SEPTEMBER 1976
ST76-3

STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

PEOPLE

COMMUNITY

ECONOMY

OTHER TRENDS

Special Feature
THE ELDERLY

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

message from the president

America's present older citizens are a remarkable generation. Born before and around the turn of the century, they have been the authors of dramatic chapters in America's history. They extended the Nation's frontiers, transformed America into an industrial giant, sustained their families through the Great Depression and helped defeat tyranny in two world wars. They made America, in their lifetimes, a great nation, the recognized leader of the free world.

All other Americans are deeply indebted to this senior generation. And the most practical way to meet that obligation is to deal with the special needs and problems which accompany old age. Toward that end, STATUS magazine performs an invaluable service this month by presenting a statistical profile of the older American. STATUS graphically illuminates the housing, health, occupational, income, and other conditions of older Americans, knowledge indispensible to the formation of intelligent responses to their needs. What many of our older citizens want most is the opportunity to continue leading useful, productive lives, which is the same spirit that enabled them to help create a great nation.

Gerald R. Ford

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Information for the special feature on the elderly was prepared by Elmore J. Seraile of the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under the general direction of Charles Johnson, Assistant Chief, and Meyer Zitter, Chief.

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

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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, Office of Management and Budget; Donald Barrowman, 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.

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INTRODUCTION

STATUS is a chartbook which depicts important social and economic trends and events. Its purpose is 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 objective 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 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.

(Continued on page 94)

people

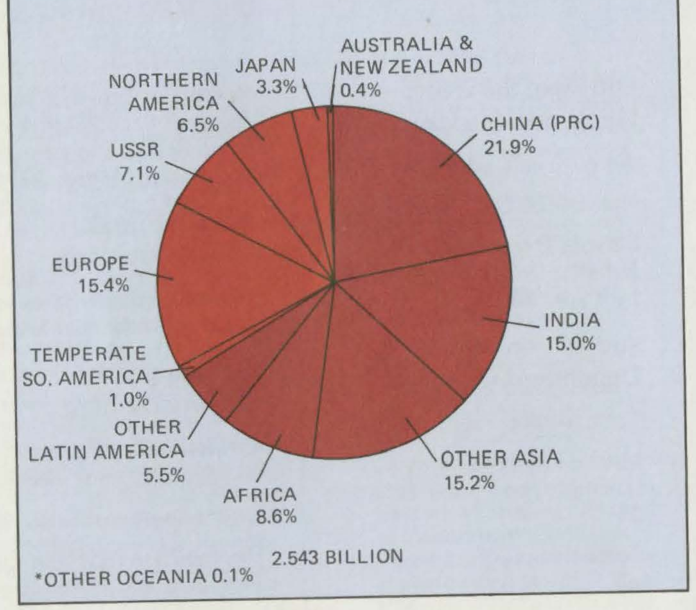
Less Developed Areas Now Account for 72% of World Population

It is estimated that the world population reached about 4 billion persons in mid-1975 having added almost 1.5 billion people, or an increase of 57 percent, during the quarter century since 1950.

Population growth has not been distributed evenly among the various regions of the world. In particular, growth has been and continues to be much more rapid in the less developed regions.

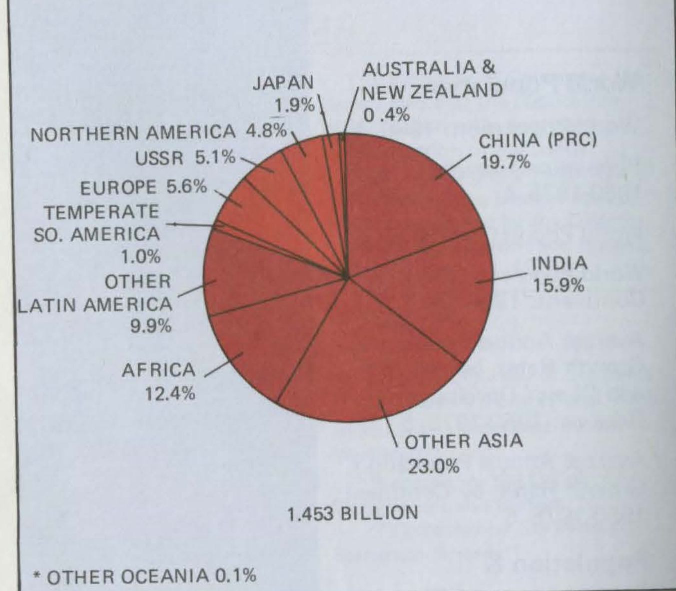
As a result of the differences in growth rates between the more and less developed regions, four-fifths of world population growth between 1950 and 1975 took place in the less developed regions, thus increasing their share of world population from 66 percent in 1950 to 72 percent in 1975.

World Population: 1950



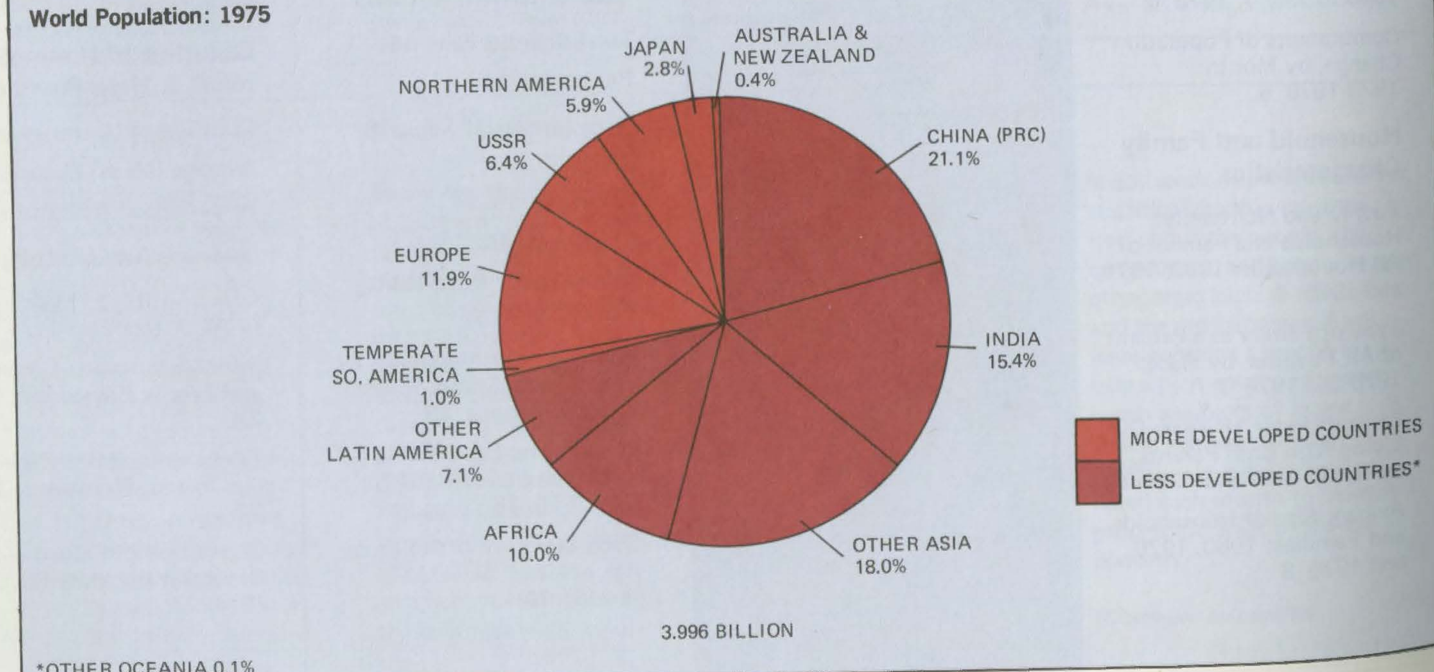
*OTHER OCEANIA 0.1%

Population Growth: 1950-1975



* OTHER OCEANIA 0.1%

World Population: 1975



*OTHER OCEANIA 0.1%

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Latin America Posts Highest Growth Rate for Any Continent

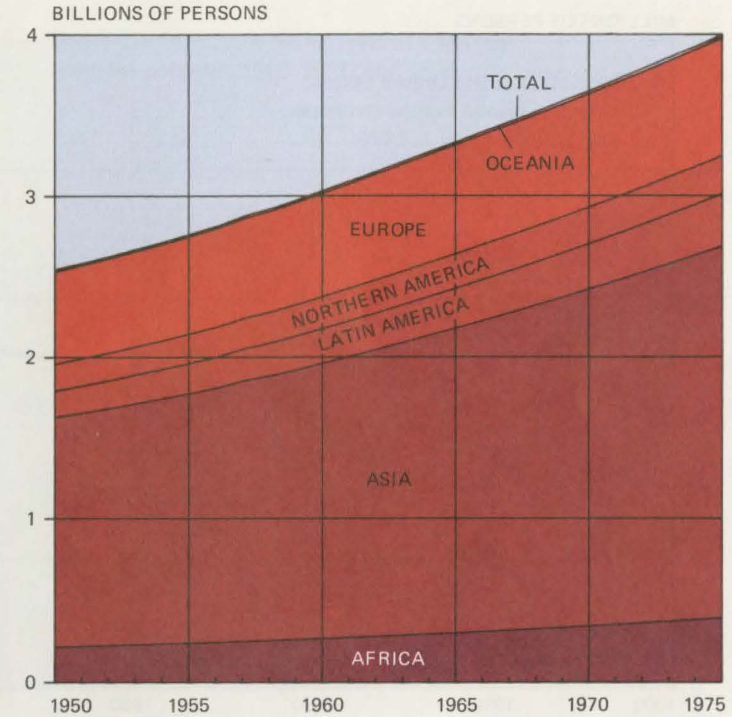
The average population growth rate in the less developed regions increased from 1.7 percent in 1950 to 2.2 percent in 1975. This is due to the fact that death rates have fallen faster than birth rates.

In the more developed countries, however, a substantial decline occurred in the average annual growth rate, from 1.3 percent in 1950 to 0.8 percent in 1975, thus largely offsetting the increase in the growth rate of the less developed countries.

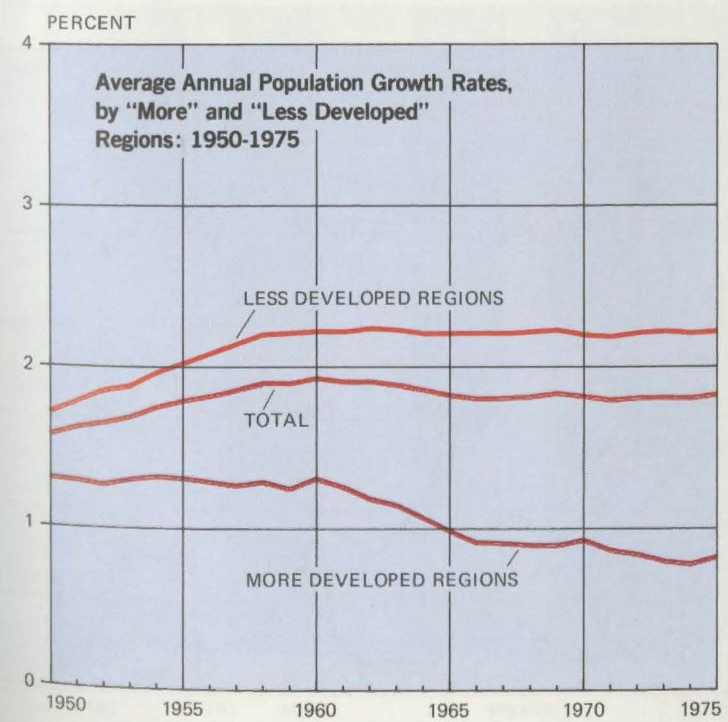
Latin America has had the highest annual growth rate of any continent during the period since 1950, rising to 2.8 percent in 1975.

More than half of the world's population lived in Asia in 1950, and by 1975 this proportion increased to 57 percent. Although the 2 percent growth rate in Asia is moderate for a less developed region, given the large population base to which it applies it yields an absolute increase of nearly 46 million persons annually, or almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the world's population increase.

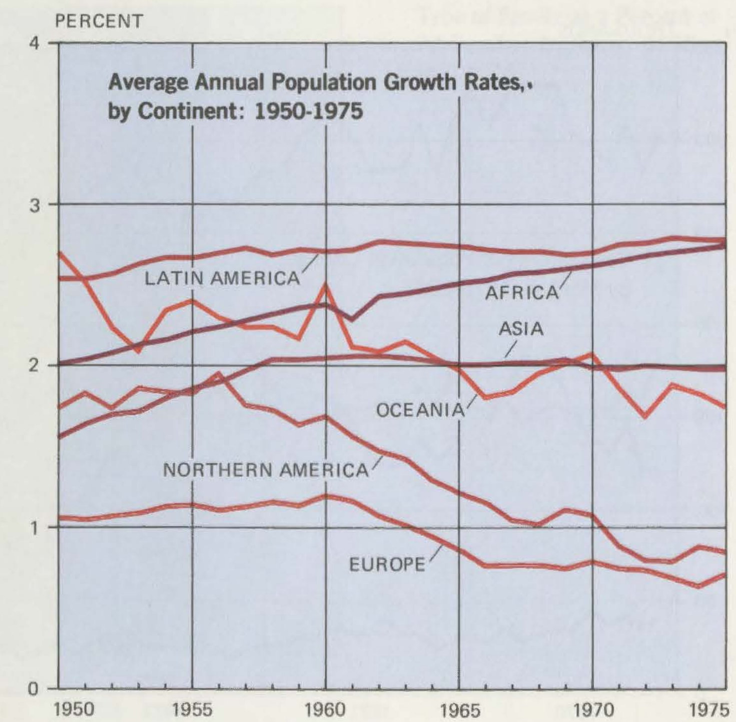
World Population, by Continent: 1950-1975



WORLD POPULATION	1950	1975
	Billions of Persons	
World Population, Total		
Asia	1.409	2.288
Europe, including USSR	.572	.728
Africa	.219	.399
Latin America	.164	.323
Northern America	.166	.237
Oceania	.012	.021



Average Annual Population Growth Rates, by "More" and "Less Developed" Regions: 1950-1975



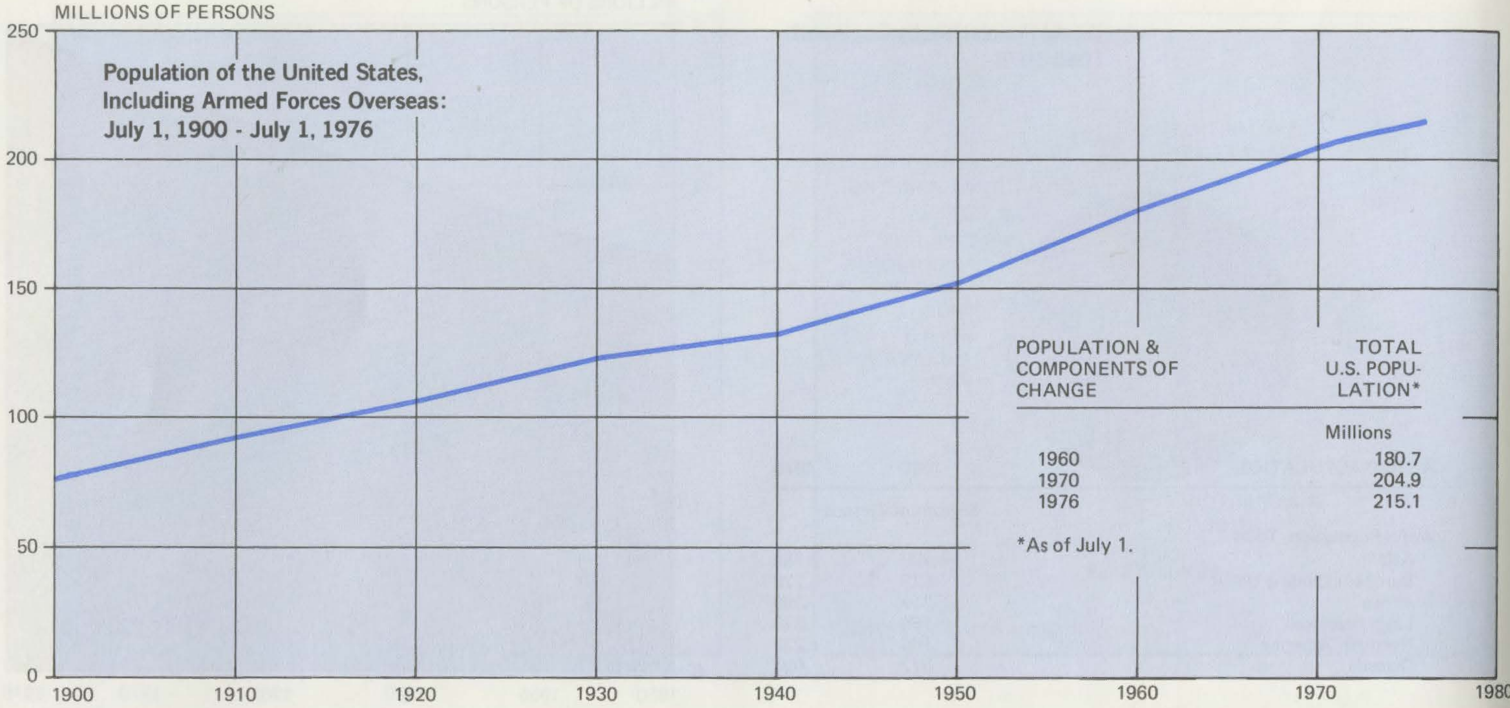
Average Annual Population Growth Rates, by Continent: 1950-1975

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

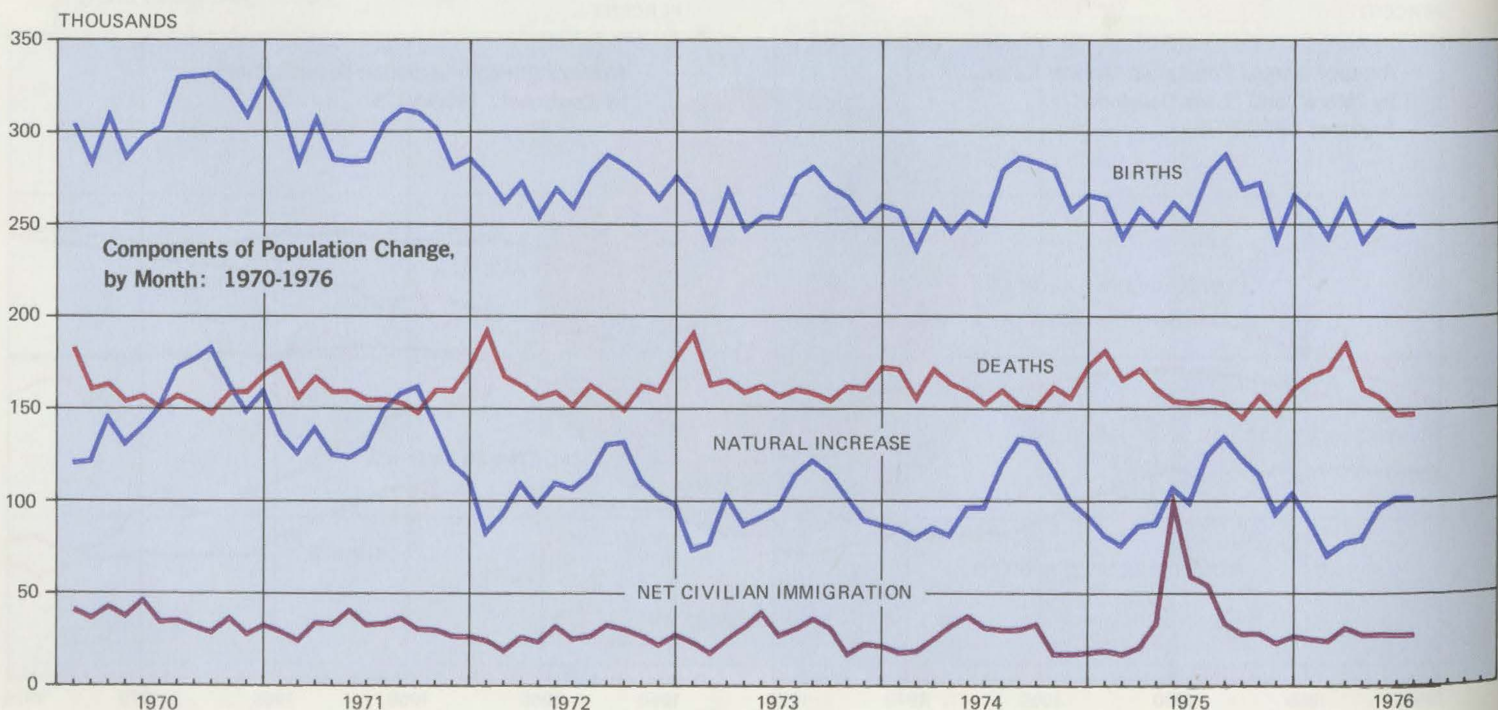
U.S. Total Population Reaches 215.1 Million on July 1, Up 0.7%

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was about 215,118,000 on July 1, 1976. This represents an increase of 1,578,000, or 0.7 percent, over the estimate for last July, and an increase of 130,000 over June of this year. The monthly gain was the result of a natural increase of 102,000 (excess of births over deaths), and estimated net civilian immigration of 28,000.

The total population doubled between 1900 and 1950 and has increased by 40 percent since 1950. While the population has been continually growing, the annual amount of increase has been declining—from a high for the century of 3 million per year during fiscal year 1957 to about 1.6 million annually during the last 3 years.



NOTE: Figures for years prior to 1940 exclude Alaska and Hawaii and Armed Forces overseas.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"Nonfamily" Households Grow From 15% to 23% Between 1960 and 1976

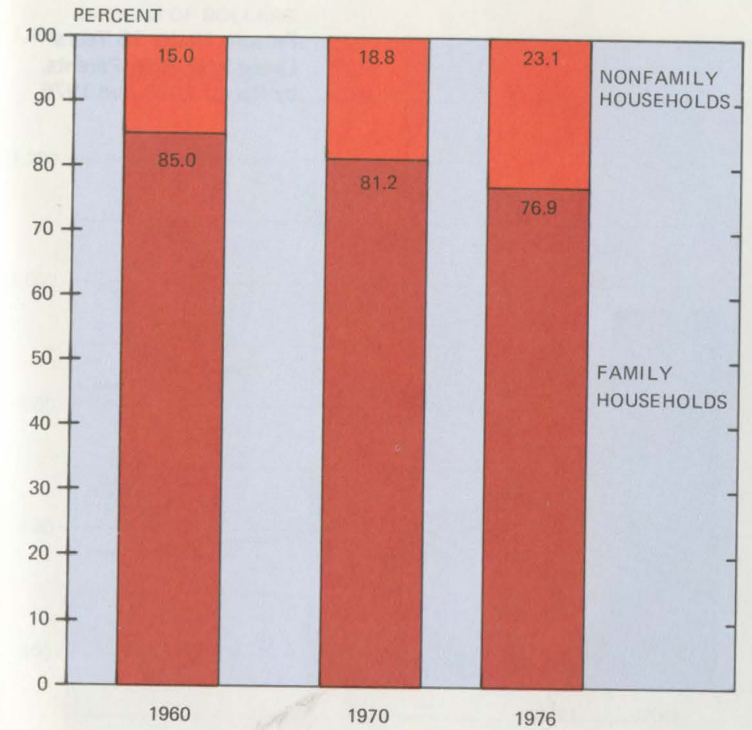
Among the most dramatic changes observed during recent years in household and family characteristics has been the growth in the proportion of "nonfamily" households, which increased 15 percent to 23 percent of all households between 1960 and 1976.

The increase is attributable to several factors, including the growing number of young adults who leave their parental homes and establish nonfamily households and the increasing number of older persons continuing to maintain homes apart from any relatives.

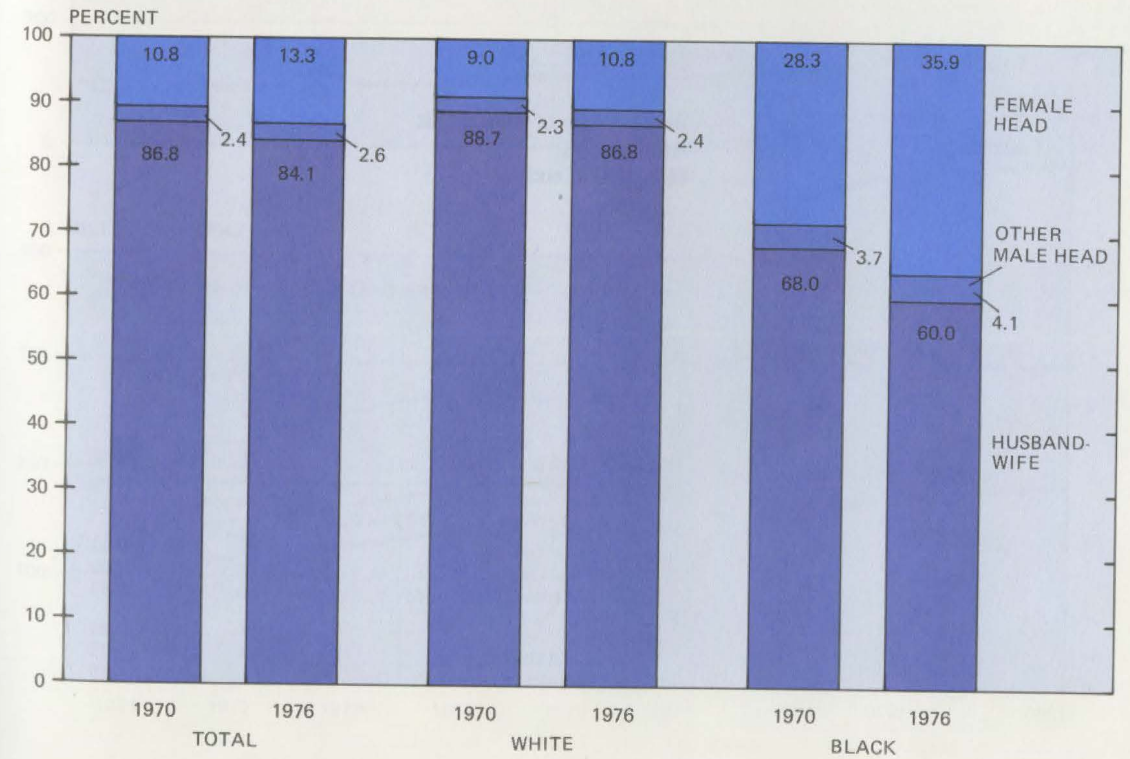
High Divorce Rates Increase Numbers of Women-Lead Households

Recent high rates of divorce have resulted in an increase in the proportion of families headed by women with no husband present and in a simultaneous decrease in the proportion of families with both husband and wife present.

Between 1970 and 1976 the proportion of families headed by women increased for both whites and blacks: from 9 to 11 percent among white families, and from 28 to 36 percent among black families.



Family and Nonfamily Households as a Percent of All Households: 1960, 1970, and 1976



Type of Family as a Percent of All Families, by Race: 1970 and 1976

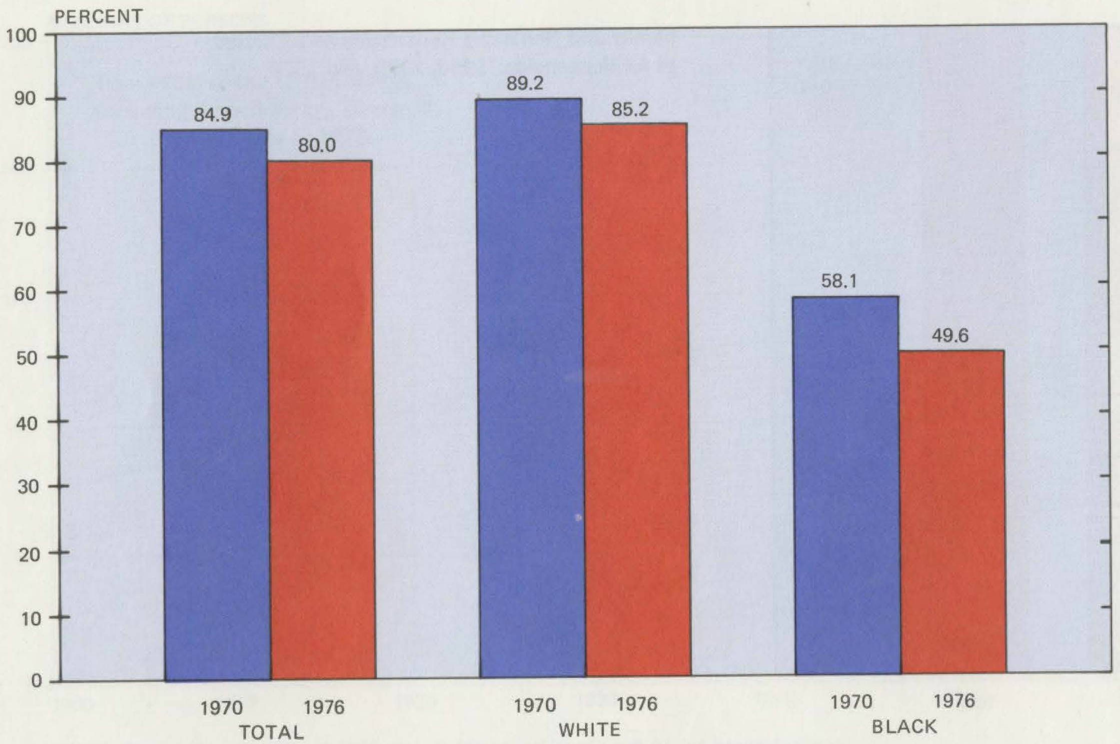
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Ratio of Children Living With Parents Declines to 80%

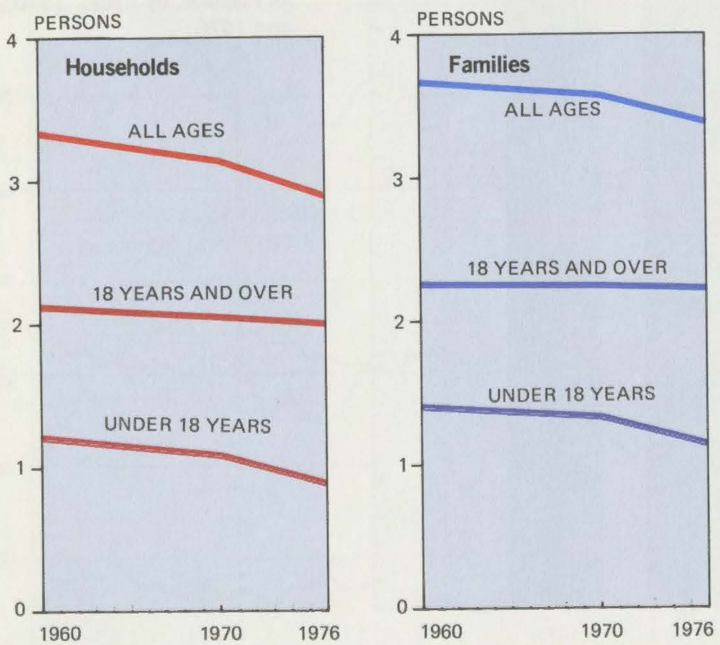
One of the results of the proportional decline in husband-wife families has been the concurrent decline in the proportion of children who live with both parents. Between 1970 and 1976 the proportion of all children under 18 living with both parents declined from 85 to 80 percent. While the proportion of both black and white children living with both parents has declined, the difference between the races remains considerable: 85 percent of white children living with both parents in 1976 compared with about half of black children.

Birth Rate Drop Reduces Ratio of Under-18's to 1.15 per Family

Changes in the component types of households and families and recent declines in the birth rate have combined to effect a reduction in the estimated average number of persons per household and per family. The impact of the declining birth rate is seen in the decrease in the average number of persons under age 18 per household and per family—0.89 and 1.15 persons, respectively in 1976.



Persons Under 18 Years Living With Both Parents, by Race: 1970 and 1976



Average Size of Households and Families: 1960, 1970, and 1976

HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES	1960	1970	1976
	Persons Per Unit		
HOUSEHOLDS			
All Ages	3.33	3.14	2.89
18 Years and Over	2.12	2.05	2.00
Under 18 Years	1.21	1.09	0.89
FAMILIES			
All Ages	3.67	3.58	3.39
18 Years and Over	2.26	2.25	2.23
Under 18 Years	1.41	1.34	1.15

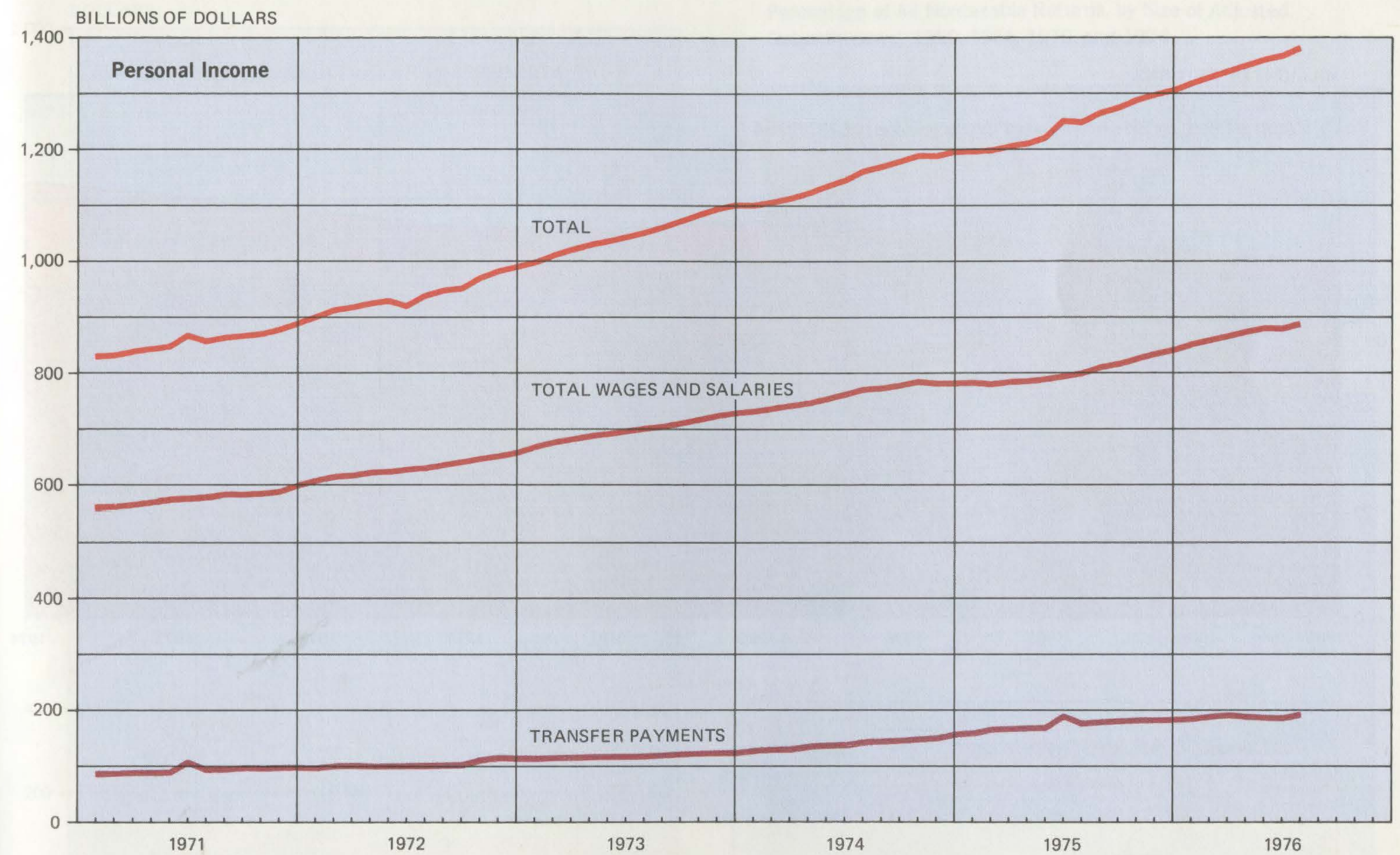
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

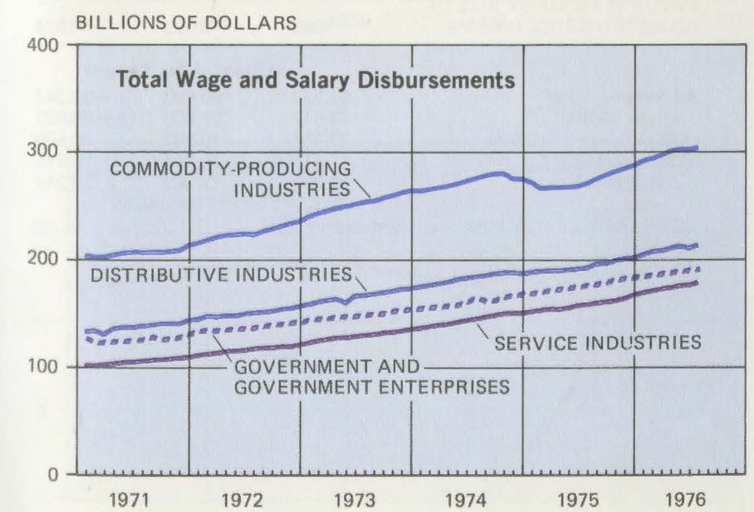
July Personal Income Makes Largest Monthly Gain Since August '74

Total personal income rose $13.9 billion in July to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,384.3 billion. This was the largest gain since August 1974, when personal income rose at a $15.5-billion annual pace.

The big factors behind the July income spurt were a cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits and a large rise in wages and salaries. Following 3 months of declines, transfer payments rose at a $5.7-billion pace, led by a $4.6-billion advance in Social Security payments. Wages and salaries increased at an $8.1-billion annual rate. In June they had fallen at a $100-million rate.

Payrolls in commodity-producing industries increased $2 billion in July: June payrolls were near the May level. Distributive industry payrolls increased $2.8 billion in July, following a $1.5-billion decline in June. Payrolls in service industries rose $2.4 billion, while government and government enterprise payrolls were up $0.9 billion.





PERSONAL INCOME	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
TOTAL	1,252.0	1,370.4	1,384.3
Wage and Salary Disbursements	802.9	883.1	891.3
Commodity-Producing Industries	272.5	303.4	305.4
Distributive Industries	194.4	212.4	215.2
Service Industries	160.0	177.7	180.1
Government	176.0	189.6	190.5
Transfer Payments	177.3	186.8	192.5

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

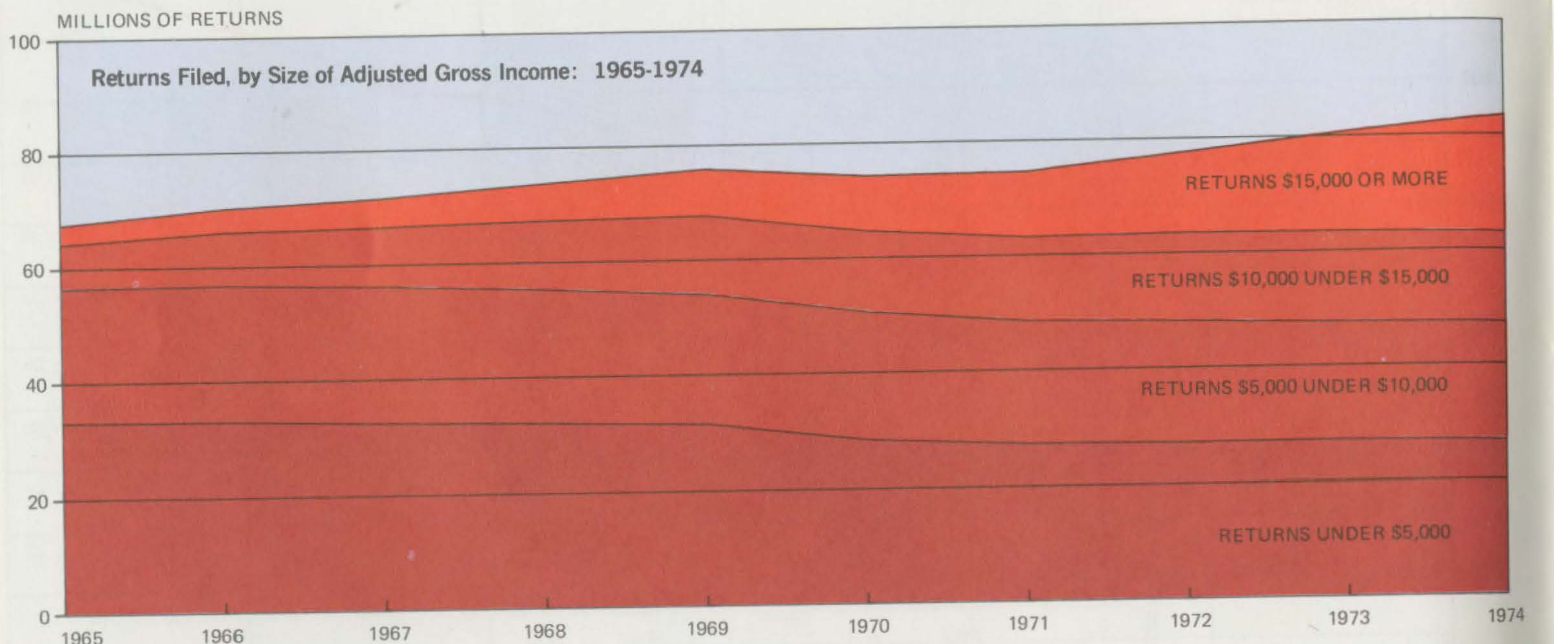
Over $15,000 Incomes Grow Nearly Sixfold Between '65 and '74

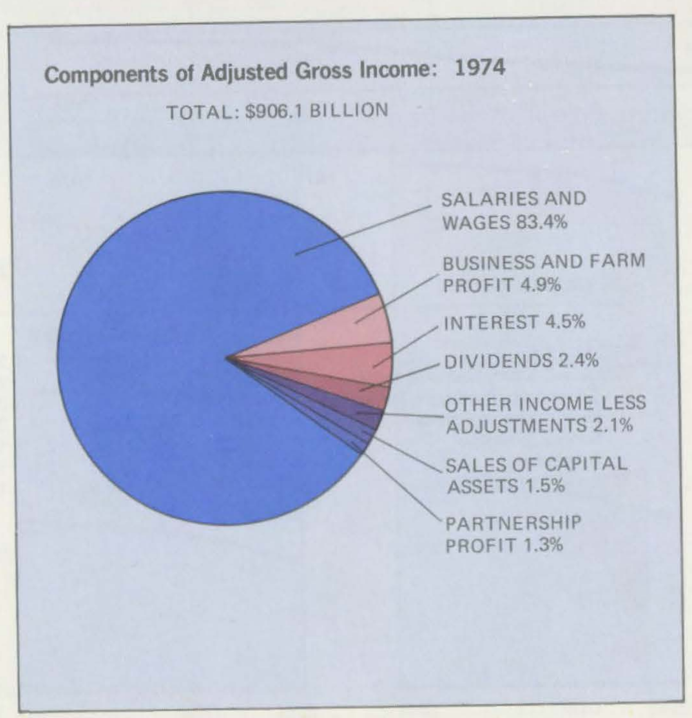
From 1965 to 1974, the number of Federal individual income tax returns reporting an adjusted gross income (AGI) of $15,000 or over jumped from 3.4 million to 20.3 million, nearly a sixfold increase. In addition, individual returns with AGI's between $10,000 and $15,000 nearly doubled.

During the same 10-year period, individual tax returns with an AGI of $5,000 or less dropped from 33 million to 26.8 million, a decline of 6.2 million; while returns reporting AGI's from $5,000 to $10,000 declined nearly 2.9 million to 20.6 million.

Nearly 84 percent, or $755.8 billion, of total 1974 AGI was in the form of wages and salaries. The remaining 16 percent was distributed among business and farm profits ($44.6 billion), interest ($40.4 billion), dividends ($21.5 billion), gain from sales of capital assets ($13.2 billion), partnership profit ($11.5 billion), and other income less statutory adjustments ($19.1 billion), which includes small business corporation profits, rents, royalties, and income from estates and trusts.

During the last 10 years, the proportion of wages and salaries in total AGI has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 80 and 84 percent.





RETURNS FILED, BY SIZE OF ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	1965	1973	1974
	Millions of Tax Returns		
All Returns, Total	67.596	80.693	83.343
Under $5,000	33.017	27.038	26.825
$5,000 under $10,000	23.474	20.582	20.560
$10,000 under $15,000	7.715	15.804	15.645
$15,000 or more	3.391	17.269	20.314

NOTE: All figures are estimated based on samples.

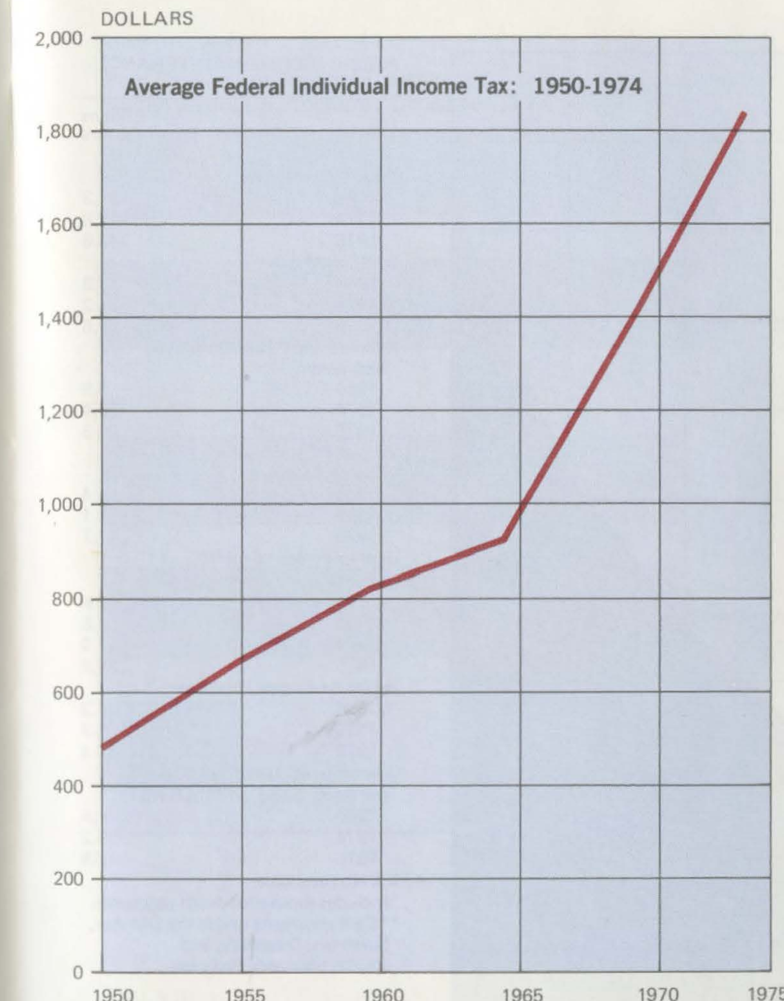
SOURCE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

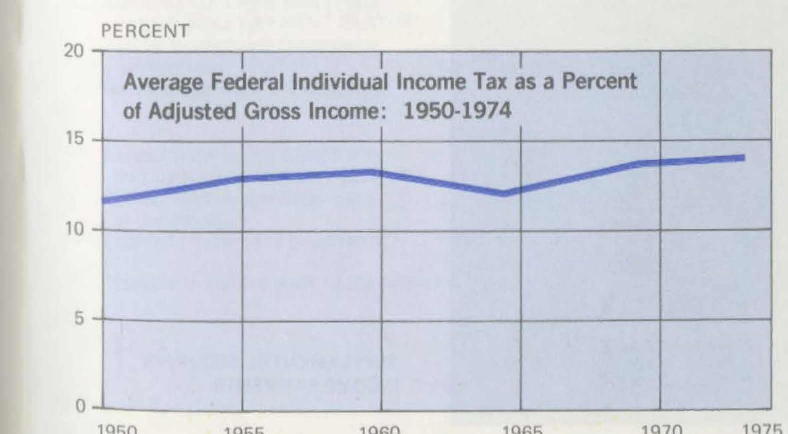
Federal Individual Income Tax Averages $1,839 During 1974

The average Federal individual income tax has risen from $481 for 1950 to $1,839 for 1974, an increase of nearly four times. During the same period, however, income tax as a percent of adjusted gross income has only risen from 11.6 percent to 14.1 percent.

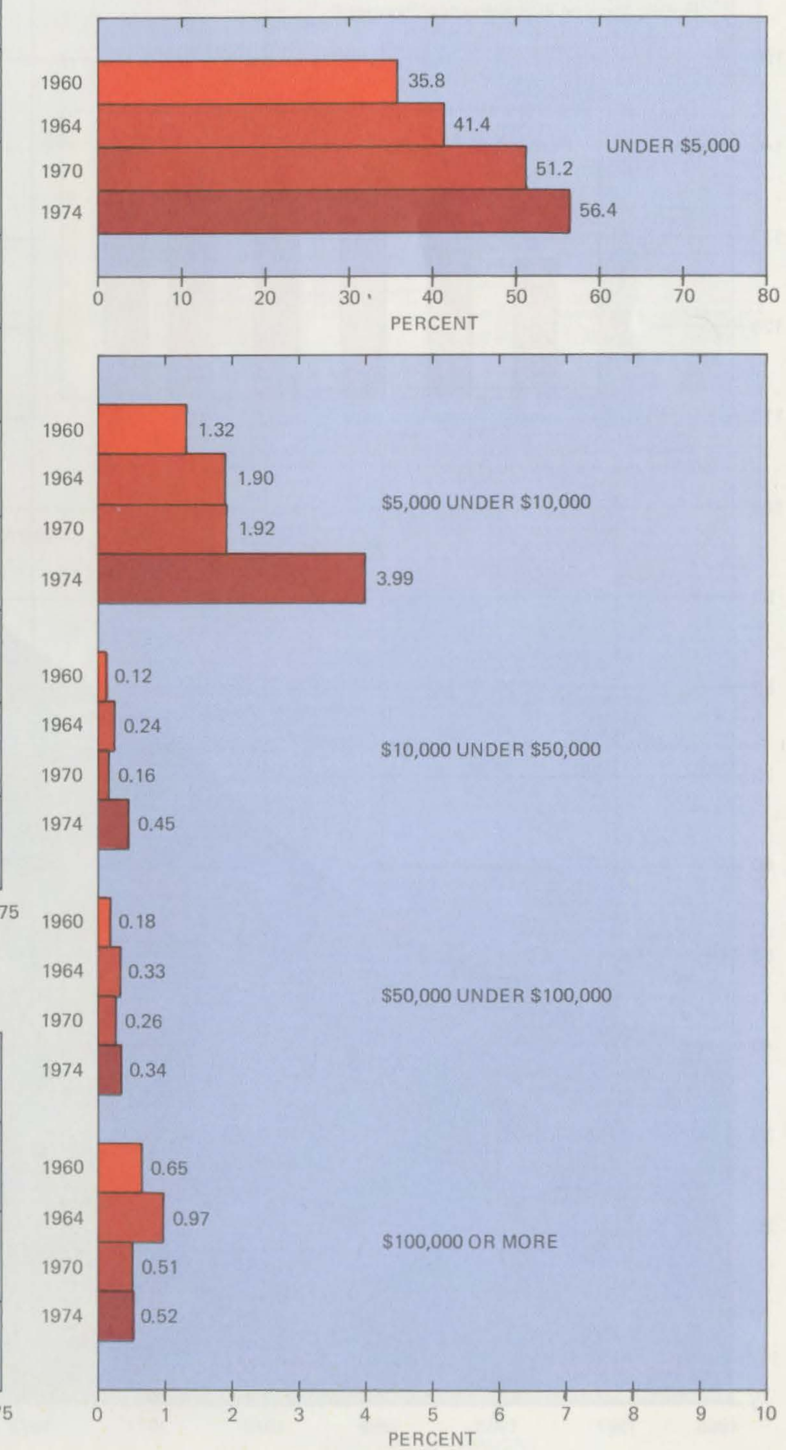
Nontaxable Returns With AGI Under $5,000 Up 20.6%

Reflecting in part changes in the tax laws, the proportion of individuals with adjusted gross incomes (AGI) under $5,000 who reported no Federal income tax has risen from 35.8 percent for 1960 to 56.4 percent for 1974. Also, between 1970 and 1974, nontaxable income tax returns reporting an AGI between $5,000 and $10,000 rose from 1.9 percent to 4.0 percent of the total number of returns in this income category. Increases in the proportion of nontaxable returns recorded in higher income categories rose no higher than 1 percent.





Percentage of All Nontaxable Returns, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income; 1960, 1964, 1970, and 1974



SOURCE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Cash Payments Increase 3½ Times Between 1966 and 1975

Total cash payments under public income-maintenance programs reached $143.6 billion in 1975, more than 3½ times the amount paid in 1966. The largest increase occurred during 1975 when total payments, boosted by a sharp rise in unemployment insurance benefits, climbed $30.8 billion, or 27.3 percent. Payments under public programs accounted for about 13.1 percent of total personal income in 1975, nearly twice the 1966 share of 7.2 percent.

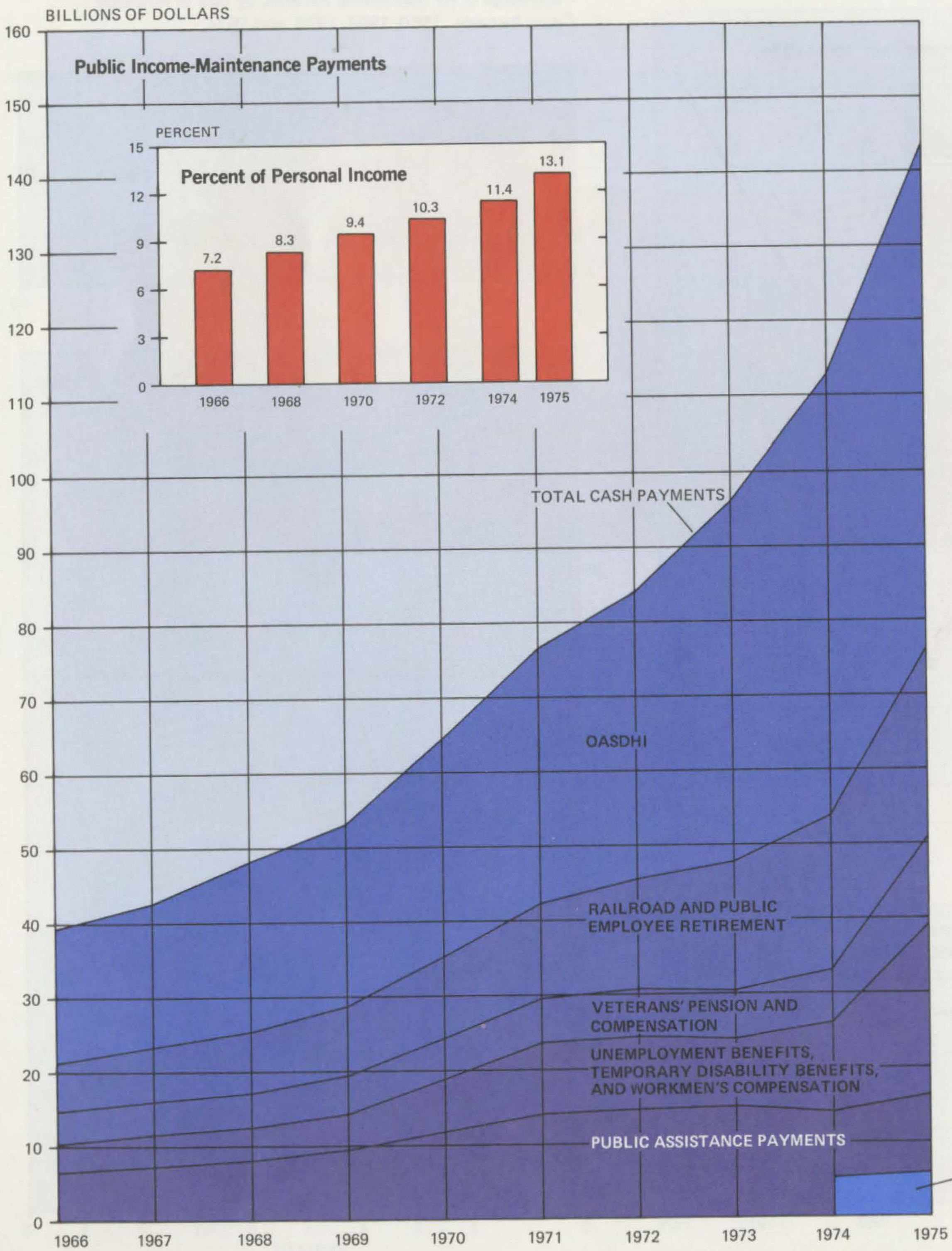
OASDHI payments, which account for nearly half of total payments, rose from $19.8 billion in 1966 to $66.6 billion in 1975.

Payments to railroad and public-employment retirees rose from $6.5 billion in 1966 to $25.3 billion in 1975.

Payments to veterans and their survivors rose from $4.4 billion to $11.7 billion in 1975. Almost two-thirds of the increase since 1966 occurred during 1975 when payments were upped $4.7 billion.

Benefits paid under unemployment insurance programs, temporary disability programs, and workmen's compensation programs nearly doubled in 1975—increasing from $11.9 billion in 1974 to $22.9 billion in 1975.

Public assistance payments rose to $10.4 billion, an increase of 17.4 percent since 1974.



PUBLIC INCOME-MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

	Billions of Dollars
Total Cash Payments*	
1966	39.3
1974	112.8
1975	143.6
OASDHI**	
1966	19.8
1974	58.2
1975	66.6
Railroad and Public Employee Retirement	
1966	6.5
1974	20.7
1975	25.3
Veterans' Pension and Compensation	
1966	4.4
1974	7.1
1975	11.7
Unemployment Benefits, Temporary Disability Benefits, and Workmen's Compensation, Total	
1966	3.8
1974	11.9
1975	22.9
Public Assistance Payments	
1966	4.3
1974	8.9
1975	10.4
Supplemental Security Income to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled	
1966	NA
1974	5.2
1975	5.9

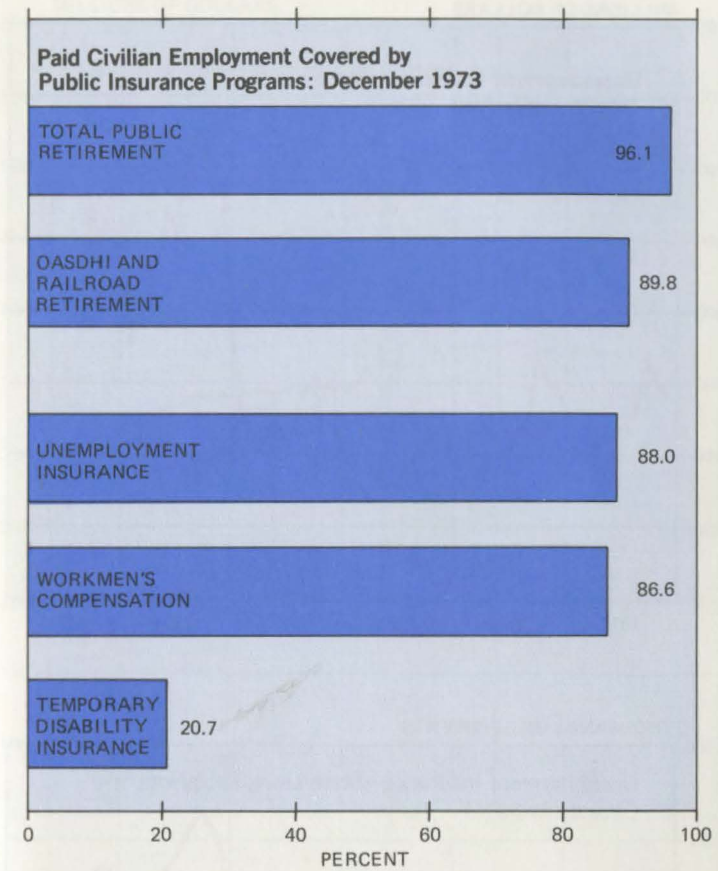
NA Not available.
*Includes lump-sum death payments.
**Cash payments under the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance Program.

SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Public Retirement Plans Cover 96.1%

In 1973, 96.1 percent of total paid civilian employment was covered by some type of public retirement program—89.8 percent by Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance (OASDHI) and railroad retirement.

Eighty-eight percent of all civilian wage and salary workers were covered under State, railroad, and Federal unemployment insurance programs; 86.6 percent were insured by workmen's compensation provisions; and 20.7 percent of all wage and salary workers, except those government employees covered by sick-leave provisions, were protected by State and railroad temporary disability insurance.



OASI & DI	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Millions of Dollars		
AMOUNT OF CASH BENEFITS IN CURRENT PAYMENT STATUS*			
Retired Workers and Dependents or Survivors	4,520.7	5,100.3	5,109.1
Disabled Workers and Dependents	588.6	707.4	713.0
	Millions of Benefits		
NUMBER OF CASH BENEFITS IN CURRENT PAYMENT STATUS*			
Retired Workers and Dependents or Survivors	27.2	27.9	27.9
Disabled Workers and Dependents	4.1	4.5	4.5

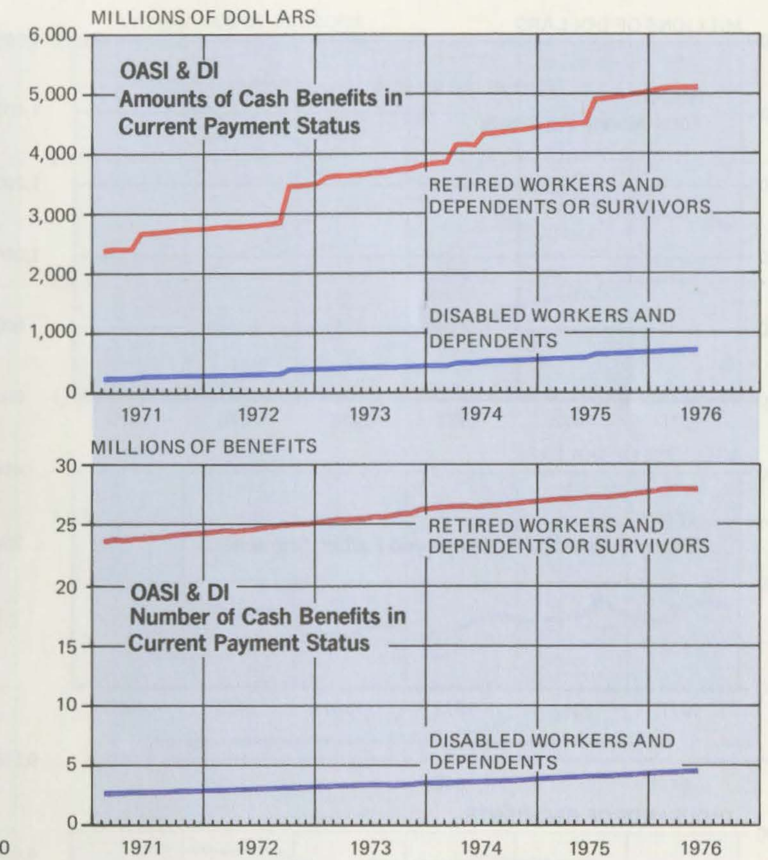
*Payable in the first week of the following month.

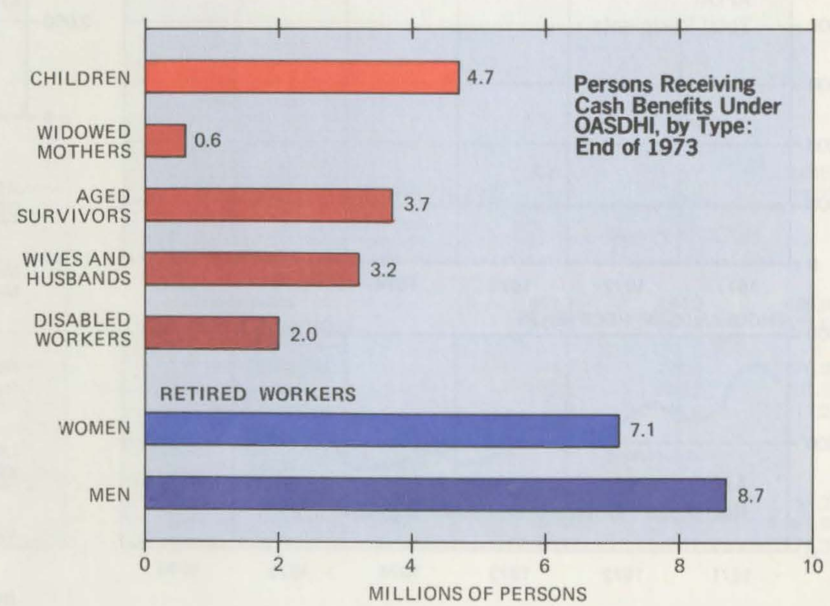
SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

32.4 Million Receive $5.8 Billion in OASI & DI Benefits

The amount of OASI cash benefits paid to retired workers, their dependents, or survivors rose $8.8 million during May 1976 to $5.1 billion. Payments have increased $588.7 million since May 1975. The number of OASI benefits rose 22,000 in May to 27.9 million. This represents a gain of 684,000 since a year ago.

Cash payments from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their dependents rose $5.6 million in May and were up $124.4 million from May 1975. The number of benefits paid to DI recipients rose 22,000 during the month and 424,000 over the year.



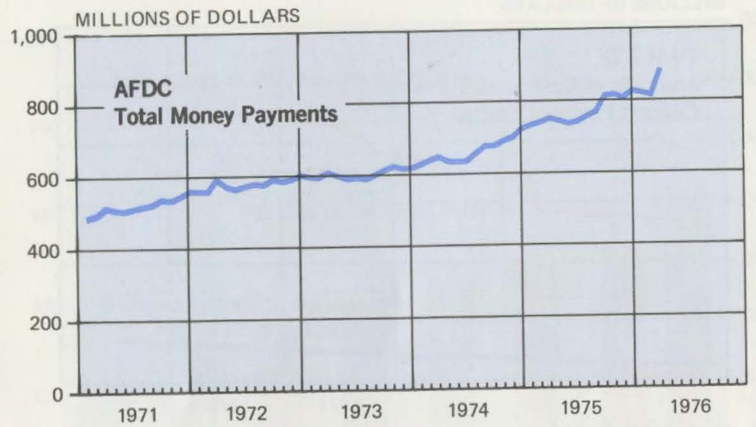


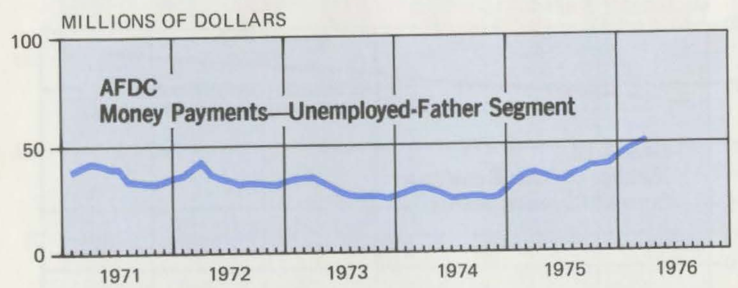
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

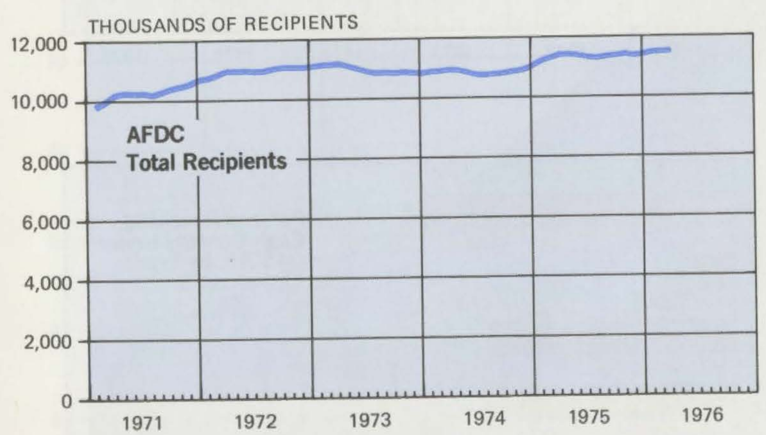
AFDC Payments Rise 8.6% in March to $883 Million Total

Total payments under the Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which account for the major portion of cash payments under public assistance programs, jumped $69.8 million (8.6 percent) in March to $883 million. Payments to recipients in the unemployed-father segment rose $2 million (4.1 percent) to $50.7 million.

The total number of recipients rose 32,000 to 11,486,000 in March. Almost 60 percent of this rise was attributed to the 19,000 (2.9 percent) increase in recipients in the unemployed-father segment.







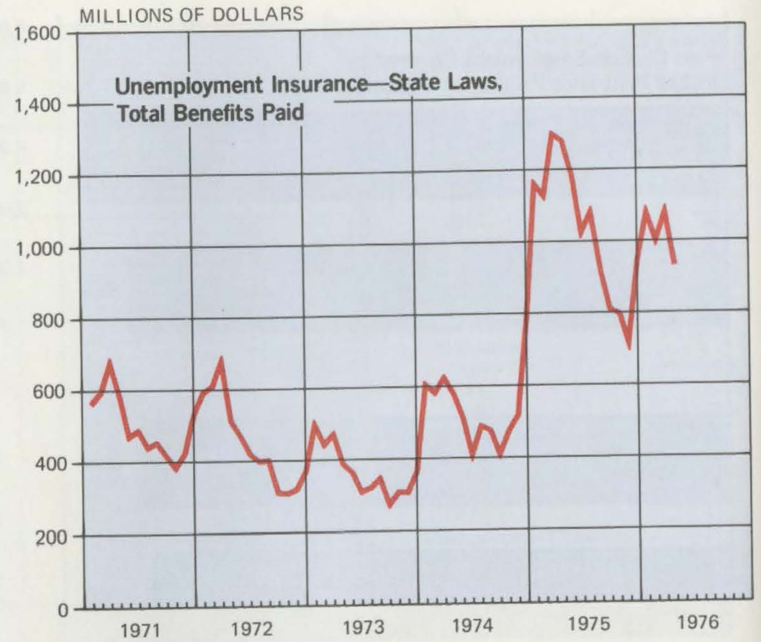
SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

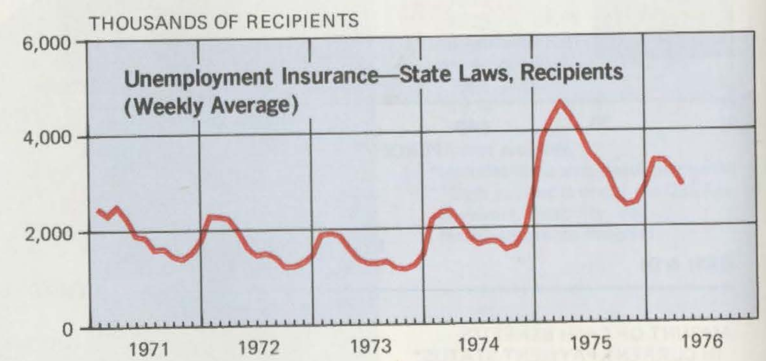
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—STATE LAWS

April State Unemployment Benefits 28% Below March 1975

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under State laws fell $146.5 million (13.5 percent) in April to $934.2 million. This is a decrease of about 28 percent since March 1975 when a record $1.3 billion in benefits were paid.

The average weekly number of recipients of State unemployment benefits declined for the third consecutive month in April—down 301,900 to 2,865,700. This represents a drop of 38 percent since the March 1975 peak of 4,586,400.





AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	MARCH 1975	FEB. 1976	MARCH 1976
		Millions of Dollars	
Money Payments, TOTAL	750.1	813.2	883.0
Money Payments—Unemployed-Father Segment	36.3	48.7	50.7
		Thousands of Recipients	
Recipients, TOTAL	11,376	11,454	11,486
Recipients—Unemployed-Father Segment	533	657	676
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—STATE LAWS	**APRIL 1975**	**MARCH 1976**	**APRIL 1976**
		Millions of Dollars	
Total Benefits Paid	1,281.2	1,080.7	934.2
		Thousands of Recipients	
Recipients (Weekly Average)	4,328.0	3,167.6	2,865.7

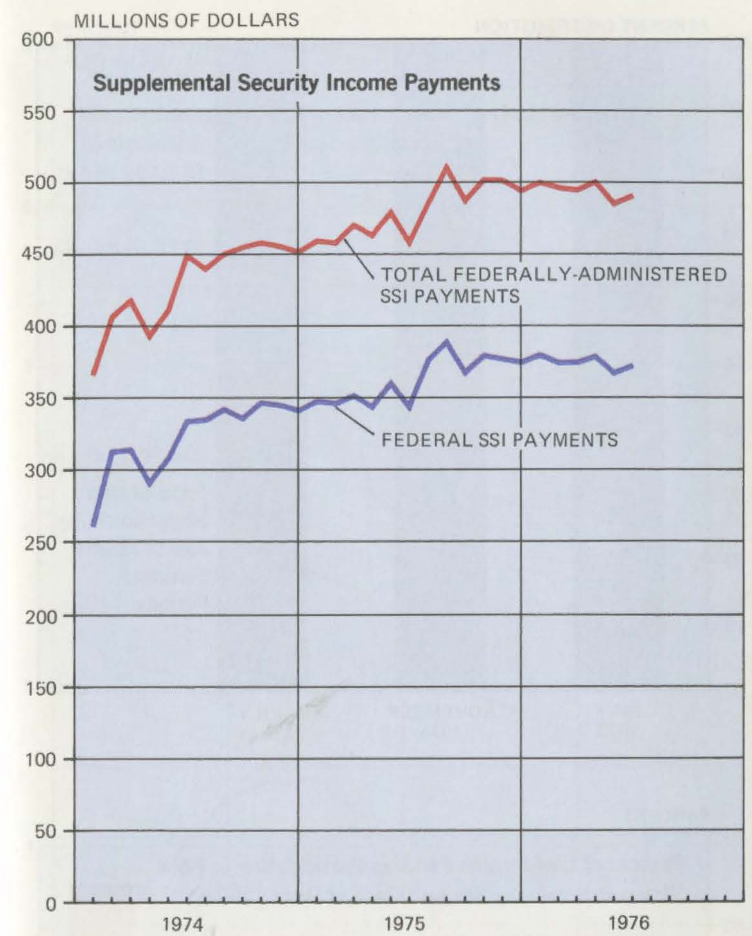
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

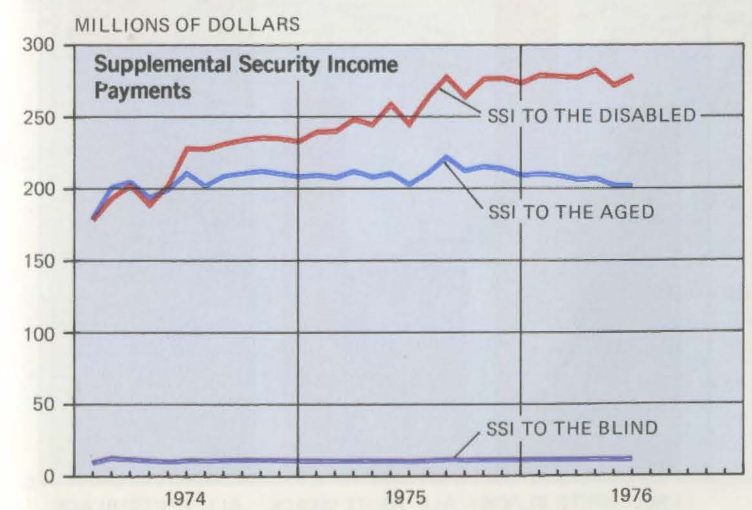
SSI Payments Rise $5.3 Million in June to $489.6 Million

Total federally-administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments to the aged, blind, and disabled rose to $489.6 million in June 1976. This is an increase of about $5.3 million since May and $32.5 million since June 1975. The Federal portion, which accounts for about three-fourths of total federally-administered payments, increased $4.7 million in June and is up $28.6 million since a year earlier.

SSI payments to the permanently and totally disabled increased $5.8 million in June to $276.9 million. Payments to the aged declined $635 thousand to $201.5 million; and payments to the blind rose from $11 million to $11.2 million.

The number of aged persons receiving SSI payments continued its downward trend in June—about 19,000 fewer persons to 2,244,200. The number of disabled persons receiving SSI payments declined about 2,000 to 1,987,600. About 76,300 persons received SSI payments to the blind in June, little changed from May.





SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Millions of Dollars	
PAYMENTS			
Total Federally-Administered SSI Payments	457.1	484.3	489.6
Federal SSI Payments	342.9	366.8	371.5
SSI to the Disabled	244.0	271.1	276.9
SSI to the Aged	202.9	202.2	201.5
SSI to the Blind	10.2	11.0	11.2
		Thousands of Persons	
RECIPIENTS			
Aged	2,326.3	2,263.3	2,244.2
Disabled	1,788.3	1,989.8	1,987.6
Blind	73.8	76.2	76.3

SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Food Stamp Households Headed by Unemployed Up

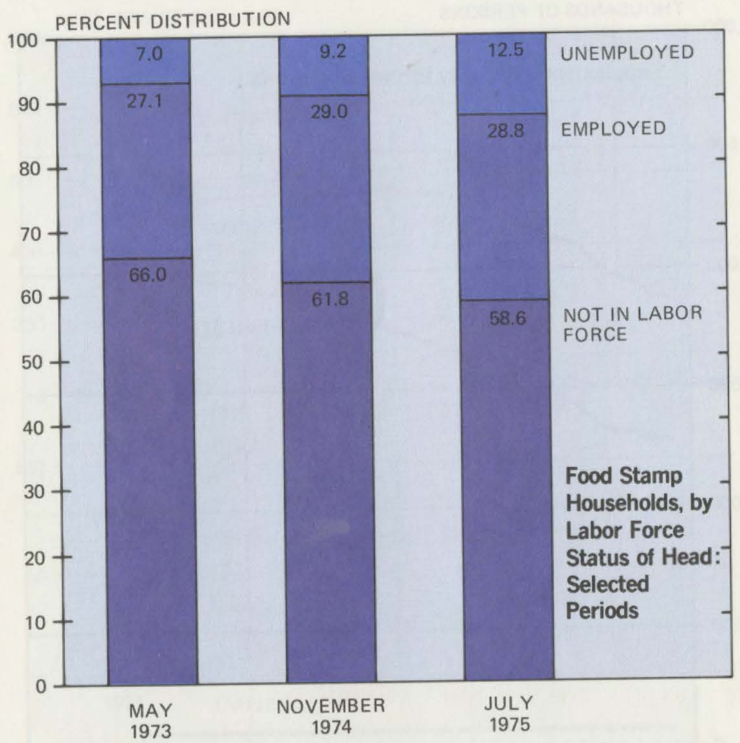
In July 1975, 59 percent of the households purchasing food stamps were headed by persons who were not in the labor force. However, this proportion had declined about 7 percentage points over the 2 years since May 1973.

Rising unemployment rates in late 1974 and continued high levels of unemployment in 1975 resulted in an increase in the proportion of food stamp households headed by the unemployed.

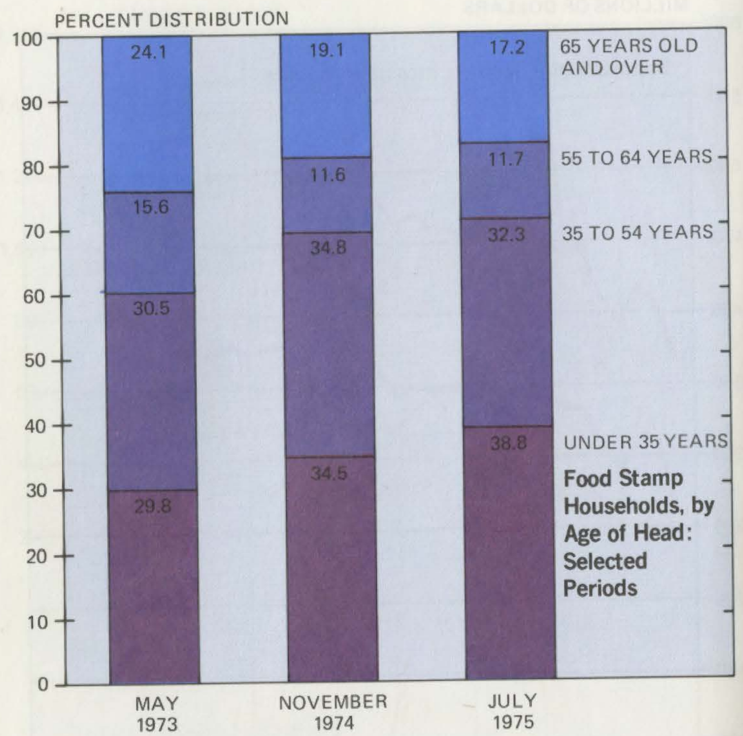
Fifty-eight percent of all food stamp households were headed by women in July 1975, about half of whom were widowed or divorced.

The proportion of households purchasing food stamps headed by the elderly (65 years old or over) declined from 24 percent in May 1973 to 17 percent in July 1975, while the proportion headed by younger people (under age 35) rose from 30 to 39 percent during the same period.

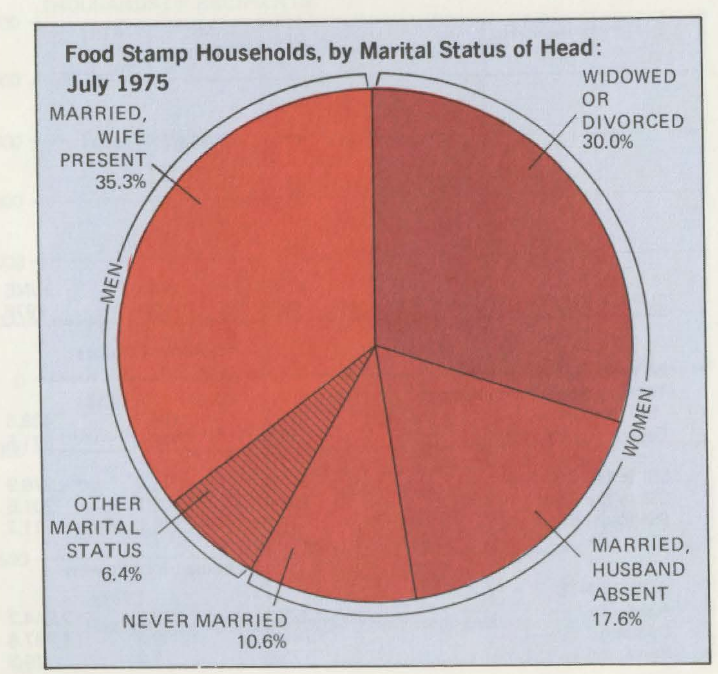
According to an April 1975 survey, about 40 percent of all families with incomes below the poverty level in 1974 ($5,038 for a nonfarm family of four persons) participated in the food stamp program in one or more months of 1974.



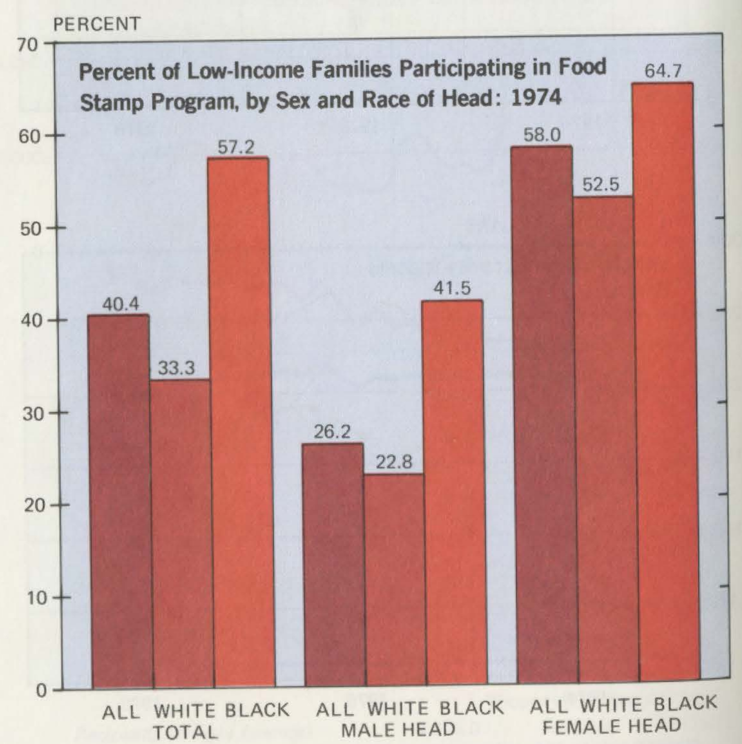
Food Stamp Households, by Labor Force Status of Head: Selected Periods



Food Stamp Households, by Age of Head: Selected Periods



Food Stamp Households, by Marital Status of Head: July 1975



Percent of Low-Income Families Participating in Food Stamp Program, by Sex and Race of Head: 1974

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

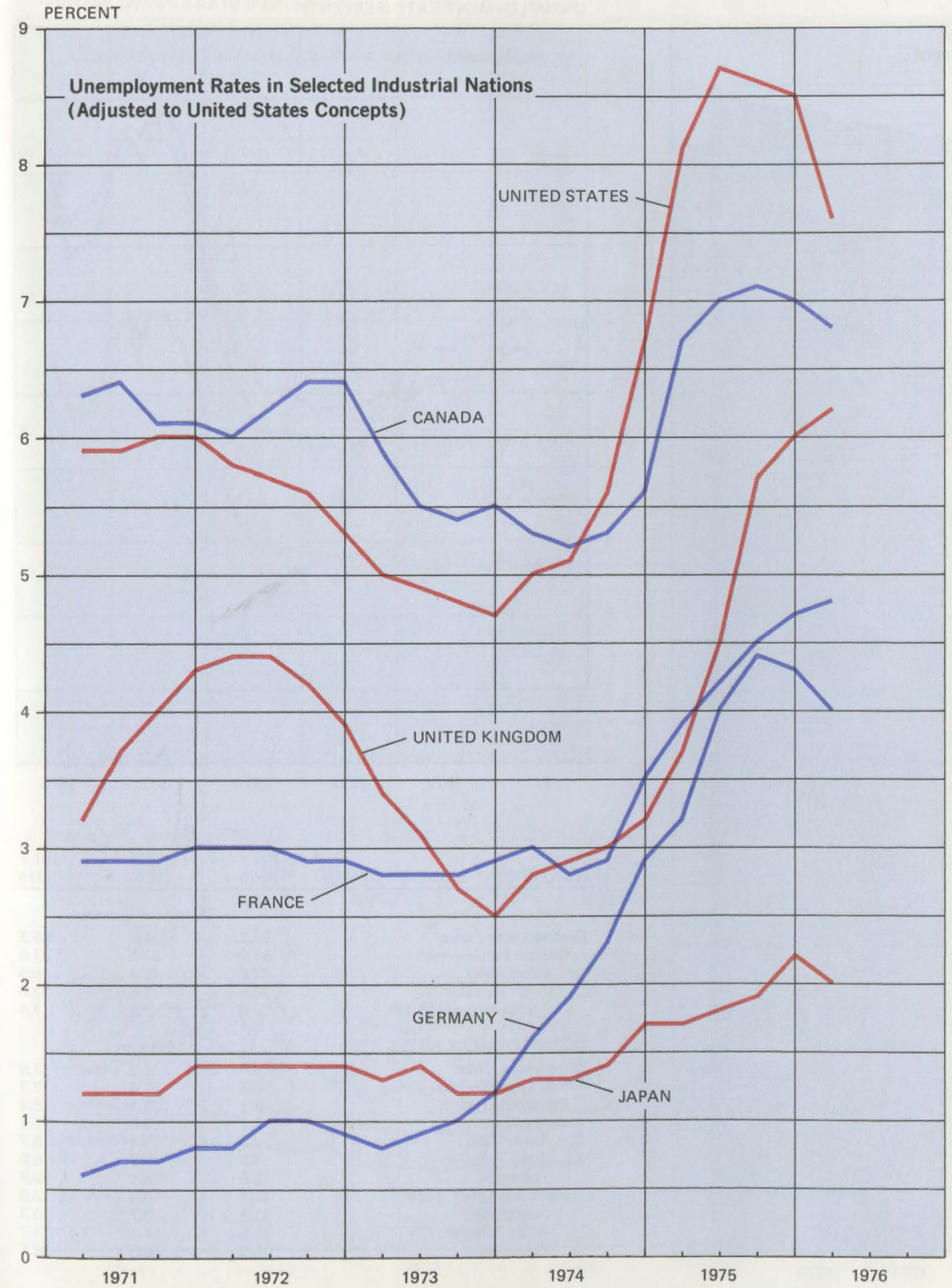
Industrialized Nations' Jobless Rates Decline Except in France, U.K.

Although its seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.6 percent remained the highest among the major industrialized nations, the United States showed the largest decline in unemployment from the fourth quarter of 1975 to the first quarter of 1976.

Despite the decline in Japanese unemployment in the first quarter of 1976 to 2 percent, the overall trend since the fourth quarter of 1974 has been upward.

Germany's unemployment rate registered the second successive quarterly decline from the 5-year high of 4.4 percent reached in the third quarter of 1975. Canadian unemployment declined slightly, falling to 6.8 percent in the first quarter of 1976.

France and the United Kingdom continued to experience rising unemployment in the first quarter of 1976, although at decreased rates of increase. However, unemployment in France has risen seven consecutive quarters, while in the United Kingdom unemployment has risen nine successive quarters—from a 2.5 percent rate in the fourth quarter of 1973 to 6.2 percent in the first quarter of 1976.



Unemployment Rates in Selected Industrial Nations (Adjusted to United States Concepts)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	Percent
UNITED STATES	
1st Quarter 1975	8.1
4th Quarter 1975	8.5
1st Quarter 1976	7.6
CANADA	
1st Quarter 1975	6.7
4th Quarter 1975	7.0
1st Quarter 1976	6.8
UNITED KINGDOM	
1st Quarter 1975	3.7
4th Quarter 1975	6.0
1st Quarter 1976	6.2
FRANCE	
1st Quarter 1975	3.9
4th Quarter 1975	4.7
1st Quarter 1976	4.8
JAPAN	
1st Quarter 1975	1.7
4th Quarter 1975	2.2
1st Quarter 1976	2.0
GERMANY	
1st Quarter 1975	3.2
4th Quarter 1975	4.3
1st Quarter 1976	4.0

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Number of Jobless Rises in July; Adult Women Affected Most

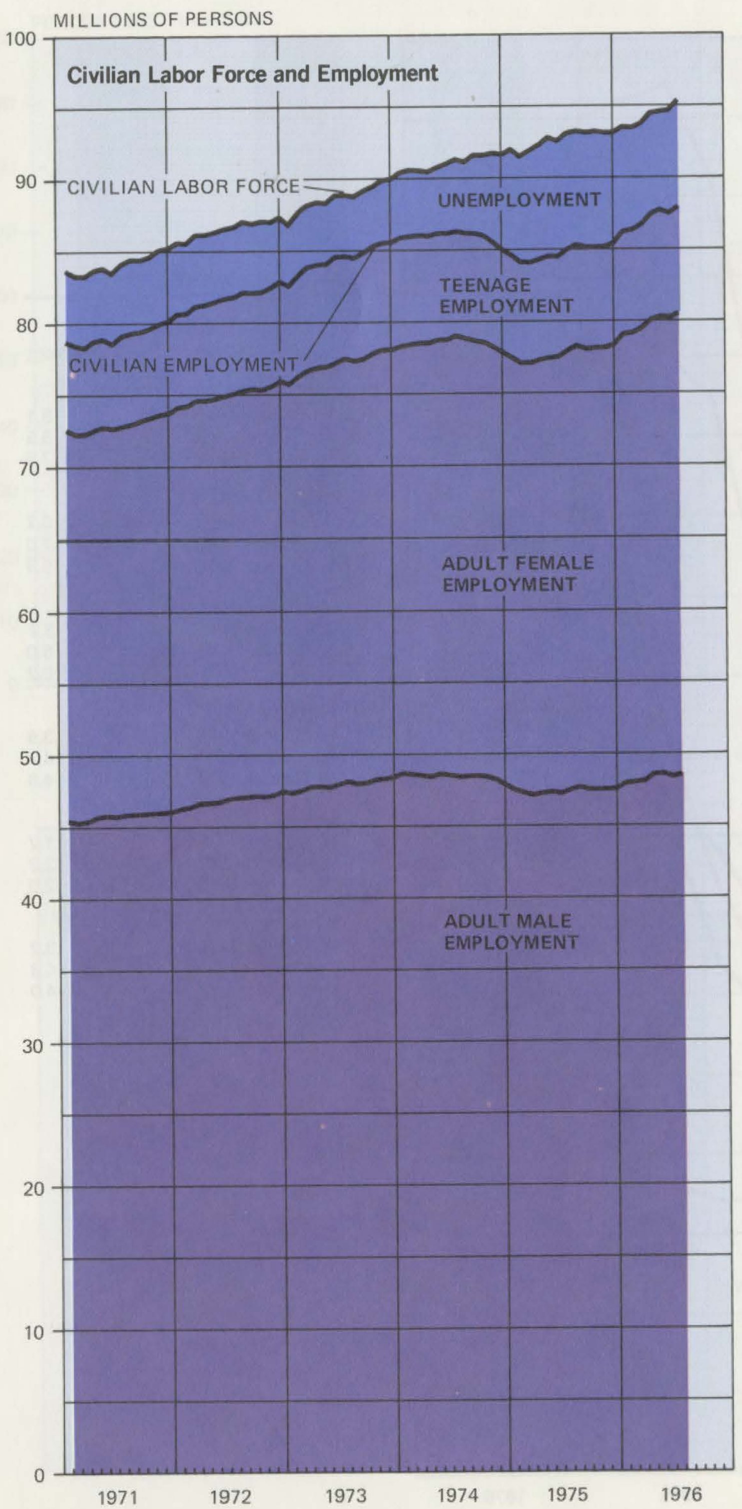
A sharp expansion of 690,000 in the civilian labor force in July to a record 95.3 million out-paced a rise of 407,000 in total civilian employment to 87.9 million. This meant an increase of 283,000 in unemployed workers and brought the total unemployed to 7.4 million in July. This was the second straight month in which the number of unemployed rose by 283,000.

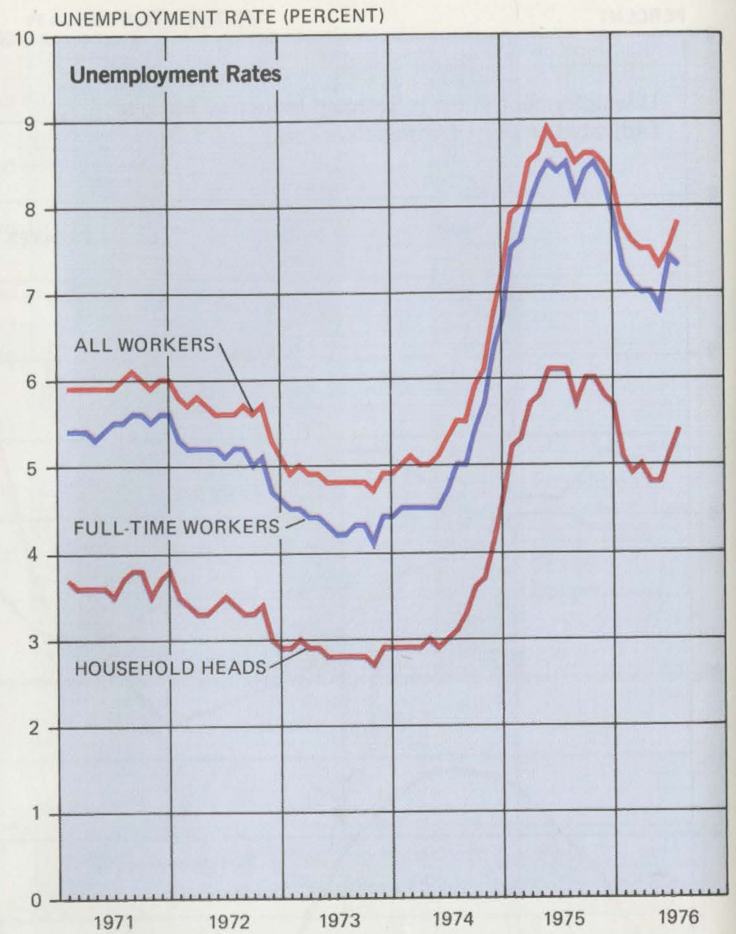
Adult women were hit the hardest, with 180,000 losing their jobs. Unemployed adult men increased by only 96,000.

Unemployment Rate Rises from 7.5% to 7.8% During July

The unemployment rate for all workers rose for the second consecutive month, moving from 7.5 percent in June to 7.8 percent in July. However, joblessness among full-time workers edged downward from a rate of 7.4 percent to 7.3 percent.

Unemployment among household heads increased in July, with almost all of the rise occurring among female heads of households.





EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Millions of Persons	
Civilian Labor Force	93.1	94.6	95.3
Civilian Employment	85.0	87.5	87.9
Adult Males	47.5	48.4	48.5
Adult Females	30.5	31.8	32.0
Teenagers (ages 16-19)	7.0	7.3	7.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES		Percent	
All Workers, Total	8.7	7.5	7.8
Full-Time Workers	8.5	7.4	7.3
Household Heads	6.1	5.1	5.4
White, Total	8.1	6.8	7.1
Adult Males	6.7	5.4	5.7
Adult Females	7.5	6.5	6.9
Teenagers	18.6	16.1	16.3
Black and Other, Total	13.4	13.3	12.9
Adult Males	11.6	10.7	10.3
Adult Females	11.0	11.3	11.7
Teenagers	35.3	40.3	34.1

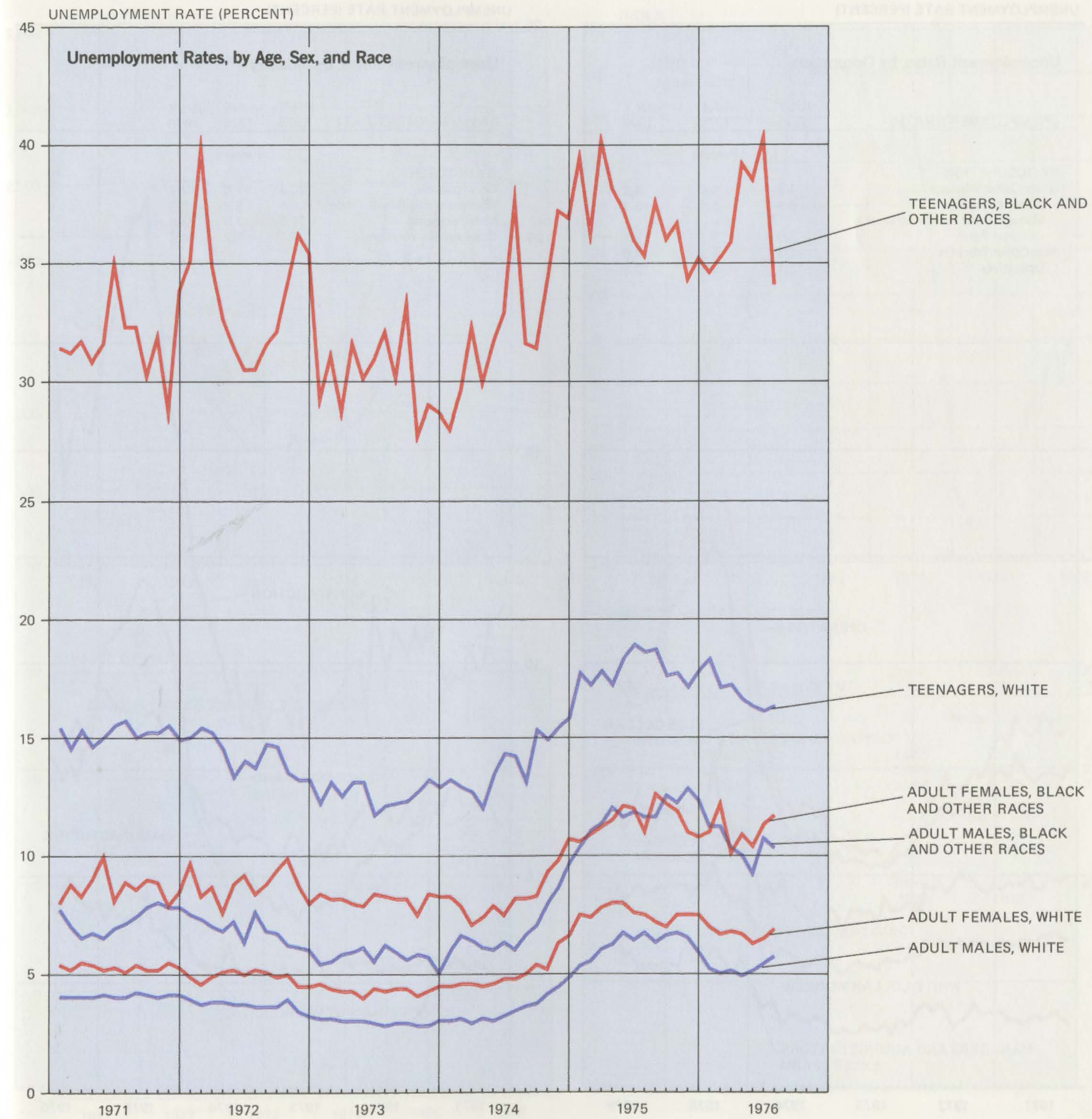
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Rates for Black Teenagers, Adult Males Decline

The overall increase in the jobless rate for adult females from 7.1 percent in June to 7.6 percent in July was reflected in higher unemployment rates for both white and black adult women. The white adult female rate climbed from 6.5 percent to 6.9 percent, while joblessness among black and other adult females rose from 11.3 percent to 11.7 percent.

A decline in black adult male unemployment from 10.7 percent to 10.3 percent coupled with an offsetting rise from 5.4 percent to 5.7 percent in the white adult male jobless rate resulted in a small overall increase in adult male unemployment from 6 percent to 6.1 percent.

The unemployment rate of black and other nonwhite teenagers dropped from last month's 5-year high of 40.3 percent to 34.1 percent. White teenager unemployment edged up from 16.1 percent to 16.3 percent.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

White-Collar Jobless Rate Up 0.4% in July; Blue-Collar Up 0.3%

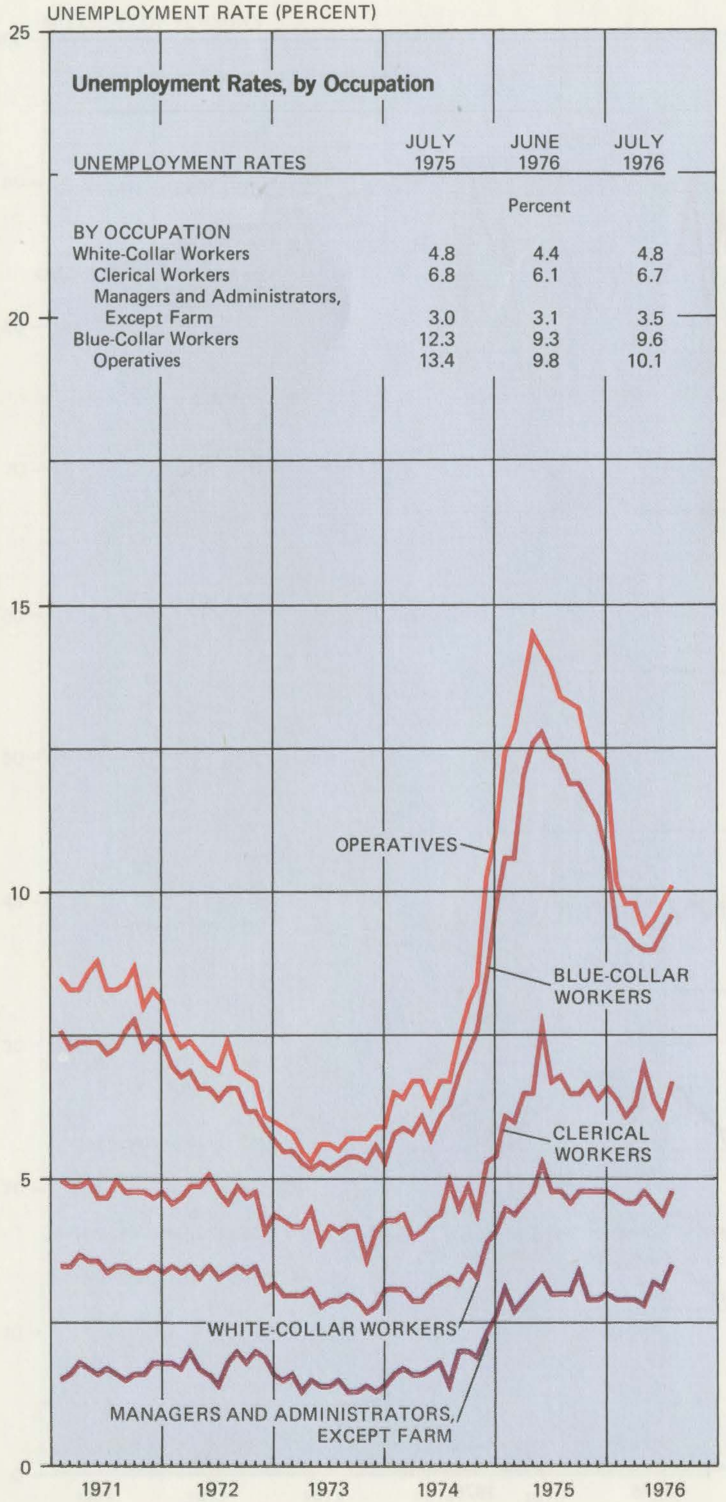
The overall white-collar unemployment rate climbed from 4.4 percent to 4.8 percent in July, identical to the level of a year ago. Increases in joblessness among clerical workers and managers and administrators (except farm) were the primary contributors to the rise in white-collar unemployment.

The unemployment rate among blue-collar workers rose from 9.3 percent to 9.6 percent in July. The increase was concentrated among operatives whose jobless rate of 10.1 percent was the highest since January.

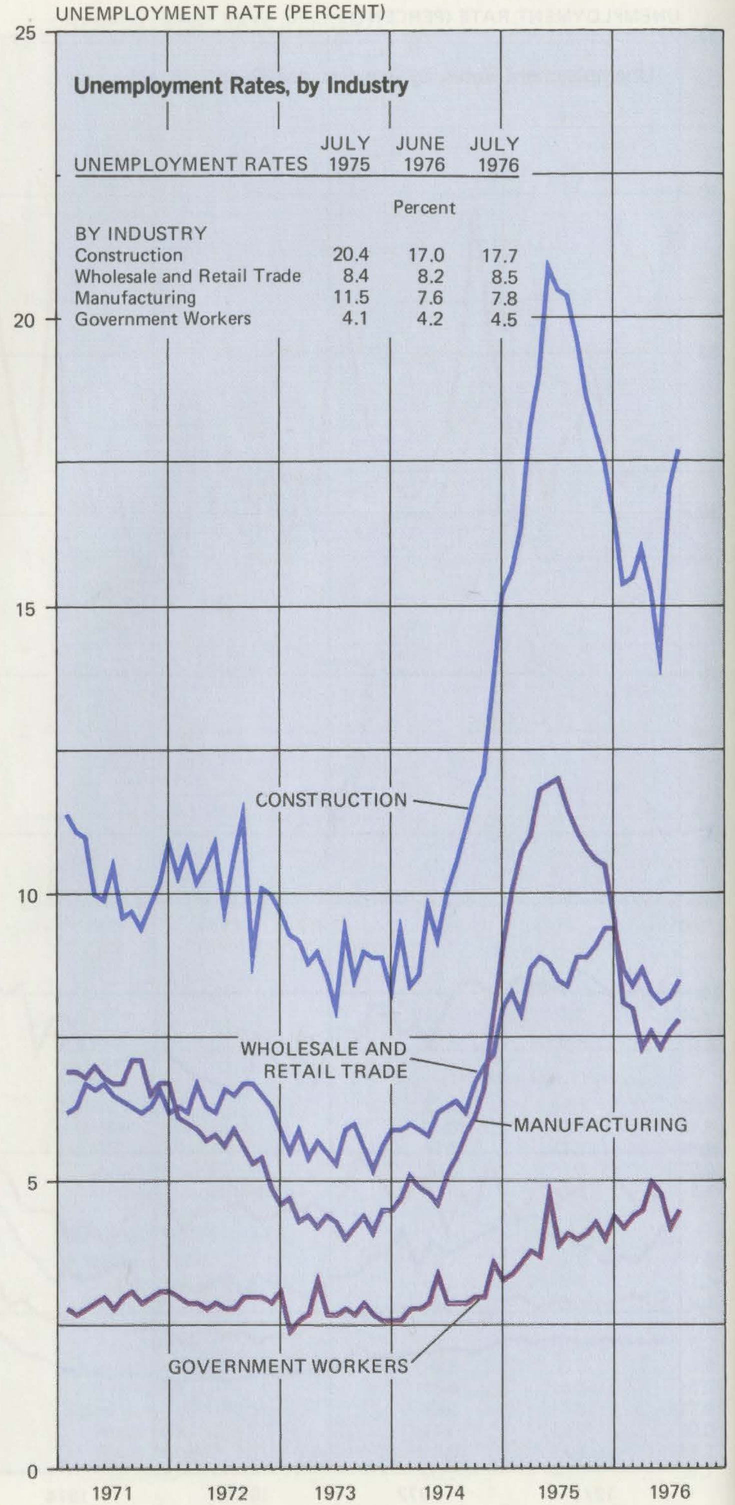
Jobless Rates Increase for Government and Construction Workers

The increase from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent in unemployment among government workers was the largest percentage increase among major industry groups in July. The rate in construction increased to 17.7 percent; and the 8.5 percent jobless rate in wholesale and retail trade was the highest level since March.

The increased unemployment rate in manufacturing resulted from a sharp rise in joblessness from 7.7 percent to 8.4 percent in the nondurable sector that was partially offset by a decline from 7.5 percent to 7.3 percent in the rate for the durable sector.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Percent	
BY OCCUPATION			
White-Collar Workers	4.8	4.4	4.8
Clerical Workers	6.8	6.1	6.7
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm	3.0	3.1	3.5
Blue-Collar Workers	12.3	9.3	9.6
Operatives	13.4	9.8	10.1



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Percent	
BY INDUSTRY			
Construction	20.4	17.0	17.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.4	8.2	8.5
Manufacturing	11.5	7.6	7.8
Government Workers	4.1	4.2	4.5

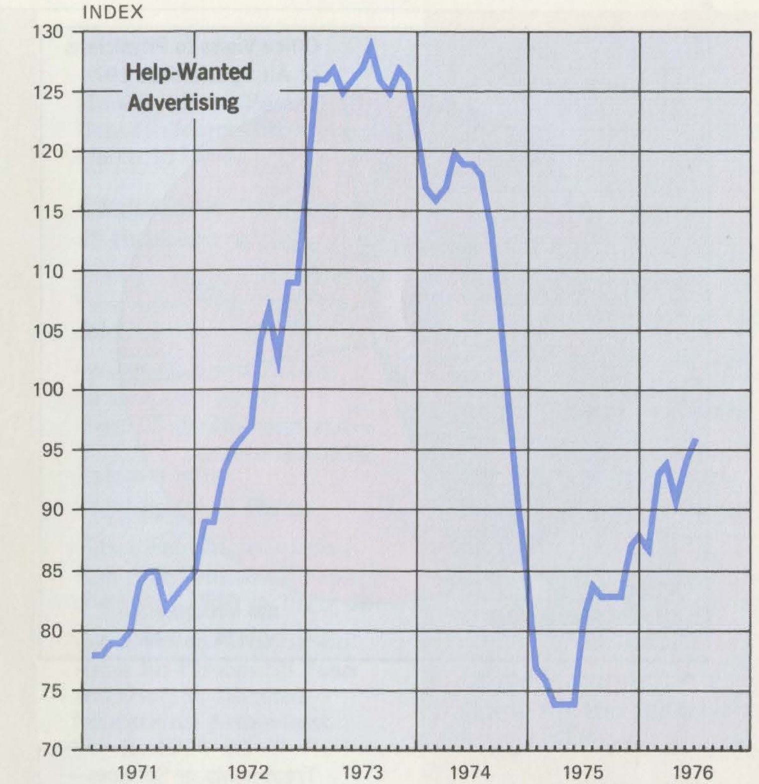
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Long-Term Jobless Decline; Those Out of Work Under 5 Weeks Up

The number of workers unemployed less than 5 weeks rose by 333,000 (12.7 percent) in July. Also, despite an overall increase of 102,000 workers out of work 15 weeks or more, the number of very long-term unemployed (out of work 27 weeks or more) declined by 100,000. As a result the average unemployed worker in July had been jobless for 15.8 weeks, down 1.1 weeks from June. The number of workers unemployed 5 to 14 weeks declined 233,000 (10.3 percent), the first drop in this category since April.

Newspaper Classified Help-Wanted Advertising Increases

The Index of Help-Wanted Advertising, which measures the volume of help-wanted classified advertising in 51 major U.S. newspapers, rose to 96 in June, an increase of 2 points over May's upward revised level of 94. This upward movement occurred despite an increase from 7.3 percent to 7.5 percent in the unemployment rate from May to June.



SOURCE THE CONFERENCE BOARD

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Thousands of Persons	
NUMBER OF WORKERS UNEMPLOYED			
Less Than 5 Weeks	2,868	2,618	2,951
5 to 14 Weeks	2,141	2,261	2,028
15 Weeks and Over	2,954	2,215	2,317
		Number of Weeks	
AVERAGE (MEAN) DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	15.1	16.9	15.8
	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
INDEX OF HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING (Index, 1967=100)	81	94	96

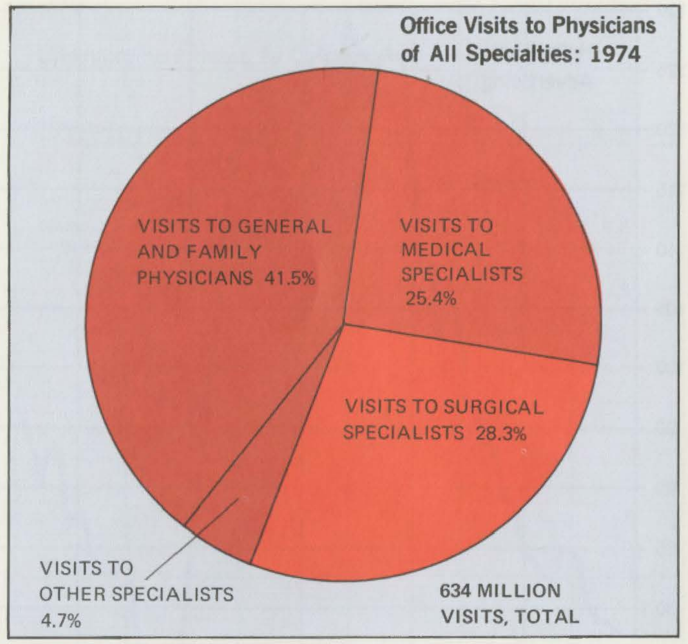
Visits to Physicians Total 634 Million; Drugs Most Frequent Treatment

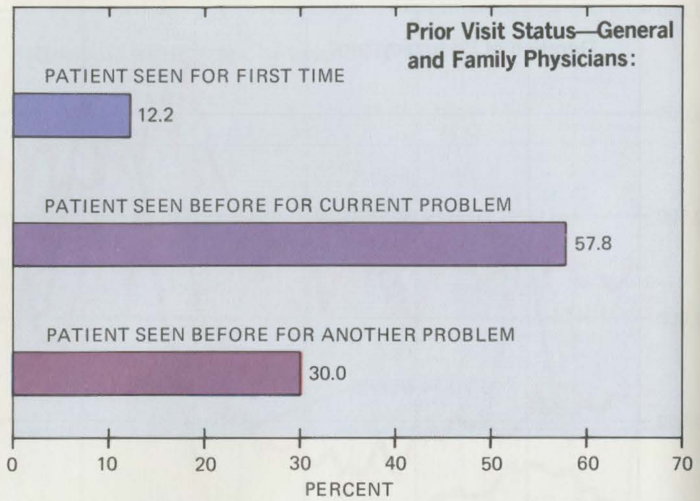
Based on a study by the National Center for Health Statistics of physicians in office-based patient care practice, Americans made an estimated 634 million visits to physicians' offices in 1974.* Data from other studies indicate that almost 70 percent of all ambulatory medical care occurs in physicians' offices. Two of every five of the visits were made to the offices of general and family physicians.

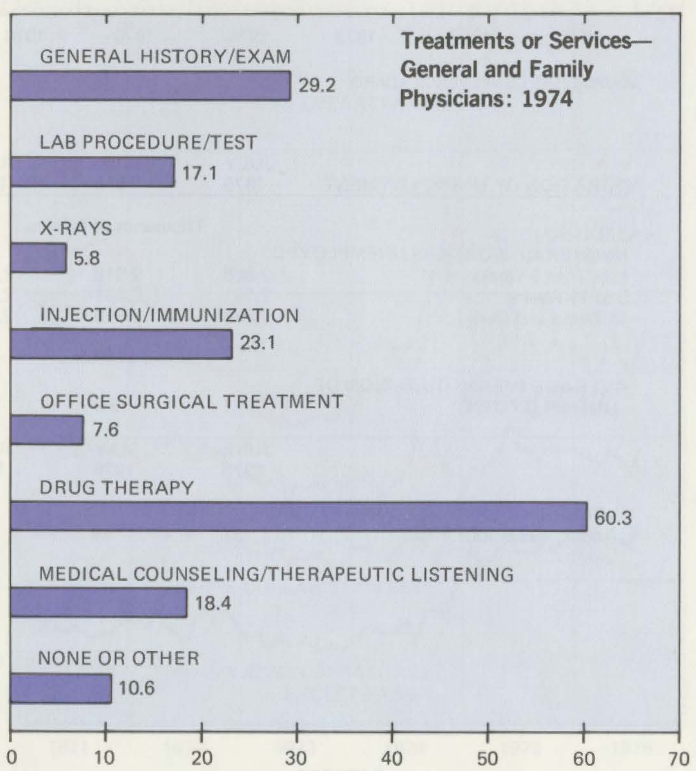
Drug therapy was the major treatment or service administered. In 6 out of 10 visits some form of drug was ordered or dispensed. Services such as "counseling" and "listening", while difficult to quantify and therefore probably dramatically underestimated, were reported for 18 percent of the visits.

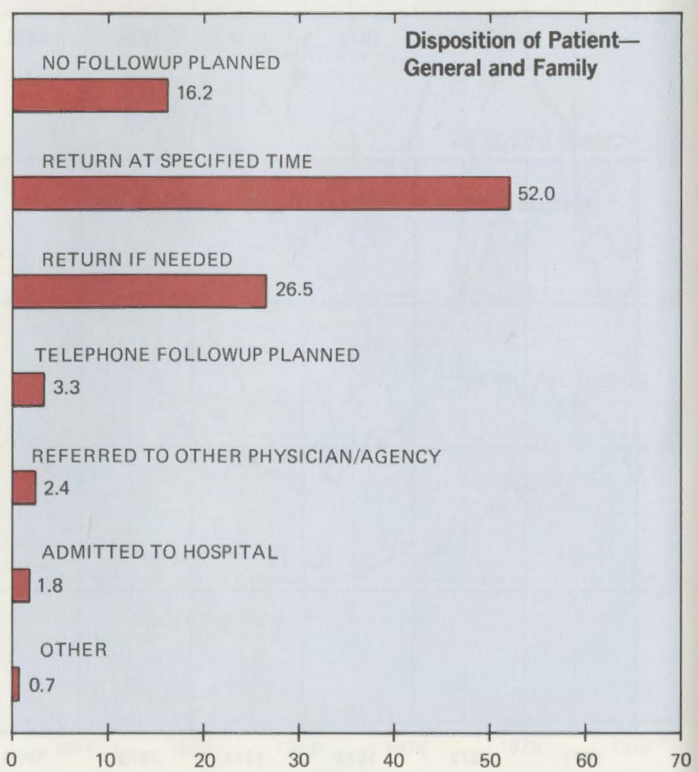
Some form of followup was planned in at least 8 out of 10 cases and only 2 percent of visits ended in hospital admission. The low referral rate (2.4 percent) supports the contention that general and family physicians are primary-care providers in that they typically give patients almost all their medical care.

*Excludes physicians practicing in Alaska and Hawaii, those physicians whose specialties are anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology, and all physicians in government service.









SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

the elderly

The older population, defined here as persons 65 years old and over, has been growing much faster than the total population and now comprises 1 of every 10 persons in the United States. It is already a major segment of our population and is expected to continue to grow in numbers and relative size, possibly for several decades.

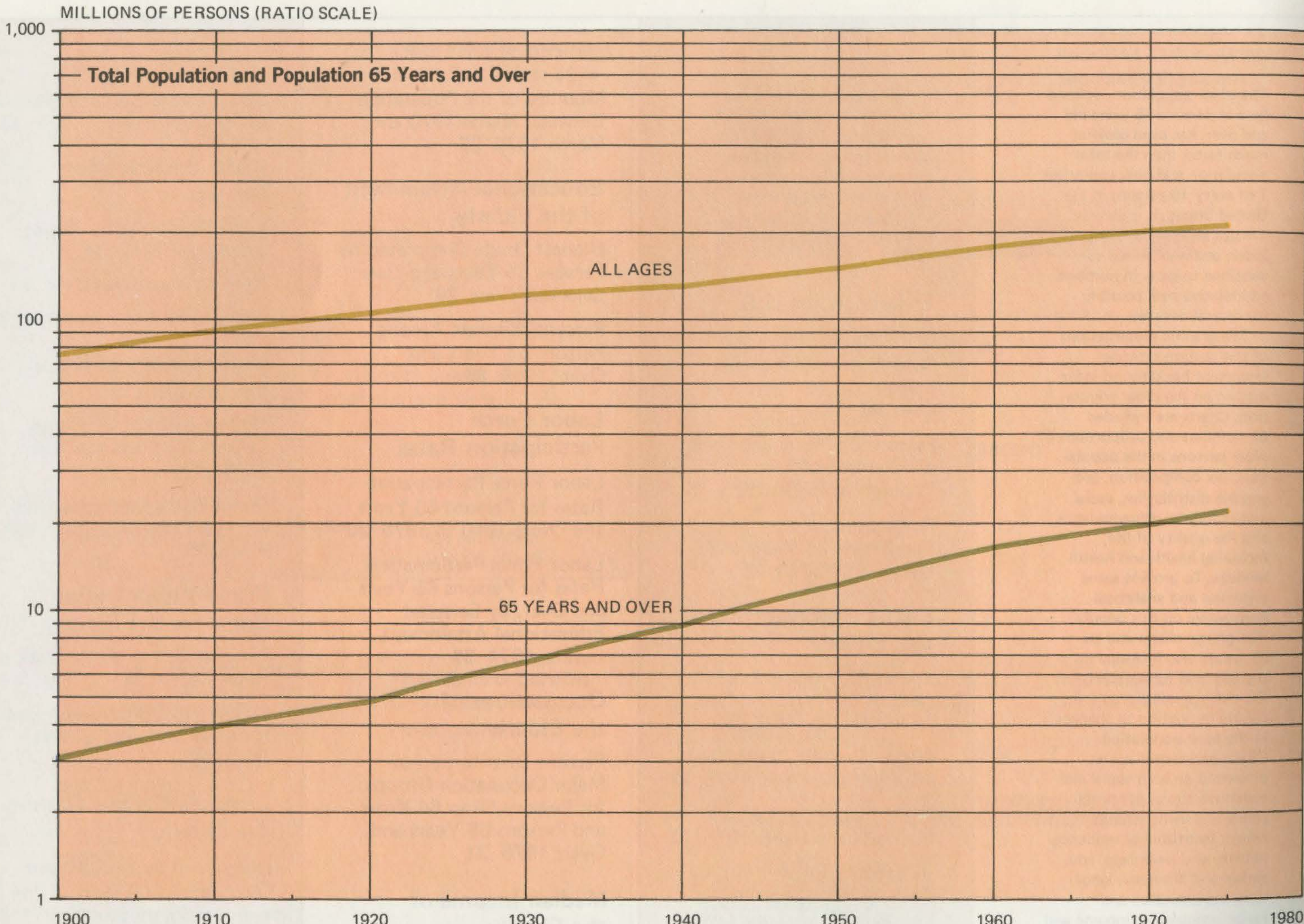
The graphic presentations of this section provide important background information on the older population. Charts are included on numbers and proportions of older persons in the population, sex composition, geographic distribution, social and economic characteristics, and the quality of life, including health and health services. To provide some historical and analytical perspective on this population group, charts and statistics are also included on the past and future size of the older population, particularly in relation to changes in the total population. Charts and statistics are presented on such social and economic topics as marital status and living arrangements, institutional residence, nativity and parentage, education and illiteracy, labor force participation and major occupation, income and poverty, voter participation, and crime victimization.

Most of the statistics in this section are taken from two Bureau of the Census reports—*Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 57, and Series P-23, No. 59—entitled, respectively, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population: 1974" and "Demographic Aspects of Aging and the Older Population in the United States." Some of the data in these reports have been updated to 1975. Both of these reports relied partly on material available from other government agencies, and the appropriate sources are cited in the two publications.

Population Over 65 4% in 1900, 10% in 1975

The population 65 years old and over has increased at a rate more than twice that of the total population since 1900. The number of elderly Americans increased from 3 million (4 percent of the population) in 1900 to 22 million (10 percent of the total population) in 1975.

The female population 65 and over grew more rapidly than the male. Their numbers were quite similar in the earlier decades of this century, but women 65 and over now outnumber men in the same age category, 13.2 million to 9.2 million.



POPULATION	1900	1920	1940	1960	1975
	Millions of Persons				
Population, All Ages	76.1	106.5	132.1	180.7	*213.6
Population, 65 Years and Over	3.1	4.9	9.0	16.7	22.4
Males	1.6	2.5	4.4	7.5	9.2
Females	1.5	2.4	4.6	9.1	13.2

Note: Detailed may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
*Estimated.

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Percentage of Women Over 65 Increases Faster Than Men

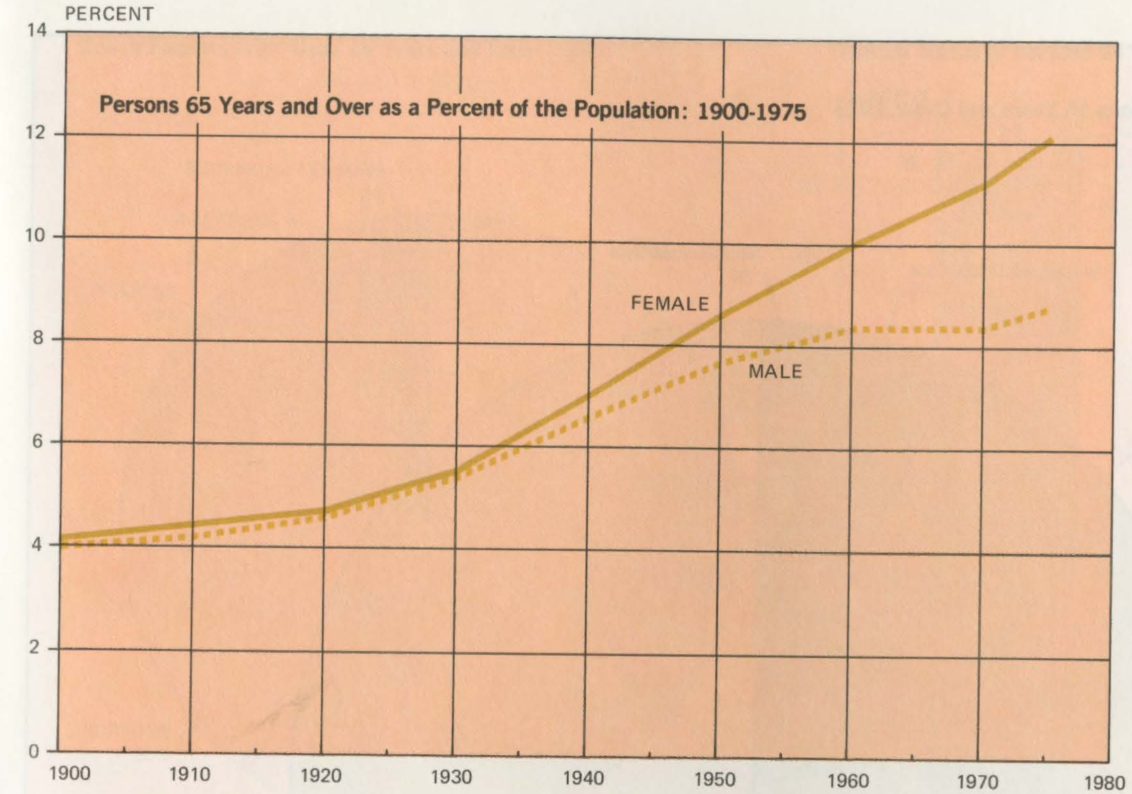
The proportion of American women who are 65 years or over nearly tripled from 4.1 percent in 1900 to 12.1 percent in 1975. During the same period, the percentage of older men grew from 4 percent of the male population to 8.8 percent.

'Baby Boom' Group Will Spur Over-65 Total in Year 2010

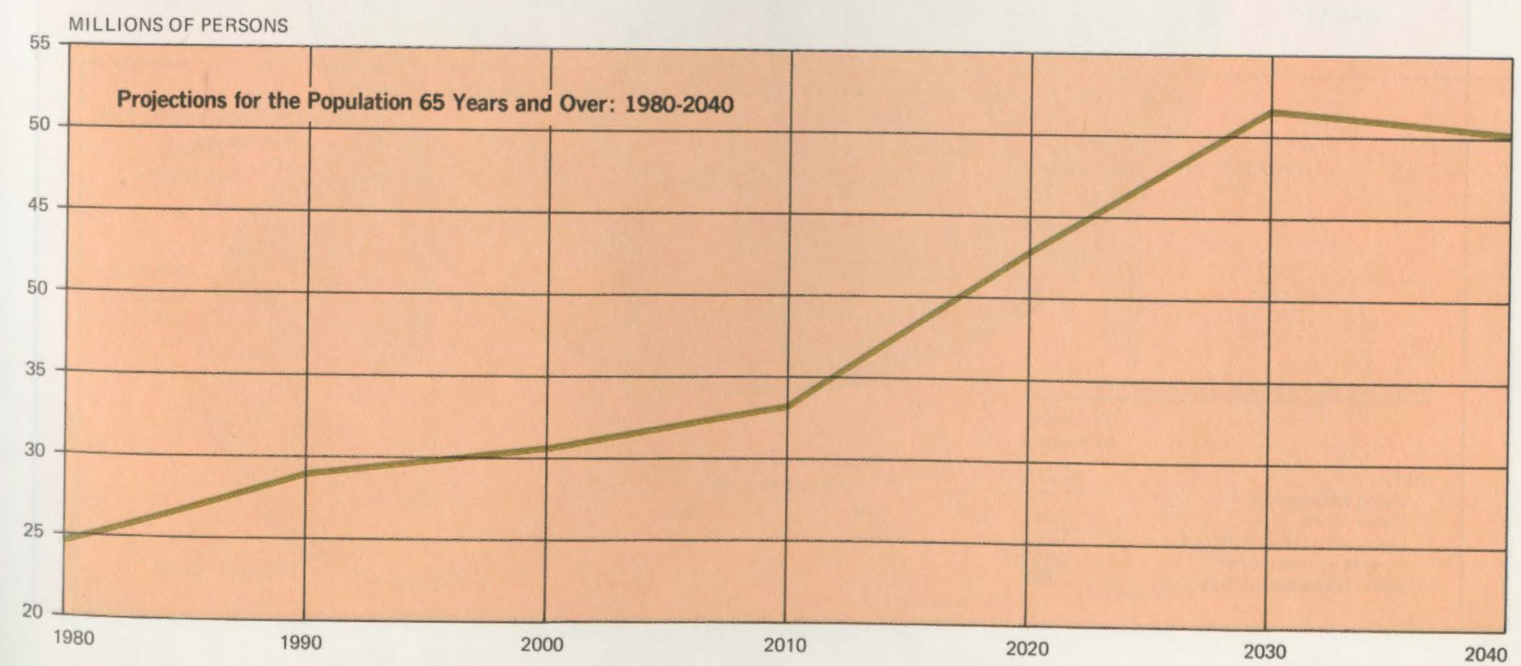
Projections of the population 65 and over into the 21st century indicate an unprecedented period of growth between 2010 and 2030.

The number of elderly may reach 33.2 million by 2010 and continue to climb to 51.6 million in 2030, reflecting the attainment of age 65 by the post-World War II, two-decade baby boom.

The population in this age group is then projected to decline over the next decade (2030 to 2040) to 50.3 million, largely because of the drop in the number of births between 1965 and 1975.



PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	1900	1940	1975
		Percent	
Females, 65 Years and Over	4.1	7.0	12.1
Males, 65 Years and Over	4.0	6.6	8.8

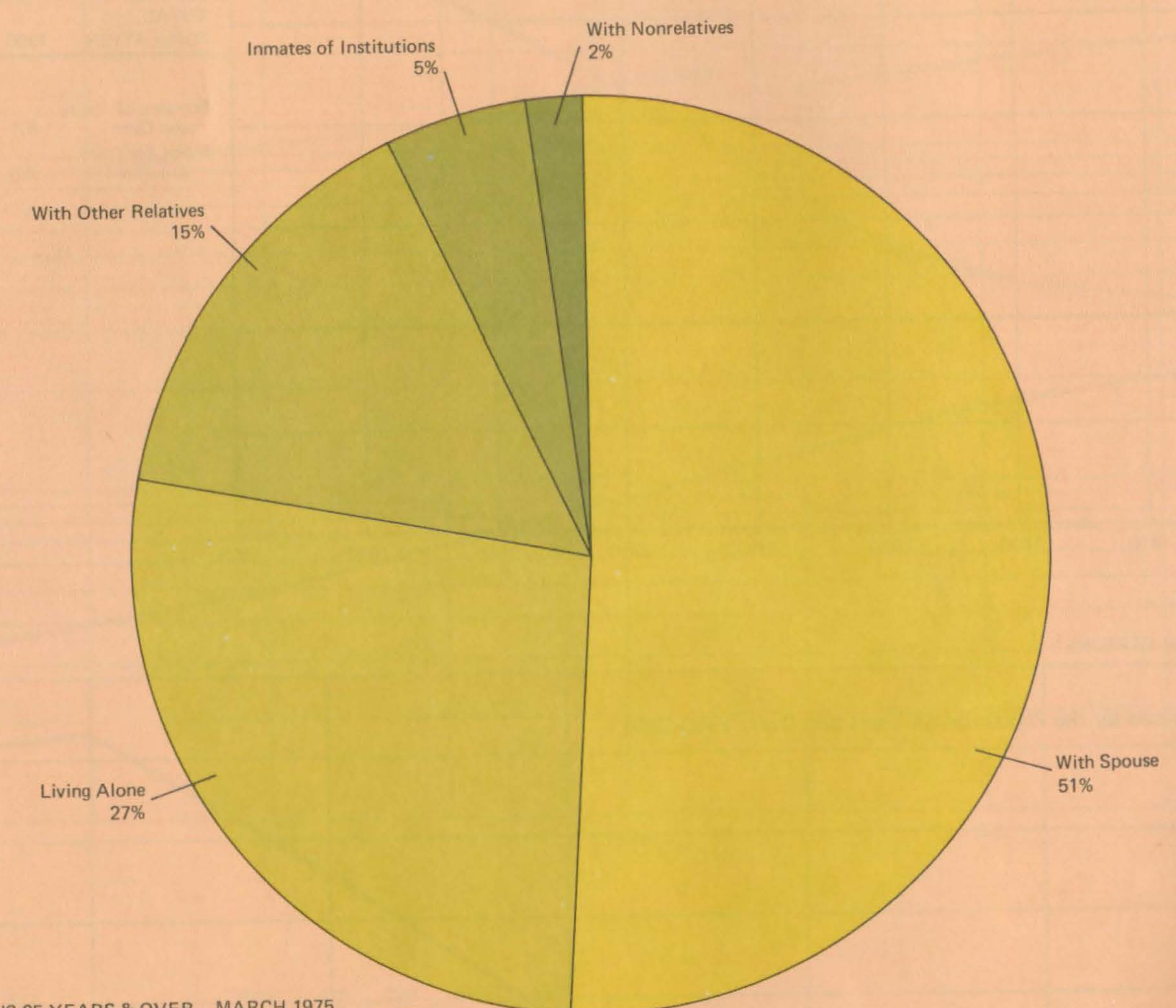


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

66% of All Elderly Live With Spouse or Other Relatives

Slightly more than half of all elderly Americans were living in households with their spouses in 1975. More than one quarter, or approximately 6 million persons 65 years and over, lived alone. Contrary to the commonly held preconception that many older persons are institutionalized, only 1 in 20 was an inmate of an institution. The remaining 17 percent lived with relatives other than their spouses, or with nonrelatives.

Living Arrangements of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1975



PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER	MARCH 1975 Thousands of Persons
TOTAL	22,211
Living With Spouse	11,405
Living Alone	6,008
Living With Other Relatives	3,217
Inmates of Institutions	1,088
Living With Nonrelatives	493

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Most Elderly Men Are Married; Most Women Are Widows

Families headed by a person 65 years old and over tend to be small. About four out of five such families in 1975 consisted of just two persons. Another 13 percent consisted of three persons.

The most common marital status among elderly men is to be married, with wife present. Among women, the most common state is widowhood, because men are usually older than their wives and have higher mortality rates.

About half (52 percent) of the older women were widowed in 1975, compared with 14 percent of the men.

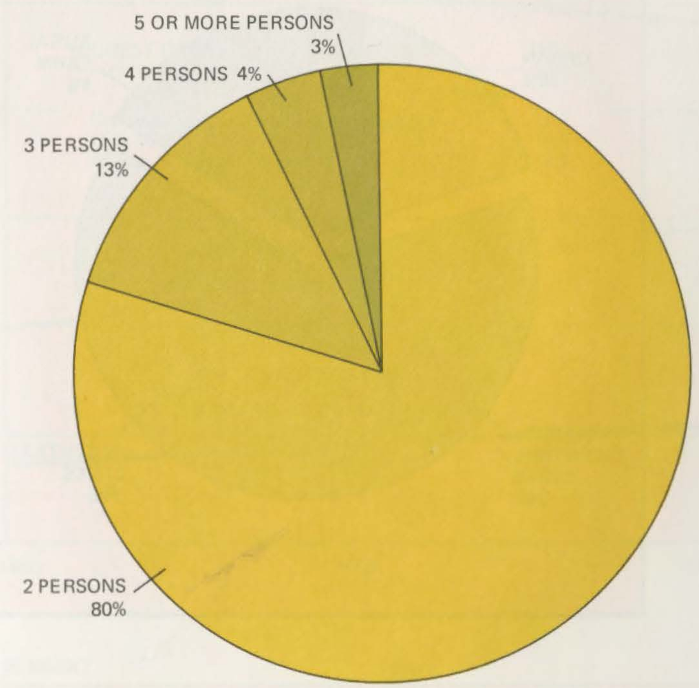
The proportions of elderly men who were divorced or who had never married were similar to corresponding proportions of older women.

About 8 out of 10 of the 1 million persons 65 years old and over who lived in institutions in 1970 were in homes for the aged.

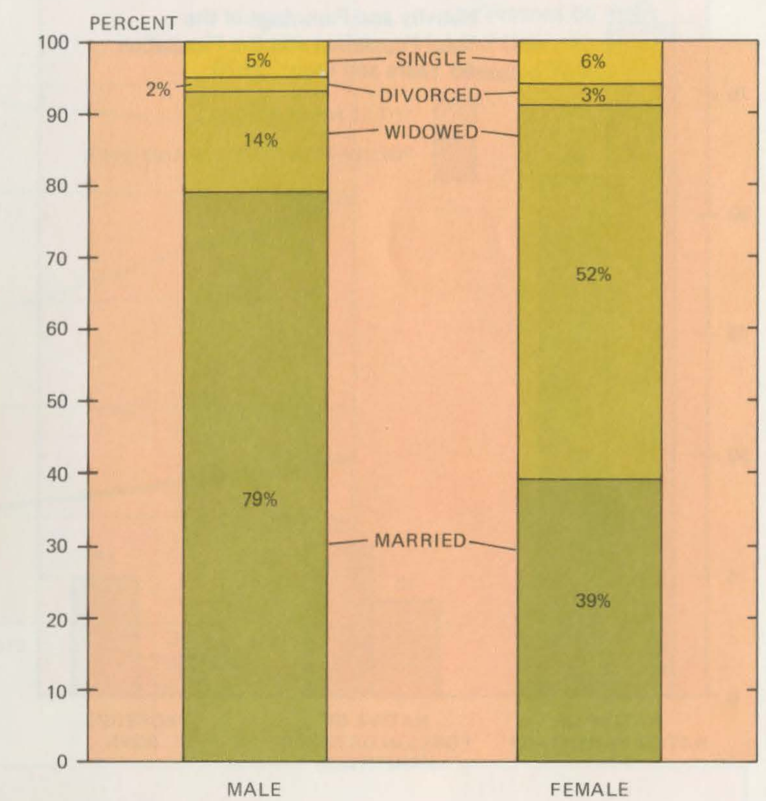
Twice as many women as men were in institutions, reflecting their greater incidence in homes for the aged, as well as their predominance among the older population. Approximately 16 percent of the older male institutionalized population was in mental hospitals compared with 9 percent of elderly women.

NOTE: Nursing homes are included in "homes for the aged and dependent."

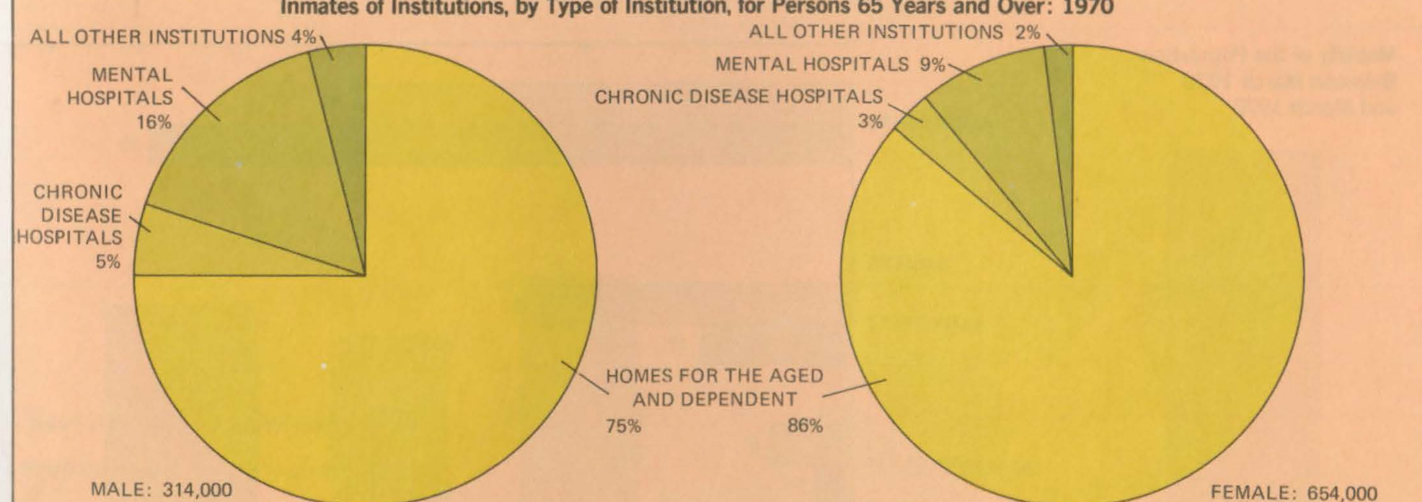
Size of Families With Head 65 Years and Over: 1975



Marital Status of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1975



Inmates of Institutions, by Type of Institution, for Persons 65 Years and Over: 1970



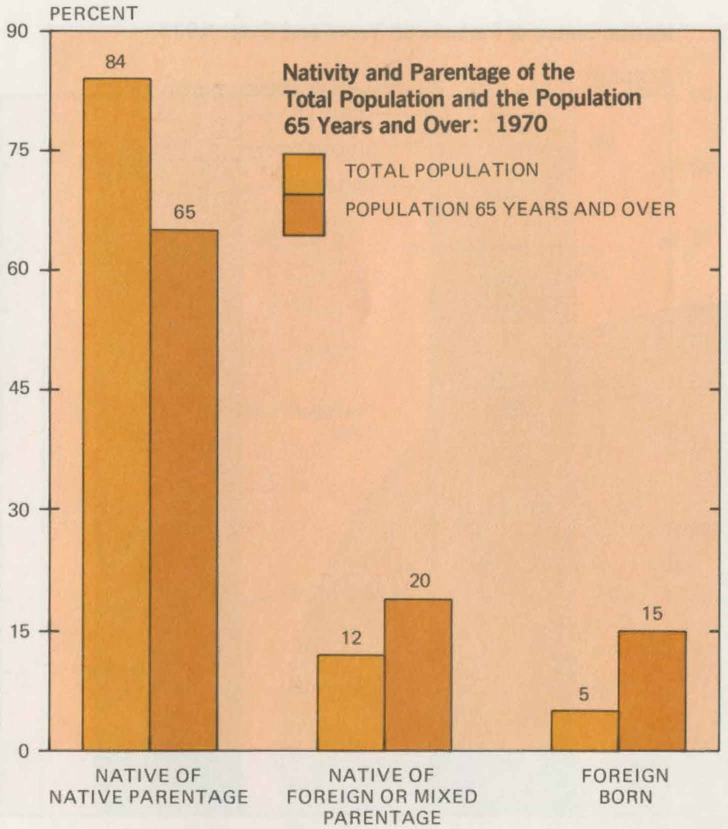
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

64% of Elderly Live in Metropolitan Areas; Few Movers

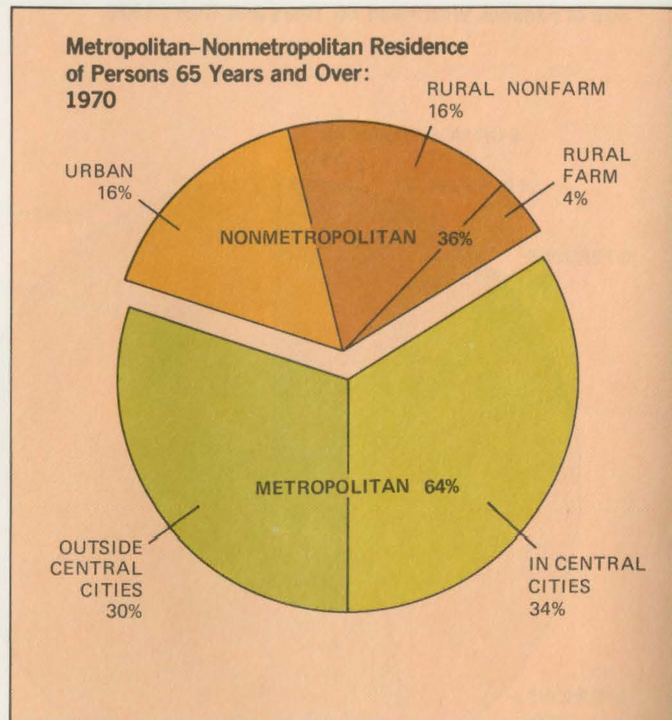
In 1970, the percentage of foreign-born persons among the older population (15 percent or 3.1 million persons) was three times as great as the foreign-born portion of the total U.S. population. While native-born persons of native parentage were predominant in both the total population and the population 65 years and over, the percentage was higher in the total population—84 percent compared to 65 percent of the elderly.

Two out of three persons 65 years and over lived in metropolitan areas in 1970. There were nearly as many older persons living in the central cities of these metropolitan areas (34 percent) as there were living in all nonmetropolitan areas combined (36 percent).

The population 65 years and over is less mobile than the total population. Between 1970 and 1975, the older population changed residence at half the rate of the total population. However, more than 4 million persons 65 and over (21 percent of the older population) did move during that 5-year period; most of them remained within the same State.

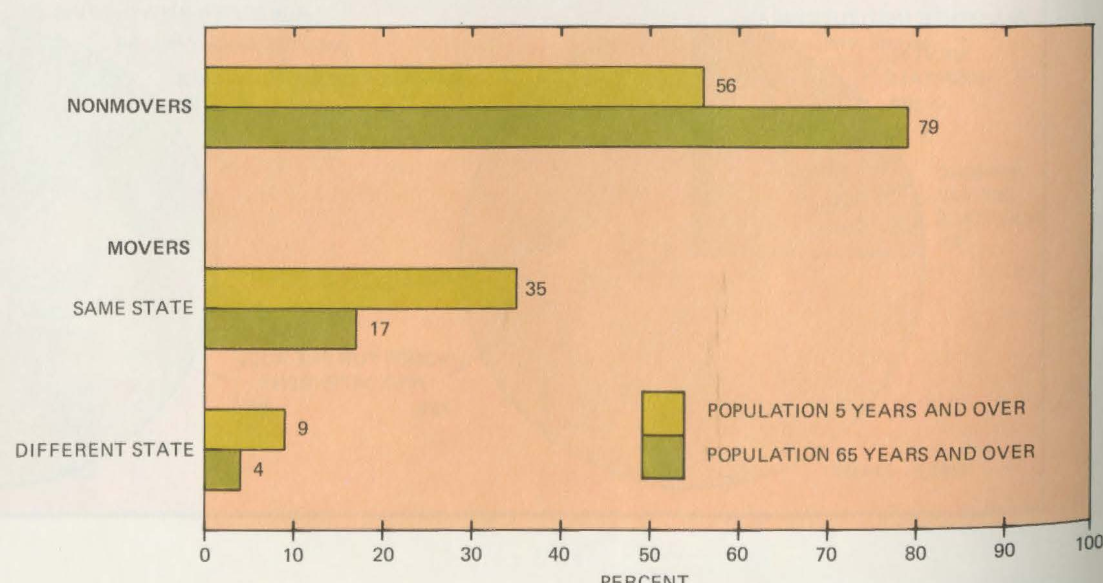


Nativity and Parentage of the Total Population and the Population 65 Years and Over: 1970



Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1970

Mobility of the Population Between March 1970 and March 1975



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

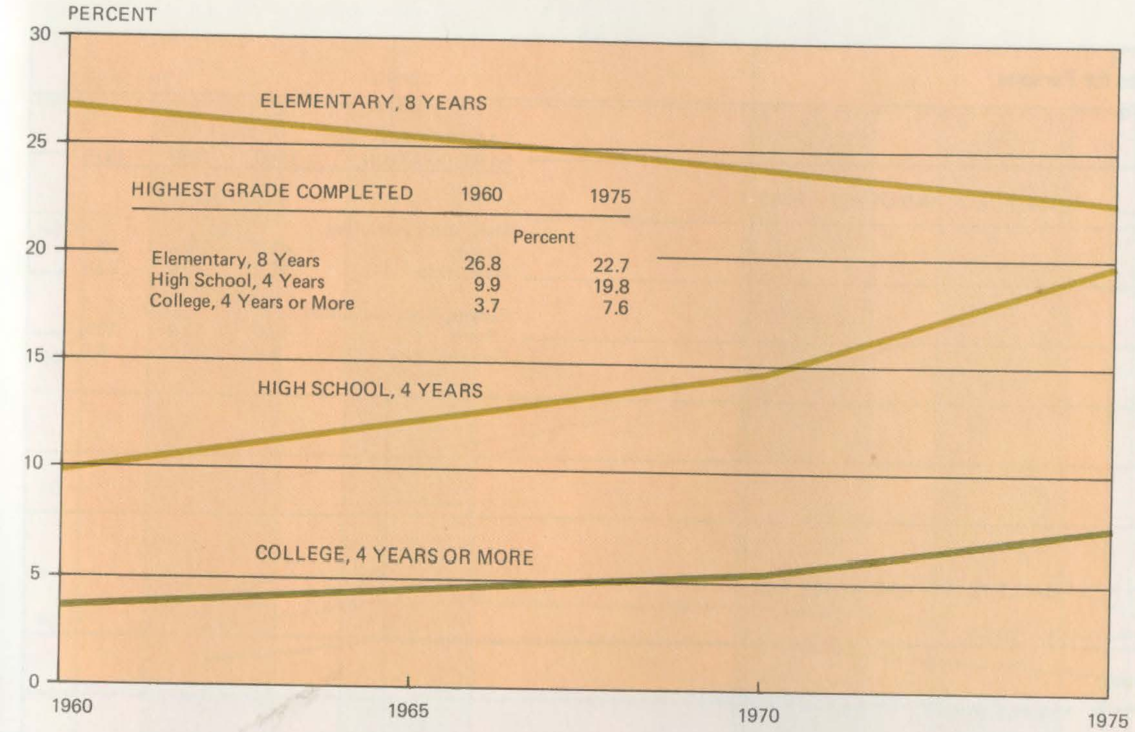
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE ELDERLY

Over-65 Age Group Has More Schooling Than in Past Years

The population 65 years old and over showed improvements in educational attainment between 1960 and 1975. This change is a reflection of the increasing educational levels, at younger ages, of persons entering the 65-and-over age range. (For the most part the older population had completed their formal education several decades ago). More specifically, the higher educational levels of the elderly resulted from a lower percentage of persons ending their education at the elementary level and higher proportions going on to graduate from both high school and college.

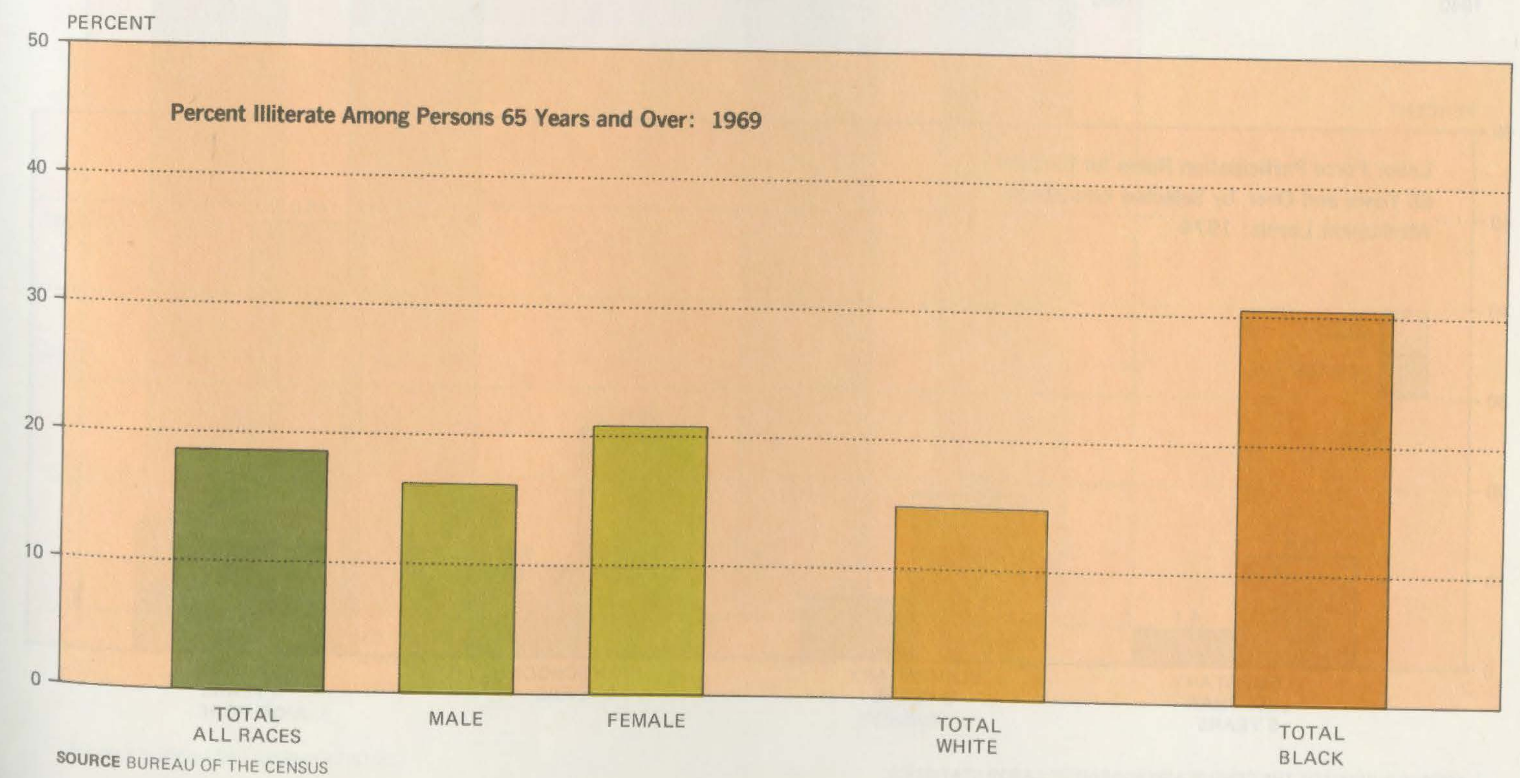
In 1960, 27 percent of persons in this age group had completed their education with 8 years of school, compared with 23 percent in 1975. Conversely, the percentage of high school and college graduates doubled over the same 15-year period.

The most recent survey on literacy (1969) indicated that nearly 19 percent of the 3.5 million persons 65 years and over with less than a sixth grade education were illiterate, that is, unable to read and write in any language. (The survey, by definition, included in the literate category all persons having a sixth grade education or more). Older women were somewhat more likely to be illiterate than older men.



HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	1960	1975
	Percent	
Elementary, 8 Years	26.8	22.7
High School, 4 Years	9.9	19.8
College, 4 Years or More	3.7	7.6

Highest Grade Completed by Persons 65 Years and Over: Selected Years



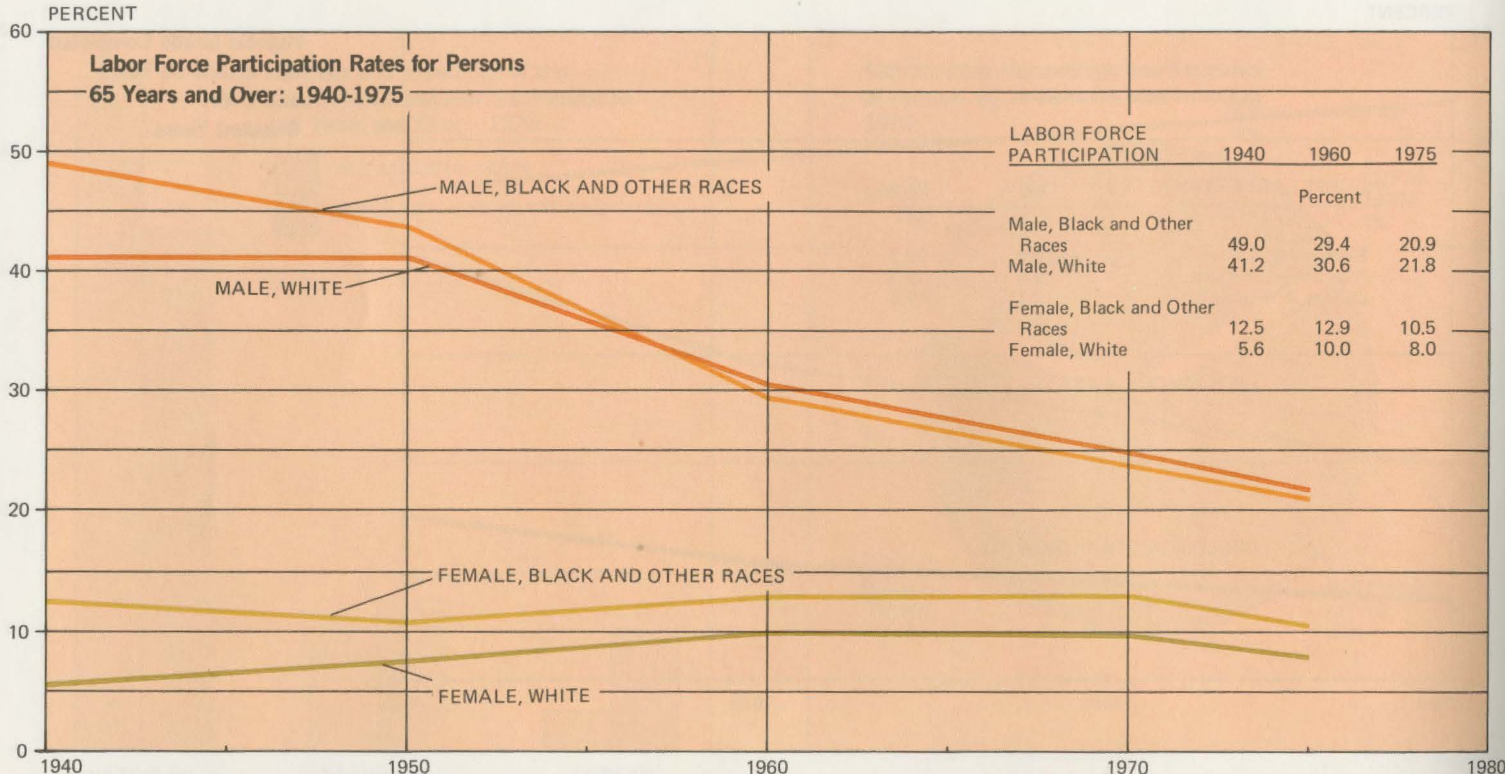
Percent Illiterate Among Persons 65 Years and Over: 1969

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

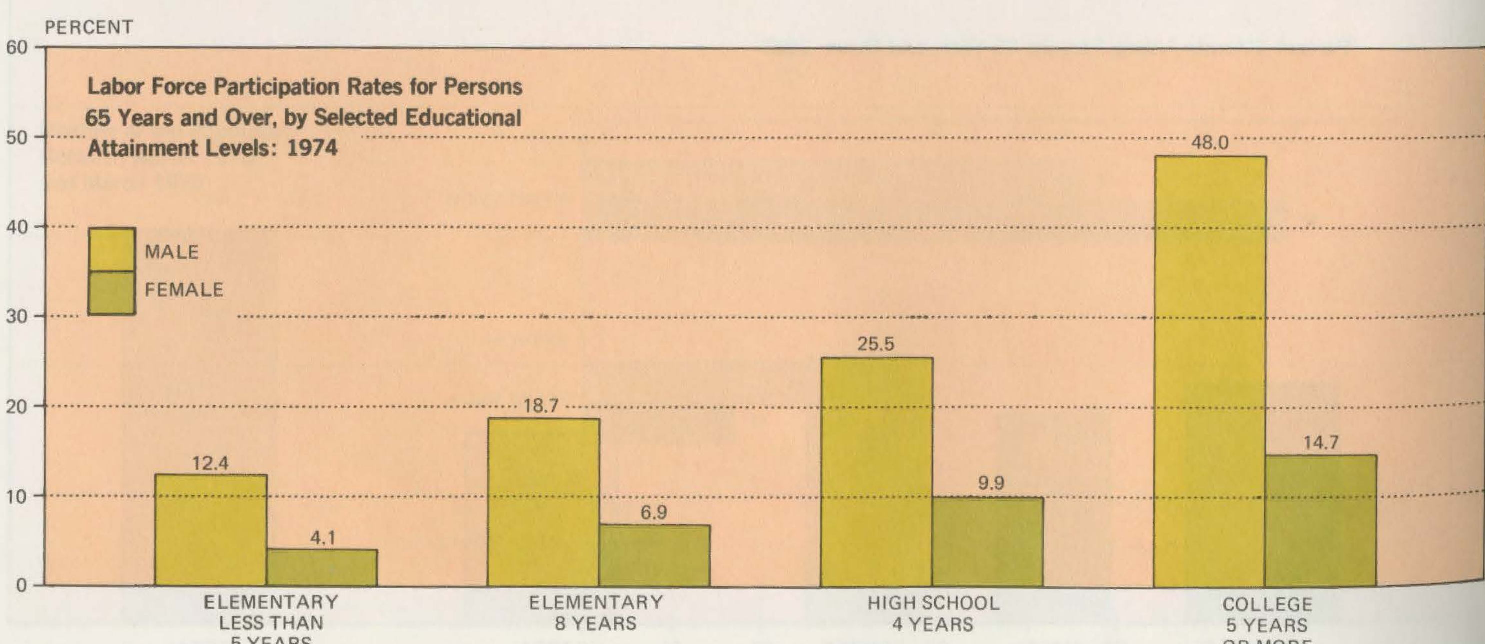
Employed Elderly Men Decline as Retirement Tends To Come Sooner

Labor force participation rates for men 65 years and over have been declining, reflecting an increasing tendency over the years toward earlier retirement. In 1940, about 49 percent of older black and other race males, and 41.2 percent of elderly white males were in the labor force, compared with 20.9 percent and 21.8 percent in 1975.

During the same 35-year period, labor force participation rates among older women fluctuated. For blacks and other races, participation decreased overall from 12.5 percent in 1940 to 10.5 percent in 1975. For whites, the rate reflected an overall increase from 5.6 percent in 1940 to 8 percent in 1975.



Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons 65 Years and Over: 1940-1975



Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons 65 Years and Over, by Selected Educational Attainment Levels: 1974

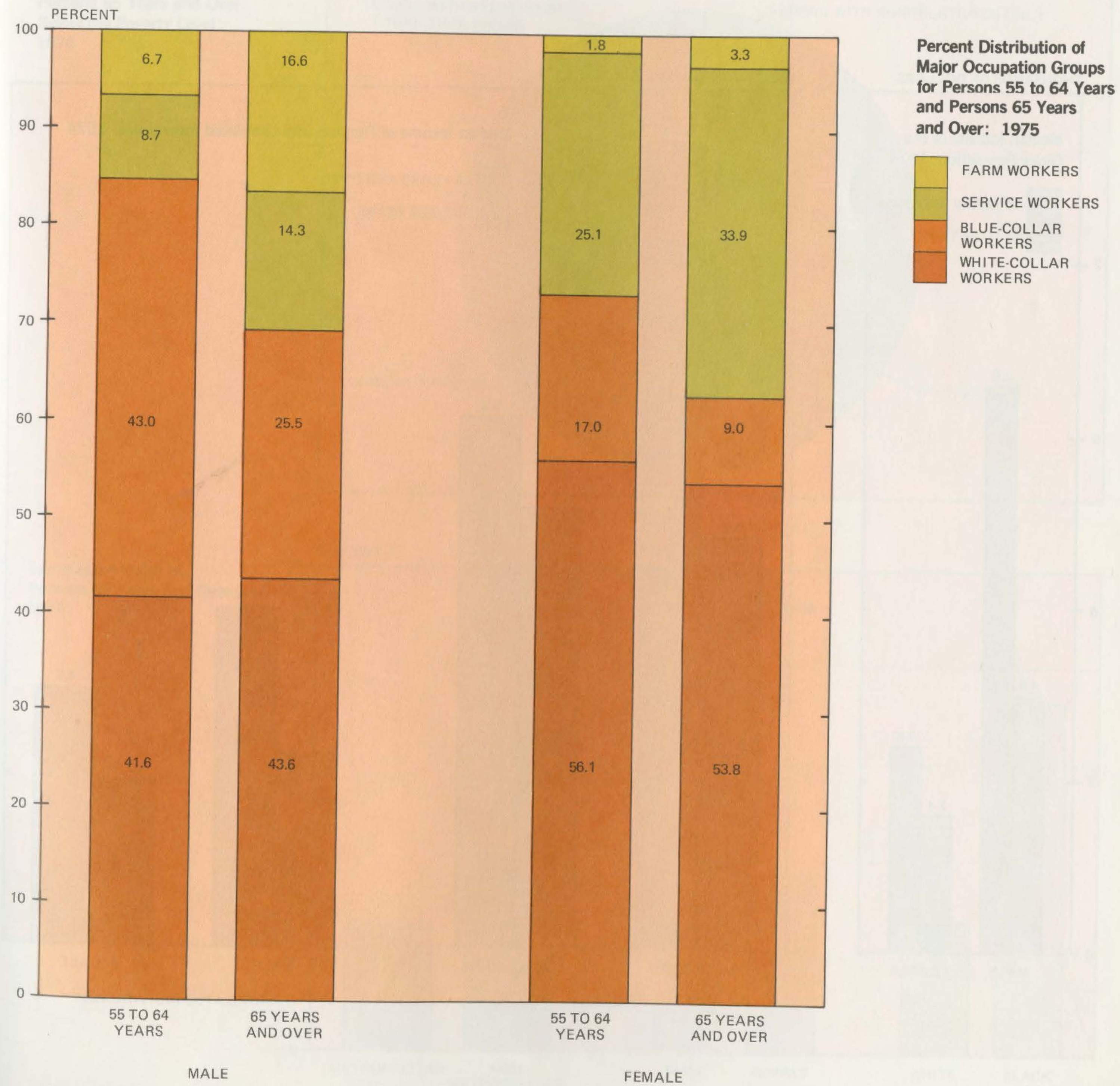
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Elderly Hold More White-Collar Jobs Than Any Others

Men and women 65 years and over were employed in greater numbers as white-collar workers than any other of the four major occupation groups in 1975. About 44 percent of the employed men and almost 54 percent of the women were in white-collar jobs.

Within this category, men were primarily managers and administrators, and women were clerical and kindred workers. Blue-collar occupations were second for elderly men (nearly 26 percent), and service occupations were second for elderly women (approximately 34 percent).

While the proportions of white-collar workers were similar among men 55 to 64 years and men 65 years and over, the percent of blue-collar workers was considerably higher for the 55-to 64-year group—43 percent, compared to less than 26 percent for the older age group. Only 7 percent of the men 55 to 64 years old were farm workers, compared to 17 percent of men 65 years and over.



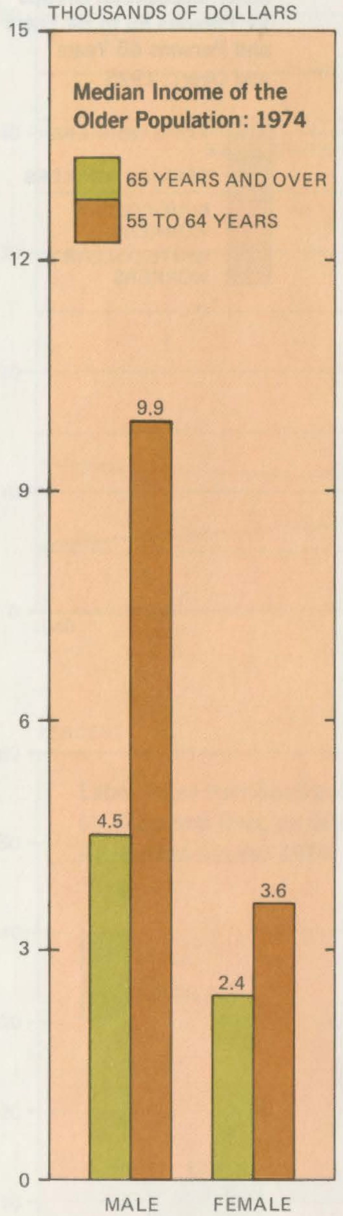
Percent Distribution of Major Occupation Groups for Persons 55 to 64 Years and Persons 65 Years and Over: 1975

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

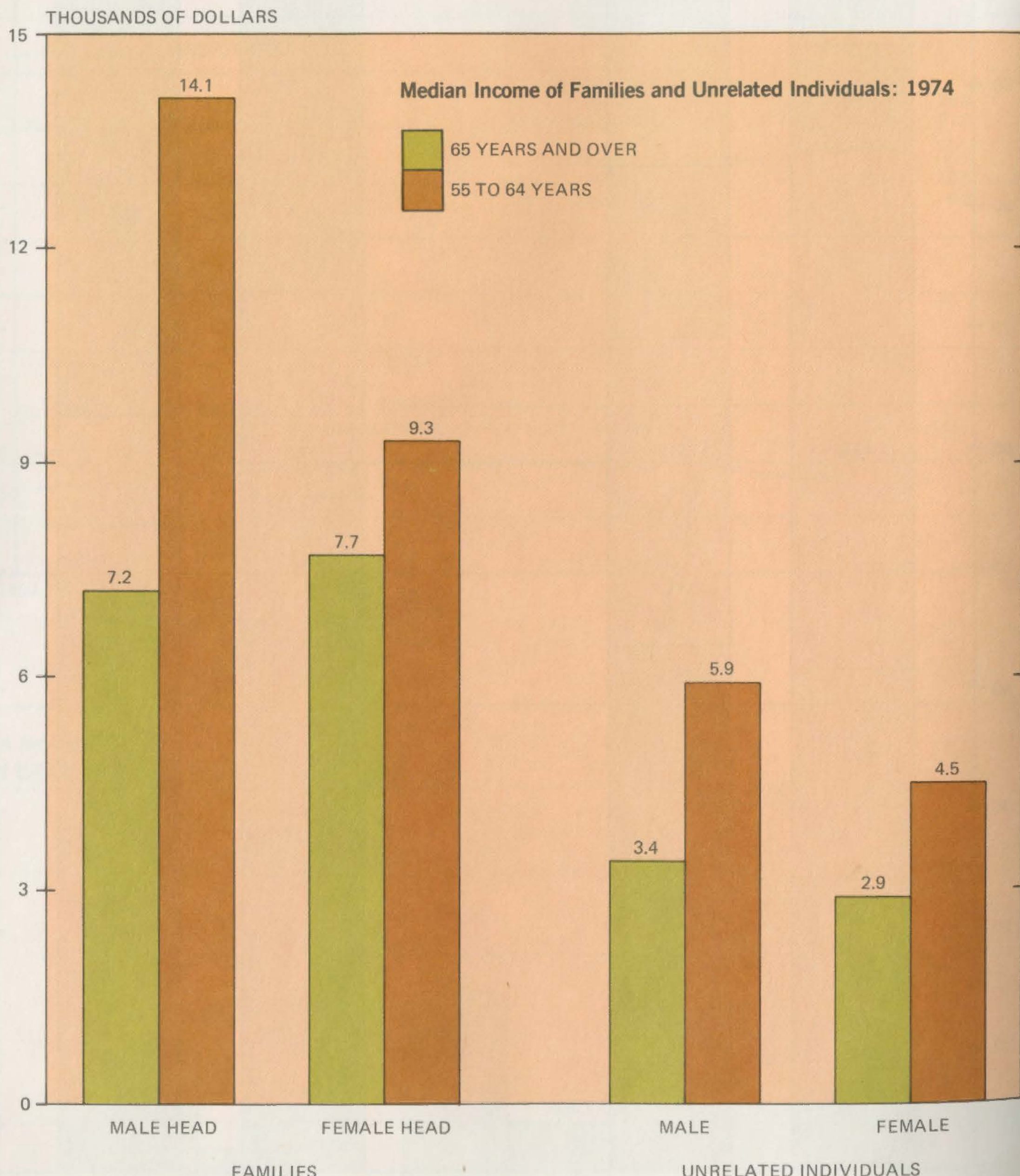
Men Over 65 Have Less Than Half the Income of Men 55 to 64 Years Old

Men 65 and over had a 1974 median income of about $4,500, nearly double the $2,400 median income of women of the same age, but less than half the $9,900 income of men 55 to 64 years old. The median income for women in the 55-to-64 age group was approximately 50 percent higher than that of women 65 years and over.

Families headed by men 55 to 64 years old had a median income almost twice that of those headed by men 65 years and over—about $14,100 compared with $7,200. Those families headed by women 55 to 64 years old also had higher median incomes than those headed by older women but the difference was not as pronounced—about $9,300 compared with $7,700.



Median Income of the Older Population: 1974



Median Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals: 1974

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

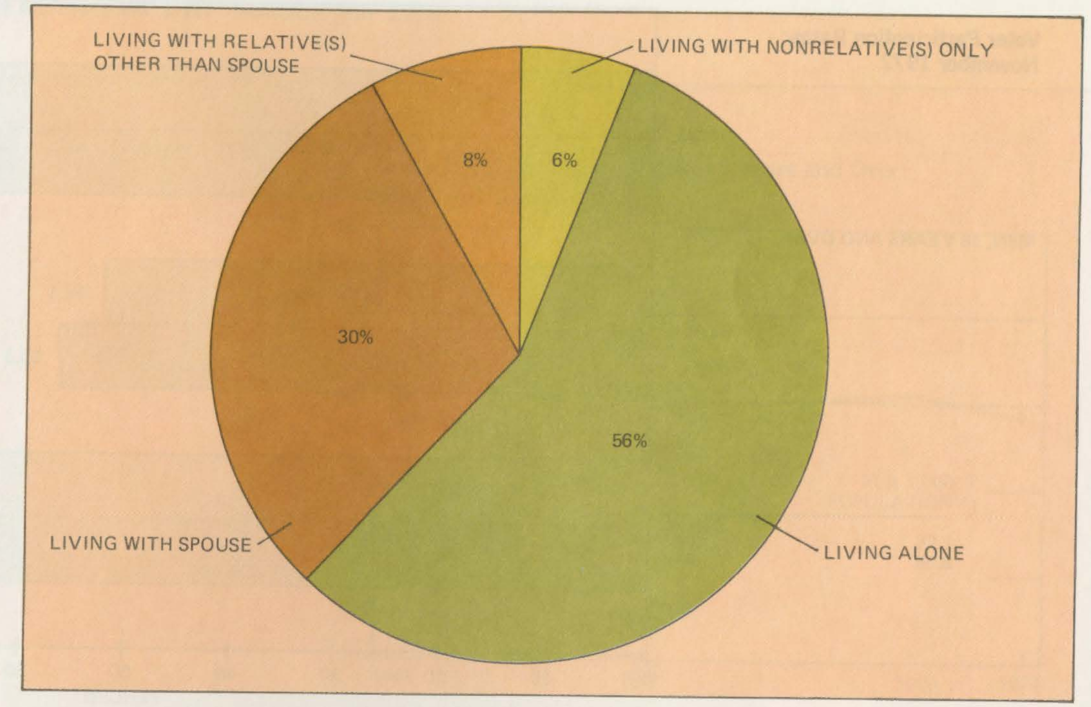
More Low-Income Elderly Reside in Nonmetropolitan Areas

The proportions of persons 65 years and over living below the poverty level in 1974 varied within different population groups. Older persons living in nonmetropolitan areas in 1974 were more likely than metropolitan residents to be below the low-income level—20 percent compared to 13 percent. Women 65 years and over were more likely than men in that age group to be living below the poverty level—18 percent of elderly women compared to 12 percent of older men. By race, a considerably larger proportion of elderly blacks (36 percent) were living below the low-income level than elderly whites (14 percent).

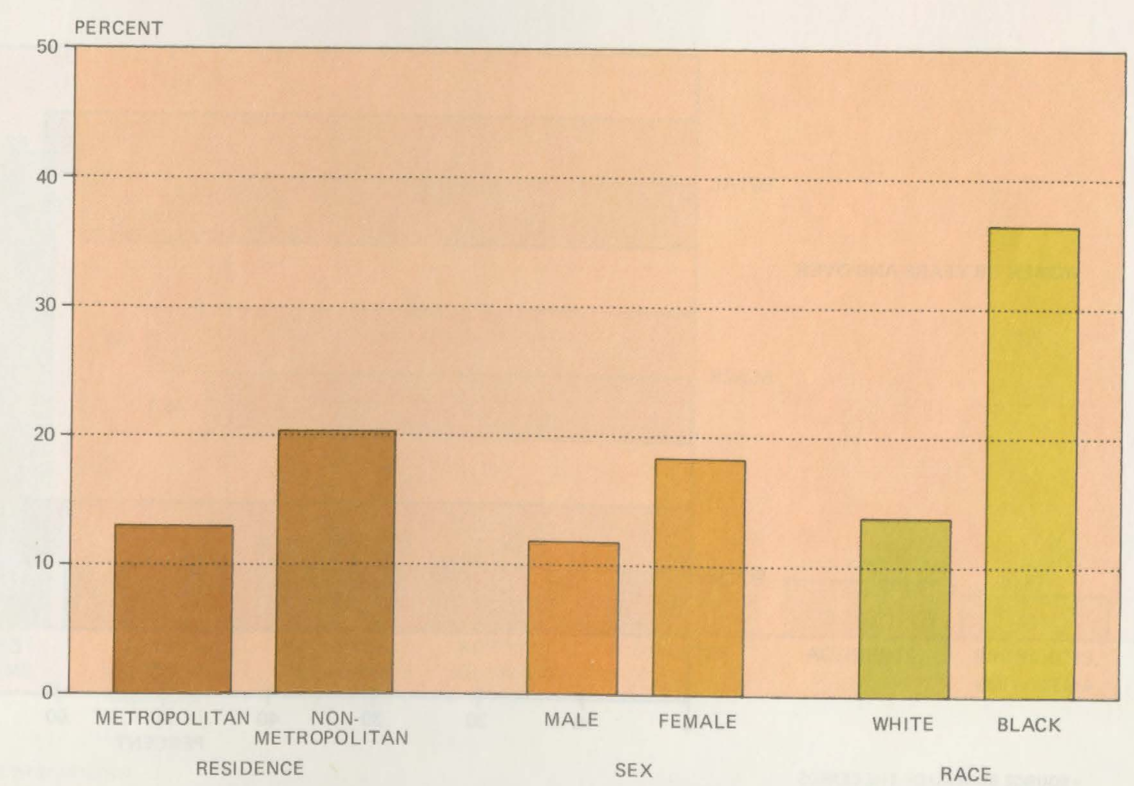
More than half of all persons 65 and over who were below the low-income level in 1974 lived alone. Another 6 percent lived with one or more persons unrelated to them. Thus, less than two-fifths (38 percent) of the older population lived in families, that is, with one or more persons related to them.

Three out of ten elderly persons below the low-income level lived with their spouse.

Living Arrangements of Persons 65 Years and Over, Below the Poverty Level: 1974



Low-Income Rates of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1974



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

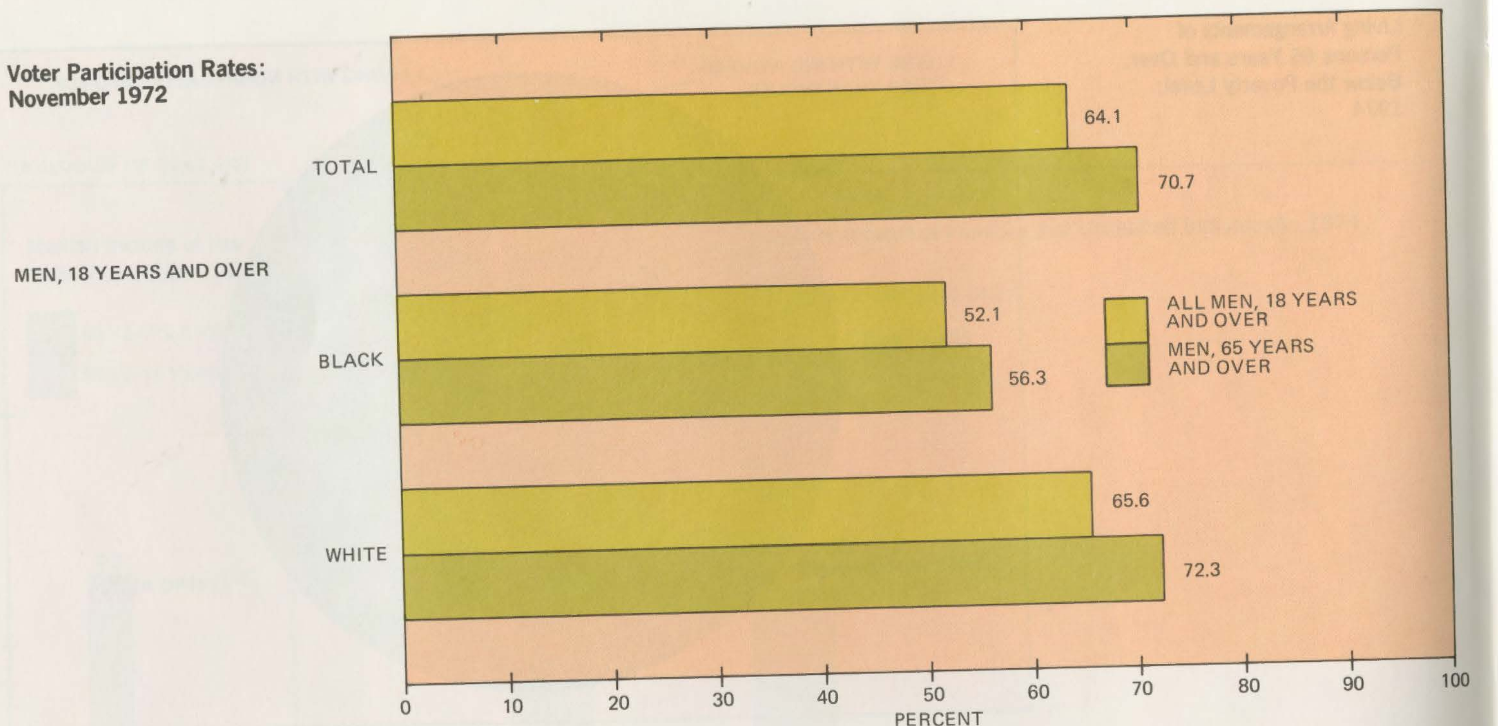
Elderly Men Voting Rate Higher Than Others in 1972 Election

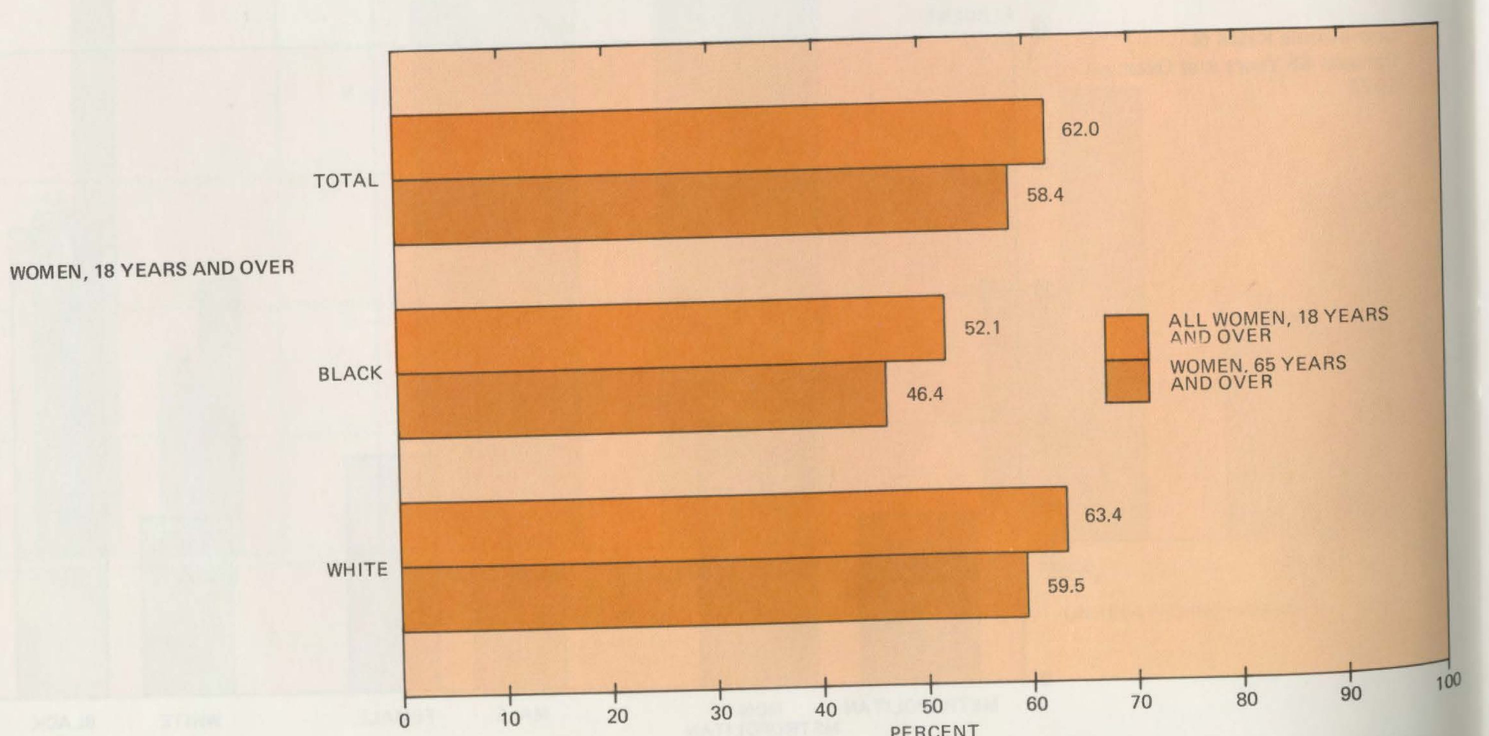
Men 65 and over had higher voter participation rates in the Presidential election of 1972 than the total voting age population. They also averaged higher participation rates than women of corresponding racial groups.

Women, on the other hand, experienced lower participation rates among the older segment of the population than among the total voting age population.

Among both men and women, white participation rates were higher than black rates.

Voter Participation Rates: November 1972





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

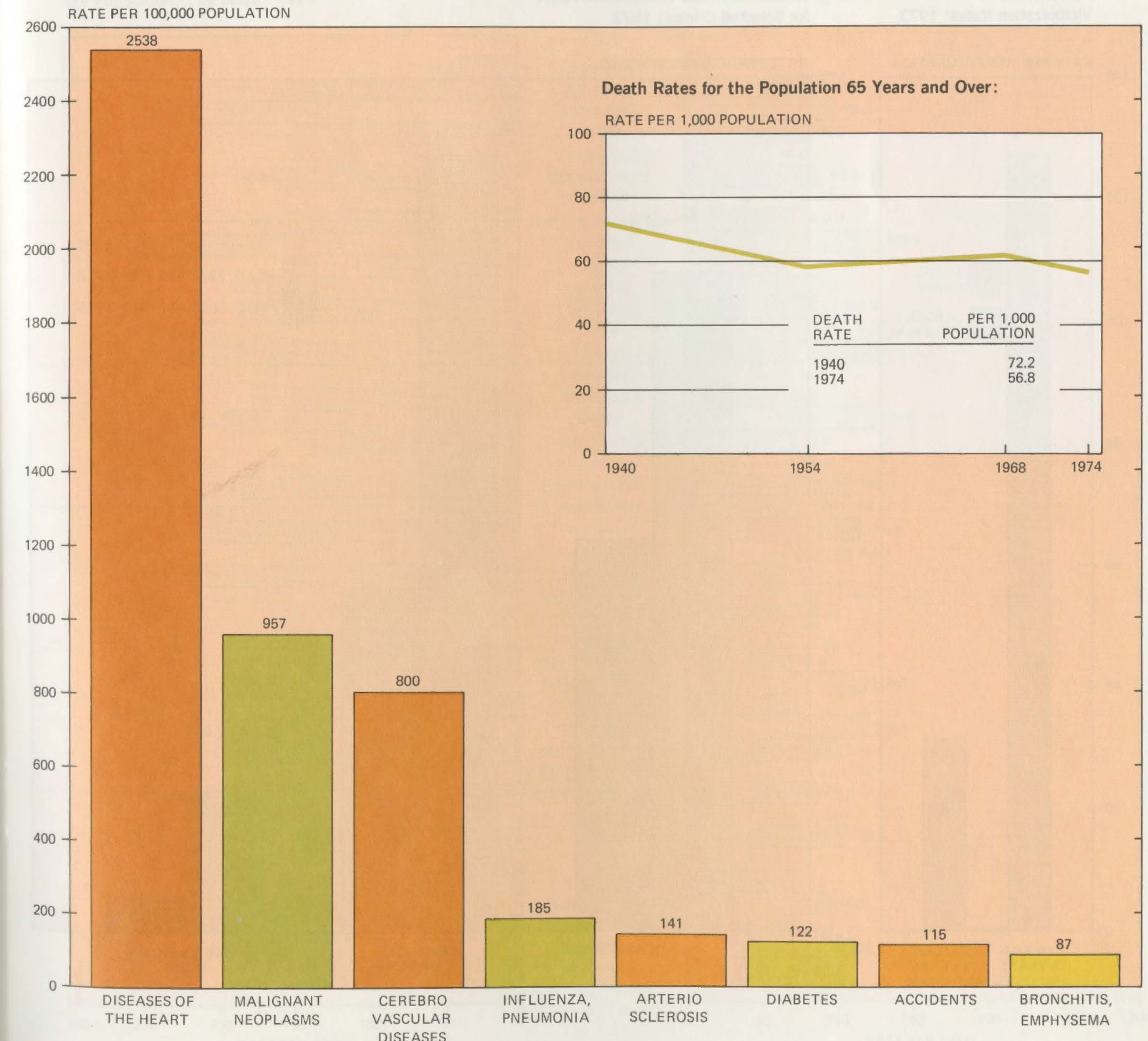
Heart Diseases Leads as Major Death Cause for Persons Over 65

The major cause of death among persons 65 years and over is heart disease which accounted for more deaths among this age group in 1974 than did the next seven causes combined.

Malignant neoplasms (cancer) was the second leading cause and cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) rated third.

The death rate for the older population (which had dropped from 72.2 per 1,000 in 1940 to 58.6 per 1,000 in 1954) did not continue its promising decline. In fact, over the 14 years following 1954, the rate increased to 62.1 before resuming a downward trend. By 1974, however, the death rate for the elderly had fallen to 56.8.

Major Causes of Death for Persons 65 Years and Over: Selected Year 1974



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

CRIME VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THE ELDERLY

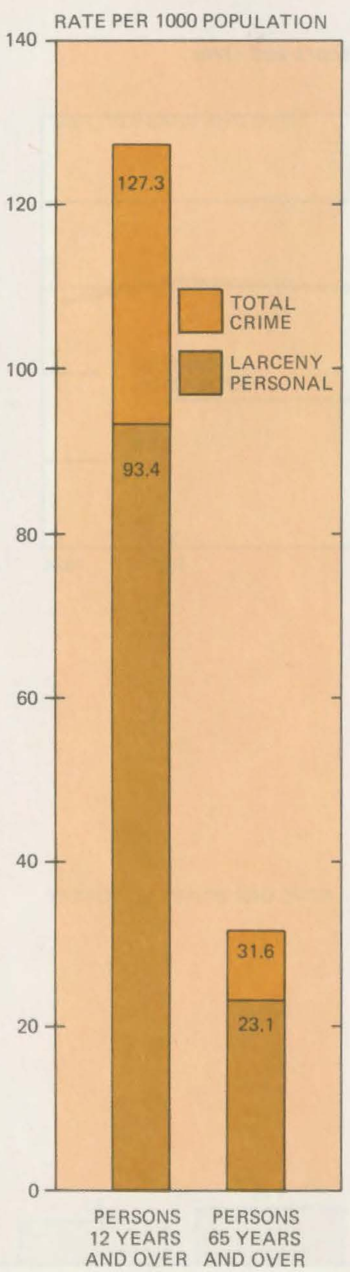
Elderly Crime Victims Total 32 per 1,000; General Rate is 127

In 1973, persons 65 years old and over were victimized by crime against their person to a much lesser degree than the total population. The victimization rate was about 127 per 1,000 population among persons 12 years old and over, and slightly less than 32 per 1,000 population among the older population. Among both of these population groups, personal larceny accounted for about three out of four crimes committed against them.

