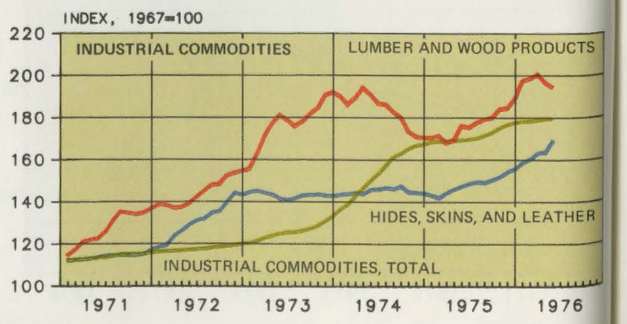






WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL* (Index, 1967=100)	173.2	181.3	181.8
Percent Change Over 3-Month Span, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate	4.5	2.5	5.5
Farm Products	186.0	193.8	194.9
Fresh and Dried Fruits and Vegetables	172.3	183.6	168.4
Processed Foods and Feeds	181.0	179.3	181.6
Meats, Poultry, and Fish	191.9	192.3	191.4
Manufactured Animal Feeds	168.7	174.6	186.3
Industrial Commodities	169.5	179.5	179.6
Lumber and Wood Products	176.0	196.7	194.5
Hides, Skins, and Leather Products	147.3	163.6	169.1

*Not Seasonally Adjusted



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Prices Paid to Farmers Up 1.6% in May; Farm Costs are Unchanged

During the month ended May 15, the index of prices received by farmers for all farm products increased 3 points (1.6 percent) to 192, the highest level since last October.

Prices paid by farmers (for commodities and services, interest, taxes and farm wage rates) were unchanged from the April high of 193.

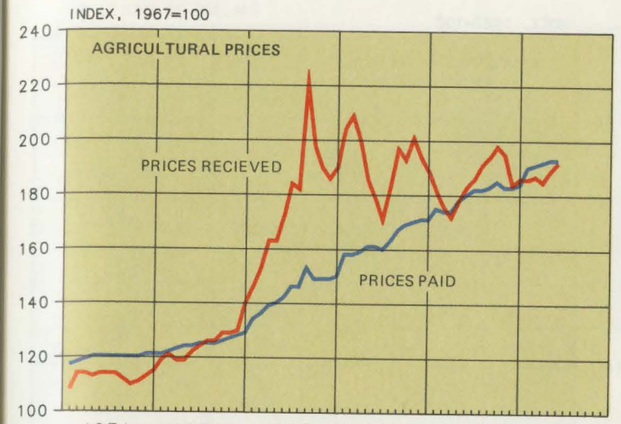
The ratio of prices received to prices paid rose to 0.99, highest since last December.

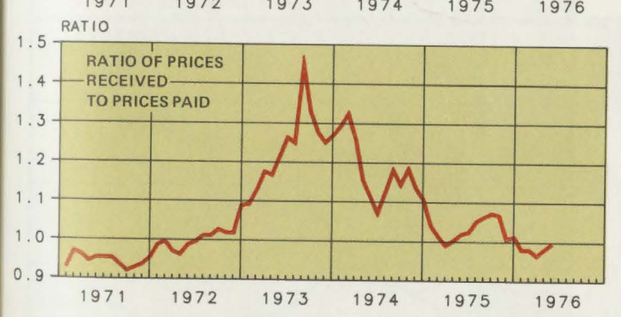
Corn, Cotton Prices Higher; Beef Lower

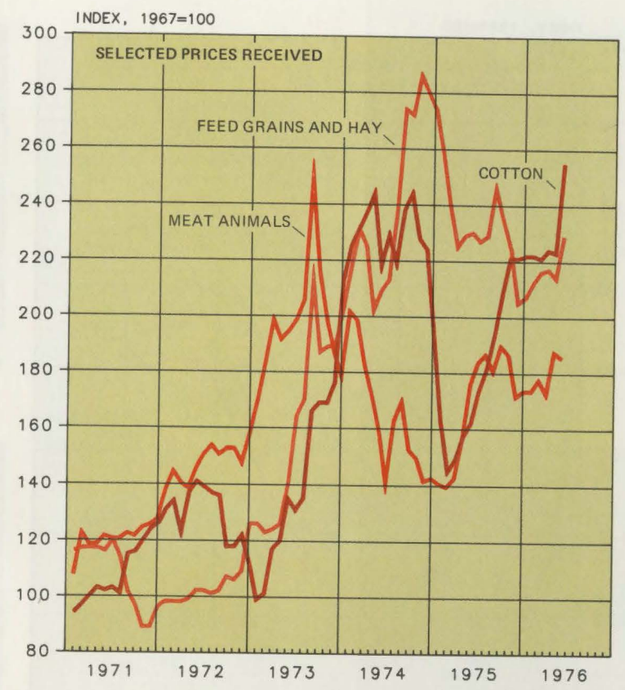
Feed grains and hay rose 7 percent to 229; corn increased 15 cents per bushel to $2.61. The cotton index increased 14 percent; upland cotton averaged a new high of 57.3 cents per lb. Lower beef cattle prices dropped the meat animals index to 186.

Feed Costs Increase; Feeder Livestock Dips

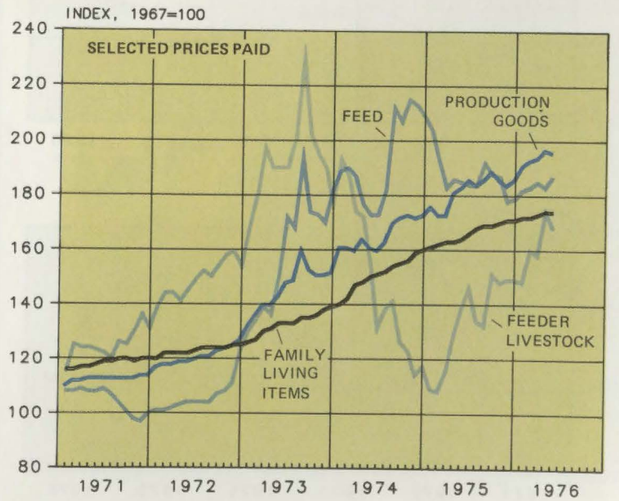
Prices paid for family living items were unchanged. Production goods declined 1 point to 196; feed prices rose 2 percent to 187, but were more than offset by a 3-percent decline in prices paid for feeder livestock.







AGRICULTURAL PRICES	MAY 15, 1975	APRIL 15, 1976	MAY 15, 1976
	Index, 1967=100		
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	183	189	192
Feed Grains and Hay	230	214	229
Cotton	162	223	255
Meat Animals	176	188	186
PRICES PAID BY FAMERS	180	193	193
Family Living Items	164	174	174
Production Items	183	197	196
Feeder Livestock	138	174	168
Feed	185	183	187
Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid	1.02	0.98	0.99



SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Productivity Rises in Private Sector to Record High Level

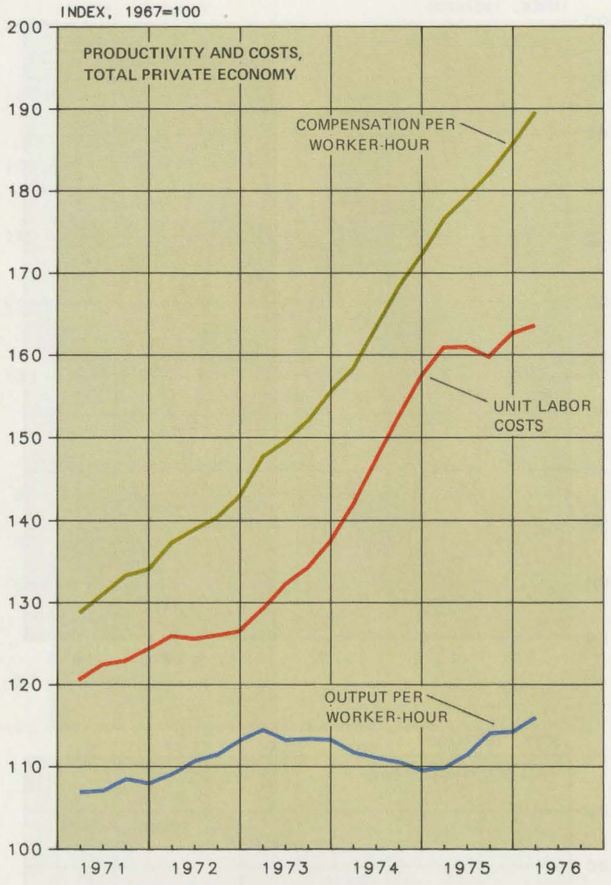
In the first quarter of 1976, productivity (output per worker-hour) in the total private economy rose at an annual rate of 4.6 percent. This boosted labor productivity to the highest level since the series began in 1947. The increase reflected a 7.9-percent gain in output and a 3.2-percent rise in hours worked.

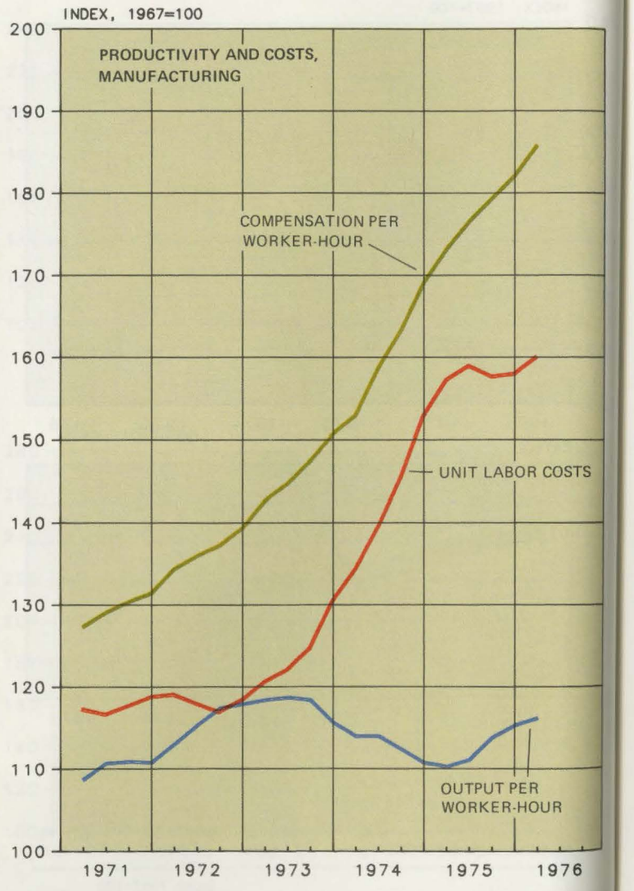
Unit labor costs rose 3.7 percent as the productivity increase blunted the effects of an 8.5-percent rise in compensation per worker-hour.