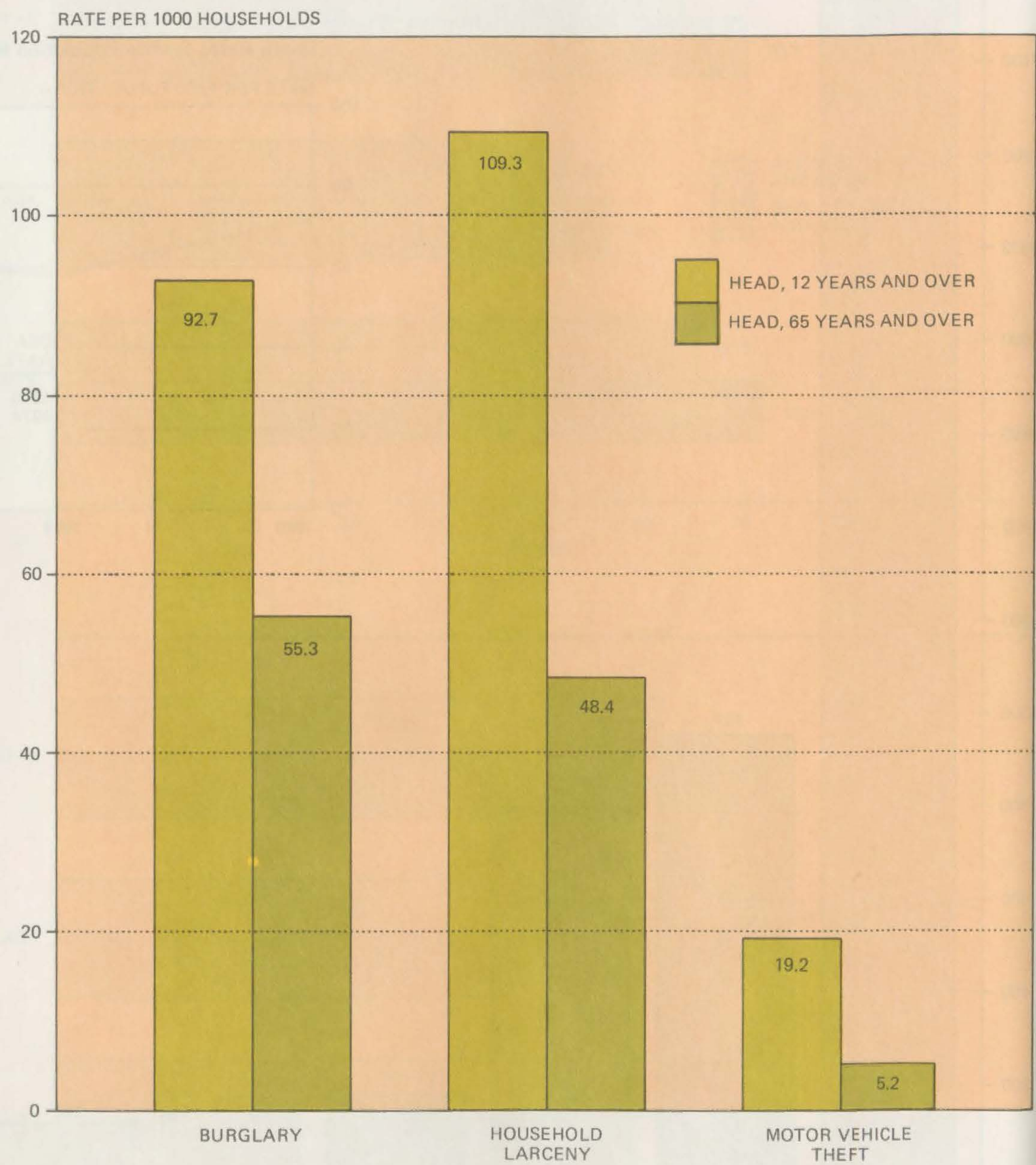
Households headed by a person 65 years old or over in 1973 were about half as likely to be victimized by crime as those in the total population.

Burglary and household larceny accounted for the largest portion of crimes perpetrated against households, while motor vehicle theft accounted for a relatively minor portion of household crimes.

Personal Crime Victimization Rates: 1973



Household Crime Victimization Rates for Selected Crimes: 1973



SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

LICENSED DRIVERS AMONG THE ELDERLY

Kansas, Florida Lead All States in Ratio of Elderly Drivers

Of the 42 states reporting their number of licensed drivers in 1974, Kansas had the highest proportion of elderly drivers.

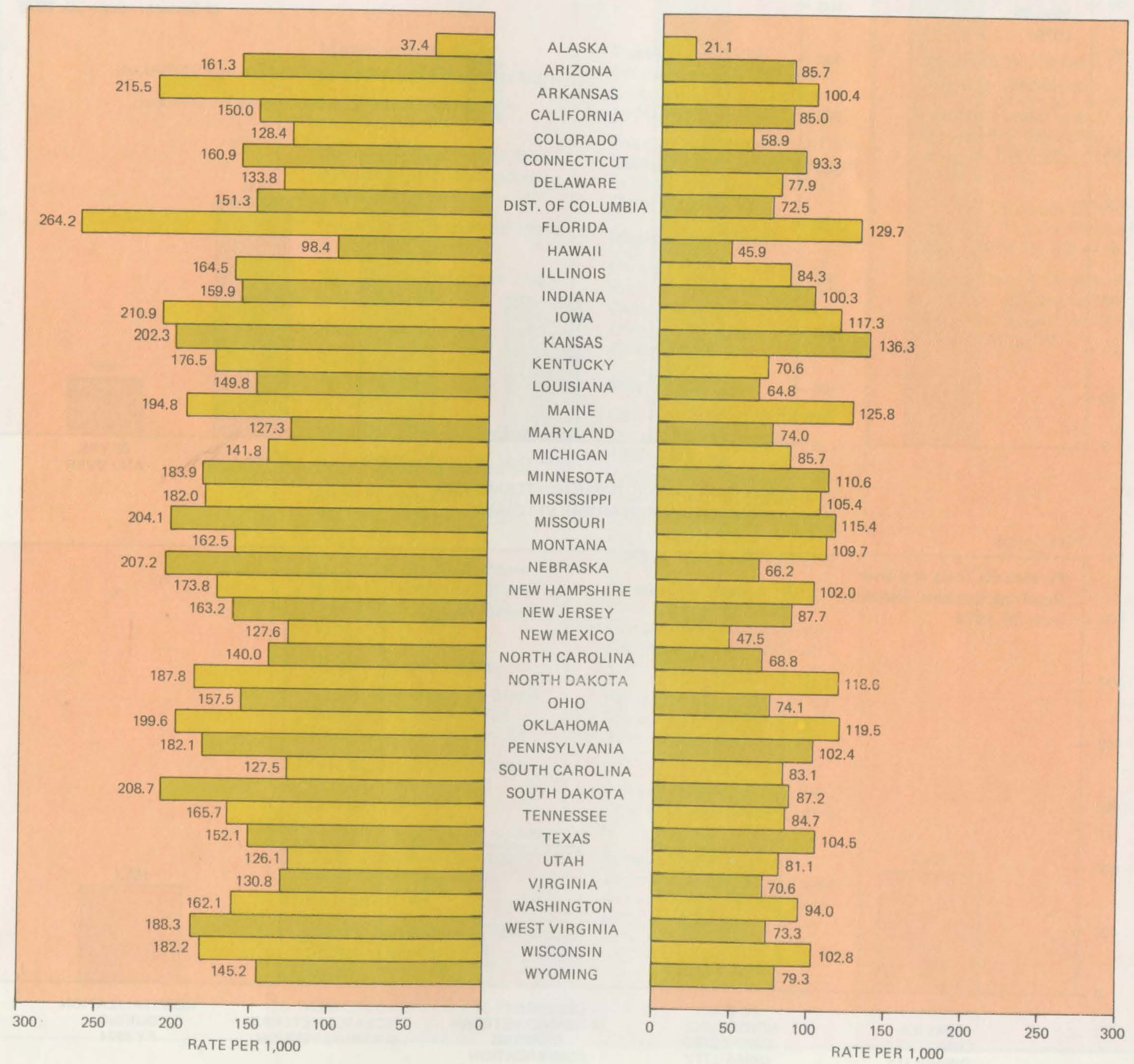
Approximately 136 out of 1,000 licensed Kansas drivers were 65 years or over. Florida ranked second, with nearly 130 older licensed drivers out of 1,000. Maine (126), Oklahoma (120), and North Dakota (119) reported the next highest numbers. Alaska and Hawaii had the lowest rate of drivers in the 65-and-over age group.

While Kansas reported the highest number of older population drivers, it had the seventh highest rate of elderly persons per 1,000 driving age* population in 1974. Florida had the highest rate, with 264 older persons for every 1,000 persons 16 years or older in the 1974 population.

*Note: Since the "driving age" is 16 years in the majority of the States included, driving age population figures include only residents 16 years of age and over.

Number of Persons 65 and Over, Per 1,000 Driving Age Population*, by State: 1974

Number of Elderly Drivers Per 1,000 Licensed Drivers, by State: 1974



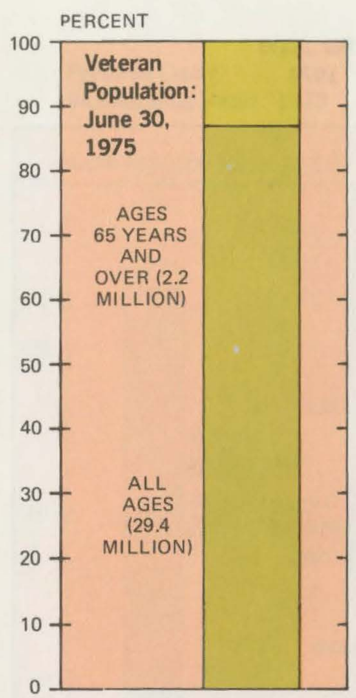
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

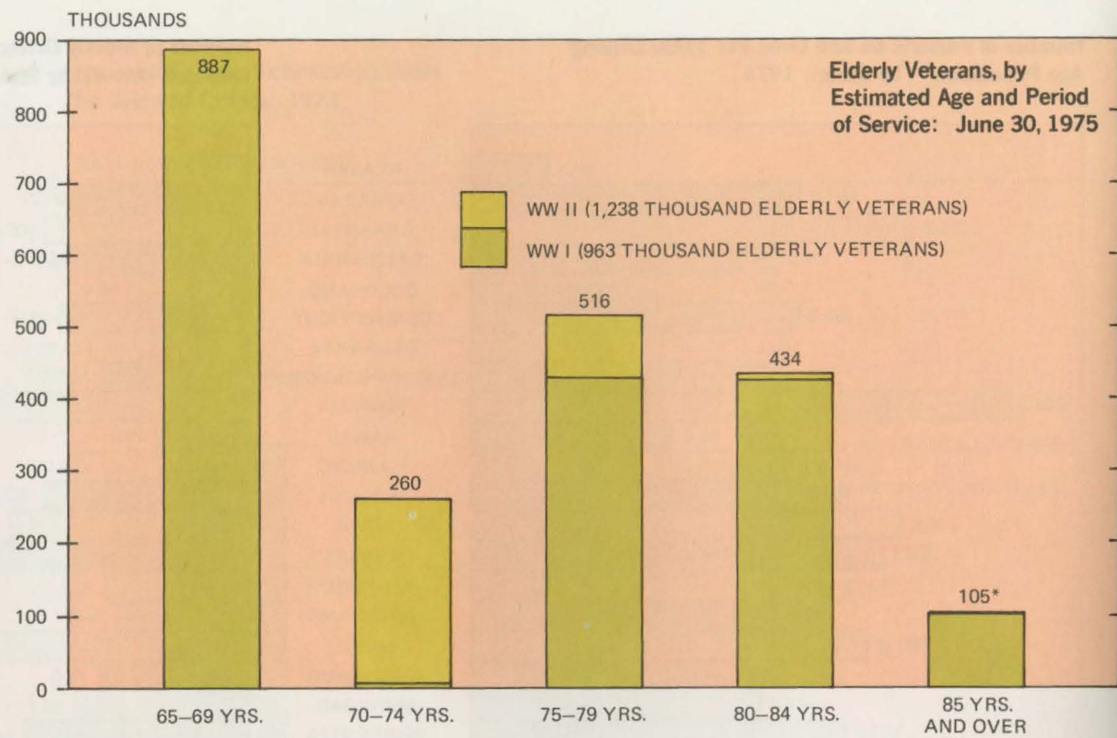
2.2 Million Veterans Are 65 or Older; Over Half Served in WW II

As of June 30, 1975, an estimated 2.2 million veterans were 65 years old or older. About 1.2 million elderly persons served during World War II, with 62,000 of these also serving during the Korean conflict. Approximately 963,000 elderly persons were veterans of World War I, and about 1,000 persons—average age 95.5 years—served during the Spanish-American War.

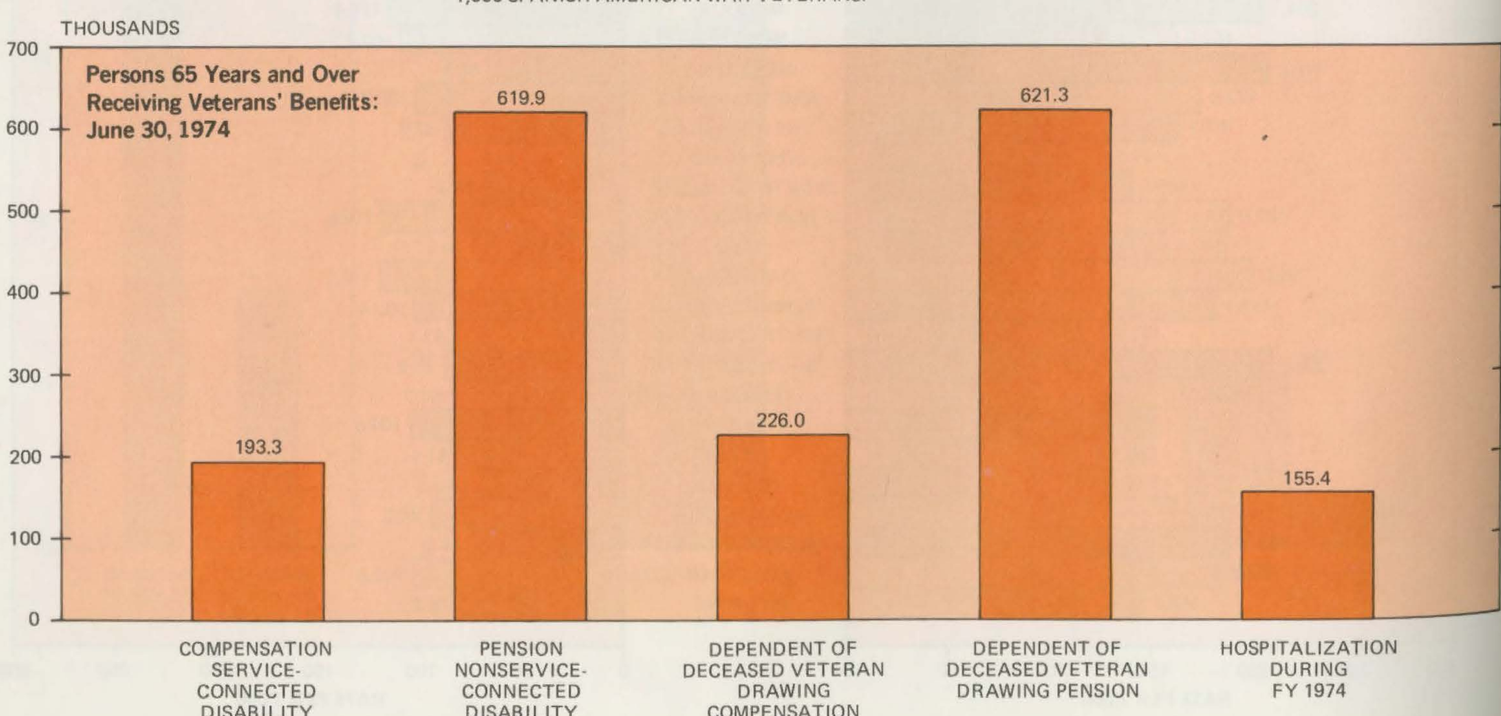
Approximately 1.8 million persons aged 65 and over were receiving veterans' benefits as of June 30, 1974. This was roughly 8 percent of the total 1974 elderly population. Among elderly veterans, 193,000 were receiving compensation for a service-connected disability, accounting for about 9 percent of all veterans receiving such benefits.

There were 620,000 elderly veterans receiving pensions for nonservice-connected disabilities (60 percent of all such pensions). Elderly dependents accounted for about 45 percent of all dependents of deceased veterans drawing compensation, and for one out of every three dependents of deceased veterans drawing pensions. About 15 percent (115,000) of all veterans hospitalized during the fiscal year ended in June 1974 were 65 years old or older.





*INCLUDES 2,000 WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND 1,000 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.



SOURCE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

community

While Metro Population Holds Steady, Housing Completions Drop

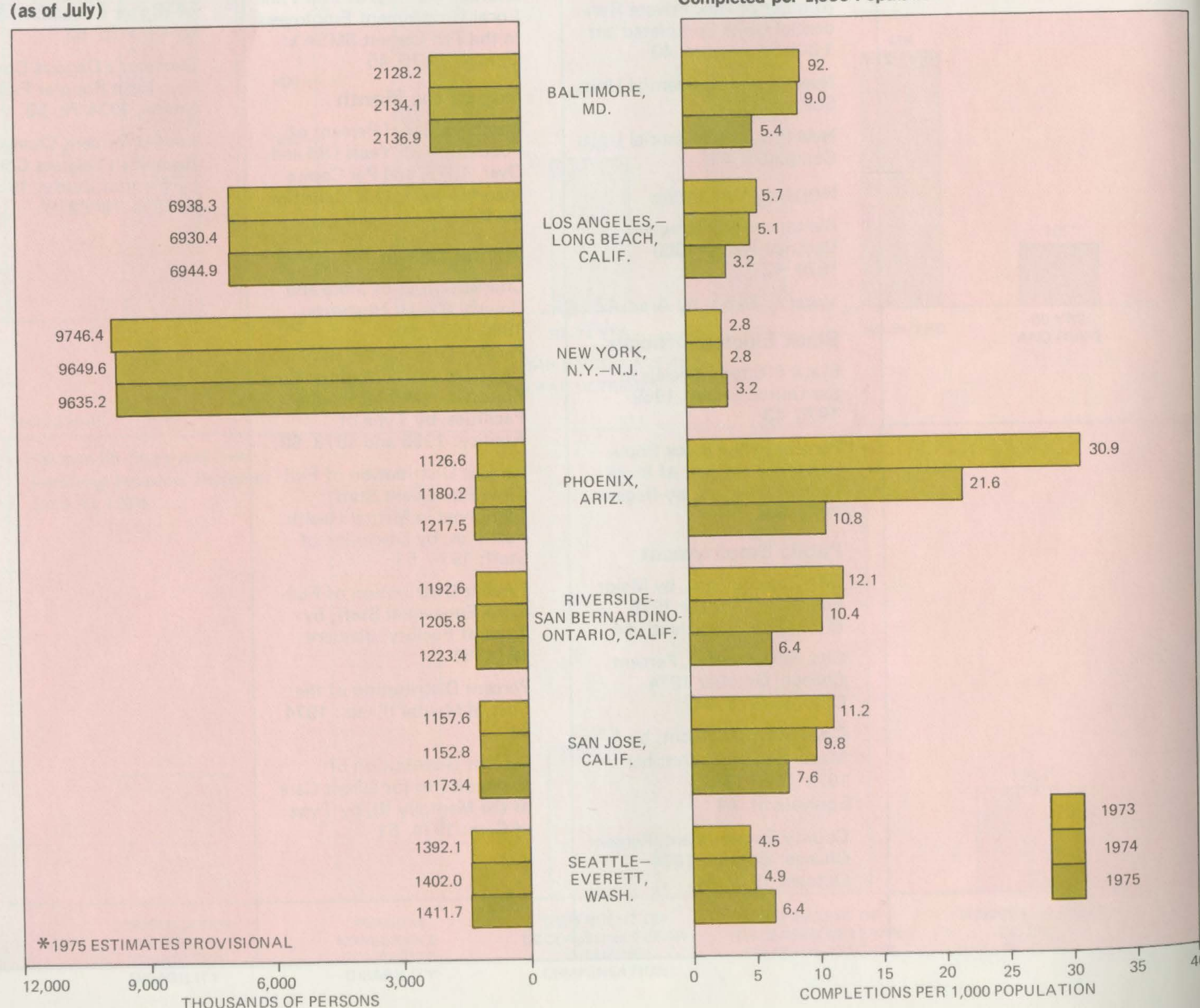
Although total new housing units completed in the Los Angeles and New York SMSA's over the 1973-75 period were high in absolute numbers, the number of new units completed per 1,000 population living in those two areas was relatively low.

The population in the Los Angeles SMSA remained virtually unchanged between 1973 and 1975, and in the New York SMSA it actually declined. Taking into consideration the net loss of housing units in the existing inventory, the new units may be adding only slightly to housing stock or may be inadequate to maintain the current level.

During this 5-year period, the Phoenix SMSA was a rapid growth area in both population and new housing completions.

Estimates of Population* (as of July)

Number of New Private Residential Units Completed per 1,000 Population



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Most Metropolitan Areas Report Drops in Housing Starts

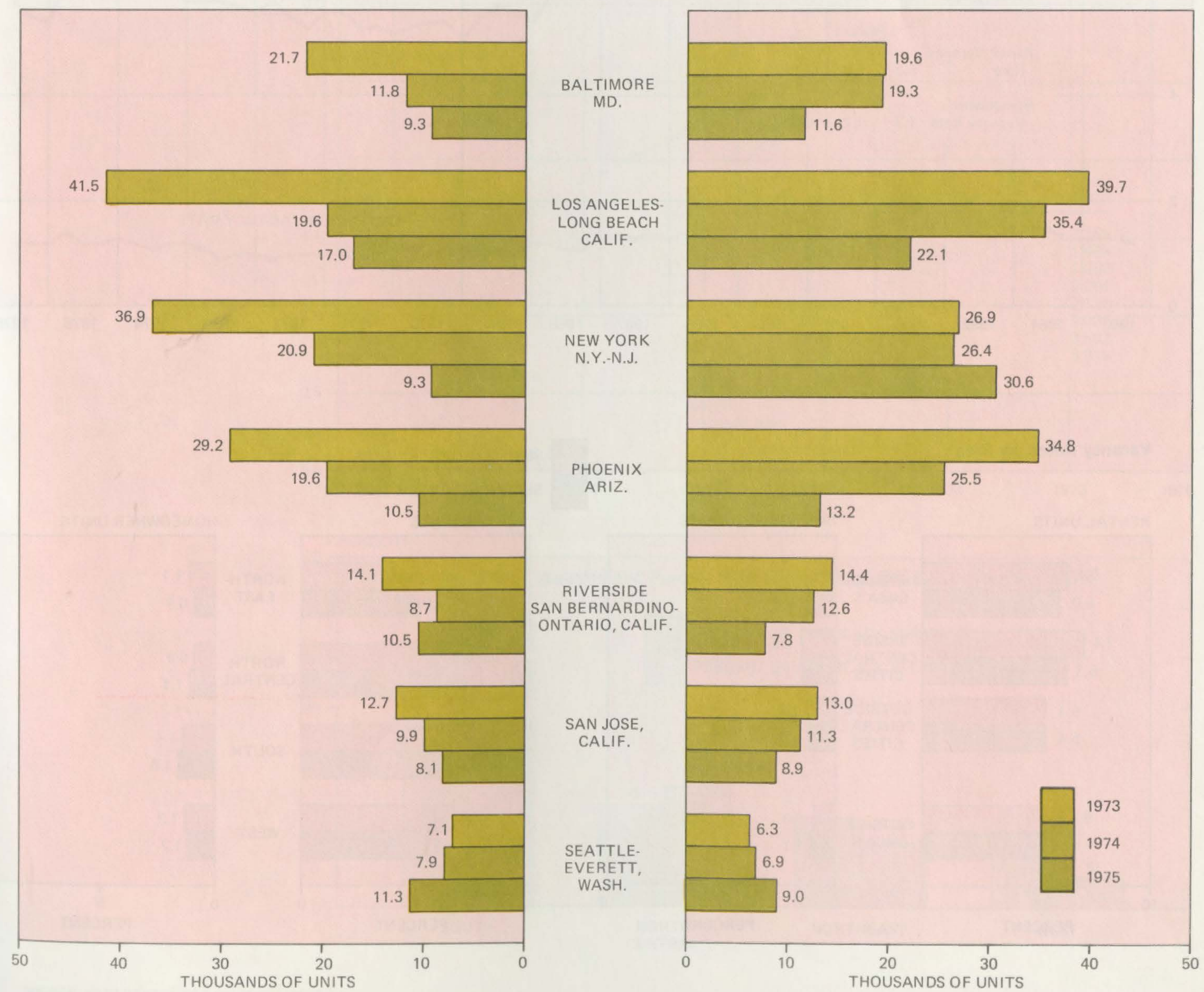
New private residential units started in the New York, N.Y.-N.J. SMSA have declined 75 percent from 1973 to 1975. During the same period, the Seattle-Everett, Washington, SMSA increased 59 percent.

In 1973, the Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA started 41,500 residential units, while the Phoenix SMSA had 29,200 starts.

Residential completions lag behind starts due to length of time required to finish the building. As a result, the decline in completions was not as drastic a decline as in starts. The New York SMSA showed a 14-percent increase in completions for 1973 to 1975, while there was a decline in starts.

New Private Residential Units Started

New Private Residential Units Completed



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

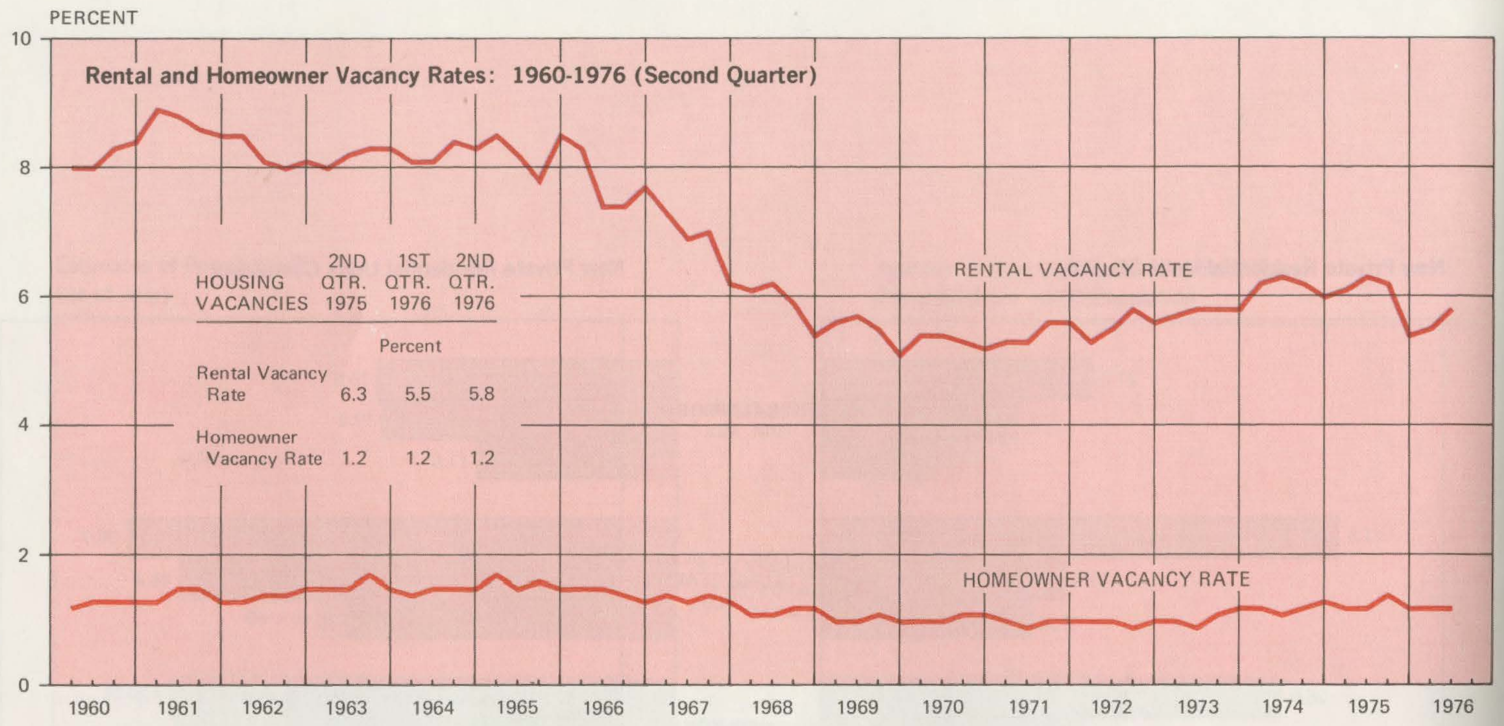
Rental Vacancy Rate Grows to 5.8 Percent During Second Quarter

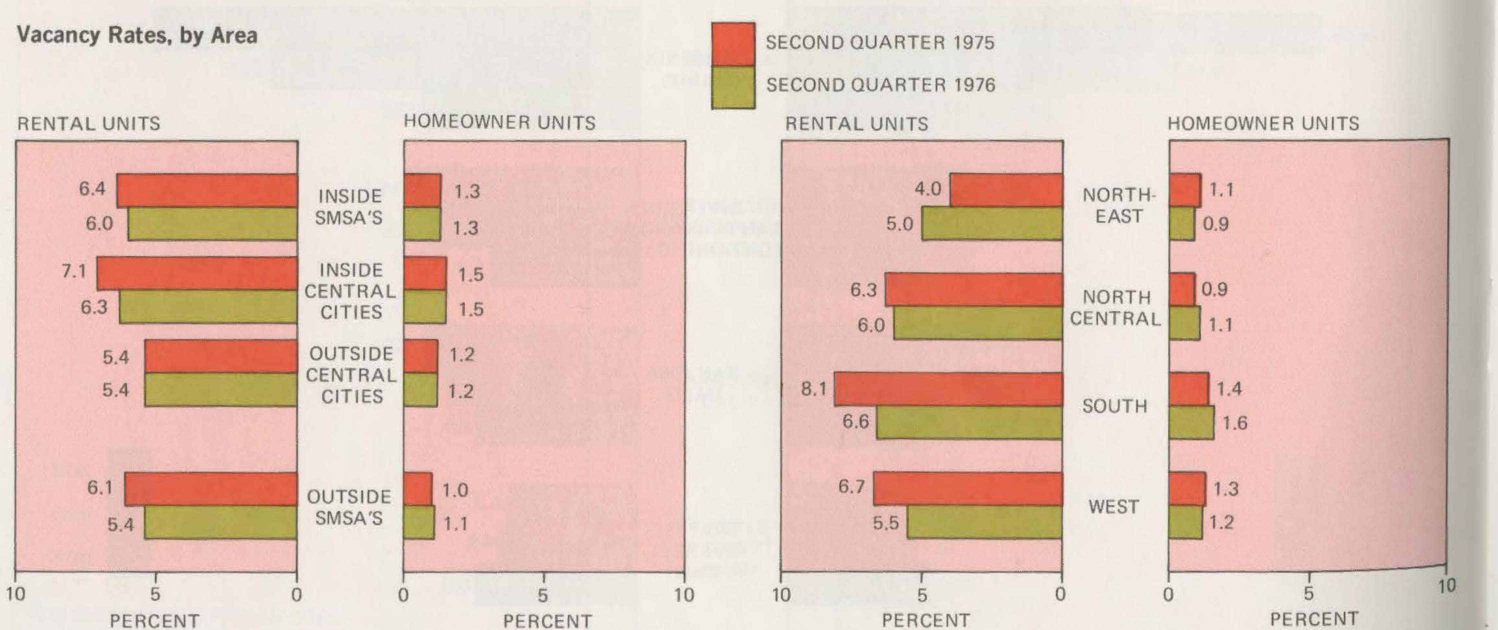
The national vacancy rate in rental housing in the first quarter of 1960 (8.0 percent) was higher than the current 1976 second-quarter rate of 5.8 percent. However, the homeowner vacancy rate during this same time period has shown little change. The homeowner vacancy rates in the second quarter of 1976 were 1.2 percent.

Inside SMSA's, the vacancy rates in both rental and homeowner housing in the second quarter of 1976 were not significantly different from the corresponding rates outside SMSA's. Inside central cities of metropolitan areas, the rental vacancy rate was 6.3 percent; in the suburbs, the rate was lower, 5.4 percent. The homeowner vacancy rate inside central cities was higher, 1.5 percent, than the rate in the suburbs, 1.2 percent.

Rental and homeowner vacancy rates were both the highest in the South, while the lowest rates were recorded in the Northeast, during the second quarter of 1976.

NOTE: The data in this release are the result of a sample survey and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

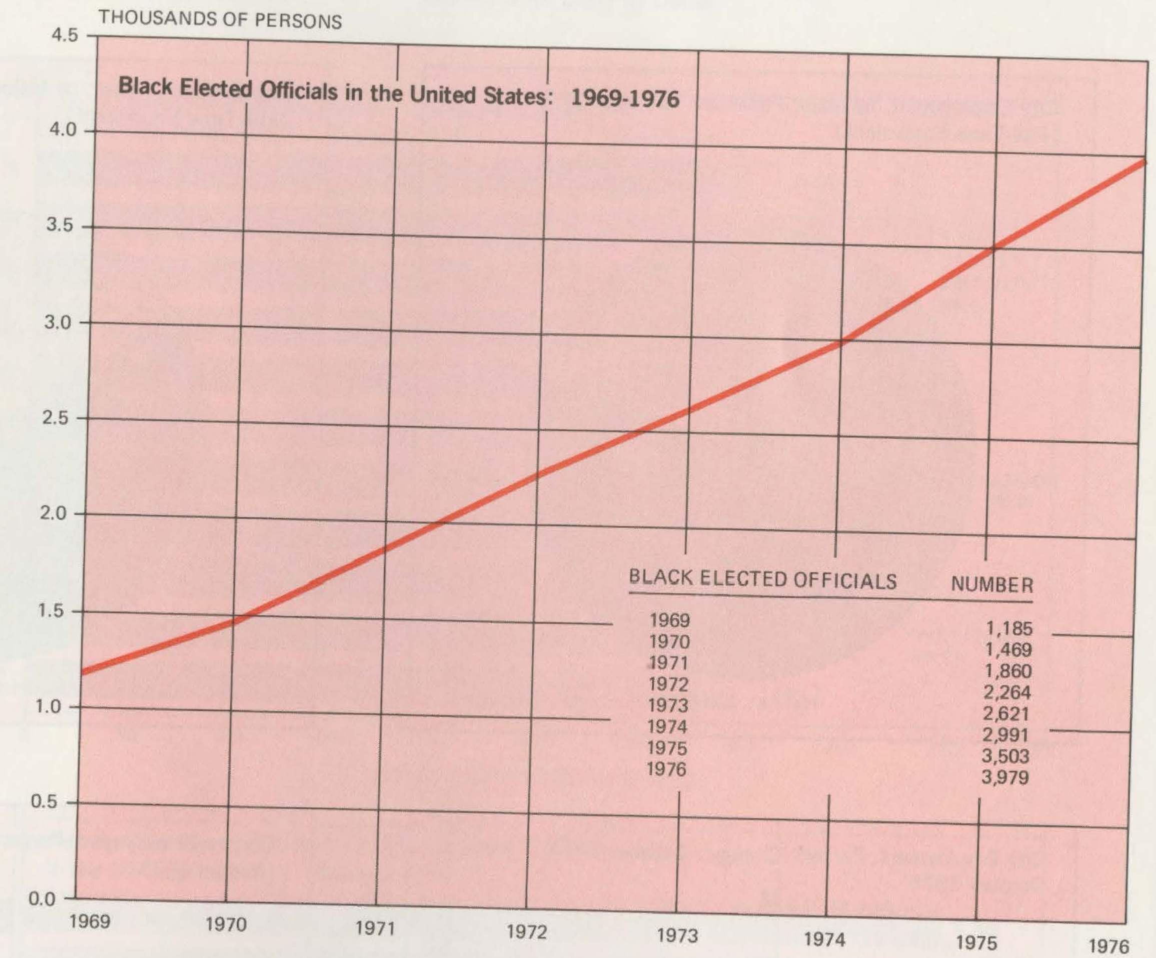
Number of Elected Black Officials Rises 14% Over 1975 Total

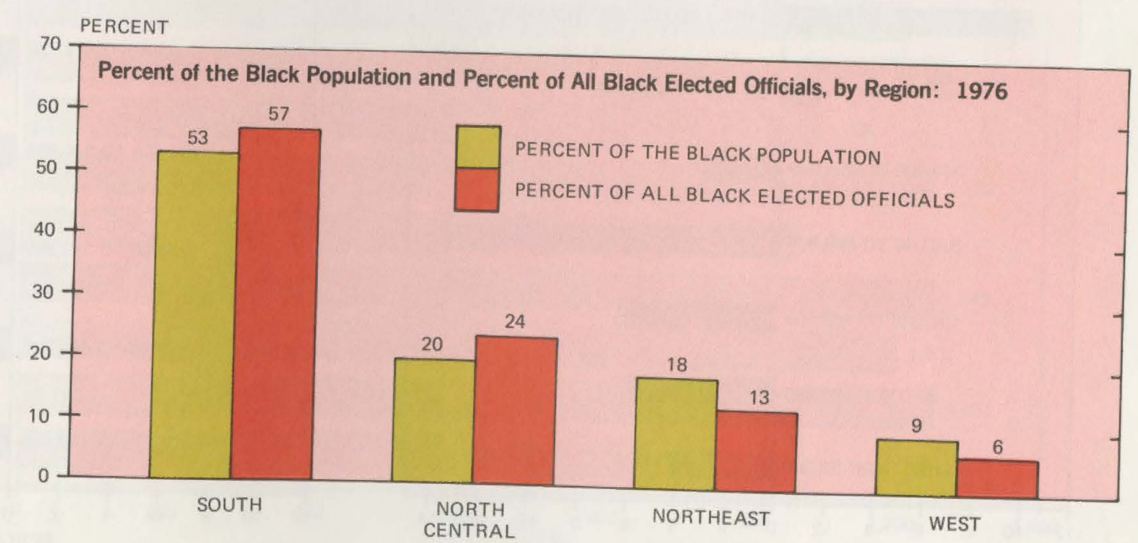
The number of blacks elected to public office in the United States has continued the strong growth which began in the mid-1960's. In 1976, 3,979 blacks were holding elected office, a 14-percent increase over 1975 and more than triple the 1969 figure of 1,185.

Although the advances have been striking, blacks still account for less than 1 percent of the 522,000 elected officials in the country. Blacks comprise about 11 percent of the population.

All elected officials are included such as county, municipal, and judicial law enforcement officials, and school board members.

The South, which includes 16 States and the District of Columbia and has more than half of the black population, accounts for about 57 percent of the black elected officials. The North Central States, with about 20 percent of the black population, have about 24 percent of elected offices occupied by blacks.





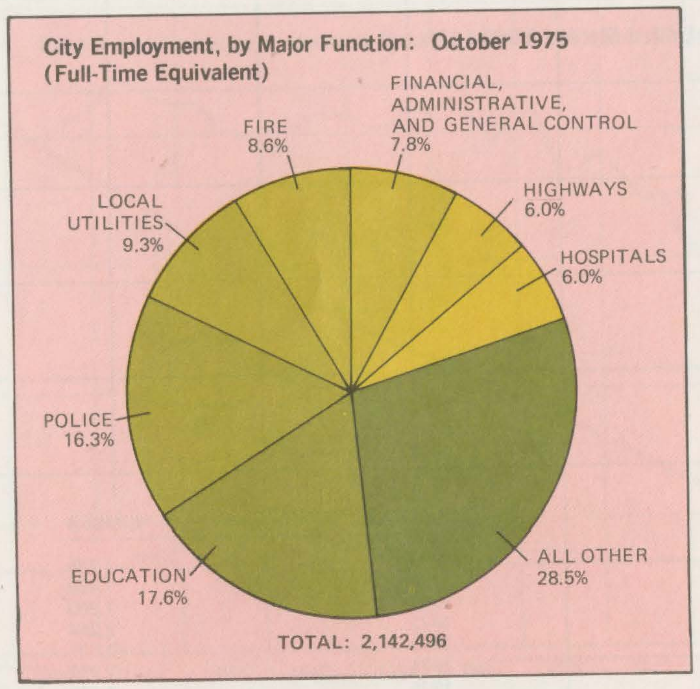
SOURCE JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES

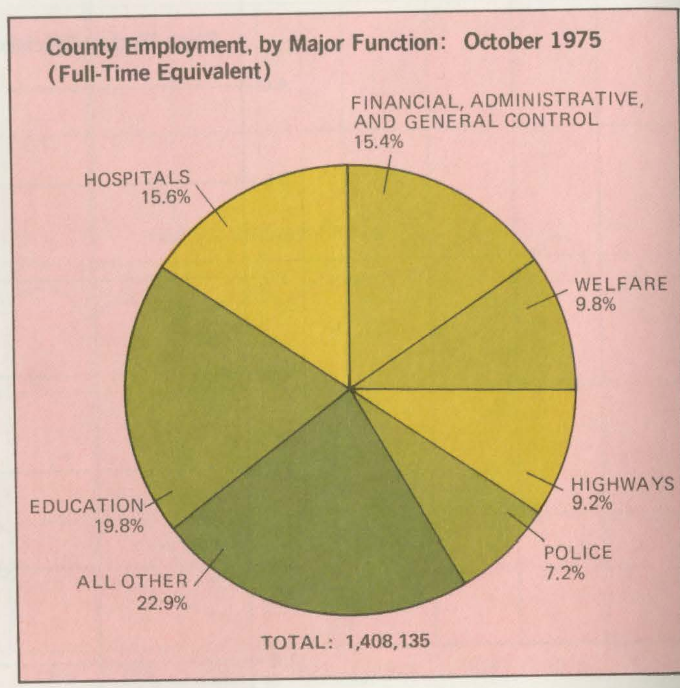
Counties Post Larger Employment Gains as Big Cities Cut Back

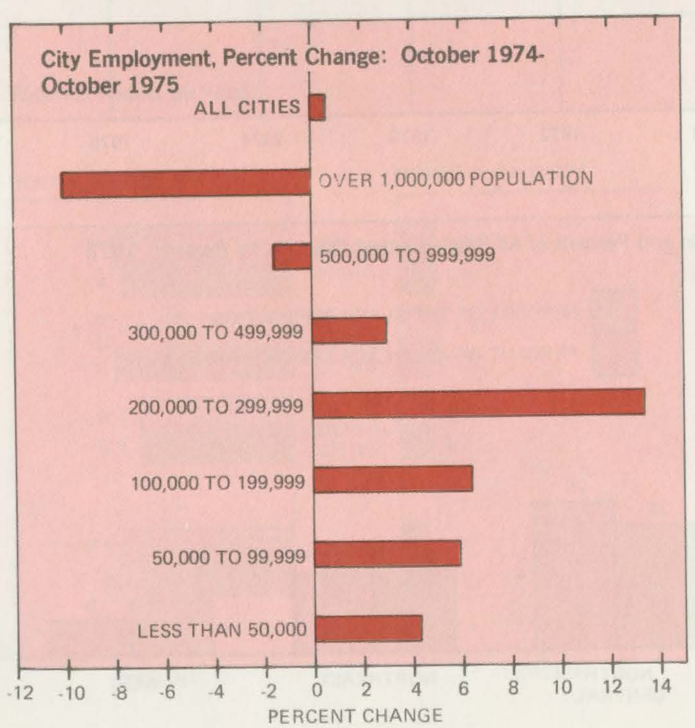
While providing many of the same types of services, cities and counties have traditionally devoted their resources to different functions. Cities provide a greater amount of the typical urban services of police and fire protection and public utilities. Counties have more of their effort concentrated in the area of social services such as hospitals and welfare.

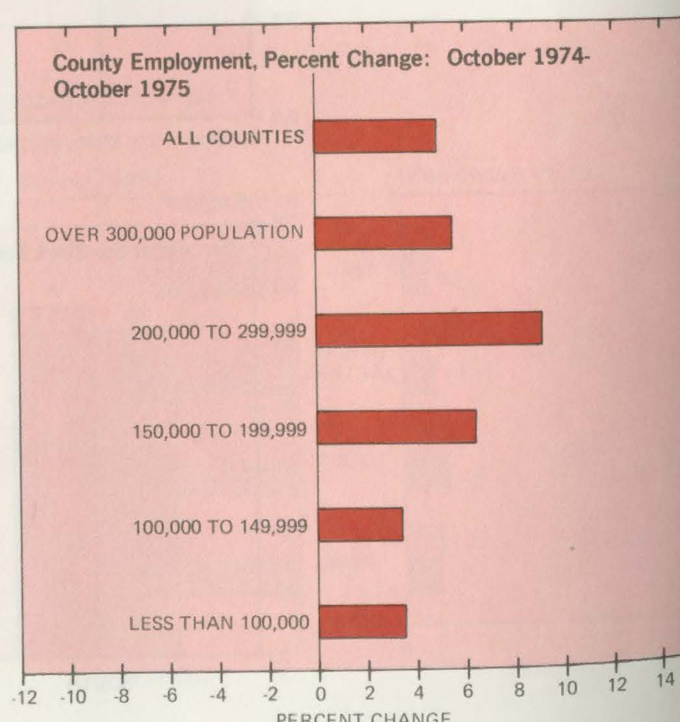
City governments as a whole displayed only a 0.6 percent gain in employment between October 1974 and October 1975 because of significant personnel cutbacks in certain large cities which offset increases in smaller cities.

All sizes of county government showed substantial increases in employment over the year. The average increase for all counties was 4.9 percent. The largest increase in county employment, however, was 9.1 percent in counties with 1970 populations of 200,000 to 299,999 persons.









SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

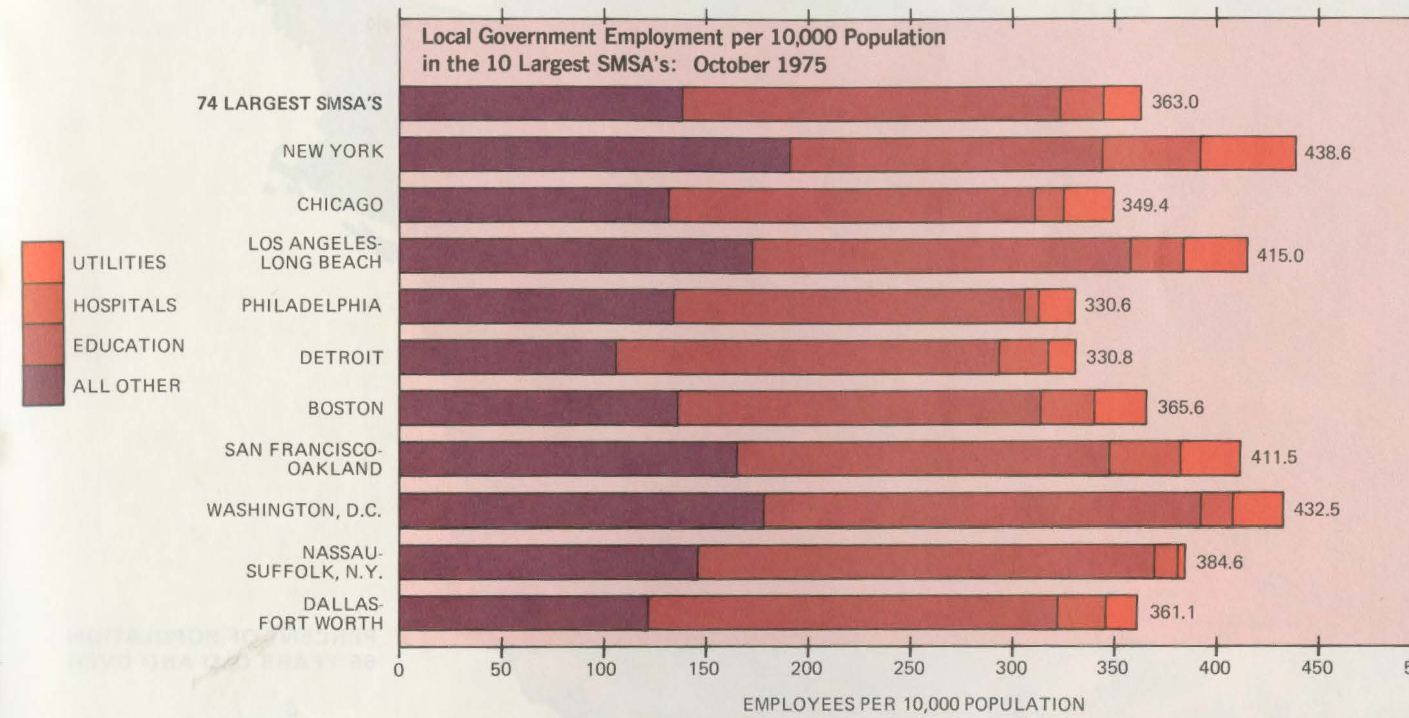
363 Public Employees Per 10,000 Population in Large Metro Areas

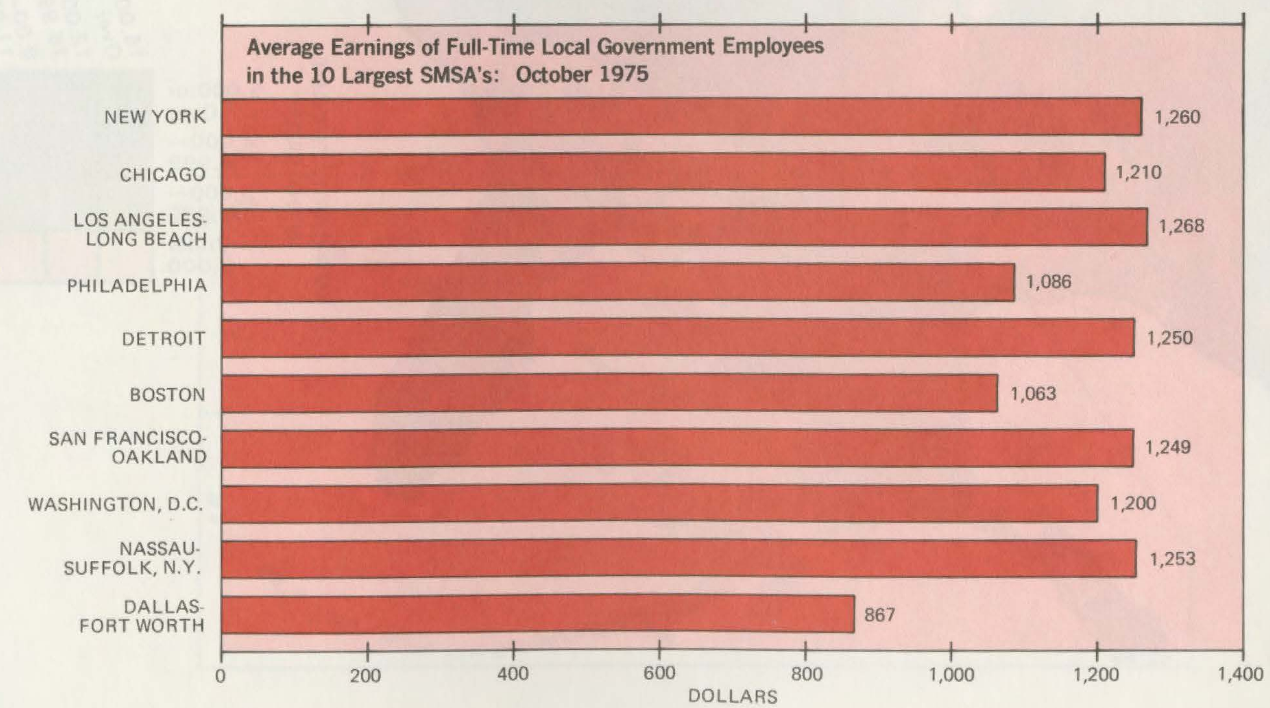
Local governments in the Nation's 74 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) employed an average of 363 persons per 10,000 population in October 1975. These 74 SMSA's contained over half the population and accounted for 54 percent of all local government employees.

Among the 10 most populous SMSA's, the number of public employees ranged from 330.6 per 10,000 in Philadelphia to 438.6 in the New York area.

The number of local government employees is not the sole indicator of the level of services available however, since in some areas services such as utilities and hospitals are largely provided by the private sector. There also are varying relative roles between State and local governments with respect to some services such as education.

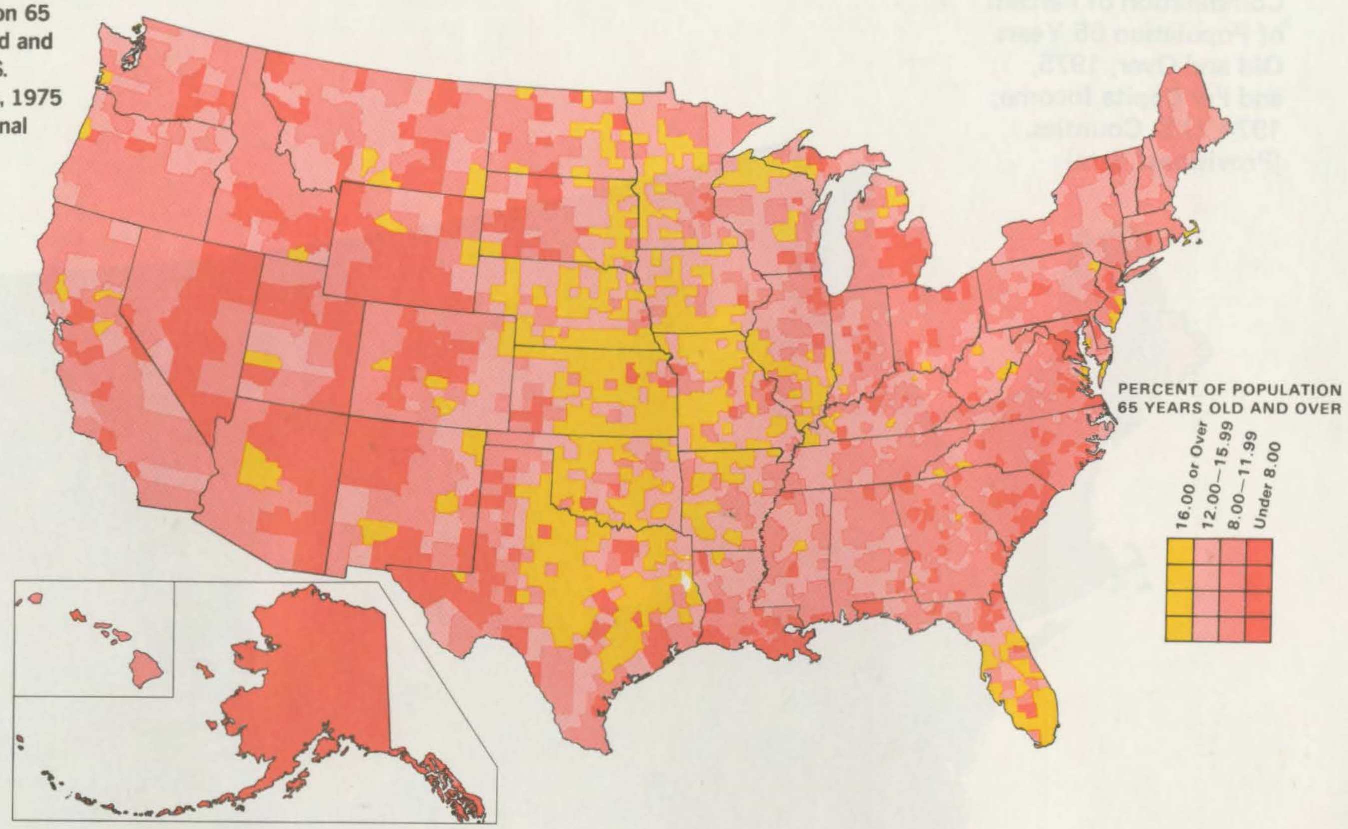
Among the 10 largest metropolitan areas, average monthly pay in October 1975 ranged from $867 in Dallas-Fort Worth to $1,268 in Los Angeles-Long Beach.



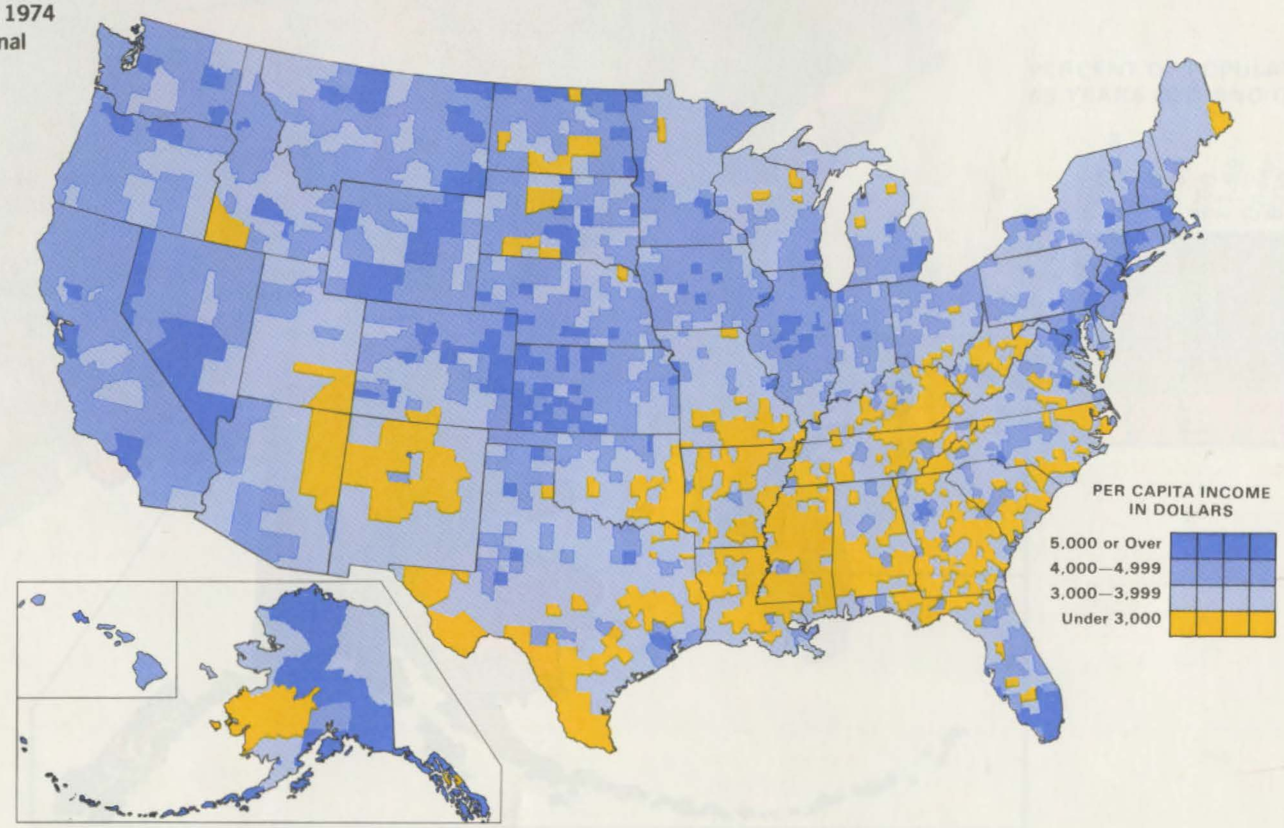


SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Percent of Population 65 Years Old and Over, U.S. Counties, 1975 (Provisional data)



Per Capita Income, U.S. Counties, 1974 (Provisional data)



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

map of the month

Do counties with relatively more older persons tend to be the richer or the poorer counties?

The two small maps on the opposite page and the large map in the centerfold are designed to aid in the analysis of this and related questions. They categorize the counties according to their share of older persons and their per capita income. The first of the two small maps depicts by county the percent of the population 65 years old and over in 1975, and the second shows the county distribution of per capita income in 1974.

Four colors are used to differentiate the levels of each variable in the small charts. On the first, the yellow counties are those with the highest proportions of older persons while the deep red counties have the lowest. (A comparison of this map and the corresponding map in the July issue of STATUS provides a graphic indication of changes from 1970 to 1975 in the geographic patterning of counties with respect to the percentage of older persons.) On the second map, yellow and successively deeper shades of blue represent gradations from the lowest to the highest per capita income.

The large map depicts the county distribution of the two variables in combination. When the four color classes of each of the single variables are cross-classified, sixteen colors result, each representing a particular combination of the two variables.

The primary value of the large map is to indicate the extent to which certain levels of the combination of the two variables are geographically concentrated. If, for example, the geographic distribution of the combination of the two variables in the large map 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. The large map does indeed show a moderate geographic concentration of particular colors, indicating that particular combinations of the percent of older persons and per capita income are concentrated in sizeable groups of neighboring counties.

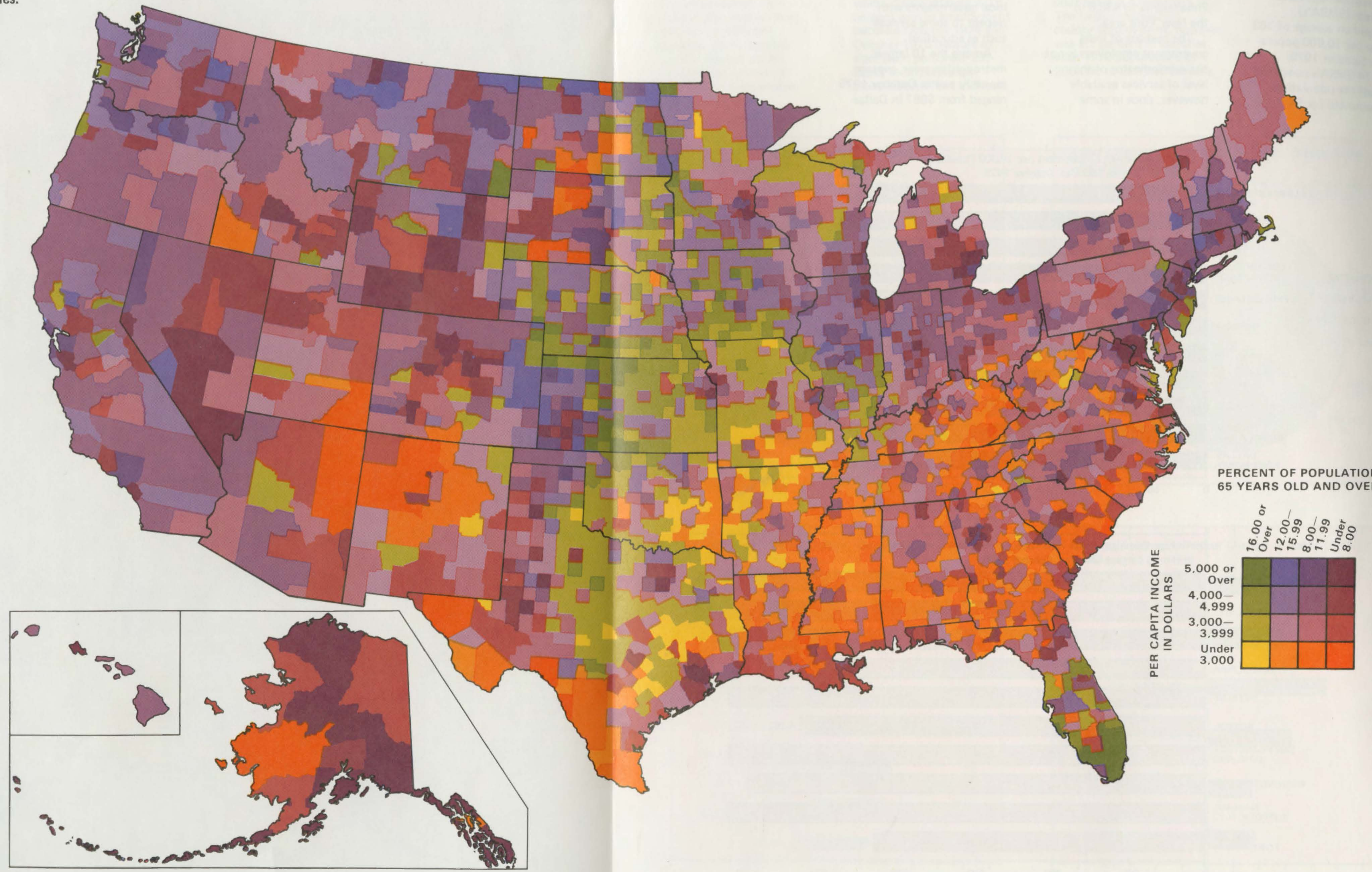
The color spectrum differentiating the age variable uses yellow and greens to identify areas with "older" populations (that is, areas with relatively large proportions 65 years old and over) and deep oranges and purples to identify areas with "younger" populations (that is, areas with relatively small proportions 65 years old and over). Among the "older" counties, those characterized by low per capita income are represented by yellow and those characterized by high per capita income are depicted by deep green. Among the "younger" counties, those characterized by low per capita income are represented by deep orange and those characterized by high per capita income are depicted by deep purple. Blues, medium purples, violets, and medium oranges represent intermediate combinations of the variables.

There is a pronounced concentration of counties in the Southeast, particularly the Deep South and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, which have a combination of a low proportion 65 and over and low per capita income (orange counties). Florida stands out as an area with few such counties, however. In the Northeast along the Atlantic coast, and near the Great Lakes, there are concentrations of counties with relatively low proportions 65 and over and high per capita income (purple counties). This combination also appears to be dominant in the Pacific States and the Far Northwest. Deep green counties, characterized by high percentages 65 and over combined with relatively high per capita income, show a large concentration in the West North Central States, particularly Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. There is another concentration in the retirement areas of peninsular Florida. The Southwest shows a more variegated pattern. Here low per capita income may be associated with either high or low percentages of older persons.

A second analytical use of the map combining the two variables is to indicate the degree of relationship (or correlation) between the two variables in a geographic context. Such an association would be indicated by the predominance of colors on the map shown on one of the diagonals in the color square and the relative absence of the colors off this diagonal. If the area on the map covered by each of the 16 colors or by the four colors in the corners of the color square is about the same, regardless of the degree of geographic concentration of the colors, little or no correlation would be indicated.

Areas in deep green, blue, violet, and deep orange reflect a direct relationship between the percent 65 and over and per capita income, while areas in yellow and various red-blue combinations from light violet to deep purple reflect an indirect relationship. Examination of the map suggests that the relationship between the variables is quite low; all four corner colors appear abundantly. In fact, a test of the linear correlation between the two variables shows a coefficient of only -.14 (0.0 representing no correlation and -1.0 representing perfect inverse correlation).

Combination of Percent of Population 65 Years Old and Over, 1975, and Per Capita Income, 1974, U.S. Counties. (Provisional data)



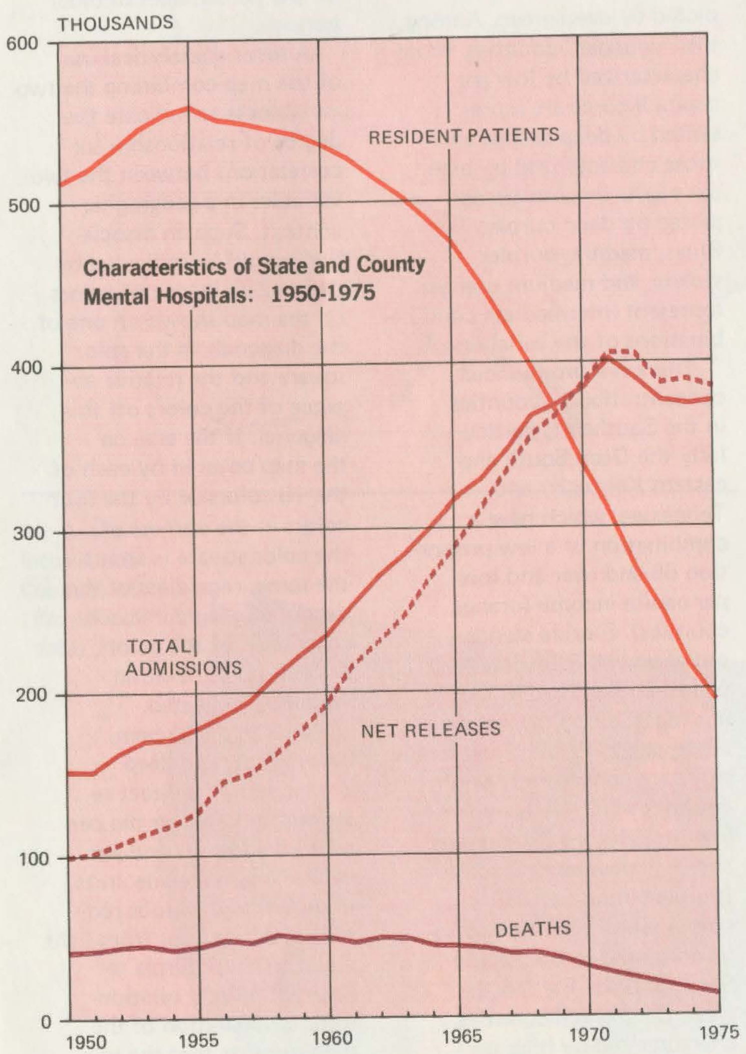
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

State, County Mental Hospitals Role in Patient Care Declines

Before 1955, State and county mental hospitals were the major providers of psychiatric care in the U.S. Although the number of admissions to these hospitals more than doubled between 1950 and 1975 and the number of deaths declined by two-thirds, the number of net releases during the same period quadrupled resulting in a 65-percent decrease in resident patients in these hospitals since the peak number reached in 1955.

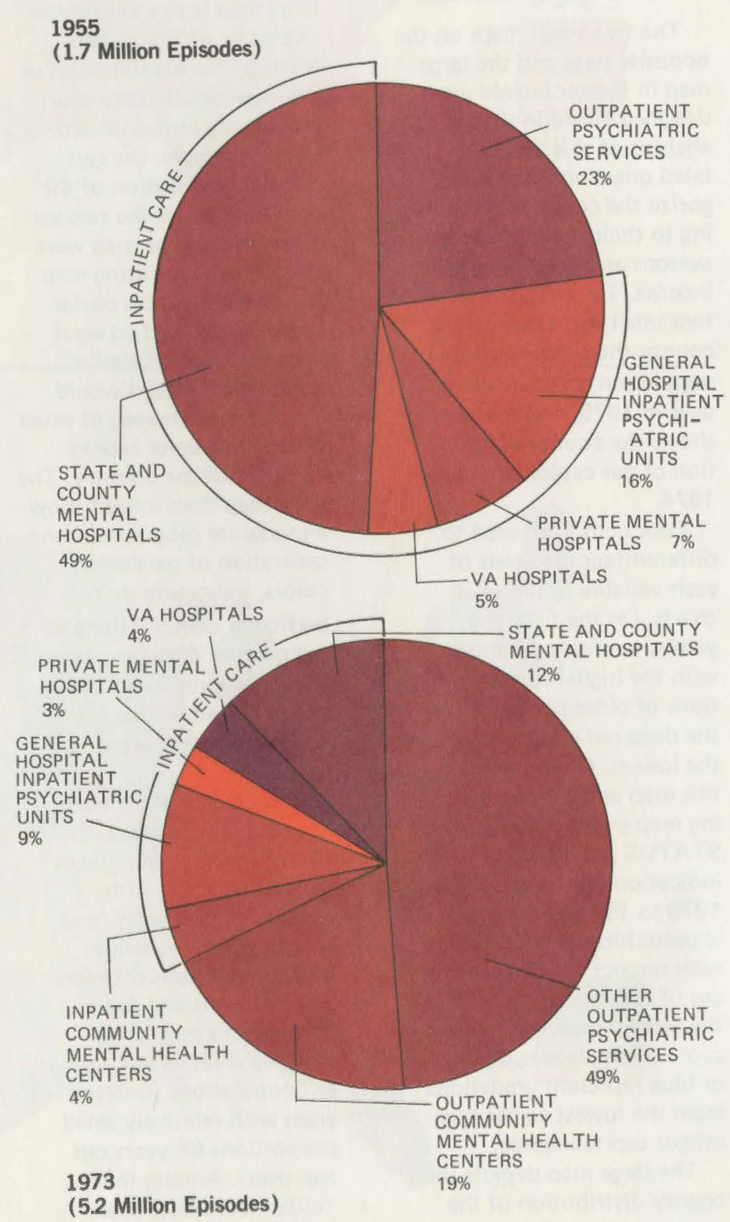
Outpatient Services Grow From 23% in '55 to 68% in 1973

In 1973, State and county mental hospitals accounted for only 12 percent of all patient care episodes in mental health facilities compared with almost half in 1955, indicating a significant shift in the provision of psychiatric care. Outpatient psychiatric services accounted for 68 percent of all episodes while inpatient services amounted to 32 percent in 1973, compared with 33 and 77 percent, respectively, in 1955. By 1973, the federally funded community health centers program accounted for almost one-quarter of the total patient care episodes.



MENTAL HEALTH	1950	1970	1975
		Thousands	
Resident Patients at End of Year	512.5	337.6	193.4
Admissions	152.3	384.5	376.2
Net Releases	99.7	386.9	384.5
Deaths	41.3	30.8	13.4

Percent Distribution of Inpatient and Outpatient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, by Type of Facility: 1955 and 1973



VA, States, Counties Employ 66% of Staff in Mental Health Facilities

Of the 403,024 full-time equivalent positions in mental health facilities, about 32 percent were professional patient care staff, 36 percent other patient care staff, and 32 percent nonpatient care staff.

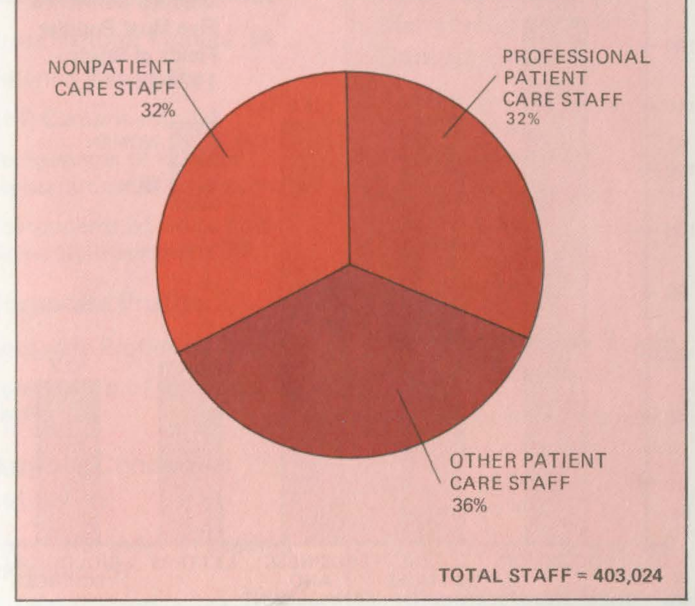
More than half of the full-time equivalent staff were employed in State and county mental hospitals, in 1974 and one out of ten in Veterans Administration psychiatric services. These two types of facilities together account for approximately two-thirds of the total full-time equivalent staff employed in mental health facilities.

Mental Illness Costs Nation $36.8 Billion During 1974

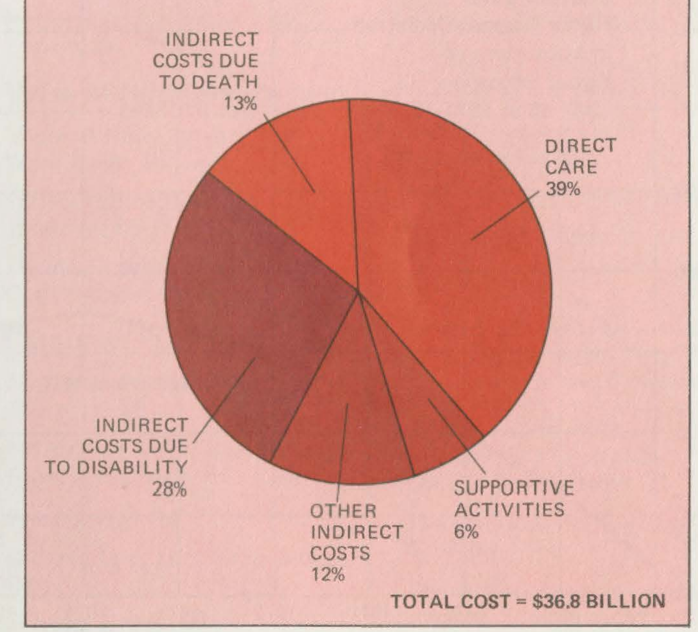
Of the total 1974 cost of mental illness—$36.8 billion—the cost of direct care amounted to $14.5 billion or about 39 percent of all direct health expenditures. The remainder of the cost of mental illness was attributable to supportive activities (research, training and fellowships, facilities development, and management expenses) and to indirect costs (due to death, disability, and patient care activities).

Slightly over half of the direct care expenditure was concentrated in nursing homes and in State, county, and other public mental health hospitals.

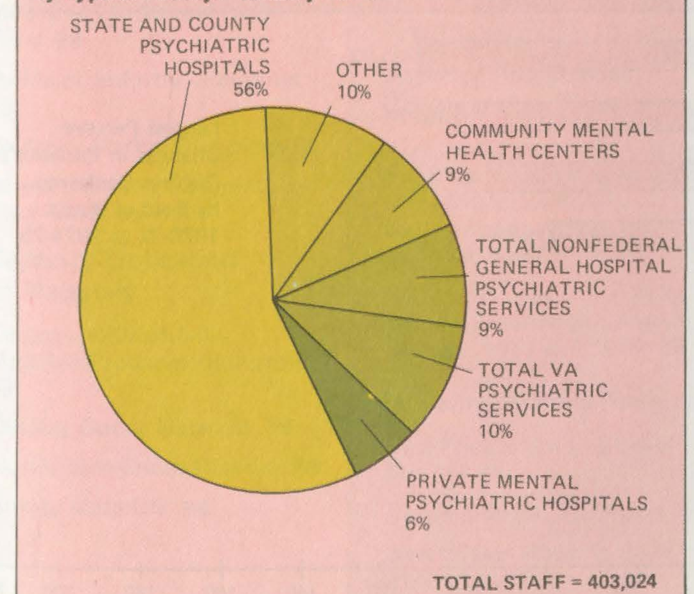
Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Staff Employed in Mental Health Facilities, by Discipline of Staff: 1974



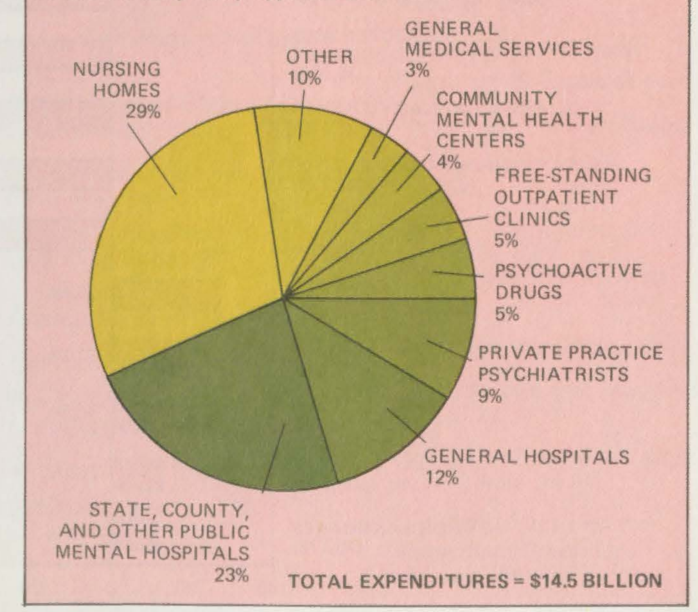
Percent Distribution of the Cost of Mental Illness: 1974



Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Staff, by Type of Facility: January 1974



Percent Distribution of Expenditures for Direct Care of the Mentally Ill, by Type of Care: 1974



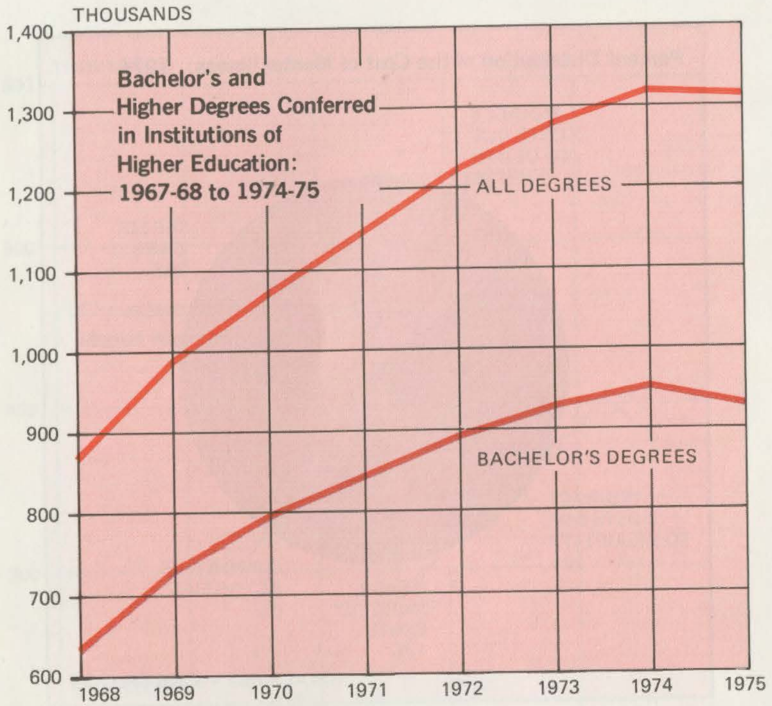
Bachelor's Degrees Decline 2.4% in '74-'75; First Dip in 20 Years

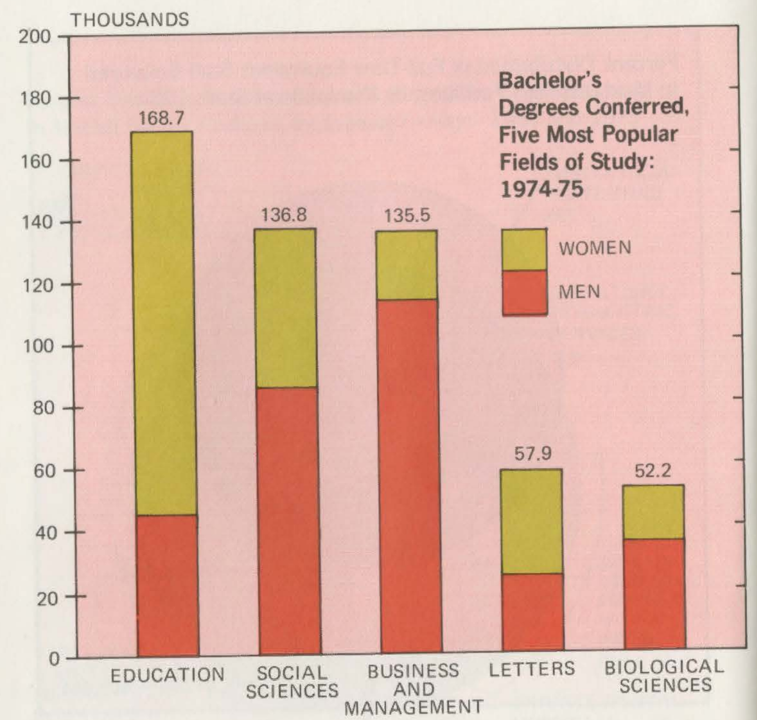
The number of bachelor's degrees granted in 1974-1975 declined 2.4 percent, the first such drop in 20 years.

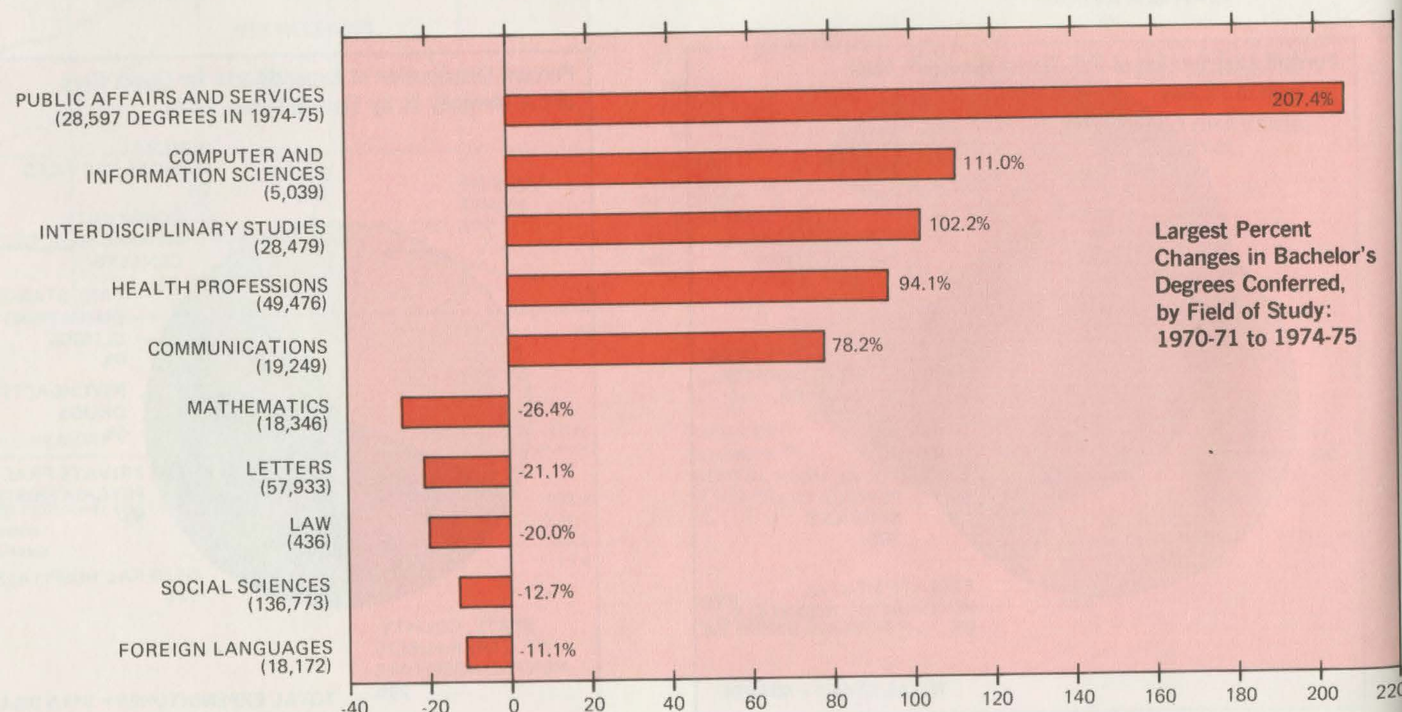
An increase in higher degrees granted (master's and doctorates) during the same academic year partially offset the bachelor's drop so that the total number of degrees granted by institutions of higher education fell by about 5,000, or 0.4 percent.

For those receiving bachelor's degrees in 1974-1975, the five leading fields of study—based on the number of degrees granted—were education, social sciences, business and management, letters, and biological sciences.

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in public affairs jumped over 200 percent to 28,597 in the 5 years between 1970-1971 and 1974-1975. Over the same period the largest proportional decline was in mathematics, which dropped by about one-fourth to 18,346.







SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

economy

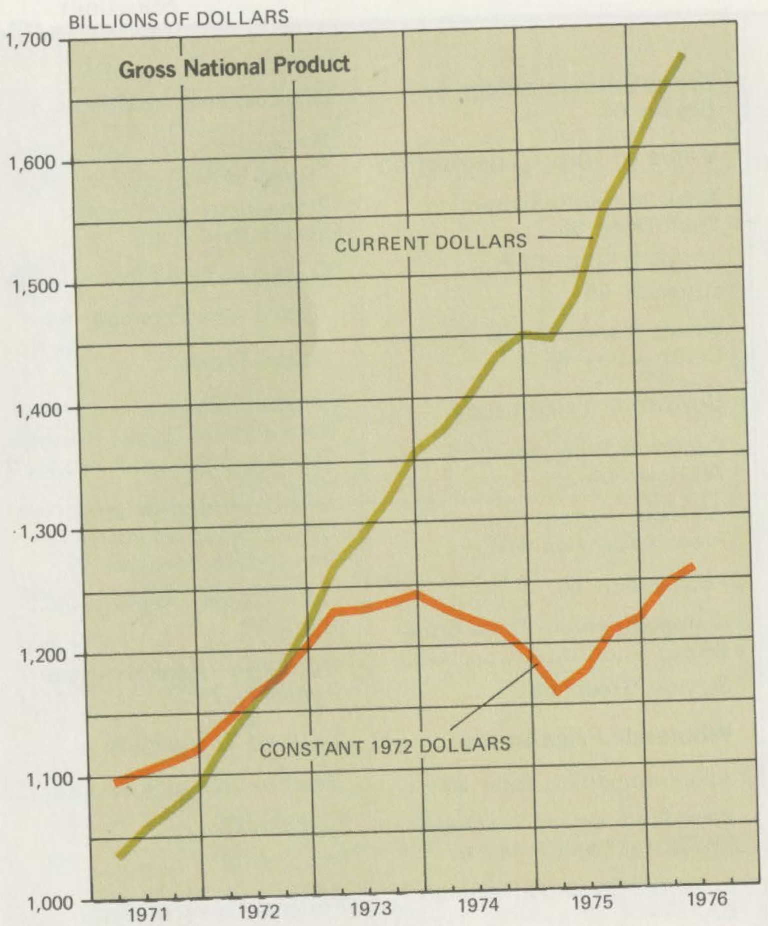
Second-Quarter Rise in GNP Less Than Half That of First Quarter

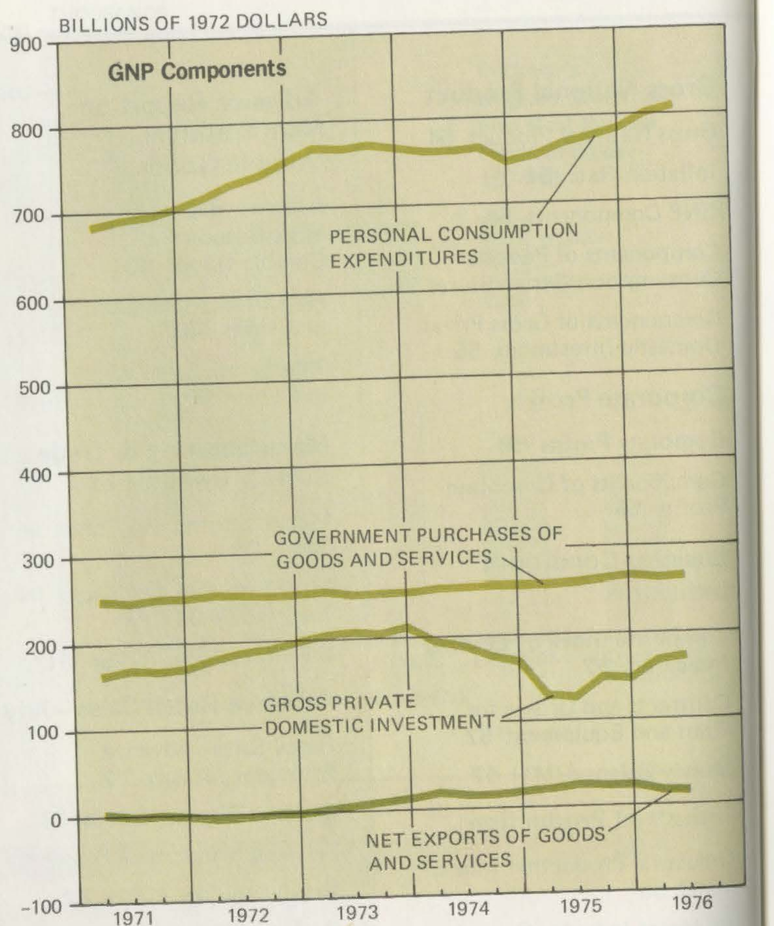
Revised data for the second quarter of 1976 indicates that "real" Gross National Product (the Nation's total output of goods and services adjusted to cancel the effects of inflation) rose at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, compared with a 9.2 percent annual rate in the first quarter.

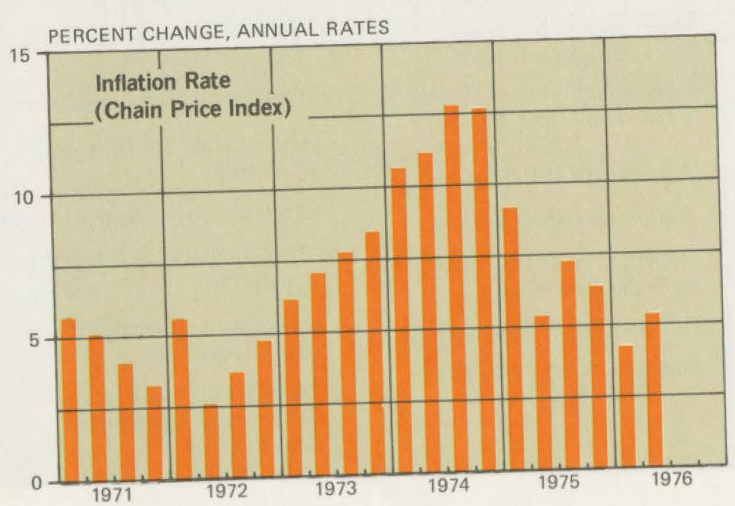
Second quarter output in current dollars increased $37.9 billion, or 9.6 percent at an annual rate. This was $1.1 billion higher than the preliminary estimate issued a month ago.

The GNP chain price index, a more comprehensive measurement of prices, edged upward 1.1 percentage points to 5.4 percent, an increase over the preliminary estimate of 5 percent.

According to revised data, real GNP rose $13.1 billion to $1,259.4 billion, compared to the $13.4 billion estimate from preliminary data. This downward revision of $0.3 billion was the result of a $1.2 billion upward revision in gross private domestic investment, which was more than offset by downward revisions in the estimated annual rates of increase of personal consumption expenditures, net exports, and government purchases of goods and services.







GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2nd QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976	2nd QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Current Dollars	1,482.3	1,636.2	1,674.1
Constant 1972 Dollars	1,177.1	1,246.3	1,259.4
Personal Consumption Expenditures	767.5	800.7	808.6
Government Purchases of Goods and Services	259.1	261.9	263.6
Gross Private Domestic Investment	126.2	167.1	171.7
Net Exports of Goods and Services	24.3	16.6	15.4
	Percent Change, Annual Rates		
Inflation Rate (Chain Price Index)	5.4	4.3	5.4

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Durable, Nondurable Goods Sectors of GNP Hit 5-Year Highs

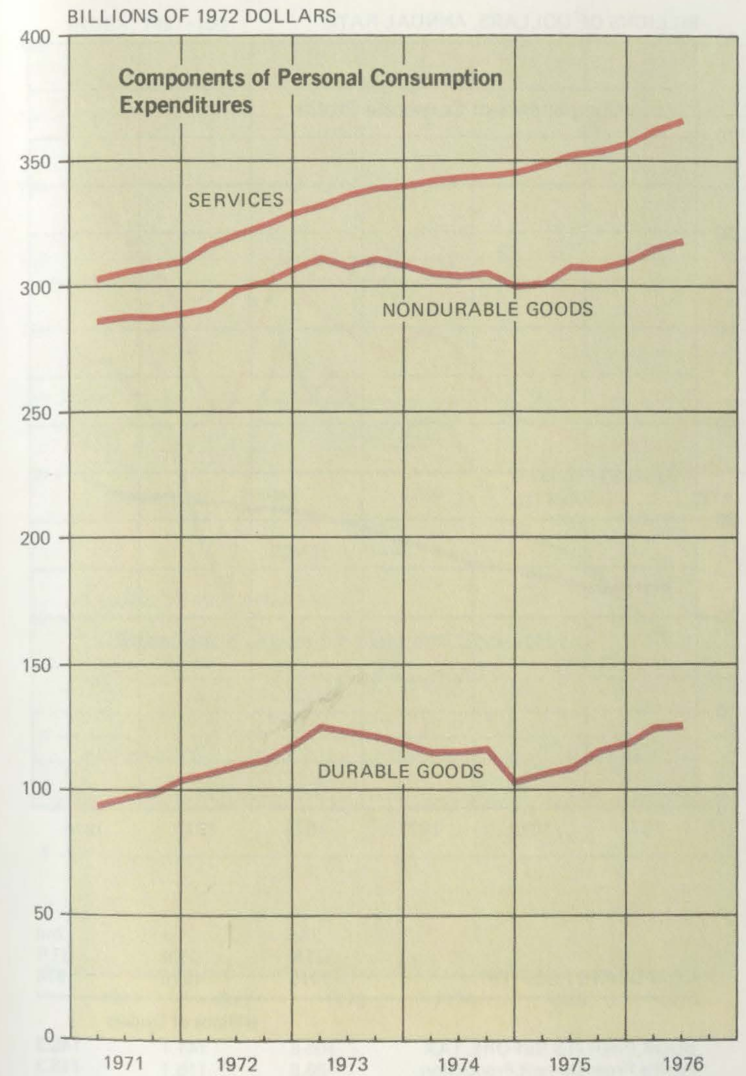
All major components of personal consumption expenditures and of gross private domestic investment recorded increases in the second quarter. The durable goods sector of personal consumption expenditures rose $0.9 billion to $125.2 billion—a 5-year high. Since the last quarter of 1974, durable goods output has risen $22.1 billion, or 21.4 percent.

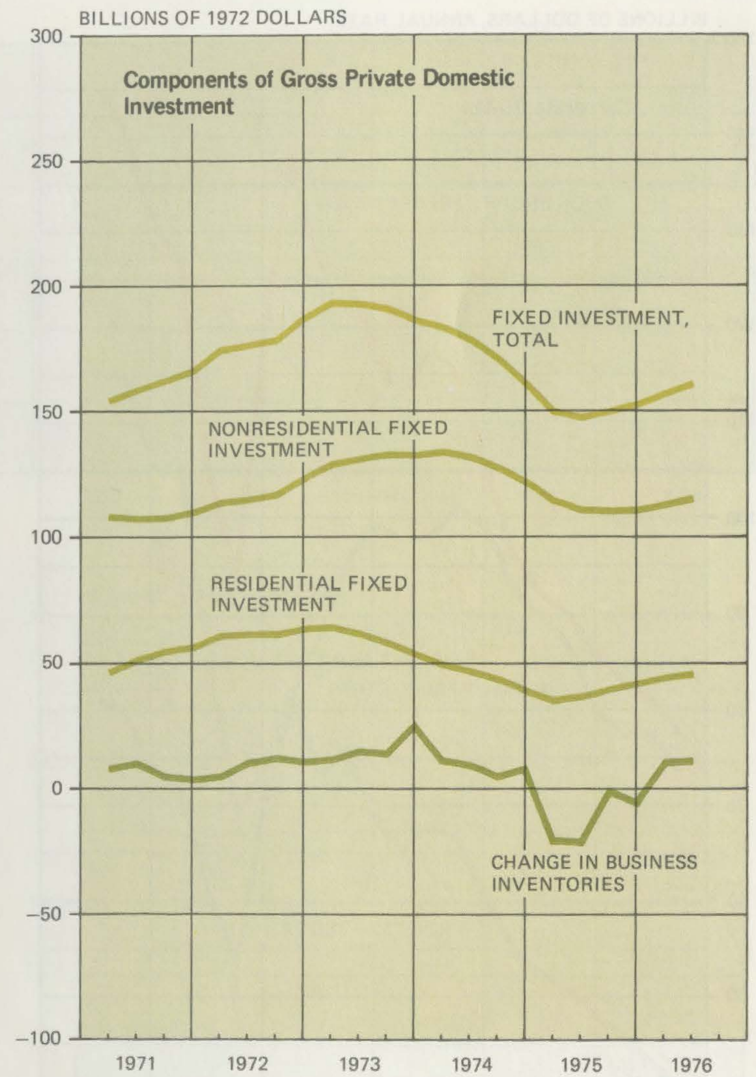
Nondurable goods rose $3 billion to $317.6 billion, also a 5-year high. The services component, continuing its steady upward climb, rose $4 billion to $365.8 billion.

Fixed Investment Up to $160.6 Billion, Continuing Year Gain

Fixed investment (gross private domestic investment less the value of goods held in inventory) rose $3.9 billion to $160.6 billion, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase following the 5-year low reached in the second quarter of 1975. The $3.9-billion increase was divided between $2.3 billion for nonresidential investment and $1.6 billion for residential investment.

Reversing the $0.9 billion decline from $10.4 billion to $9.5 billion reported by preliminary GNP data on the annual rate of inventory accumulation, revised data show a $0.7 billion increase to $11.1 billion.





COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2nd QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976	2nd QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Durable Goods	108.4	124.3	125.2
Nondurable Goods	307.2	314.6	317.6
Services	351.8	361.8	365.8

COMPONENTS OF GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT	2nd QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976	2nd QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Fixed Investment	147.4	156.7	160.6
Nonresidential	110.6	112.6	114.9
Residential	36.8	44.1	45.7
Change in Business Inventories	−21.2	10.4	11.1

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Second Quarter Pace of Book Profit Growth Slowest Since 1975

In the second quarter of 1976, book profits before taxes, which include inventory profits, rose $4.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $145.3 billion. This is the smallest increase since the current upturn began in the first quarter of 1975.

Profits from current production, which exclude inventory profits, edged up $0.2 billion to a high of $115.3 billion. This is 33.1 percent above a year ago when profits were valued at $86.6 billion.

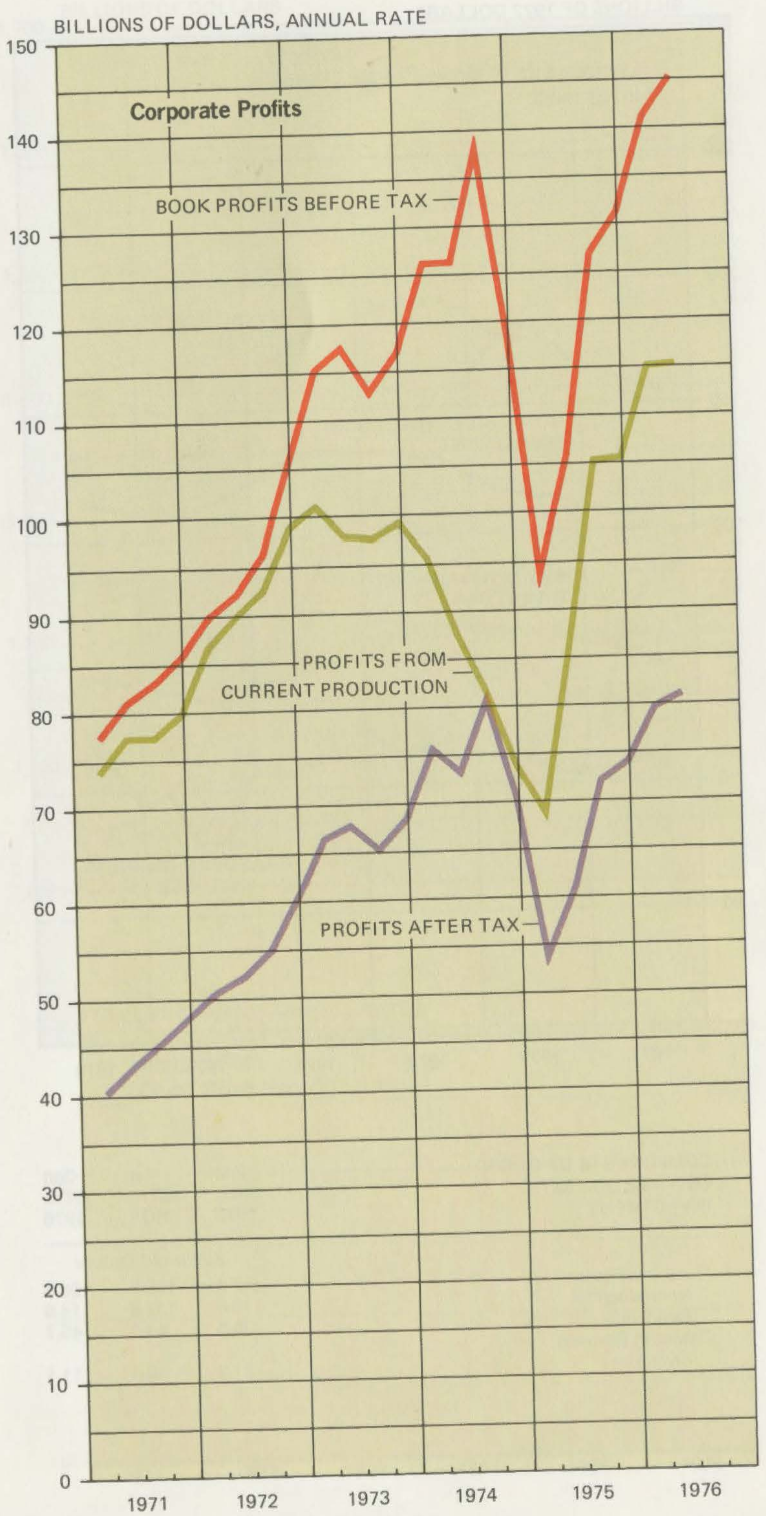
After-tax profits rose $1.4 billion to $81.1 billion.

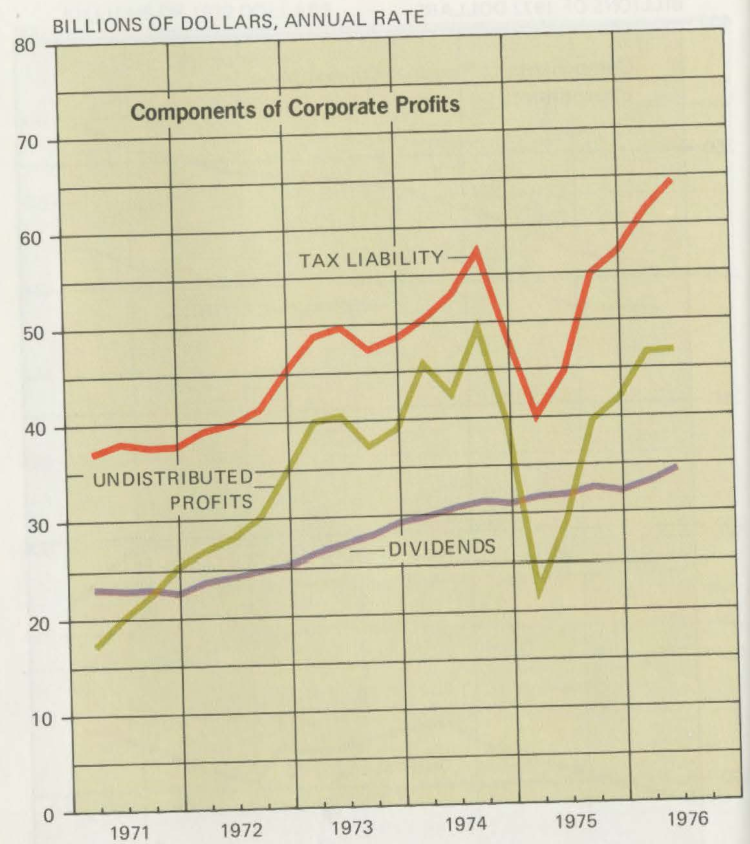
Retained Profits Up $17.7 Billion in '76; Tax Liability Rises

Corporate profit tax liability in the second quarter increased to $64.1 billion, a $2.7-billion increase from the first quarter of 1976.

Dividends rose $1.3 billion to $34.4 billion in the second quarter of 1976.

Undistributed (retained) profits were valued at $46.8 billion, an increase of $17.7 billion over a year ago.





CORPORATE PROFITS	2nd QTR 1975	1st QTR 1976	2nd QTR 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
BOOK PROFITS BEFORE TAX	105.8	141.1	145.3
Profits From Current Production	86.6	115.1	115.3
PROFITS AFTER TAX	61.0	79.7	81.1
Dividends	31.9	33.1	34.4
Undistributed Profits	29.1	46.6	46.8
TAX LIABILITY	44.8	61.4	64.1

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Business Barometer Posts Smallest Gain in Last 7 Months

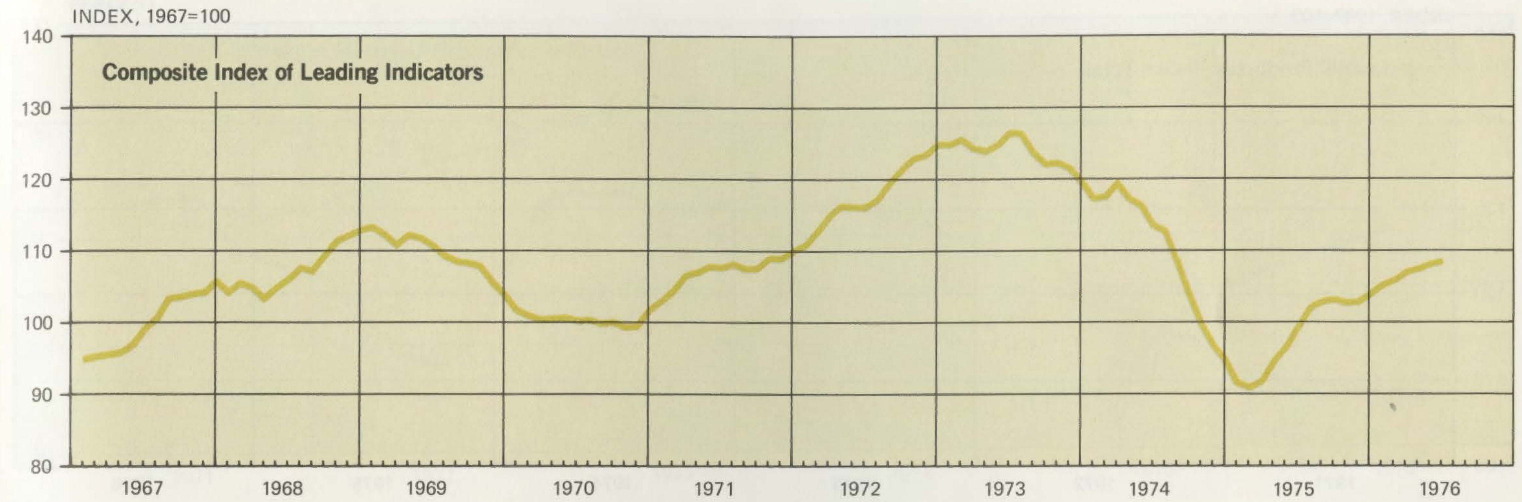
According to preliminary data, the composite index of 12 leading indicators, the government's barometer of future business trends, rose 0.3 percent in June to 108.6 percent of its 1967 average. This is the smallest increase in 7 months and follows a downward-revised 0.7-percent gain in May. Five of the 11 available indicators posted increases over the month, 4 indicators declined, and 2 were unchanged from May.

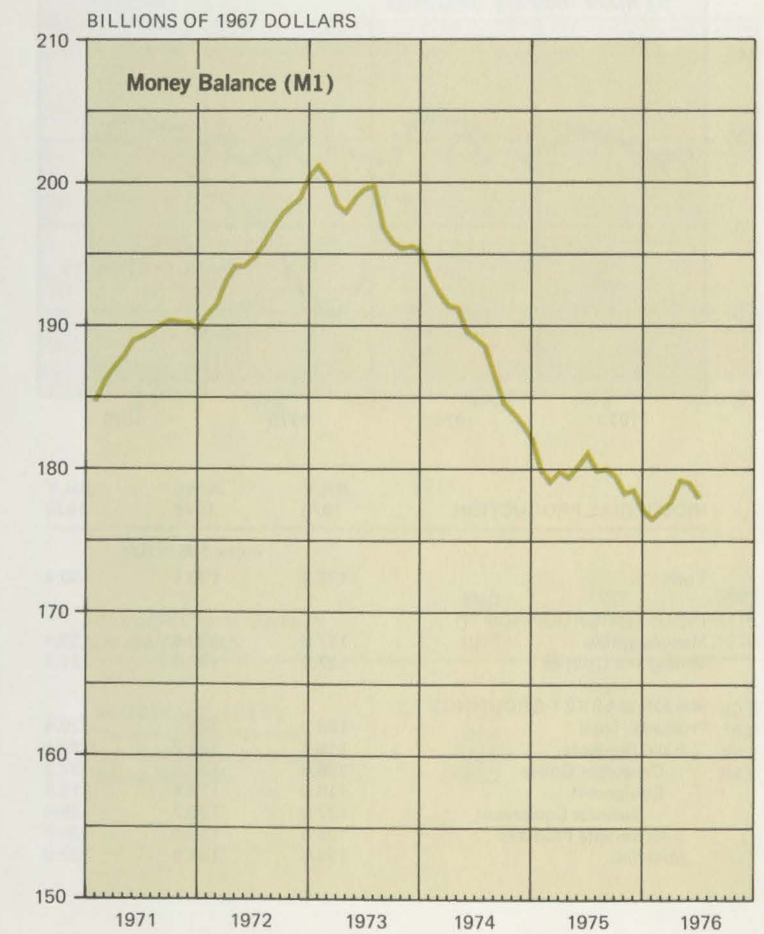
The increase in contracts and orders for plant and equipment—up $102 million, 13.6 percent—had the largest positive influence on the composite index.

The June level of $8.5 billion (in 1967 dollars) was the highest since September 1974.

The decline in the money balance (M1) had the largest negative impact. M1 (in 1967 dollars) fell a further $1 billion to $178.1 billion. The June level is only 0.8 percent above the January 1976 low of $176.6 billion and remains 11.5 percent below the January 1973 high of $201.2 billion.

The composite index has climbed 19.2 percent since the February 1975 low of 91.1, but is still 14.2 percent below the June 1973 peak.





BUSINESS CONDITIONS INDICATORS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Index, 1967=100		
Composite Index of Leading Indicators	99.4	108.3	108.6
	Billions of 1967 Dollars		
Contracts and Orders for Plant and Equipment	7.4	7.5	8.5
Money Balance (M1)	181.2	179.1	178.1

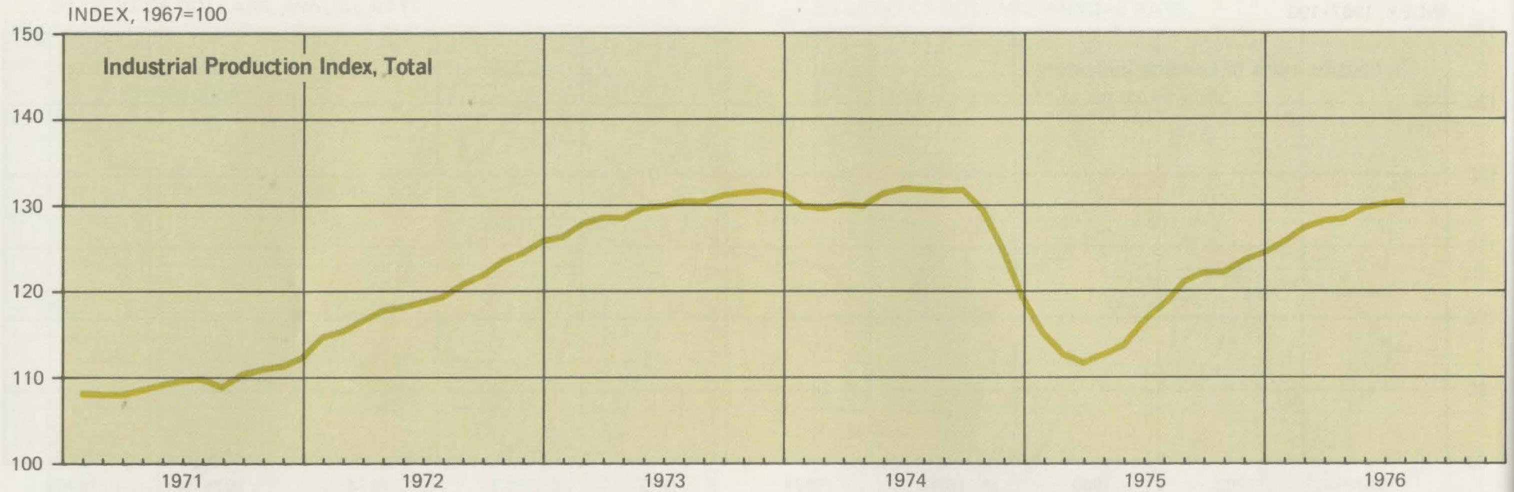
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

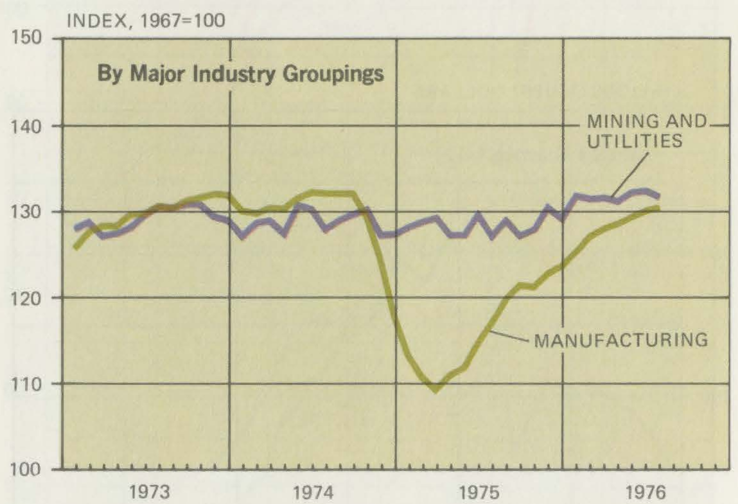
Upward Industrial Production Trend Slows During July

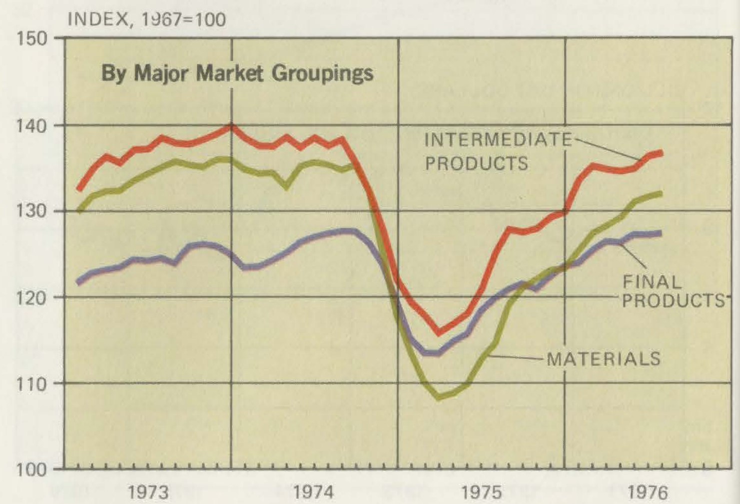
Industrial production increased by an estimated 0.2 percent in July following rises of 0.9 percent in May and 0.4 percent in June. This was the smallest advance since last October. Overall activity was dampened somewhat by increased strike activity, notably in coal mining. At 130.4, the index was almost 17 percent above the March 1975 low.

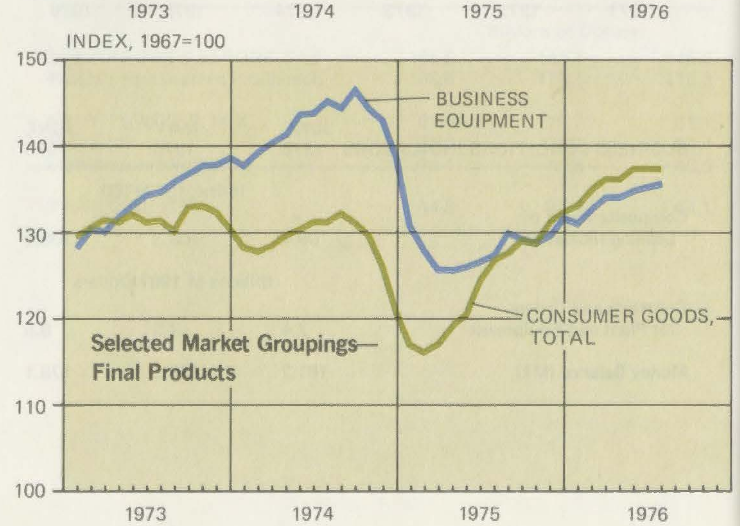
The mining and utilities index declined 0.5 percent following rises of 0.8 percent in May and 0.2 percent in June. Manufacturing output rose 0.3 percent, the smallest gain in 9 months.

The materials index, spurred by a continued strong advance in output of durable materials, rose 0.3 percent to 132. Output of intermediate products rose more slowly in July—up 0.3 percent compared to 1 percent in June. The final products index, which was unchanged in June, edged up 0.2 percent to 127.4. Output of consumer goods was unchanged at 137.3 as a downturn, primarily in auto assemblies and appliance production, offset modest increases in other groups. Business equipment, which posted a substantial rise early this year, rose only 0.3 percent in both June and July.









INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Index 1967=100	
Total	118.4	130.1	130.4
INDUSTRY GROUPINGS			
Manufacturing	117.0	130.0	130.4
Mining and Utilities	127.2	132.4	131.7
MAJOR MARKET GROUPINGS			
Products, Total	120.9	129.1	129.4
Final Products	119.7	127.2	127.4
Consumer Goods	126.6	137.3	137.3
Equipment	110.0	113.4	113.8
Business Equipment	127.3	135.2	135.6
Intermediate Products	125.0	136.4	136.8
Materials	114.5	131.6	132.0

SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

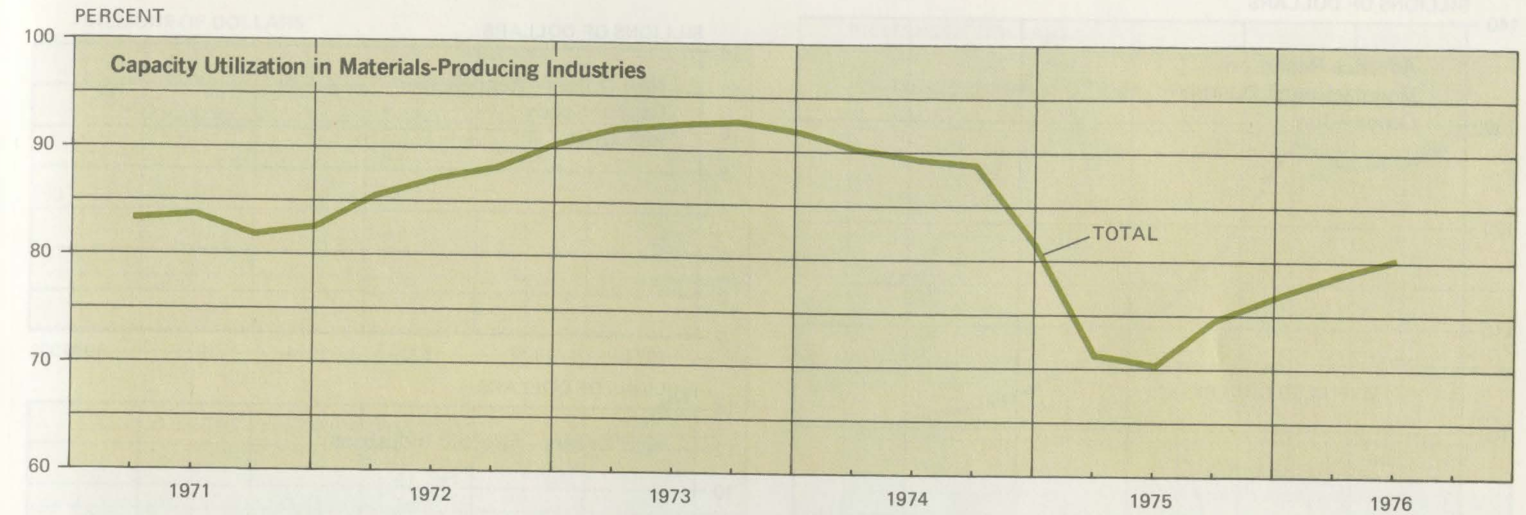
Factory Operating Rate Rises to 80.5%, Highest Since 1974

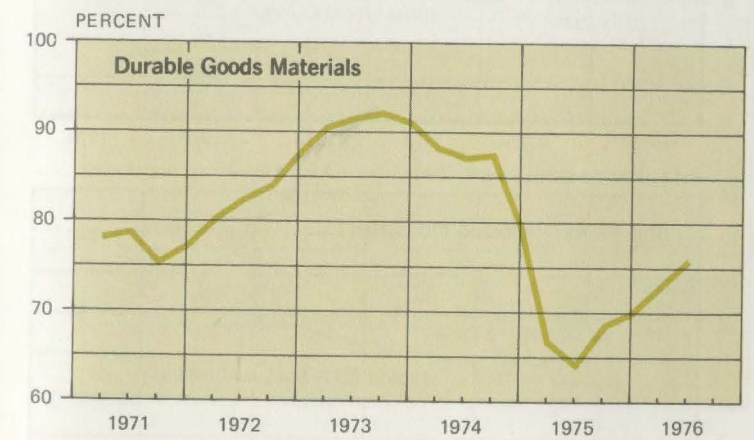
The factory operating rate in materials-producing industries rose to 80.5 percent in the second quarter of 1976. This was the highest rate since the fourth quarter of 1974.

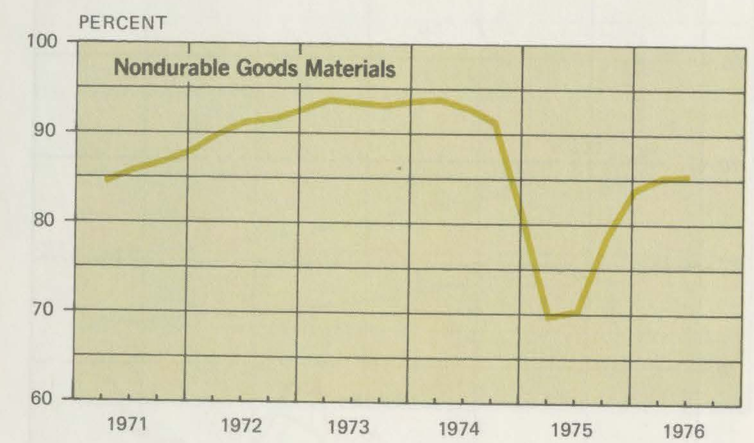
The rate for industries producing durable goods materials jumped to 76 percent of capacity, a 2.9-percentage point gain over the previous quarter. The operating rate has risen a total of 11.6 percentage points from the second-quarter 1975 low of 64.4 percent.

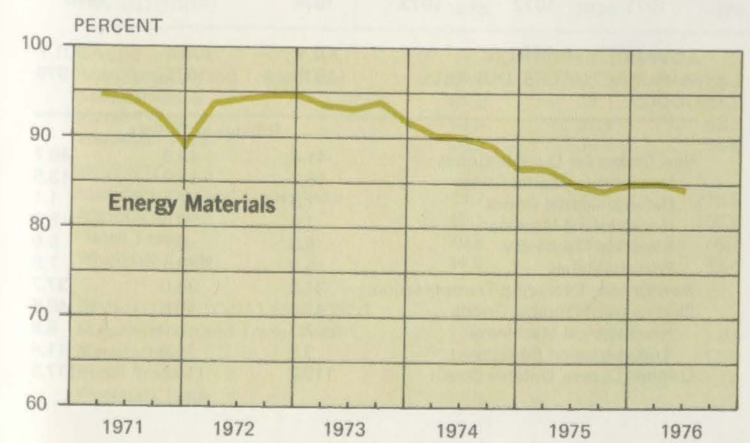
In nondurable goods materials, the rate of increase slowed in the second quarter to a rate of 86.2 percent. This followed a sharp gain of 13.3 percentage points between the second quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976.

The factory operating rate in energy materials industries declined slightly, to 84.5 percent in the second quarter of 1976.









CAPACITY UTILIZATION OF MATERIALS	2ND QTR. 1975	1ST QTR. 1976	2ND QTR. 1976
		Percent	
MATERIALS, TOTAL	70.6	78.9	80.5
Durable Goods Materials	64.4	73.1	76.0
Nondurable Goods Materials	72.5	85.8	86.2
Energy Materials	85.2	85.3	84.5

SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

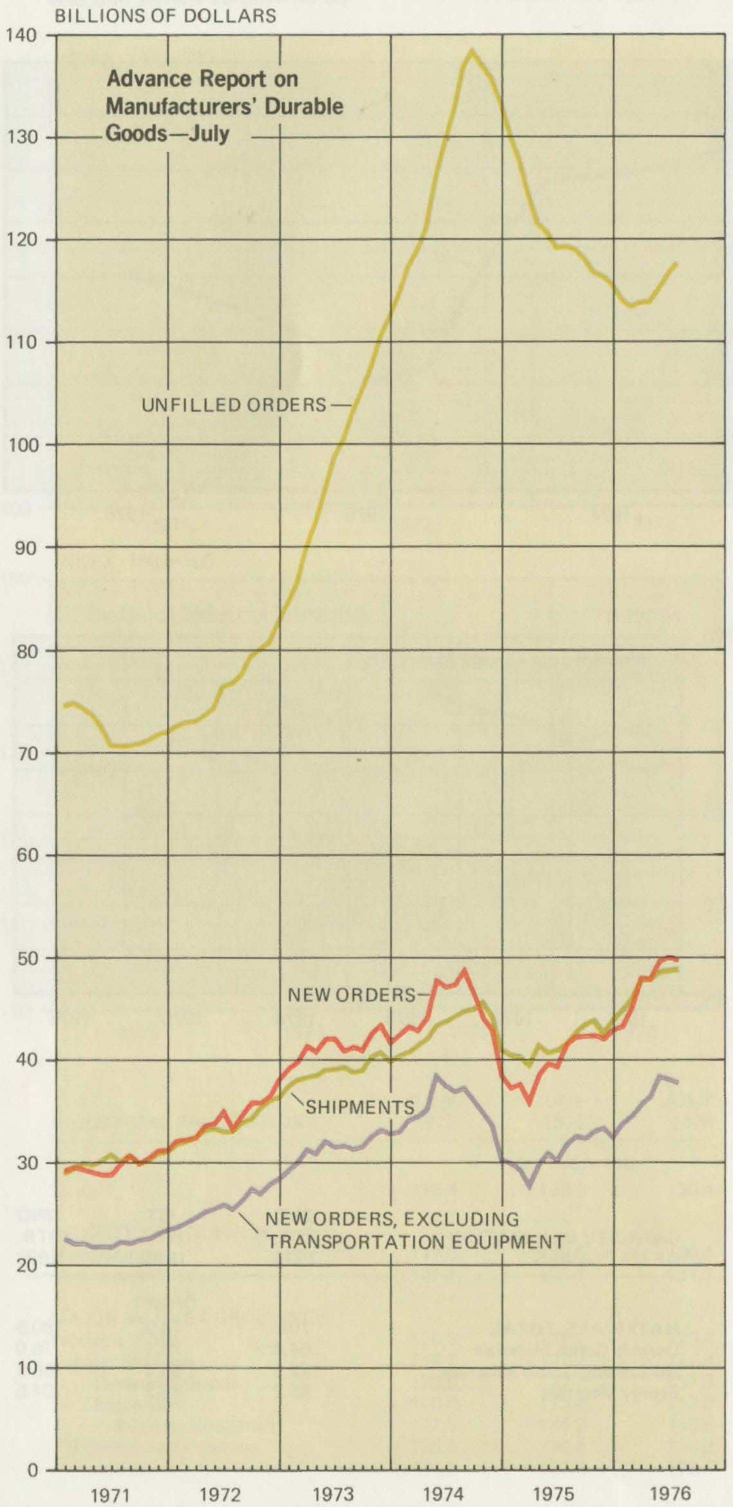
Record Jump of 14.1% Posted for Nondefense Capital Goods in July

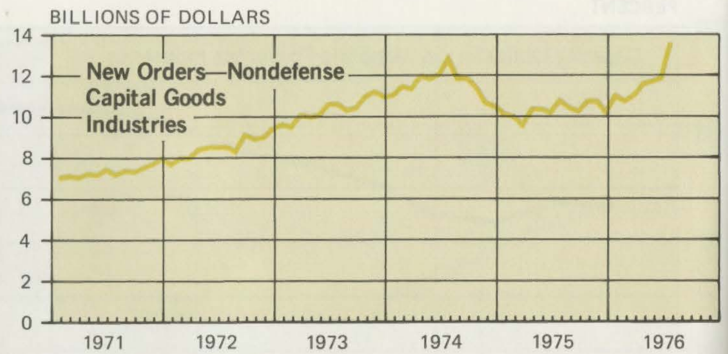
According to advance data, new orders for nondefense capital goods,* considered a barometer of capital-spending plans by business, jumped a record 14.1 percent ($1.7 billion) in July to $13.5 billion. A sharp decline in new orders for defense capital goods was partially offsetting.

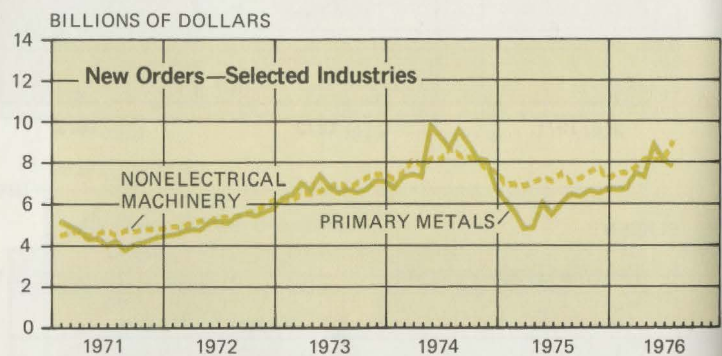
Overall, new orders for durable goods slipped $238 million (0.5 percent). An $890-million boost in new orders for nonelectrical machinery was outweighed by a $727-million drop in new orders for electrical machinery and a $318-million decrease in new orders for primary metals. Total new orders, estimated at $49.7 billion, were 19.9 percent above a year earlier.

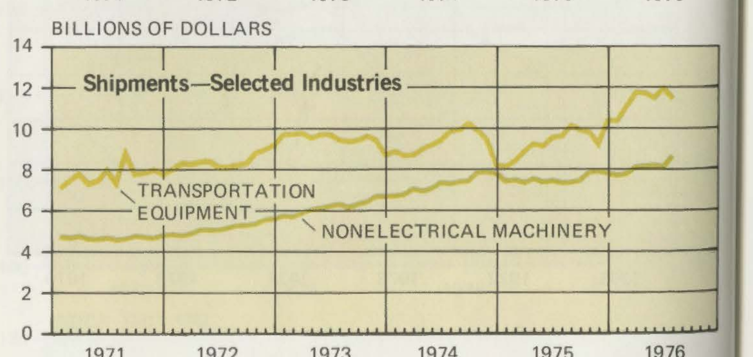
Shipments of durable goods rose $110 million to $48.6 billion. A $524-million rise in shipments of nonelectrical machinery was partially offset by a $495-million decline in transportation equipment. The backlog of unfilled orders rose $1.1 billion to $117.5 billion.

*Include nonelectrical machinery (except farm and machinery shops), electrical machinery (except household appliances and electronic components), and the nondefense portions of shipbuilding and repair, railroad and communication equipment, aircraft, aircraft parts, and ordnance.









ADVANCE REPORT ON MANUFACTURERS' DURABLE GOODS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1975	JULY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
New Orders for Durable Goods	41.4	49.9	49.7
Nondefense Capital Goods	10.7	11.8	13.5
Defense Capital Goods	1.8	2.5	1.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	7.4	8.0	8.9
Electrical Machinery	5.3	6.7	5.9
Primary Metals	5.9	8.1	7.8
New Orders, Excluding Transportation	31.6	38.0	37.7
Shipments of Durable Goods	41.4	48.5	48.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	7.3	8.0	8.6
Transportation Equipment	9.5	11.9	11.4
Unfilled Orders, Durable Goods	119.2	116.5	117.5

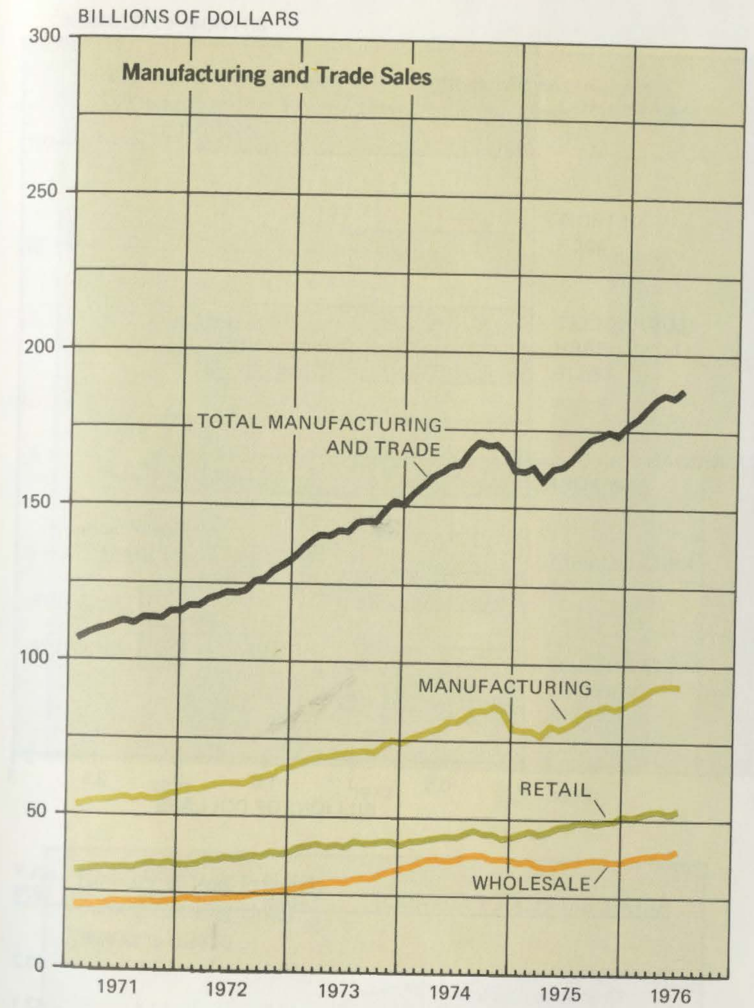
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

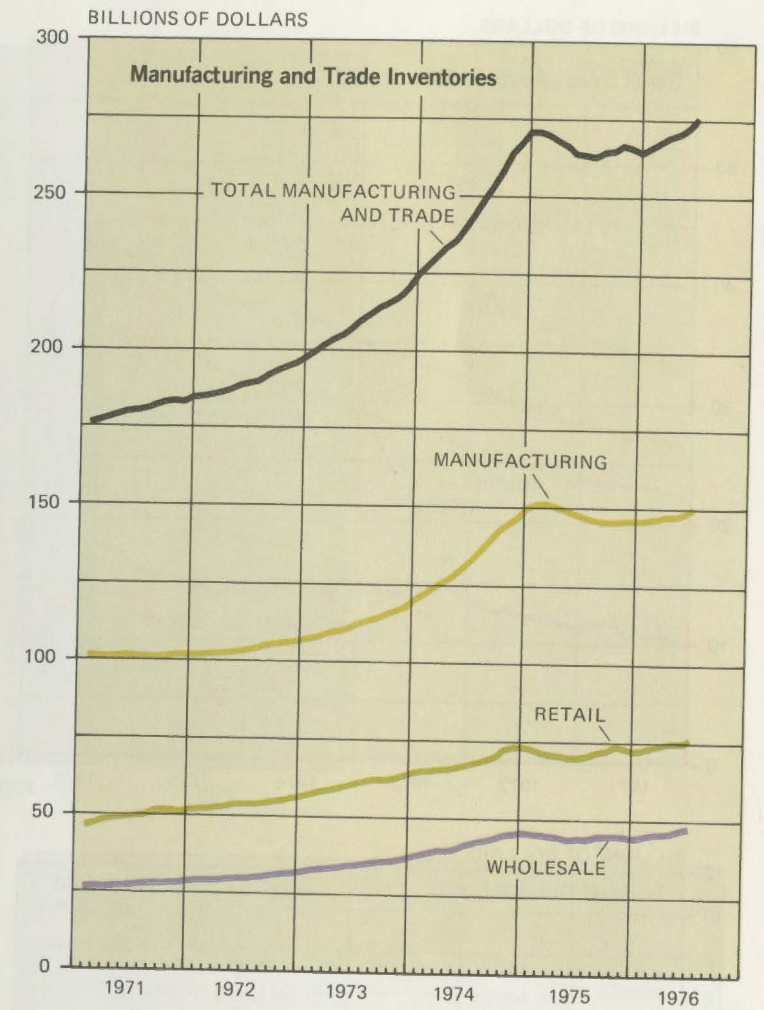
Total Sales in June Go Up $2.4 Billion as Wholesale Sets Pace

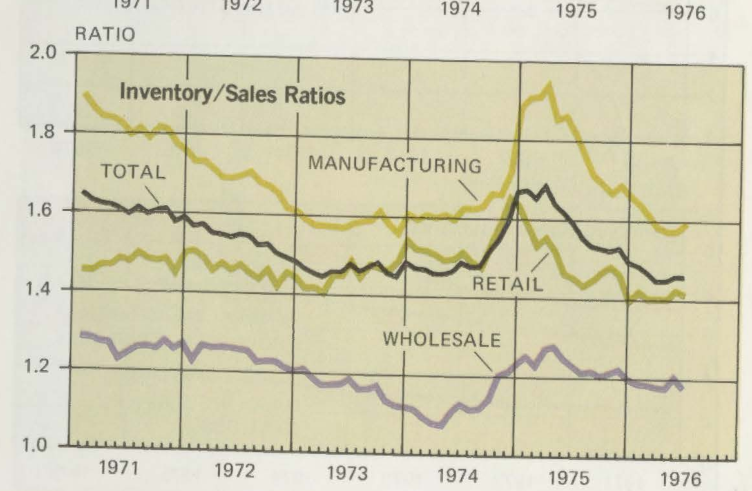
Resuming its climb, total manufacturing and trade sales rose $2.4 billion in June to $188.7 billion. About 60 percent of the increase was centered in the wholesale sector which reported a $1.5 billion gain. Recovering from a May decline, retail sales rose $979 million. Manufacturers' sales edged down $59 million. For the second quarter, combined sales rose about 1.7 percent, considerably slimmer than the 4.7-percent increase in the first quarter of 1976.

Combined business inventories advanced $3.3 billion in June, the largest increase since December 1974. Manufacturers' inventories, which rose $1.7 billion, accounted for more than half of the June gain. Retail inventories, which were little changed in May, rose $961 million in June; and wholesale inventories rose $618 million. Total inventories rose more during the second quarter than during the first—up 2.3 percent compared to 1.8 percent.

The total stock-to-sales ratio was unchanged in June at 1.46. The manufacturing ratio rose for the first time since last November reflecting the halt in sales gains. The retail ratio edged down to 1.42; and the wholesale ratio returned to the April level of 1.19.







MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES INVENTORIES	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
SALES		Billions of Dollars	
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	165.8	186.3	188.7
Manufacturing	81.0	94.1	94.0
Retail Trade	48.6	52.9	53.8
Wholesale Trade	36.2	39.4	40.9
INVENTORIES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	263.7	272.5	275.9
Manufacturing	148.1	149.0	150.8
Retail Trade	70.8	75.7	76.7
Wholesale Trade	44.9	47.8	48.4
INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIOS		Ratio	
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	1.59	1.46	1.46
Manufacturing	1.83	1.58	1.60
Retail Trade	1.46	1.43	1.42
Wholesale Trade	1.19	1.21	1.19

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

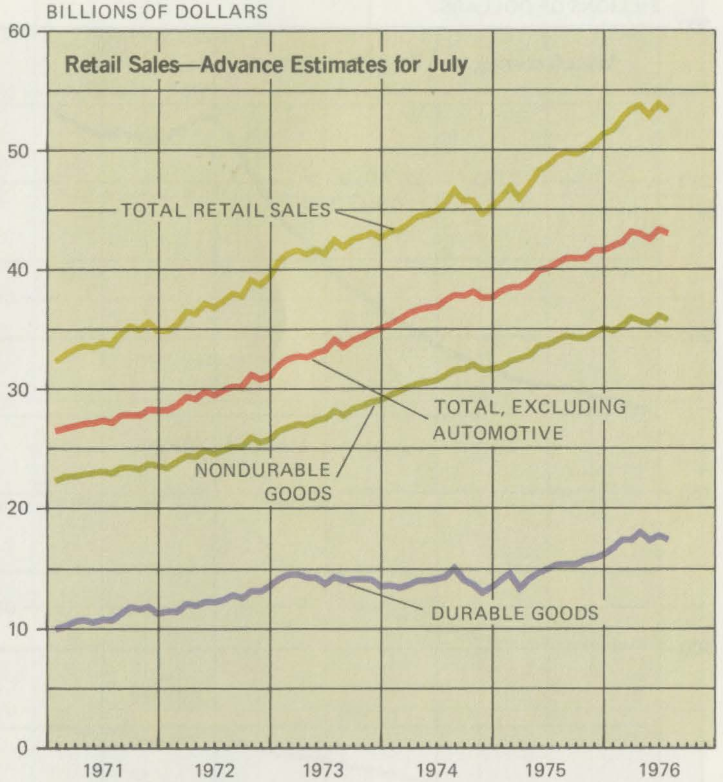
Total Retail Sales Decrease in July by $642 Million

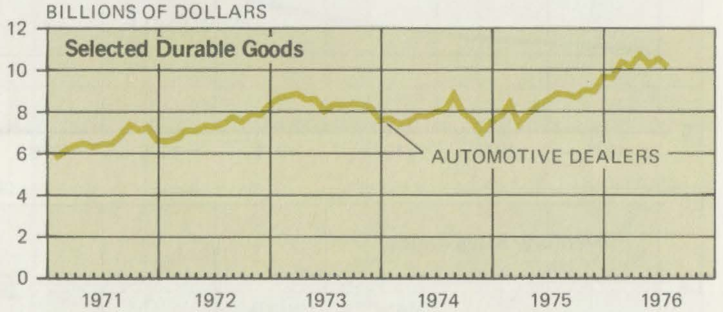
Advance data for July indicate that total retail sales declined from $642 million in June to $53.2 billion. It was the second downturn in the last 3 months. Sales of automotive dealers, which fell $342 million, accounted for more than half of the July drop. Automotive sales, estimated at $10.1 billion in July, were 5.2 percent below the April peak but almost 15 percent above July 1975.

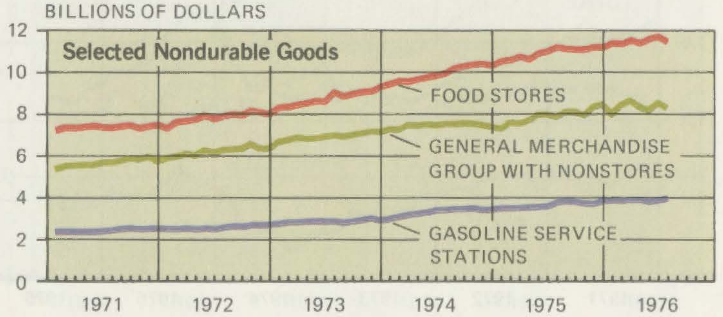
Sales of durable goods slipped $316 million, returning to the May level of $17.4 billion. Sales of nondurable goods declined $320 million, erasing about half the June gain: General merchandise stores reported a $225 million decline and food store sales dipped $216 million. Sales of gasoline service stations rose over the month—up $78 million.

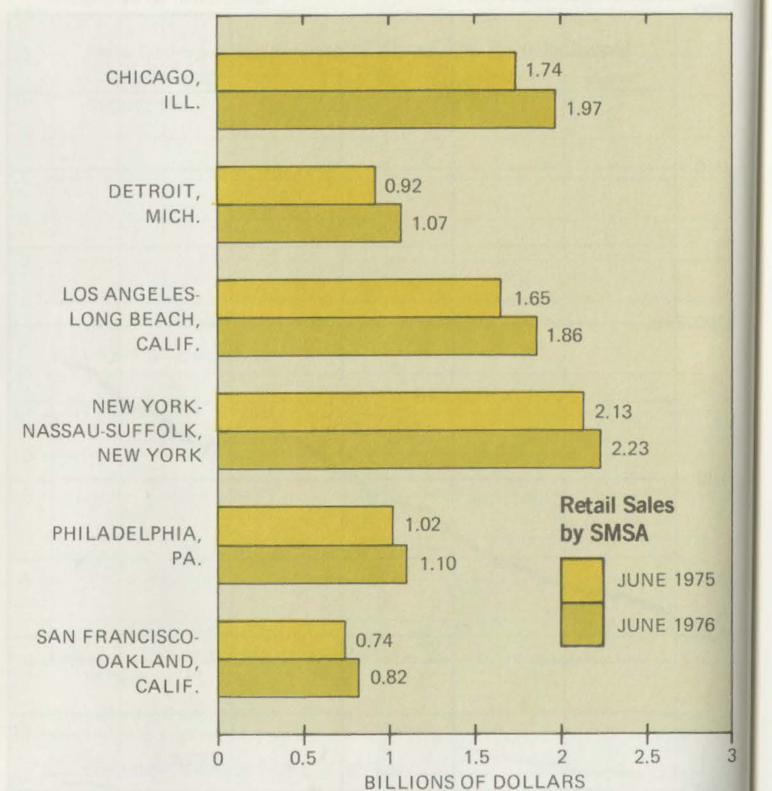
RETAIL SALES IN SELECTED SMSA's* All selected areas reported increases in June from year-ago levels. The Detroit area reported the largest percentage gain—up 16 percent to $1.07 billion. Sales in the Chicago area were about 14 percent above last June, and Los Angeles-Long Beach sales were up about 13 percent. Sales in the New York—Nassau-Suffolk area, which were below year-ago levels in May were about 5 percent above June 1975.

*Not seasonally adjusted.









RETAIL SALES JULY ADVANCE	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
Retail Sales, Total	49.4	53.8	53.2
Total Sales, Excluding Automotive Groups	40.6	43.4	43.1
Durable Goods	15.4	17.8	17.4
Automotive Dealers	8.8	10.5	10.1
Nondurable Goods	34.0	36.1	35.8
Food Stores, Total	11.2	11.7	11.5
General Merchandise Group	7.9	8.5	8.3
Gasoline Service Stations	3.8	3.9	4.0

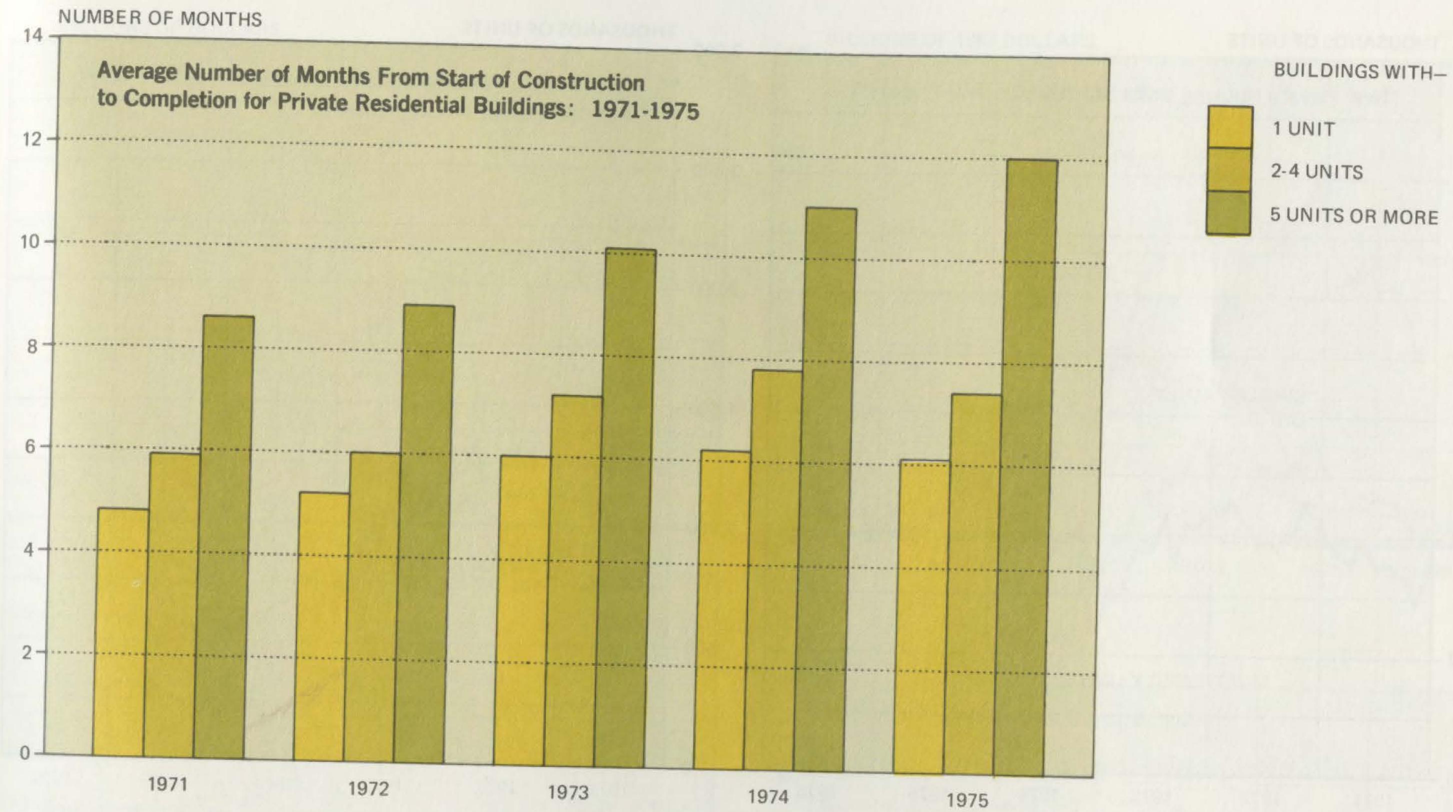
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

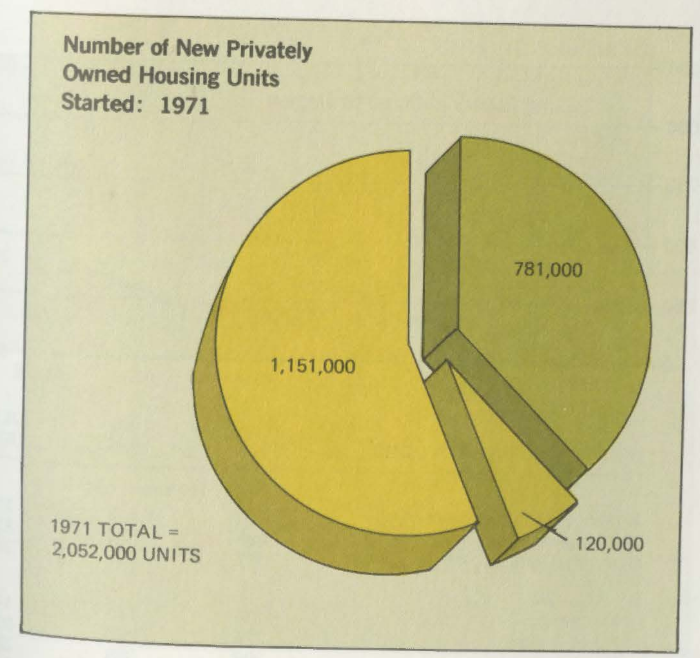
New Apartments Take 12 Months to Finish; Up From 8½ in 1971

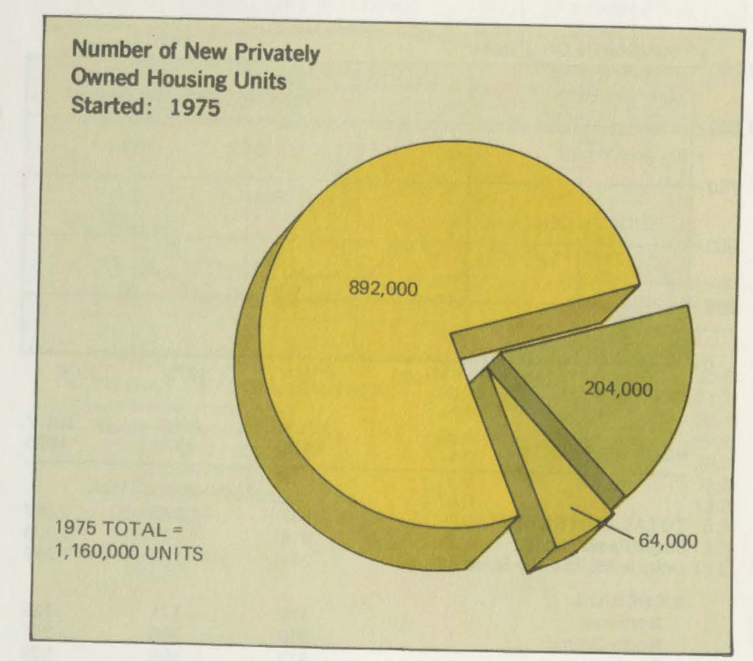
The average length of time from start of apartment building construction to completion has increased in each of the past 5 years—from 8½ months for those completed in 1971 to 12 months for those completed in 1975.

The average length of time from start to completion of single-family houses remained virtually unchanged at approximately 6 months during the past 3 years, compared with about 5 months in 1971 and 1972.

The increase in completion time for one-family houses can be attributed to the increase in the average size of the dwellings. The longer construction time for apartment buildings can be attributed to market conditions and financing arrangements which resulted in outright suspension of construction for a period of time or deliberate stretch-out of completion time.







SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Private Housing Starts Down 9.2% to 1.4 Million Rate

Privately-owned housing units started in July declined 9.2 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,387,000 after two consecutive monthly increases. Single-family units were down 21,000 units, while multifamily structures slipped 119,000 units to the lowest level since February. This was the largest unit decrease in multifamily structures since the 140,000 unit decline in July 1974.

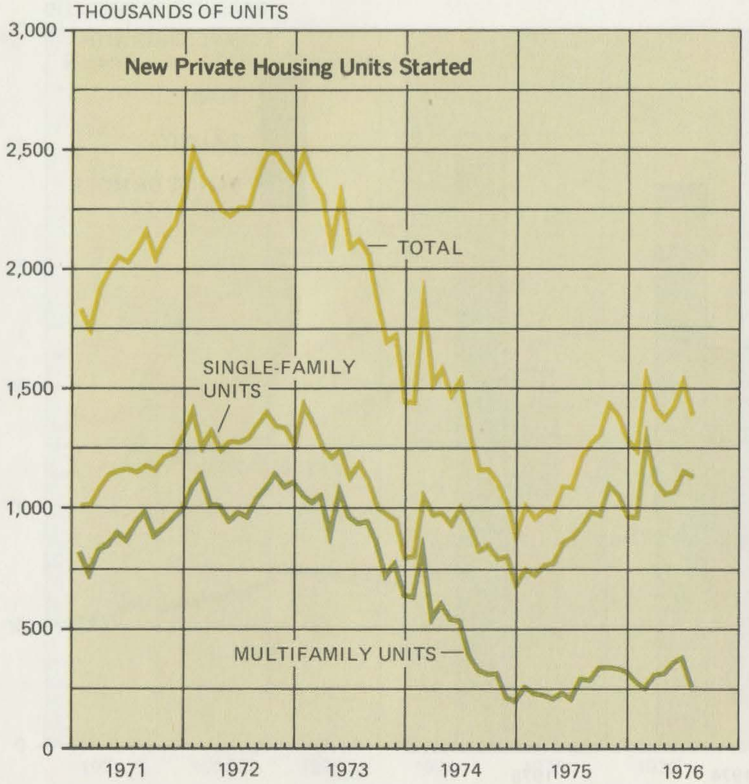
The South and the North Central regions showed the greatest unit declines of 51,000 (8.6 percent) and 45,000 units (11.4 percent), respectively.

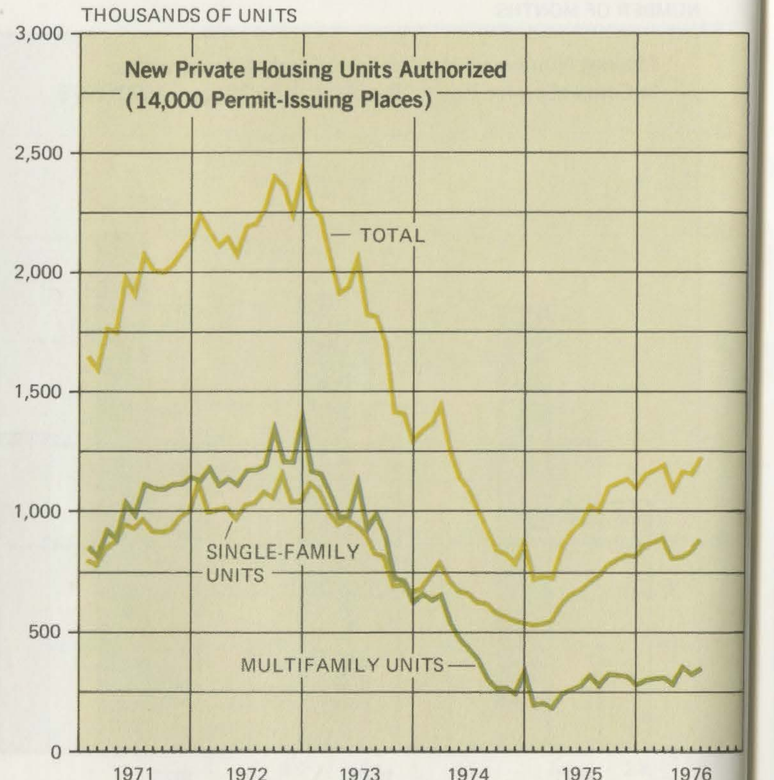
Authorized Permits for Private Housing Increased 6% in July

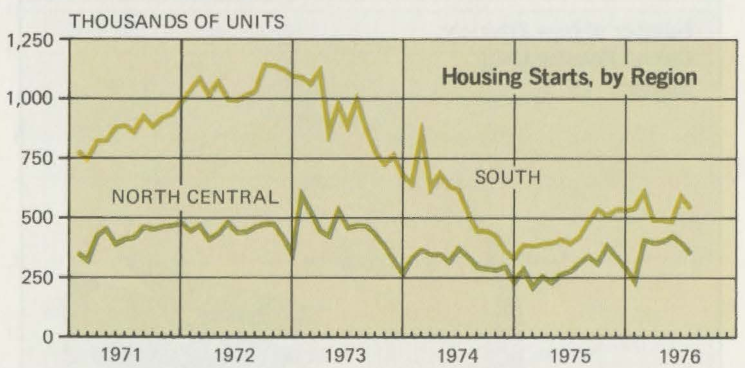
New privately-owned housing construction was authorized in July at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,219,000 units, the highest rate since April 1974. This is 6 percent above the June revised rate and 20 percent ahead of the rate a year ago.

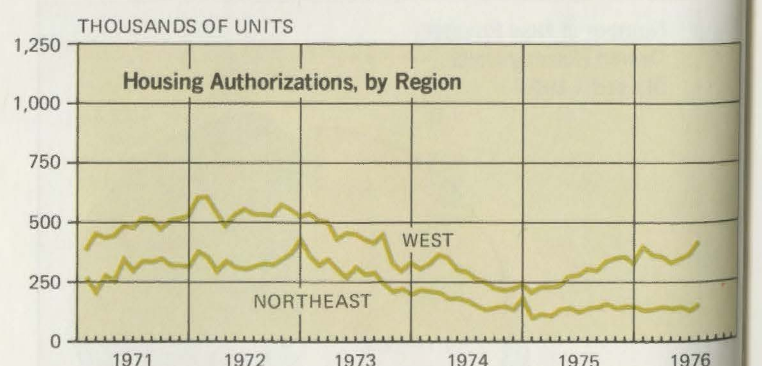
Permits for single-family units rose 46,000 units and multifamily units increased 23,000 units.

The regions with the greatest unit increases were the Northeast, up 23,000 units (18.4 percent) and the West, up 53,000 units (14.8 percent).









HOUSING STARTS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,207	1,527	1,387
Single-Family Units	916	1,149	1,128
Units in Multifamily Structures	291	378	259
BY REGION			
Northeast	178	171	138
North Central	310	396	351
South	418	590	539
West	301	370	359

HOUSING AUTHORIZATIONS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,016	1,150	1,219
Single-Family Units	699	829	875
Units in Multifamily Structures	317	321	344
BY REGION			
Northeast	135	125	148
North Central	275	298	273
South	309	368	386
West	297	359	412

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Public Construction Paces 1.6% Increase; First in 2 Months

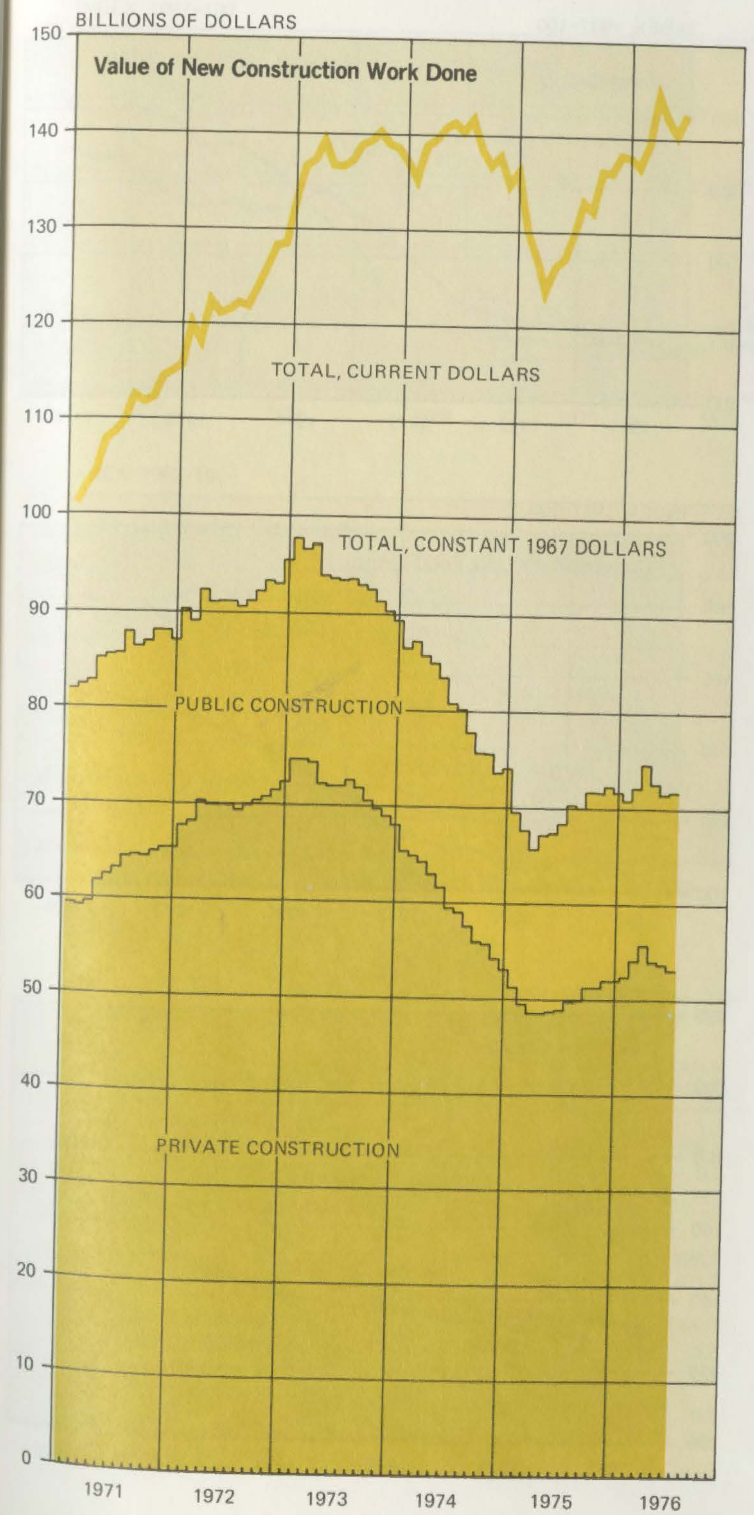
Following two consecutive monthly declines, the value of new construction work done (in current dollars) increased 1.6 percent in June to an annual rate of $142.5 billion.

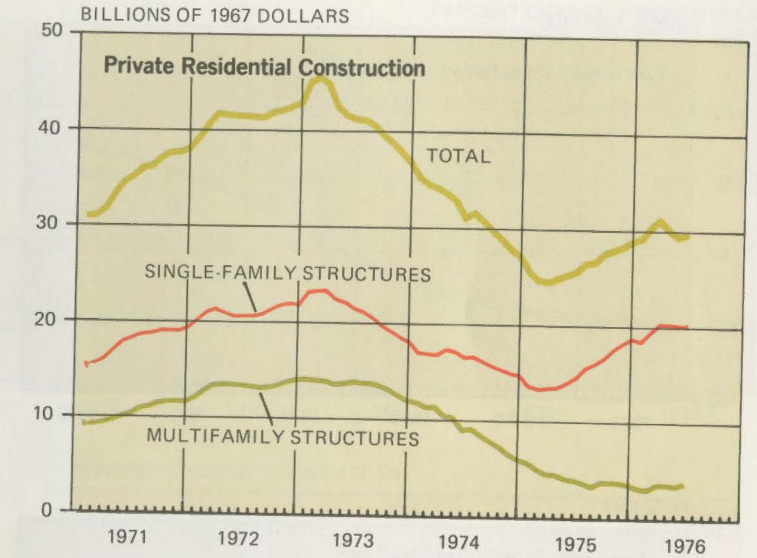
In real terms (expressed in constant 1967 dollars), the pace of new construction activity rose 0.3 percent to $71.7 billion, still about 4 percent below the 1976 peak of $74.6 billion reached in March. Public construction, rising $0.9 billion (5.1 percent) to a $18.6 billion annual rate, accounted for the entire increase. Private construction, dipping 1.1 percent to a $53.1 billion annual rate, was partially offsetting.

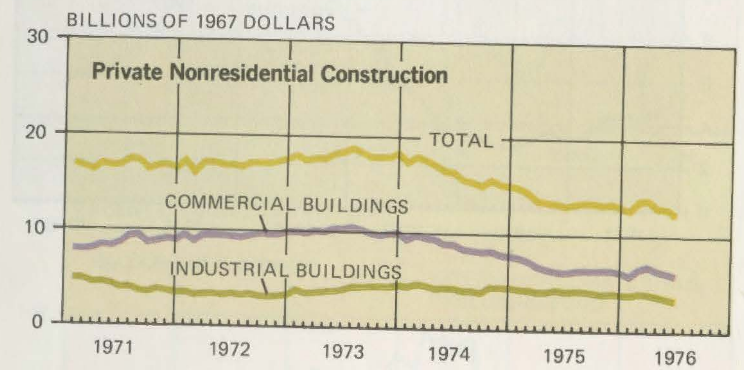
Multiunit Residential Building Accounts for All of Housing Rise

The June rise reflected increased construction activity on residential buildings and reduced activity in the nonresidential buildings sector. Multiunit residential structures accounted for all of the rise in residential new construction, with the pace of activity on one-unit structures remaining the same.

New construction on nonresidential buildings dropped 4.7 percent; construction of industrial buildings plummeted 5.7 percent, while commercial buildings dropped 4.8 percent.







VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	129.7	140.3	142.5
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	68.4	71.5	71.7
Private Construction	48.9	53.7	53.1
Residential Buildings	25.6	29.4	29.7
Single-Family Structures	14.6	20.2	20.2
Multifamily Structures	3.8	3.3	3.6
Nonresidential Buildings	13.0	12.8	12.2
Commercial	6.2	6.2	5.9
Industrial	4.1	3.5	3.3
Public Construction	19.5	17.7	18.6

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Food Prices Slow, Gasoline Costs Rise as July CPI Up 0.5%

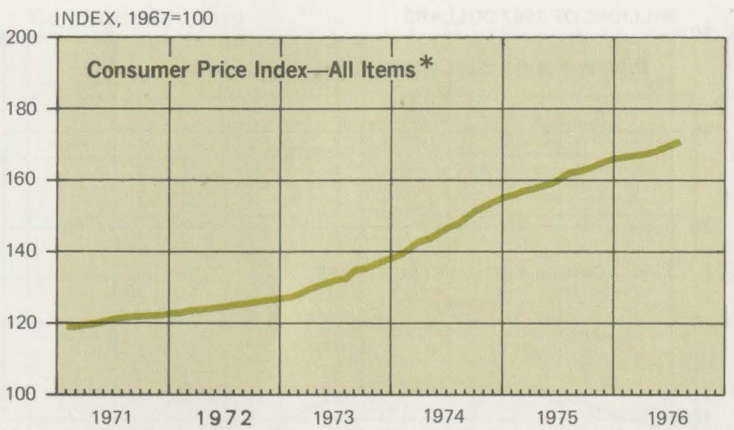
The consumer price index for all items rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in July, about the same as in recent months.

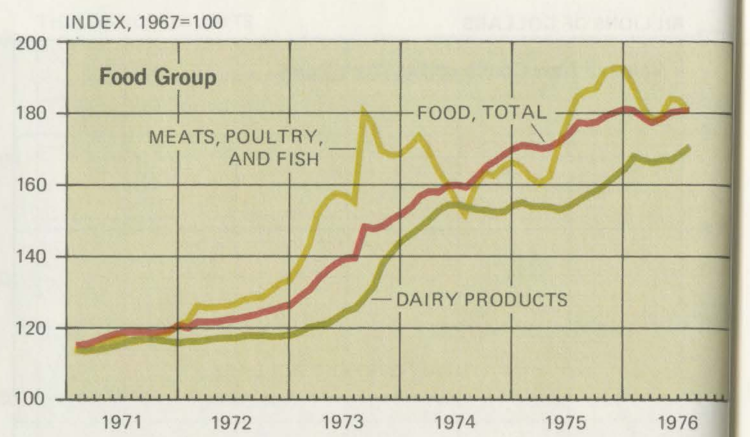
Declines in some food prices—notably meats—partially offset higher prices for a variety of other goods and services, particularly gasoline, apparel, used cars, medical care and transportation services, mortgage interest costs, and dairy products. The unadjusted July index was 171.1, an increase of 5.4 percent since July 1975.

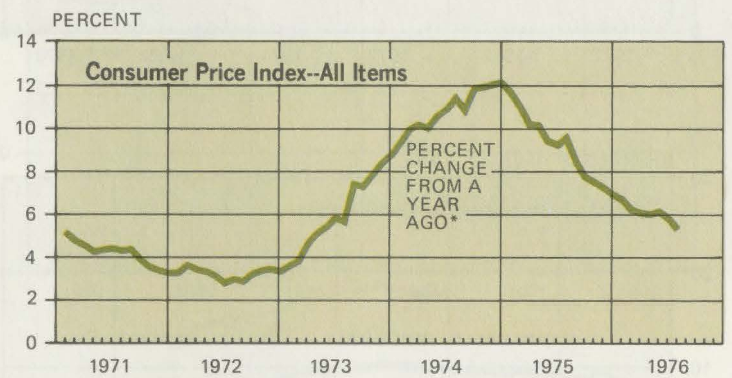
The food index edged up 0.1 percent in July following a 0.2 percent rise in June. A 1.1 percent increase in dairy products was offset by a 1.6 percent decline in meats, poultry, and fish.

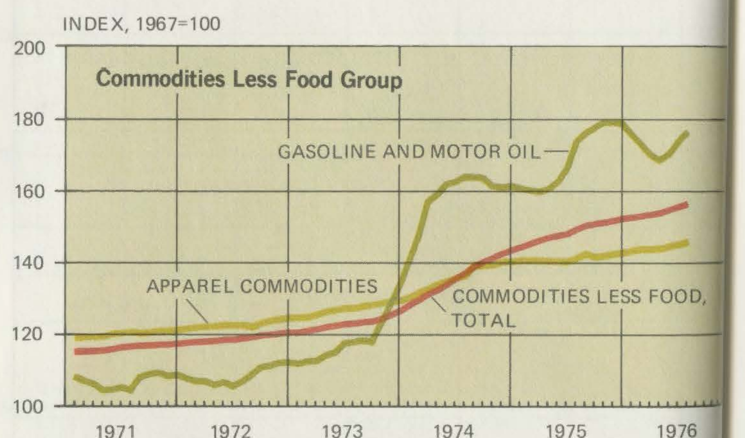
The commodities less food index rose 0.6 percent compared with 0.5 percent in June. Almost one-fourth of the July increase was due to higher gasoline prices. The gasoline and motor oil index, which rose 2.1 percent in June, increased a further 1.5 percent in July. Apparel commodities rose more in July—up 0.6 percent.

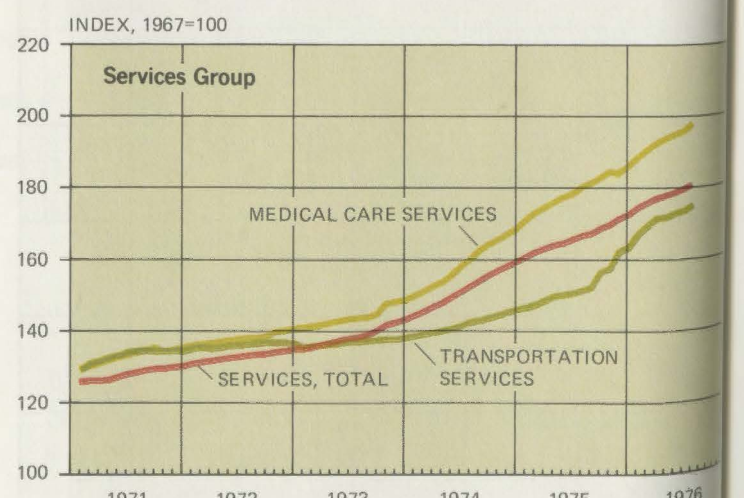
The services index advanced 0.6 percent, matching the June rise. The medical services index, reflecting higher charges for hospital services, rose 1.1 percent. Spurred by higher auto insurance costs, the transportation services index rose 0.9 percent.











CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
ALL ITEMS, TOTAL			
(Index, 1967=100)*	162.3	170.1	171.1
Percent Change From a Year Ago*	9.7	5.9	5.4
		Index, 1967=100	
BY COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUPS			
Food	177.8	181.0	181.2
Meats, Poultry, and Fish	184.8	184.0	181.1
Dairy Products	155.5	168.4	170.2
Commodities Less Food	149.8	156.0	156.9
Apparel Commodities	141.2	145.0	145.8
Gasoline and Motor Oil	173.9	174.0	176.6
Services	166.9	179.9	181.0
Transportation Services	151.1	173.2	174.7
Medical Care Services	180.3	195.8	197.9

*Not seasonally adjusted

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

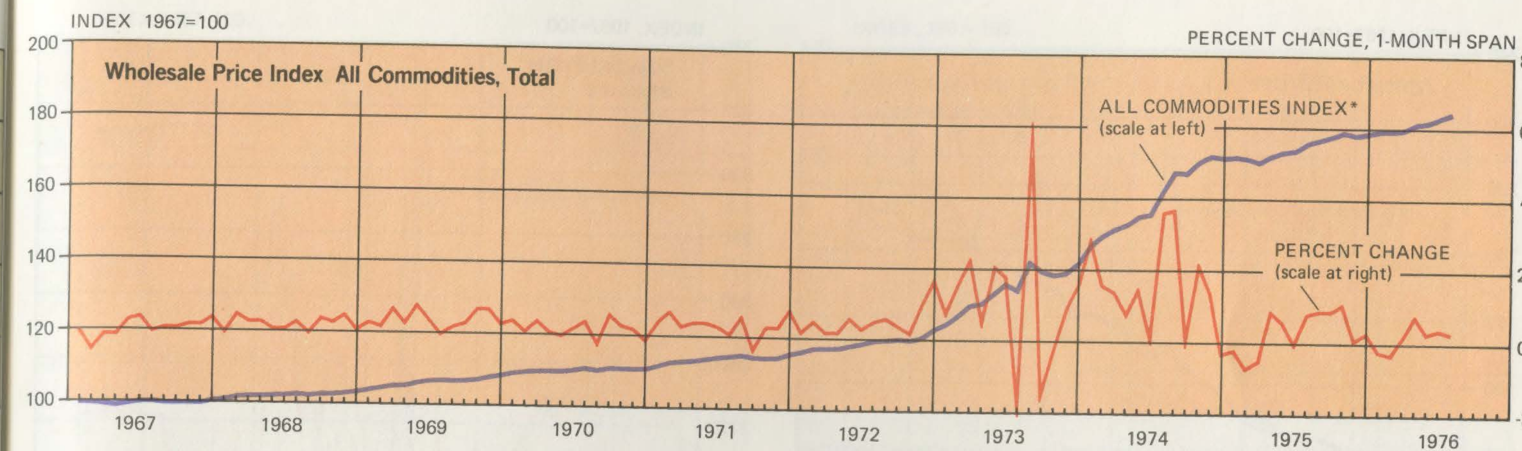
Foods Index Declines 1% in June; Industrial Up 0.7%

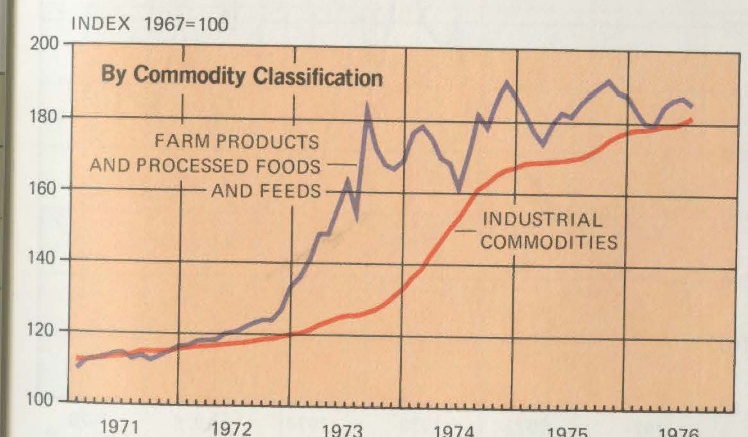
The all commodities index rose a modest 0.3 percent (seasonally adjusted) in July, about the same as the increases posted in May and June. The combined farm products and processed foods and feeds index declined for the first time in 4 months—down 1 percent to 185.7

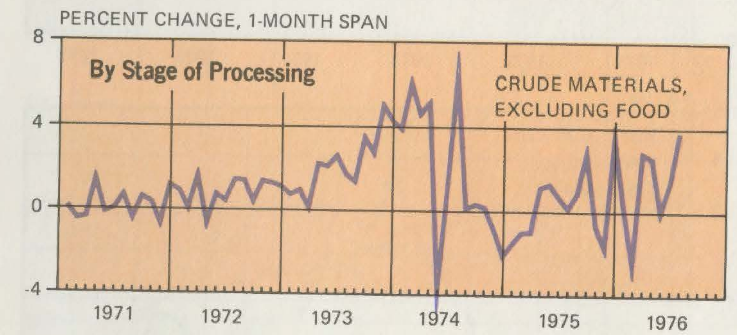
Chiefly reflecting sharp rises in fuels, metals, and wood products, the industrial commodities index advanced 0.7 percent to 181.8. This was the largest increase since last November.

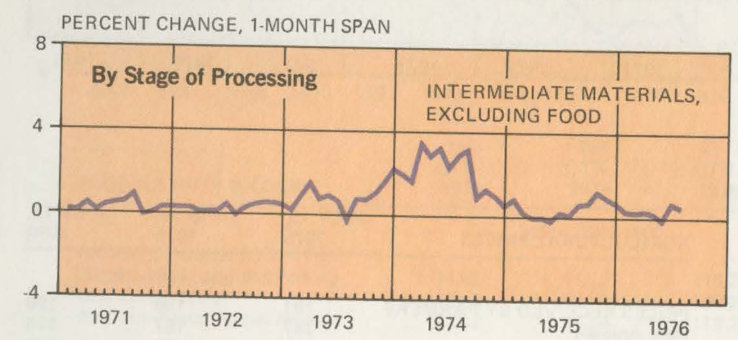
On a stage-of-processing basis, the crude materials index (excluding foods, feeds, and fibers) climbed 3.8 percent. The intermediate materials index (excluding foods and feeds) moved up 0.5 percent following a 0.7-percent gain in June. A 0.7-percent increase in consumer finished goods other than food followed a 0.6-percent increase in June and little change during the first 5 months of 1976.

NOTE: July data reflect changes in the sample of commodities used in calculating the wholesale price indexes. The July WPI includes 2,677 items compared to 2,657 in January when the last change was made—15 items were dropped due to a decline in market importance, and 35 products were added to the industrial commodities component of the WPI.



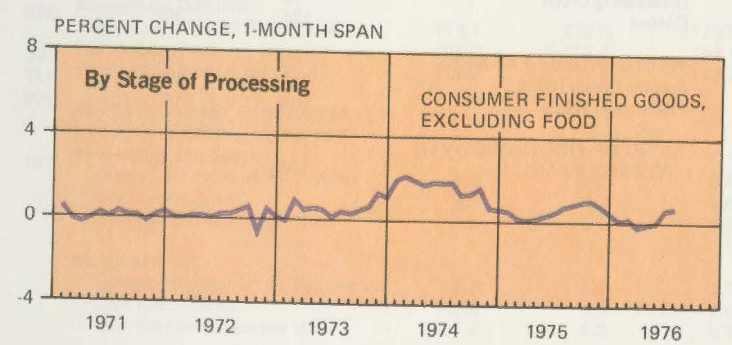






WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL			
(Index, 1967=100)*	175.7	183.1	184.3
Percent Change, 1-Month Span	0.8	0.4	0.3
BY COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION		Index, 1967=100	
Farm Products and Processed Foods and Feeds, Total	185.4	187.5	185.7
Industrial Commodities	170.4	180.5	181.8
BY STAGE OF PROCESSING		Percent Change, 1-Month Span	
Crude Materials, Excluding Food	0.2	1.4	3.8
Intermediate Materials, Excluding Food	0.1	0.7	0.5
Consumer Finished Goods, Excluding Food	0.7	0.6	0.7

*Not Seasonally Adjusted



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Farmers' Prices Hold Steady Following 3 Monthly Increases

Following increases during the 3 previous months, the index of prices received by farmers for all farm products held steady at 196 during the month ended July 15.

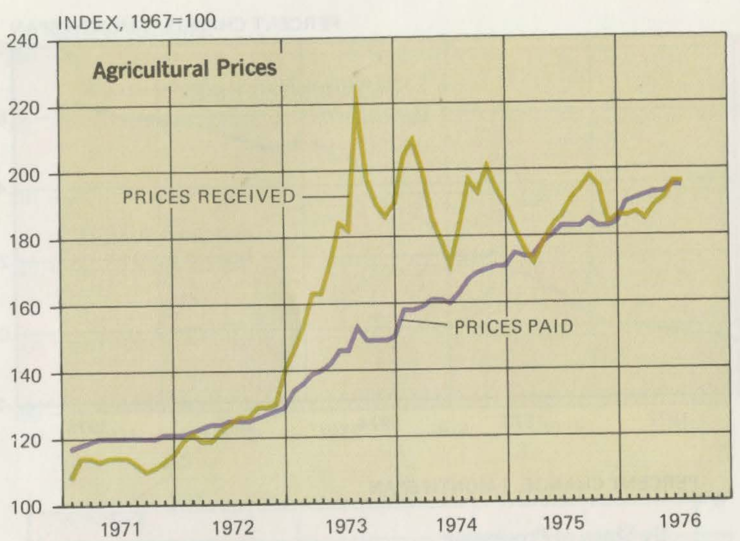
The index for prices paid by farmers (for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates) was 195, also unchanged from mid-June.

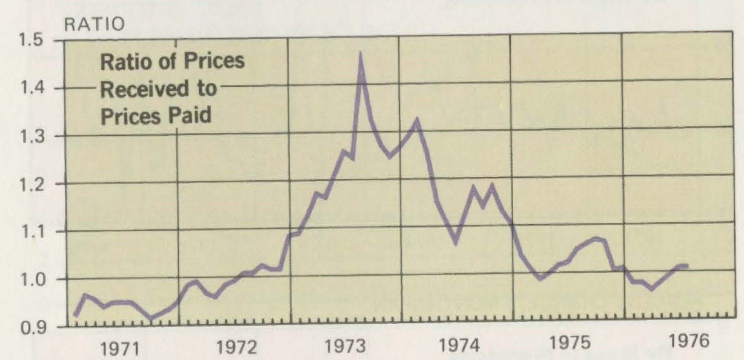
The ratio of prices received to prices paid remained at 1.01.

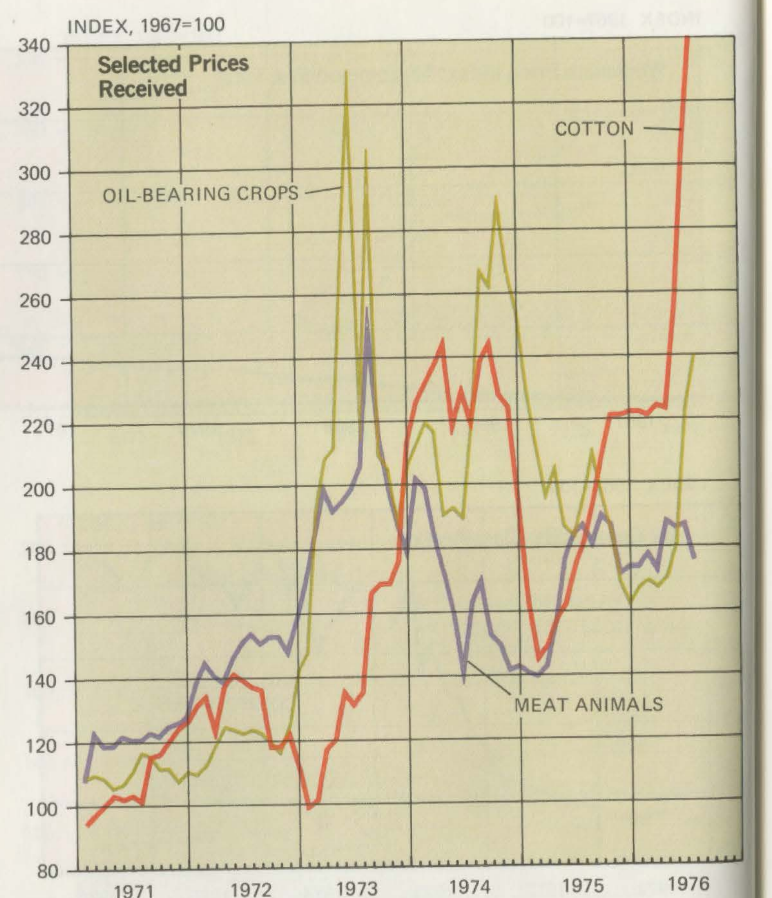
Farm Family Prices Paid for Living Items Increase 1%

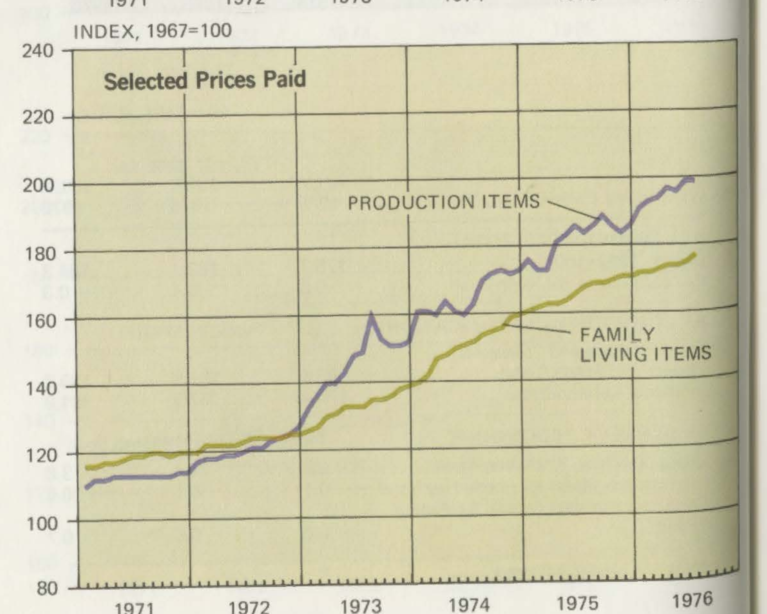
The oil-bearing crops index increased 18 points (8 percent) to 240; soybeans at $6.73 per bushel were 57 cents above June. Cotton rose 38 points (13 percent) to 340. The meat animals index declined 11 points (6 percent) to 176, as average prices received for beef cattle, hogs, and calves showed substantial declines.

Prices paid for family living items was 2 points (1 percent) higher than in mid-June. This was due to rises in prices paid for food, autos and auto supplies, and clothing and textiles. The production items index, at 199, was unchanged from mid-June.









AGRICULTURAL PRICES	JULY 15, 1975	JUNE 15, 1976	JULY 15, 1976
	Index, 1967=100		
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	191	196	196
Meat Animals	187	187	176
Oil-Bearing Crops	196	222	240
Cotton	181	302	340
PRICES PAID BY FARMERS	183	195	195
Family Living Items	168	175	177
Production Items	184	199	199
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID	104	101	101

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Private Business Productivity Up 3.6% in 2nd Quarter

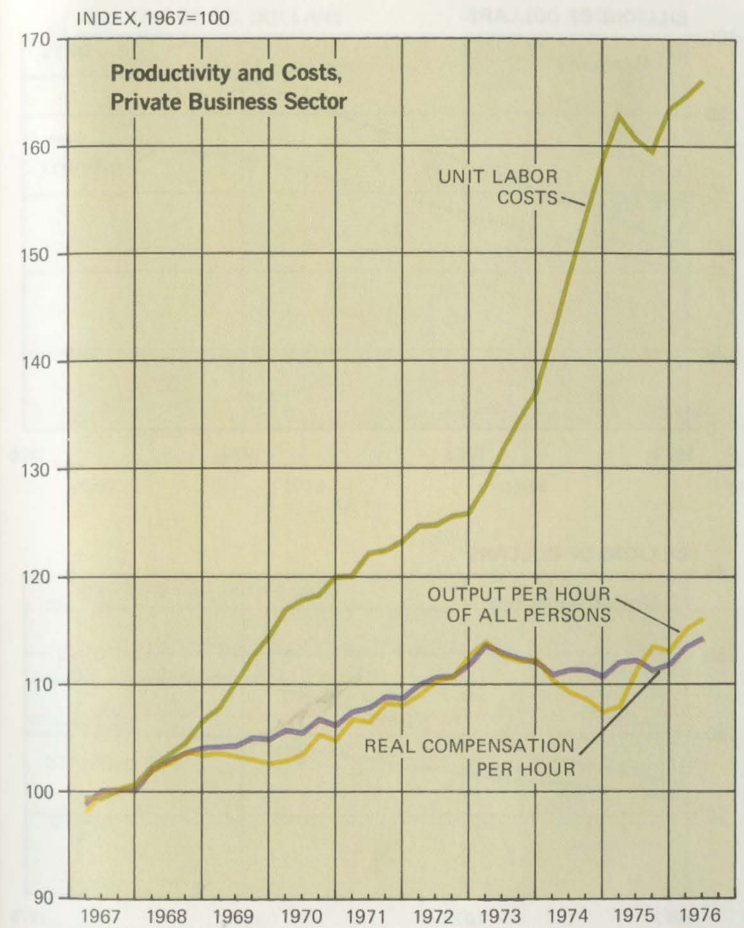
Productivity (output per hour of all persons in the private business sector) rose at a 3.6-percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate in the second quarter. This was about half the first quarter 7.5-percent rate (revised). The private-business productivity gain reflected a 5.4-percent increase in output, on an annual basis, and a 1.8-percent increase in hours worked.

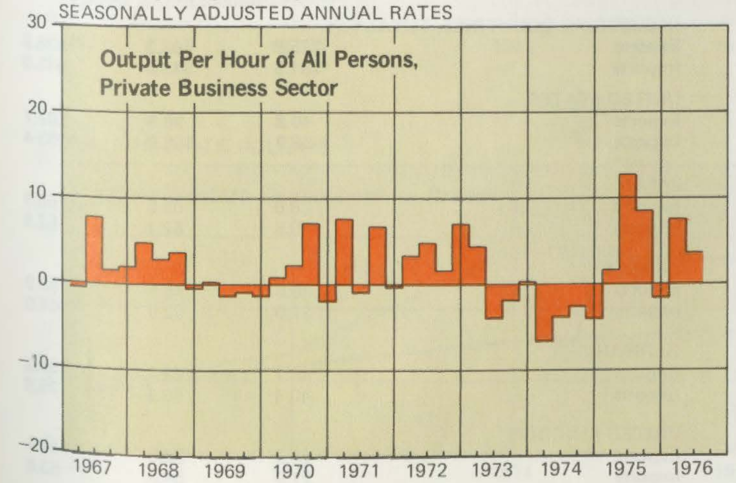
Unit labor costs increased 3.6 percent (at annual rates). Real compensation per hour—hourly compensation adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index—increased 2.5 percent to a record high of 114.2 percent of its 1967 average.