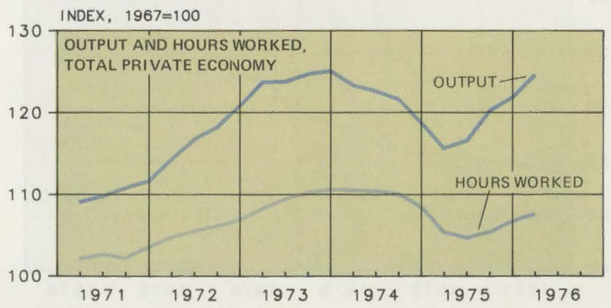
Productivity Rise in Manufacturing Slows

The rise in manufacturing productivity slowed to an annual rate of 1.4 percent from 5.4 percent in the previous quarter.

Unit labor costs rose 7.3 percent compared to a 0.7-percent increase in the fourth quarter of 1975. The unit labor cost increase was the result of an 8.8-percent increase in compensation per worker-hour, which was only partially offset by the 1.4-percent productivity increase.







PRODUCTIVITY & COSTS	1ST QTR 1975	4TH QTR 1975	1ST QTR 1976
	Index, 1967=100		
TOTAL PRIVATE ECONOMY			
Output per Worker-Hour	109.8	114.2	115.5
Output	115.6	121.8	124.1
Hours Worked	105.3	106.6	107.5
Unit Labor Costs	160.9	162.6	164.1
Compensation per Worker-Hour	176.6	185.7	189.5
MANUFACTURING			
Output per Worker-Hour	110.2	115.2	115.6
Unit Labor Costs	157.2	158.0	160.8
Compensation per Worker-Hour	173.2	182.0	185.9

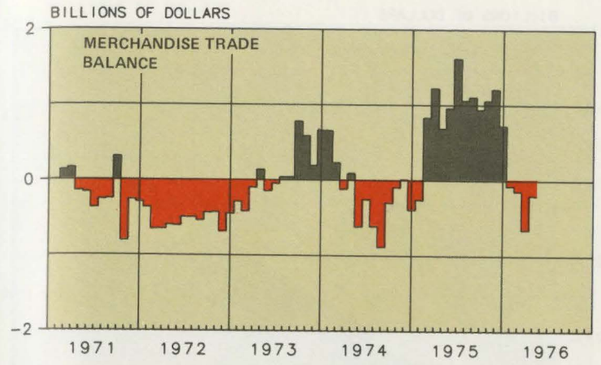
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Exports Rise for Second Month; Trade Gap Narrows

In April, total exports rose to the highest level since last November while imports edged down slightly. This resulted in a narrowing of the trade deficit to $202 million. It was the fourth foreign trade deficit in a row for a total shortfall of $1.07 billion in the first 4 months of 1976.

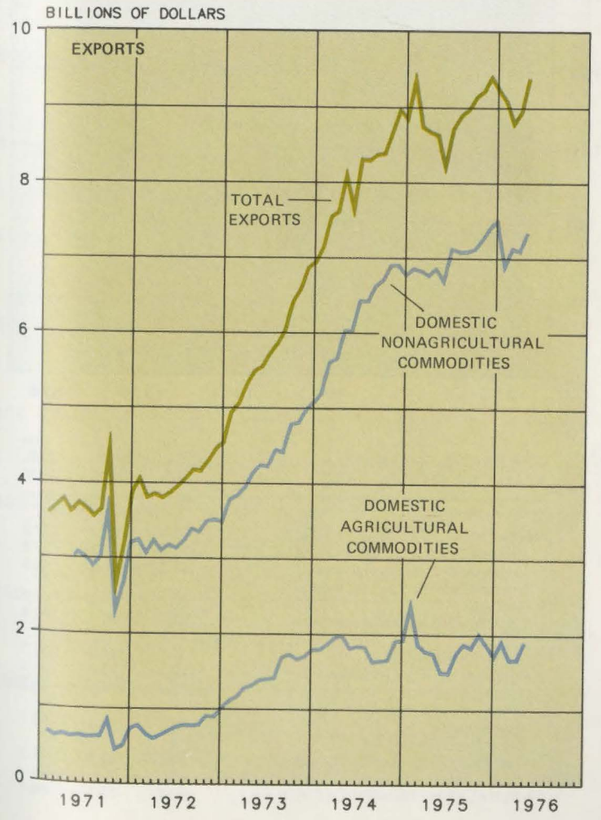
Total exports were valued at $9.4 billion, an increase of $438 million (5 percent) since March. Nonagricultural exports rose $249 million to $7.3 billion led by increased exports of motor vehicles, aircraft, and coal. Agricultural exports rose $230 million to $1.9 billion. More than half of this increase was attributable to a $153 million rise in corn exports.

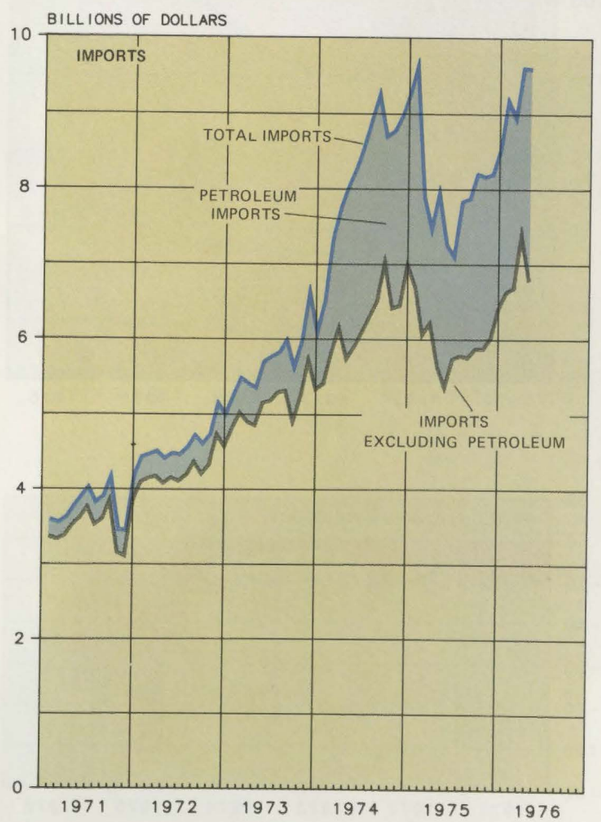
Total imports, at $9.6 billion, were little changed from the March peak. A $600 million rise in petroleum imports was offset by a $615 million drop in other imports.



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	0.689	0.651	-0.202
EXPORTS, TOTAL*	8.65	8.96	9.39
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	6.86	7.09	7.34
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.76	1.68	1.91
IMPORTS, TOTAL*	7.96	9.61	9.60
Imports Excluding Petroleum	5.66	7.41	6.80
Petroleum Imports	2.30	2.19	2.80

*Detail may not add to total due to seasonal adjustment of individual series.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Federal Government Deficit Declines In First Quarter

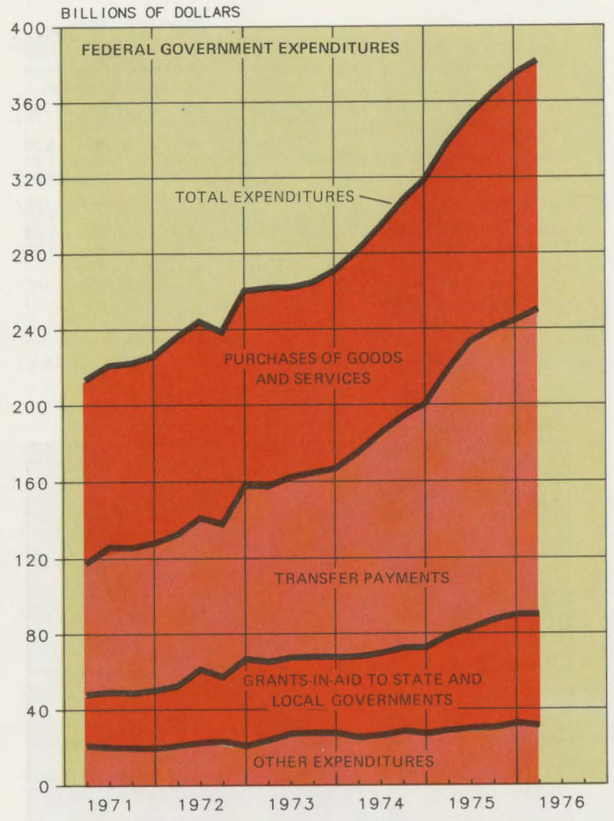
The Federal Government's deficit (as measured in the national income and product accounts) declined in the first quarter of 1976. The $69.1 billion deficit (seasonally adjusted annual rate) was $3 billion less than the fourth quarter 1975 deficit.