Productivity in Manufacturing Up 7.8% in First Half

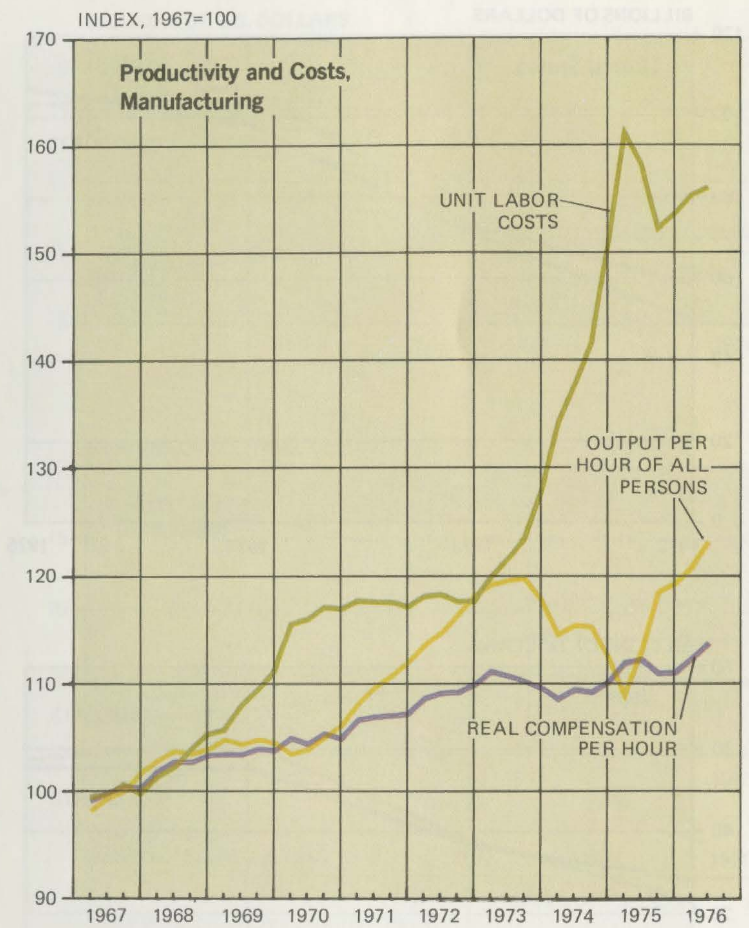
In manufacturing, productivity rose at a 7.8-percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate, somewhat higher than the first quarter 5.1-percent pace.

Unit labor costs rose 2 percent as the productivity increase blunted the 10-percent gain in hourly compensation. Real hourly compensation jumped 5.2 percent (annual rates).





SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



PRODUCTIVITY & COSTS	2ND QTR. 1975	1ST QTR. 1976	2ND QTR. 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
PRIVATE BUSINESS SECTOR			
Output per Hour of All Persons	111.3	115.2	116.2
Unit Labor Costs	160.8	164.7	166.2
Real Compensation per Hour	112.2	113.4	114.2
MANUFACTURING			
Output per Hour of All Persons	113.1	120.9	123.2
Unit Labor Costs	158.3	155.4	156.1
Real Compensation per Hour	112.2	112.3	113.7
PERCENT CHANGE, SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES			
Private Business Sector			
Output per Hour of All Persons	4.4	7.5	3.6
Unit Labor Costs	3.3	3.2	3.6
Real Compensation per Hour	1.8	6.1	2.5
Manufacturing			
Output per Hour of All Persons	9.0	5.1	7.8
Unit Labor Costs	−1.4	4.3	2.0
Real Compensation per Hour	1.4	4.8	5.2

Exports and imports of industrial countries, accounting for roughly two-thirds of total world trade, rose more slowly in 1975. A summary of trends in the top five industrial nations follows:

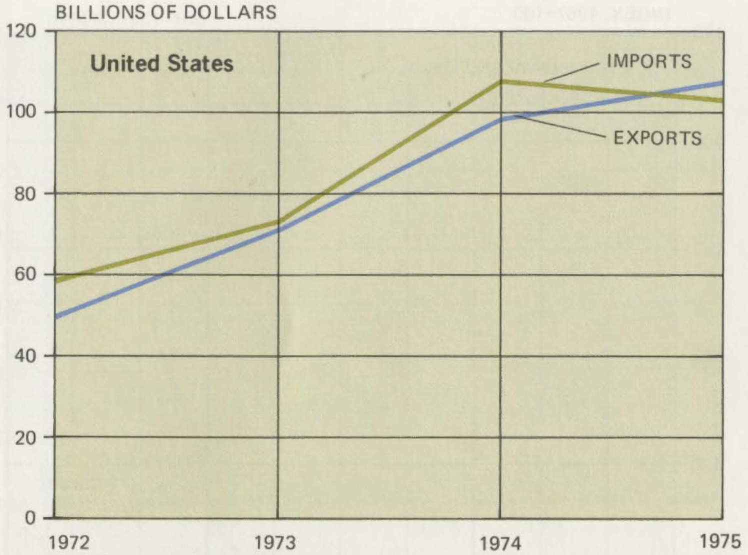
UNITED STATES: The U.S. continued as the world's foremost trader in 1975. Exports rose $9.1 billion to $107.7 billion, and imports fell $4.6 billion to $103.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of $4.2 billion

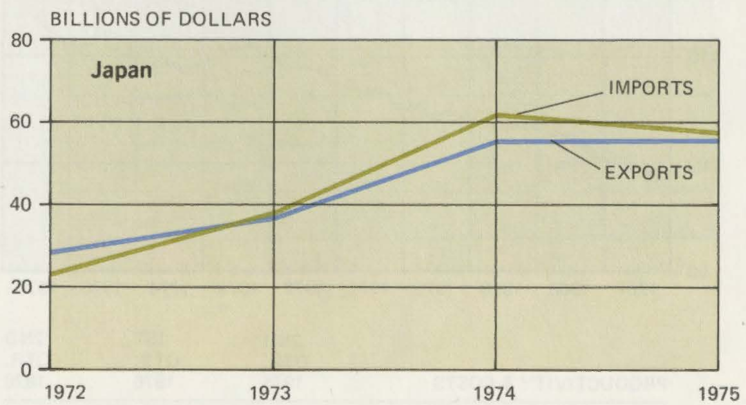
JAPAN: Exports rose $263 million to $55.8 billion and imports declined $4.3 billion to $57.9 billion. This narrowed Japan's trade deficit to $2 billion.

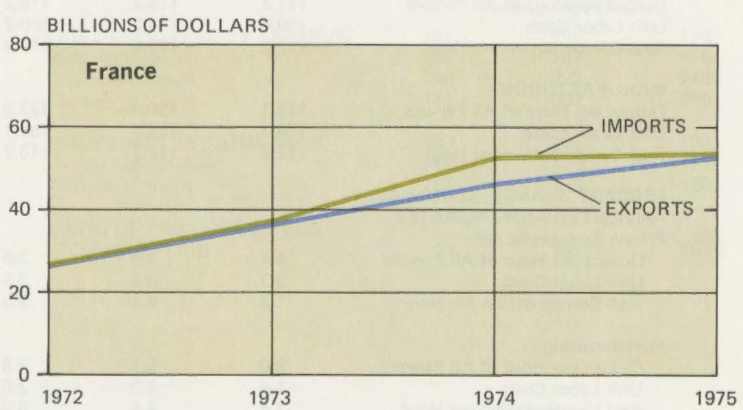
FRANCE: Exports rose $6.5 billion following a $9.8 billion advance in 1974. Imports continued to rise, but at a much slower pace—up $1.1 billion compared to $15.2 billion in 1974.

GERMANY: Exports, which had climbed more than $40 billion from 1972 to 1974, rose $918 million in 1975 to $90.2 billion. Imports rose $5.4 billion to $75 billion. Exports exceeded imports by $15.2 billion.

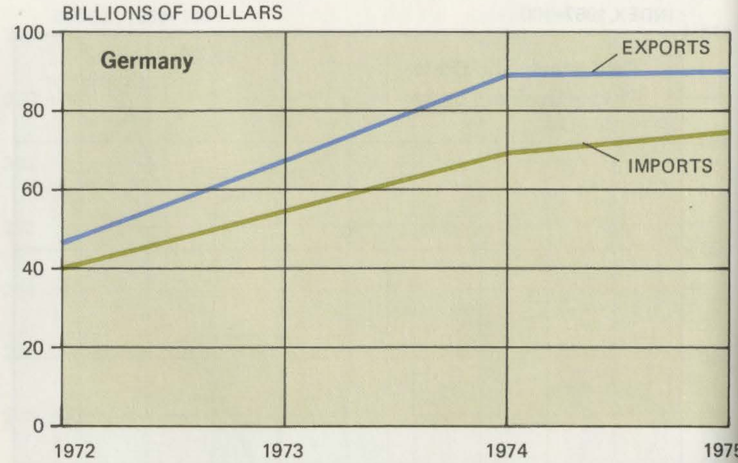
UNITED KINGDOM: Exports rose $5.2 billion to $44.1 billion and imports declined $961 million to $53.6 billion. This resulted in a contraction in the trade deficit from $15.6 billion in 1974 to $9.4 billion in 1975.

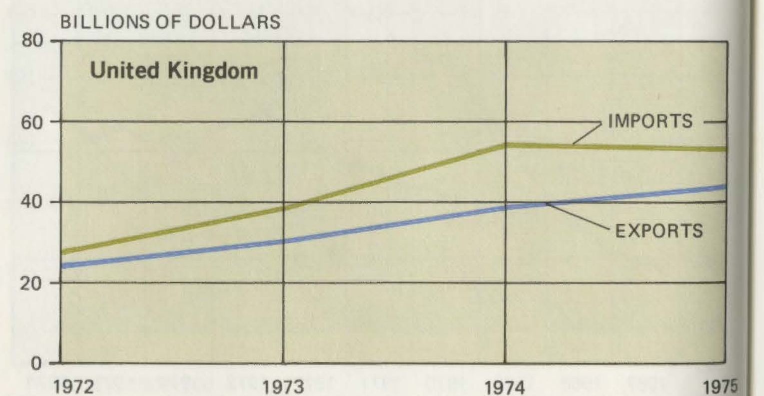






SOURCE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND





WORLD TRADE: SELECTED INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES	1972	1974	1975
	Billions of U.S. Dollars		
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, TOTAL*			
Exports	275.8	503.3	536.9
Imports	281.3	543.8	545.9
UNITED STATES			
Exports	49.8	98.5	107.7
Imports	58.9	108.0	103.4
JAPAN			
Exports	28.6	55.5	55.8
Imports	23.5	62.1	57.9
FRANCE			
Exports	26.5	46.5	53.0
Imports	27.0	52.9	54.0
GERMANY			
Exports	46.7	89.3	90.2
Imports	40.4	69.6	75.0
UNITED KINGDOM			
Exports	24.3	38.9	44.1
Imports	27.9	54.5	53.6

*United States, Canada, Japan, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

WORLD TRADE: LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES: The value of exports from oil-exporting nations nearly tripled in 1974, but declined during 1975. Imports rose more during 1975.

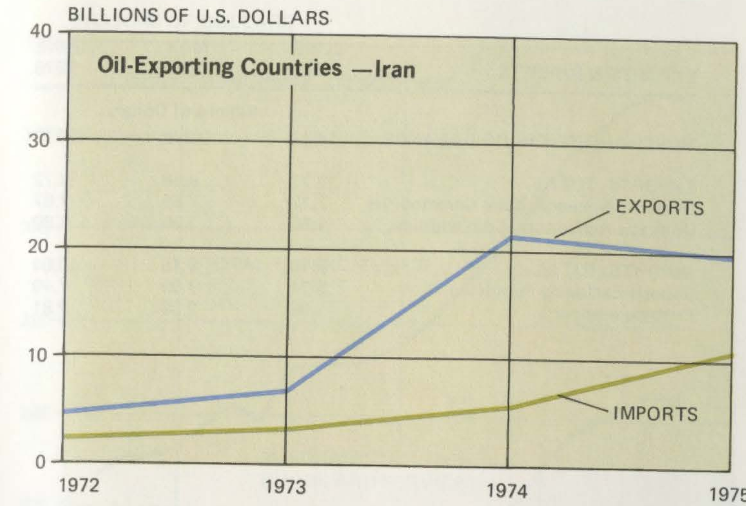
Exports from Iran, valued at $21.6 billion in 1974—three times the 1973 total, declined $1.6 billion in 1975. Imports nearly doubled, reaching $11 billion.

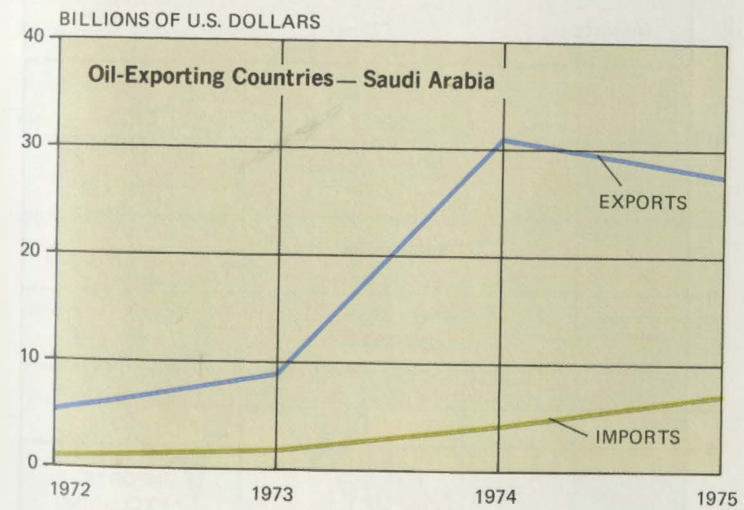
Exports from Saudi Arabia, the major oil-exporting nation, declined $3.3 billion in 1975, a sharp contrast to 1974 when exports jumped from $9.1 billion to $31.1 billion. Imports rose a further $2.9 billion in 1975 to $7.3 billion.

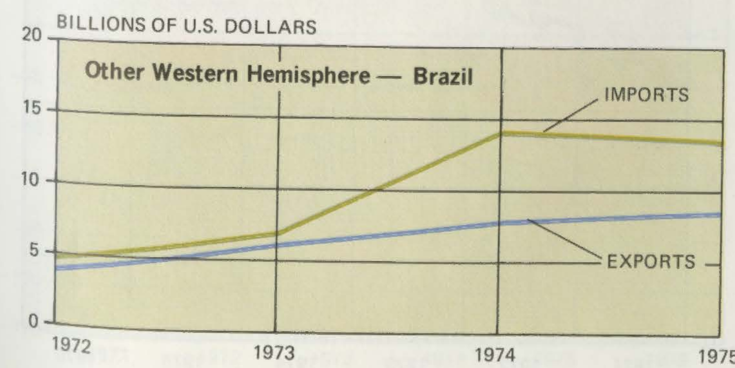
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE: The rise in exports from Brazil—up $704 million to $8.7 billion—was less than half the 1974 gain. Imports declined $604 million to $13.6 billion. The trade deficit was narrowed from $6.2 billion in 1974 to $4.9 billion in 1975.

OTHER ASIA: Exports from Hong Kong rose $375 million in 1975 compared to a $889 million gain in 1974. Imports, which had advanced $1.1 billion the previous year, were virtually unchanged at $6.8 billion.

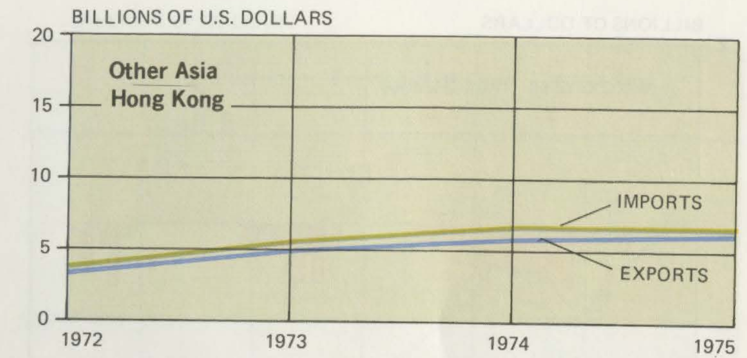
Following a gain of $2.1 billion in 1974, exports from Singapore declined $435 million to $5.4 billion. Imports, which jumped $3.2 billion during 1974, edged down $247 million to $8.1 billion. The trade deficit rose from $2.6 billion in 1974 to $2.8 billion in 1975.

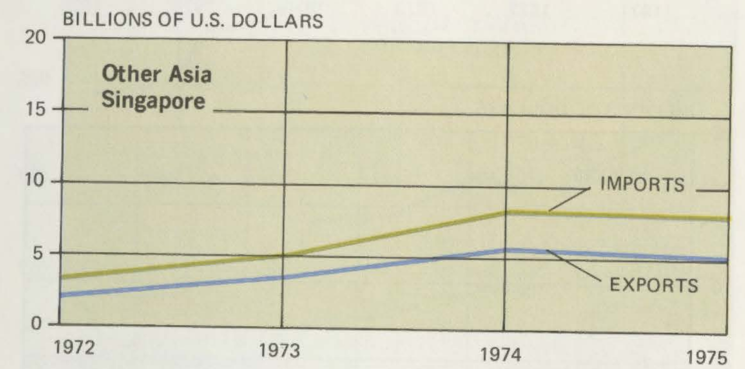






SOURCE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND





WORLD TRADE: LESS DEVELOPED AREAS	1972	1974	1975
	Billions of U.S. Dollars		
OIL-EXPORTING COUNTIES, TOTAL*			
Exports	28.8	126.6	116.3
Imports	15.5	38.8	58.3
IRAN			
Exports	4.8	21.6	20.0
Imports	2.4	5.7	11.0
SAUDI ARABIA			
Exports	5.5	31.1	27.8
Imports	1.1	4.4	7.3
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE–BRAZIL			
Exports	4.0	8.0	8.7
Imports	4.8	14.2	13.6
OTHER ASIA–HONG KONG			
Exports	3.4	6.0	6.3
Imports	3.9	6.8	6.8
SINGAPORE			
Exports	2.2	5.8	5.4
Imports	3.4	8.4	8.1

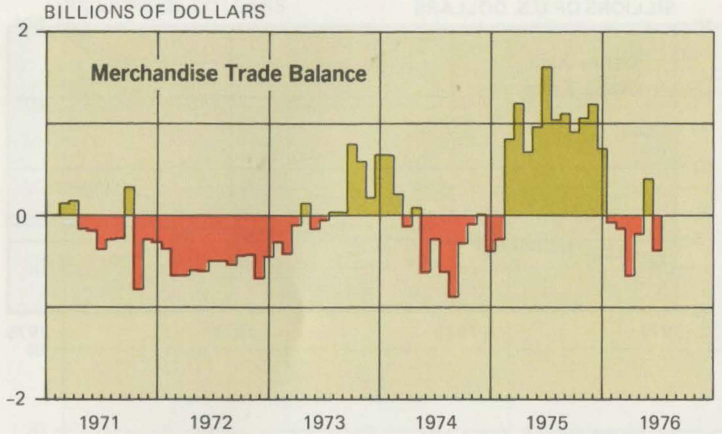
*Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

June Foreign Trade Deficit $377 Million; Imports Hit New High

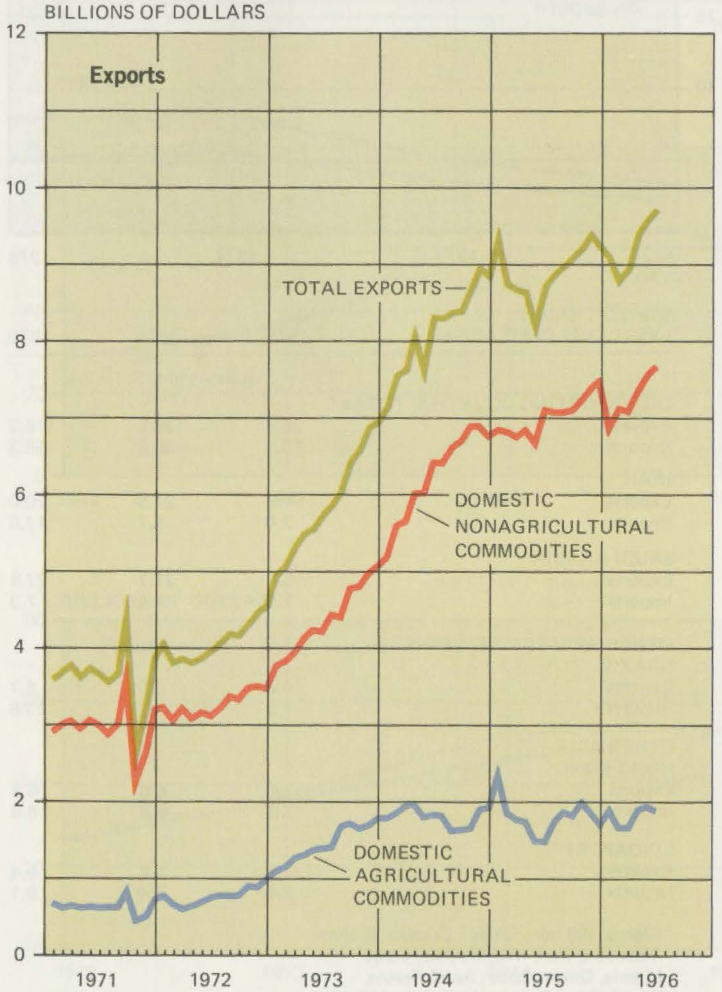
The merchandise trade balance posted the fifth deficit in the last 6 months in June. Imports rose sharply, exceeding exports by $377 million. A surplus of $396 million was recorded in May, the first since December 1975. The June shortfall brought the total second-quarter deficit to $184 million, considerably narrower than the $874 million reported in the first quarter of 1976.

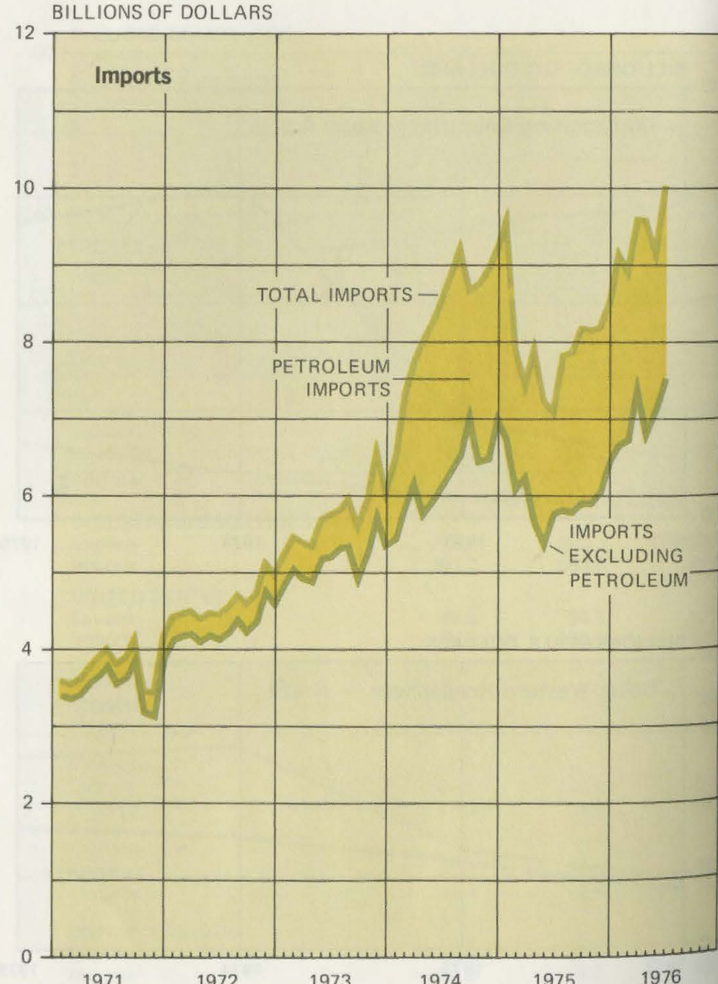
Total exports, which increased more slowly in June, rose $138 million (1.4 percent) to a new high of $9.7 billion. Exports of domestic nonagricultural commodities, led by a 33.4-percent rise in aircraft and parts, rose $120 million to $7.7 billion. Exports of domestic agricultural commodities declined $51 million to $1.9 billion.

Total imports jumped $857 million (9.3 percent) to a record $10 billion. Imports excluding petroleum, reflecting large increases in manufactured goods and farm products, climbed $394 million to $7.5 billion. Imports of petroleum products, rising about $720 million (34.4 percent), returned to its near-record high of $2.8 billion posted in April. Petroleum imports are more than double the year-ago level of $1.4 billion.



EXPORTS & IMPORTS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	1.612	0.396	-0.377
EXPORTS, TOTAL	8.72	9.58	9.72
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	7.12	7.55	7.67
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.50	1.95	1.90
IMPORTS, TOTAL	7.10	9.18	10.04
Imports Excluding Petroleum	5.74	7.09	7.49
Petroleum Imports	1.36	2.09	2.81





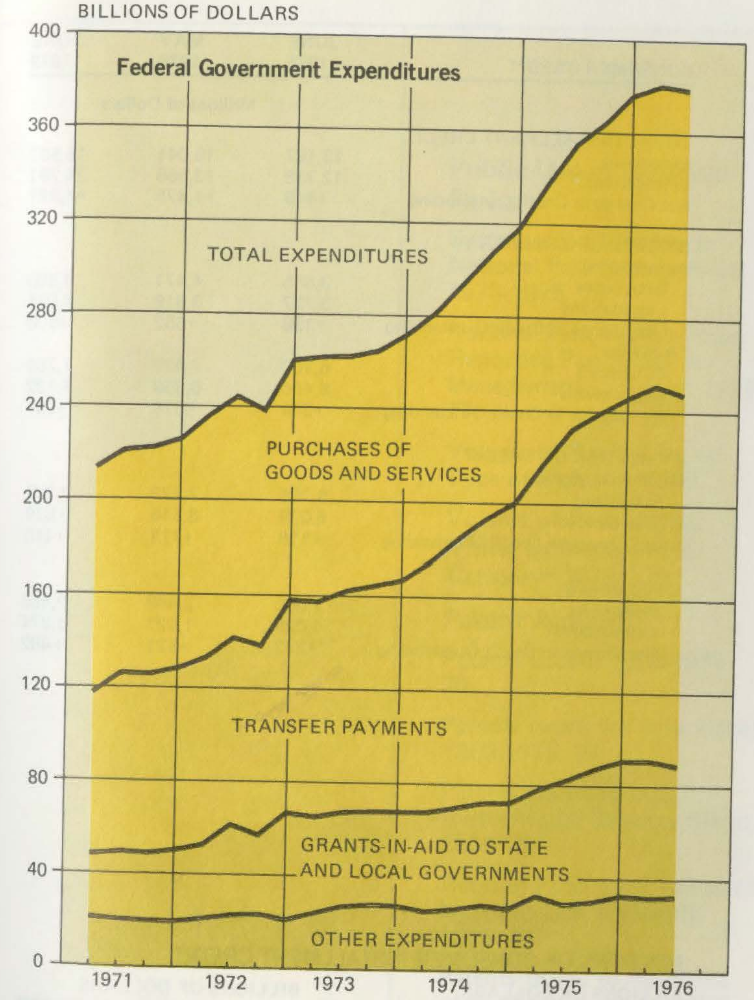
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

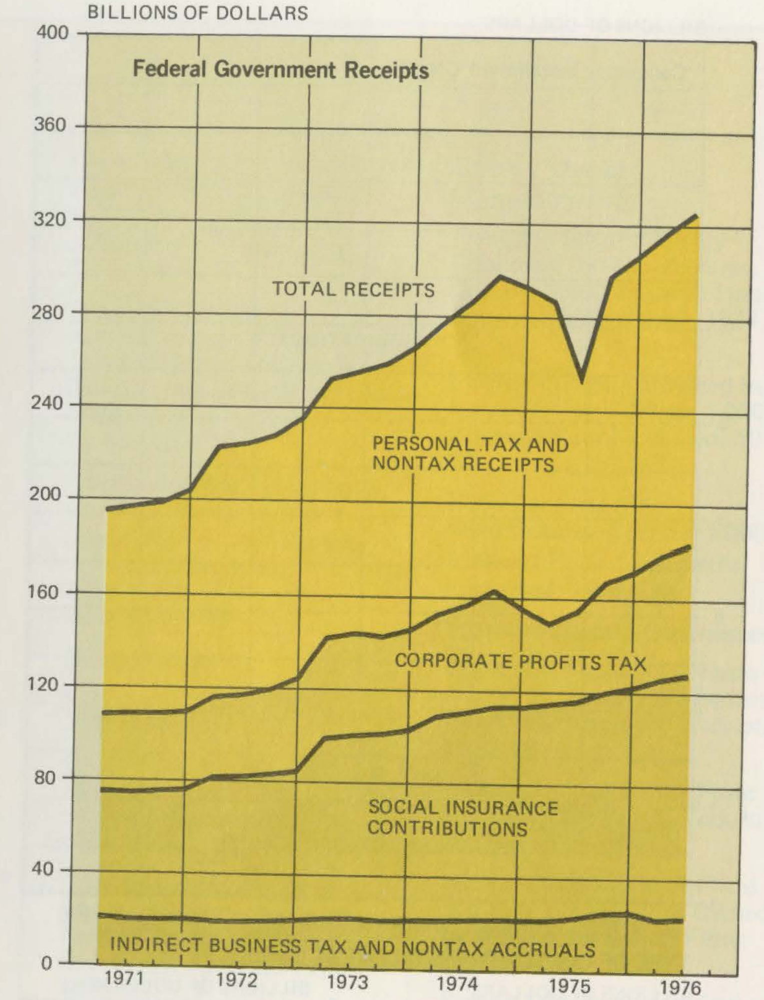
2nd Quarter Deficit Down $10.3 Billion to $53.5-Billion Rate

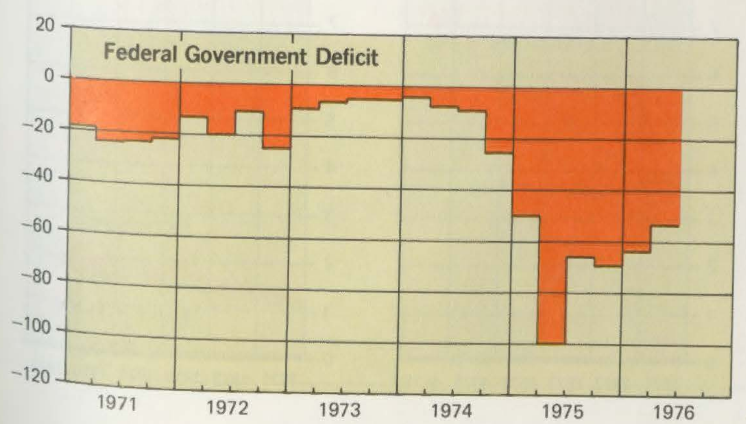
The Federal Government's deficit, as measured in the national income and product accounts (NIPA), continued to decline in the second quarter of 1976, dropping to $53.5 billion (seasonally-adjusted annual rate). This was $10.3 billion less than the first quarter deficit. The decline resulted from an $8.7-billion increase in receipts and a $1.6-billion decrease in expenditures.

Federal Government expenditures in the second quarter dropped to $378.7 billion, mainly due to decreases in transfer payments and grants-in-aid to State and local governments. Declines in grants for child nutrition, wastewater treatment facilities, and health accounted for the overall drop in grants-in-aid to State and local governments.

Receipts rose $8.7 billion to a rate of $325.2 billion. Continued growth in wages and salaries resulted in increases of $4.2 billion in personal tax payments and $1.7 billion in social insurance contributions. Corporate profit tax liabilities increased $2.4 billion.







FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES	2nd QTR 1975	1st QTR 1976	2nd QTR 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
EXPENDITURES, TOTAL	354.3	380.3	378.7
Purchases of Goods and Services	122.4	129.2	131.2
Transfer Payments	149.7	160.3	158.7
Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments	53.2	58.8	56.3
Other Expenditures	29.0	32.0	32.5
RECEIPTS, TOTAL	254.4	316.5	325.2
Personal Tax and Nontax Receipts	99.7	137.7	141.9
Corporate Profits Tax Accruals	38.7	53.1	55.5
Social Insurance Contributions	92.9	102.9	104.6
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals	23.2	22.8	23.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT	-99.9	-63.8	-53.5

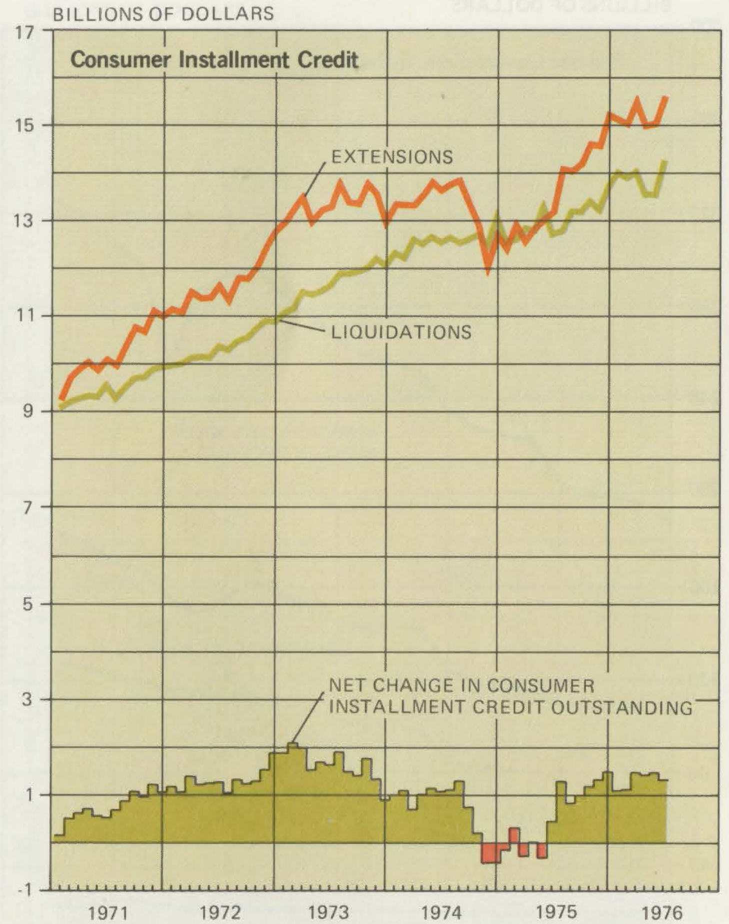
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Expansion of Consumer Credit Slows in June to $1.33 Billion

The overall expansion of consumer installment credit outstanding slowed from $1.47 billion in May to $1.33 billion in June, resulting from credit liquidations increasing at a more rapid rate than extensions. Liquidations rose 5.1 percent to $14.26 billion while extensions climbed only 3.7 percent to $15.59 billion.

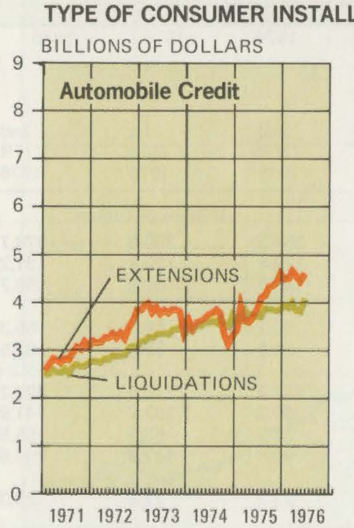
A gain of only $526 million in automobile credit in June compared to the May rise of $652 million accounted for most of the reduced growth in credit outstanding. "All Other" credit recorded a $654 million increase in June, which comprised nearly one-half of the total gain in credit outstanding.

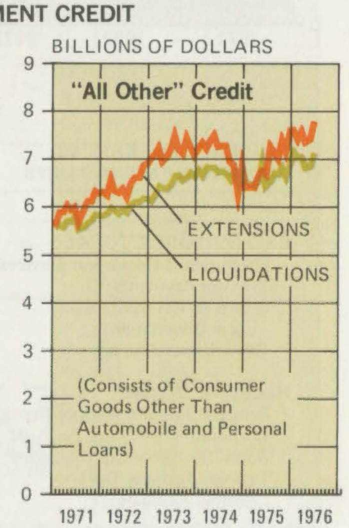
Commercial bank holdings rose $410 million following last month's rise of $713 million. Credit union holdings increased $482 million



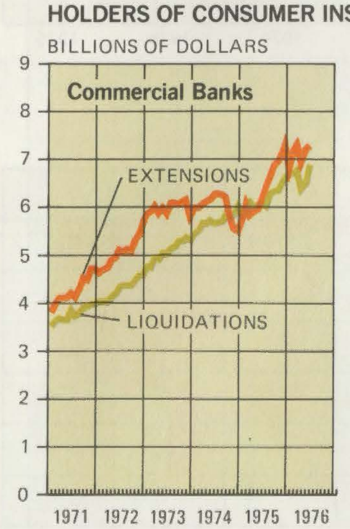
CONSUMER CREDIT	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Millions of Dollars		
TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT			
Extensions	13,187	15,041	15,592
Liquidations	12,738	13,566	14,261
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+449	+1,475	+1,331
BY TYPE OF CREDIT			
Automobile			
Extensions	3,865	4,471	4,600
Liquidations	3,727	3,819	4,074
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+138	+652	+526
"All Other"			
Extensions	6,700	7,429	7,786
Liquidations	6,456	6,859	7,132
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+244	+570	+654
BY HOLDER OF CREDIT			
Commercial Banks			
Extensions	6,195	7,223	7,289
Liquidations	6,079	6,510	6,879
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+116	+713	+410
Credit Unions			
Extensions	1,900	2,448	2,456
Liquidations	1,628	1,927	1,974
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+272	+521	+482

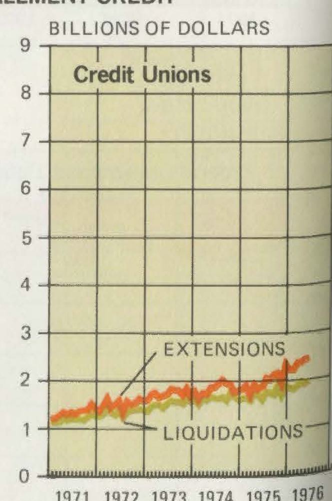
TYPE OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT





HOLDERS OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT





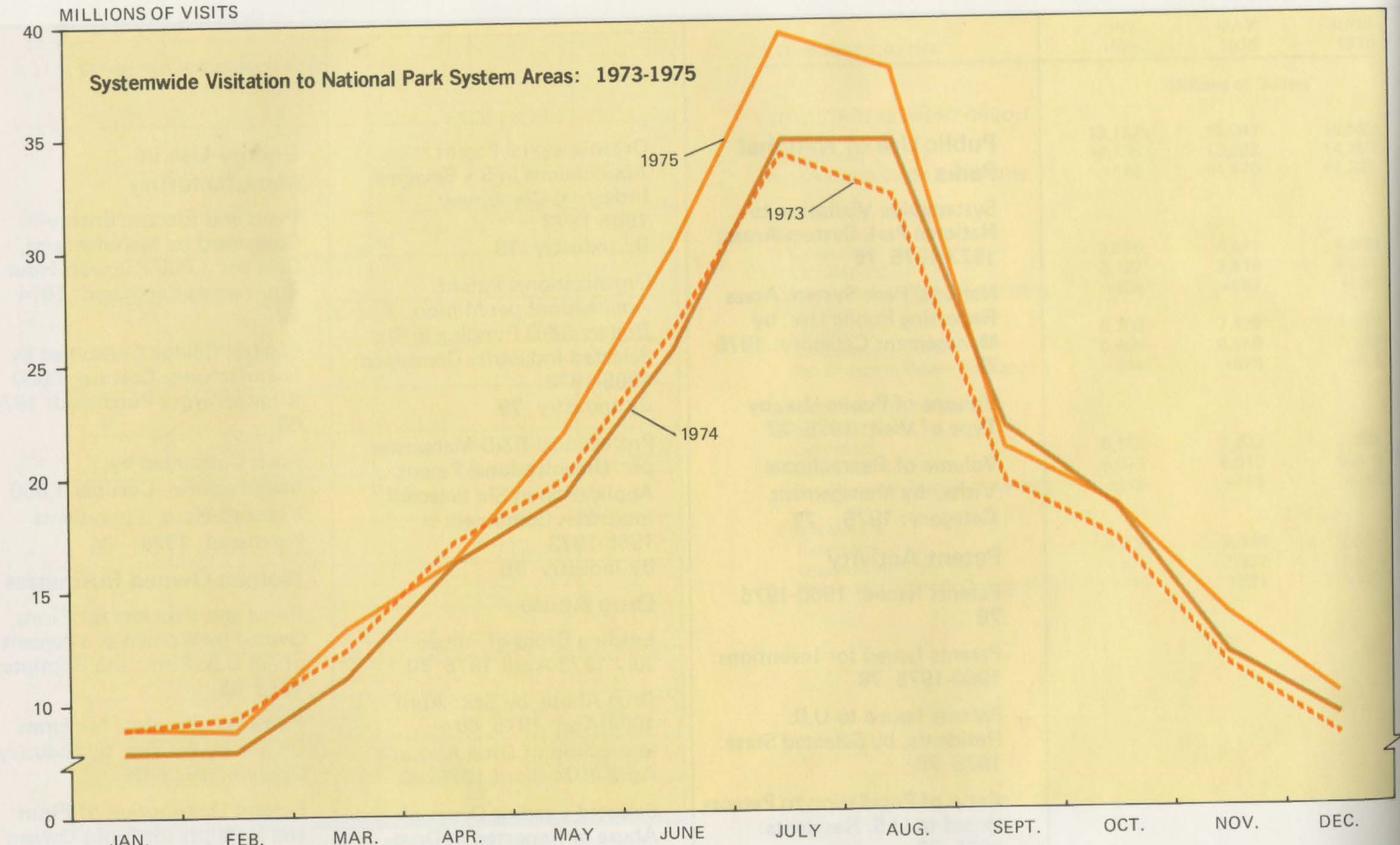
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

other trends

'75 Park Use Increases Following 2-Year Drop Due to Energy Crisis

Visitation to National Park System areas increased substantially throughout 1975 following declines in 1973 and 1974 brought on by the energy crisis. Total reported 1975 visitation increased by 21.4 million, or 9.8 percent, over the reported 1974 use. (The aggregate comparison is somewhat distorted by changes in counting procedures at several parks and by addition of new areas' data. On an adjusted basis, visitation rose 7.5 percent between 1974 and 1975.)

Public use of National Park System facilities is characterized by highly divergent seasonal patterns, attributable primarily to weather variations and to traditional vacation patterns. Most areas experience the largest number of users during the summer months, with nearly 50 percent of total annual recreational visitation occurring during June, July, and August. A few southern parks experience different seasonal patterns.



NUMBER OF VISITS PER MONTH	1973	1974	1975
	Millions of Visits		
Calendar Year Total	215.58	217.44	238.85
January	8.88	7.82	8.93
March	12.29	11.05	13.20
May	19.76	19.02	21.77
July	34.04	34.66	39.39
September	19.49	21.87	20.95
November	11.28	11.77	13.58

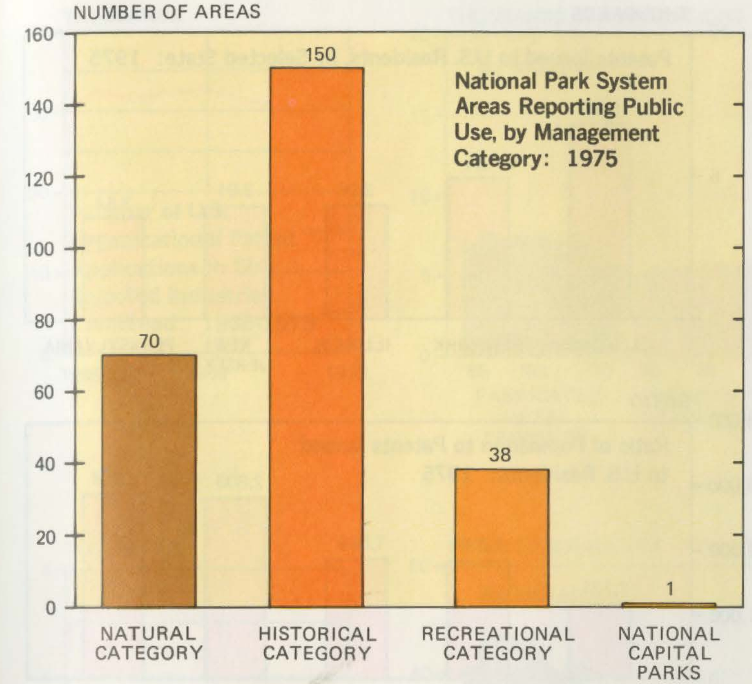
SOURCE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

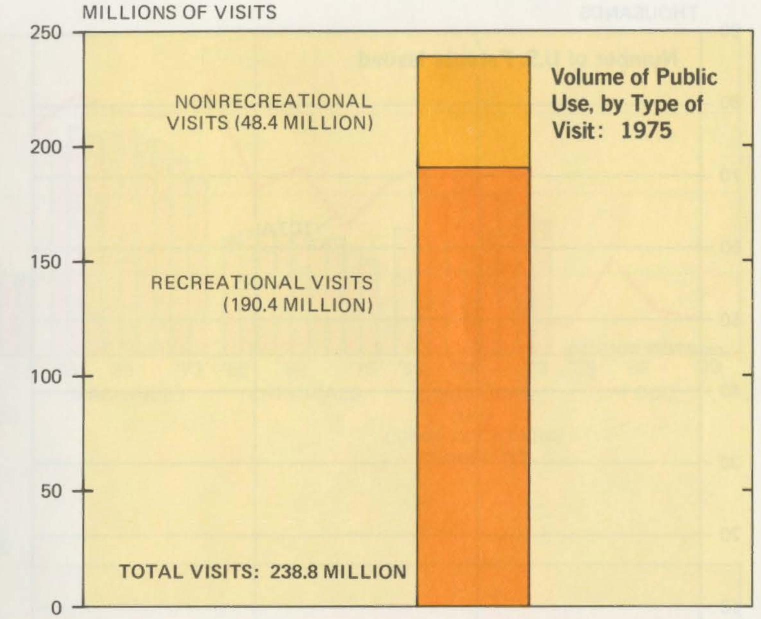
Recreation Visits to National Parks Total 190 Million

Of the 259 National Park System areas reporting public use during 1975, more than half were in the historical category, including approximately 150 historic homes, battle fields, and monumental structures. The next largest management category was comprised of natural areas such as deserts, rivers, coastal islands, and volcanoes.

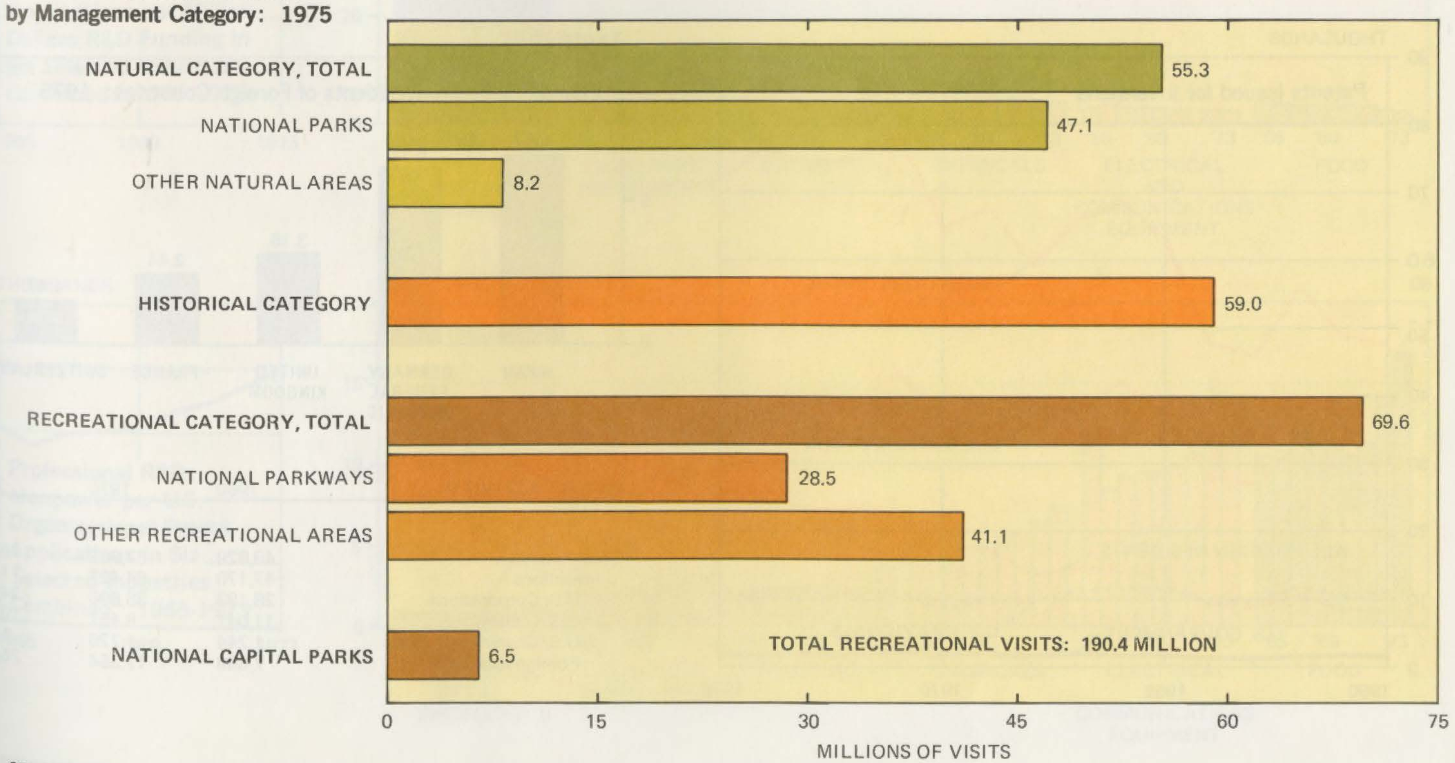
Nearly 80 percent of all reported visits to National Park System areas were for recreational purposes. The remainder of the public use volume was generally attributable to commuters who were not using the areas as recreational facilities.

Although the recreational category was the third largest of the four major management categories the areas in this category reported the largest volume of public recreational visits—nearly 70 million. Areas in the historical category ranked second, reporting 59 million visits.





Volume of Recreational Visits, by Management Category: 1975



SOURCE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Number of Patents Issued to Foreign Residents Increases

The total number of patents issued, as well as the number of invention patents issued (which in 1975 comprised about 94 percent of total patents) increased between 1960 and 1975, though fluctuating from year to year. Two principal sources were responsible for the overall increase in invention patents—U.S. corporations and residents of foreign countries.

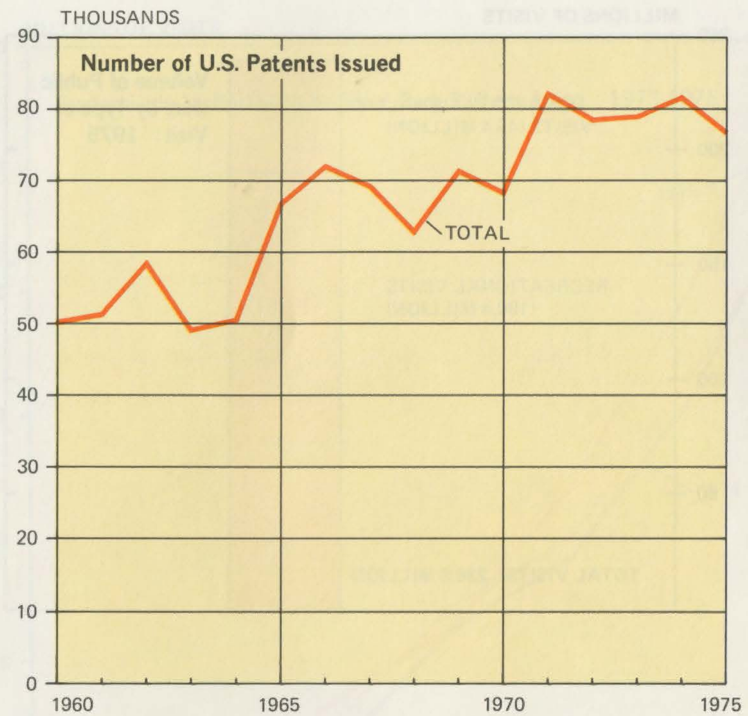
While the number of U.S. patents issued to residents of foreign countries showed the greatest overall gain, U.S. corporations accounted for the largest proportion of invention patents issued from 1960 to 1975.

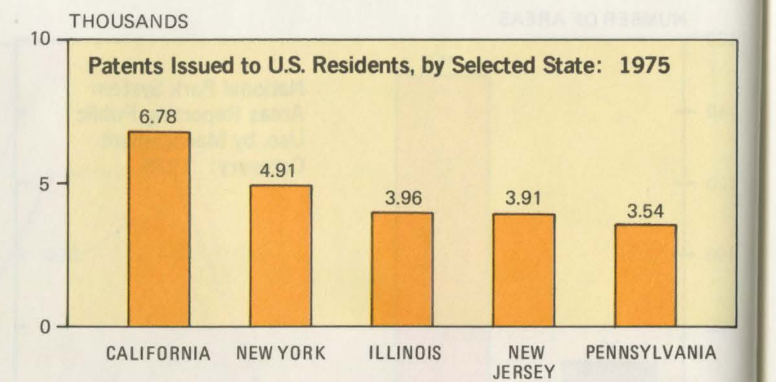
California Leads in Patent Volume Issued to Inventors

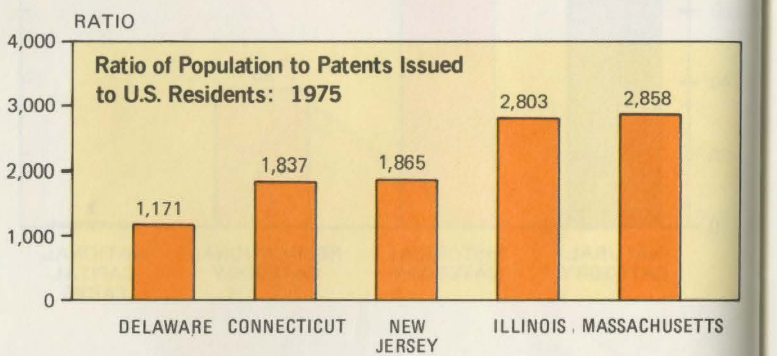
California led the nation in the number of patents issued to inventors—6,780 in 1975. New York ranked second with 4,909; Illinois, third with 3,955; New Jersey, fourth with 3,909; and Pennsylvania, fifth with 3,538.

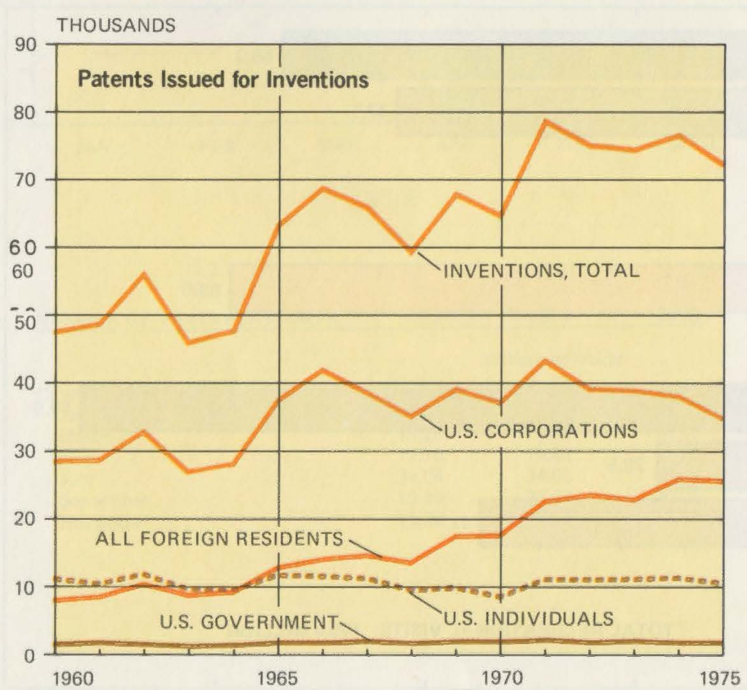
Delaware had the lowest ratio of population to patents—1,171 persons per patent.

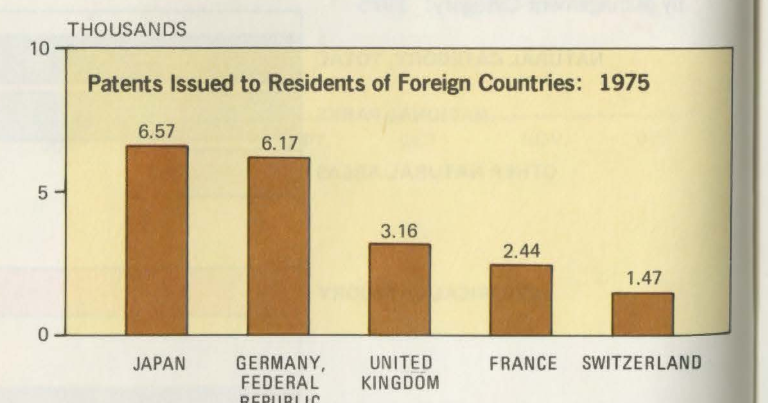
Residents of foreign countries received 26,271 patents. Japan led with 6,574; the Federal Republic of Germany was second with 6,171; United Kingdom, third with 3,158; France, fourth with 2,436; and Switzerland, fifth with 1,473.











PATENT ACTIVITY	1960	1970	1975
		Number	
Total Patents	49,829	67,962	76,426
Inventions	47,170	64,427	71,994
U.S. Corporations	28,187	36,896	34,577
U.S. Individuals	11,041	8,451	10,430
U.S. Government	1,244	1,726	1,596
Foreign Residents	7,698	17,354	25,391

SOURCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

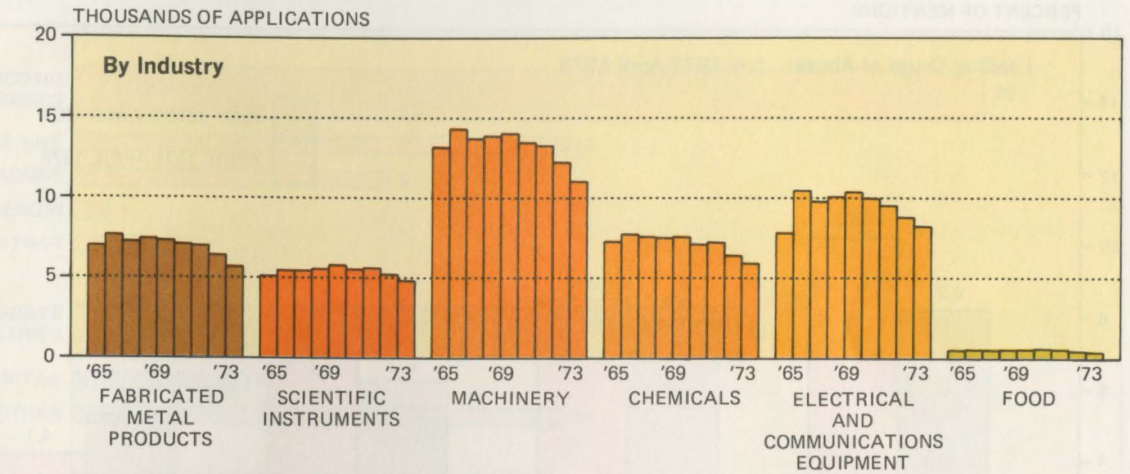
Patent Applications in Selected Industries Declined Since 1969

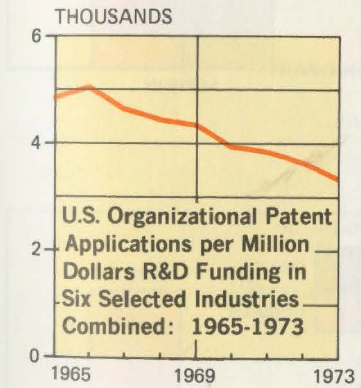
Patents in this report are the total number of applications which subsequently mature into patents that were filed by U.S. organizations (government and industry) in six selected industries. Since 1969, patent applications have declined 20 percent, due to substantial declines in each selected industry, ranging from a 29-percent decline in food industries to a 17-percent drop in scientific instruments.

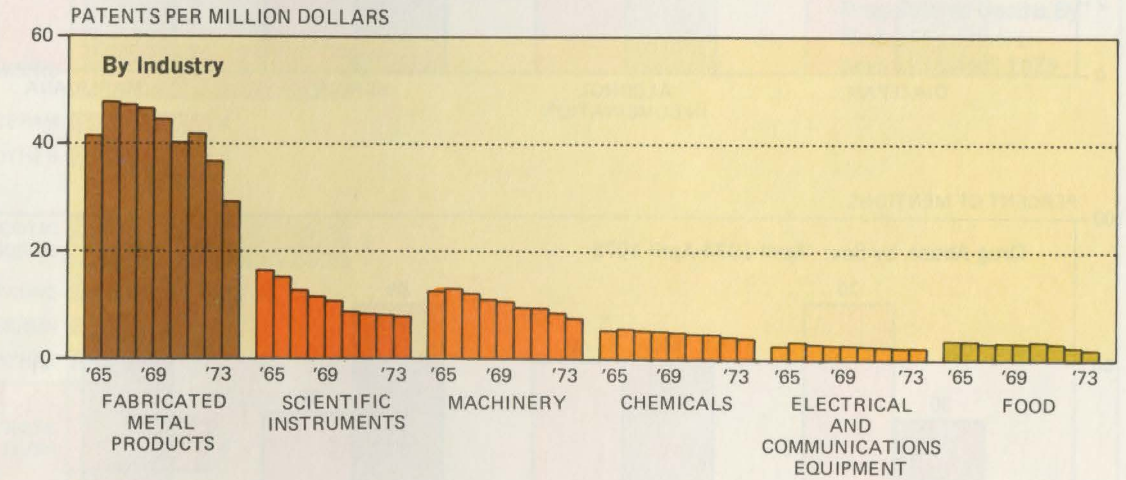
The number of patent applications per million dollars of R&D (research and development) funding has declined 34 percent to 3.3 applications per million dollars in 1973. Fabricated metal product industries achieved the highest levels from 1965 through 1973, while food and electrical and communications equipment applied for the fewest number of patents per million dollars during those years.

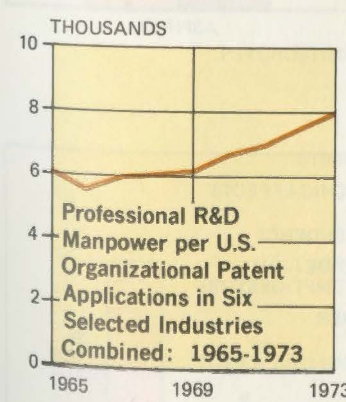
The number of man-years required per patent has risen 44 percent from 1966 to 1973. The food and electrical and communications equipment industries required the most manpower per patent in 1973.

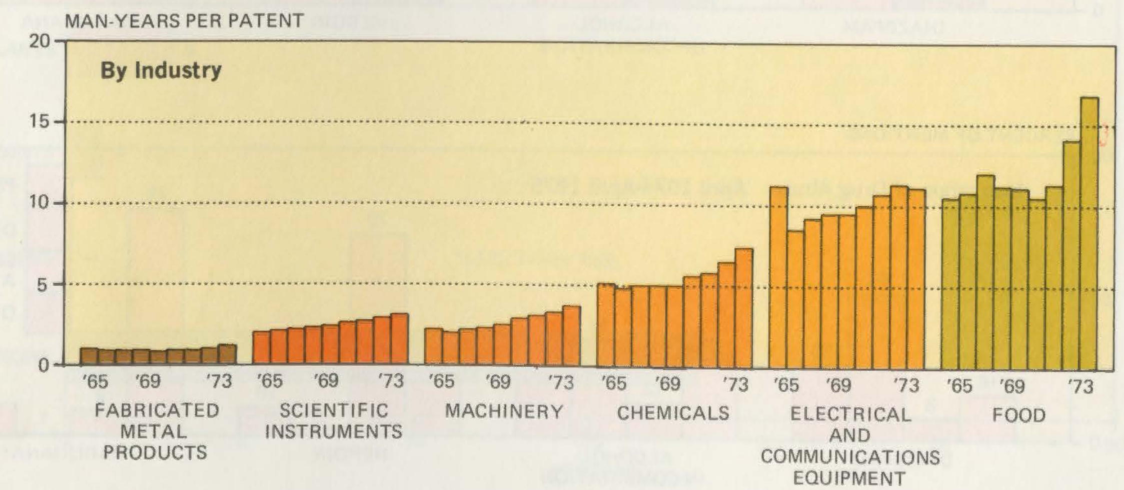
NOTE: R&D funding and manpower data have been lagged 2 years as an estimate of the time taken to develop a patentable invention and to file for that invention.











SOURCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

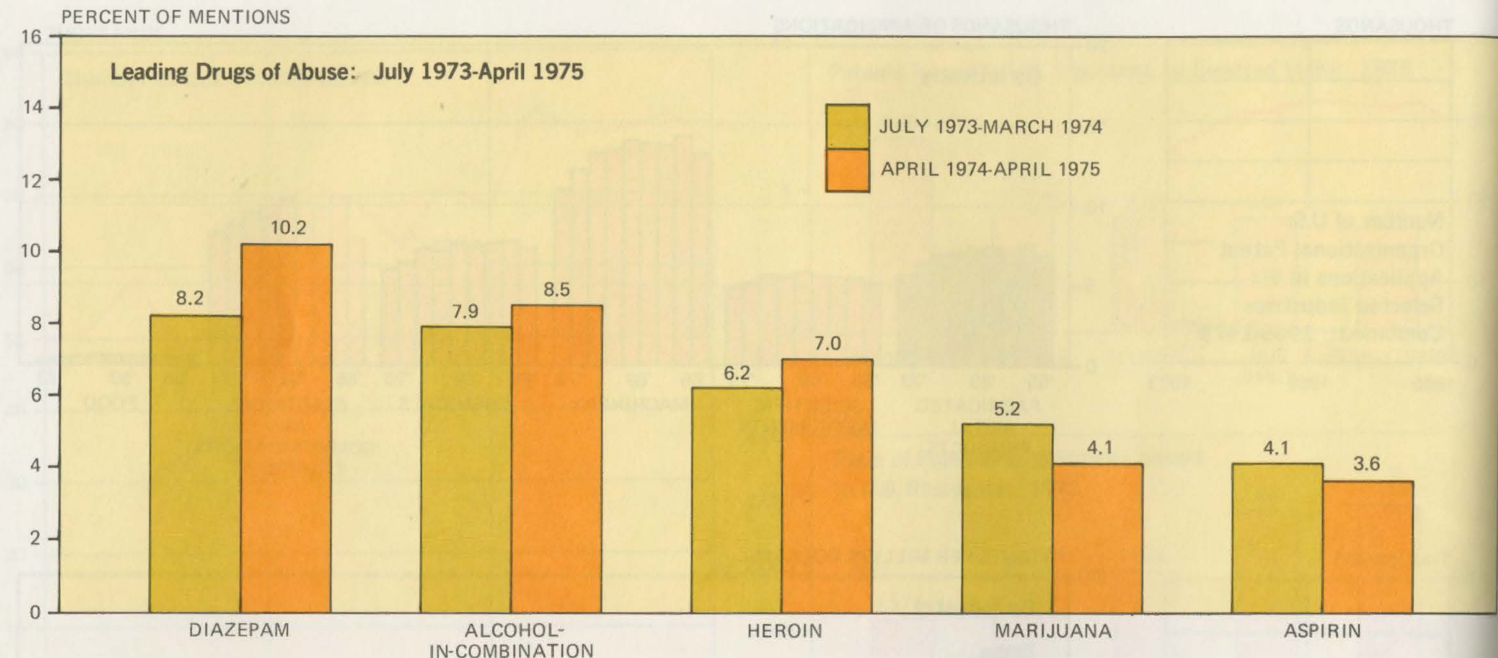
Legal Drugs Linked to Many Abuse Episodes

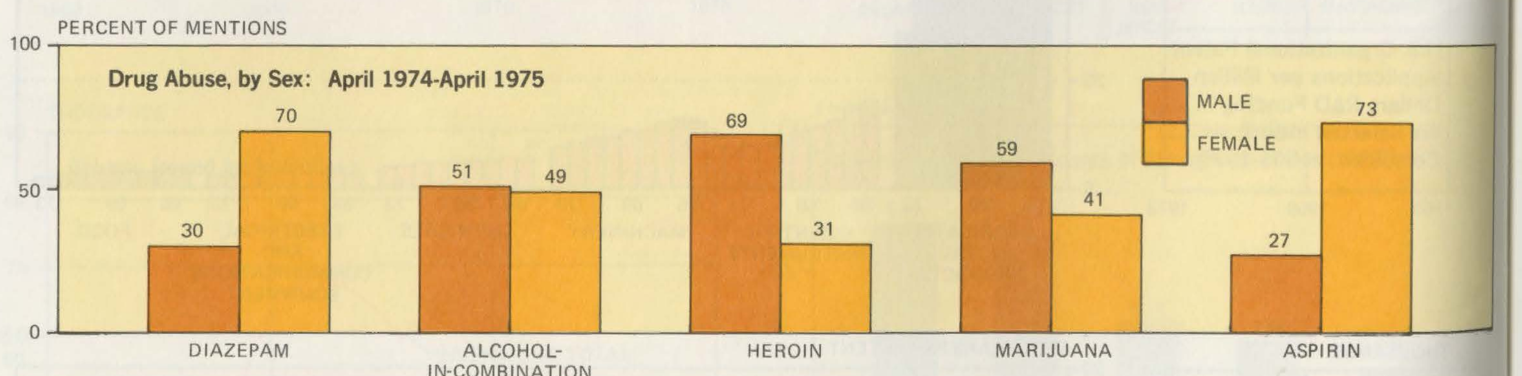
Two widely available legal drugs—the tranquilizer diazepam (commonly known by the brand name of Valium) and alcohol (in combination with other drugs)—were associated with the largest number of drug abuse episodes reported by the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) during the period April 1974 through April 1975. Diazepam, alcohol-in-combination, and heroin were associated with about one-quarter of all incidents of abuse during this period. Marijuana was fourth on the list and aspirin fifth.

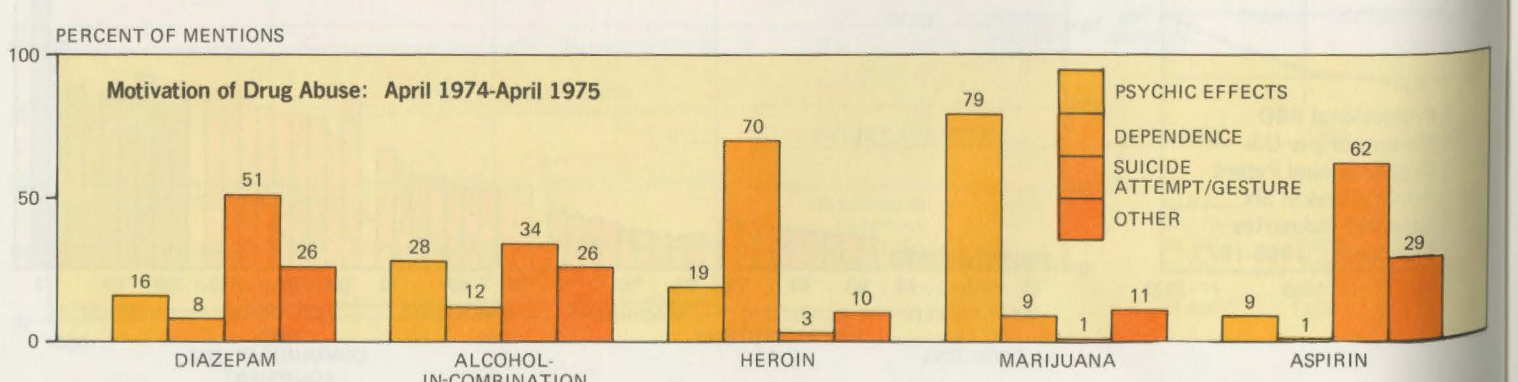
Of the five most frequently cited drugs, diazepam and aspirin were mentioned predominately by women. Heroin was mentioned more often by men.

Suicide attempts or gestures were the most frequently cited motivations of diazepam, alcohol-in-combination, and aspirin abuse. However, psychic effects were associated with 28 percent of alcohol-in-combination mentions Dependence was the major motivation involved in heroin abuse in 70 percent of mentions, while 79 percent cited psychic effects as motivation in marijuana mentions.

NOTE: DAWN derived its April 1974-April 1975 data from 801 emergency rooms, 336 medical examiners, 65 crisis centers, and 63 inpatient units.







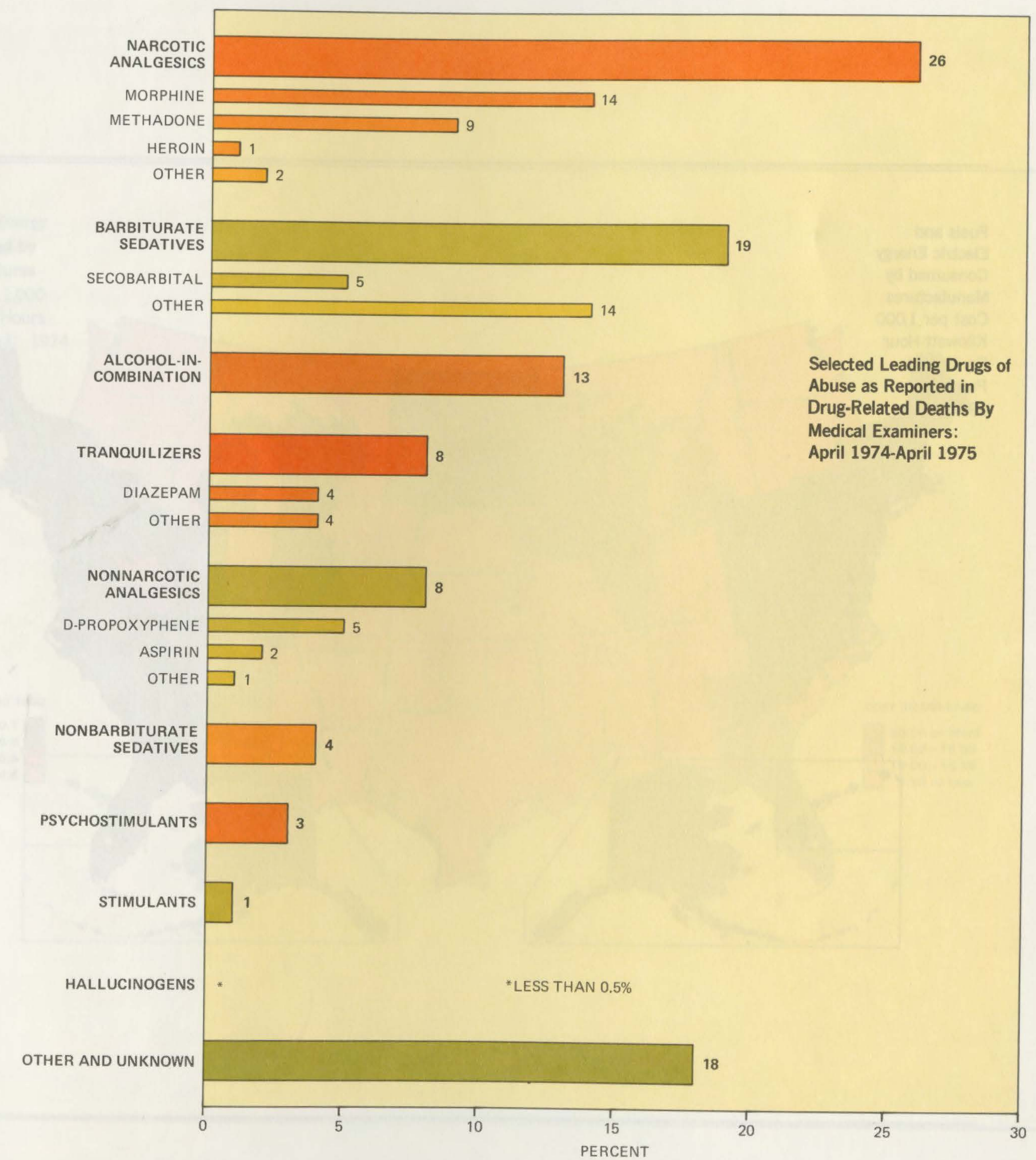
SOURCE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Narcotic Analgesics, Barbiturates Associated With 45% of Drug Deaths

Narcotic analgesics and barbiturate sedatives were implicated in 45 percent of drug-related deaths. Opiates such as morphine, heroin, and methadone were associated with 26 percent of drug-related deaths. (Deaths from heroin will appear low, but are, in fact, listed under morphine, as this is the substance identified through laboratory findings. While heroin may be the ingested drug, it is metabolized to morphine).

Barbiturates were next, corresponding to 19 percent --secobarbital, commonly available as Seconal and as generic secobarbital accounted for about one-quarter of barbiturate sedative-related deaths. D-Propoxyphene, which is marketed under brand names such as Darvon, Dolene, and SK-65 Compound, accounted for 5 of the total 8 percentage points represented by nonnarcotic analgesics.

NOTE: The term generally used throughout this report is medical examiner although it is recognized that in many States and localities the coroner system is in use.



SOURCE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Manufacturers Face Regional Differences in Total Energy Costs

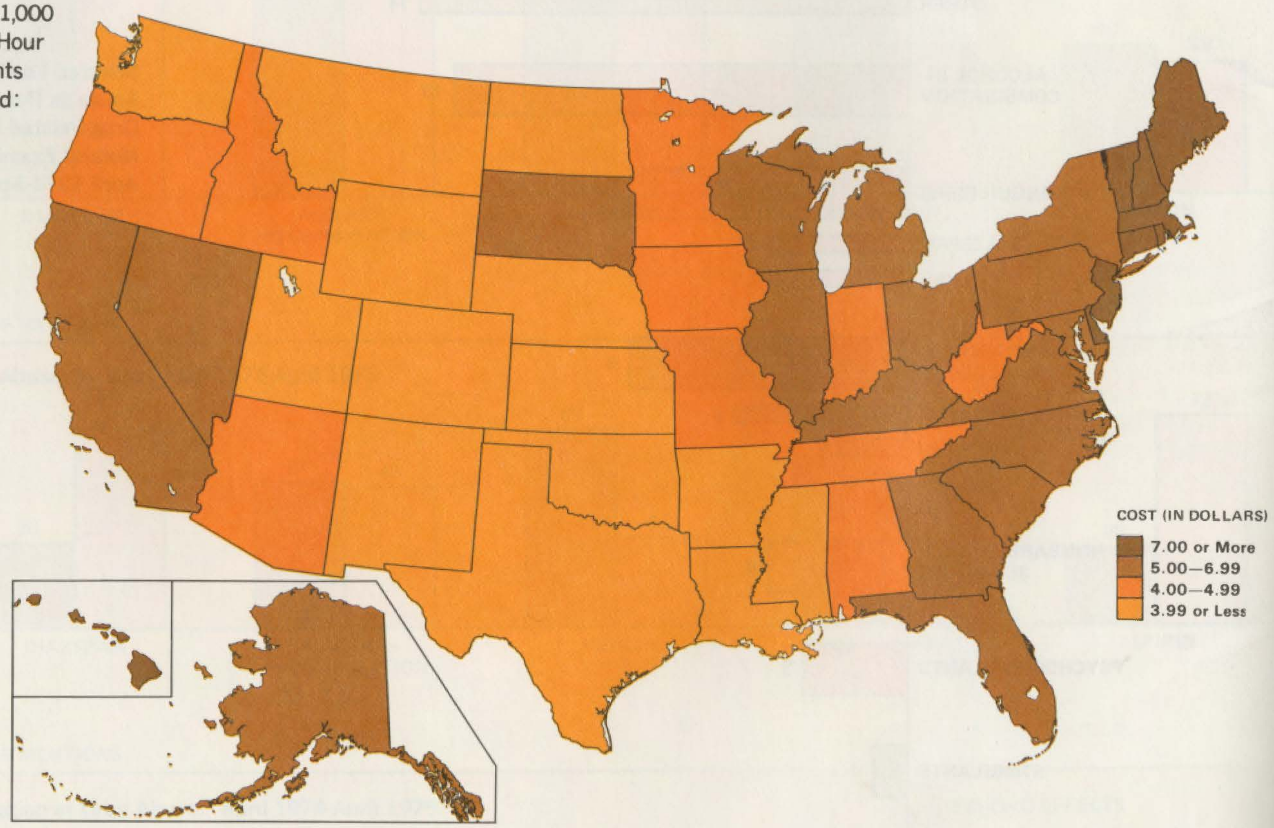
During 1974, manufacturers' costs per 1,000 kilowatt-hour equivalents of purchased fuels and electric energy combined averaged $4.96. In 10 States, these costs averaged more than $7, while in 14 other States such costs averaged less than $4.

The highest cost States are concentrated in the Northeast, while the Mountain and West South Central States are the lowest cost areas.

Kilowatt-hour equivalent computations are based on a caloric or British thermal unit (Btu) value for each fuel with no regard to the efficiency of the fuel.

Since some fuel uses are considerably more efficient than others but none are 100-percent efficient, the kilowatt-hour equivalent represents the maximum amount of energy available, rather than the amount effectively utilized.

Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed by Manufactures
Cost per 1,000 Kilowatt-Hour Equivalents Purchased: 1974



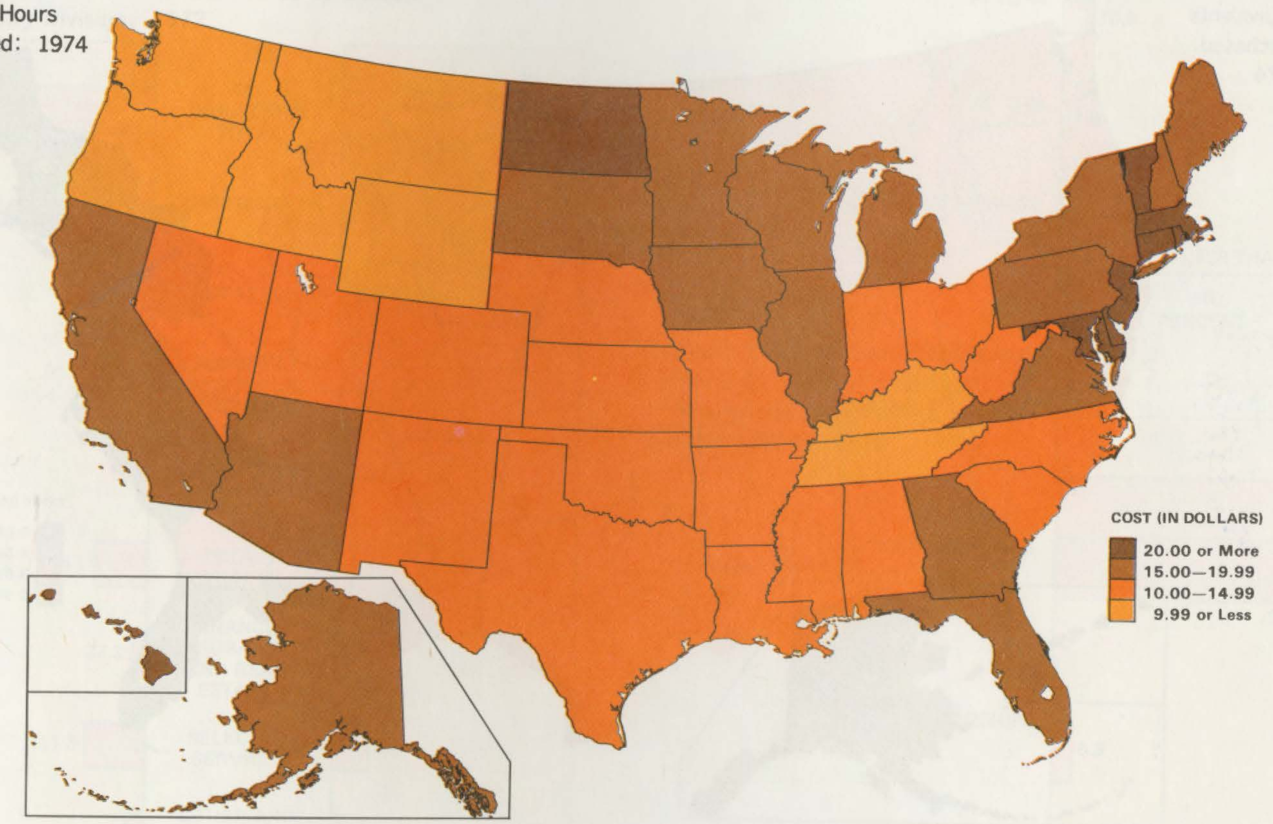
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Industrial Electricity Costs Lower in TVA, Northwest Regions

Purchased electric energy costs for industrial use exhibit regional clustering. The 1974 cost per 1,000 kWh averaged over $20 in New England and between $15 and $20 in the North Central and several Southern Atlantic seaboard States. Electricity costs in the South Central and Southwestern States averaged between $10 and $15.

The Pacific Northwest area produced the lowest priced electricity. Washington was particularly noteworthy with an average cost during 1974 of $3.66, only 27 percent of the average nationwide cost of $13.80 per 1,000 kWh.

Electric Energy Consumed by Manufactures
Cost per 1,000 Kilowatt-Hours Purchased: 1974



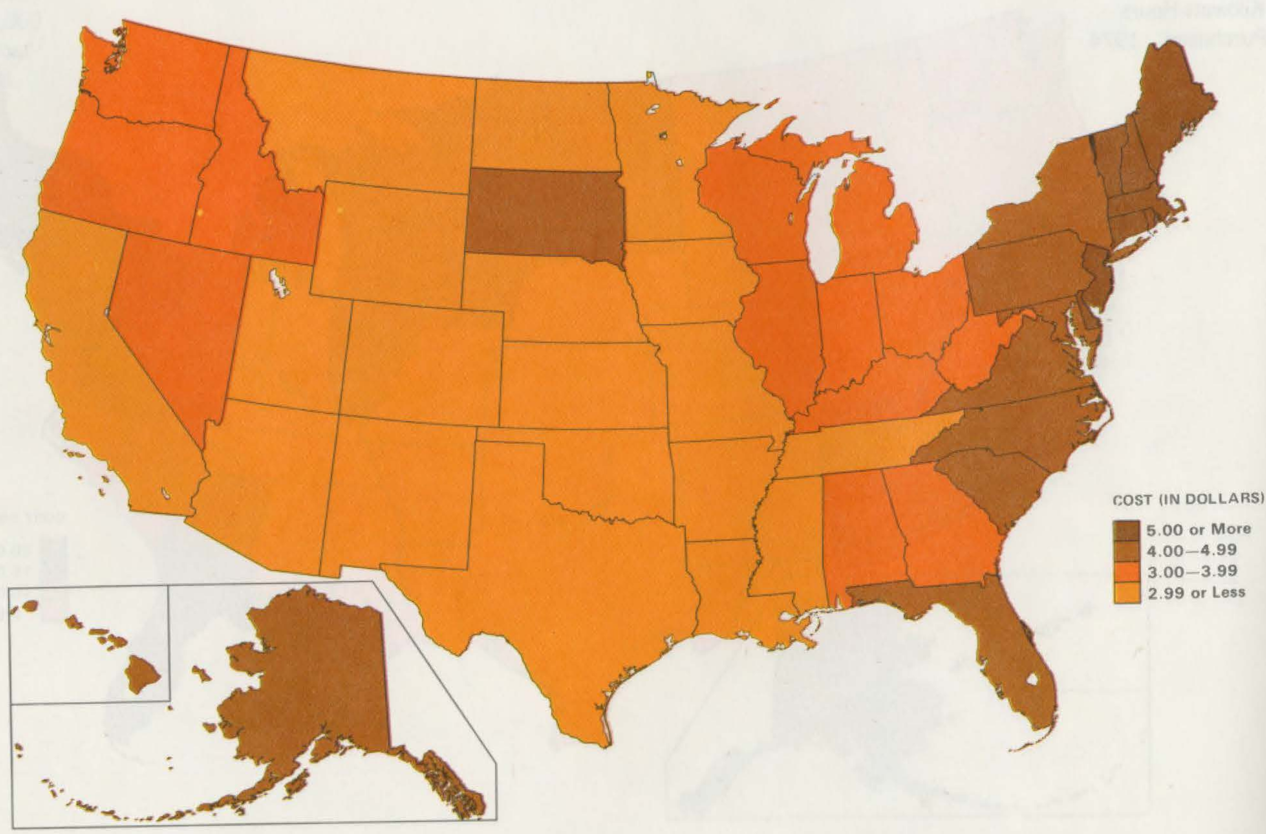
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Manufacturing Fuels Most Expensive on Atlantic Coastline

Prices paid for fuels by manufacturers during 1974 were strongly correlated to geographical location. Only two States east of the Mississippi (Tennessee and Mississippi) had average fuel costs of under $3 per 1,000 kilowatt-hour equivalents. Of the western States, only South Dakota, Oregon, and Washington were above the national average of $3.31.

Fuel costs were highest along the Atlantic coast, with the highest prices being paid by the Northeastern States. Costs averaged over $5 in each New England State and over $4 in each Middle Atlantic State.

Fuels Consumed by Manufactures
Cost per 1,000 Kilowatt-Hour Equivalents Purchased: 1974



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

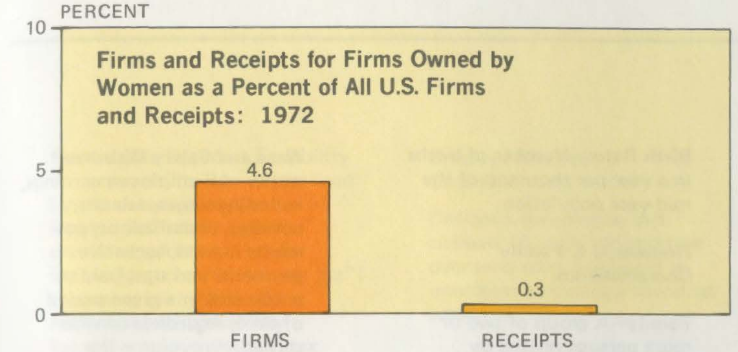
402,025 Women-Owned Businesses Make Up Only 4.6% of Total

The volume of business conducted by women-owned firms in 1972 was but a small fraction of that year's total business activity. The 402,025 women-owned firms represented only 4.6 percent of all U.S. firms (8,730,000) while the $8.1 billion in receipts represented 0.3 percent of all receipts ($2.4 trillion).

In 1972, women-owned firms were highly concentrated in selected services and retail trade. These firms accounted for 71 percent of all women-owned firms and 70 percent of their receipts.

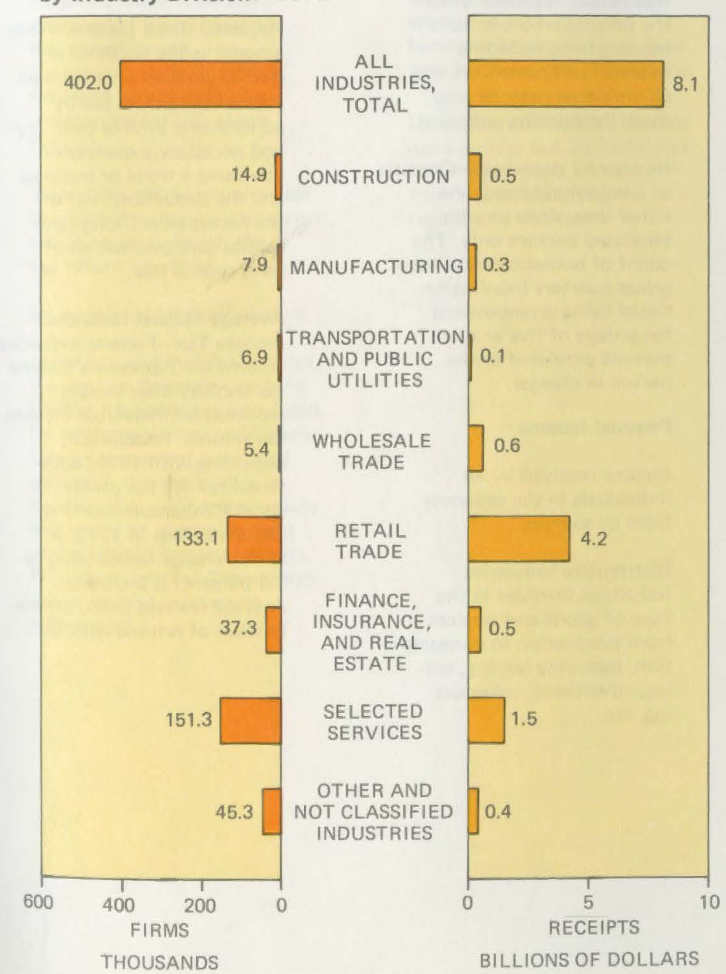
In 1972, 73 percent of women-owned firms had fewer than five employees, but accounted for only 42.6 percent of total receipts. Almost one-quarter of women-owned firms employed 5 to 19 persons which represented 43.8 percent of total receipts.

The majority of women-owned firms operated as sole proprietorships and accounted for 88.7 percent of receipts in 1972. About 2 percent were partnerships, which accounted for 6.9 percent of receipts. Corporations represented only 0.3 percent of all women-owned firms and 4.4 percent of receipts.

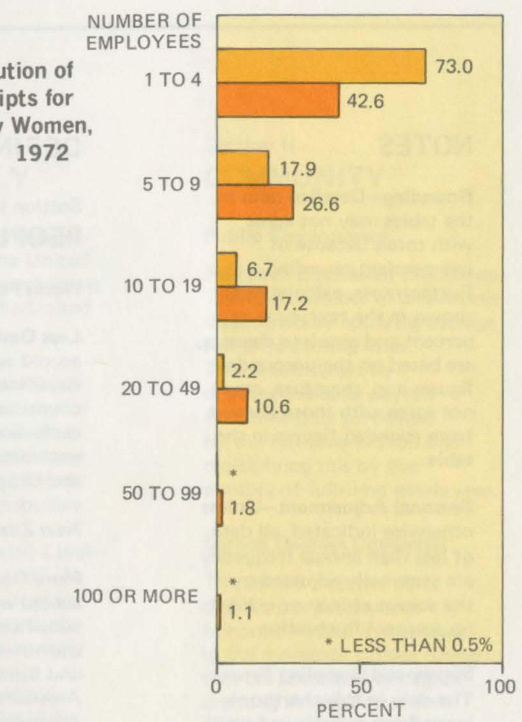


Firms and Receipts for Firms Owned by Women as a Percent of All U.S. Firms and Receipts: 1972

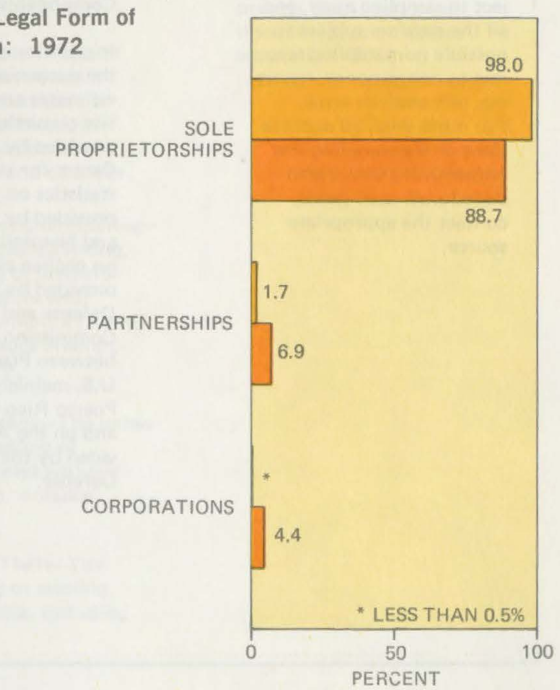
Firms and Receipts for Firms Owned by Women, by Industry Division: 1972



Percent Distribution of Firms and Receipts for Firms Owned by Women, by Size of Firm: 1972



Percent Distribution of Firms and Receipts for Firms Owned by Women, by Legal Form of Organization: 1972



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

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

Section I
PEOPLE

World Population

Less Developed Regions—In accord with the United Nations classification, include the countries of Africa; Asia, excluding Japan; Latin America, excluding Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay; and Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand.

More Developed Regions—In accord with the United Nations classification, include the countries of Northern America and Europe, as well as Japan, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Australia, and New Zealand.

Population and Components of Change

In addition to data from the decennial censuses, estimates are based on statistics on births and deaths provided by the National Center for Health Statistics; statistics on immigration, provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; on civilian citizens abroad, provided by the Department of Defense and the Civil Service Commission; on movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland, provided by the Puerto Rico Planning Board; and on the Armed Forces, provided by the Department of Defense.

Birth Rates—Number of births in a year per thousand of the mid-year population.

Household & Family Characteristics

Family—A group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Household—Consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit, including related family members and all unrelated persons who share the housing unit.

Nonfamily household—Consists of a household head who either lives alone or with unrelated persons only. The count of households excludes group quarters (noninstitutional living arrangements for groups of five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge).

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.

Federal Individual Income Tax Returns

Adjusted Gross Income—This amount is the result of reducing gross income from all sources subject to tax by adjustments such as ordinary and necessary expenses of operating a trade or business and the deductible half of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss.

Average Federal Individual Income Tax—Federal individual income tax represents income tax liability after credits reported on individual income tax returns. In addition, beginning with 1970, additional tax for tax preferences ("minimum tax") is included. Also in 1970, a tax surcharge (amounting to 2.5 percent) is included. Average tax was based on the number of returns with tax.

Nontaxable Returns—Taxability or nontaxability was determined by the presence or absence of income tax liability after credits or additional tax for tax preferences ("minimum tax") beginning with 1970. Many returns showed a liability for self-employment tax, tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, or social security taxes on tip income; however, these taxes were disregarded for purpose of this classification. The 1-year tax rebate in effect for 1974 returns was also disregarded for this classification.

Year—This represents the year in which the income was earned, not the year in which the tax return was filed.

International Unemployment

Quarterly and monthly figures for France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, should be viewed as only approximate indicators of unemployment under United States concepts. Published data for Canada and Japan require little or no adjustment.

Employment and Unemployment

Civilian Labor Force—All civilians 16 years old and over 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.

Special Feature
THE ELDERLY

Native of Native Parentage—A person born in the United States, both of whose parents were also born in the United States.

Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage—A person born in the United States, one or both of whose parents were born outside of the United States.

Low-Income (Poverty) Level—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income or poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969, based on the Department of Agriculture 1961 Economy Food Plan.

Personal Larceny—Theft of personal property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without contact between victim and offender.

Burglary—Breaking or entering—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.

Household Larceny—The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft—The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle, including attempts.

Section II
COMMUNITY

Public Employment

Full-time Equivalent Employee—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.

Earned Degrees Conferred

The survey includes all degrees granted (except honorary) by all institutions in the aggregate United States that are identified as degree granting by the *Education Directory, Higher Education.* Data for 1974-75 cover 1,819 institutional units. The present classification of discipline specialties was adopted in 1970.

NOTES & DEFINITIONS— *Continued*

Section III

ECONOMY

Gross National Product

Personal Consumption Expenditures—The market value of goods and services purchased at cost by individuals and nonprofit institutions or acquired by them as income in kind. Includes the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings, but not the purchases of dwellings.

Services—Intangible commodities such as medical care, haircuts, and other personal care; railway, bus, and air transportation; and the use of housing.

Fixed Investment—Additions to and replacements of private capital brought about through net acquisitions by businesses and nonprofit institutions of durable equipment and structures for business and residential purposes.

Nonresidential Fixed Investment—Includes capital expenditures by the business sector, and nonprofit institutions for (1) new and replacement construction (e.g., buildings, stores, and warehouses) and (2) producers' durable equipment (e.g., machinery, office equipment, and motor vehicles).

Change in Business Inventories—The value of the increase or decrease in the physical stock of goods held by the business sector valued in current period prices.

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 an indication of the general direction of future shifts in business activity.

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.

Capacity Utilization

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.

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—July

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 United States. 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.

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.

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.

Section IV

OTHER TRENDS

Public Use of National Parks

Visitation—The entry of any person, except National Park Service personnel, onto lands or waters administered by the National Park Service.

Management Categories (Natural, Historical, Recreational)—Classifications of parks for which management policies have been promulgated by the National Park Service. National Capital Parks is an urban park system not truly comparable with the individual parks of the National Park System, and thus managed separately.

Drug Abuse

Nonmedical use of a substance for the following reasons: Psychic effects, dependence, or suicide attempt (or gesture). Nonmedical use means (1) use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice, (2) use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling, (3) use of any substance—heroin, marijuana glue, aerosols, etc.—for the reasons cited above.

Drug Abuse Related Death—(1) any death involving a drug "overdose" where a toxic level is found or suspected, (2) any death where the drug usage is a contributory factor, but not the sole cause, i.e., accidents, diseased state, etc.

Episode—Contact made by a person to a facility (crisis center, hospital emergency room, medical examiner).

Mention—Report of a drug associated with a given episode. As many as six drugs can be mentioned per episode.

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INTRODUCTION *—(Continued from page 2)*

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.

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A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

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This is the fourth and final pilot issue of "STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends." The next issue of STATUS will be part of a regular subscription service.

With the July copy of STATUS we requested your assistance in evaluating the publication. We were pleased and extremely encouraged with the number and quality of the responses we received. Many of the suggestions have already been implemented and we are investigating others.

We hope you have enjoyed your copies of STATUS and found them useful. You will find a mail order form for subscription services on the last page.

Thank you again for your cooperation in assisting us to make this a worthwhile publication.

Robert L. Hagan

ROBERT L. HAGAN
Acting Director

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

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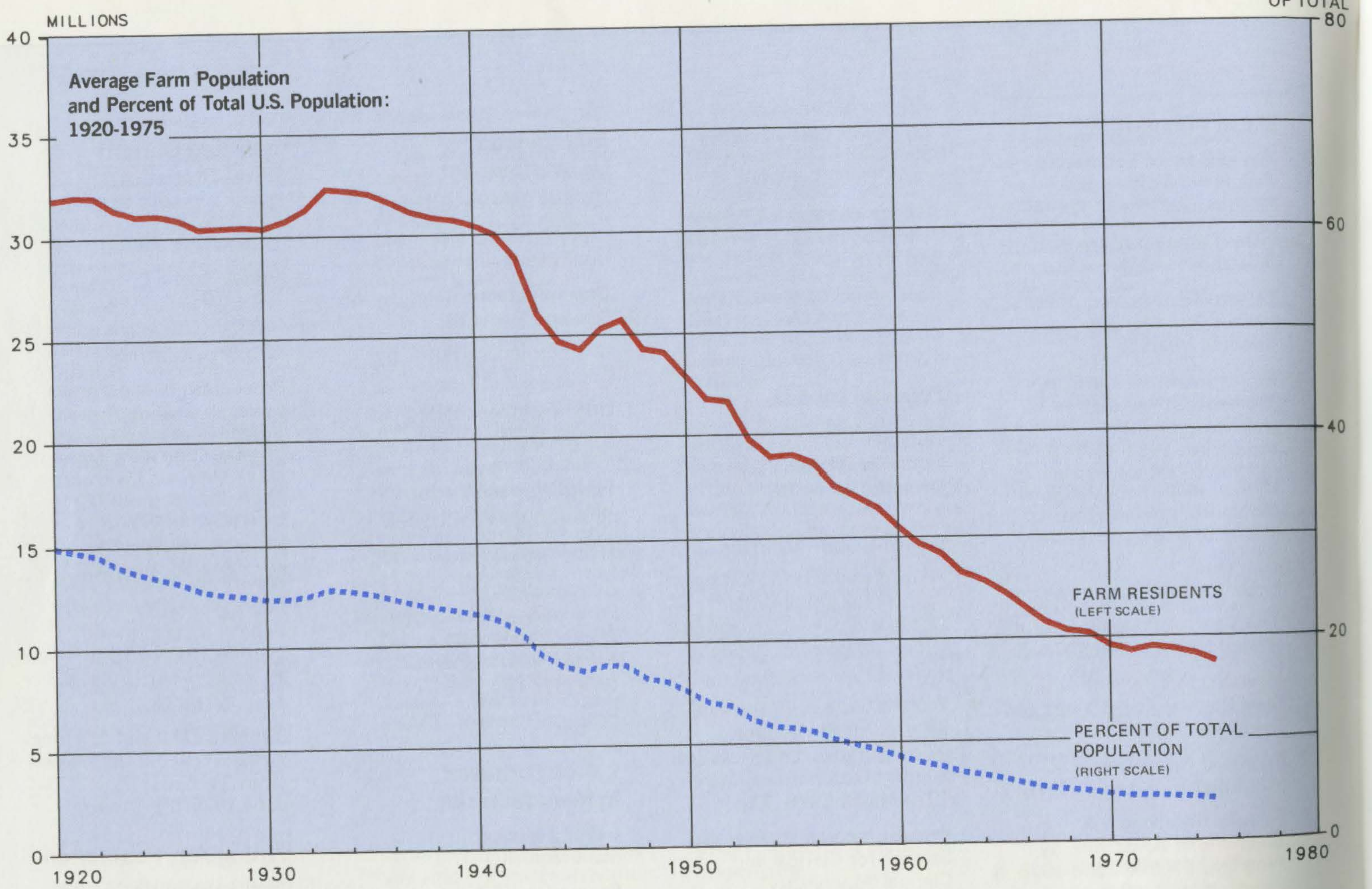
STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

Farm Population Continues To Decline

In the 12-month period centered on April 1975, an average of 8.9 million persons, or 4.2 percent of the Nation's population, lived on farms in rural areas of the United States. The 1975 estimate indicates the continuation of a long-term downward trend in the size of the farm population. In 1920 the U.S. farm population numbered 32 million, or 30.1 percent of the total population. By 1960, the number of farm residents had dropped to approximately 15.6 million or 8.7 percent of the population. In 1970, farm residents averaged 9.7 million—4.8 percent of the U.S. population.

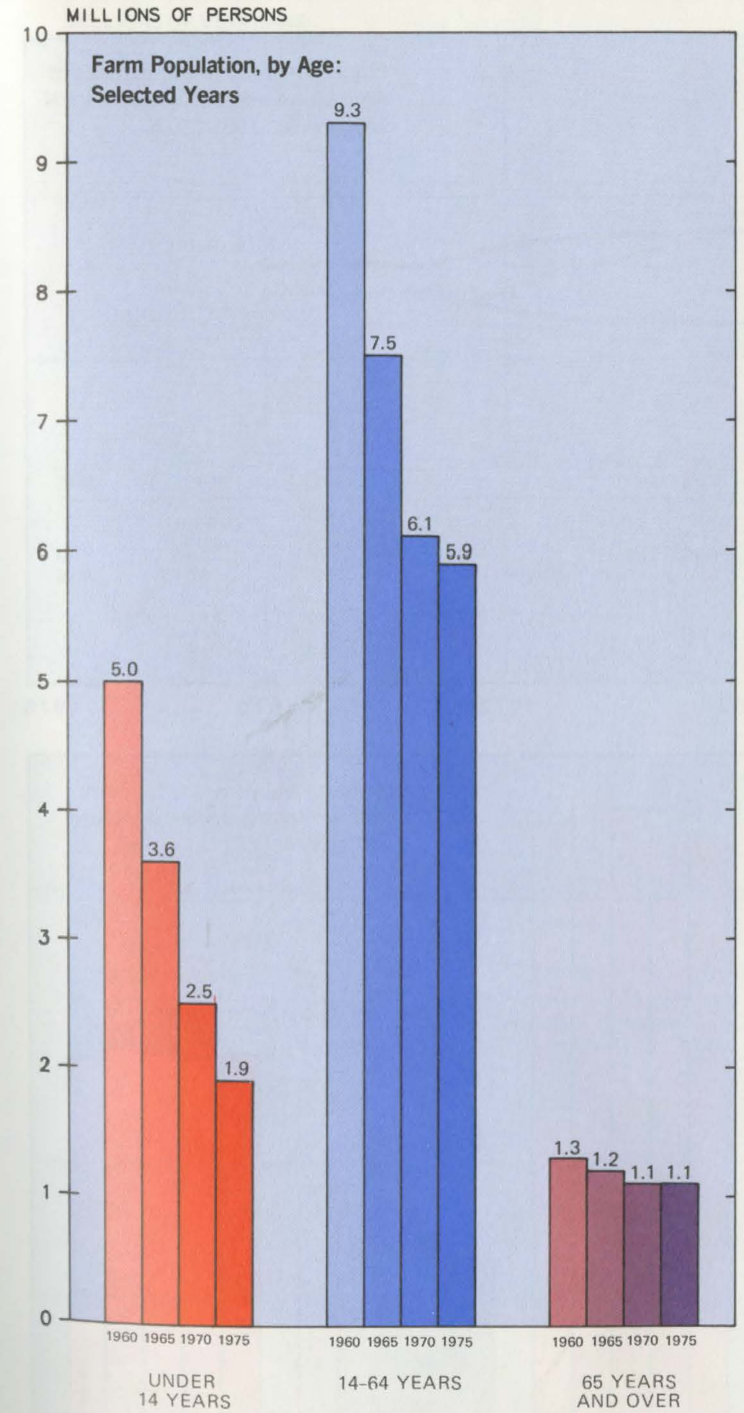


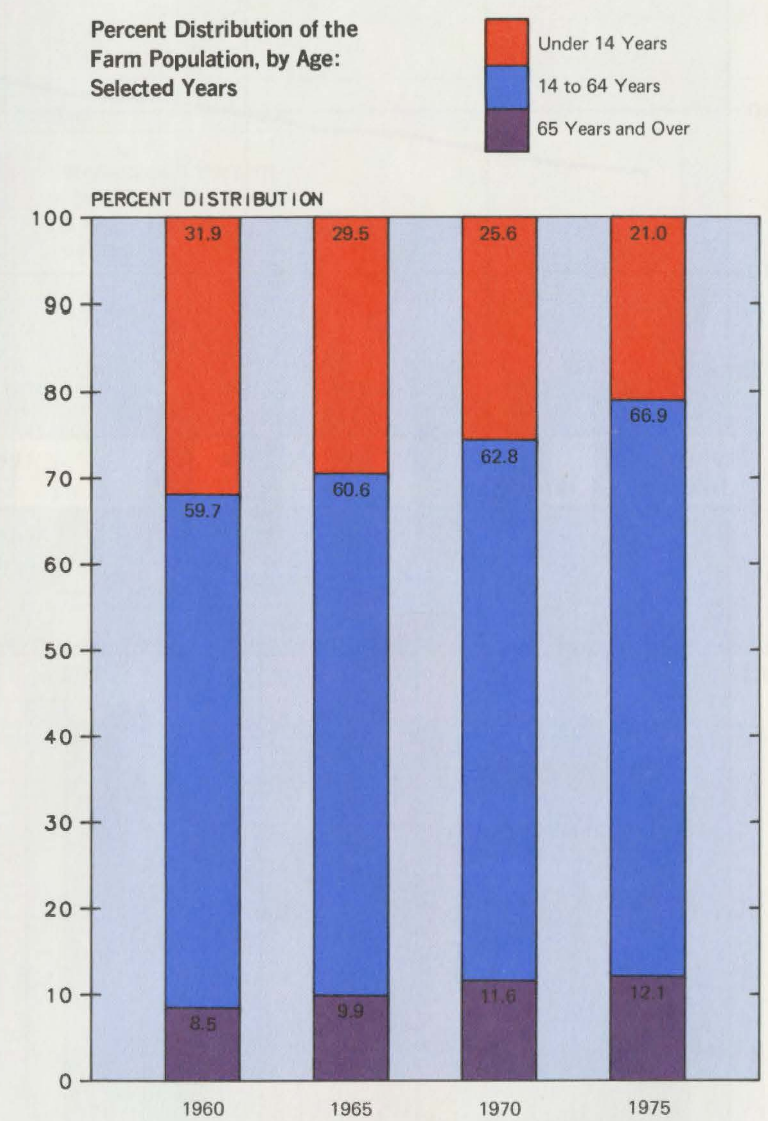
FARM POPULATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF FARM RESIDENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. POPULATION
	Millions	Percent
1920	31.974	30.1
1940	30.547	23.2
1960	15,635	8.7
1970	9.712	4.8
1975	8.864	4.2

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Children on Farms Decreased 25% Between '70 and '75

Between 1970 and 1975 the number of children (under 14 years) living on farms decreased nearly 25 percent, from approximately 2.5 million to 1.9 million. During the same period, there was no significant change in the number of farm residents 14 years and over. Consequently, the proportion of children in the farm population fell from 26 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1975. This decline reflects, to a considerable degree, a high net outmigration in past years of young farm adults of childbearing age. However, much of the decrease since 1970 can also be attributed to the recent sharp drop in the national birth rate, which has extended to both farm and nonfarm areas.





SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

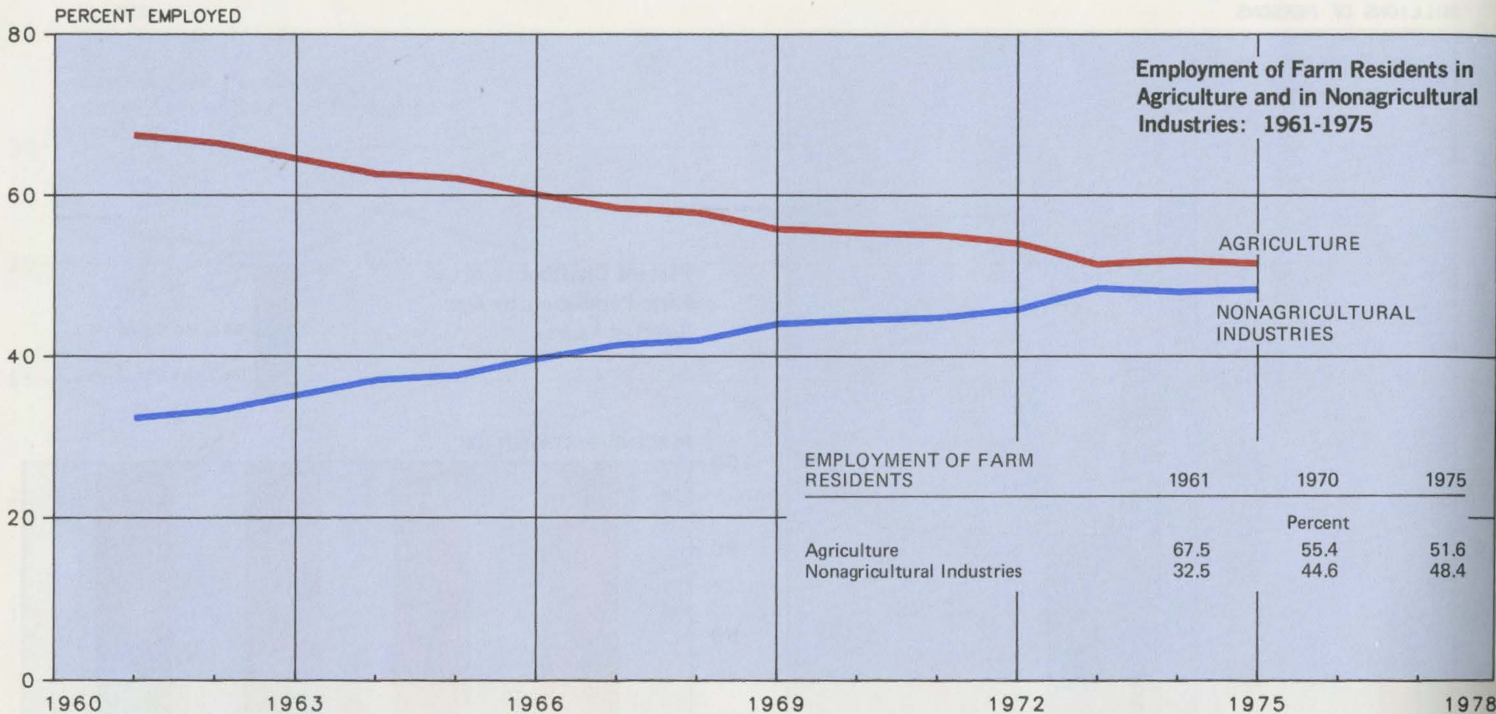
Only 52% of Employed Farm Residents Work in Agriculture

Agricultural employment among farm residents 14 years and over declined steadily during the last two decades, as employment in nonagricultural industries grew.

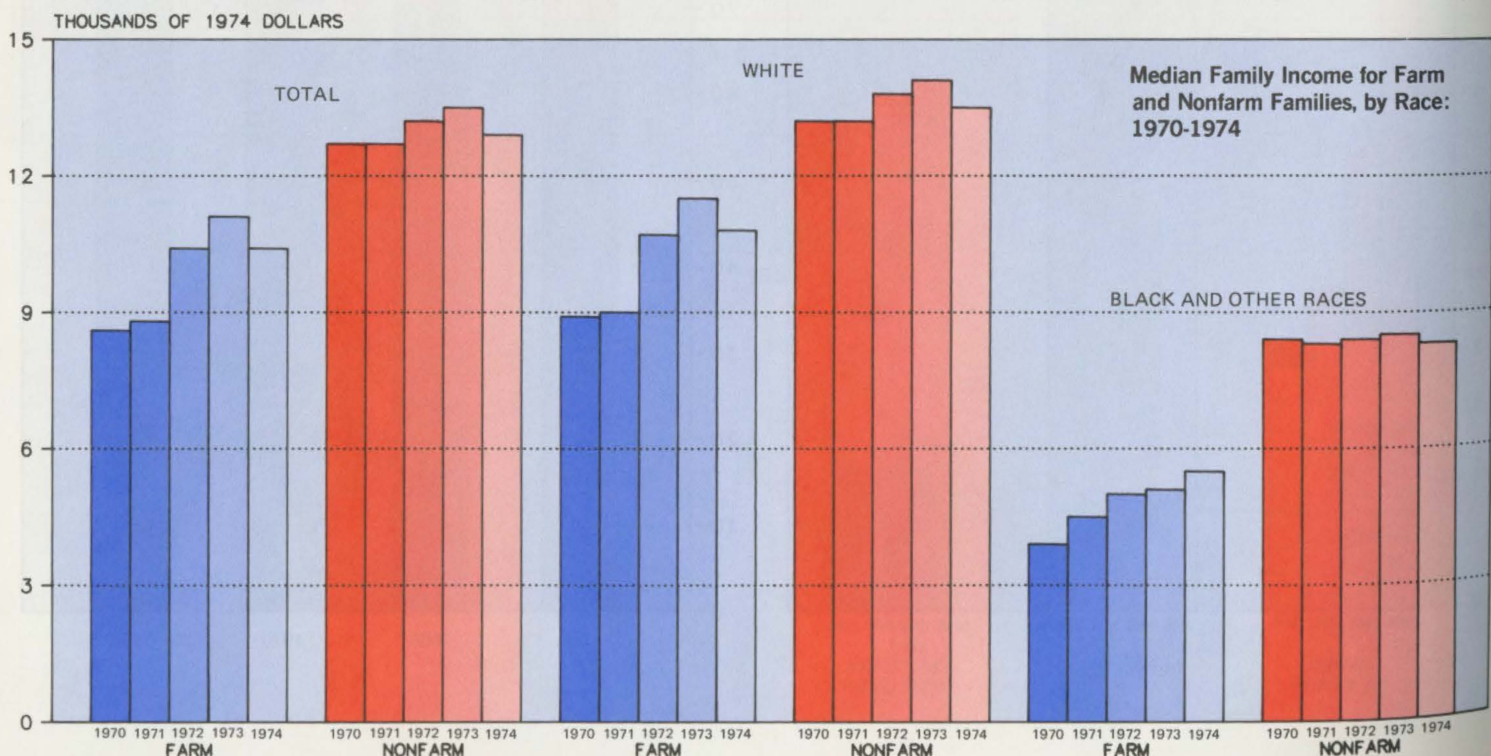
During the 1961-75 period, the overall proportion of the farm-resident labor force employed solely or primarily in agriculture decreased from 68 percent to 52 percent, with employment in nonagricultural industries showing comparable growth.

Income Gap Between Farm and Nonfarm Workers Closing

The differential between farm and nonfarm income is declining. Between 1970 and 1974, the median income of farm families increased by 21 percent, while that of nonfarm families increased only 2 percent. The 1974 median income of farm families was $10,430, compared with $12,930 for nonfarm families. This difference is only about 60 percent as great as the 1970 farm-nonfarm differential. The proportional difference between farm and nonfarm income levels is greater for black families than white families.



EMPLOYMENT OF FARM RESIDENTS	1961	1970	1975
		Percent	
Agriculture	67.5	55.4	51.6
Nonagricultural Industries	32.5	44.6	48.4



SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

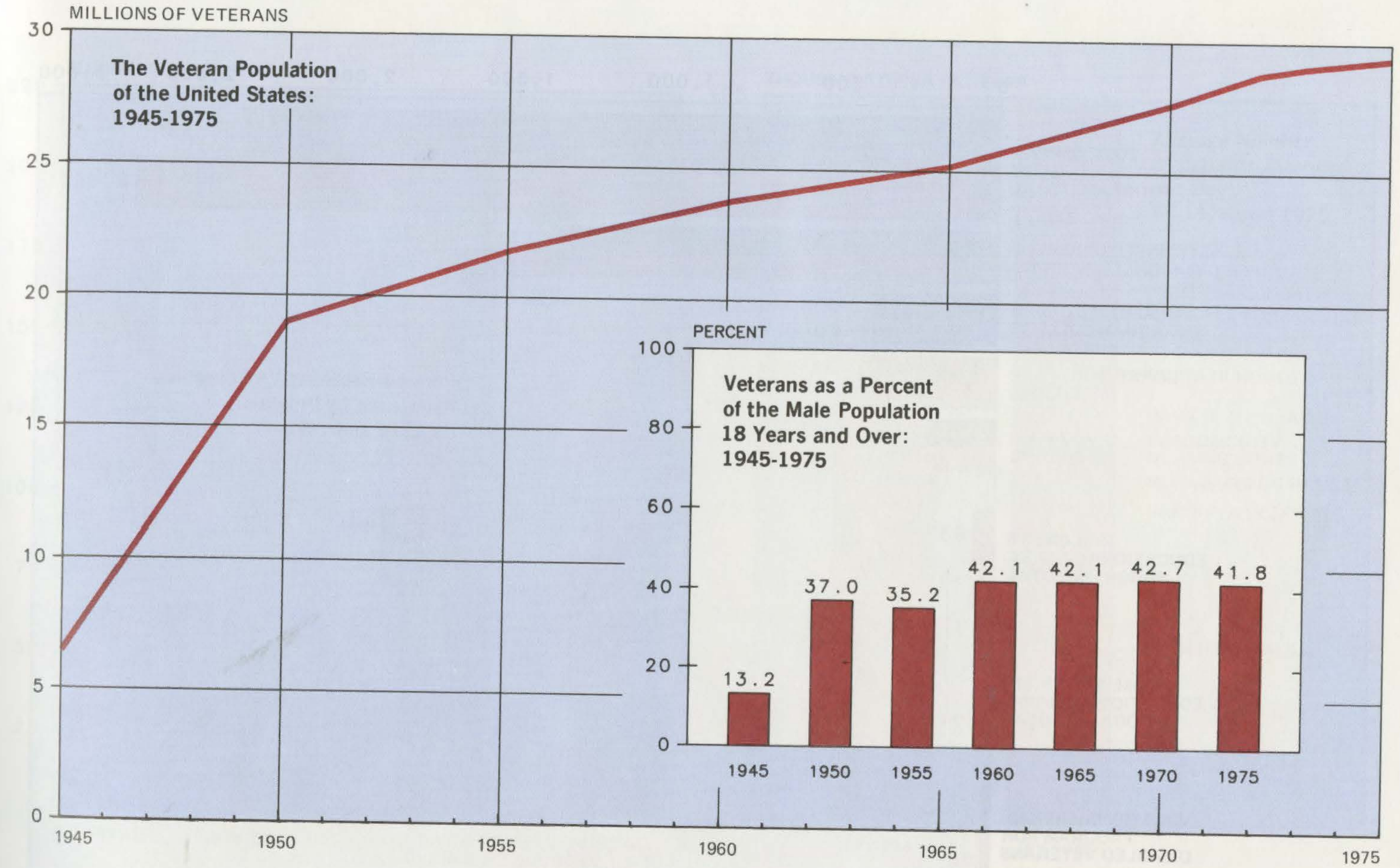
41.8% of Males Over 18 Were Veterans in '75; Total Vets: 29 Million

There were an estimated 29,459,000 male and female veterans in civilian life on June 30, 1975. This figure represents an increase of 0.6 percent over the veteran population of a year ago—the smallest rate of growth since the beginning of the Vietnam era. Almost 90 percent, or 26,367,000 veterans, served in the Armed Forces during periods of war or armed conflict.

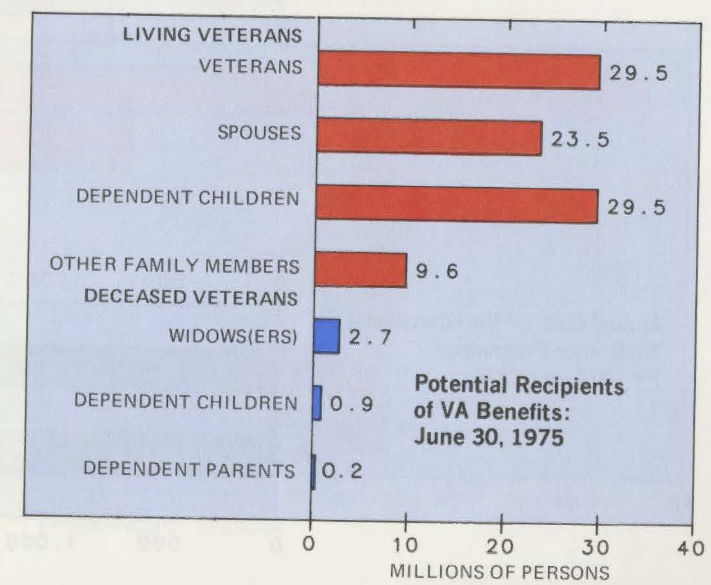
In 1975, 41.8 percent of U.S. males 18 years and over were veterans, compared to 42.7 percent in 1970 and 13.2 percent in 1945.

95.9 Million Potential Recipients of VA Benefits in 1975

Veterans in civilian life actually represent less than one-third of all potential recipients of VA benefits and services. As of June 30, 1975, the 29.5 million living veterans had 29.5 million dependent children (under 18 years), 9.6 million other family members (18 years or older) and 23.5 million spouses. In addition, there were 3.8 million dependents of deceased veterans at the end of FY 1975.



U.S. VETERANS	1945	1955	1965	1975
		Thousands		
VETERANS	6,455	21,802	25,259	29,459



SOURCE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

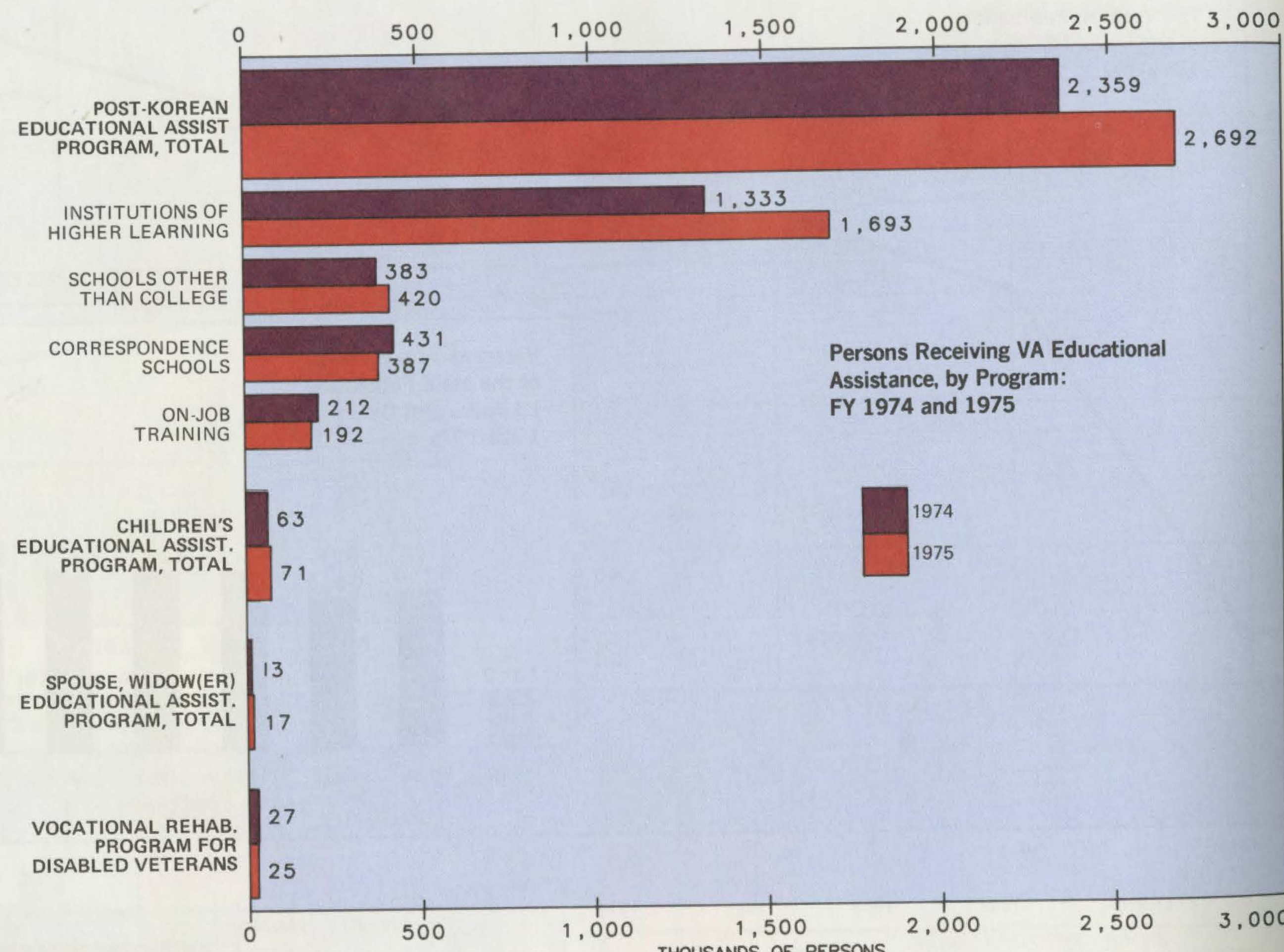
VA Educational Help Went to 2.7 Million in 1975—A Record

Approximately 2,691,500 veterans and active duty personnel received training during FY 1975 under the Post-Korean Educational Assistance Program—a 14.1-percent increase over the 2,358,608 FY 1974 beneficiaries.

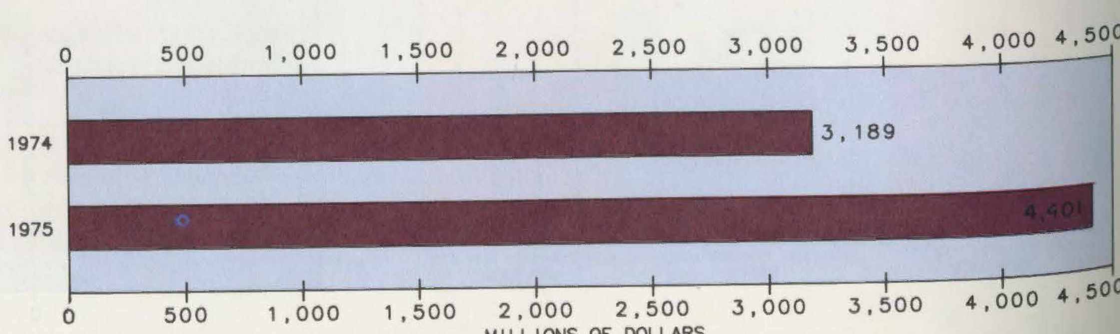
During FY 1975, the VA provided educational assistance to more veterans and eligible persons than in any other year under the current programs. Recent rate increases (Public Laws 93-508 and 93-602) as well as the extension of the delimiting period for use of educational assistance benefits (Public Law 93-337) contributed considerably to the enlarged numbers of trainees.

In general, veterans training under the current program have had a higher level of prior education than those who received training under earlier programs. For example, 63 percent of the 1975 service beneficiaries attended institutions of higher learning.

Educational assistance costs in FY 1975 also rose to a record level of $4.4 billion—the highest annual expenditure since the original World War II program was enacted in 1944.



Annual Cost for VA Educational Assistance Programs: FY 1974 and 1975



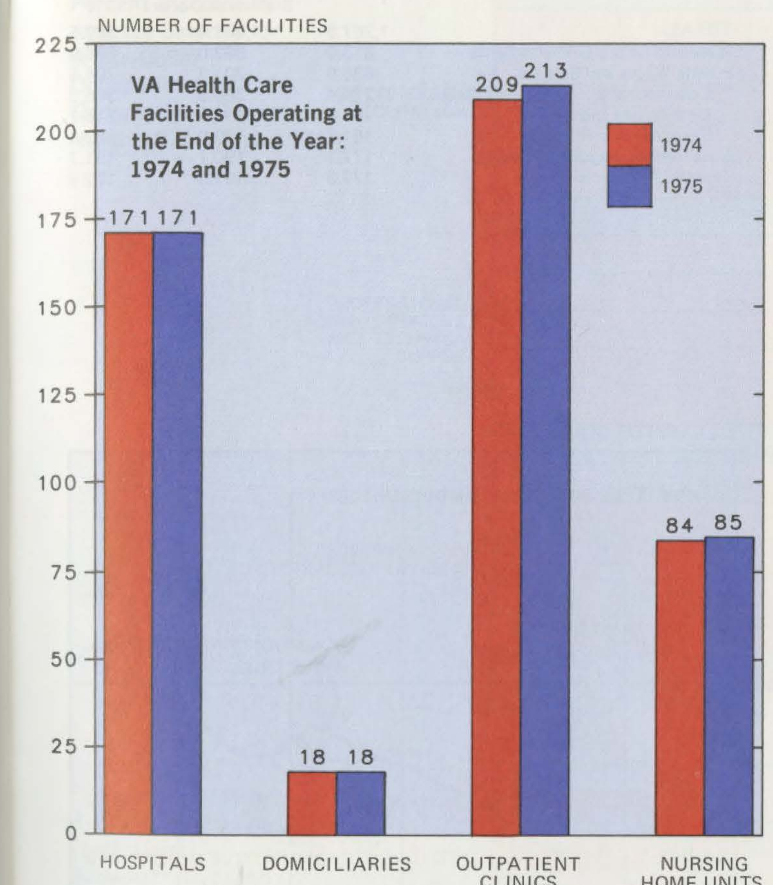
SOURCE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

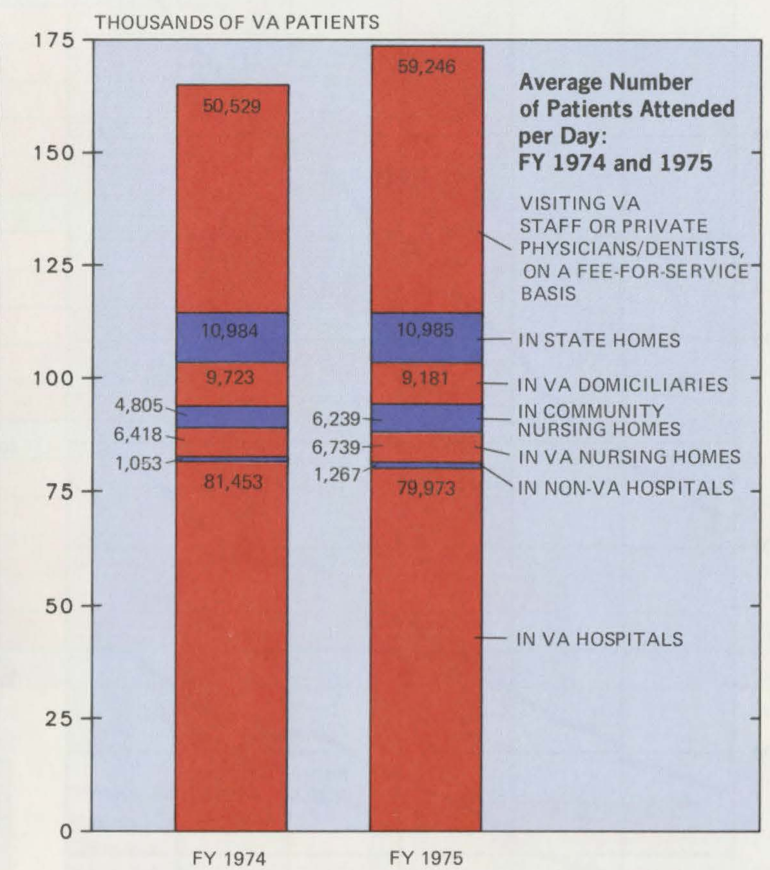
VA Health Care System Serves Average 173,360 Daily During 1975

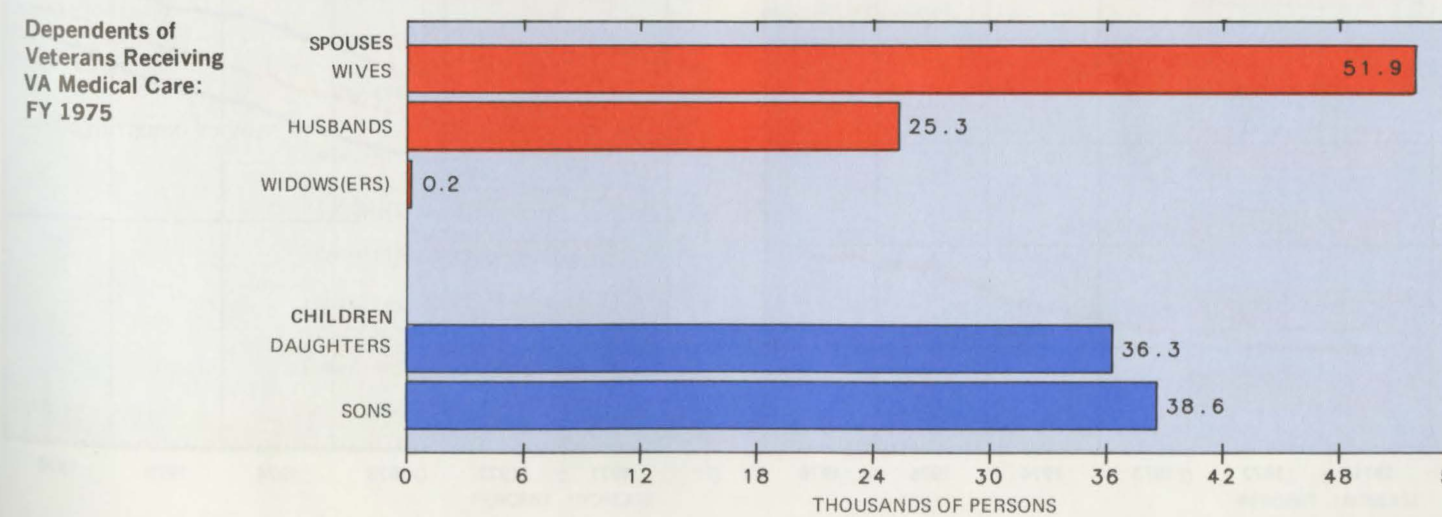
At the end of FY 1975, the Veterans Administration health care system was providing care in 171 hospitals, 213 outpatient clinics, 85 nursing homes, and 18 domiciliaries. Care was also provided under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals and community nursing homes, and by non-VA physicians and dentists to outpatients on a fee-for-service basis.

During FY 1975, an average of 173,630 veterans were under care each day—8,675 more than the daily average for FY 1974, and the largest number per day of any year since the establishment of the Veterans Administration in 1930. The majority of patients were cared for in VA hospitals—a daily average of 81,453 in FY 1974, and 79,973 in 1975.

Dependents of veterans with total and permanent service-connected disabilities, and widows(ers) and children of veterans who died as a result of service-connected disabilities may receive VA medical care under Public Law 93-82, which was fully implemented during FY 1975. As of June 30, 1975, 152,300 dependents had received approval for VA medical care benefits, including 51,900 wives, 25,300 husbands, 200 widows(ers), and 74,900 children.







SOURCE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

August Personal Income Rises $6.1 Billion for 13th Straight Gain

Total personal income rose $6.1 billion in August to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,389.5 billion. This is the smallest of 13 consecutive monthly gains in personal income.

Transfer payments increased $1.6 billion in August, compared with an increase of $4.5 billion in July. A cost-of-living increase in social security benefits accounted for the large July increase.

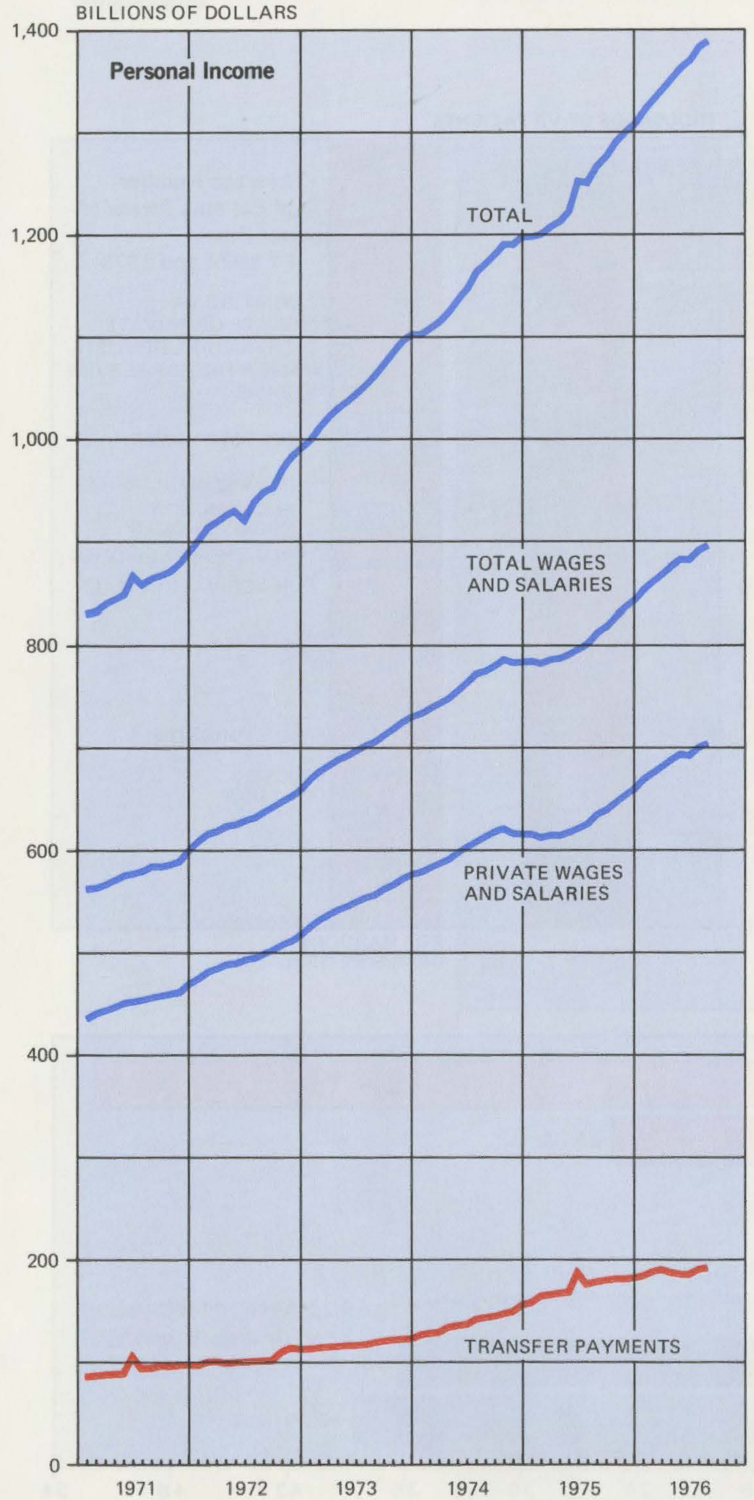
Wage and salary disbursements increased $4.5 billion, compared with an $8.9 billion increase in July. This was the second consecutive increase after a slight downturn in June.

Private wage and salary disbursements gained $3.5 billion in August, with payrolls in service industries posting the largest gain. Service industries payrolls increased $2.5 billion in August, compared with a July increase of $2.2 billion.

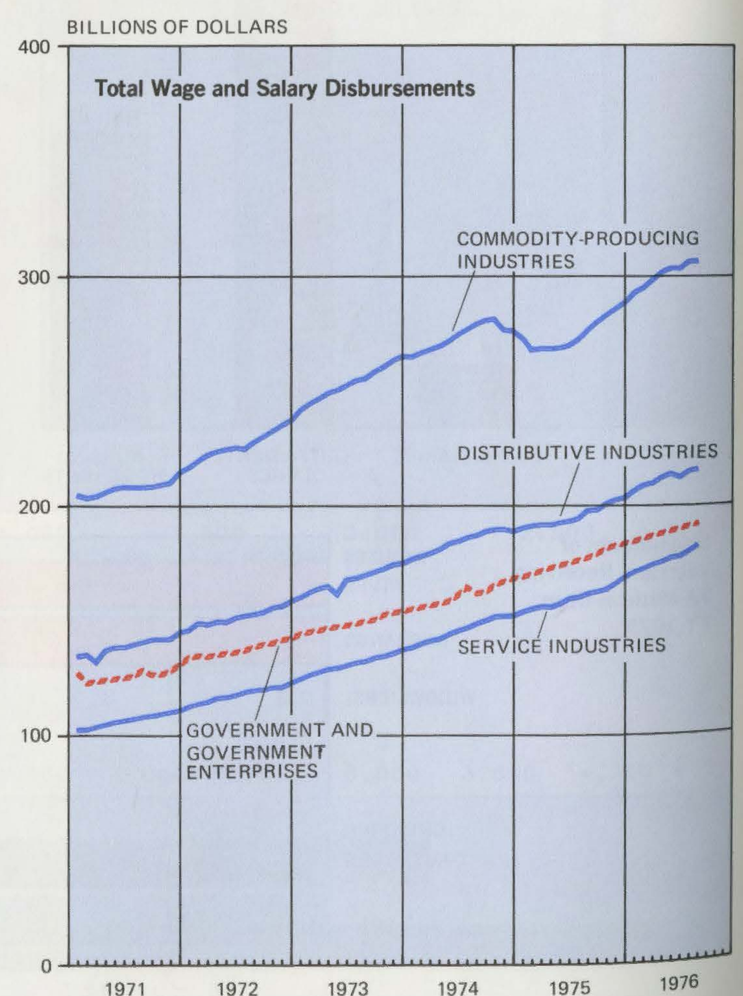
Distributive industries payrolls increased $0.8 billion, compared with $2.5 billion.

Payrolls in commodity-producing industries were virtually unchanged, compared with a $3.1 billion increase in July.

Government and government enterprise wages and salaries increased $1.0 billion, approximately the same as in July.



PERSONAL INCOME	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
TOTAL	1,267.5	1,383.4	1,389.5
Wage and Salary Disbursements	813.0	892.0	896.5
Private Wages and Salaries	635.9	701.3	704.8
Commodity-Producing Industries	276.4	306.5	306.6
Distributive Industries	197.9	214.9	215.7
Service Industries	161.6	179.9	182.4
Government Wages and Salaries	177.1	190.7	191.7
Transfer Payments	179.3	191.3	192.9



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

WHITE-COLLAR SALARIES

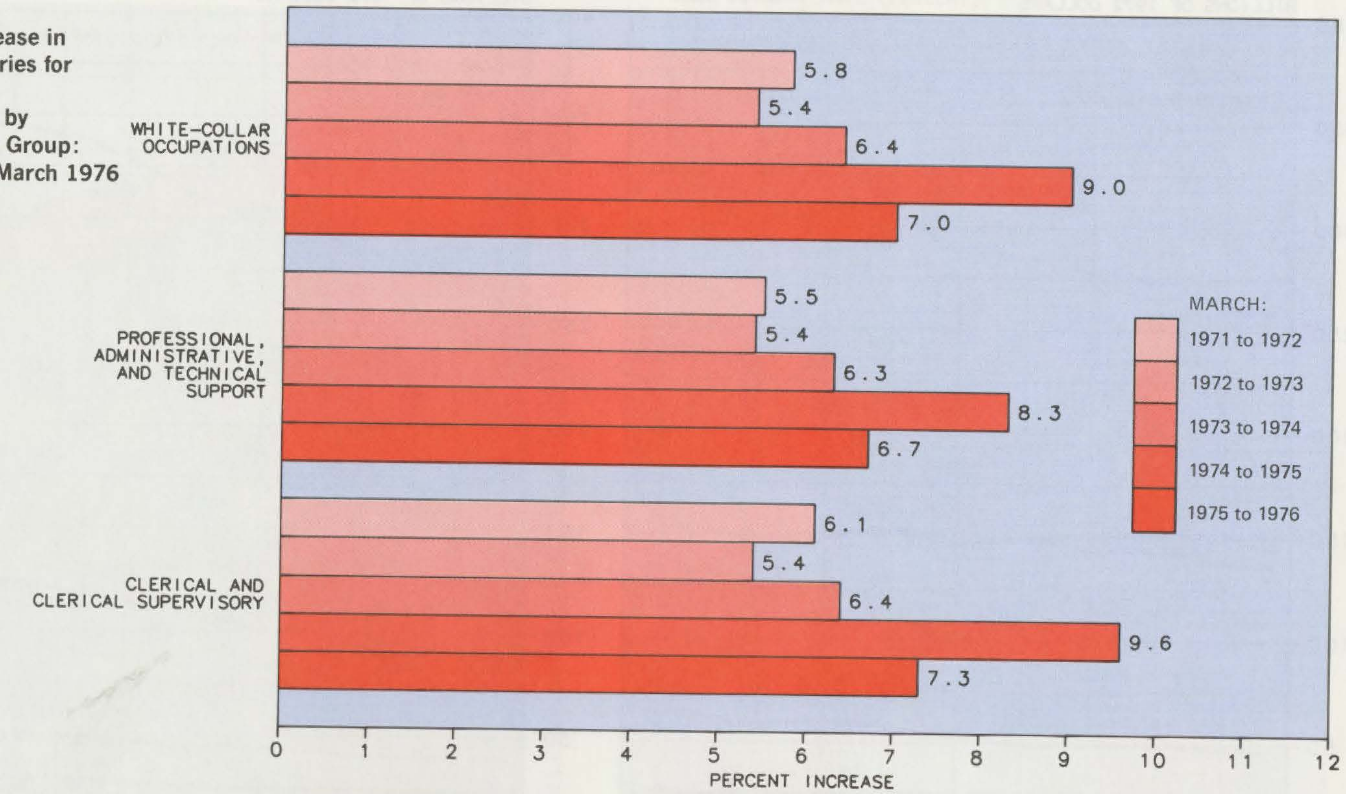
Average Salaries Rise 7% for White-Collar Employees in 12 Months

Average salaries for selected white-collar occupations in private industry increased 7 percent during the year ended March 1976. Although lower than last year's 9-percent increase, the latest rise is the second largest recorded in the 16 years that professional, administrative, technical, and clerical salaries have been surveyed.

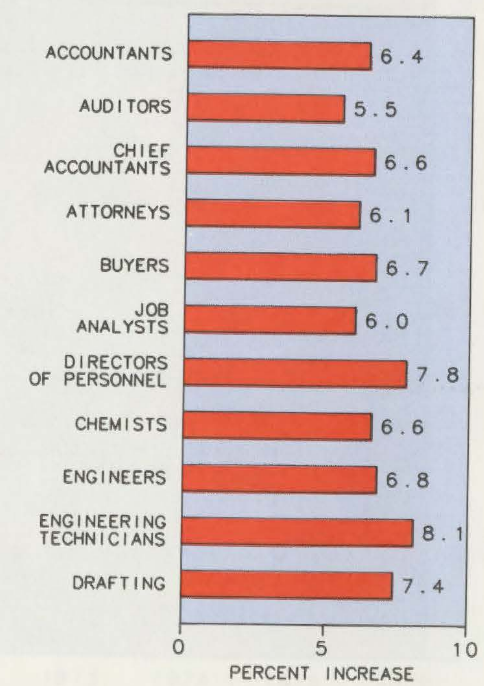
Salary increases for clerical workers during the same period were at the same or a higher percentage rate than for professional, administrative, and technical workers for the fifth consecutive annual period. Increases for both groups were the second largest since the series began in 1961.

March 1975-76 increases averaged 6.7 percent for professional, administrative, and technical occupations and 7.3 percent for clerical jobs. Engineering technicians and directors of personnel received the largest pay increases (8.1 and 7.8 percent, respectively) while the smallest salary increases were recorded for auditors and job analysts (5.5 and 6 percent, respectively). Stenographers received an 8-percent pay increase over the course of the year, while salaries of file clerks gain only 6.4 percent.

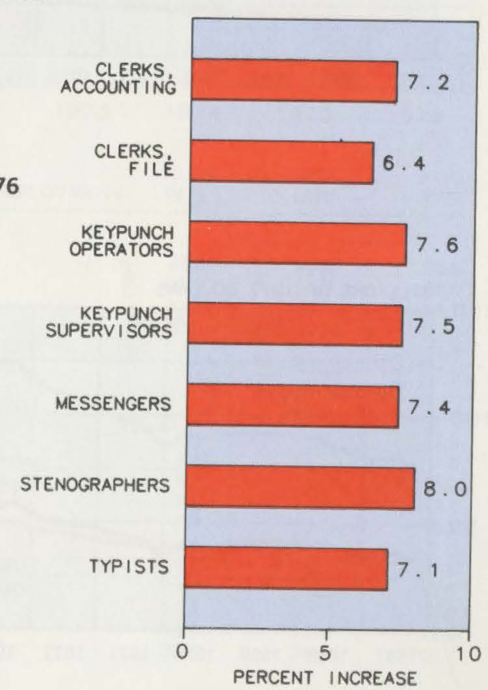
Percent Increase in Average Salaries for White-Collar Occupations, by Occupational Group: March 1971-March 1976



Percent Increase in Average Salaries for Professional, Administrative, and Technical Support Occupations: March 1975-March 1976



Percent Increase in Average Salaries for Clerical and Clerical Supervisory Occupations: March 1975-March 1976



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

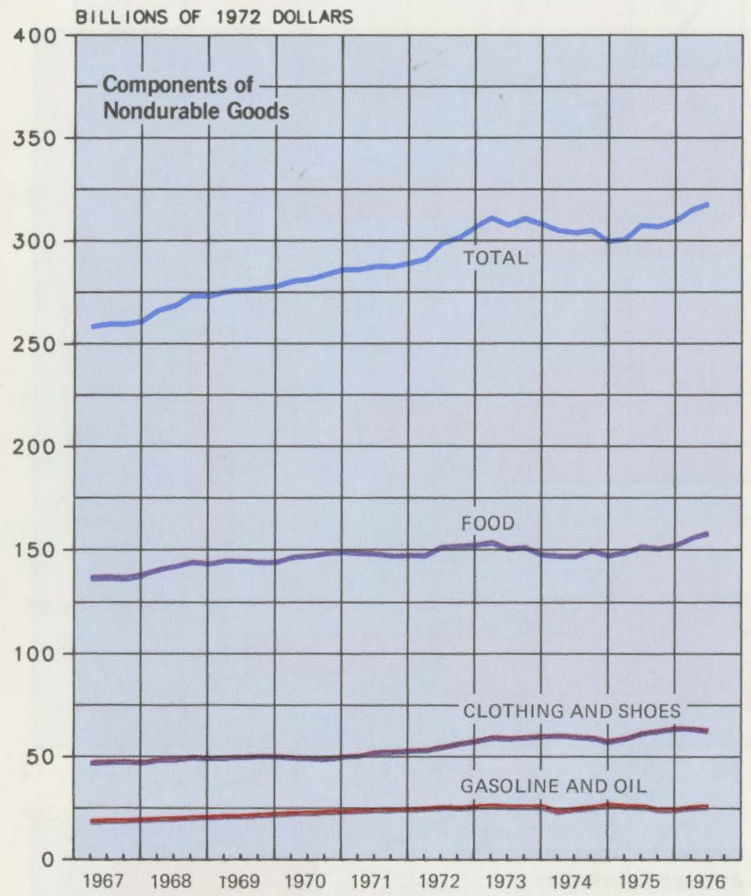
Spending for Services Paces $7.9 Billion Rise in 2nd Quarter

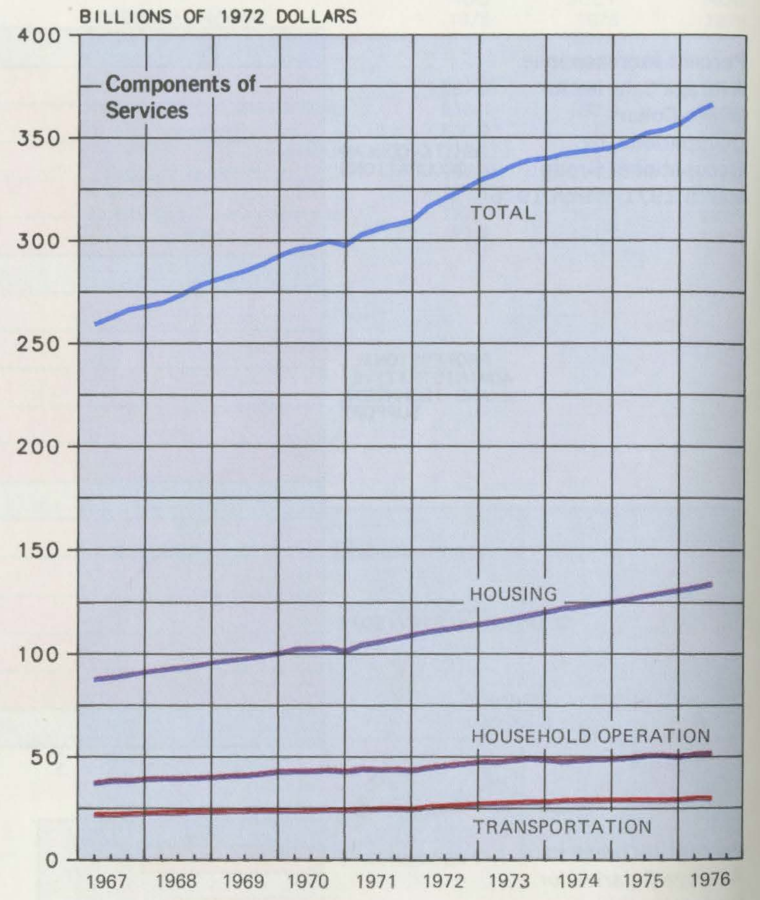
Slightly over half of the $7.9 billion increase in personal consumption expenditures in the second quarter of 1976 occurred in services, which rose $4 billion to $365.8 billion at an annual rate. The housing component accounted for $1.7 billion of the increase.

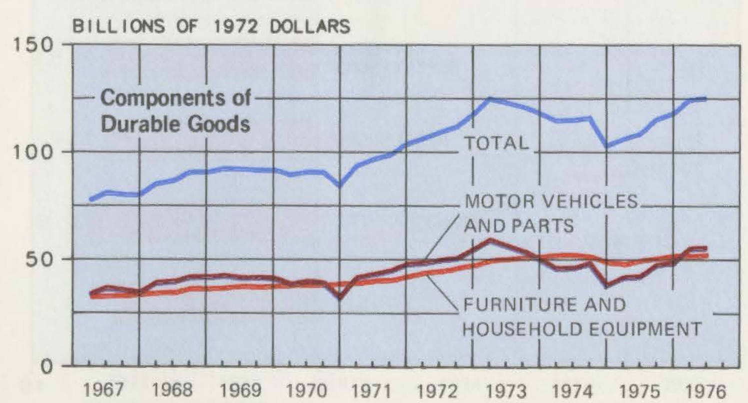
Household operation expenditures rose $0.3 billion, and transportation at $29.5 billion remained unchanged from the first quarter.

Durable goods expenditures rose for the sixth consecutive quarter, although the increase of $0.9 billion was down sharply from the $6.3 billion rise in the first quarter. Increases of $0.4 billion in motor vehicles and parts and $0.6 billion in furniture and household equipment were partly offset by declines in other components.

Expenditures for nondurable goods recorded a $3 billion increase to an annual rate of $317.6 billion. Food, rising $2.4 billion to a record $157.7 billion, accounted for over three-fourths of the increase. After rising to a record level of $63.4 billion in the last quarter of 1975, clothing and shoes expenditures have declined a total of $0.8 billion. Gasoline and oil increased $0.4 billion to an annual rate of $25.4 billion.







PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2ND QTR 1975	1ST QTR 1976	2ND QTR 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
Durable Goods, Total	108.4	124.3	125.2
Motor Vehicles and Parts	41.9	54.8	55.2
Furniture and Household Equipment	49.1	51.0	51.6
Nondurable Goods, Total	307.2	314.6	317.6
Food	151.2	155.3	157.7
Clothing and Shoes	61.0	63.3	62.6
Gasoline and Oil	25.5	25.0	25.4
Services, Total	351.8	361.8	365.8
Housing	127.9	132.1	133.8
Household Operation	50.4	51.1	51.4
Transportation	28.7	29.5	29.5

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Labor Force Grows Faster Than New Jobs; Women Workers Up

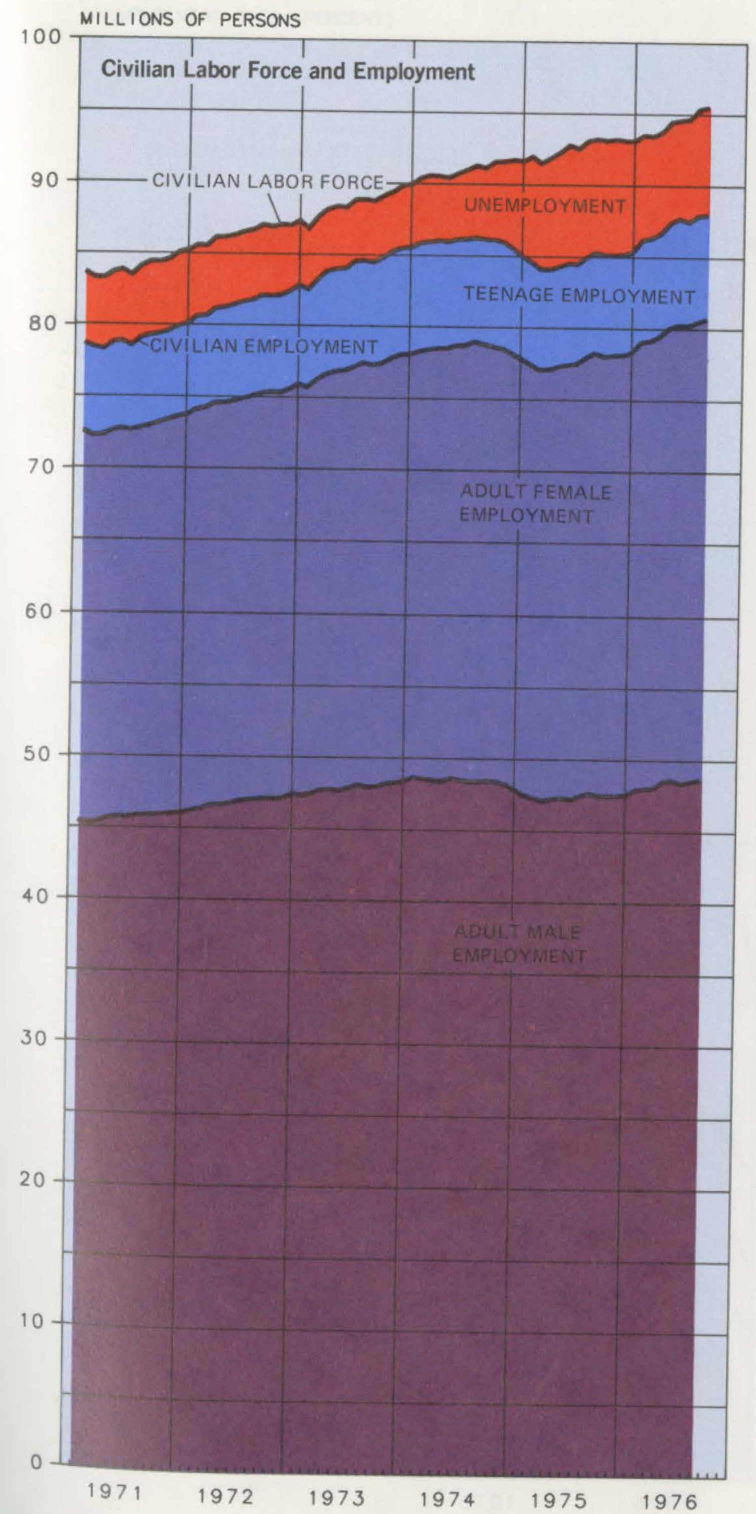
In August, the civilian labor force grew faster than civilian employment for the third consecutive month. An additional 154,000 workers joined the labor force, but employment increased by only 74,000. This meant that an additional 80,000 workers were unemployed in August.

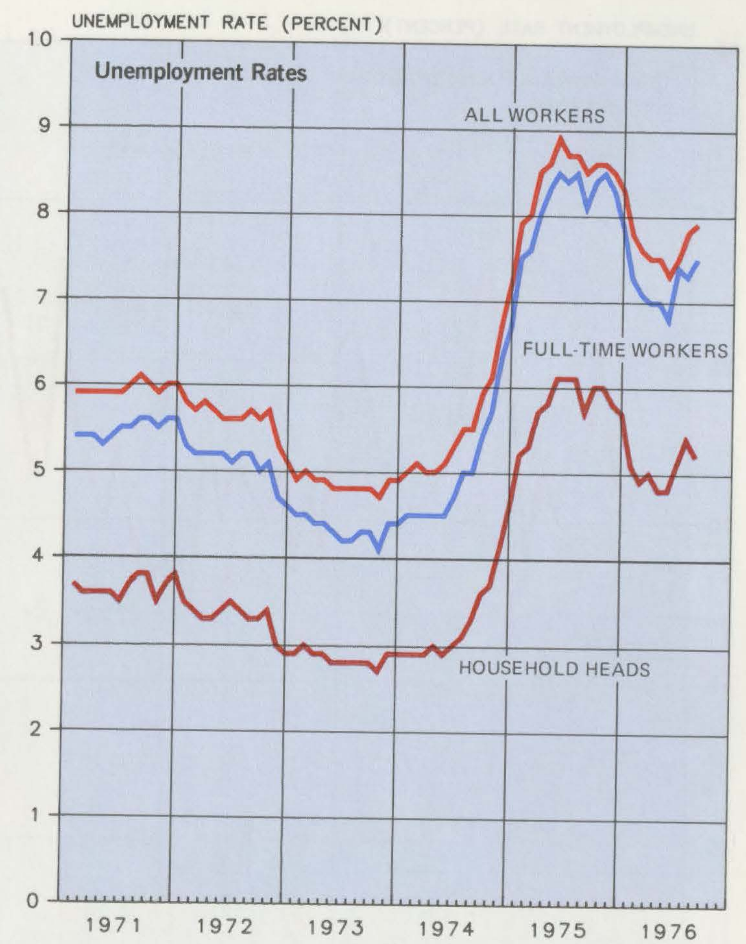
Although in the past 3 months, civilian employment has increased from 87.7 million to 88 million, the increase in the civilian labor force from 94.6 million to 95.5 million has been about three times greater during the same period. Over 70 percent of the 3-month 930,000 increase in the labor force has occurred among female workers.

Total Jobless Rate Up to 7.9% in August; Third Straight Rise

The overall unemployment rate edged upward from 7.8 percent in July to 7.9 percent in August, the third consecutive monthly increase since the 1976 low of 7.3 percent reached in May.

The jobless rate of household heads declined to 5.2 percent, down from last month's 1976 high of 5.4 percent. All of the decline, however, occurred among male household heads, whose rate dropped from 4.9 percent to 4.5 percent. The rate among female household heads climbed from 7.7 percent in July to 8 percent in August, the third consecutive monthly increase.





EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
		Millions of Persons	
Civilian Labor Force	93.2	95.3	95.5
Civilian Employment	85.3	87.9	88.0
Adult Males	47.7	48.5	48.7
Adult Females	30.6	32.0	32.0
Teenagers (ages 16-19)	7.0	7.4	7.3
Civilian Unemployment	7.9	7.4	7.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES		Percent	
All Workers, Total	8.5	7.8	7.9
Full-Time Workers	8.1	7.3	7.5
Household Heads	5.7	5.4	5.2
White, Total	7.8	7.1	7.1
Adult Males	6.3	5.7	5.5
Adult Females	7.2	6.9	7.0
Teenagers	18.7	16.3	17.3
Black and Other, Total	14.3	12.9	13.6
Adult Males	11.6	10.3	9.9
Adult Females	12.6	11.7	12.3
Teenagers	37.6	34.1	40.2

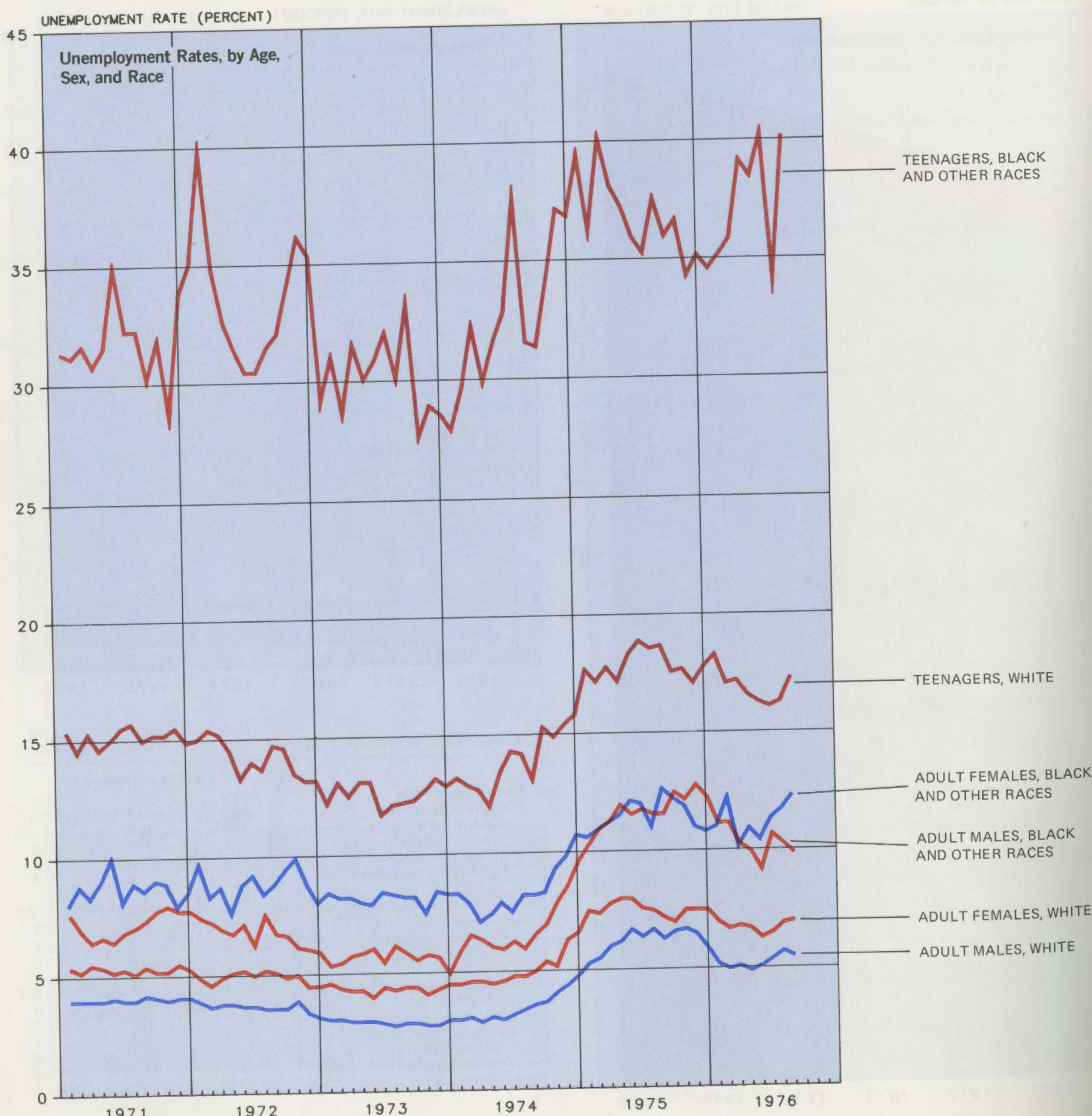
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Rates Increase for Teens and Black Adult Women

In August, increased rates of unemployment were concentrated among teenagers and black adult women. The jobless rate of white teenagers rose to 17.3 percent; the rate among black teenagers jumped over 6 percentage points, nearly equaling the record unemployment rate of 40.3 percent in June. The unemployment rate of black adult females rose from 11.7 percent to 12.3 percent, the highest level since the 12.6-percent rate recorded a year ago.

The jobless rate of black adult males, however, dropped from 10.3 percent to 9.9 percent, continuing the overall decline since November 1975, during which the black adult male unemployment rate has decreased nearly 23 percent.

Joblessness among white adult females edged up from 6.9 percent to 7 percent, the third consecutive monthly increase. White adult male unemployment decreased to a 5.5-percent rate, which, by offsetting increased unemployment in other sectors of the white labor force, held the overall unemployment rate of whites at last month's level of 7.1 percent.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Blue-, White-Collar Jobless Rates Rise 0.2% in August

In August, the overall white-collar jobless rate reached 5 percent for the first time since May 1975. Clerical workers, the largest white-collar component, showed an unemployment rate of 7 percent, which represents nearly a 15-percent rate increase over the last 2 months.

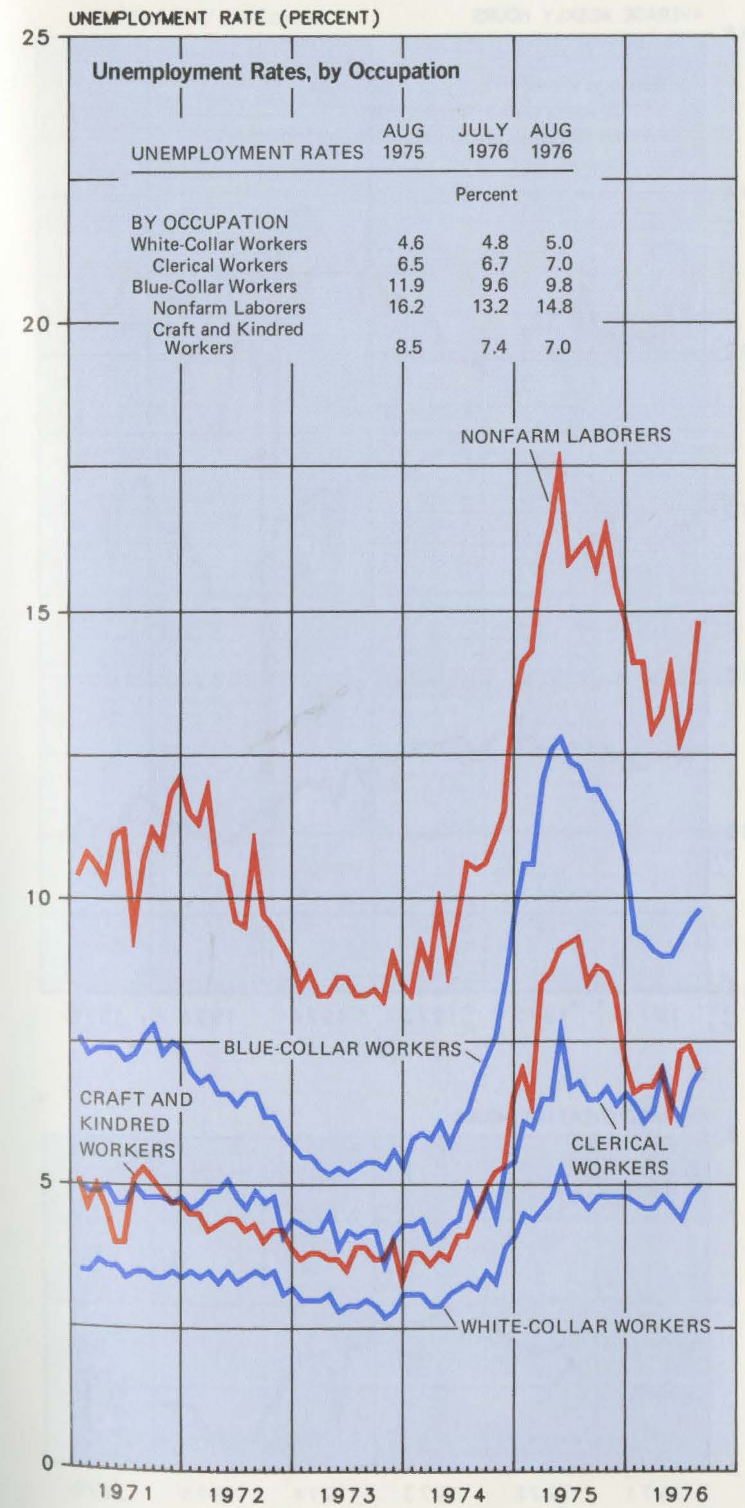
The increase in the blue-collar jobless rate from 9.6 percent to 9.8 percent was mainly the result of offsetting movements. A rise from 13.2 percent to 14.8 percent in the jobless rate of nonfarm laborers was partly offset by a decline from 7.4 percent to 7 percent in the craft and kindred workers rate.

Construction Jobless Rate Down; Trade and Manufacturing Up

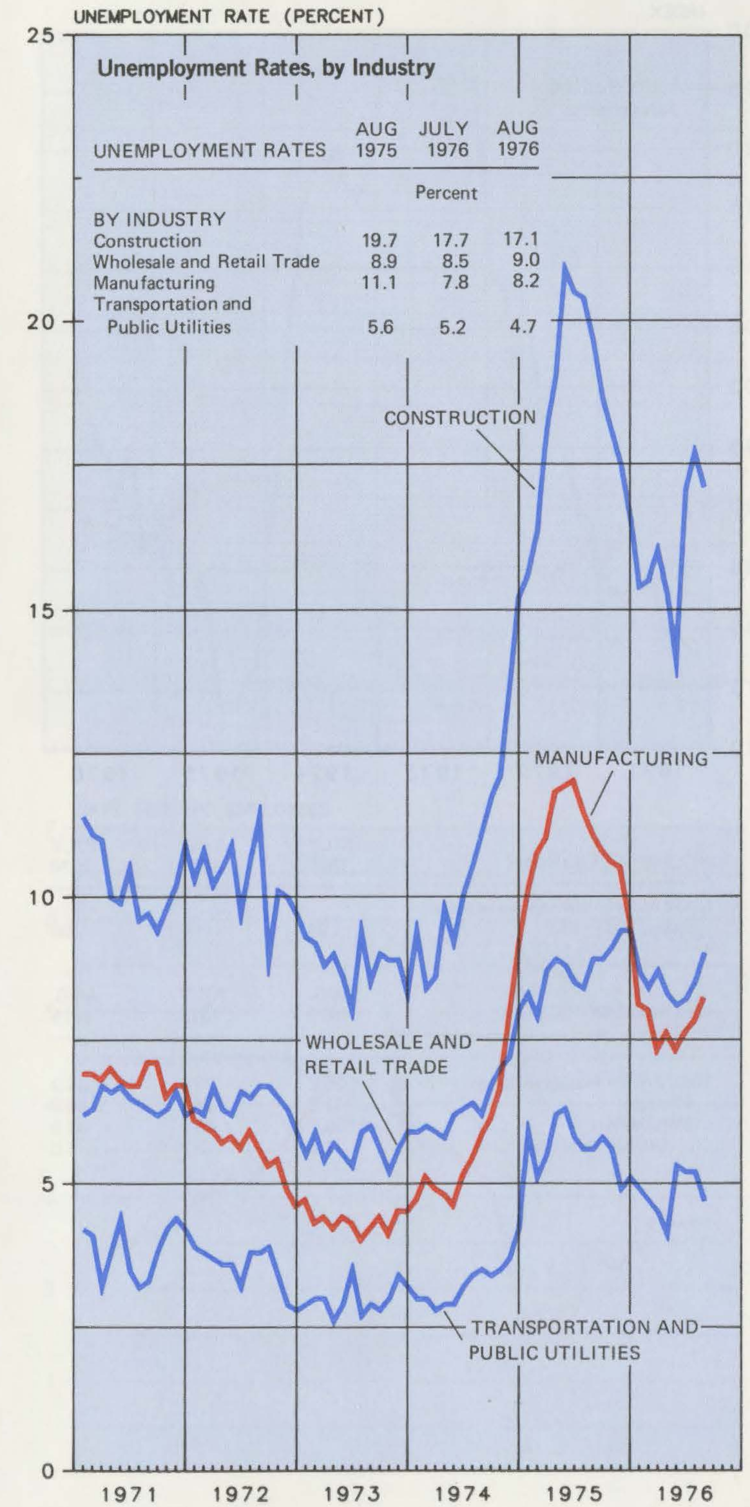
Divergent movements occurred in the unemployment rates among major industry groups.

The unemployment rate in construction dropped from 17.7 percent to 17.1 percent. Also, joblessness in transportation and public utilities dipped below 5 percent, reversing the trend of the last 3 months.

In addition to a rate increase from 8.5 percent to 9 percent in wholesale and retail trade, the jobless rate in manufacturing rose from 7.8 to 8.2 percent, with roughly equal jobless rate increases occurring in the durable and nondurable sectors.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
	Percent		
BY OCCUPATION			
White-Collar Workers	4.6	4.8	5.0
Clerical Workers	6.5	6.7	7.0
Blue-Collar Workers	11.9	9.6	9.8
Nonfarm Laborers	16.2	13.2	14.8
Craft and Kindred Workers	8.5	7.4	7.0



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
	Percent		
BY INDUSTRY			
Construction	19.7	17.7	17.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.9	8.5	9.0
Manufacturing	11.1	7.8	8.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.6	5.2	4.7

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

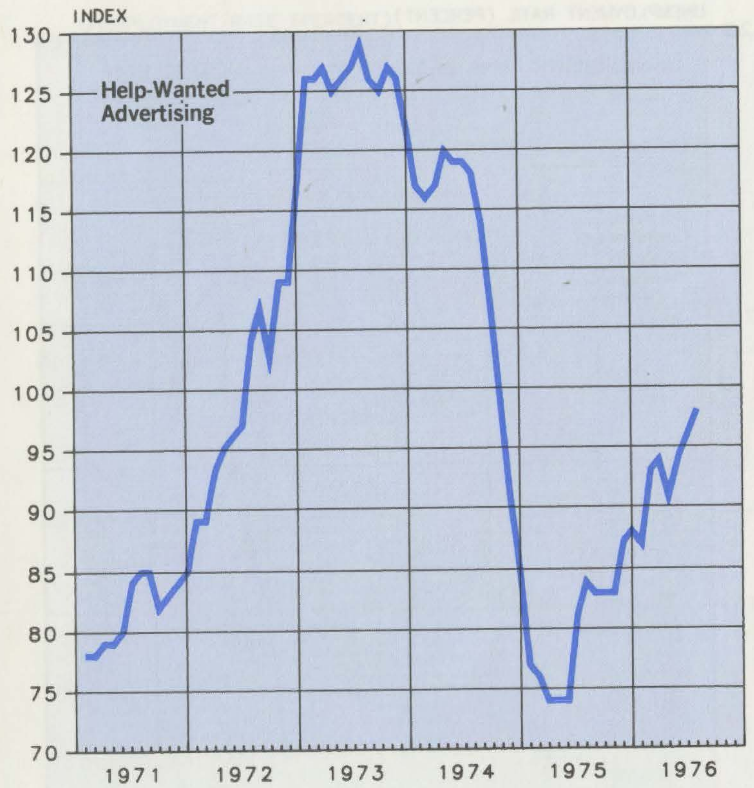
Job Supply Improves as Help-Wanted Index Rises 2 Points in July

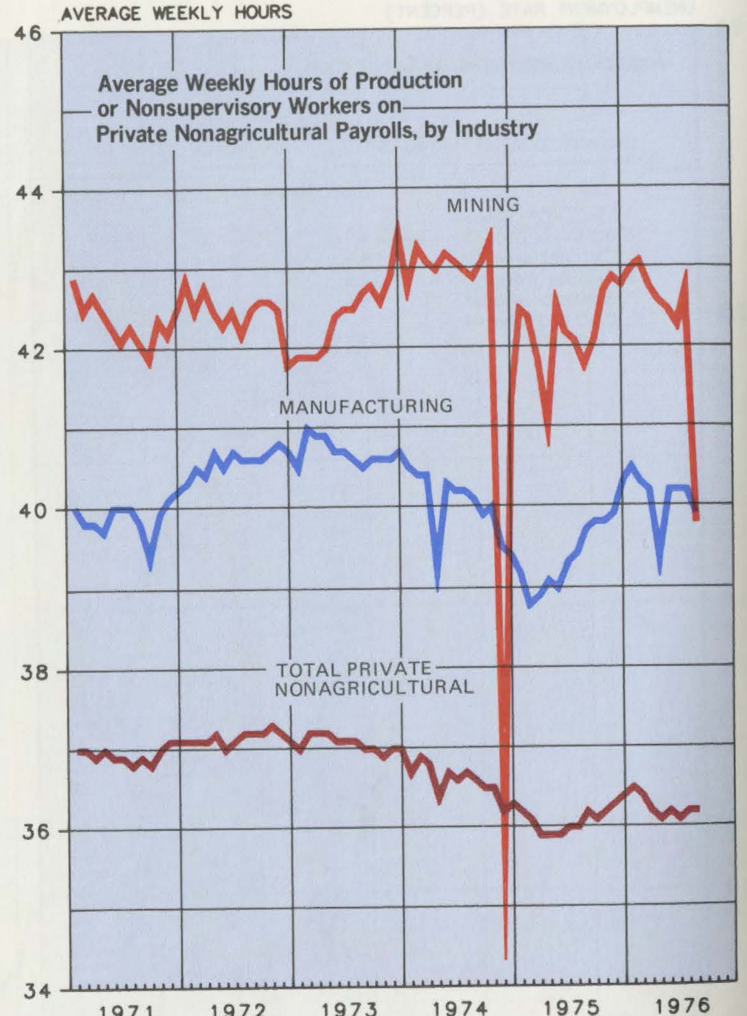
The index of help-wanted advertising, reflecting an increasing supply of jobs, rose 2 points in July to 98; the third consecutive monthly increase. The rise in July of the overall unemployment rate from 7.5 percent to 7.8 percent is a reflection of the faster increase in the demand for jobs than their availability, due to the rapid influx of new labor force participants. The volume of classified advertising in major newspapers, as measured by the index, has risen 24 points above the March-May 1975 low of 74, but remains 31 points below the high of 129 reached in July 1973.

Factory Overtime Dips, but Average Workweek Steady at 36.2 Hours

The average workweek for nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls remained at 36.2 hours in August for the third time in the last 4 months. The workweek in the mining industry, dropping 3 hours, showed the largest decline.

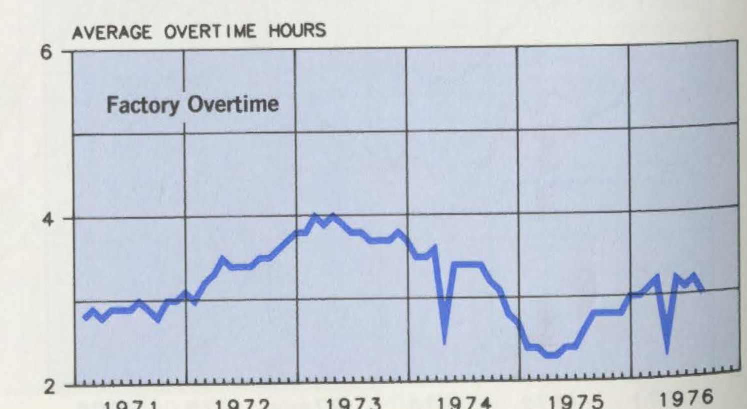
Manufacturing declined to 39.9 hours, but remained 1.1 hours longer than the 5-year low of 38.8 hours recorded in February 1975. Most of the decline in manufacturing occurred in the overtime component, which dropped 0.2 hour to 3 hours. Small increases in most of the other component industries offset the mining and manufacturing decreases.





HELP-WANTED INDEX	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Index of Help-Wanted Advertising (Index, 1967=100)	84	96	98

AVERAGE WORKWEEK	AUG. 1975	JULY 1976	AUG. 1976
	Average Weekly Hours		
Total Private Nonagricultural	36.2	36.2	36.2
Mining	41.8	42.8	39.8
Manufacturing	39.7	40.2	39.9
Factory Overtime	2.8	3.2	3.0



SOURCE THE CONFERENCE BOARD

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Both Separation and Accession Rates Hit 4 per 100 in July

The total separation rate—permanent or temporary terminations of employment—climbed to 4 per 100 workers in July. This was the highest rate since November 1975.

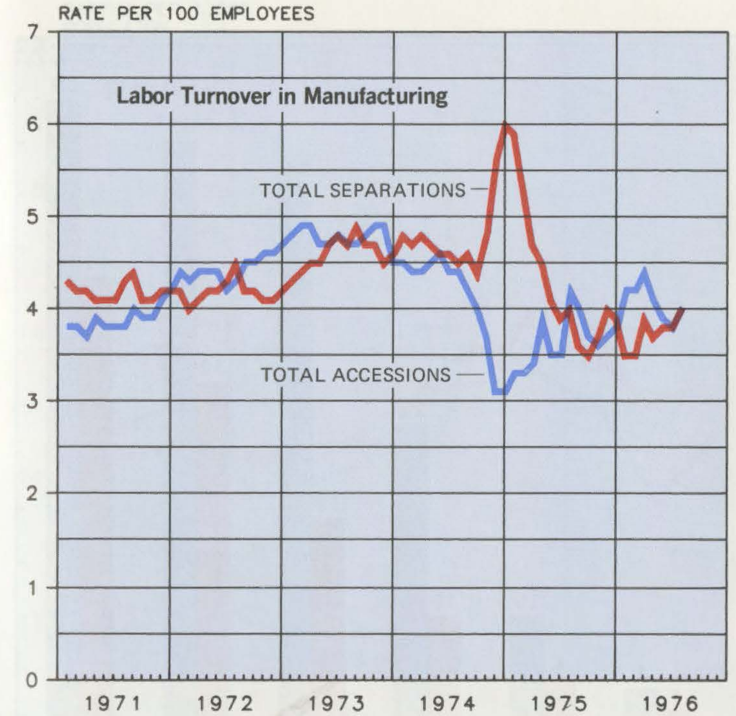
Total accessions (additions)—permanent and temporary workers including both new and rehired employees—rebounded in July to a rate of 4 per 100 workers after 3 consecutive months of decline.

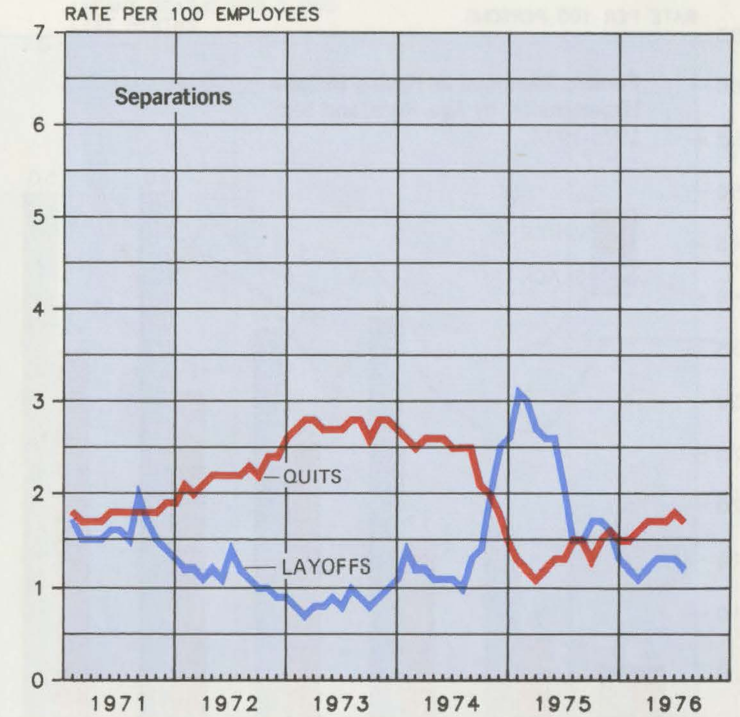
Layoffs, Quits Decline in July; New Hire Rate Remains Unchanged

The layoff rate declined to 1.2 percent, the first decline since February. Since last July, layoffs have dropped 20 percent.

The quit rate, which partially reflects worker assessment of job opportunities, declined to 1.7 percent, the first drop since December 1975.

The rate of new hires has remained at 2.7 percent since April. July's hires are still 7 percent below March's rate of 2.9 percent, which is the highest level since the 3-percent rate in September 1974.





LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Percent	
ACCESSION RATE, TOTAL	4.2	3.8	4.0
New Hires	2.4	2.7	2.7
SEPARATION RATE, TOTAL	4.0	3.8	4.0
Quits	1.5	1.8	1.7
Layoffs	1.5	1.3	1.2

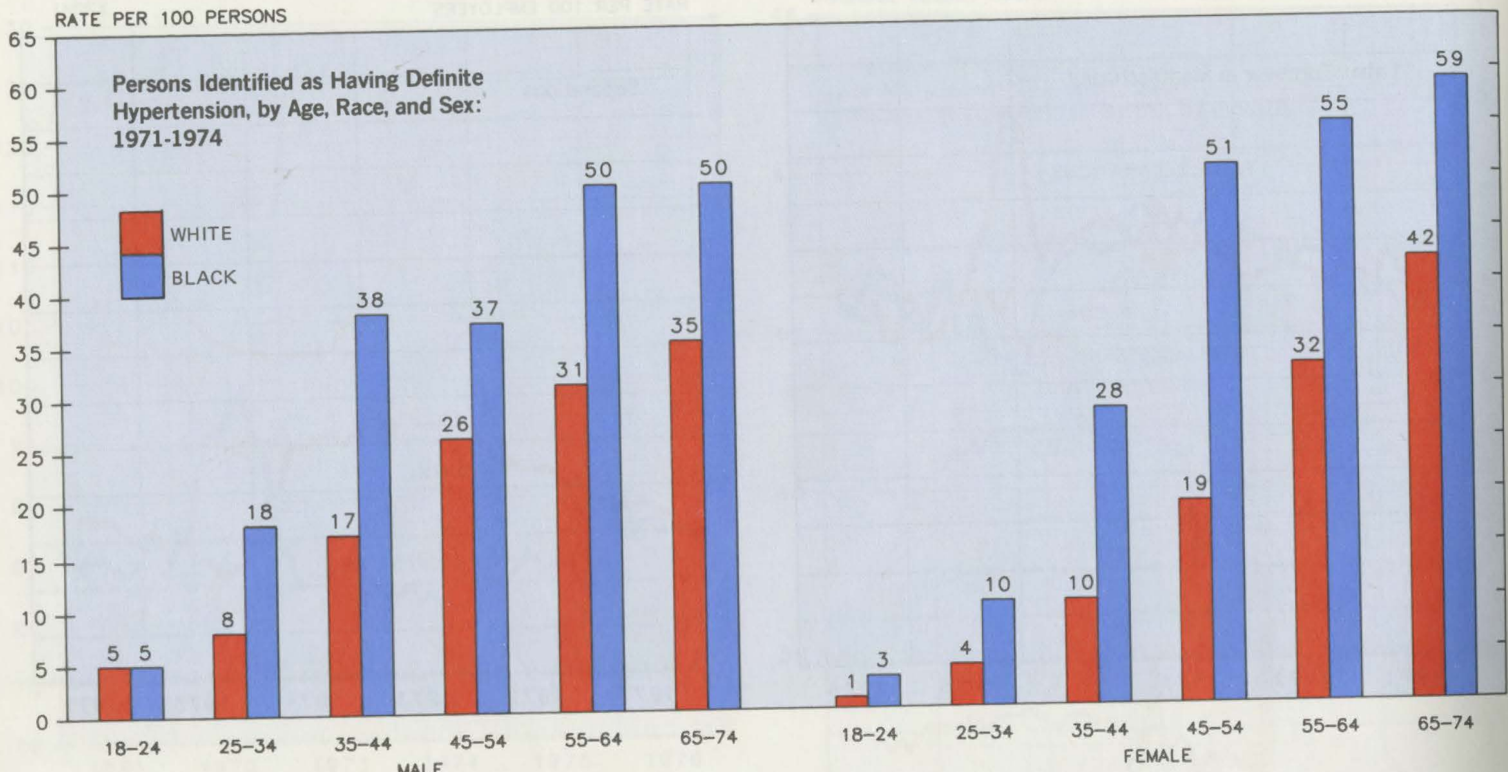
SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

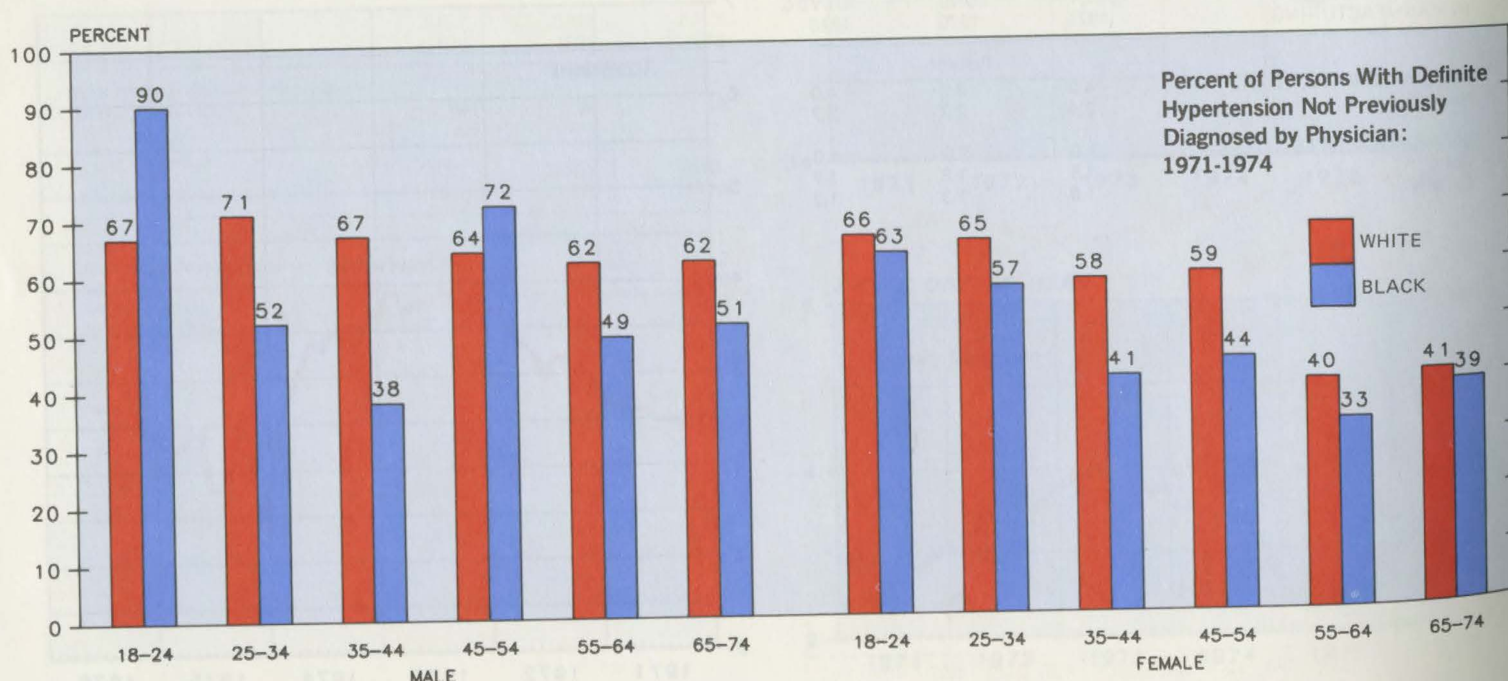
High Blood Pressure Affects 1 of Every 5 Adults in America

Findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1971-1974) indicate that hypertension is more prevalent among blacks than among whites at all age levels. At the younger ages, more cases of hypertension were found among males than among females, while the condition appeared more prevalent among females at the older ages.

Based on the results of the survey, an estimated 22.2 million persons (or almost 1 in every 5) between the ages of 18 and 74 years were found to have definite hypertension. An additional 3.7 million persons reported taking medication regularly, and apparently had their blood pressure under control.

Public awareness of hypertension has been growing, boosted by the establishment of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program in 1972. Approximately one-half of the persons identified in the national health survey as having definite hypertension had not been previously aware of their condition, as compared to a decade ago when approximately two-thirds of those diagnosed were unaware of their disease. During the period 1971-1974, a higher percentage of males than females were not aware that they had hypertension.





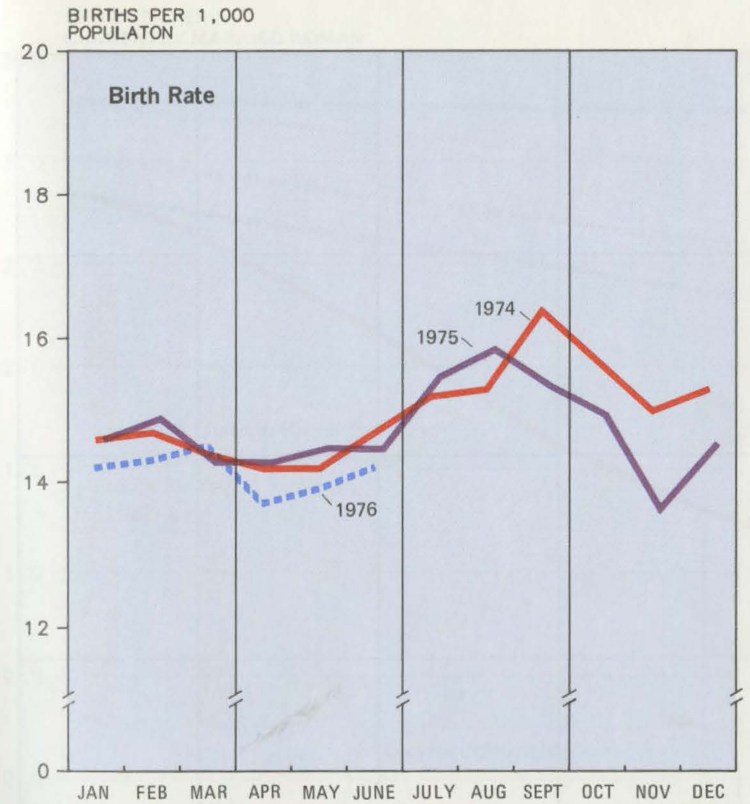
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

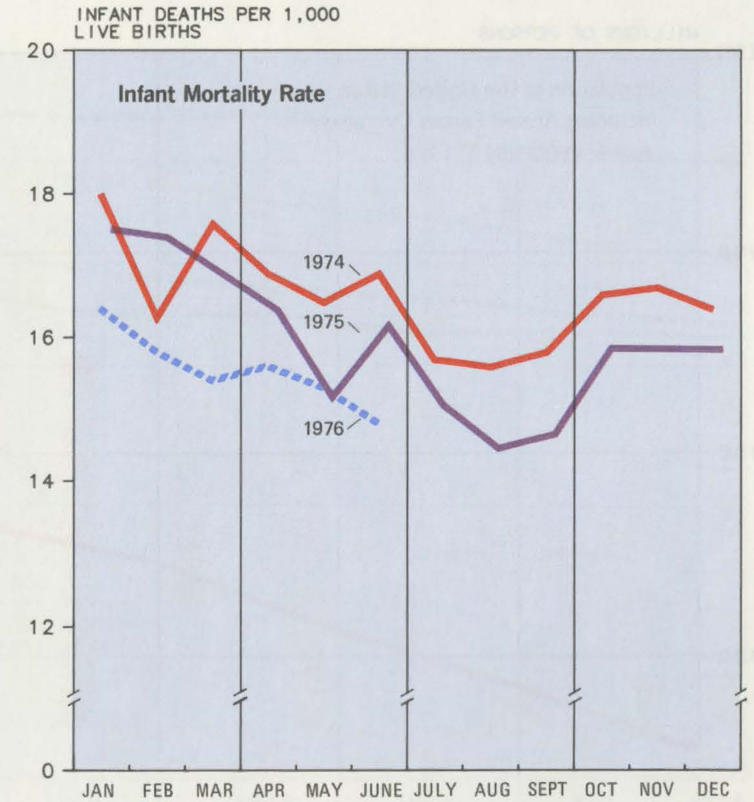
Birth Rate Declines 2% in First Half of '76; Death Rate Steady

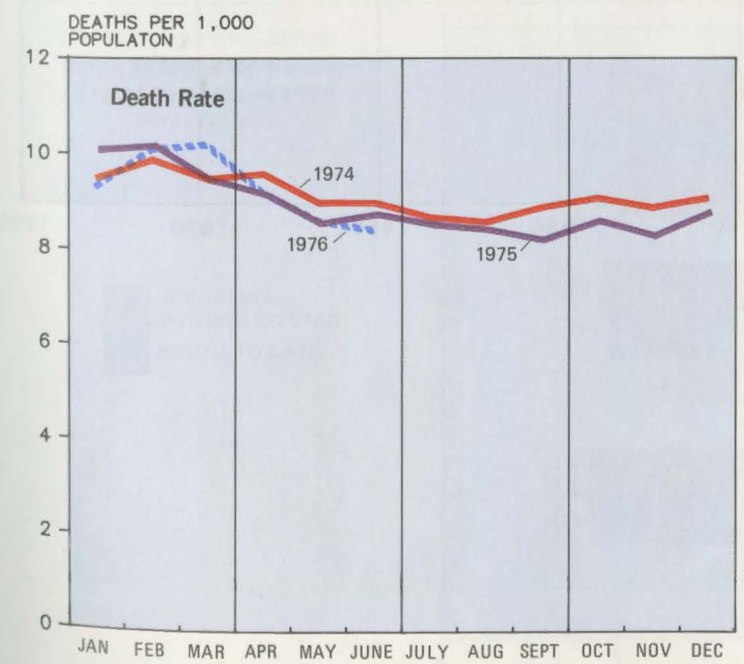
During June 1976, the birth rate was 14.2 per 1,000 population, or about 2 percent below the rate for June 1975. The cumulative rate for the first 6 months of 1976, also 14.2 per 1,000, was 2 percent below the same period in 1975.

The June death rate was 8.4 per 1,000, about 4.5 percent below June 1975; however, the cumulative rate for January to May 1976 (9.5 per 1,000) was the same for the corresponding period in 1975. The effect of a higher cumulative rate for influenza and pneumonia during the first 5 months of 1976 was offset by a continuing downturn in the rates for a number of other causes. The death rate for homicide posted the largest relative decline—from 9.8 per 100,000 in 1975 to 8.1 per 100,000 during January-May 1976.

Infant deaths in June, at 14.8 per 1,000 live births, were down sharply from the June 1975 rate of 16.3 per 1,000.







VITAL STATISTICS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Per 1,000 Population	
Birth Rate*	14.5	13.9	14.2
Death Rate*	8.8	8.6	8.4
		Per 1,000 Live Births	
Infant Mortality Rate*	16.3	15.3	14.8

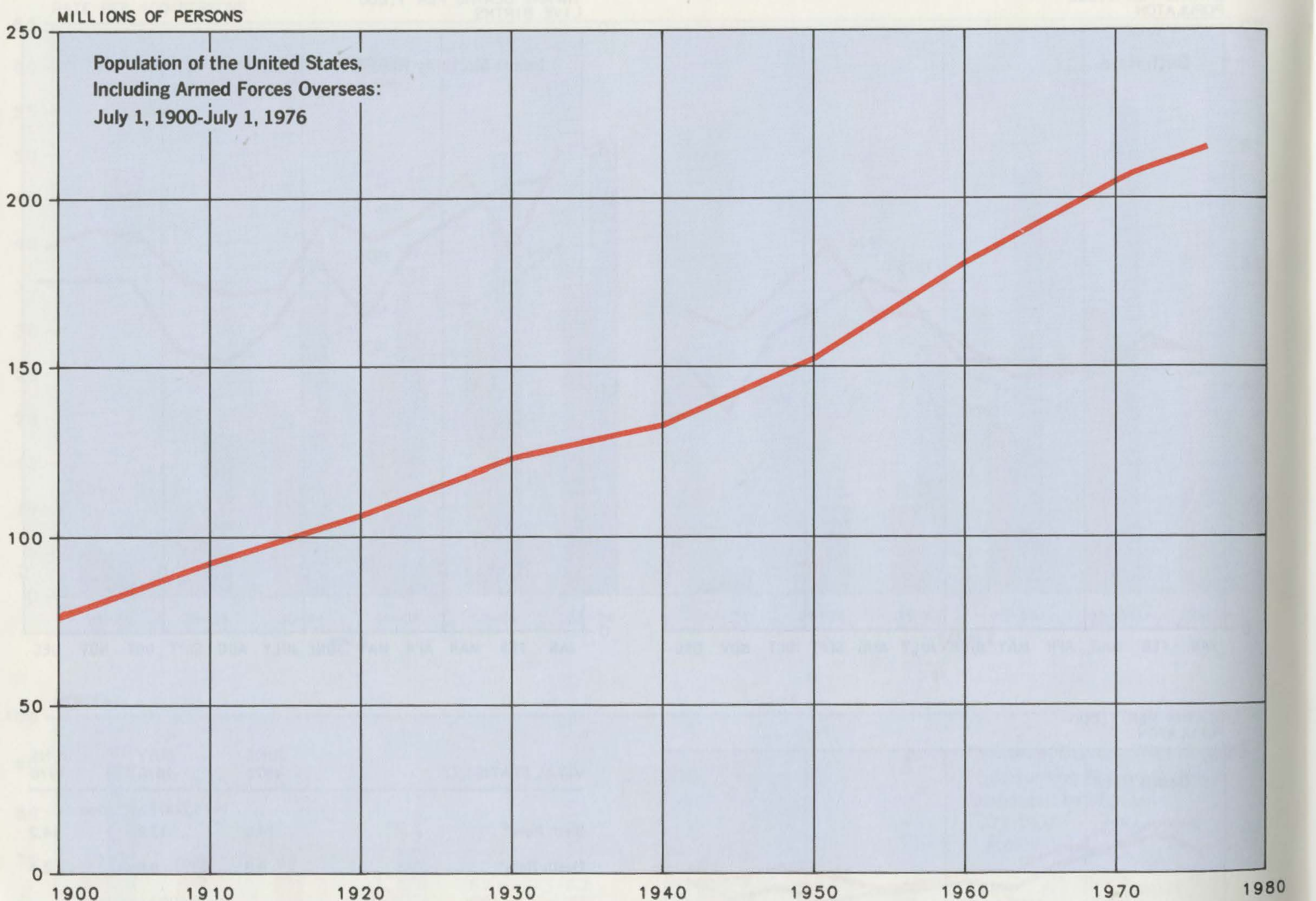
*Not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Census Bureau Says U.S. Population Was 214.8 Million August 1

The resident population refers to all persons living in the 50 States and conforms to the concept of the United States population as defined in the census reports. The total U.S. population is comprised of the resident population of the 50 States, plus members of the Armed Forces stationed in foreign countries and outlying areas. The civilian population consists of the resident population less the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

On August 1, 1976, the civilian population of the United States was about 213.1 million—an increase of 153,000 over the July figure. In addition, there were approximately 1.6 million members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States on August 1, and about half a million stationed overseas.



U.S. POPULATION	JULY 1, 1976	AUG. 1, 1976
	Thousands of Persons	
Total Population, Including Armed Forces Overseas	215,118	215,276
Resident Population	214,619	214,808
Civilian Population	212,976	213,129

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

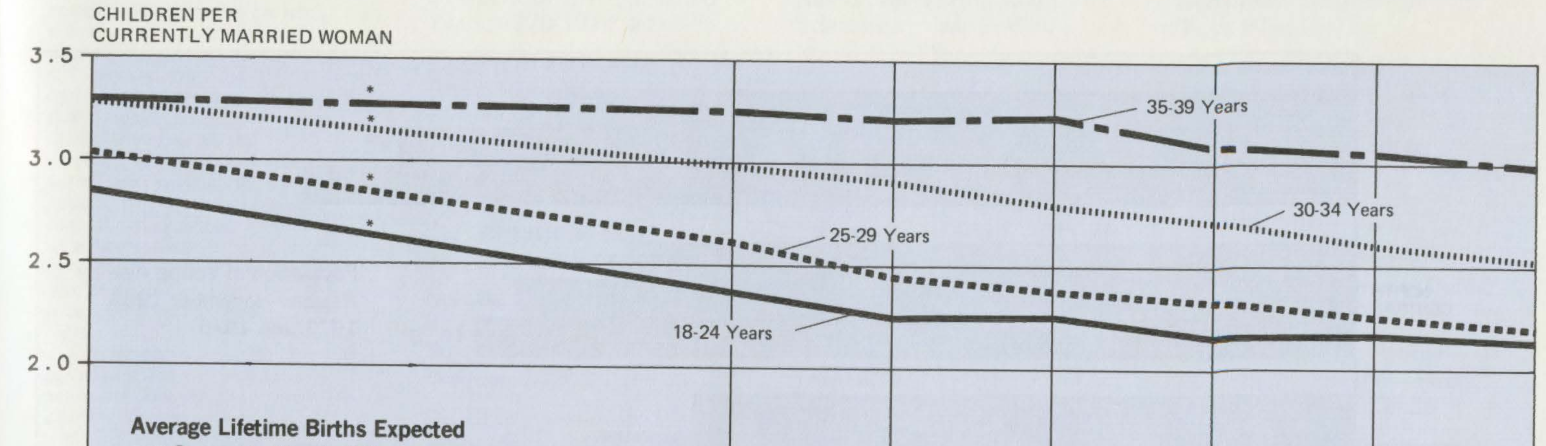
Birth Expectations Continue To Decline for Currently Married Women

Between 1967 and 1976, the average number of lifetime births expected by American wives 18 to 24 years of age decreased about 25 percent, from 2.9 births per woman to 2.1 births. This compares with a 27-percent decline in expected births for married women 25 to 29 years old, and a 23-percent decrease for wives 30 to 34 years of age. The rate of decline in expected births was substantially lower (9 percent) for wives 35 to 39 years of age whose prime childbearing years were during the peak of the post-Second World War "baby boom" in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Average Births Expected for Young Single Women Less Than 2.3

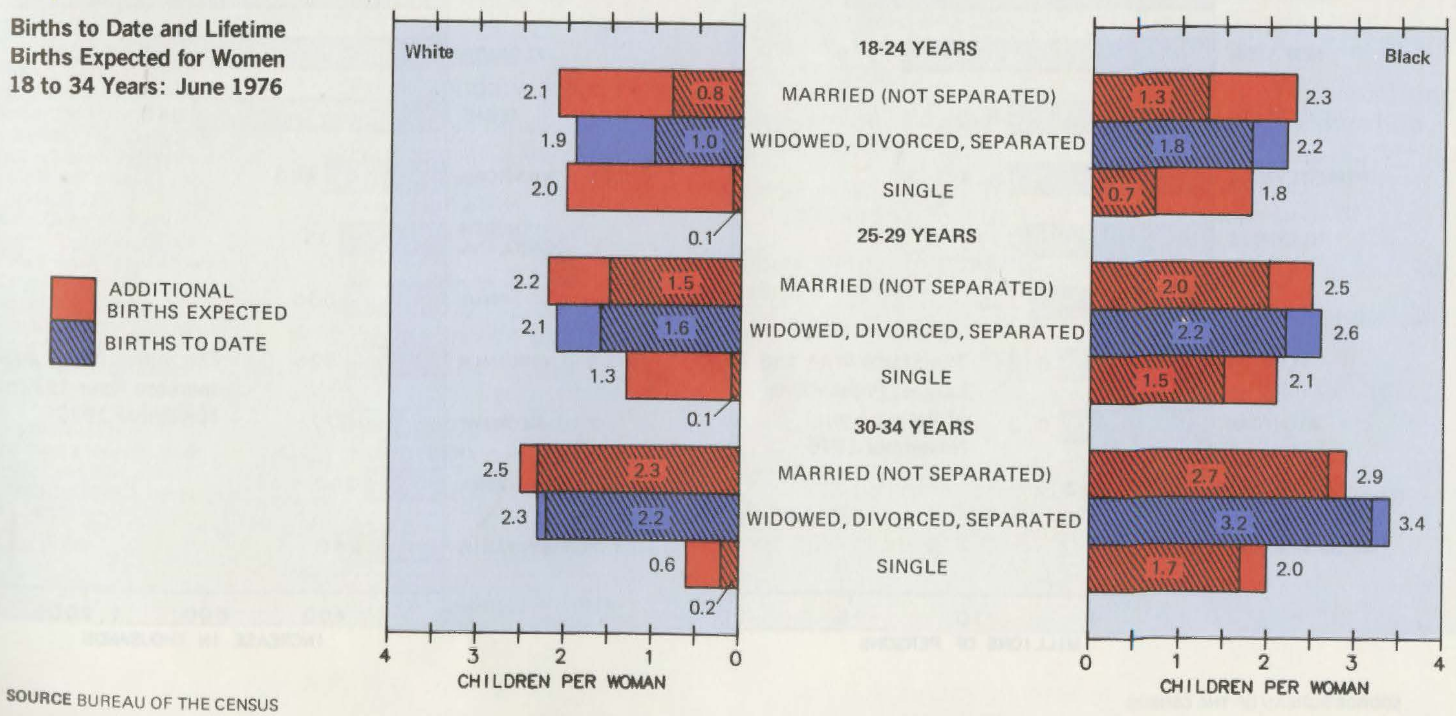
In June 1976, both white and black single women 18 to 24 years of age expected fewer than 2.3 lifetime births per woman. For both races, this rate is only slightly less than the number of births expected by currently married women in the same age group.

A greater difference in expected births appears between single white and black women in the 30- to 34-year age group. Single white women expected an average of 0.6 lifetime births per woman compared with 2.0 expected births per single black woman. This is due to the difference in the number of births to date for the two groups.



LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED	FEB. 1967	JUNE 1971	JUNE 1976
	Births per Currently Married Woman		
AGE			
18 to 24 Years	2.9	2.4	2.1
25 to 29 Years	3.0	2.6	2.2
30 to 34 Years	3.3	3.0	2.5
35 to 39 Years	* 3.3	3.3	3.0

Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected for Women 18 to 34 Years: June 1976



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

150 Million Americans Old Enough To Vote in Presidential Election

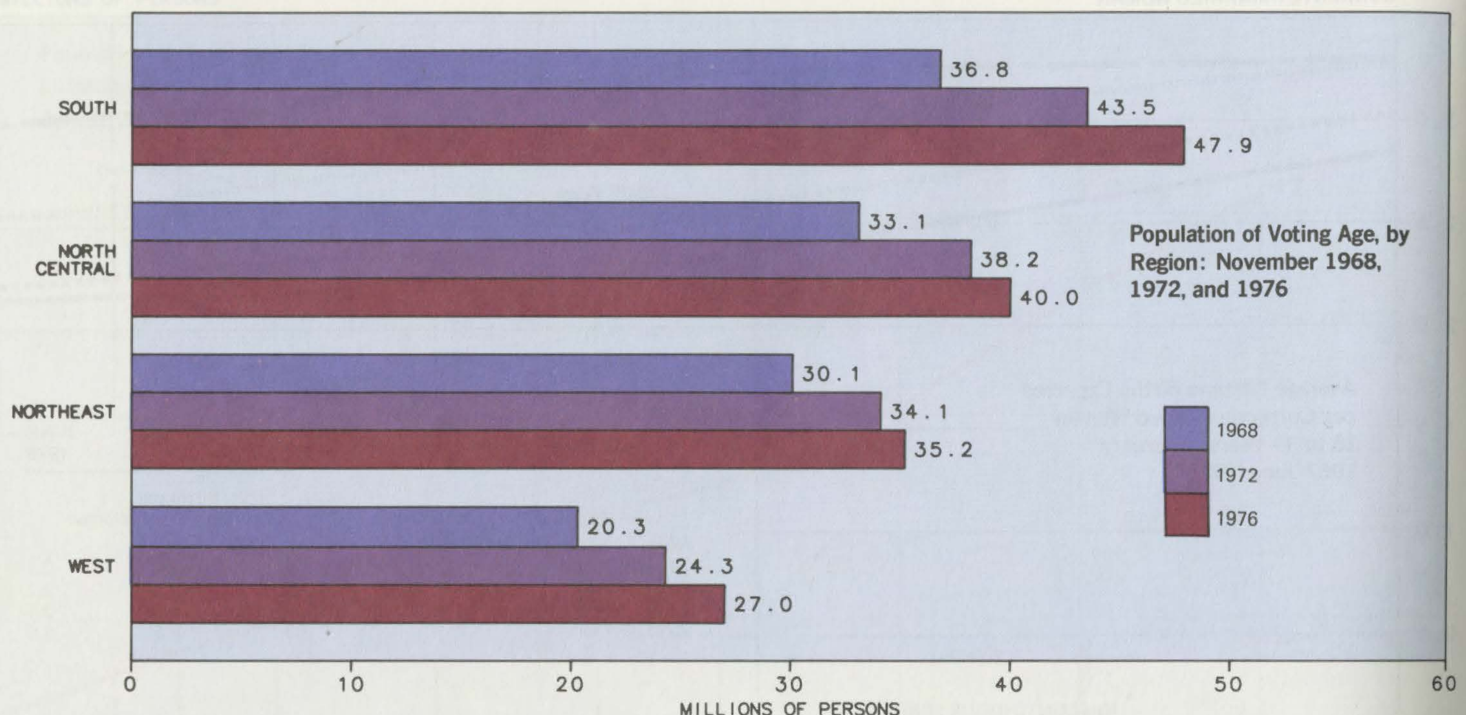
The Bureau of the Census estimates there will be a total of 150 million Americans old enough to vote in the November election. The figure is nearly 10 million more than the voting age population at the time of the 1972 Presidential election. This is only half the increase that occurred between the 1968 and 1972 Presidential elections when the voting-age population grew by 20 million persons.

Most of the earlier growth was attributed to lowering the voting-age requirement to age 18, and also to the large number of persons born during the post-war years who reached the age of majority.

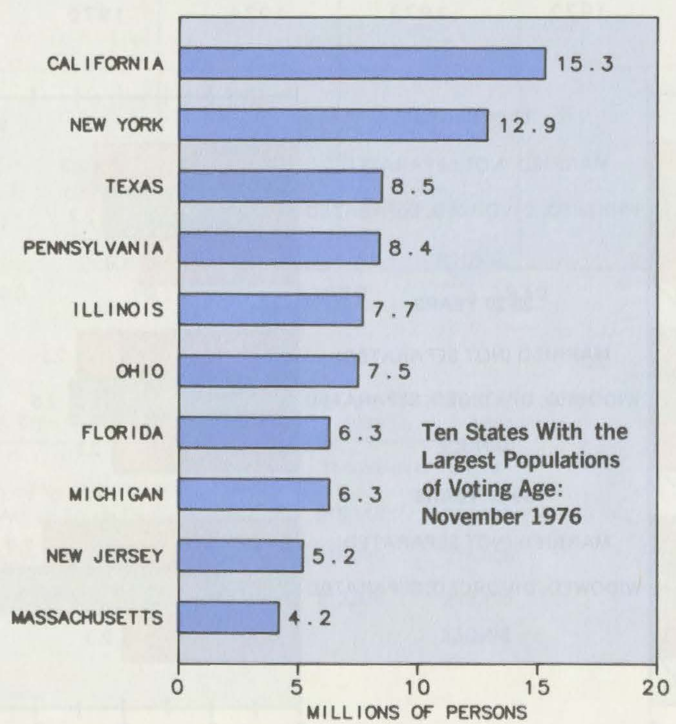
About one-third, or 48 million, of the persons of voting age live in the South. A little over one-fourth live in the North Central States, and a little under one-fourth in the Northeast. About one-sixth of the persons 18 and over live in the West.

In November four States will have voting-age populations of over 8 million people: California, 15.3 million; New York, 12.9 million; Texas, 8.5 million; Pennsylvania, 8.4 million.

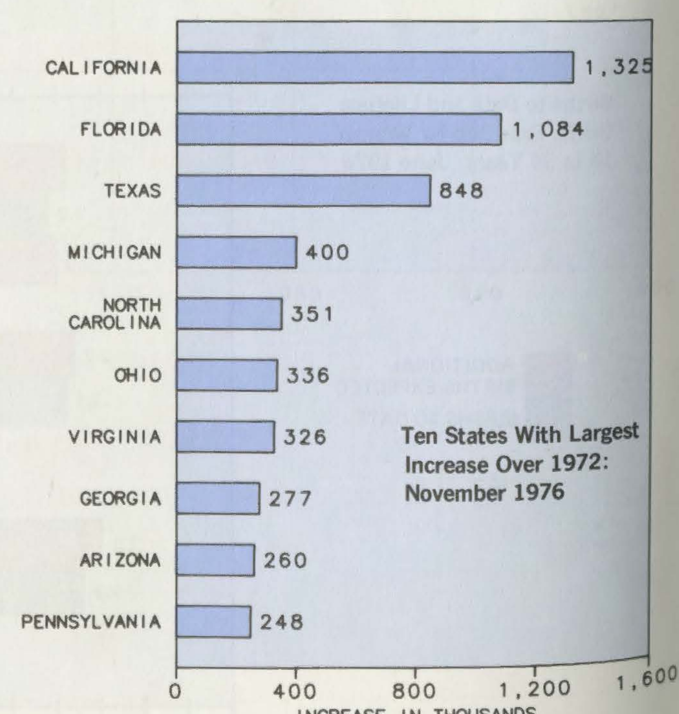
Two states—Florida and California—will have added more than 1 million persons of voting age between elections.



Population of Voting Age, by Region: November 1968, 1972, and 1976



Ten States With the Largest Populations of Voting Age: November 1976



Ten States With Largest Increase Over 1972: November 1976

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

education

This month's special feature focuses on the status of education in the United States. It is the primary activity of more than 63 million Americans and a full-time endeavor for most of our young people. For many, on-the-job training supplements normal work experiences. In addition, adult and continuing education enrich the leisure-time activities of numerous persons.

Educated individuals make decisions about educational opportunities for others. They also participate in society as parents, voters, and wage earners. In spite of the ambiguity regarding the precise effects of educational experiences, it is thought that education alters the manner in which persons fill these roles.

Education in America is believed to be a device for achieving some of the most cherished goals of American society, including equal opportunity and social and political participation. This belief is reflected in the country's commitment to education. State laws not only provide free public education, but also require that all able young people participate. In addition, large numbers of schools and agencies offer opportunities for postsecondary study.

The major growth areas of participation in the American educational system are at the preprimary and higher levels; participation rates in elementary and secondary education are already high.

Most of the statistics in this section are taken from two National Center for Education Statistics reports—the annual chartbook, *The Condition of Education*, 1975 edition, and *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1975 edition. Both of these reports include material available from other Government agencies, with appropriate sources cited.

The data from opinion polls have been used with the permission of the National Opinion Research Center and the Gallup Poll. Scholastic Aptitude Test results are reported with the permission of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Lower U.S. Birth Rate Indicates Future Drop in School-Age Children

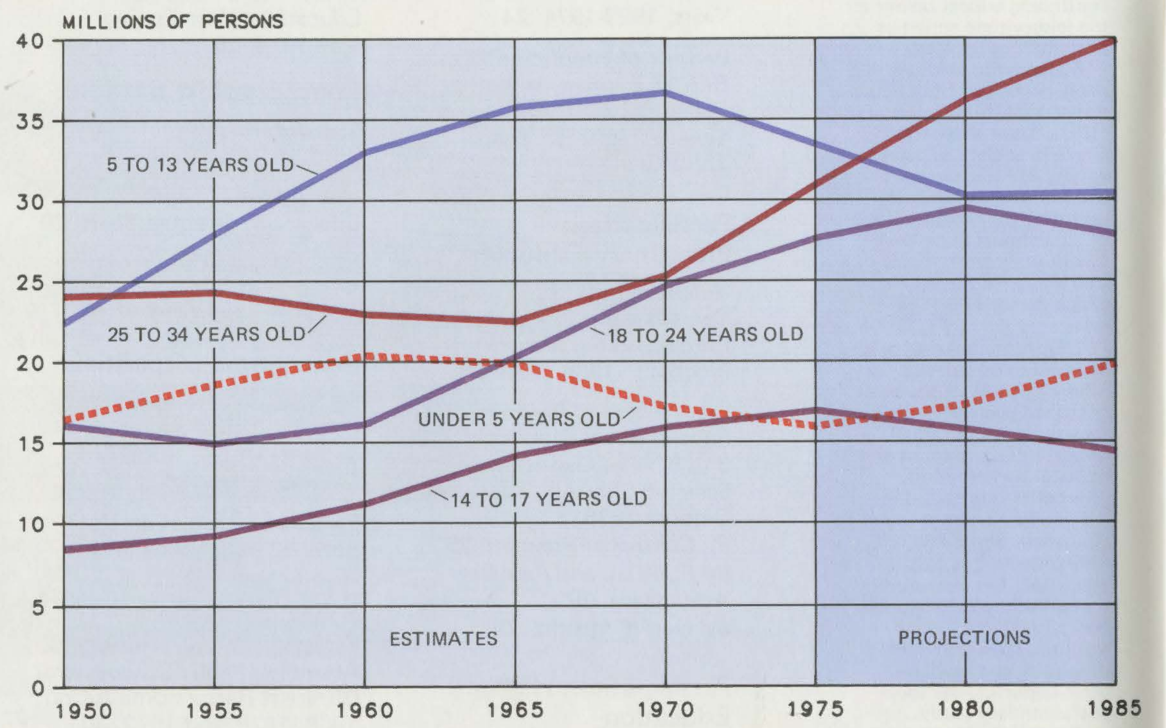
The historical picture of American education has been one of expansion in numbers of students, instructors, and schools; however, this pattern will not continue since the age distribution of the population will change markedly in the foreseeable future.

In 1974, the largest single concentration was in the 5-to 13-year-old group. As a consequence of the declining birth rate, this group, as it gets older, will continue to dominate the population. The traditional school-age population will decline in numbers, and the adult population will be, in contrast, substantially larger than it is now.

Changes in the age distribution will have a less certain effect on higher education than on elementary and secondary education, in both of which participation is already at very high levels.

Expenditures for formal education have risen spectacularly, to a point where they account for about 8 percent of the gross national product.

Population of School-Age Groups—Estimates and Projections: Selected Years, 1950-1985

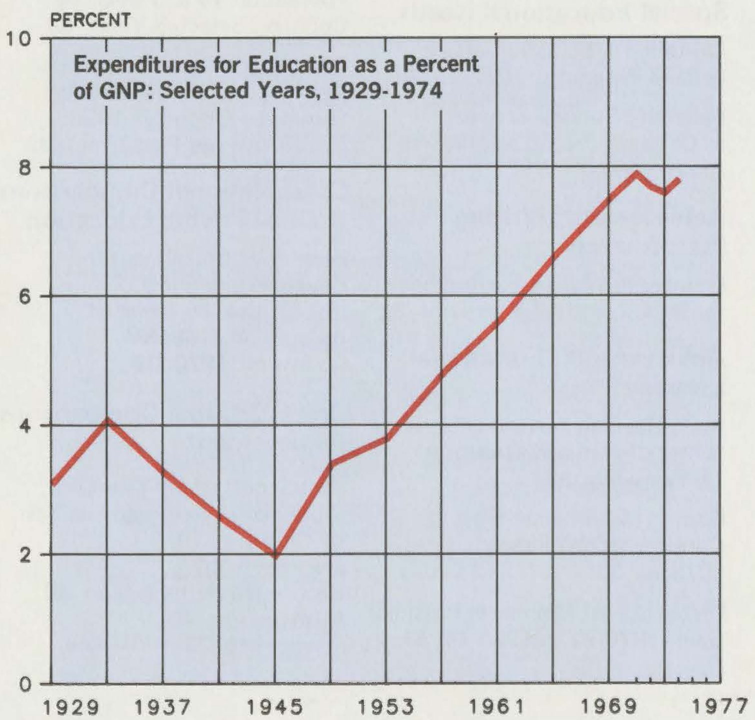


ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

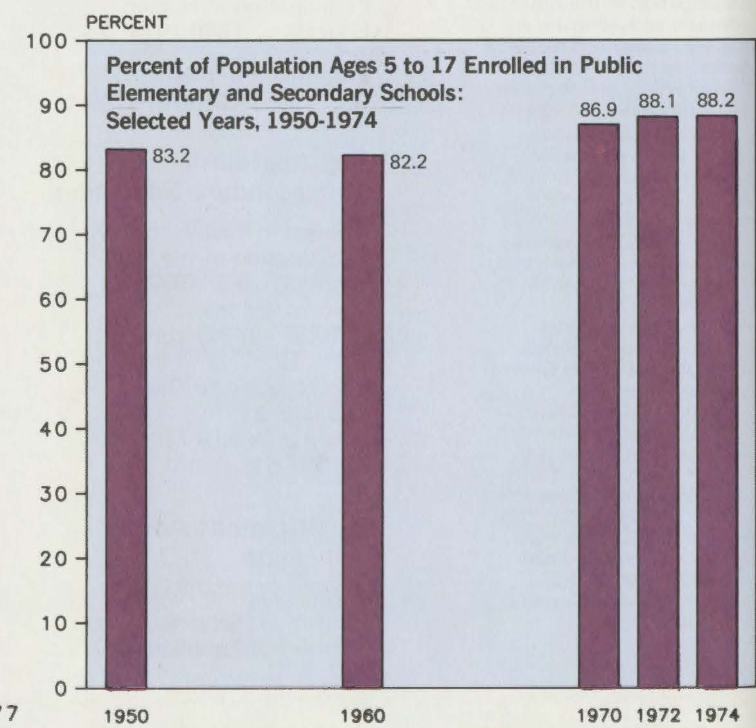
	1960	1975*	1985*
	Millions of Persons		
Under 5 Years	20.3	15.9	19.8
5-13 Years	33.0	33.4	30.4
14-17 Years	11.2	16.9	14.4
18-24 Years	16.1	27.6	27.8
25-34 Years	22.9	30.9	39.8

*Series II projections

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



SOURCE OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

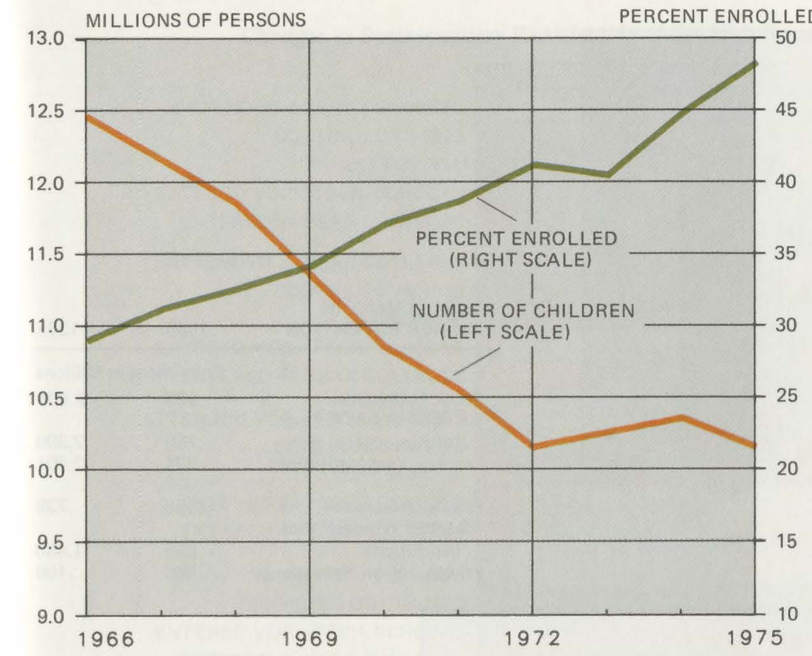
Nursery, Kindergarten Programs Enroll 48.7%; Up From 29.4% in 1966

Considering the high levels of participation in primary and secondary education and the changing age distribution of the population, the areas of continuing expansion in the educational system are found at the two extremes of the organized system—in services to preschool children and adults.

The percentage of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs has steadily increased from 29.4 percent in 1966 (the first year of the survey) to 48.7 percent in 1975. The actual number of children enrolled increased by about 35 percent, from 3.7 million to 5 million, while the number of 3- to 5-year-olds declined by 2.3 million to 10.2 million.

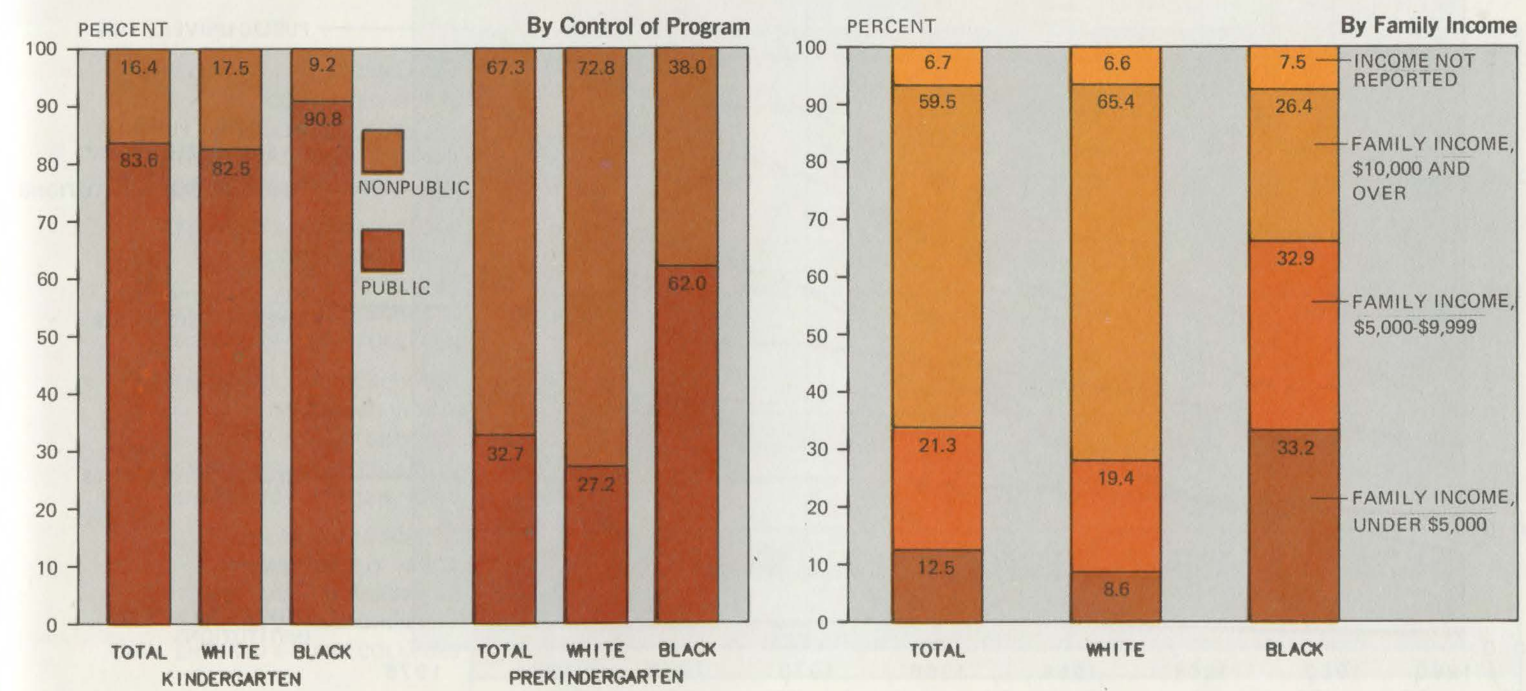
In October 1975, more than 80 percent of all children enrolled in kindergarten were in public programs, whereas nearly 68 percent in prekindergarten were in nonpublic programs.

Children from families with incomes of $10,000 and over represented almost 60 percent of children enrolled in preprimary programs. They were also enrolled at the highest rate (53.7 percent) of any income group.



Number of Children 3 to 5 Years Old and Percent Enrolled in Preprimary Programs: 1966-1975

Distribution of Preprimary Enrollment of Children 3 to 5 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: October 1975



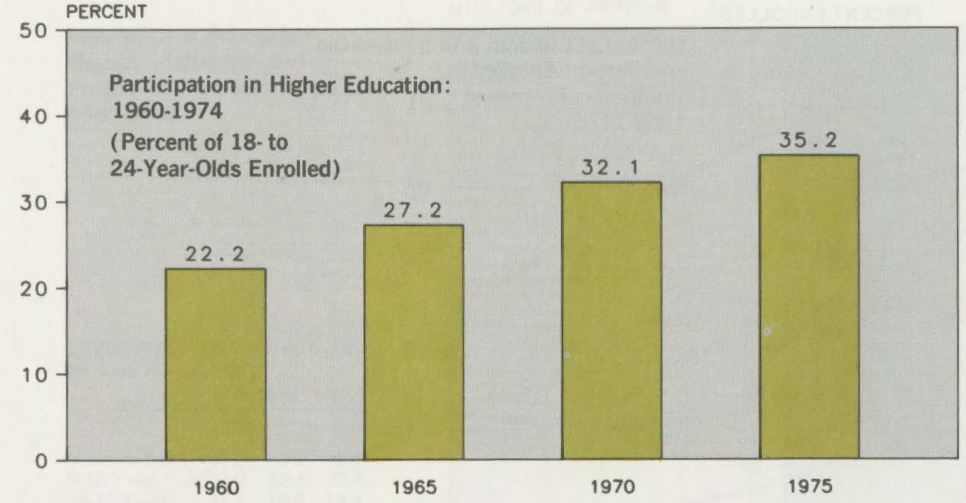
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

2-Year Public Colleges Increase Enrollment 5 Times from '60 to '75

The dramatic increase in enrollment in higher education has been due not only to increased population but also to increasing rates of involvement.

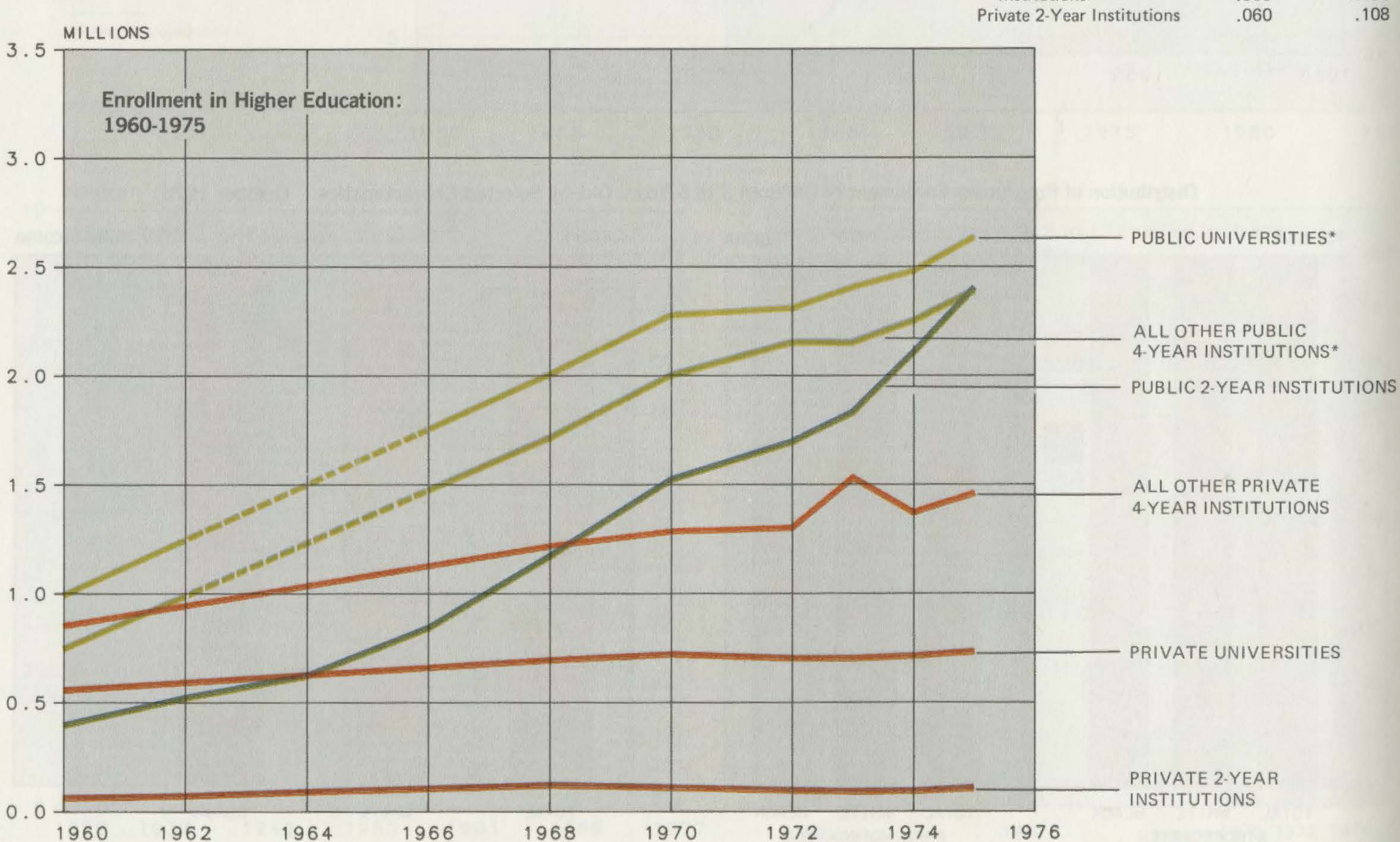
Enrollment in higher education as a percent of the population ages 18 to 24 increased steadily from 1960 to 1970, from 22.2 percent to 32.1 percent. Between 1970 and 1974, the proportion remained fairly constant at around 32 percent. In 1975 it rose to around 35 percent.

Most of the growth in college and university enrollments has been in public institutions, particularly public 2-year institutions, which increased five-fold between 1960 and 1975—from almost 394,000 students enrolled for degree credit to 2.4 million. In contrast, between 1960 and 1975, enrollment in public universities and other public 4-year institutions increased from 1.7 million to 5 million, approximately a two-fold increase.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION	1960	1975
	Enrollment in Millions	
Public Universities	.992	2.636
All Other Public 4-Year Institutions	.750	2.390
Public 2-Year Institutions	.394	2.401
Private Universities	.559	.735
All Other Private 4-Year Institutions	.855	1.463
Private 2-Year Institutions	.060	.108



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

*1962-1966 Data not available separately.

4-Year College Continuation Rate Exceeds 70%

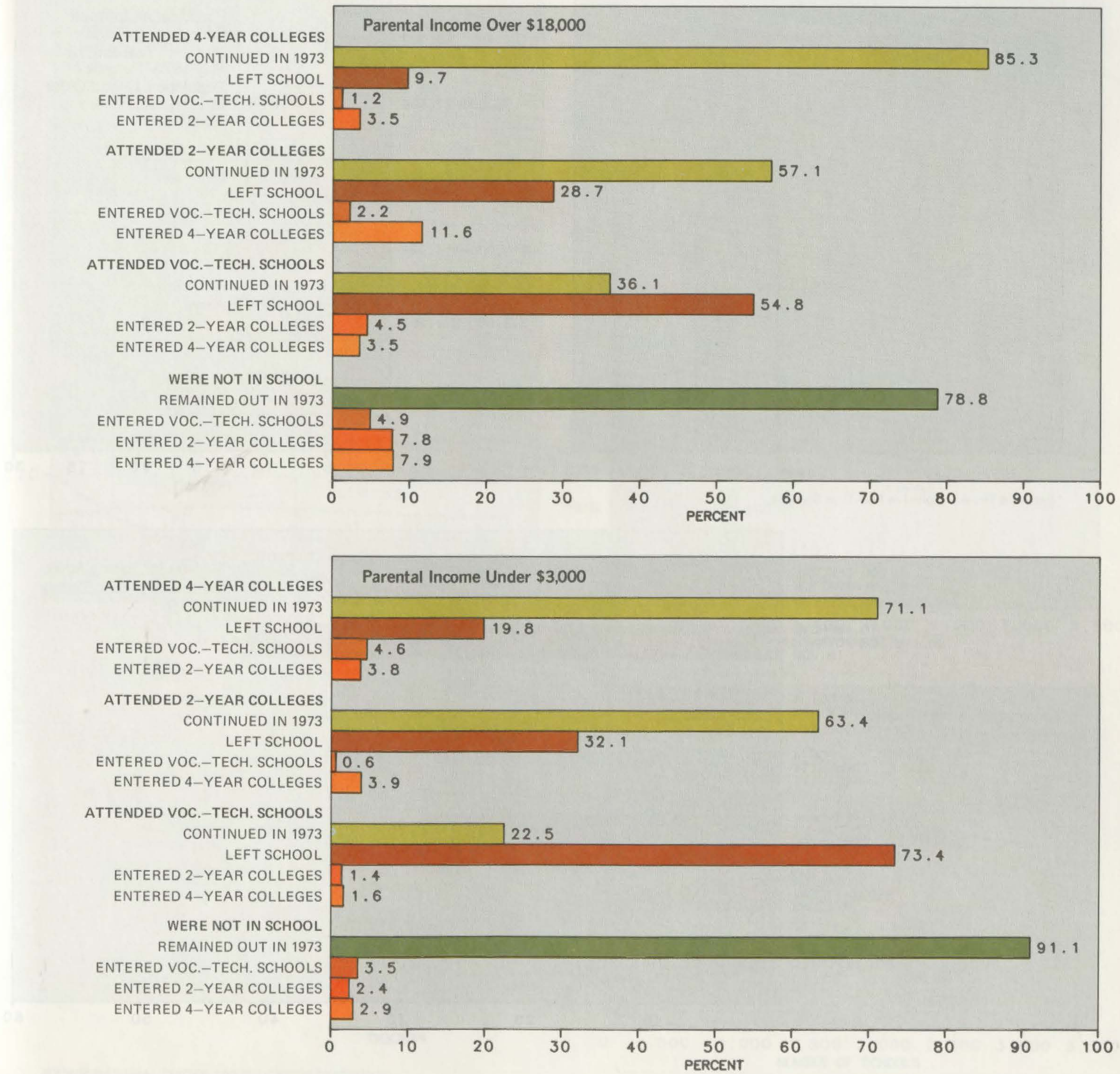
Continuation of an educational program a year and a half after entry was highest among students who had entered 4-year colleges after high school, according to the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. This held true for both the highest and lowest income groups.

Of graduates who had stayed out of school immediately after high school, a higher percentage from high-income families than from low-income families had entered school by 1973—22.2 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively.

By 1973, students from families with incomes of less than $3,000 had dropped out of 4-year colleges and vocational and technical schools at higher rates than had students from the high-income group.

During the one and one-half years following high school, movement between types of institutions was under 10 percent, except for the higher income group students who had started in 2-year colleges.

Changes in Postsecondary Participation of the High School Class of 1972, by Parental Income: October 1972-October 1973



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

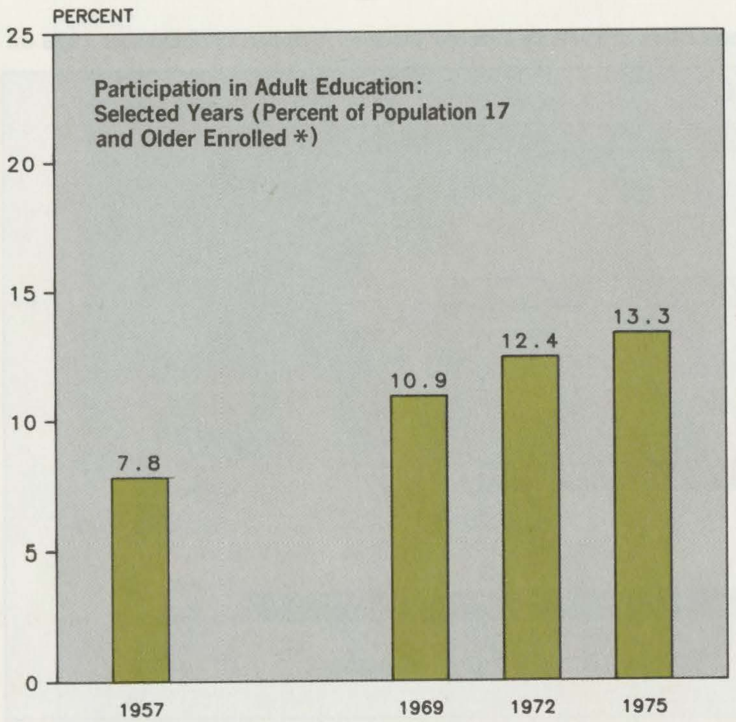
Continuing Education Courses Draw 13.3% of Adults in 1975

Participation of adults in formal instruction has increased considerably over the last 18 years.

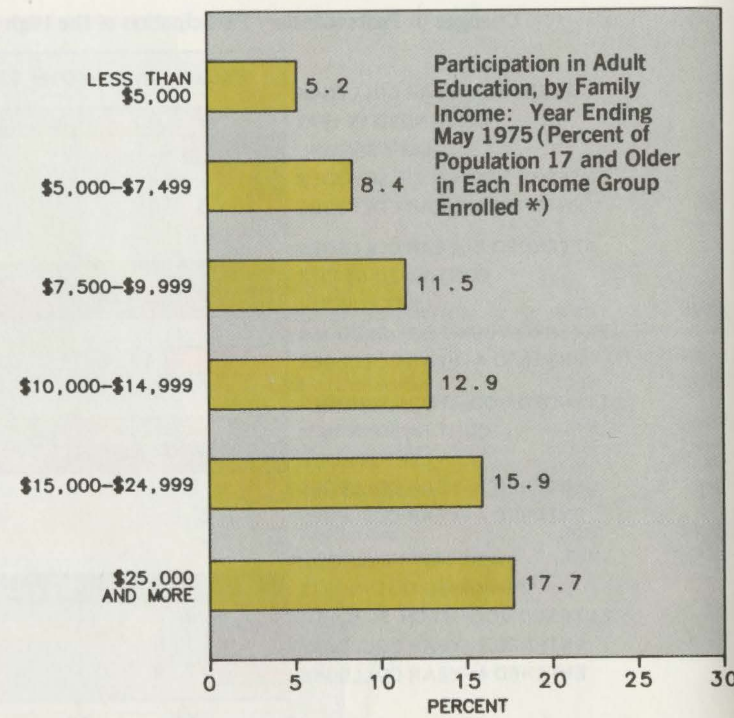
The rate at which adults participate in "continuing" or "recurrent" education has grown from 7.8 percent in 1957 to 13.3 percent in 1975.

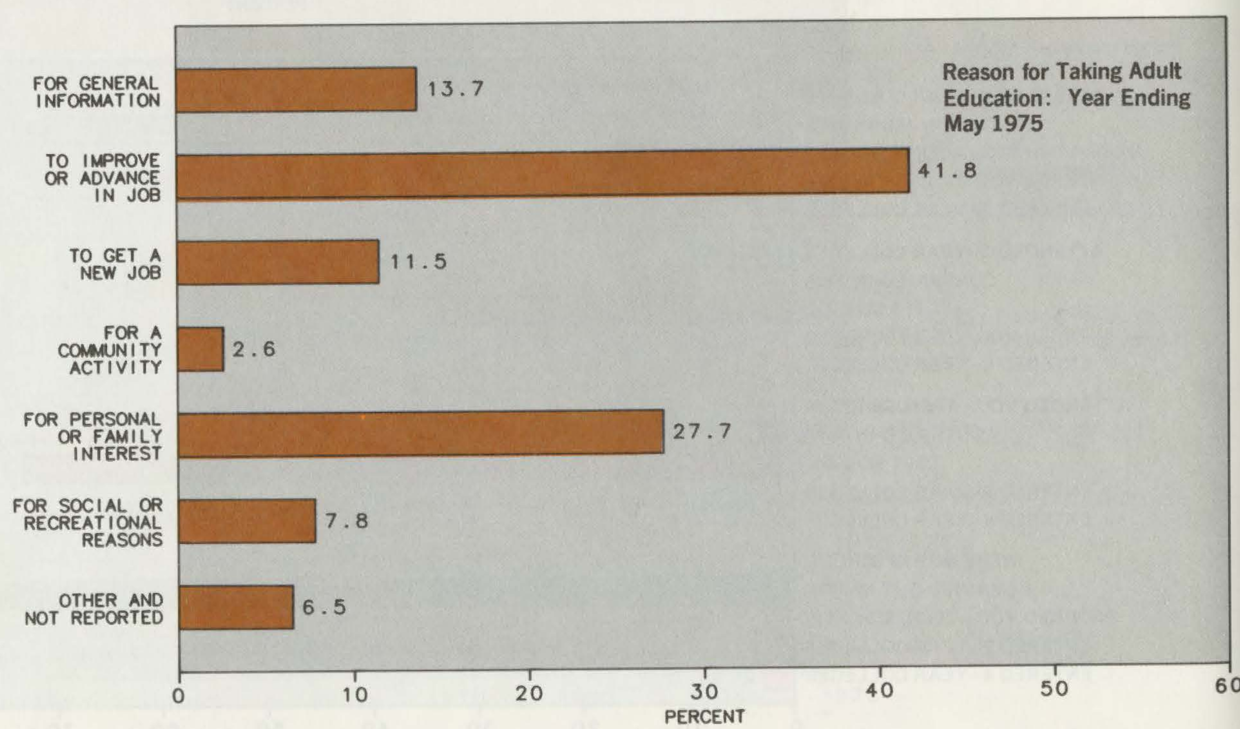
There are many reasons for becoming involved in adult education. Participants cite, in particular, the desire for occupational mobility. When asked their principal reason for engaging in adult education, 41.8 percent of participants in 1975 cited job improvement or advancement. Personal or family interests were the next most common reply.

Participation rates in adult education have been found to vary with family income level. In 1975, participation rates ranged from 5.2 percent among those with family incomes of less than $5,000 to 17.7 percent among those with incomes of $25,000 or more.



*Excludes Those Enrolled as Full-Time Students





SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

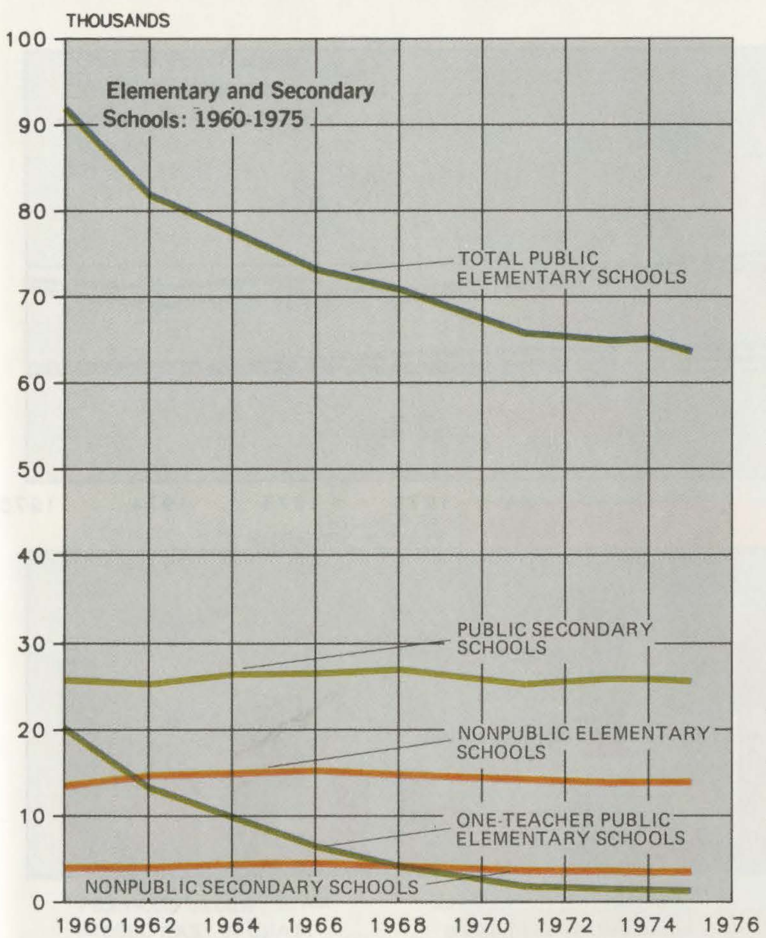
Public 2-Year Institutions Grow in Higher Education

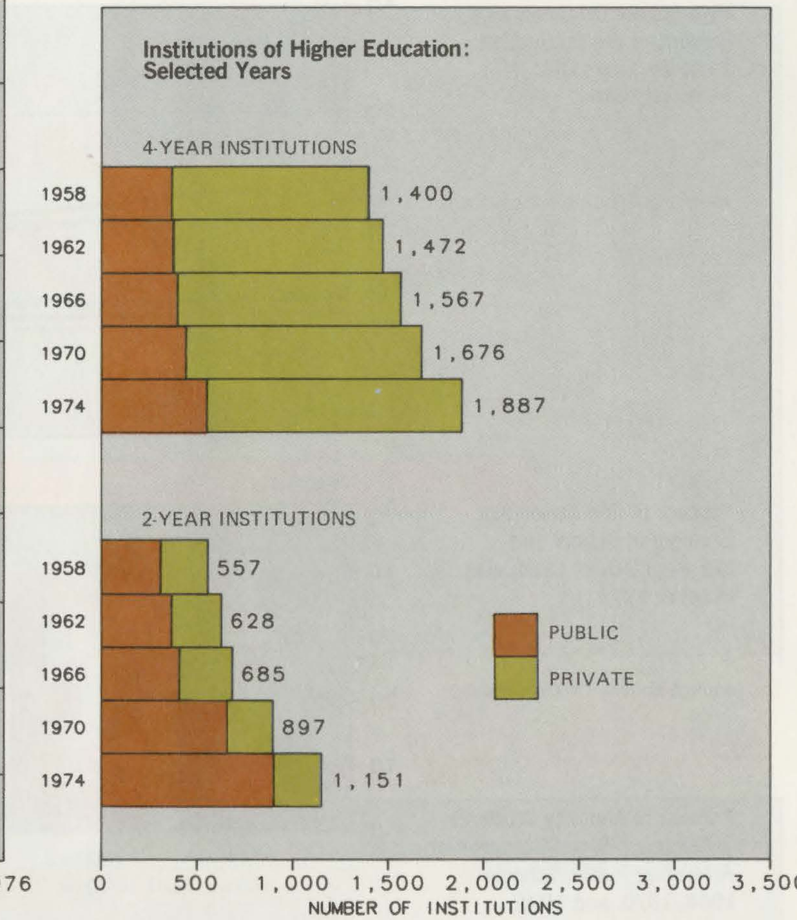
Consolidation of schools and administrative units at all levels in recent years has resulted in larger schools.

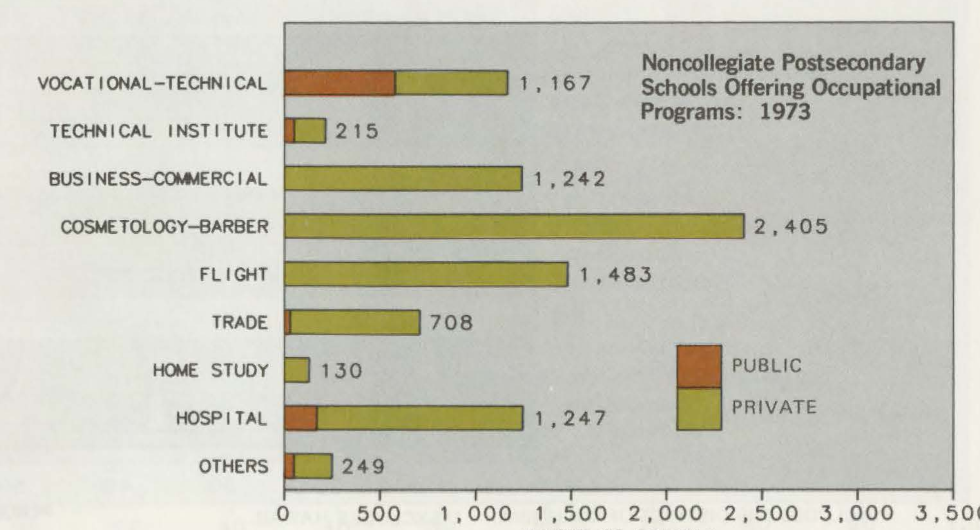
Most of the decline in the number of public elementary schools over the last 15 years reflects the closing of one-teacher schools. The numbers of public secondary and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools also have declined slightly from the high totals reached in the 1960's.

The institutional character of higher education is changing, due primarily to the tremendous increase in the number of public 2-year institutions which has more than doubled. Four-year institutions have grown by about 35 percent.

The percentage of 2-year institutions which are under public control has increased from 55.5 percent in 1958 to 78.3 percent in 1974. However, the majority of noncollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs are private. Of 8,846 institutions in 1973, 7,953 were private.







SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

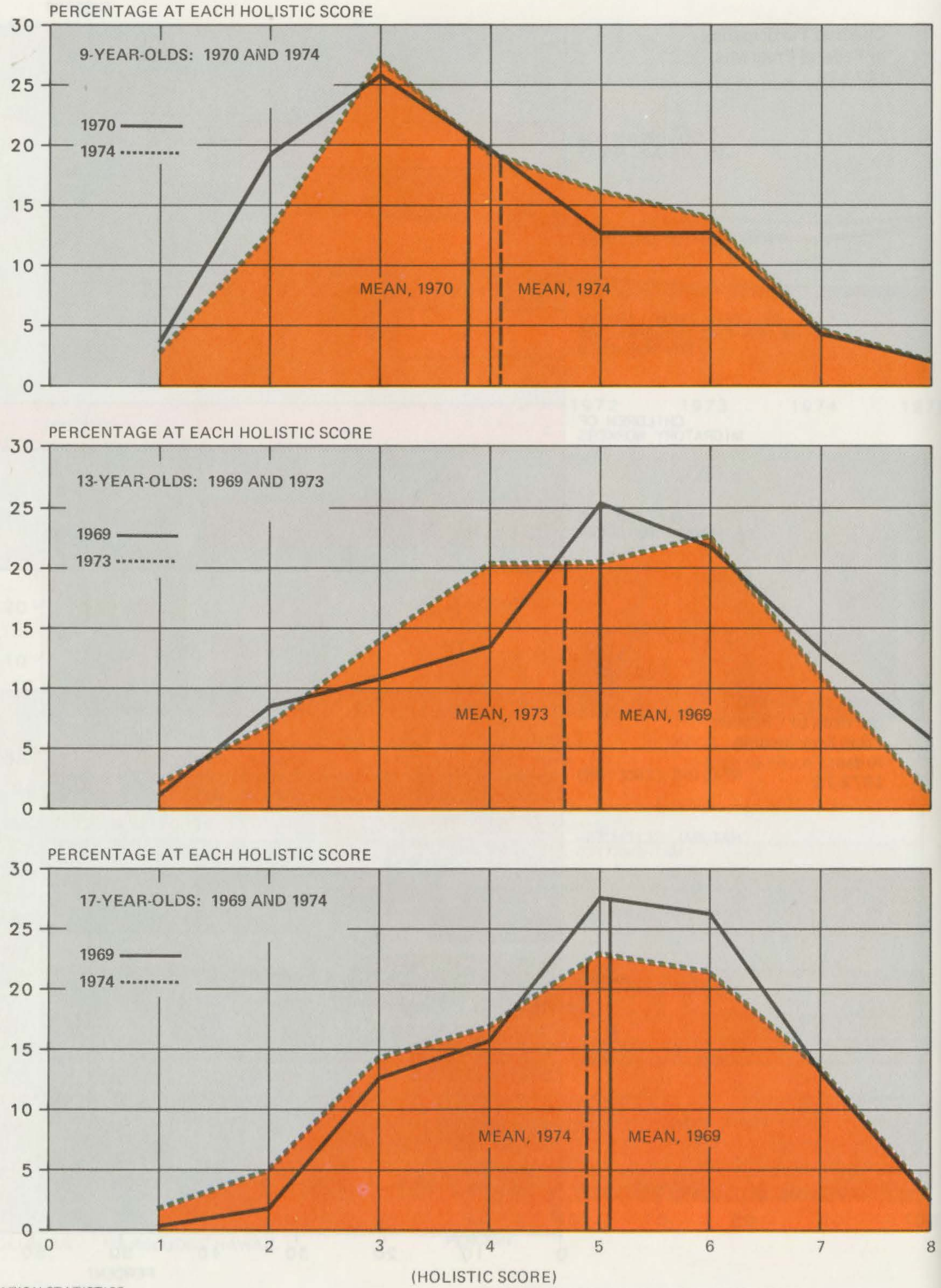
Student Essay Quality Declining in U.S.

The quality of essays written by American students has declined, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress. The writing performance of 13- and 17-year-olds decreased between 1969-1973 and 1969-1974, respectively.

Essays written by national samples of 9-, 13-, and 17-year olds were judged by experienced English teachers, who assigned each essay a holistic score ranging from 1 to 8 . The average of these scores for 13-year-olds declined from 5.0 to 4.7 and for 17-year-olds from 5.1 to 4.9. The performance of 9-year olds increased; however, the increase was not statistically significant at the .05 percent confidence level.

The score of 5 was received by 25.4 percent of 13-year-olds in 1969, but by only 20.6 percent of 13-year-olds in 1973. This score was achieved by 27.6 percent of 17-year-olds in 1969, but only by 23.1 percent in 1974.

Changes in Writing Performance, for 9-, 13-, and 17-Year-Olds



STUDENT GROUPS	1969	1970	1973	1974
	Percent at Holistic Score Five			
9-Year-Olds	NA	12.7	NA	16.3
13-Year-Olds	25.4	NA	20.6	NA
17-Year-Olds	27.6	NA	NA	23.1

NA Not available.

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Students' Basic Reading Performance Improves

The functional literacy of 17-year-olds improved between 1970-71 and 1973-74. On a set of reading exercises, the mean percentage of the national sample which responded correctly relative to superior readers increased from 89.15 to 91.16. The greatest gain in mean percentage correct was achieved by 17-year-olds whose parents never attended high school; the score of this group rose from 80.71 to 85.36

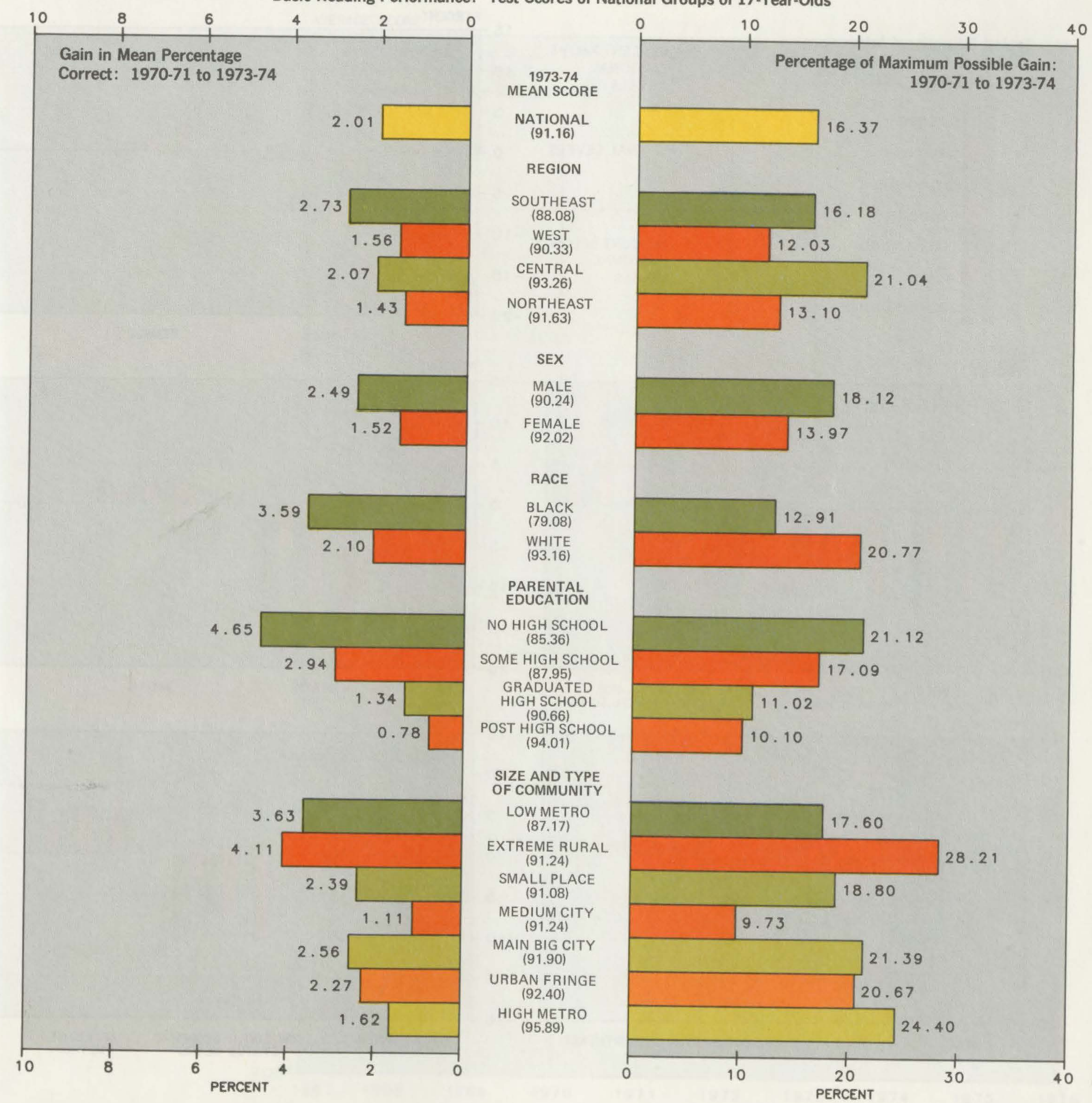
In 1973-74, 17-year-olds in the Central States had the highest score, 93.26 percent, by region. Seventeen-year-old females scored higher than males, and 17-year-old whites, higher than blacks.

Between 1970-71 and 1973-74, the functional literacy of the national group of 17-year-olds improved 16.37 percent of the maximum amount that it could possibly improve. The percentage of maximum possible gain (PMPG), is the gain which would make the reader's literacy level equal to that of the superior readers.

The largest PMPG, 28.21 percent, was posted by the extreme rural group. The smallest PMPG, 9.73 percent, was posted by the medium-size city group.

Functional literacy was measured through the responses of 17-year-olds to various types of reading materials, including coupons and graphs.

Basic Reading Performance: Test Scores of National Groups of 17-Year-Olds



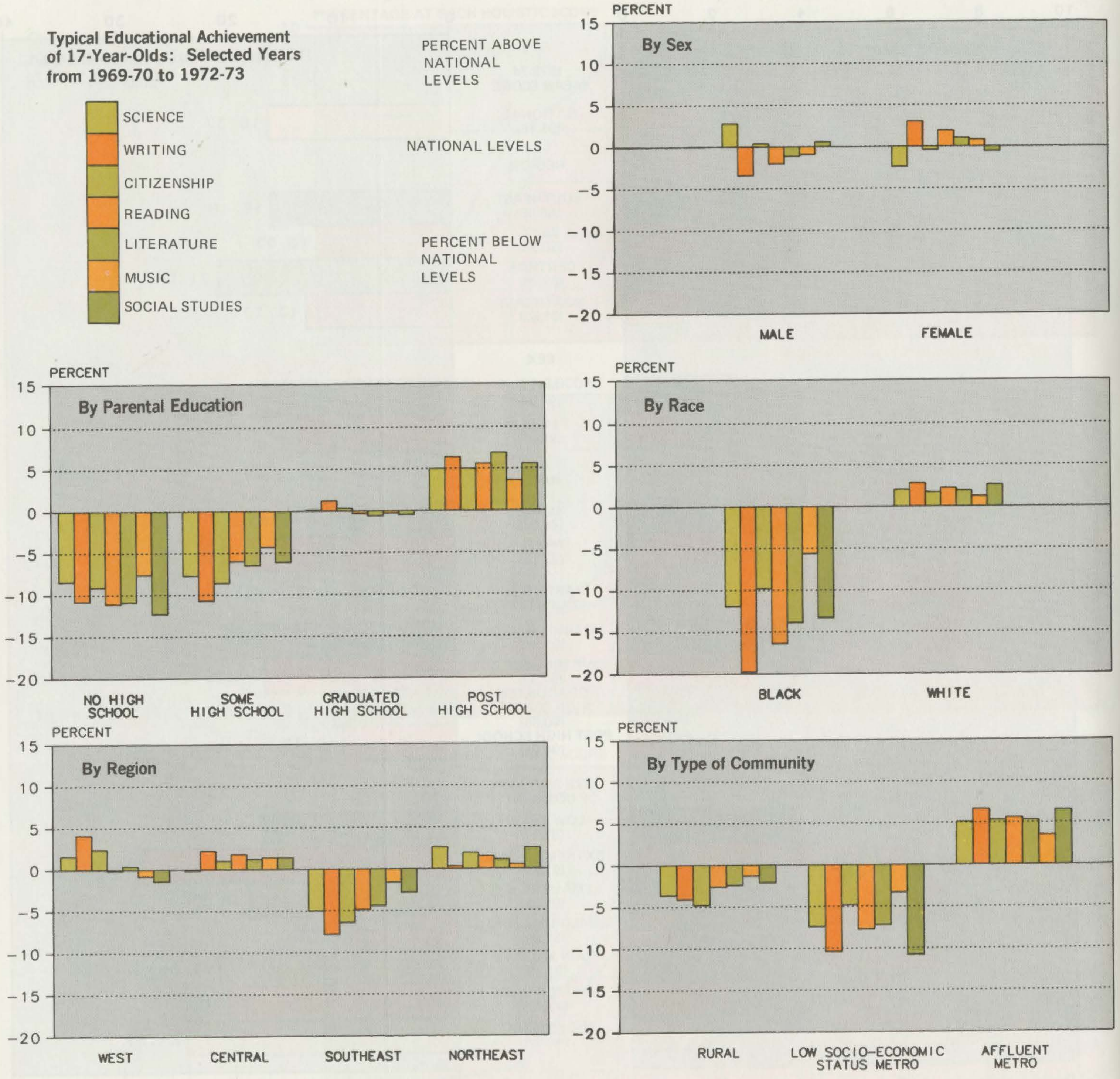
Southeast Scores Lowest by Region

Typical educational achievements of 17-year-olds vary according to their background characteristics. Those whose parents had little formal education performed below national levels, but those whose parents were well-educated performed well above national levels. Seventeen-year-olds in the Southeast had achievement levels below the Nation's, and those in the Northeast had achievement levels above the Nation's. The latter was also the case for those in the Central region except in science. Achievement levels of 17-year-olds in the West were mixed; they were above national levels in science, writing, citizenship, and literature; but below national levels in reading, music, and social studies.

Seventeen-year-old females had levels of achievement above their male counterparts in writing, reading, literature, and music. The typical educational achievement of 17-year-old blacks in every assessment area was lower than that of whites. Seventeen-year-olds living in low socioeconomic metropolitan communities had levels of achievement well below the national levels.

Those in rural communities also had achievement levels below the Nation's, but those in affluent metropolitan communities had achievement levels well above the Nation's.

Typical Educational Achievement of 17-Year-Olds: Selected Years from 1969-70 to 1972-73



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Test Score Averages for College-Bound Seniors Continue Decline

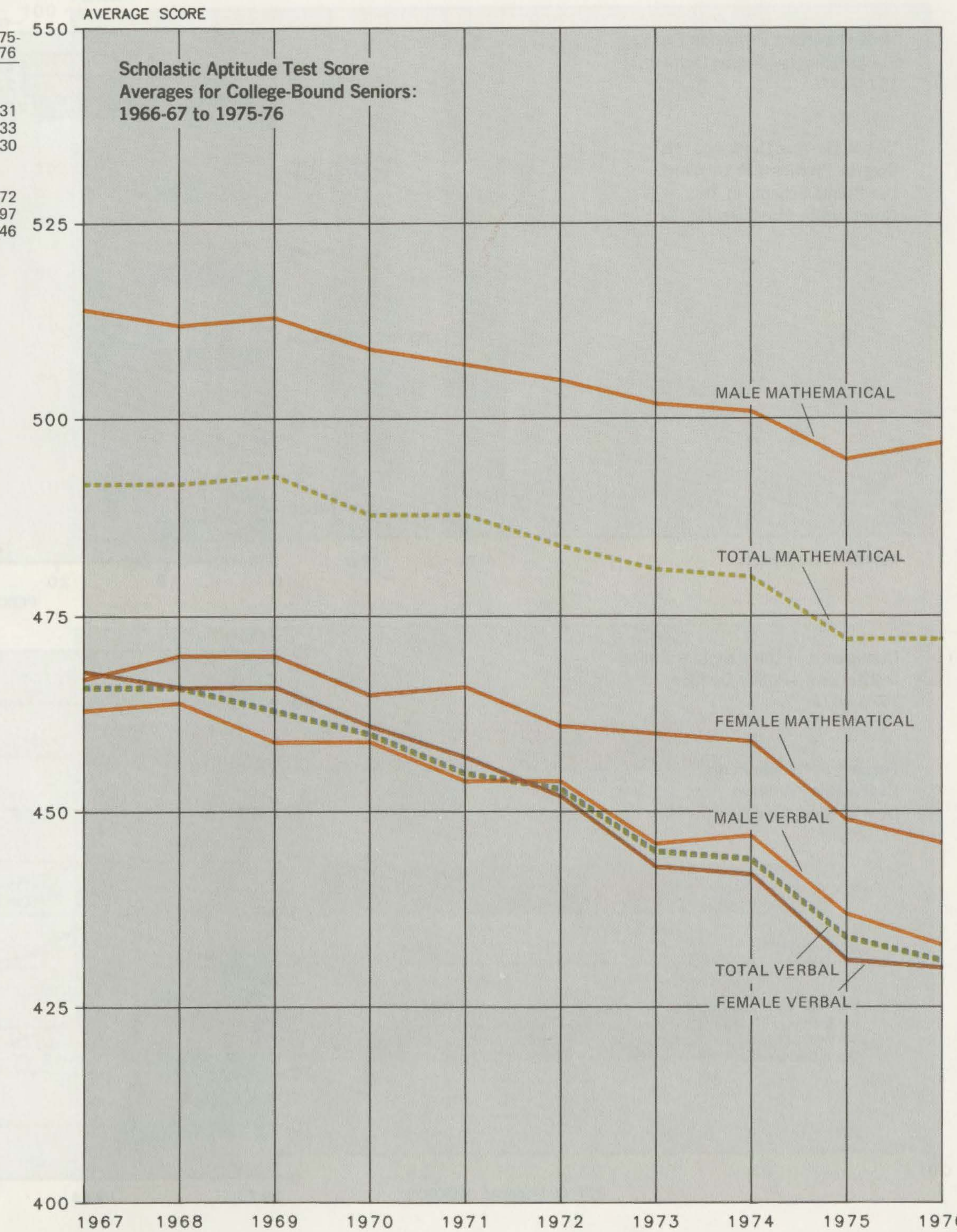
Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score averages* for college-bound seniors continued their decline. Over the past year, the average score on one part of the test—the verbal portion—declined three points from 434 to 431. The average score on the other part of the test—mathematical—remained at 472.

Between 1966-67 and 1975-76, the score averages on the verbal portion declined from 463 to 433, or 6.5 percent, for men; and from 468 to 430, or 8.1 percent, for women. The score averages on the mathematical portion declined from 514 to 497, or 3.3 percent, for men, and from 467 to 446, or 4.5 percent, for women.

Almost 1 million college-bound seniors in 1975-76 took the SAT. It is used by colleges and universities around the country as one criterion for admission.

*SAT is scored on a range of 200 to 800.

SAT SCORE AVERAGES	1966-67	1970-71	1975-76
	Average Score		
VERBAL			
Total	466	455	431
Male	463	454	433
Female	468	457	430
MATHEMATICAL			
Total	492	488	472
Male	514	507	497
Female	467	466	446



SOURCE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

Public Opinion Ranks Discipline First as Educational Problem

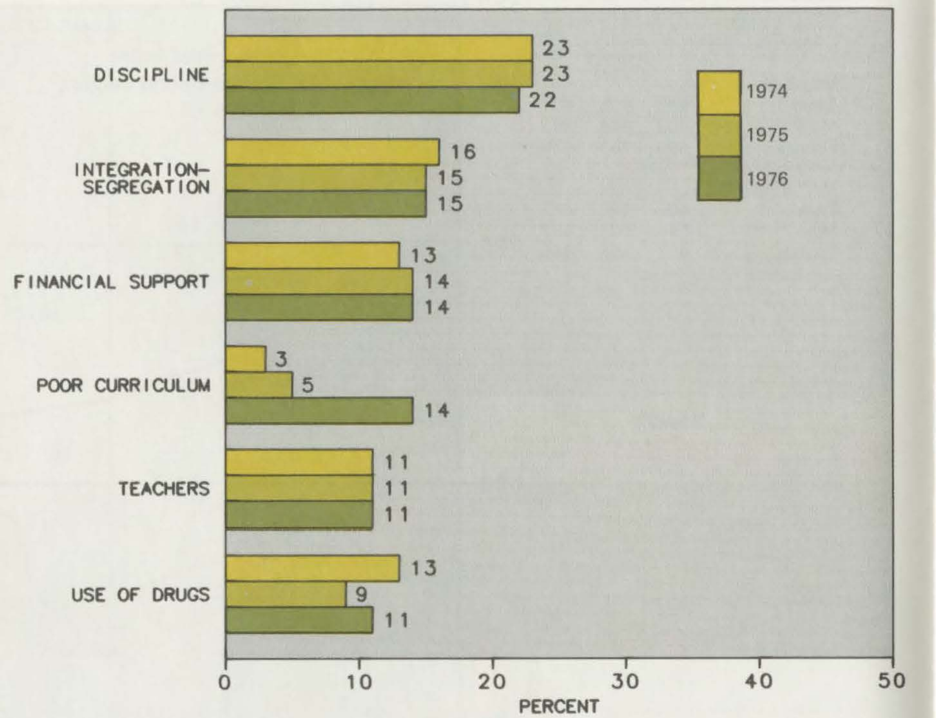
"Discipline" has been viewed as the most important problem facing public schools in the 1970's. National samples of the American people were asked in 1974, 1975, and 1976, "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in the community must deal?" According to the Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education, "discipline," "integration/segregation," and "financial support," were cited by respondents for 3 years as the top major problems. Poor curriculum emerged in 1976 as another one of the top major problems.

Public Confidence in Educational Staff Rises to 37% in '76

Current public confidence in the people responsible for educational and other institutions in the United States is lower than in 1974. There was a marked decline between 1974 and 1975—partially offset by a rise between 1975 and 1976 in the percentage of respondents who expressed confidence in those running educational institutions, according to the General Social Survey of the National Opinion Research Center; the percentage of respondents expressing "a great deal of confidence" declined from 49 percent in 1974 to 30.9 percent in 1975, but rose to 37.2 percent in 1976.

Most Important Problems Facing Public Schools—Public Opinion: 1974-1976

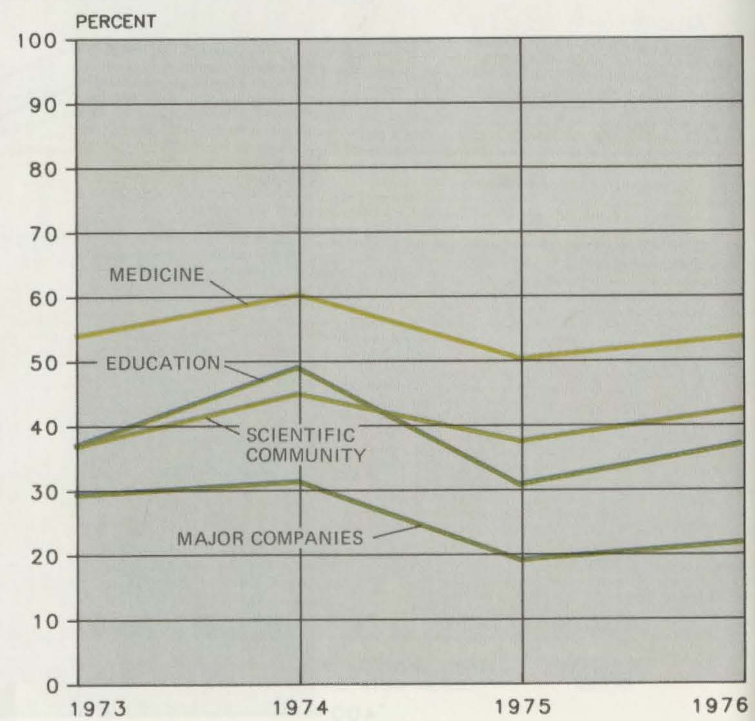
"What Do You Think Are the Biggest Problems With Which the Public Schools in This Community Must Deal?"



SOURCE GALLUP POLL

Confidence in the People Running Institutions—Public Opinion: 1973-1976

Percent of Respondents Expressing "A Great Deal of Confidence"



INSTITUTION	1973	1976
	Percent	
Medicine	53.8	53.8
Education	36.8	37.2
Scientific Community	36.7	42.6
Major Companies	29.2	21.9

SOURCE NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER; COPYRIGHT

Half of Surveyed Group Thinks Too Little Is Spent on Education

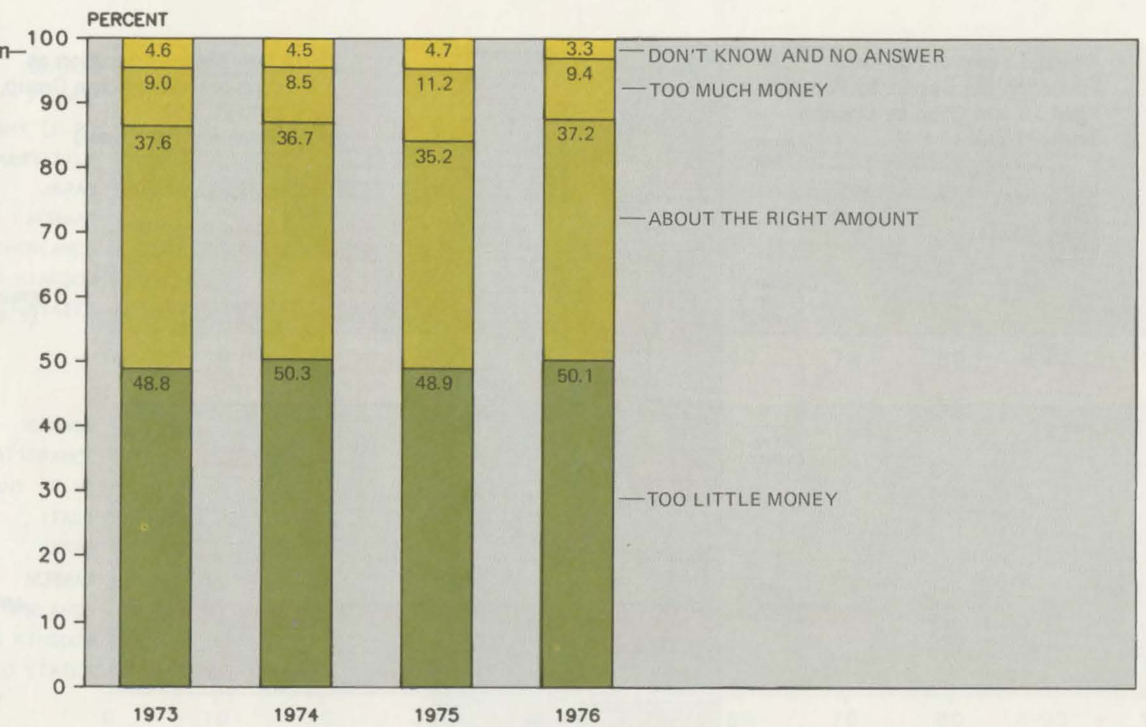
Too little money is being spent to improve education, according to about half the respondents in the General Social Survey. Responding to the question, "Are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on improving the Nation's educational system?", 50.3 percent of respondents in 1974, 48.9 percent of respondents in 1975, and 50.1 percent of respondents in 1976 held that too little money was being spent. Only about 10 percent of respondents in those years held that too much money was being spent.

Antidrug Programs for Students Favored by 84% of Parents

The overwhelming majority of parents would require student attendance at programs on the effects of drugs. Eighty-four percent of parents responded "yes" when the Gallup Survey of Public Attitudes Toward the Public Schools asked in 1975, "Should the schools in this community require students to attend a program on the effects of drugs and alcohol?" All but 13 percent of parents with children in public schools wanted such a program.

Spending Levels for Education—Public Opinion: 1973-1976

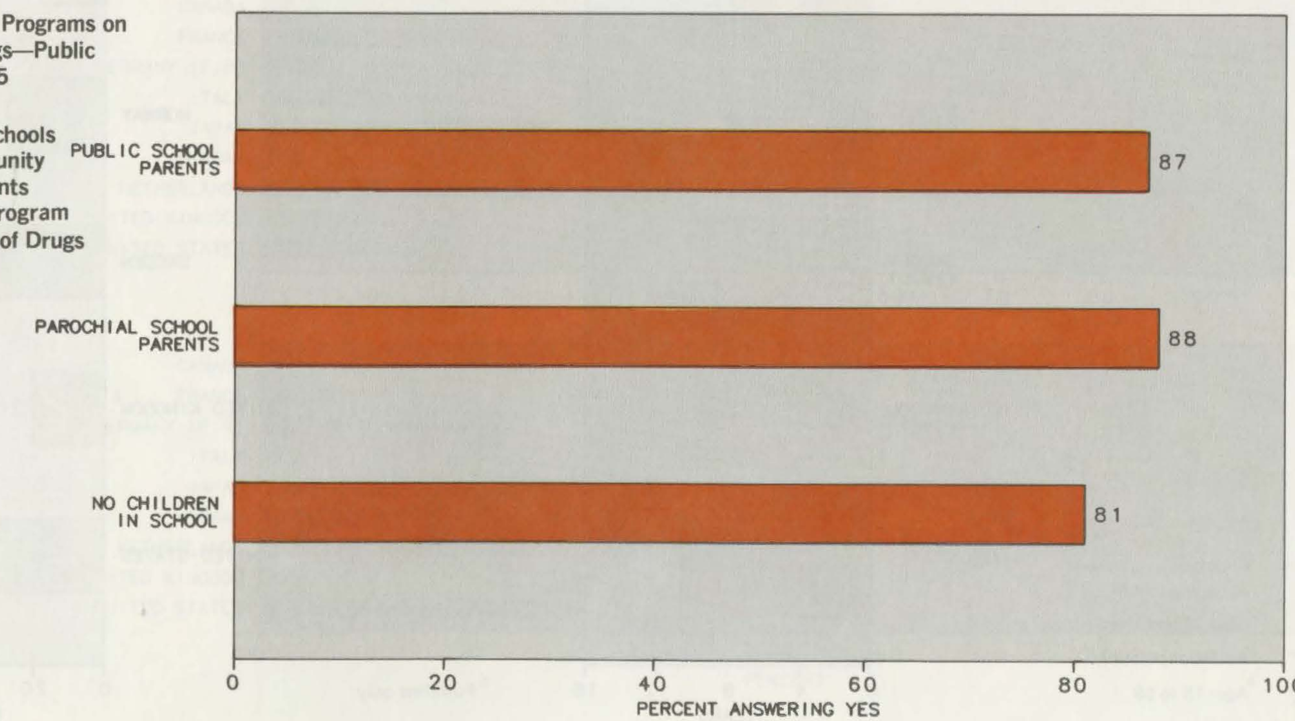
"Are We Spending Too Much, Too Little, or About the Right Amount on Improving the Nation's Education System?"