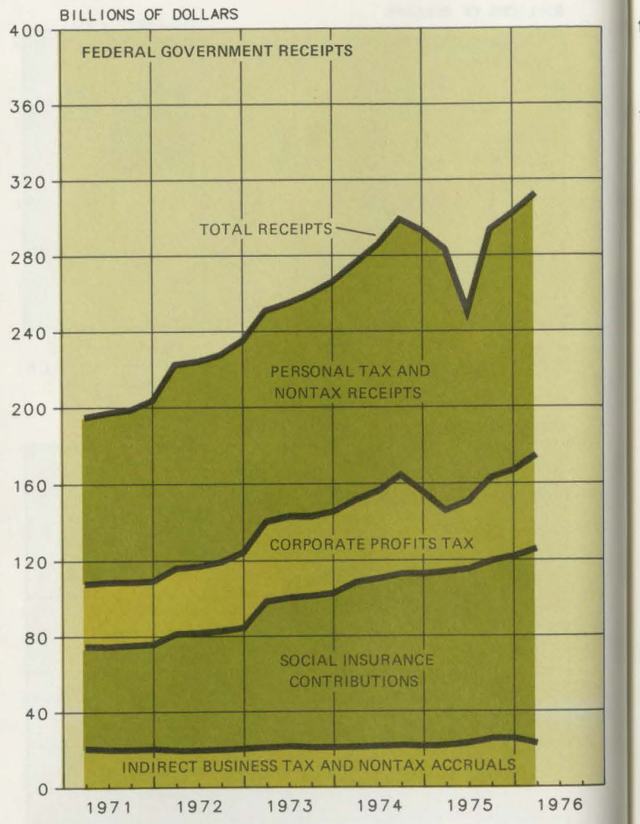
Receipts rose $10.1 billion to a rate of $312.2 billion. A $6.4 billion rise in social insurance contributions (including $2.1 billion from the increase in the maximum earnings subject to the Social Security tax and $1.8 billion from higher employer unemployment contributions) accounted for most of the increase. Other increases came from corporate profits taxes ($3.6 billion) and personal tax payments ($2.5 billion).

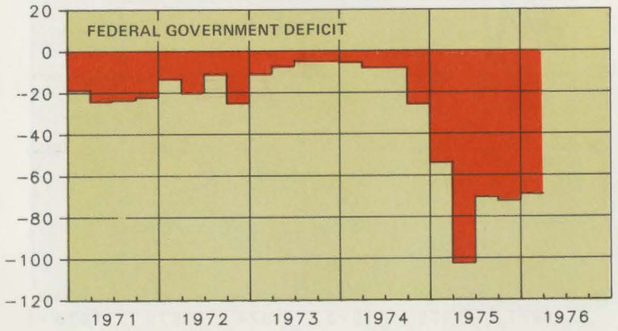
The annual rate of Federal Government expenditures was $381.3 billion, up $7.1 billion from the fourth quarter of 1975.

A $5.7 billion increase in transfer payments to a level of $160.2 billion accounted for four-fifths of the increase. The rise in transfer payments was partly attributable to nearly $2 billion for "earned income credits" (a payment made primarily to low-income wage earners).

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments increased $1.3 billion.







FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES	1st QTR. 1975	4th QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
RECEIPTS, TOTAL	283.6	302.1	312.2
Personal Tax and Nontax Receipts	137.6	135.2	137.8
Corporate Profits Tax Accruals	32.1	45.0	48.6
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals	22.3	25.4	23.0
Contributions for Social Insurance	91.7	96.4	102.8
EXPENDITURES, TOTAL	337.4	374.2	381.3
Purchases of Goods and Services	119.4	129.9	131.1
Transfer Payments	139.2	154.5	160.2
Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments	50.1	57.4	58.7
Other Expenditures (Net Interest Paid and Net Subsidies)	28.7	32.3	31.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT	-53.7	-72.1	-69.1

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Money Supply Growth Slows During May

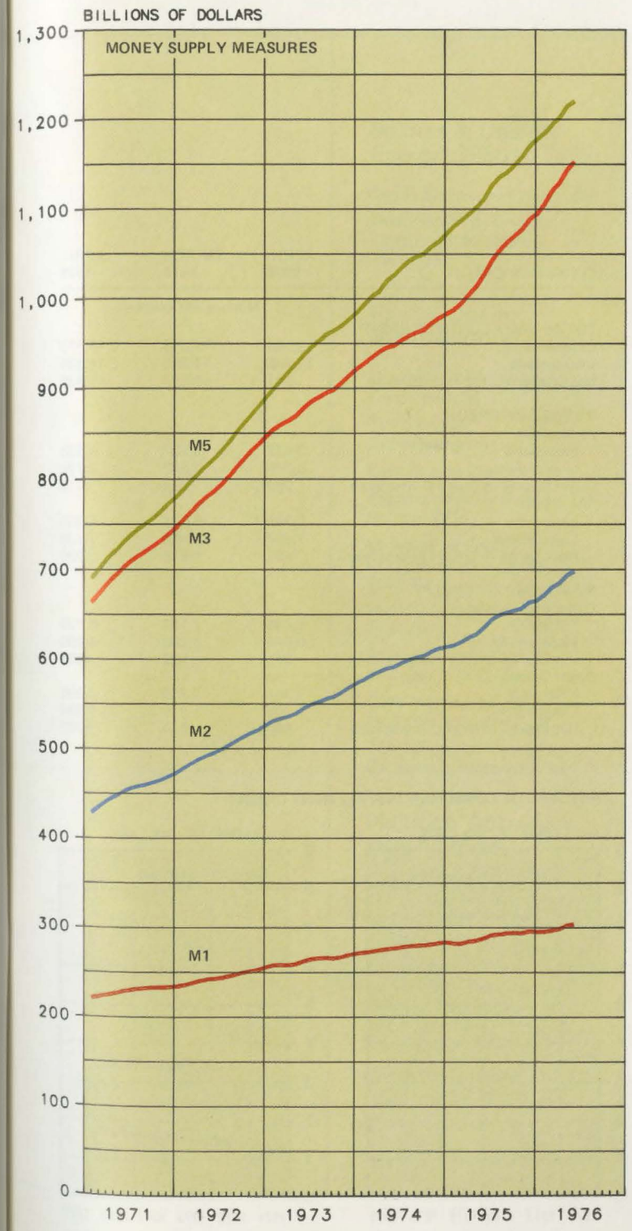
All selected measures of the Nation's money supply continued to expand in May, but at slower rates than reported in April. Here is a summary of the various ways the money stock is measured:

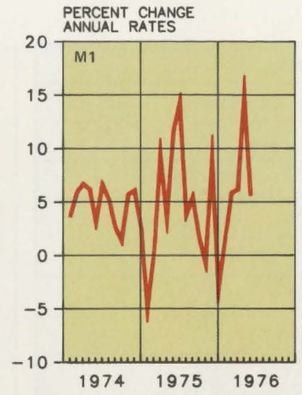
M1—Currency in circulation plus private checking account deposits—rose $1.4 billion in May to $303.1 billion. This represents an increase of 5.6 percent at annual rates, a considerably slower pace than the 14.9-percent rate posted in April. Since May 1975, M1 has increased 5.4 percent.

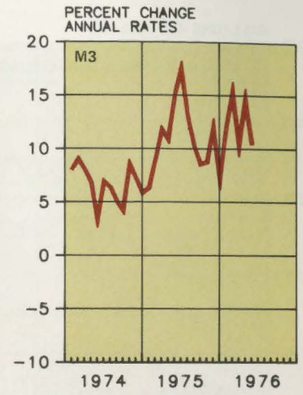
M2—M1 plus time deposits at commercial banks except large denomination bank certificates—rose $5.1 billion to $697 billion, an increase of 8.8 percent at annual rates. In April, M2 rose at a 14.9-percent annual rate, largest gain since last June.

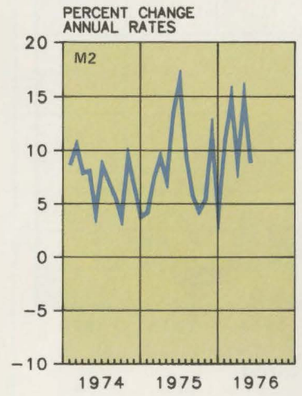
M3—M2 plus deposits at nonbank thrift institutions (savings and loan institutions, credit unions, etc.)—increased $9.9 billion (10.4 percent at annual rates) to $1,151 billion. Since last May, M3 has advanced 12.3 percent.

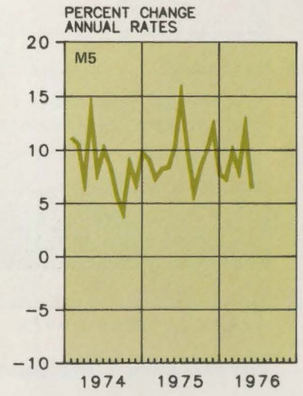
M5—M3 plus large negotiable certificates of deposit—rose $6.5 billion to $1,219.1 billion. The 6.4-percent May rate of increase is approximately half the April rise and the slowest since last August.











MONEY SUPPLY	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
MONEY STOCK MEASURES			
M1 (Billions of Dollars)	287.6	301.7	303.1
Percent Change at Annual Rates	11.4	14.9	5.6
M2 (Billions of Dollars)	633.7	691.9	697.0
Percent Change at Annual Rates	13.4	14.9	8.8
M3 (Billions of Dollars)	1,025.3	1,141.1	1,151.0
Percent Change at Annual Rates	14.9	14.7	10.4
M5 (Billions of Dollars)	1,110.4	1,212.6	1,219.1
Percent Change at Annual Rates	10.1	12.1	6.4

SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

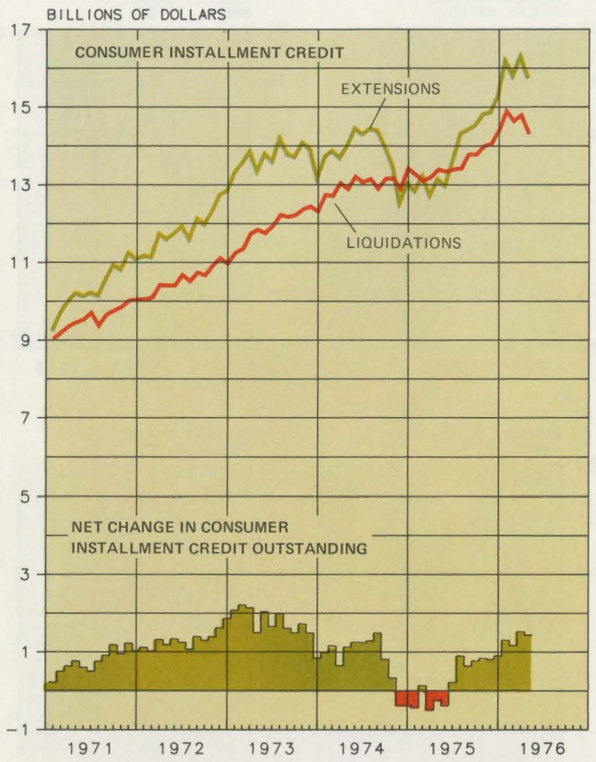
Consumer Credit Outstanding Rises $1.4 Billion in April

Consumer installment credit outstanding increased $1.4 billion in April, compared to the $1.5 billion expansion posted in March. This is the eleventh consecutive increase in outstanding credit, and with the exception of March, the largest gain since August 1974. Outstanding credit expanded more during the first 4 months of 1976 than during all of 1975.

Extensions of consumer credit—credit sales and new loans made—declined $543 millions from the March high of $16.3 billion. Credit liquidations—repayments, charge-offs, and miscellaneous credits such as returns and adjustments—also declined, dropping $466 million to $14.3 billion, the lowest level since last November.

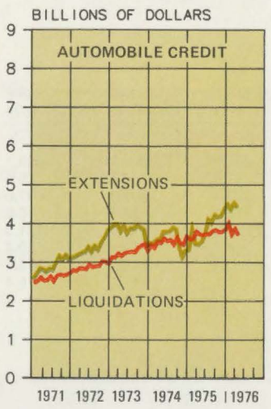
Auto credit and "All Other" credit were the major factors in the April expansion of consumer installment credit outstanding.

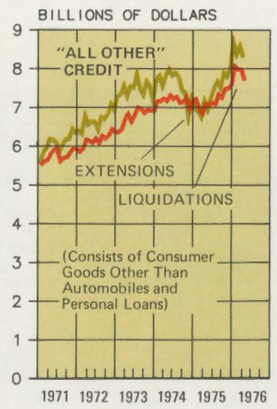
Holdings by commercial banks, which account for nearly half of all outstanding credit, rose $561 million, about the same as in March. Credit union holdings were up $392 million.



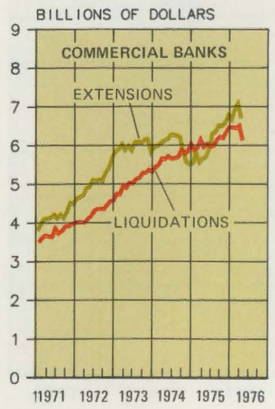
CONSUMER CREDIT	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
	Millions of Dollars		
TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT			
Extensions	13,168	16,318	15,775
Liquidations	13,408	14,805	14,339
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	-241	+1,513	+1,436
BY TYPE OF CREDIT			
Automobile			
Extensions	3,477	4,537	4,438
Liquidations	3,746	3,883	3,728
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	-269	+654	+710
"All Other"			
Extensions	7,198	8,613	8,335
Liquidations	7,107	7,998	7,735
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+91	+615	+600
BY HOLDER OF CREDIT			
Commercial Banks			
Extensions	5,665	7,102	6,729
Liquidations	5,976	6,530	6,168
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	-311	+572	+561
Credit Unions			
Extensions	1,961	2,389	2,386
Liquidations	1,763	1,875	1,994
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+198	+514	+392

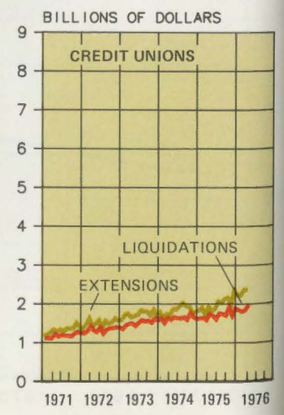
TYPE OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT





HOLDERS OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT





SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

other trends

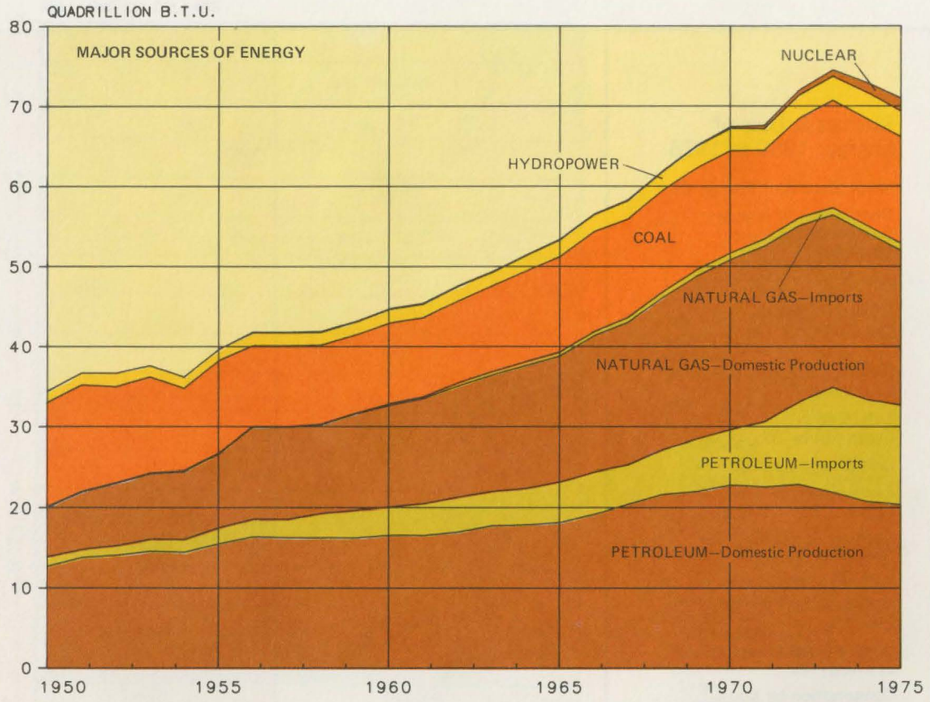
Natural Gas Use Triples in 25 Years; Coal Down 50%

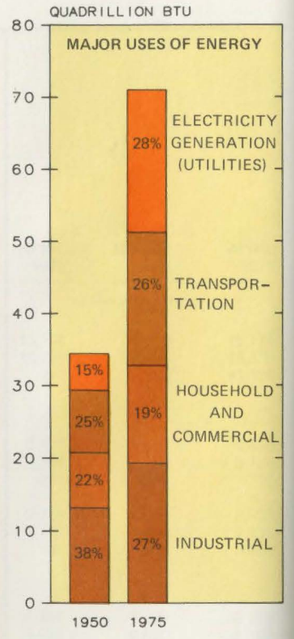
The sources of energy consumed in the United States have changed drastically during the 25-year period, 1950 to 1975.

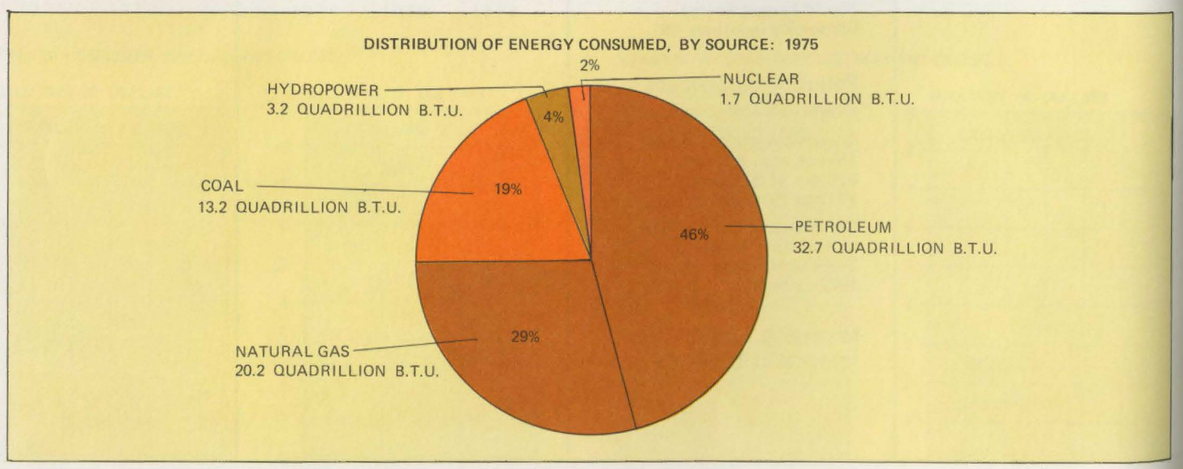
Although coal's share of energy use was 38 percent in 1950, it fell to 17 percent by 1972 and rose only to 19 percent in 1975. In contrast, there was a sharp increase in the relative use of petroleum and natural gas. The sharpest increase was exhibited by natural gas, which more than tripled its energy contribution over the 25-year period.

Hydropower's percentage share of energy consumption remained fairly constant but nuclear power generation, which was not available in 1950, had grown to 2 percent of the U.S. energy consumed in 1975.

During 1975 total U.S. energy consumption went down for the second consecutive year. Domestic oil and gas production continued to decline, decreasing about 5 and 7 percent respectively. The decline in petroleum output necessitated greater imports of foreign oil which amounted to 2.2 million barrels. At the same time, however, domestic production of coal and nuclear power increased. Bituminous coal and lignite output rose 6.1 percent to a record high of 640 million tons in 1975.







SOURCE BUREAU OF MINES

Sharply Higher Prices Push Energy Costs up 87% in 3 Years

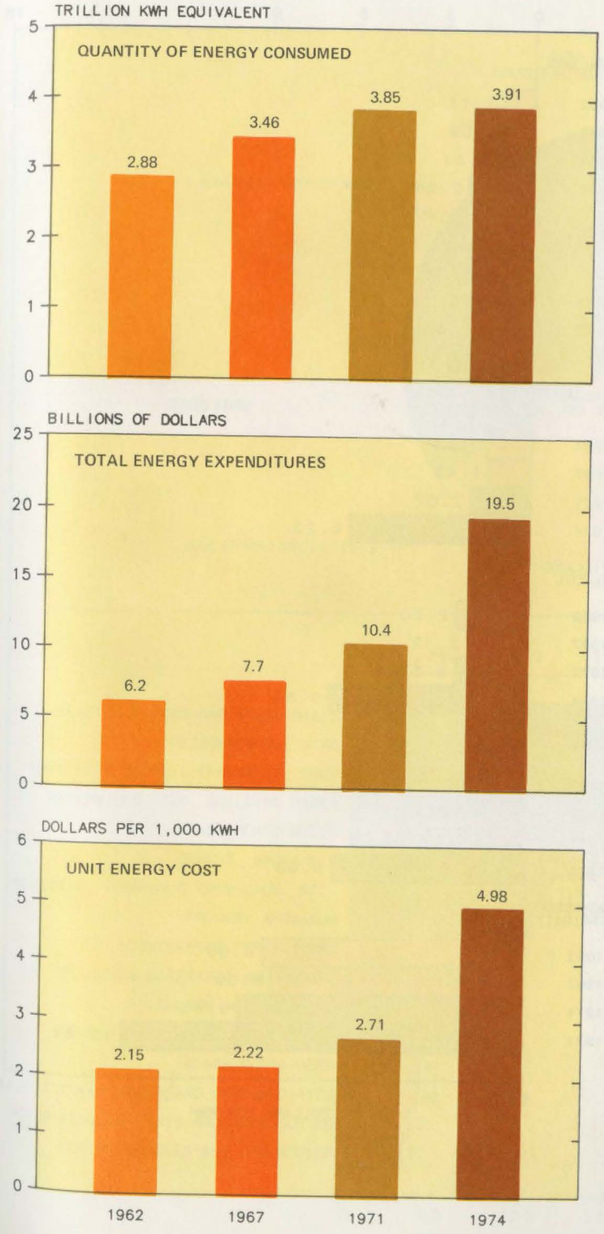
In 1974, manufacturers used 3.91 trillion kilowatt-hour (KWH) equivalents of purchased fuels and electricity for heat and power. This was only slightly above the 3.85 trillion consumed in 1971. Sharply higher energy prices pushed the average cost per thousand KWH to $4.98 in 1974 from $2.71 3 years earlier. As a result, the total energy cost climbed 87 percent to a 1974 level of $19.5 billion.

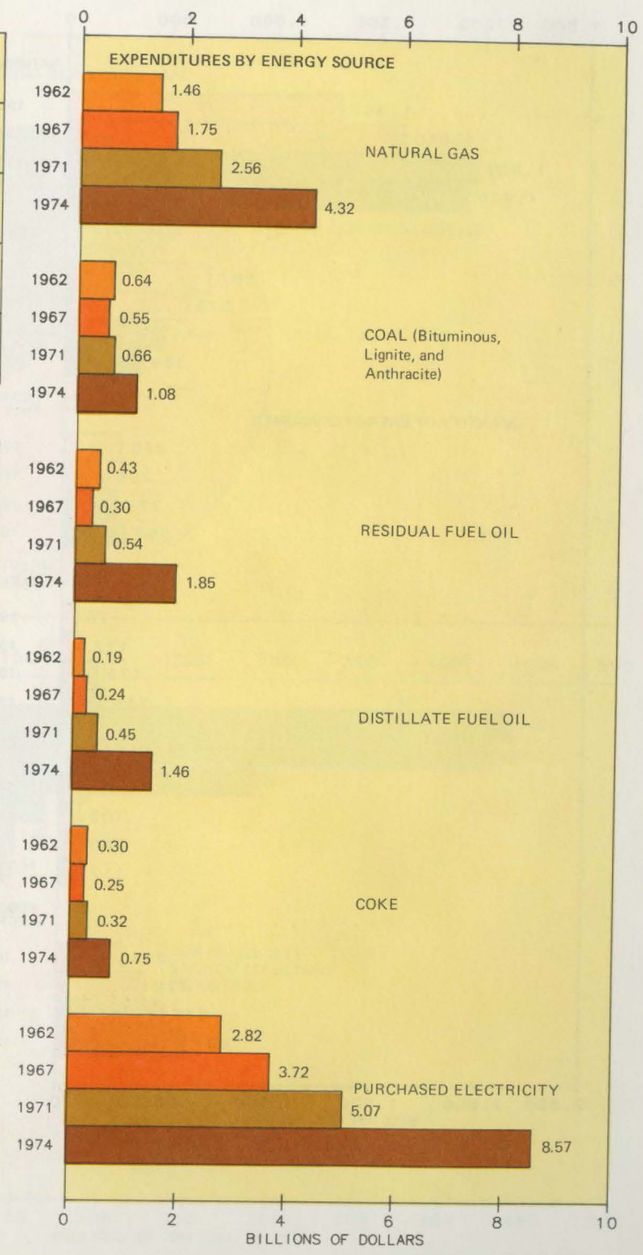
It is estimated that manufacturing accounts for 20 to 25 percent of all energy consumed for power and heat in the United States.

Energy Spending Up 300% for Oil; 69 % for Electricity, Natural Gas

The two largest energy sources, electricity and natural gas, accounted for 66 percent of total energy expenditures in 1974; down from 73 percent in 1971. Expenditures for each increased 69 percent over the 3-year period.

The largest increases were reported for residual and distillate fuel oils; both more than tripled in value from 1971 to 1974.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

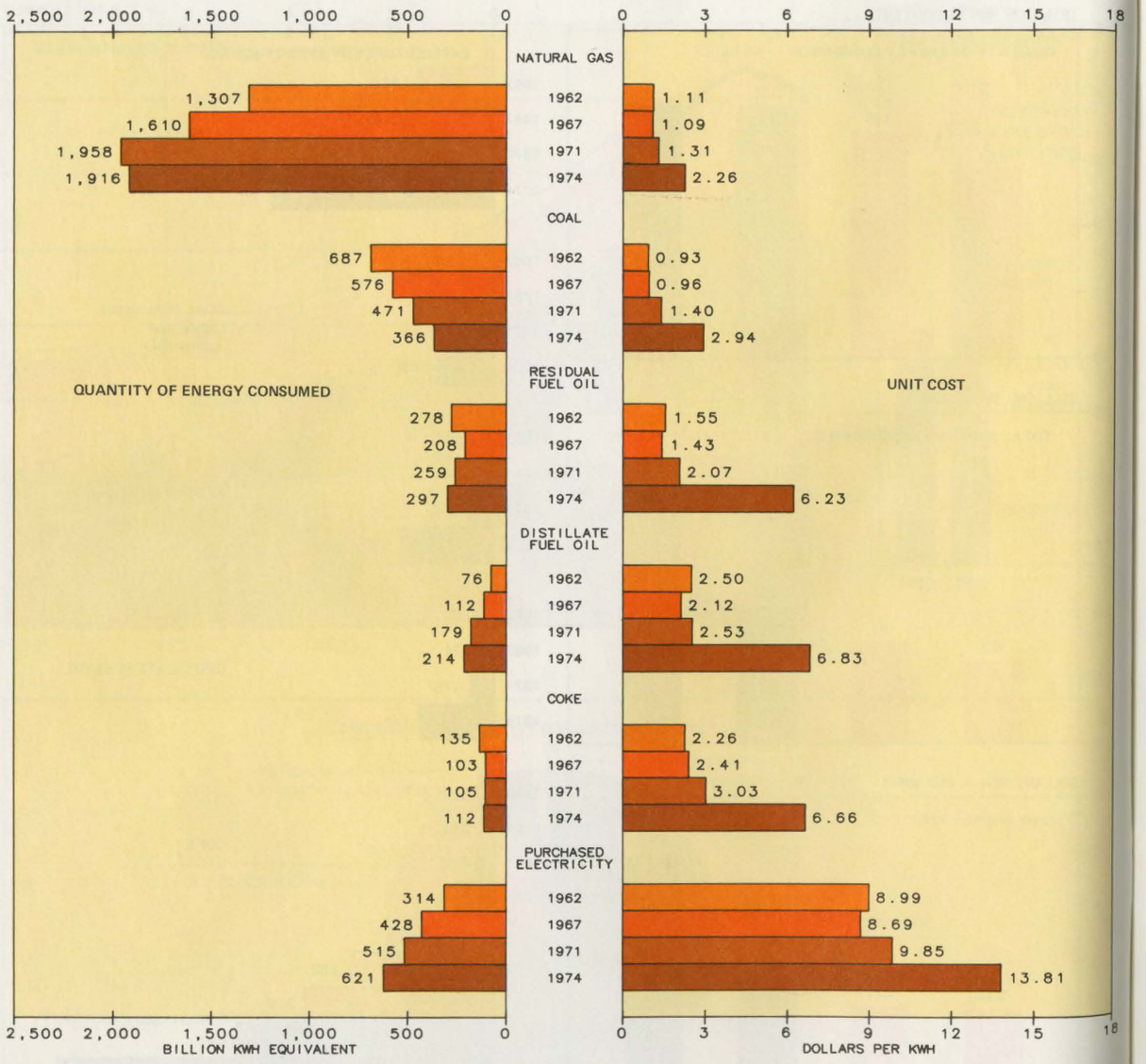
Electric Energy Use Up 21% from 1971 to 1974; Natural Gas, Coal Down

From 1971 to 1974, use of electric energy rose 21 percent to 620.8 billion kilowatt hours (KWH). During the same period unit cost increased 40 percent, from $9.85 to $13.81 per 1,000 KWH. This was the smallest price rise among all energy sources.

Among the fuels, consumption of natural gas, as measured in kilowatt-hour equivalents, declined 2 percent in the 3-year period 1971 to 1974, compared to a 22-percent increase in the previous 4-year period. The unit cost rose 95 cents to $2.26, the smallest cost increase of all fuels.

There was a further pronounced decline in coal usage. In 1962, coal accounted for one-fourth of all energy consumed; in 1974 the proportion had declined to one-tenth.

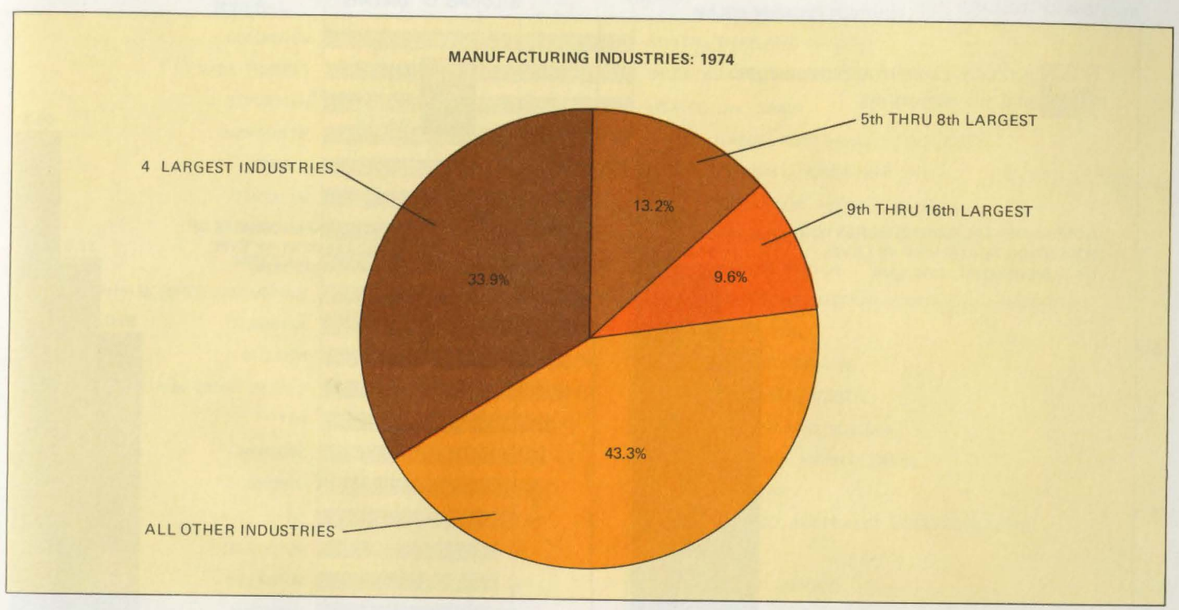
The largest increases in unit cost were reported for the fuel oils. Prices for residual fuel oil rose 200 percent; for distillate oil, prices were up 170 percent.

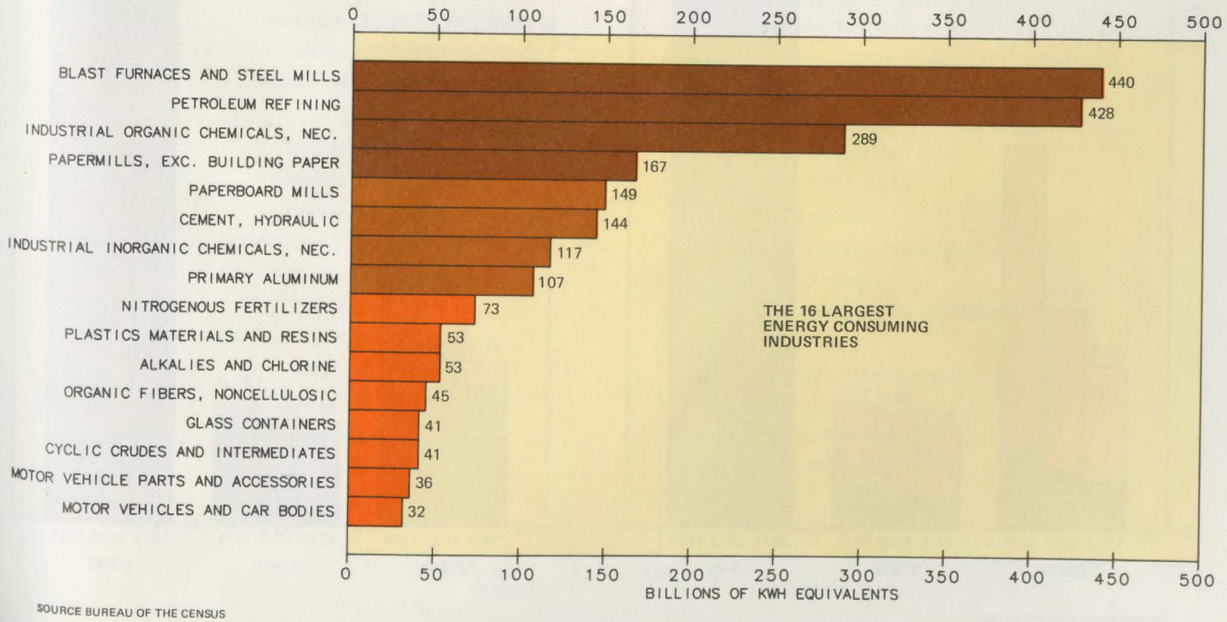


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

16 Industries Consume 57 Percent of Manufacturing Energy Use Total

Less than 1 percent of the 451 manufacturing industries consumed 34 percent of total purchased energy. The 4 largest energy consumers–blast furnaces and steel mills, petroleum refining, industrial organic chemicals, and paper mills–used 1.4 trillion KWH equivalents in 1974. The 5th through 8th largest industries accounted for 13 percent, and the next 8 largest used nearly 10 percent. Thus, the 16 largest energy consuming industries accounted for almost 57 percent of the total.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

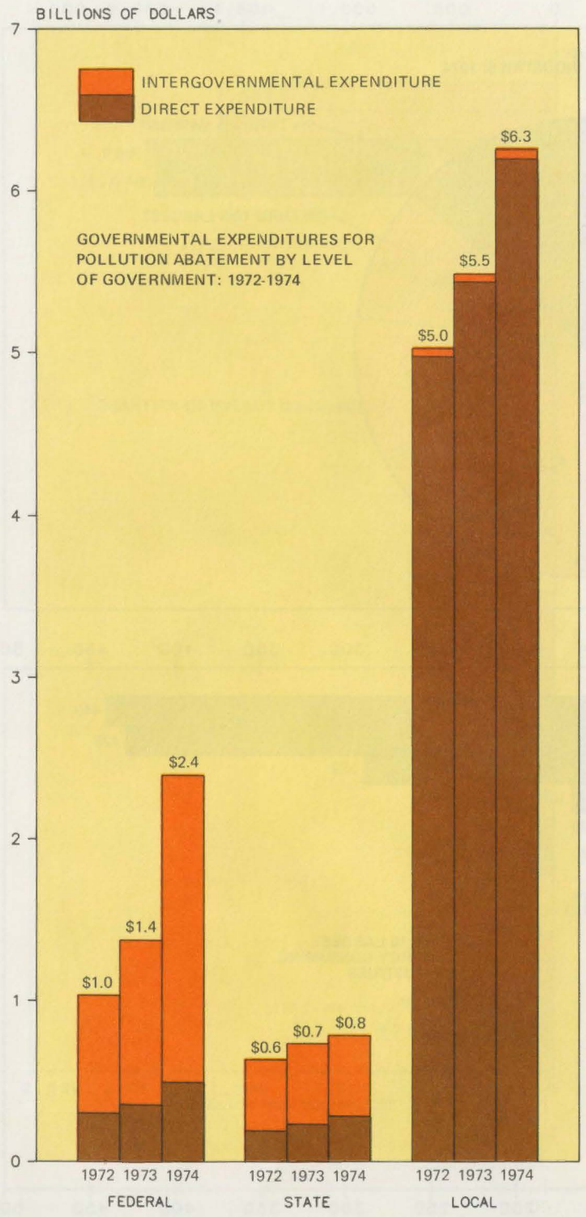
Governmental Funds To Battle Pollution Up 27% from 1972 to 1974

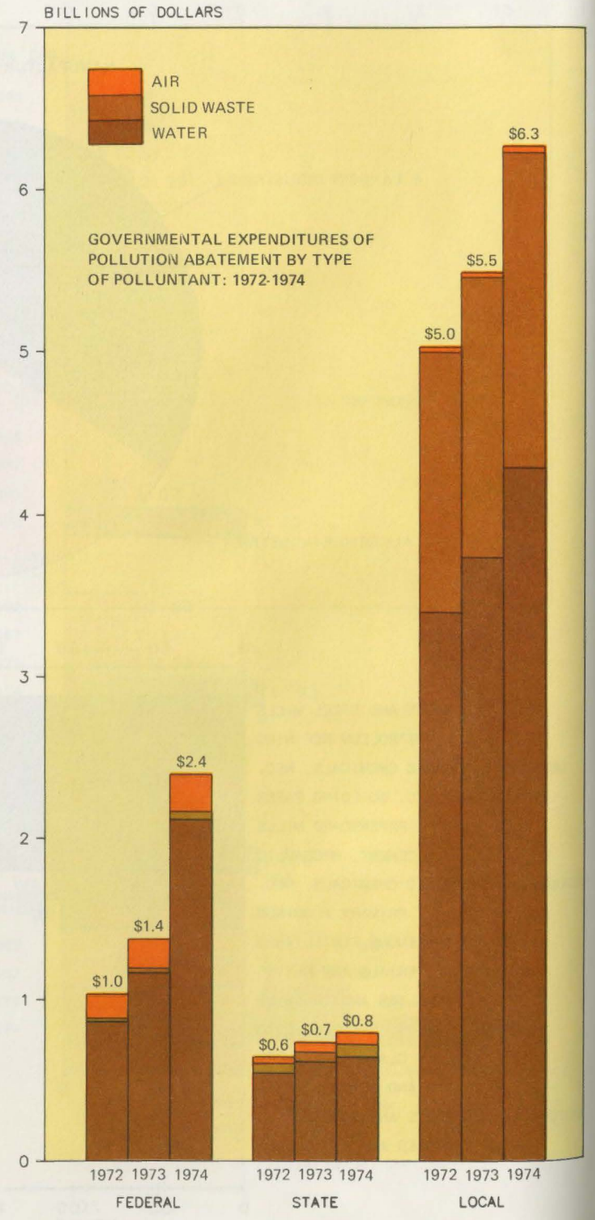
Total direct spending by all levels of government for pollution control activities reached a level of $7 billion in 1974, a 27 percent increase over 1972. (This total excludes payments to other levels of governments known as intergovernmental expenditures.)

Water pollution control is the primary focus of governmental pollution abatement spending. In 1974, water pollution control expenditures took 88 percent of all federal environmental quality control activities. Solid waste operations, primarily consisting of garbage collection and disposal, are almost entirely a function of local governments. The Federal Government furnishes almost two-thirds of all air pollution control monies.

In 1974, the Federal Government spent $2.4 billion for pollution control, a 75-percent increase over the $1.4 billion disbursed in 1973. Larger payments to State and local governments accounted for almost 90 percent of the increase.

Federal payments to local governments for the construction of sewage treatment facilities made up the largest single item of intergovernmental expenditure, making up more than three-fourths of all Federal pollution control spending in 1974.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

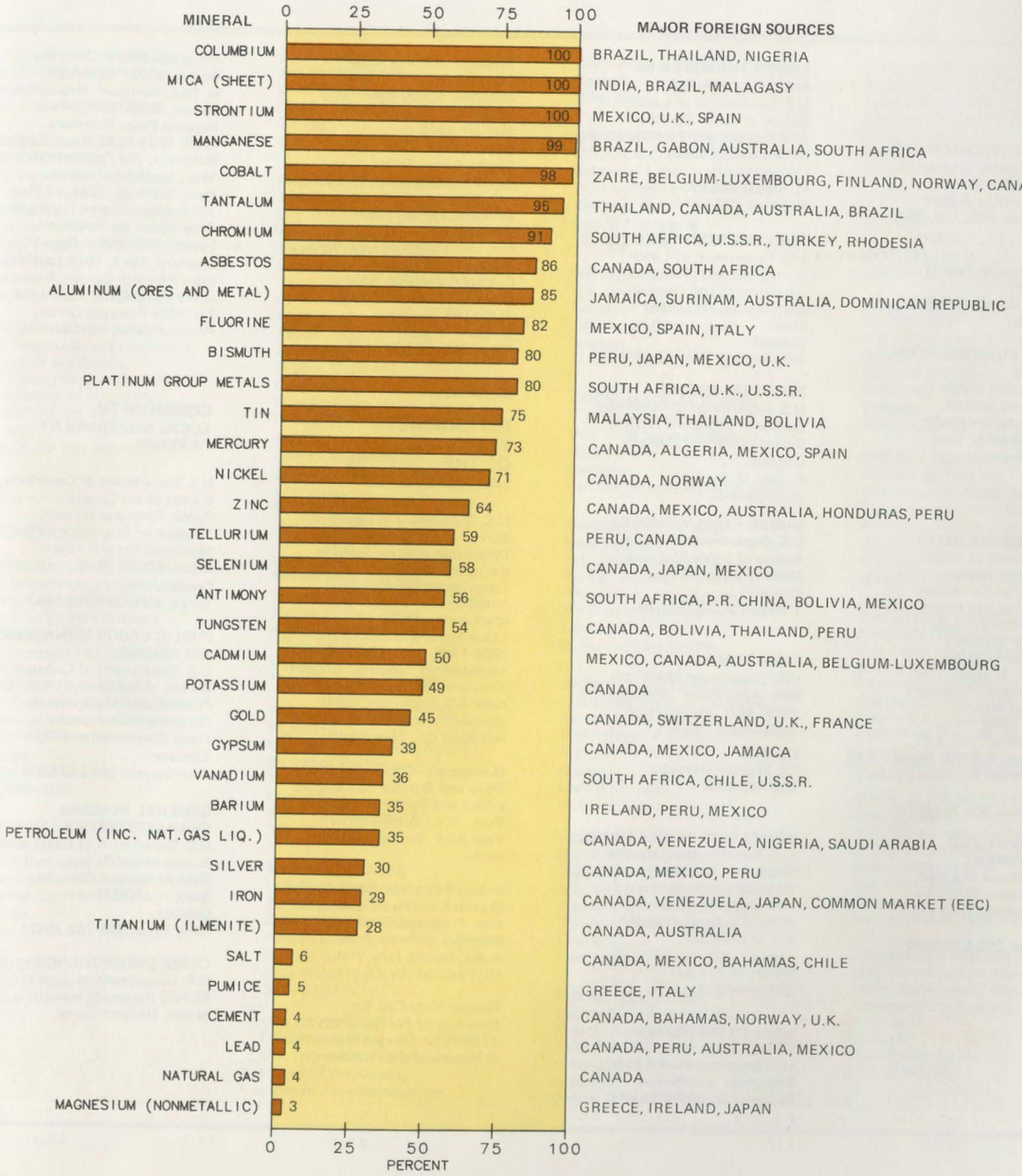
U.S. Dependent on Imports for Many Important Minerals

U.S. dependence on foreign sources for essential mineral materials varies widely. For example, while totally dependent on imports for columbium, sheet mica, and strontium, the U.S. relies on imports for less than 5 percent of cement, lead, natural gas, and nonmetallic magnesium.

U.S. net imports in 1975 were half or more for 22 mineral materials, 13 of which were among the critical industrial materials identified by the Council on International Economic Policy in its December 1974 publication, "Special Report: Critical Imported Materials."

(Net imports of a particular commodity is the amount of U.S. consumption in percentage terms of U.S. imports minus U.S. exports plus or minus changes in both industry and governmental stockpiles.)

U.S. imports of raw and processed minerals during 1975 were valued at $40 billion, including $26 billion for fuels. Mineral imports exceeded mineral exports by $22 billion. Much of this monetary deficit can be traced to increased prices for crude and refined petroleum.



SOURCE BUREAU OF MINES

sources

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301-763-5184
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Sandra Surber Smith
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G. Storch 202-523-1364
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Contact:
Pauline M. Cypert
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Contact:
J. Rogers 202-523-1579

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Dr. Stephen Hiemstra
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Contact:
Martin M. Frankel
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Karen Mills 301-763-5590

Special Feature

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U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Detailed sources are listed in the publication.
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Vance Kane 301-763-5847

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Elmo Beach 301-763-2881

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Paul Zolbe 202-324-2614

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Contact:
Larry Suter 301-763-5050

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Contact:
Leo Bernstein 202-523-0824

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Contact:
Jacqueline Bauman
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Contact:
Feliks Tamm 301-763-7614

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Contact:
Joan Hosley 202-452-2476

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Contact:
Manufactures
William Menth 301-763-2502
Retail
Conrad Alexander
301-763-7128
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Ronald Piencykoski
301-763-5294

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Contact:
Irving True 301-763-7660

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Contact:
William K. Mittendorf
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Contact:
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Contact:
Allan Meyer 301-763-5717

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Contact:
Mrs. T. Nakayama
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Contact:
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Harold Blyweiss
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Contact:
David Dobbs 202-523-0885

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Contact:
Darwin Beck 202-452-3591

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Reba Driver 202-452-2458

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Contact:
Edward Johnson 202-634-1264

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Contact:
Doris Groff Velona
202-426-4138

notes & definitions

NOTES

Rounding—Detailed data in the tables may not agree with totals because of independent rounding. Furthermore, calculations shown in the text, such as percent and absolute changes are based on the unrounded figures and therefore may not agree with those derived from rounded figures in the table.

Seasonal Adjustment—Unless otherwise indicated, all data of less than annual frequency are seasonally adjusted by the source agency or exhibit no seasonal fluctuation.

Survey and Sampling Error—The data in this chartbook come from a variety of surveys and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and all the data are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse, reporting, and analysis error. For more detailed explanations of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with each series, contact the appropriate source.

DEFINITIONS

GENERAL

Average or Arithmetic Mean—The sum of the values of all cases divided by the number of cases.

Constant Dollars—Computed values which remove the effect of price changes over time, generally derived by dividing current-dollar values by their corresponding price indexes.

Current Dollars—The dollar as valued in any given period with no adjustment for price changes.

Durable Goods—Items with an extended life expectancy, normally 3 years or more.

Housing Unit—One or more rooms intended for use as separate living quarters and including access from the outside, either direct or through a common hall, or complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use by the occupants.

Index Number—A measure of relative value compared with a base figure (usually set equal to 100) for the same series.

Median—The value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one half the cases falling below this value and one-half exceeding this value.

Nondurable Goods—Items which are consumed by their utilization or with a short life expectancy (3 years or less).

Projections—Estimates for the future based on past records and on assumptions regarding future growth.

Real—Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power. See constant dollars.

Seasonal Adjustment—Statistical modifications made to compensate for fluctuations in a time series which recur more or less regularly each year. The cause may be climatic (farm income is highest in the fall) or institutional (retail sales peak just before Christmas).

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate—Indicates that data have been adjusted for seasonal variation and then expressed as if the same level of performance for the reported period would continue for the entire year. The transformation is accomplished by multiplying monthly data by 12 and quarterly data by 4.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)—An integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus containing at least one central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more or two cities having contiguous boundaries and a combined population of at least 50,000.

Section I
PEOPLE

Selected Current Vital Statistics—Rates are on an annual basis. Infant mortality rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births and are adjusted for varying numbers of births. Other rates are per 1,000 estimated resident population for specific months.

Births and Fertility

Annual Births—The number of births registered as occurring in the United States in a given year. Prior to 1960 the numbers of births are adjusted to correct for underregistration.

Total Fertility Rate—The total fertility rate for a given year is a hypothetical measure of how many births a woman would have on the average if, during each year of her entire reproductive life, she were to experience the age-specific birth rates recorded for that given year.

Replacement Fertility—This is an estimate of the number of children each woman must have on the average in order for one generation to be replaced exactly by the next. This measure takes into account mortality conditions that prevail at the time.

Employment and Unemployment

Civilian Labor Force—All civilians 16 years old and over who were employed or unemployed during a specified week.

Employed Persons—Persons who did any work for pay or profit, worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, or who were temporarily absent from their jobs for noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed Persons—Persons not working but available and looking for work, on layoff from a job, or waiting to report to a new job.

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing

Labor Turnover—The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status.

Total Accessions—The total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment rolls, including both new and rehired employees. Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, include transfers from other establishments of the company and employees recalled from layoff.

Total Separations—Permanent or temporary terminations of employment. Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, include discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces for a period expected to last more than 30 consecutive days.

Personal Income

Distributive Industries—Industries involved in the flow of goods and services from production to consumption, including buying, selling, advertising, transporting, etc.

Personal Income—Income received by all individuals in the economy from all sources.

Wage and Salary Disbursements—All employee earnings including wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, payments in kind, incentive payments and tips, paid to employees in a given period of time, regardless of when these are earned.

Urban Family Budget

Represents the cost of three hypothetical lists of goods and services that were specified in the mid-1960's to portray three relative standards of living—described as lower, intermediate, and higher. These budgets are for a precisely defined urban family of four: a 38-year old husband employed full-time, his nonworking wife, a boy of 13, a girl of 8. The couple is assumed to have been married about 15 years and to be settled in the community. The budgets are not based on how families actually spent their money but reflect assumptions about the manner of living. They are not intended to represent a minimum level of adequate income or a subsistence level of living.

Food Stamps

Bonus Value of Food Stamps—The portion of the coupon allotment paid for by the Federal Government.

Total Value of Food Stamps—The amount recipients are required to pay, plus the "Bonus" paid by the Federal Government.

School Enrollment Projections

Education Projections—Enrollment projections quoted in this publication are based essentially on trends in enrollment rates over the past 11 years and on projected population by age groups from which enrollment will be drawn in the next 10 years.

Characteristics of Women

General Fertility—The number of births per year per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years of age.

Life Expectancy at Birth—A measure that represent the average number of years a newborn child may expect to live according to the death rates of a given year or period.

Section II
COMMUNITY

Local Government Revenue

Property Taxes—Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value; includes taxes on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain intangibles.

Public Labor Management Relations

Public Labor Contract—A mutually binding agreement on conditions of employment bilaterally negotiated between labor and management representatives of State and local governmental bargaining units.

Memorandum of Understanding—A written, nonbinding agreement on conditions of employment reached through periodic discussions between public employer and employee representatives.

General Housing Characteristics

Gross Rent—The regular monthly rent contracted for, plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels, if these items are paid for by the renter in addition to the rent.

Housing Unit—See General Definitions

Crime Index Trends

Burglary—Breaking or entering—burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. Any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud.

Robbery—Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence, or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

Criminal Justice Expenditures

Judicial Activities—All courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries and juries.

Indigent Defense—Activities associated with the right of persons to have legal counsel and representation.

Legal Services—Civil and criminal justice activities of attorneys general; district attorneys; States attorneys; other legal departments of various names.

Other Criminal Justice Activities—Expenditures that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories.

Full-Time Equivalent Employees—The total number of employees discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees.

Voter Participation

Voting Age Population—In 1972 and 1974, the civilian noninstitutional population 18 years and over. In 1966, 1968, and 1970, includes persons 18 years old and over in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 years old and over in Alaska, 20 years old and over in Hawaii, and 21 years old and over in the remaining States.

Voter Registration and Participation

Voter Participation—The disparity between official results of votes cast and estimates from the Current Population Survey is due in part to a tendency among respondents to over-report voting participation to interviewers.

Transportation Trends

Passenger-Miles—Total distance traveled by all passengers. One passenger traveling 1 mile generates 1 passenger-mile.

Class I Railroad—Railroad with annual operating revenue greater than $5 million.

Section III
ECONOMY

Gross National Product

Chain Price Index—A weighted average of all price indexes for goods and services measured in GNP.

Change in Business Inventories—Often referred to as inventory investment, represents the value of the change in the physical stock of goods held by the business sector.

Final Sales—The portion of GNP sold to ultimate users. It is derived by subtracting the change in business inventories from GNP.

Government Purchases of Goods and Services—Net expenditures on goods and services by Federal, State, and local governments and the gross investment of government enterprise.

Corporate Profits

Profits From Current Production—Before-tax profits of corporations organized for profit adjusted to remove the effect of inventory profits; this is further adjusted to correct tax-return depreciation to reflect current replacement costs and differences between depreciation formulas allowable under the tax laws and actual service life.

Undistributed Profits—The portion of a corporation's profit remaining after taxes and dividends are paid.

Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals—Tax liabilities paid by business, other than employer contributions for social insurance and corporate income taxes. Sales taxes, excise taxes, and real property taxes paid by businesses are the principal types of indirect taxes.

Composite Index of Leading Indicators—A combined index of 12 indicators of specialized economic activities that

usually record business cycle peaks and troughs ahead of current general economic activity, thus providing clues to future shifts in the general direction of business activity.

Composite Index of Coincident Indicators—A combined index of five indicators of specialized economic activities whose cyclical peaks and troughs coincide with the level of general economic activity.

Layoff Rate—A Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly measurement of the rate of layoffs per 100 employees in manufacturing establishments. The number of layoffs in reporting firms is divided by employment in these firms and multiplied by 100.

Money Balance—Average balance in real dollars of (1) currency and demand deposits outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks and vaults of all commercial banks; (2) foreign demand balances at Federal Reserve Banks; and (3) noninstitutional deposits, consisting primarily of individual checking accounts.

Industrial Production

Industrial Production Index—Measures average changes in the physical volume of output produced by the Nation's factories, mines, and generating plants.

Major Market Groupings—Groupings of industries to reflect the end uses (or primary customers) to which the goods are put.

Manufacturing and Trade Sales and Inventories

Inventory-to-Sales Ratio—Indicates the number of months supply of goods on hand at the current rate of sales. The respective ratios are derived by dividing the value of inventories at the end of a given period by the value of sales during the same period.

Advance Retail Sales—May

General Merchandise Group With Nonstores—Includes department stores, variety stores, general stores, and those selling general merchandise by mail and vending machine.

Value of New Construction

Value of New Construction Put in Place—Measures the estimated value of both private and public construction activity, including additions and alterations of existing structures. The estimates are intended to represent value of construction installed or erected during a given time period and covers the cost of labor and materials, as well as the cost of architectural and engineering fees, charges for equipment, overhead, and profit on construction operations.

Consumer Price Index—Measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is based on prices of about 400 items obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities, chosen to represent all urban areas in the United States.

Wholesale Price Index—Measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in large quantities by producers in primary markets in the U.S. The index is based on a sample of about 2,700 commodities selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced.

Agricultural Prices

Ratio of Index of Prices Received by Farmers to Index of Prices Paid—Measures the purchasing power of products sold by farmers compared to their purchasing power in the base period above 100; products sold by farmers have an average per-unit purchasing power higher than in the base period. Below 100, the average per-unit purchasing power of commodities sold by farmers is less than in the base period. It is a price comparison, not a measure of cost, standard of living, or income parity.

Productivity and Labor Costs

Unit Labor Costs—An index that measures changes in labor cost in the production of one unit of output.

Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

Federal Government Purchases of Goods and Services—Total Federal Government purchases for national defense and for nondefense purposes.

Federal Government Transfer Payments—Income flows that represent a change in the distribution of national wealth. The primary components of Federal Government transfer payments are Social Security benefits and veterans pensions.

Corporate Profits Tax Accruals—Tax liabilities of corporations recorded on an accrual basis, i.e., the tax liabilities are assigned to the period when the profits are earned, rather than the period when the taxes are actually paid to the Internal Revenue Service or State governments.

Section IV

OTHER TRENDS

Sources and Uses of Energy

British Thermal Unit (Btu)—The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near the point of maximum density (39.2 F).

Energy Use in Manufacturing

Coke and Breeze—Bituminous coal from which the volatile constituents have been driven off by heat. The fine screenings from crushed coke are called breeze.

Kilowatt-Hour Equivalent—Data on fuels consumed were counted to kilowatt-hour equivalents in order to provide figures on the basis of a comparable unit of energy.

Pollution Abatement Expenditures

Air Quality Control—Regulatory, administrative, operational, and other activities directly related to the abatement of air pollution.

Direct Expenditure—Payments to employees, suppliers, contractors, beneficiaries, and other final recipients of governmental payments (i.e., expenditure other than intergovernmental) by the general government; excludes utility expenditure.

Intergovernmental Transactions—Intergovernmental revenue and intergovernmental expenditure comprise, respectively, payments from one government to another as grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, or reimbursements for governmental services.

Solid waste management—Consists of those regulatory, administrative, operational, and other activities directly related to the collection and disposal of trash, garbage, and other forms of solid waste, including street cleaning.

Imports of Metals and Minerals

Mineral and Metal Imports in 1975

Net Imports—Amount of U.S. consumption, in percentage terms, that is made up of U.S. imports minus U.S. exports and plus or minus changes in both industry and government stockpiles.

Special Feature

HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Due to the historical nature of the data included, many series may have been subject to changes in concept and coverage. These are too numerous to list here, but they are explained in *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970,* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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