SOURCE NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

Attendance at Programs on Effects of Drugs—Public Opinion: 1975

"Should the Schools in This Community Require Students To Attend a Program on the Effects of Drugs and Alcohol?"



SOURCE GALLUP POLL

Americans Average More Years of School Than Other Nationals

The average number of years of full-time education received by American men and women ages 12 and over has exceeded the average number of years of full-time education received by their counterparts in other developed countries during the years for which the latest data are available. In 1970, men and women in the United States received, respectively, 10.7 and 10.6 average years of full-time education.

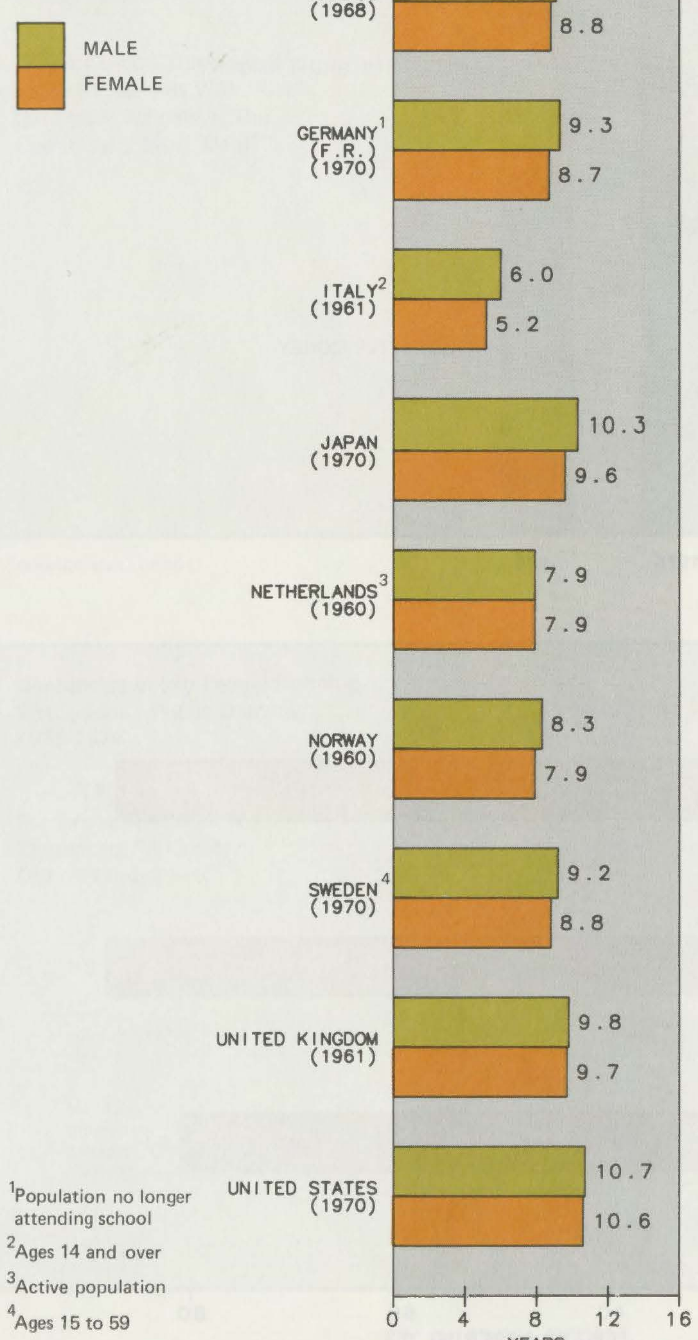
An educational advantage for males relative to females prevailed in the United States, as in all but two of the eight other developed countries listed.

U.S. Outpaces Other Nations in Entry Rate into Higher Education

The rate of entry into university and other higher education by American men and women was considerably greater than that by men and women in other developed countries, except for Sweden.

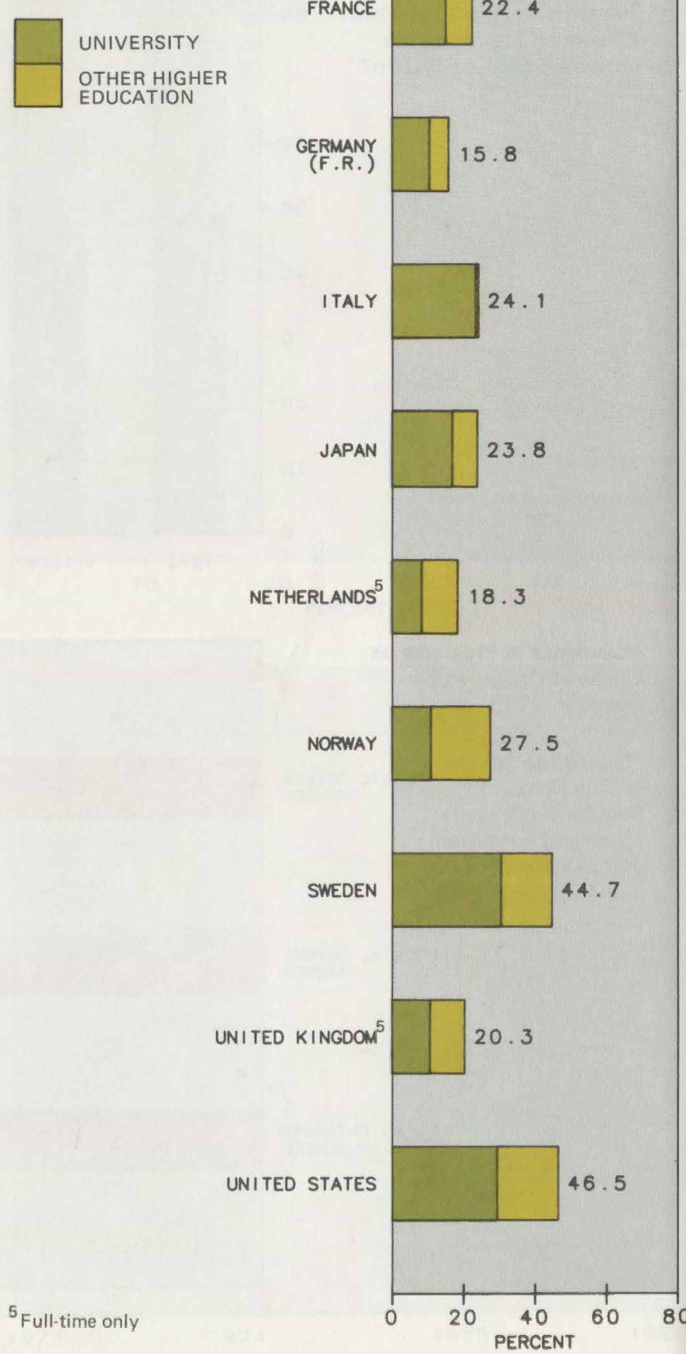
Over 46 percent of the relevant age group of Americans and over 44 percent of the relevant age group of Swedes enter into university or other higher education.

Average Years of Full-Time Education per Capita, by Population Aged 15 and Over, by Country: Selected Years



[1]Population no longer attending school
[2]Ages 14 and over
[3]Active population
[4]Ages 15 to 59

Entry into Higher Education as a Percent of Relevant Age Group, by Country: 1970 (Full-Time and Part-Time)



[5]Full-time only

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

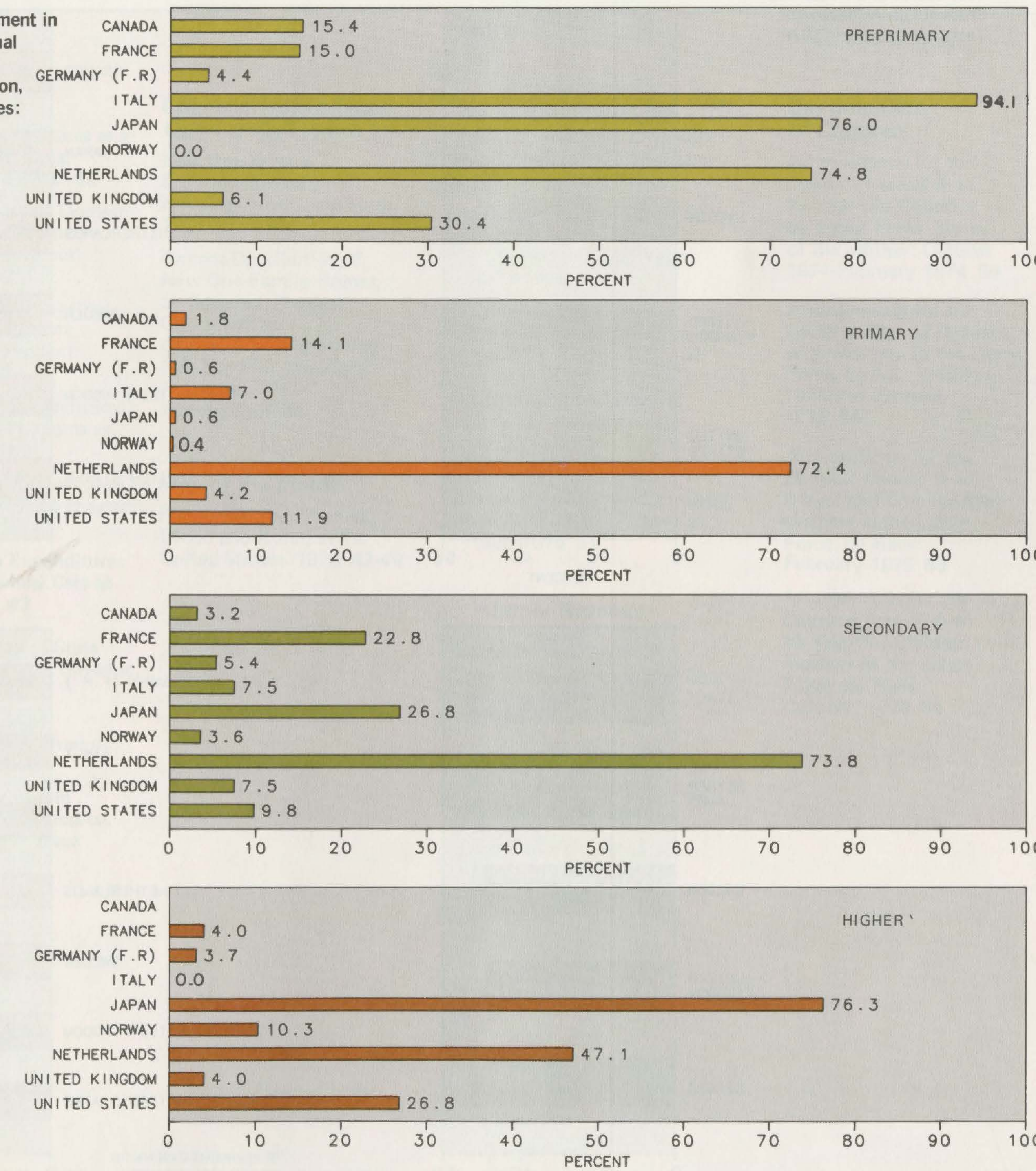
U.S. at Middle Position in Private Enrollment

The role of the private sector in education varied widely in 1970 among countries and within countries, by level of instruction. Private Dutch institutions of education enrolled over 70 percent of the students at the preprimary, primary, and secondary levels of instruction; but less than one-half of the students at higher levels.

Private U.S. institutions of education enrolled a considerably greater percentage of the students at the preprimary and higher levels than at the primary and secondary levels. Over 30 percent of American students at the preprimary level and over 26 percent of American students in higher education were in private institutions. Only about 12 percent of primary school students and about 10 percent of secondary school students were in private institutions.

The United States occupies a middle position with regard to the percentage of students enrolled in private institutions. About 14 percent of American students were in private institutions compared to 71.7 percent in the Netherlands and 2.4 percent in Norway.

Percent of Enrollment in Private Educational Institutions, by Level of Instruction, Selected Countries: 1970



SOURCE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

U.S. Students Lag Behind Foreign, Except on Literature Scores

U.S. 14-year-old students ranked first in cross-national tests of literature achievement in four countries.

In cross-national tests of reading comprehension in five countries, 14-year-old U.S. students were ranked second in 1970. Only the average test score of Italian students exceeded that of U.S. students.

U.S. 13-year-olds ranked fifth in 1964 in cross-national tests of mathematics achievement in six countries. Only students from Sweden scored lower.

In cross-national tests of science achievement in seven countries, 14-year-old U.S. students ranked fourth. Test score averages of Japanese, German, and Swedish students exceeded the test score average of U.S. students.

The cross-national comparisons of student performance are based on results from tests developed by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, a nongovernmental scientific association located in Sweden.

Test Scores of 14-Year-Old Students on Achievement Tests, by Country: 1970

*Mathematics data are for 13-year-olds and were collected in 1964.

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

community

Government Spending Takes 34.2% of 1976 GNP; In '54: 26.5%

Government expenditures as a percent of the gross national product (GNP) have risen from 26.5 percent in 1954 to 34.2 percent in 1976. The State-local sector rose from 7.4 percent of GNP in 1954 to 11 percent in 1976, and the Federal share increased from 19.1 percent to 23.2 percent during the same 22-year span. A striking shift within Federal expenditures has been the decline in defense outlays from 12.9 percent of GNP in 1954 to 7.4 percent of GNP in 1976.

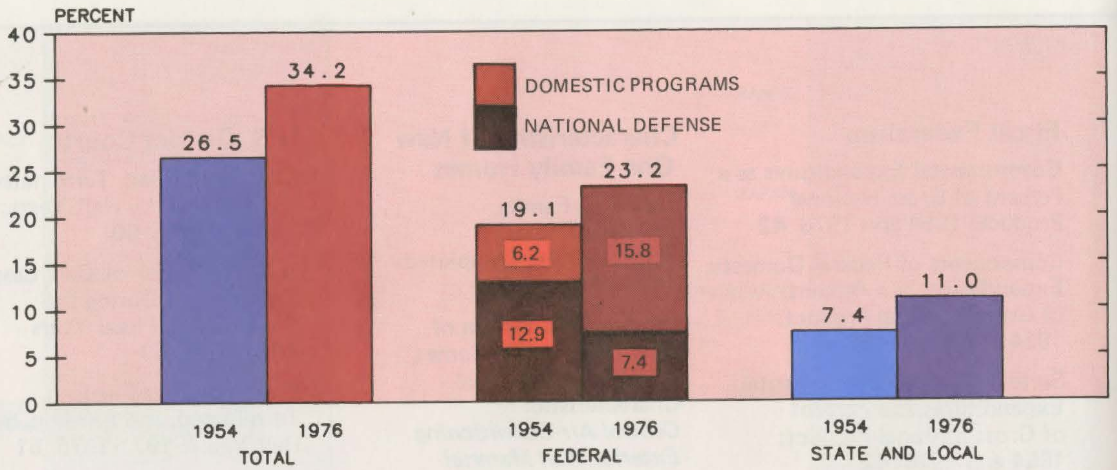
The rise in the proportion of Federal expenditure for domestic programs is largely attributable to sharp rises in Social Security and Federal aid programs.

At the State-local level, State governments' share of expenditures has steadily expanded, while the local governments' portion (including school and nonschool) has reflected less overall growth.

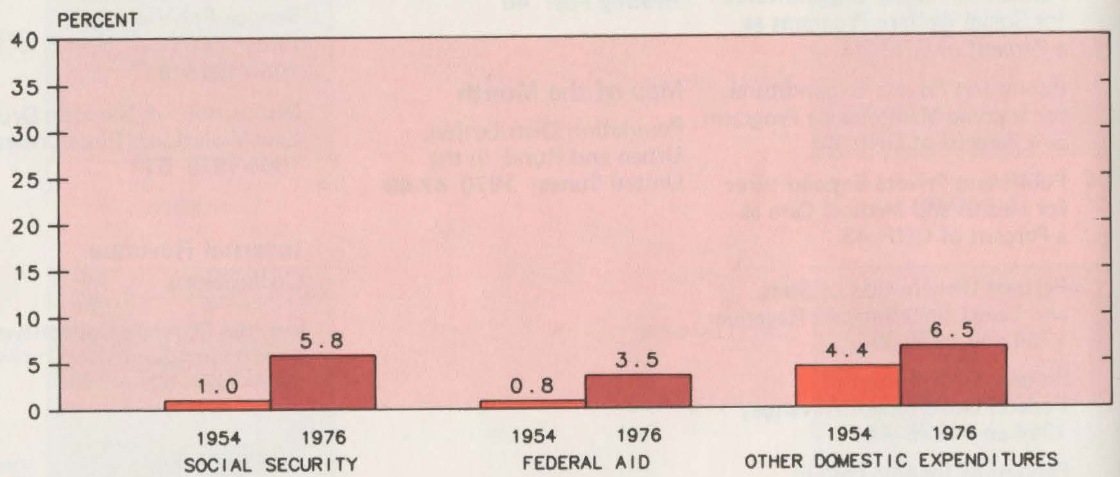
NOTE: Percentages given for the Federal Government include intergovernmental outlays. Percentages for State and local government expenditures only include outlays from their own funds, and exclude utility, liquor store, and insurance trust expenditures.

1976 percentages are estimates.

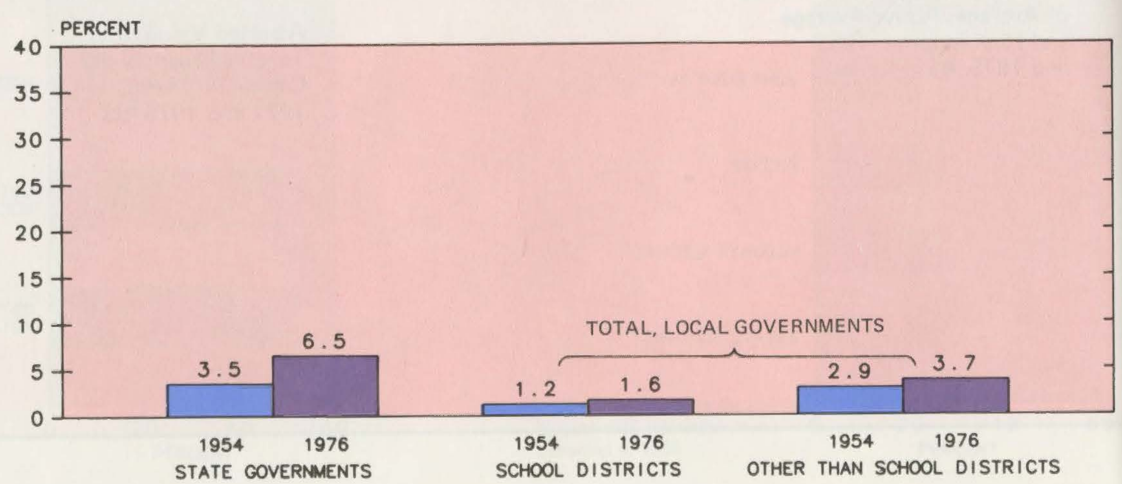
Governmental Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976



Components of Federal Domestic Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976



State and Local Governmental Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976



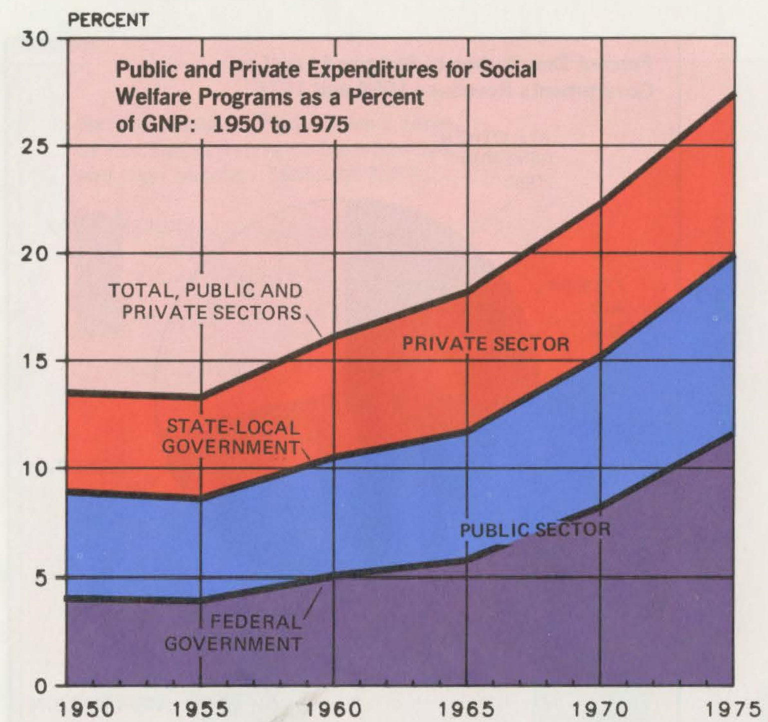
SOURCE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

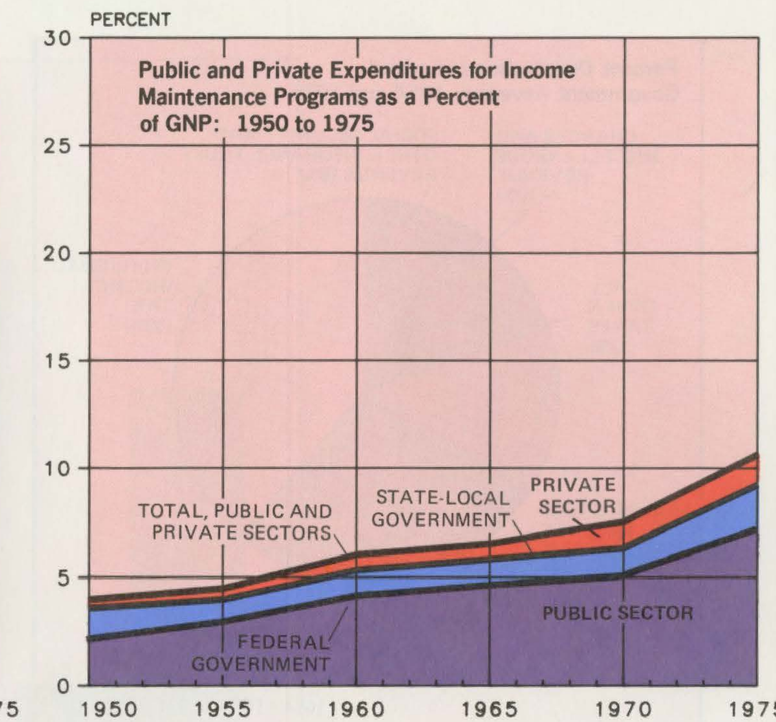
Public Social Welfare Spending—Twice Private Rate

Total public and private spending for social welfare programs as a percentage of gross national product (GNP) has more than doubled in 25 years. Federal Government welfare expenditures, consuming 11.5 percent of GNP in 1975 compared to 4 percent in 1950, showed the sharpest increase. Coupled with the expansion from 4.9 percent to 8.4 percent of GNP for State and local government welfare expenditures, public spending for welfare programs has increased at about twice the rate of increase in the private sector.

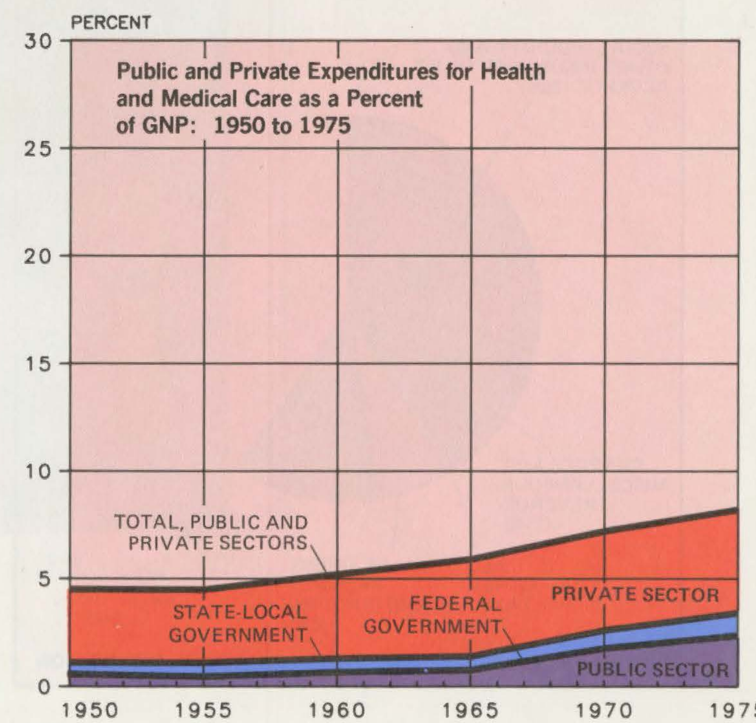
Federal expenditures for income maintenance programs, consisting primarily of costs for social insurance, public assistance, supplemental security income, and veterans and emergency employment programs, rose from 2.1 percent to 7.1 percent of GNP, representing over one-fourth of all public and private welfare spending and about two-thirds of all income maintenance disbursements.

Between 1965 and 1975, the Federal share of total public and private outlay for health and medical care rose from 11.8 percent to 28.5 percent. The enactment and rapid growth of the Medicaid and Medicare programs are primarily responsible for this sharp increase.





SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES	1950	1970	1975
		Percent of GNP	
Public and Private Sectors, Total	13.5	22.3	27.4
Private Sector	4.6	7.1	7.5
Public Sector	8.9	15.2	19.9
Federal	4.0	8.1	11.5
State and Local	4.9	7.1	8.4
Income Maintenance, Total	4.0	7.5	10.6
Private Sector	0.4	1.2	1.4
Public Sector	3.7	6.3	9.2
Federal	2.1	5.0	7.1
State and Local	1.5	1.3	2.1
Health and Medical Care, Total	4.5	7.2	8.2
Private Sector	3.4	4.6	4.8
Public Sector	1.2	2.6	3.5
Federal	0.5	1.7	2.3
State and Local	0.6	0.9	1.1



SOURCE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Personal Income Tax Provides 68% of All Federal Revenue

Since 1954, the sharp increase from 8 percent to 28 percent in the Social Security share of total Federal revenue, have resulted in taxes on individual income accounting for 68 percent of Federal Government revenue. This compares with 47 percent 22 years ago.

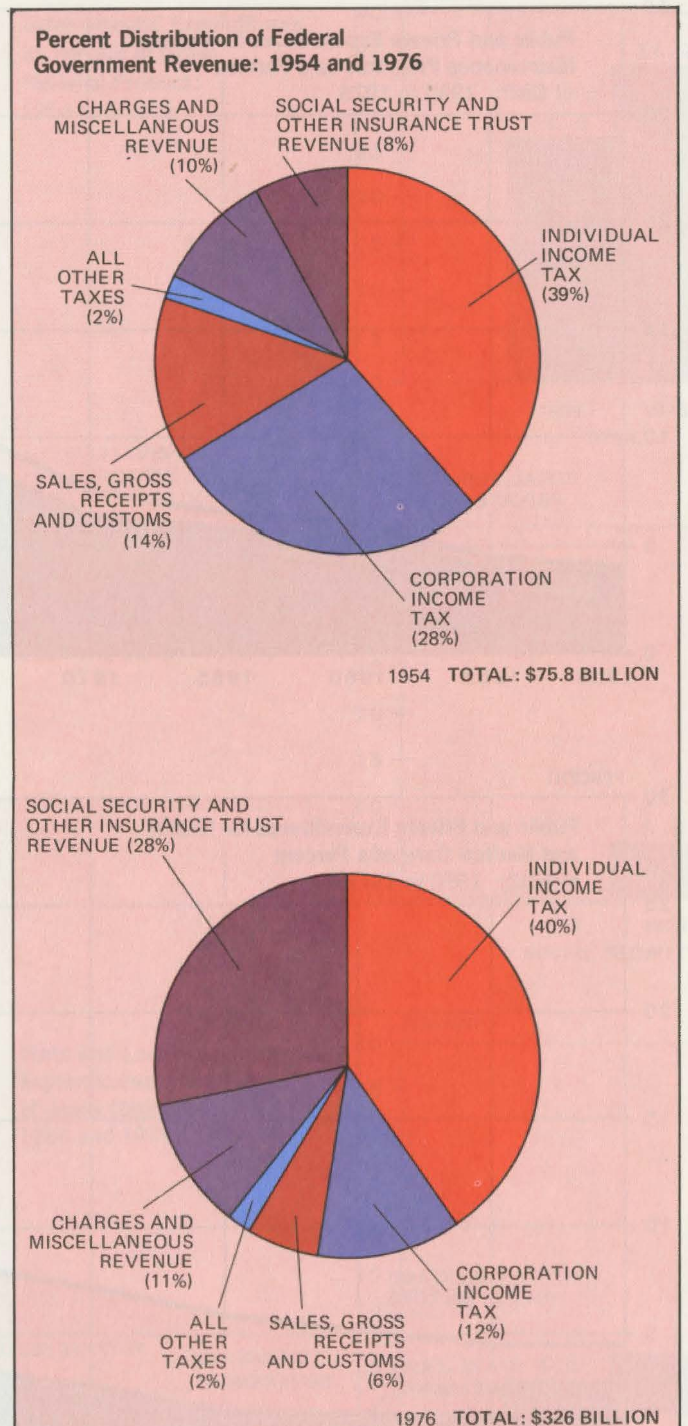
Taxes on corporate income have dropped from 28 percent to 12 percent of Federal Government revenue.

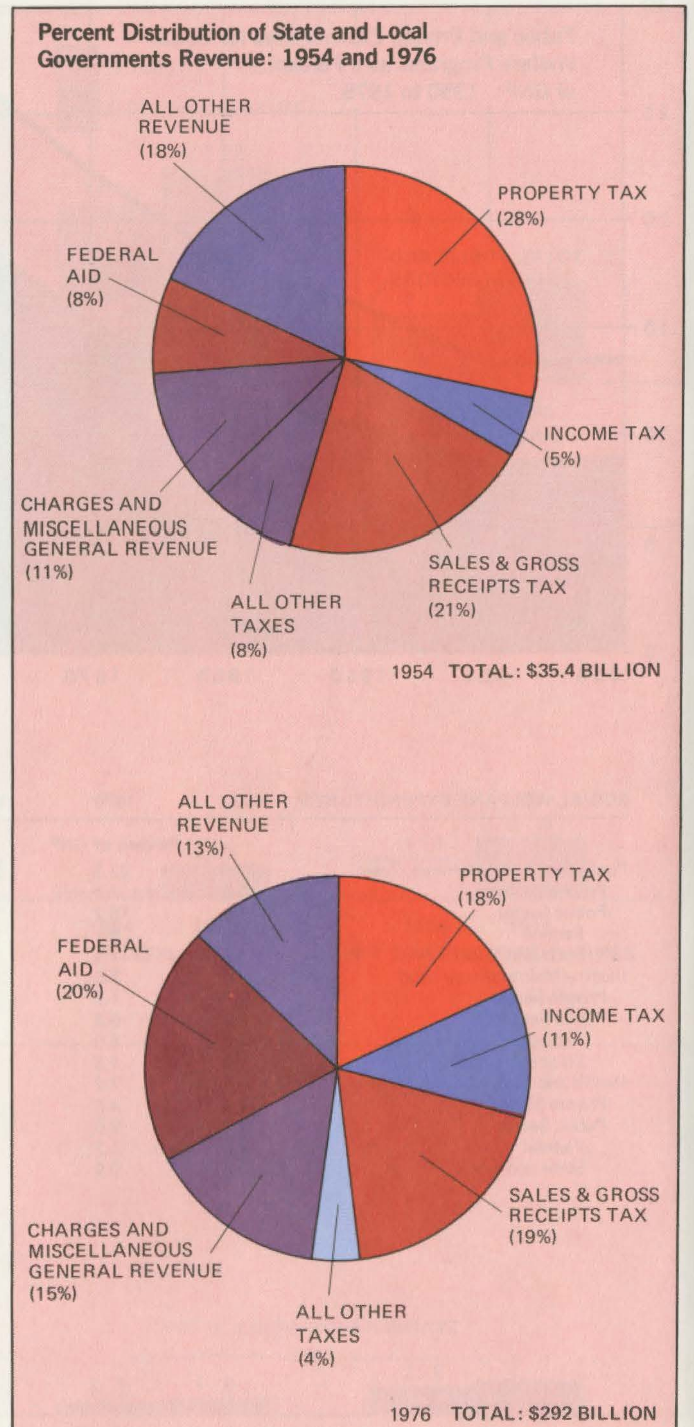
Sales, gross receipts, and customs revenue have plummeted from 14 percent to 6 percent of total Federal revenue, whereas charges and miscellaneous revenues have remained relatively constant.

Federal Aid Offsets Property Tax Share Loss to States, Localities

The decline in property taxes from 28 percent of State and local government revenue in 1954 to 18 percent in 1976, has been more than offset by the expansion of Federal aid from 8 percent to 20 percent of total State and local government revenue.

Also, 11 percent of State and local government revenue came from the income tax in 1976, compared to only 5 percent in 1954. All other revenue (primarily utility, liquor store, and insurance trust revenue) has declined 5 percentage points as a source of State and local revenue.



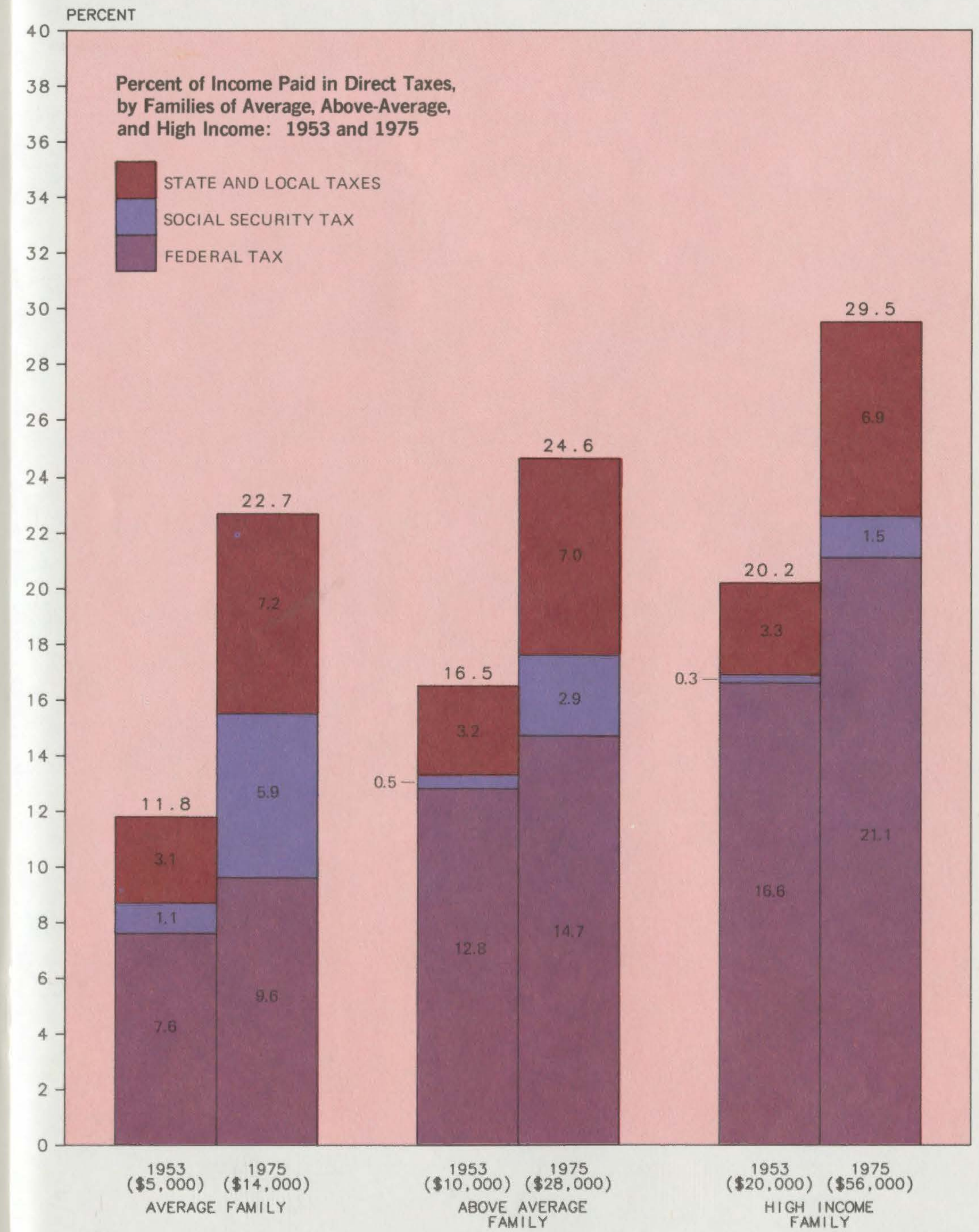


SOURCE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Direct Tax Burden of Average U.S. Family Up 92.4% in 22 Years

The direct tax burden of the "average" family increased 92.4 percent between 1953 and 1975. Whereas 11.8 percent of an average family's annual income of $5,000 in 1953 was paid in taxes, nearly 23 percent of an average family's income of $14,000 in 1975 was paid in taxes. The largest increase was recorded by the Social Security tax, which took 5.9 percent of an average family's income in 1975 compared to 1.1 percent in 1953. State and local taxes took 7.2 percent in 1975, up 4.1 percentage points over 1953. The Federal personal income tax recorded the smallest gain, rising from 7.6 to 9.6 percent of an average family's income in 22 years. The tax burdens of families with above average and high incomes increased at about half the rate of the average family's taxes during the same 22-year span.

NOTE: Average family income amounts assume all income derived from wages and salaries are earned by one spouse. Above-average family income data assume that earnings include $375 in interest and net long-term capital gain in 1953, and $1,145 in 1975. For high-income families, the amounts assumed are $1,995 in 1953 and $7,365 in 1975. See **Notes and Definitions** for assumptions on deductions and residential property tax estimates.



SOURCE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

New Homeowners Favor Air Conditioning, Wood Exteriors, Electric Heat

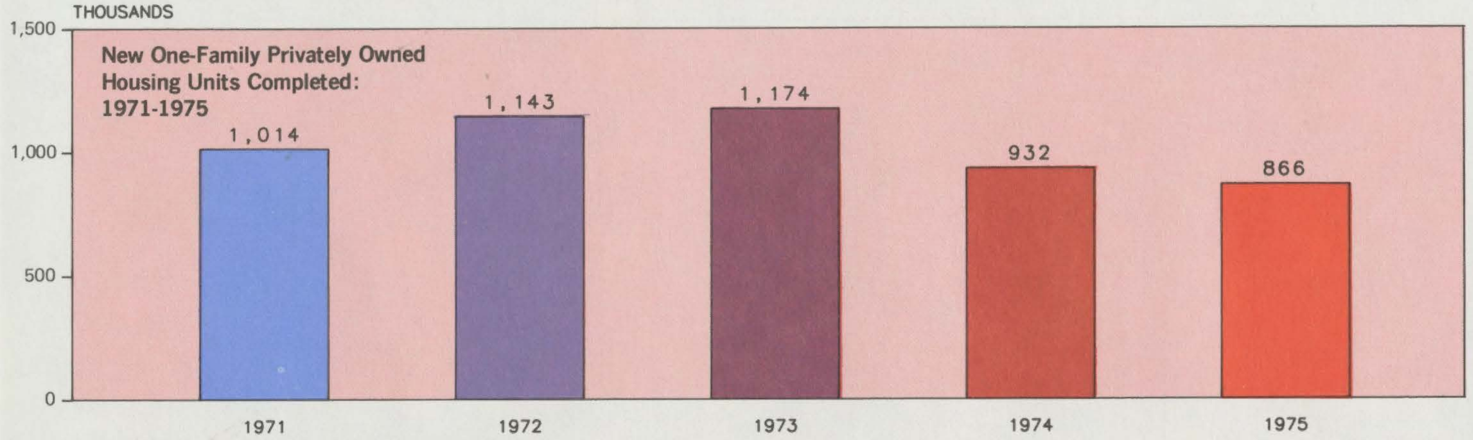
In the 5-year period beginning in 1971, the number of new one-family homes dropped to 866,000 in 1975 after hitting a high of nearly 1.2 million in 1973.

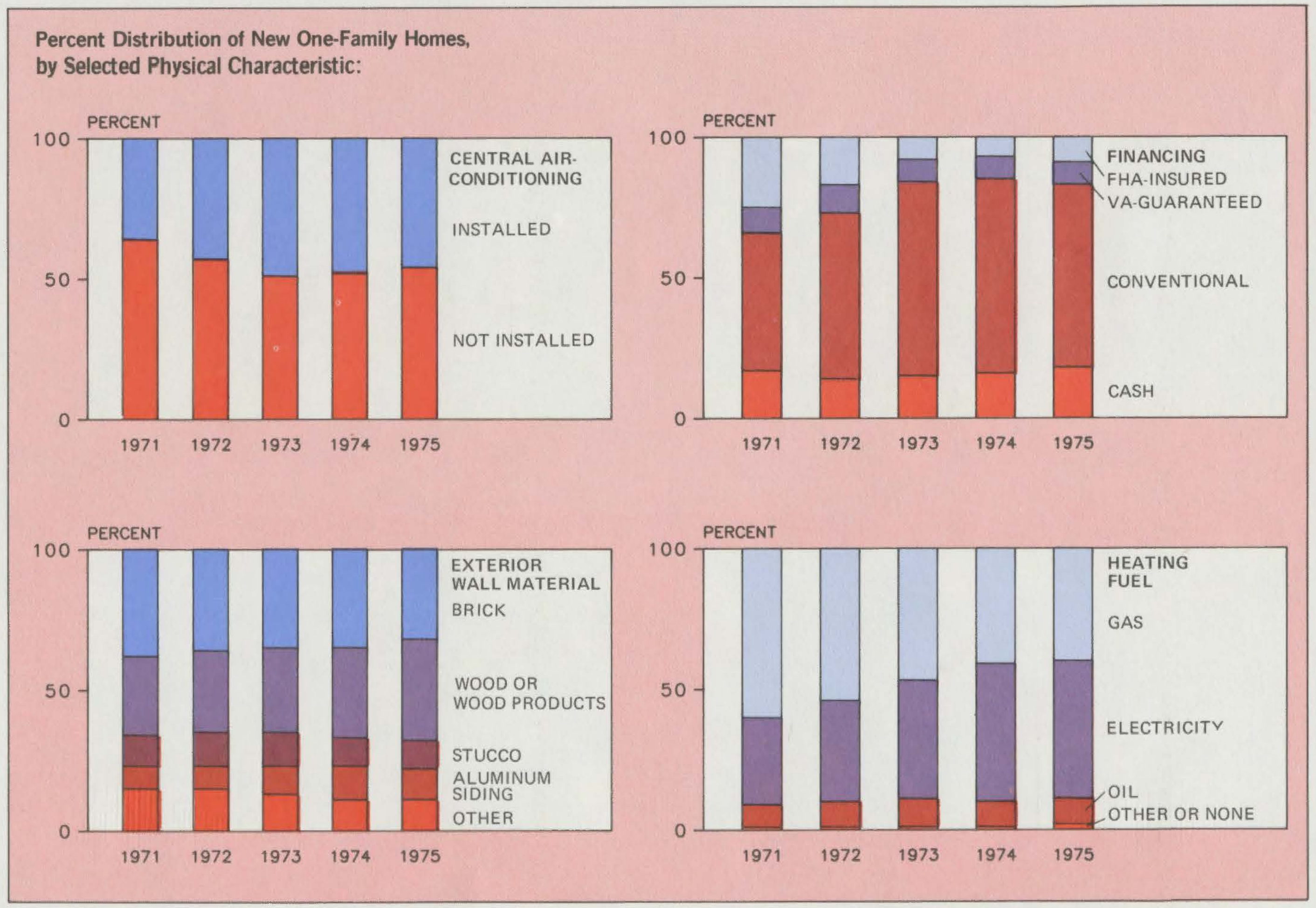
Although the majority of new one-family homes are without installed central air-conditioning, the proportion of homes with installed air-conditioning has been increasing. In 1971, 36 percent were installed with central air-conditioning and by 1975, this proportion rose to 46 percent.

There is a continuing preference to use wood or a wood product as the principal type of exterior wall material—36 percent of new one-family homes in 1975, compared with 28 percent in 1971.

There was a growing trend for new one-family homes to be financed by conventional financing, while FHA-insured financing continued to lose popularity. In 1971, 49 percent were conventionally financed versus 65 percent in 1975. The proportion of homes that were FHA-insured financed dropped from 25 to 9 percent during the same period.

Almost half of all new one-family homes were heated with electricity in 1975, compared with less than one-third in 1971. Those heated with gas declined from 60 percent in 1971 to 40 percent in 1975.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

map of the month

Where do the people live?

The centerfold map this month is one way of graphically answering the question. The map depicts the distribution of the urban and rural population in 1970. Each dot represents 500 persons. Other symbols such as small squares or concentric circles are used to show places of larger population. In some areas the symbols coalesce into bright white zones depicting large concentrations of population.

The map clearly locates the major metropolitan areas of the United States. Of particular note is the way that the principal corridors connecting the super cities or megalopolises are readily seen. Upon examination, the location of the Boston-Washington corridor can be seen extending southward from Boston along the Atlantic Coast through Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York City, northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, and northern Virginia. Other corridors clearly located on the map include the corridor starting in northwestern New York State (Buffalo), extending westward along Lake Erie through Cleveland and northward through Detroit; the northern Indiana, Chicago, Milwaukee corridor; the corridor extending down the south Atlantic coast in Florida from north of Daytona Beach through Miami to the Florida Keys; and several corridors on the west coast such as the Seattle/Portland corridor, San Francisco/Oakland and Monterey corridor, and the Los Angeles/San Diego corridor.

The effects of landforms on population distribution are quite apparent. The central valley of California and the Puget-Willamett lowland in Oregon and Washington stand out easily. In the East, the linear pattern of the population in Appalachian Highlands clearly marks the valleys in the ridge and valley section. Similar responses of population distribution to landforms appear as patterns along rivers and at the base of mountains.

Population residence also responds to transportation needs. In addition to the waterways, lines of population appear along major rail or highway routes. In the Midwest and Plains States, one can see how people are distributed along these routes, with small towns or cities giving the appearance of a string of pearls. In Florida, along the east coast and cutting across at Orlando, the people concentrate in apparent response to the transportation network.

The map was prepared manually using conventional cartographic techniques. Maps of small geographic units such as minor civil divisions and census county divisions were examined to determine the location of houses or other cultural features. Using these as indicators of where the people live, the correct number of dots were computed from 1970 census statistics and were placed in each geographic unit. The resulting maps were used as guides for the cartographers to render the final map, which was photographically reduced and then printed in the negative form you see here. This presents the sensation of looking at the United States on a dark, cloudfree night from a viewpoint in space, where every home has a light shining skyward. For this reason, the map has been referred to as a "nighttime" map of the population distribution of the Nation.

A larger scale version of the map was entered in the annual map design competition of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping in 1974. It was awarded a blue ribbon for overall cartographic presentation of data.

Population Distribution, Urban and Rural, in the United States: 1970

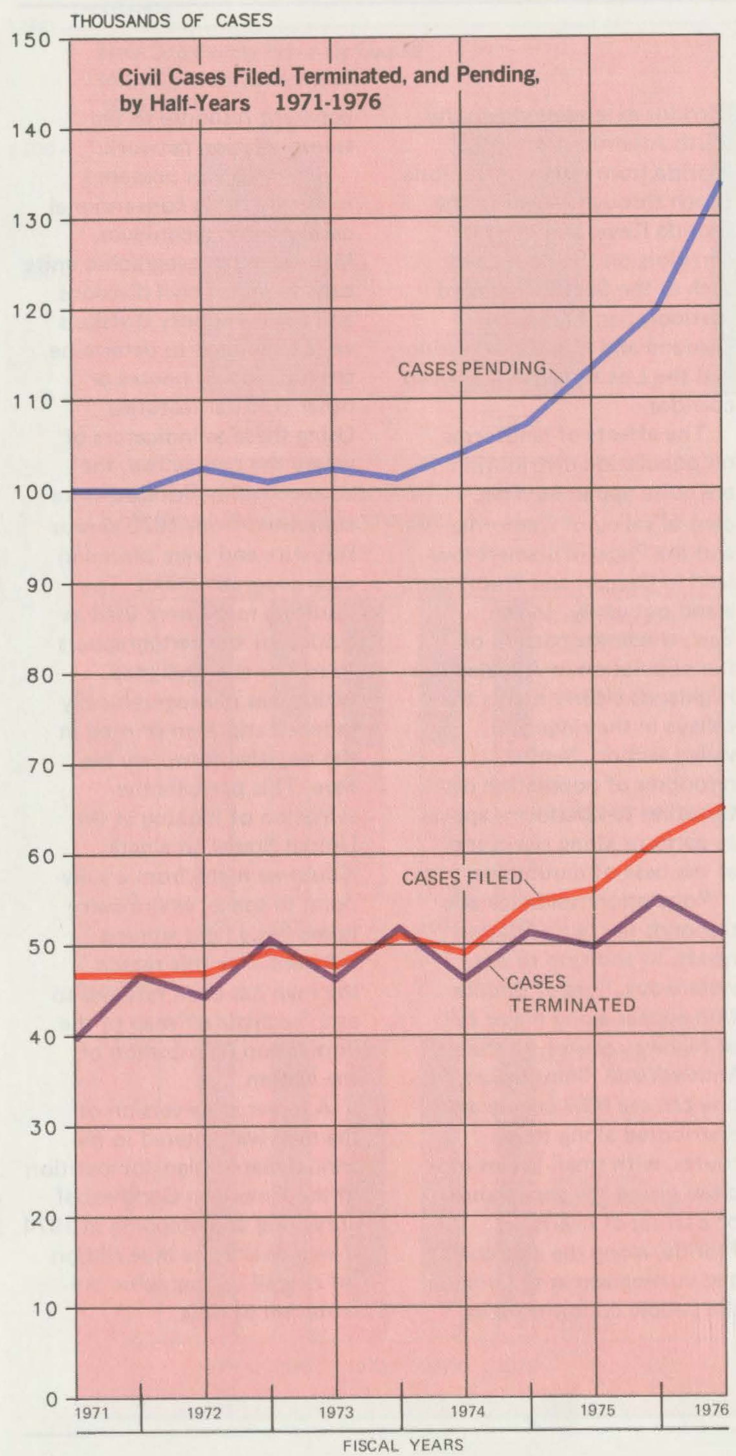
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

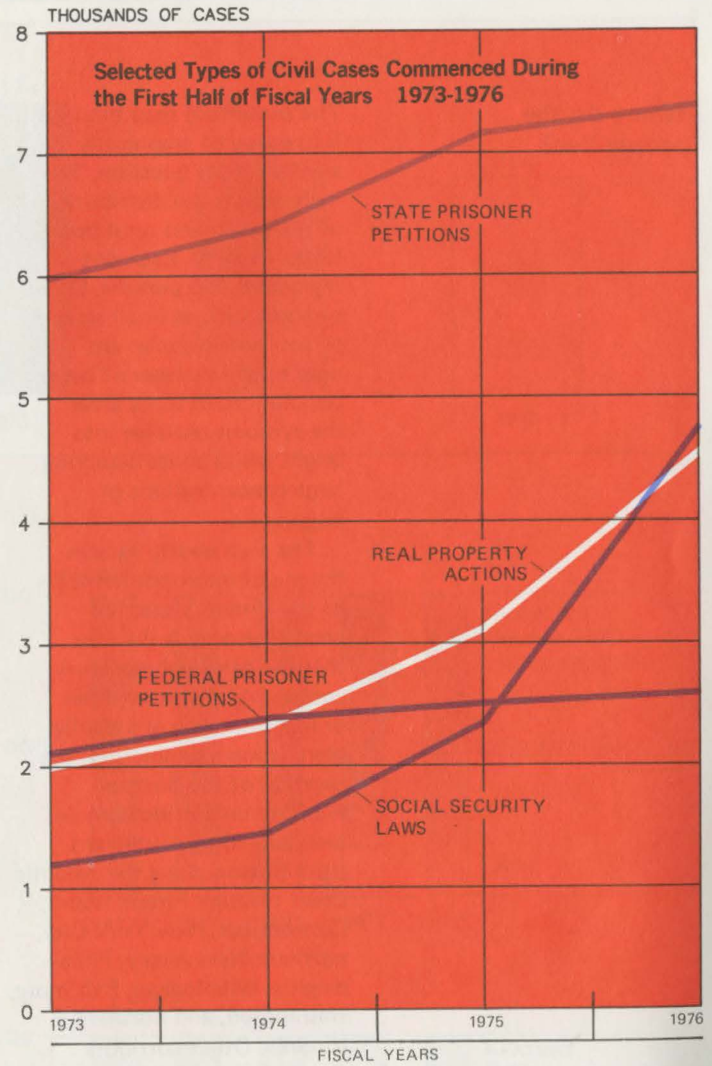
Civil Case Load Climbs at an Increasing Rate

The total civil workload during the first half of FY 1976 was 184,828 cases, which includes 119,767 cases pending as of June 1975 (the end of FT 1975) and 65,061 new cases filed. Since there were only 51,053 cases terminated during this period, the number of civil cases pending at the end of the first half of FY 1976 rose to 133,775 cases, an increase of 17.9 percent over the pending figure of 113,432 for the first half of FY 1975. Between 1971 and 1974, the workload had increased only 13.3 percent.

Social Security Court Actions Double

The number of social security and real property actions have risen sharply during the past year. The increase in social security cases filed, up from 2,355 to 4,757, or 102 percent, was largely due to the sharp rise in the number of "black lung" cases filed by coal miners or their dependents. The 46-percent 12-month increase in real property actions was due to an increase in the number of land condemnation filings. State and Federal prisoner petitions recorded annual increases of 3.2 and 3.3 percent, respectively.





U.S. DISTRICT COURTS STATUS OF CIVIL CASES	1971	1975	1976
		(first half of fiscal year)	
		Number of Cases	
Cases Pending	100,090	113,432	133,775
Cases Filed	46,654	55,952	65,061
Cases Terminated	39,771	49,750	51,053

CIVIL CASES COMMENCED, BY SELECTED TYPES	1973	1975	1976
		(first half of fiscal year)	
		Number of Cases	
State Prisoner Petitions	5,985	7,158	7,387
Federal Prisoner Petitions	2,107	2,504	2,586
Real Property Actions	1,998	3,113	4,537
Social Security Laws	1,201	2,355	4,757

SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

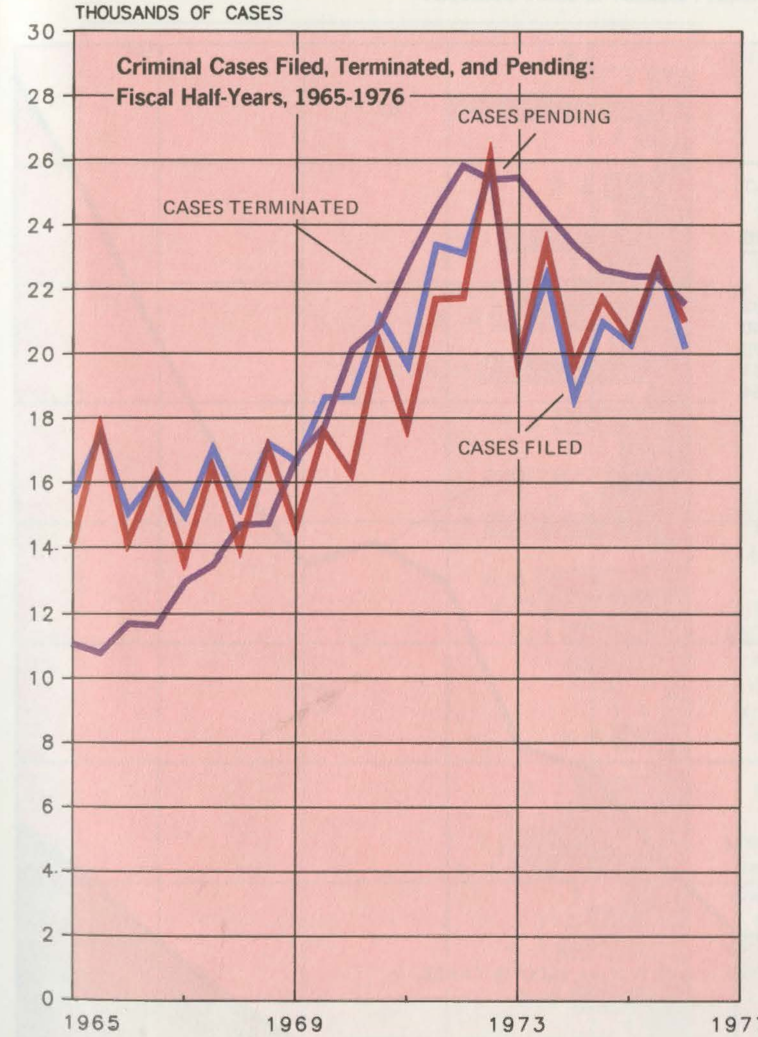
Pending U.S. District Court Cases Drop to 5-Year Low

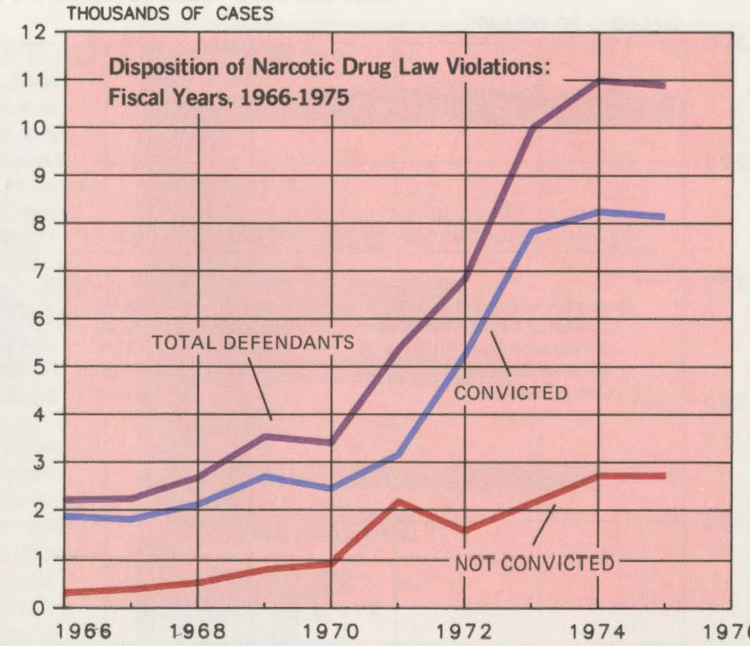
Criminal case filings in the U.S. district courts decreased less than 1 percent, from 20,354 in the first 6 months of fiscal 1975 to 20,222 in 1976. Although filings decreased, the number of cases terminated rose by 2.5 percent in the first half of fiscal 1976 compared to the same period a year ago. The increased 1976 termination rate resulted in 3.9 percent fewer cases than a year ago pending on the criminal dockets. The 1976 half-year pending number of 21,578 is the lowest since the first half of fiscal year 1970.

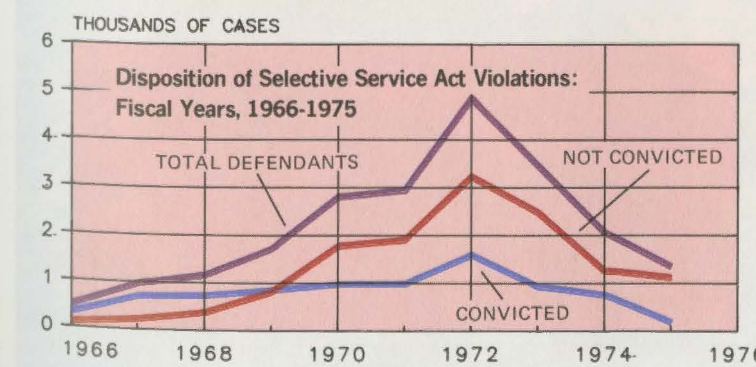
Selective Service Act and Drug Violations Decline

The number of persons charged with violations of the Selective Service Act has been steadily decreasing since the end of the Vietnam war. In fiscal year 1975, there were 1,376 selective service violators, 229 of which were convicted. This is down sharply from the 4,906 defendants and 1,642 convictions in the peak year of 1972.

Following four consecutive yearly increases, the number of federal narcotics defendants and convictions declined slightly in 1975. The percentage of defendants convicted since the prior fiscal year remained stable at about 75 percent.







CRIMINAL CASES	1965	1975	1976*
		Thousands	
Cases Filed	15,724	20,354	20,222
Cases Pending	11,106	22,452	21,578
Cases Terminated	14,196	20,546	21,055

DISPOSITION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATIONS	1966	1974	1975**
Total Defendants	516	2,094	1,376
Convicted	371	799	229
Not Convicted	145	1,295	1,147

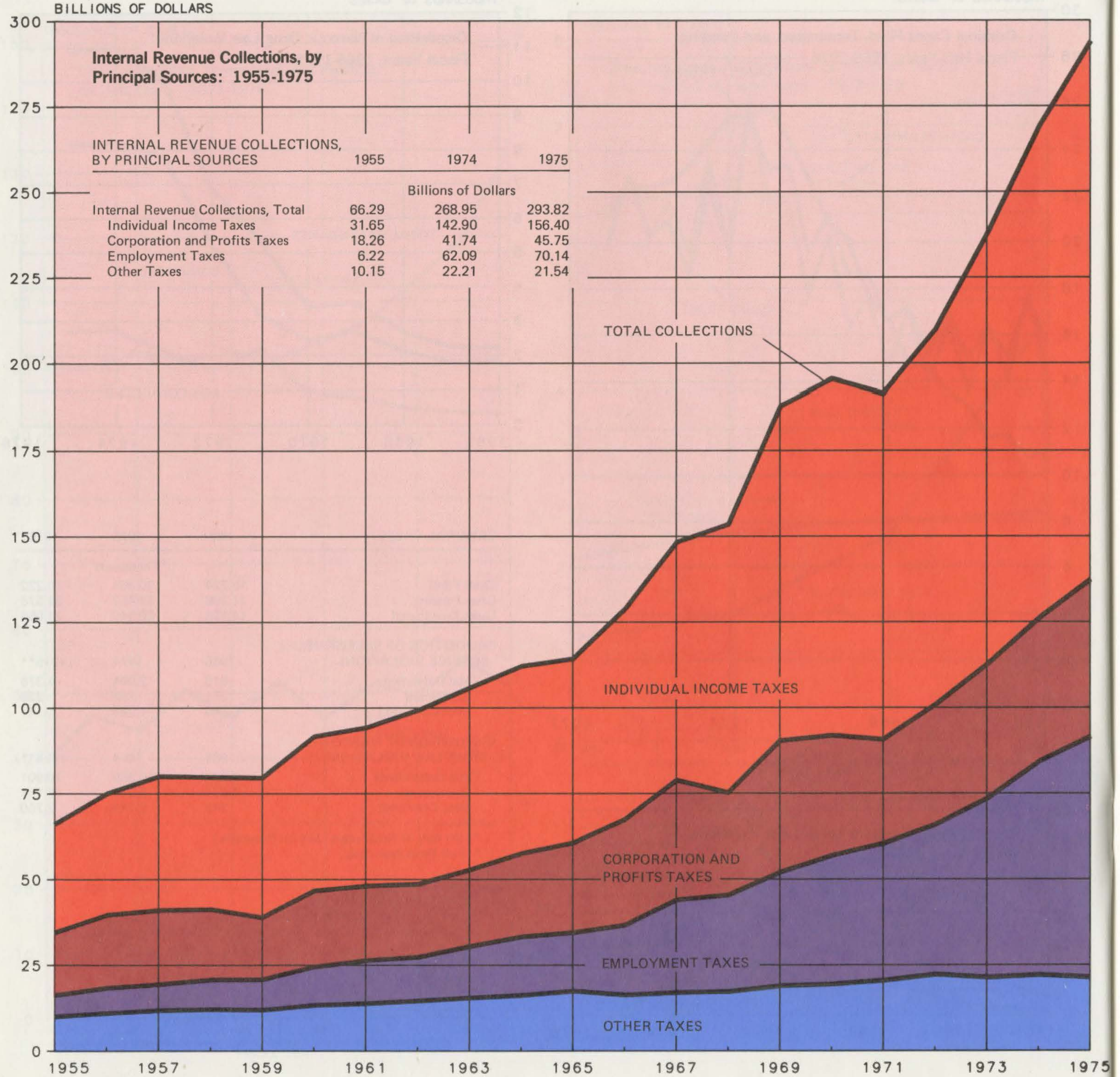
DISPOSITION OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	1966	1974	1975**
Total Dedendants	2,223	10,989	10,901
Convicted	1,874	8,245	8,151
Not Convicted	349	2,744	2,750

*First half of fiscal years (July to December).
**Full fiscal year data.

SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Tax Collections Up Between '74 and '75; Job Levies Jump Most

Total U.S. Internal Revenue collections rose from $268.95 billion in 1974 to $293.82 billion in 1975, an increase of 9.2 percent. Employment taxes, increasing 13 percent to $70.14 billion, in 1975, had the largest rate increase among major sources of Internal Revenue collections. From 1955 to 1975, employment taxes, consisting of Social Security, unemployment insurance, and other payroll taxes and payments by the elderly for medicare, went from 9.4 percent of total Internal Revenue collections to 23.9 percent of total collections. Individual income taxes, increasing from $142.90 billion in 1974 to $156.40 billion in 1975, rose from 47.7 percent to 53.2 percent of total collections since 1955. Corporation and profits taxes, although increasing 250.5 percent since 1955, shrunk from 27.6 percent to 15.6 percent of total revenue collections. Other taxes, mainly consisting of estate, gift, and excise taxes (such as those on alcohol and tobacco) dropped from 15.3 percent of total collections in 1955 to 7.3 percent of the 1975 total.



INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS, BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES

	1955	1974	1975
	Billions of Dollars		
Internal Revenue Collections, Total	66.29	268.95	293.82
Individual Income Taxes	31.65	142.90	156.40
Corporation and Profits Taxes	18.26	41.74	45.75
Employment Taxes	6.22	62.09	70.14
Other Taxes	10.15	22.21	21.54

SOURCE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Per Capita Property Tax Assessments Jump 47.1% From '71 to '75

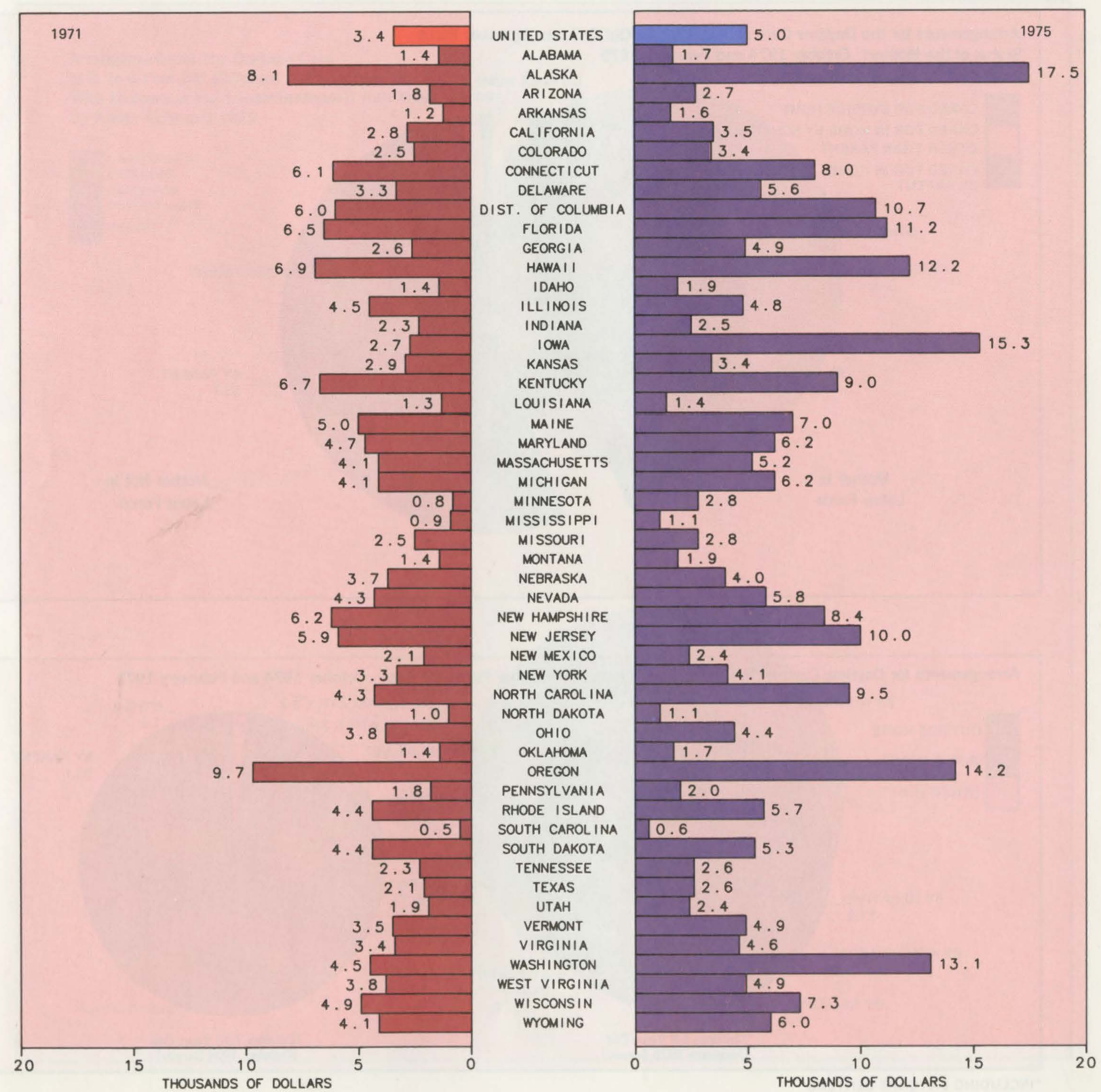
Despite a 4.4-percent increase in population between 1971 and 1975, taxable assessed property value per capita in the U.S. rose 47.1 percent—from $3,400 per capita in 1971 to $5,000 per capita in 1975.

Several factors account for the sharp variations in per capita taxable assessed values between States. For example, reassessment of all taxable property at specified value levels closer to current market levels has occurred in some States. Adjustment of assessment to full market value in Iowa and Washington partially account for the sharp per capita 4-year increases in these States.

Other States at the same time have established different value levels for specified types of property (e.g., five classes of property at 15 percent to 60 percent of full cash value in Arizona and three classes of realty at 25 percent to 55 percent of full value in Tennessee).

In contrast to the overall 47.1-percent increase in per capita assessed property values in 4 years, actual per capita property tax collections rose only 30.3 percent, reflecting a downward trend in tax rates and the increasing use of property tax exemptions.

Assessed Value of Taxable Property per Capita, by State: 1971 and 1975



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Most Children Cared for in Home While Mothers Work

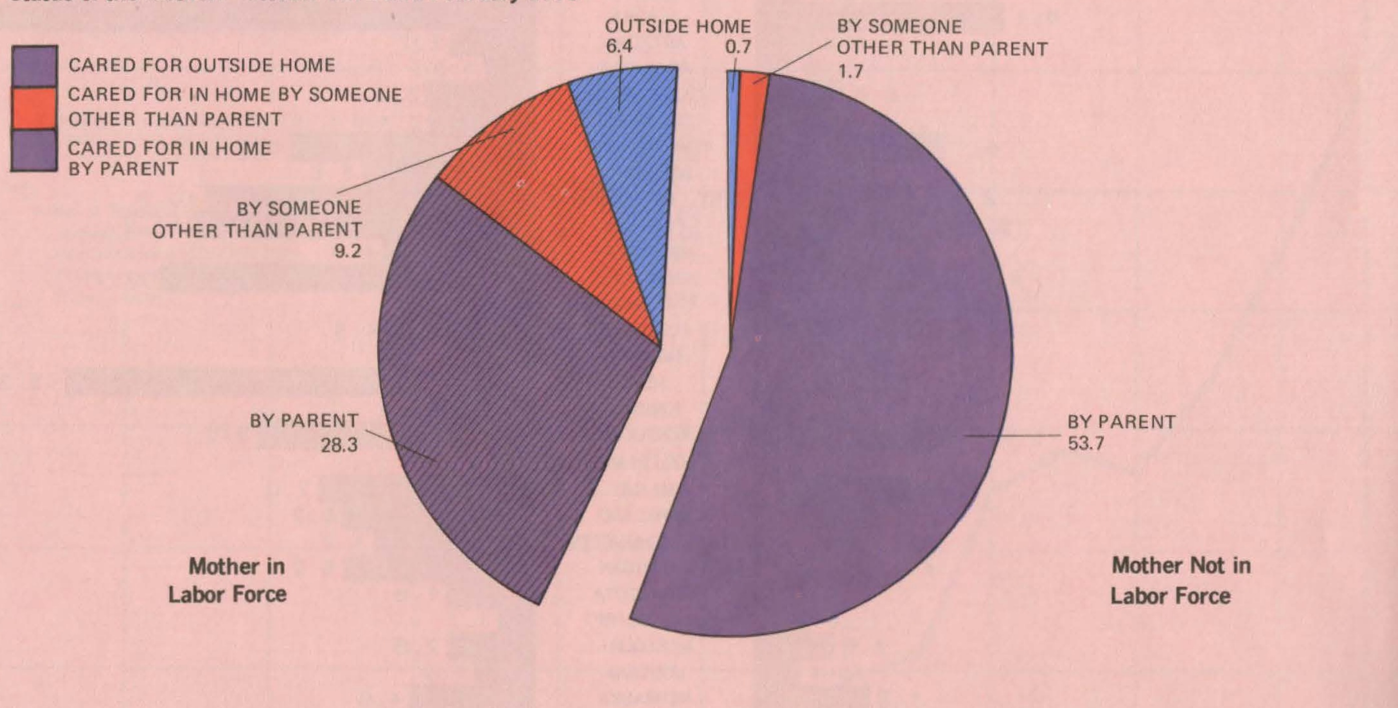
The type of arrangement made for the daytime care of children 3 to 13 years old varies according to the mother's labor force status and the school enrollment status of the child.

Virtually all children of mothers not in the labor force are cared for primarily by a parent. More than two-fifths of all children 3 to 13 years old have mothers in the labor force, and two out three of these children are reported as under the care of a parent when they are not in school. Only one in seven is cared for outside the home.

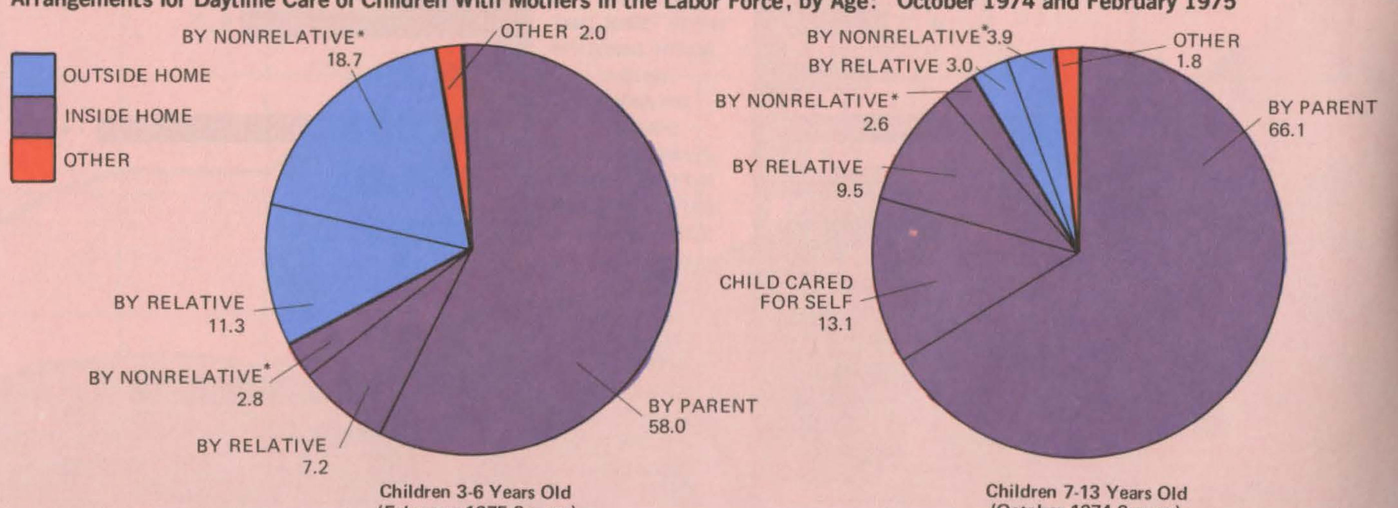
Daytime care arrangements for children with mothers in the labor force vary by the age of the child. About a fifth of all 3- to 6-year-old children with mothers in the labor force are taken outside the home to be cared for by persons unrelated to them. Among children 7 to 13 years old with mothers in the labor force, care outside the home is less frequent. A large proportion of school-age children care for themselves, or stay at home with relatives (probably brothers or sisters) while their mothers work.

NOTE: Data for half of the universe were collected October 1974; the other half, February 1975.

Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 3- to 13-Year-Old Children, by Labor Force Status of the Mother: October 1974 and February 1975



Arrangements for Daytime Care of Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Age: October 1974 and February 1975



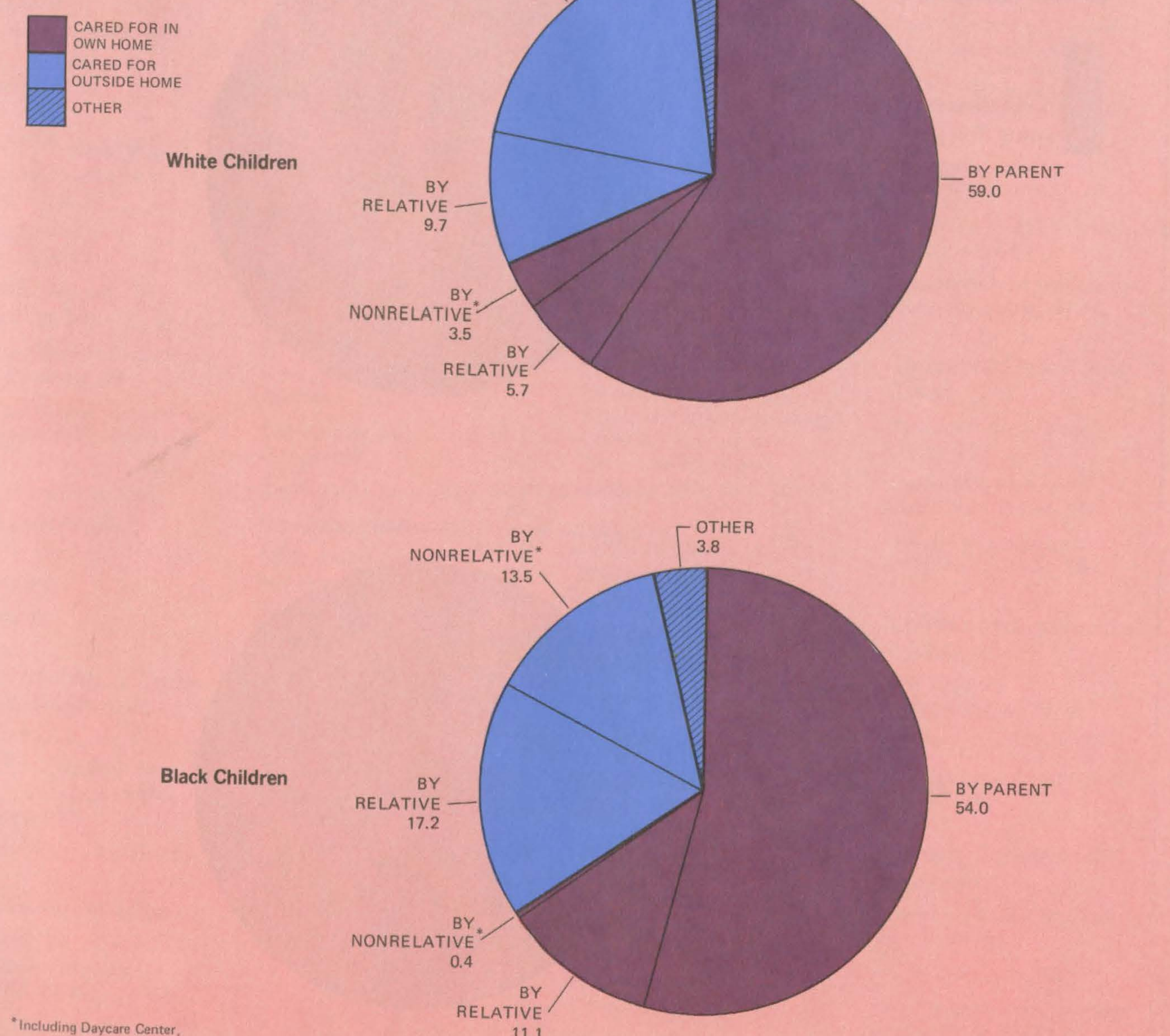
*INCLUDING DAYCARE CENTERS

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

More Black Children With Relatives While Mothers Work

Black children 3 to 6 years old are more likely to have mothers in the labor force than are their white counterparts, and arrangements made by mothers of black children and mothers of white children for the care of their children differ considerably. About 82 percent of black preschool children whose mothers are in the labor force are cared for by a parent or other relative compared with 74 percent of white children. White mothers in the labor force are more likely to place their young children in the care of someone unrelated to them than are black mothers.

Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 3- to 6-Year-Old Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: February 1975



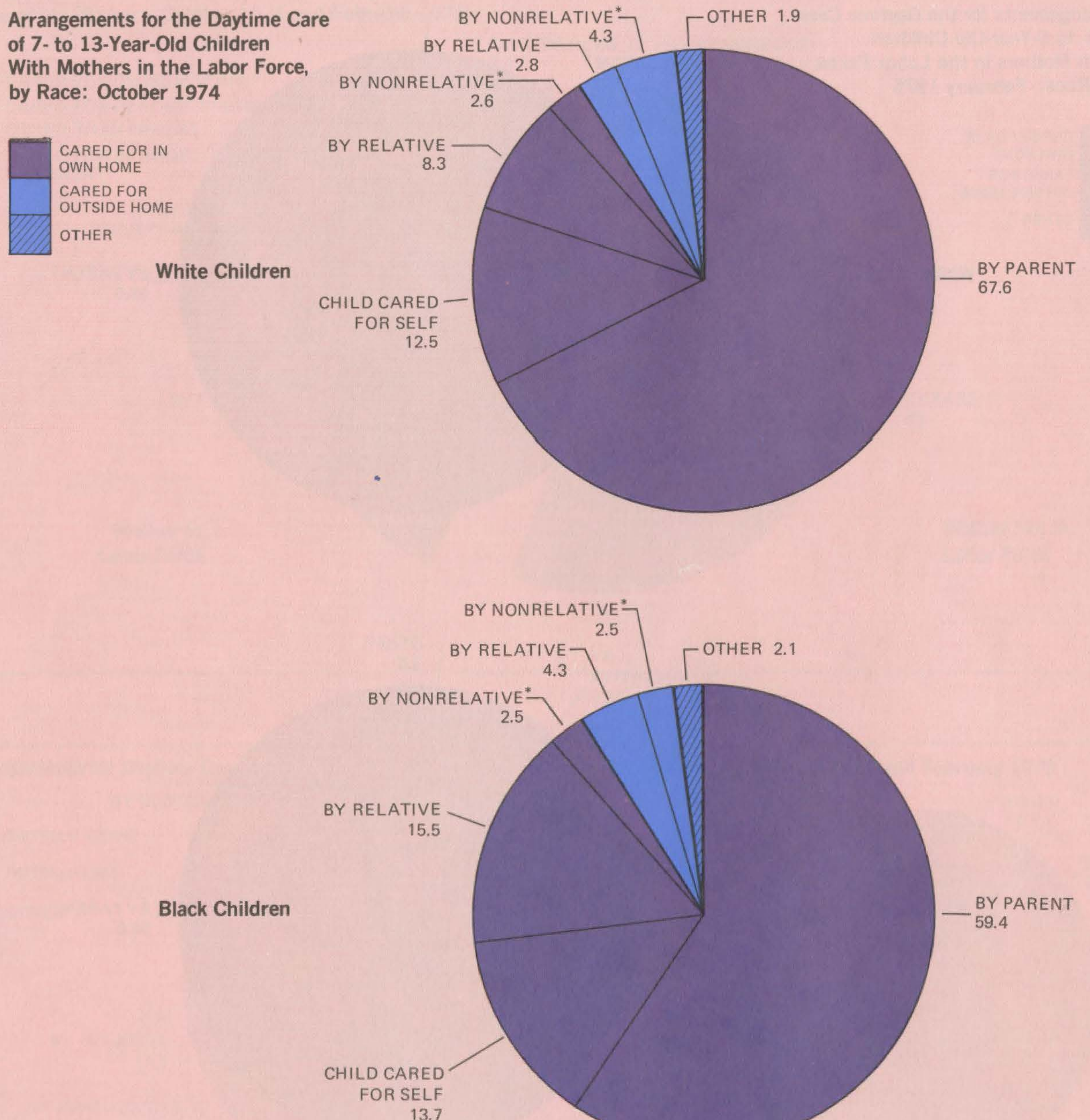
*Including Daycare Center.

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Only 7% of After-School Childcare Takes Place Outside Home

Among school-age children 7 to 13 years old with mothers in the labor force, very few children, black or white, are cared for outside of their own home during nonschool hours—only about 7 percent of each group. A higher proportion of white than black children (68 percent compared to 59 percent) are cared for primarily by a parent in their own home; and more black children (16 percent) than white children (8 percent) are cared for in their own home by other relatives (e.g., sibling, aunt, uncle, or grandparent).

Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 7- to 13-Year-Old Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: October 1974



*Including Daycare Center

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

economy

Comparison of industrial production in six nations indicates that although recovery is continuing during 1976, output remains below peaks recorded in 1973 and 1974.

JAPAN: Following an accelerated rate of recovery during the November-to-April 1976 period, production slipped 2.1 percent in May to 189. Output has climbed 17 percent since the March 1975 low, but remains almost 9 percent below the November 1973 high.

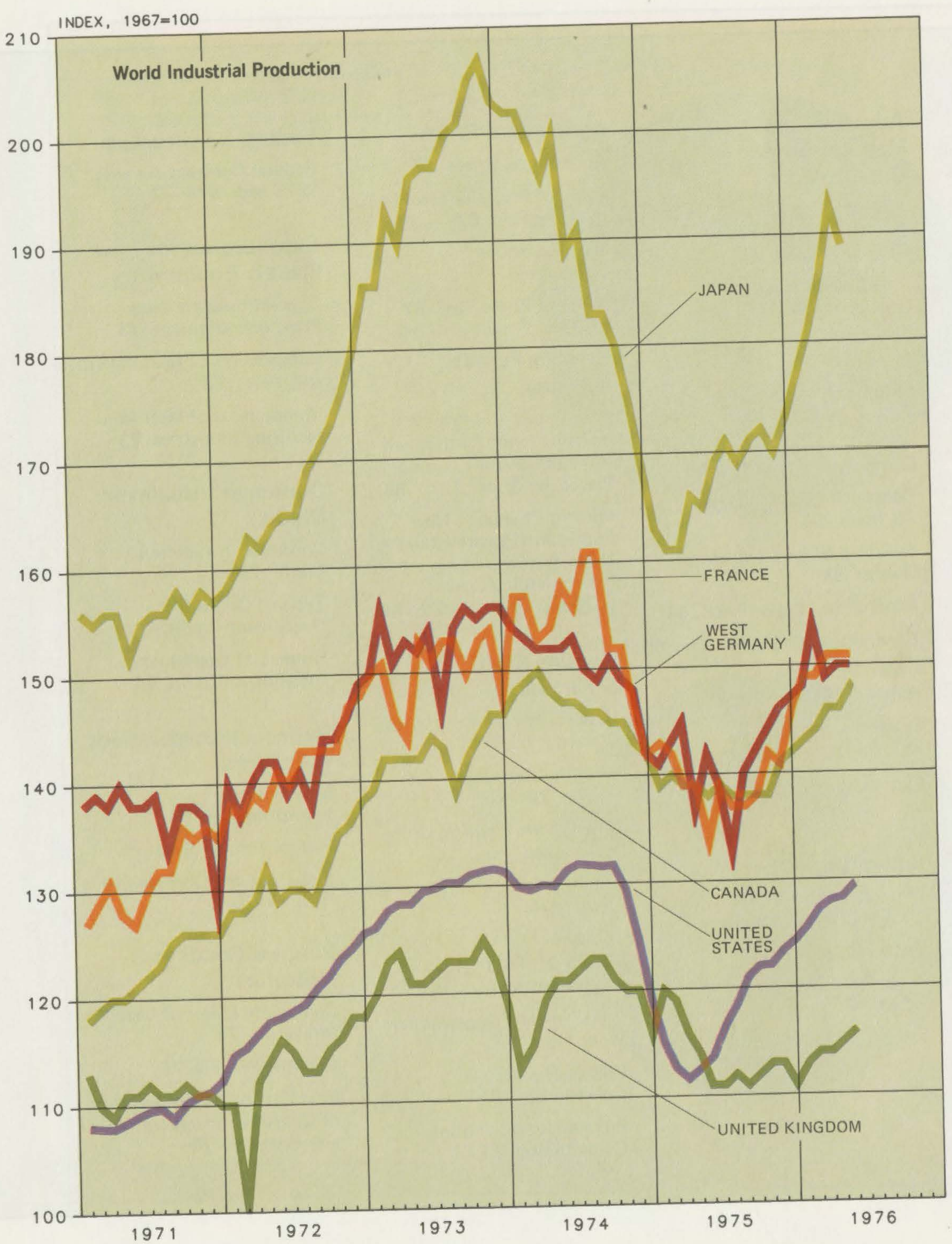
WEST GERMANY: The May index, unchanged from April at 150, represents a gain of almost 13 percent since the July 1975 low and is only 3.8 percent below the December 1973 peak.

FRANCE: Production is nearly 13 percent above the May 1975 low and about 6 percent below the July-August 1974 high.

CANADA: Since the upturn began last November, output has advanced a total of 7.2 percent. At 148, the May index is only 1.3 percent below the March 1974 high.

UNITED STATES: The May index of 129.6 was only 1.7 percent below the June 1974 high and more recent data indicate further increases.

UNITED KINGDOM: Maintaining a moderate pace of recovery, output rose 0.9 percent to 116. Although this is a total increase of 4.5 percent since the December low, production remains 11.2 percent below the October 1973 peak.



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS (Index, 1967=100)

JAPAN	
May 1975	165.0
April 1976	193.0
May 1976	189.0
WEST GERMANY	
May 1975	142.0
April 1976	150.0
May 1976	150.0
FRANCE	
May 1975	134.0
April 1976	151.0
May 1976	151.0
CANADA	
May 1975	138.0
April 1976	146.0
May 1976	148.0
UNITED STATES	
May 1975	113.7
April 1976	128.4
May 1976	129.6
UNITED KINGDOM	
May 1975	111.0
April 1976	115.0
May 1976	116.0

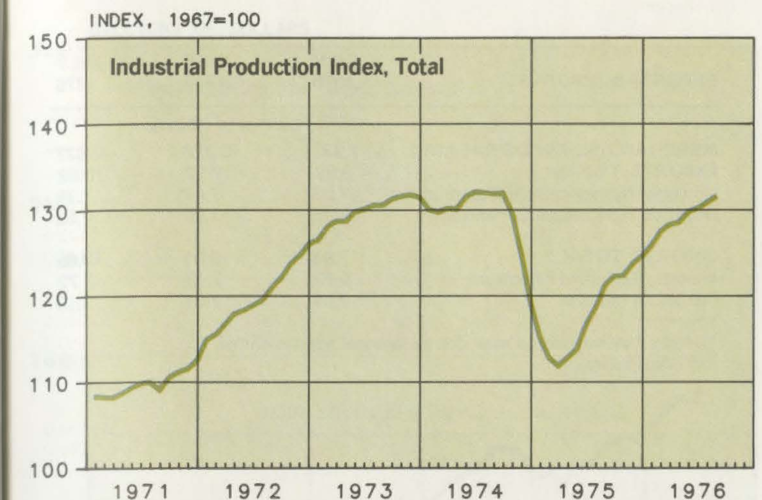
August's 0.5% Rise Continues Upward Trend in Industrial Output

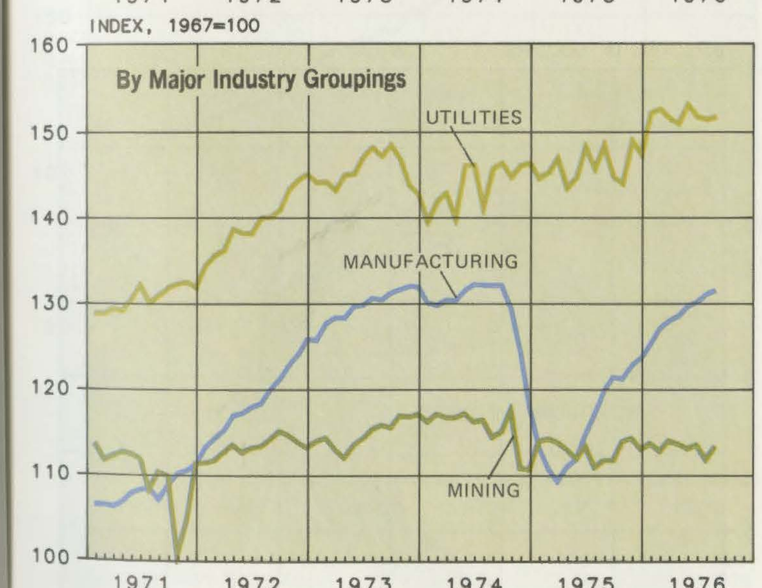
Following an upward-revised 0.5-percent gain in July, industrial production rose a further 0.5 percent in August to 131.4. Advances in both July and August were concentrated in durable materials, business equipment, and construction supplies. Since the turnaround began in April 1975, output has increased a total of 17.6 percent.

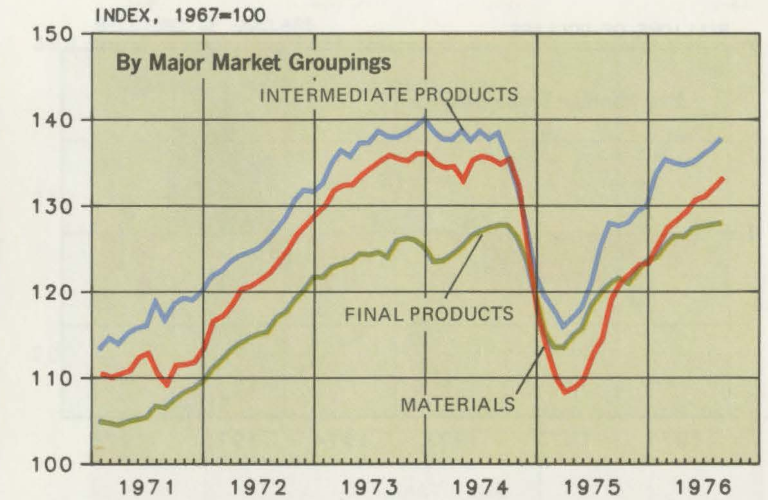
Manufacturing production rose an estimated 0.4 percent in August following a 0.7-percent gain in July. Mining output rose 1.3 percent to 113.2, almost recovering from a 1.5-percent drop in July. The utilities index, which declined in June and July, edged up 0.2 percent.

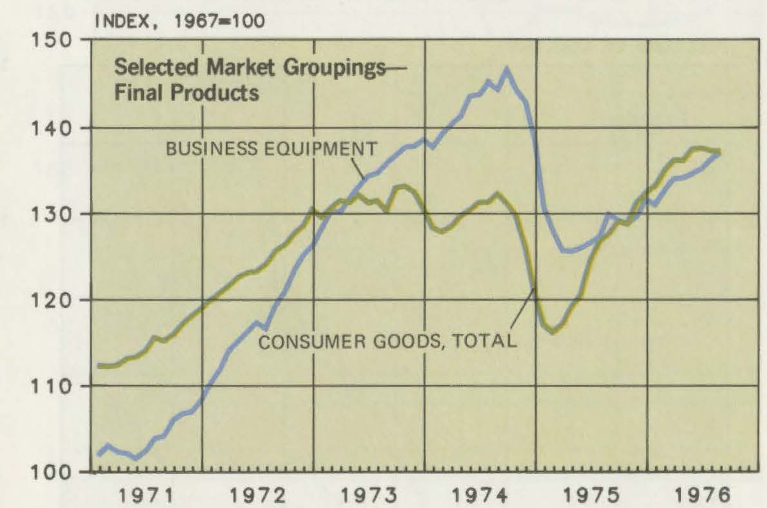
The materials index rose 0.9 percent in August compared to 0.8 percent in July. A continued strong advance in output of durable materials, despite a recent weakening in steel production, pushed the materials index to 133.2, almost 23 percent above the March 1975 low.

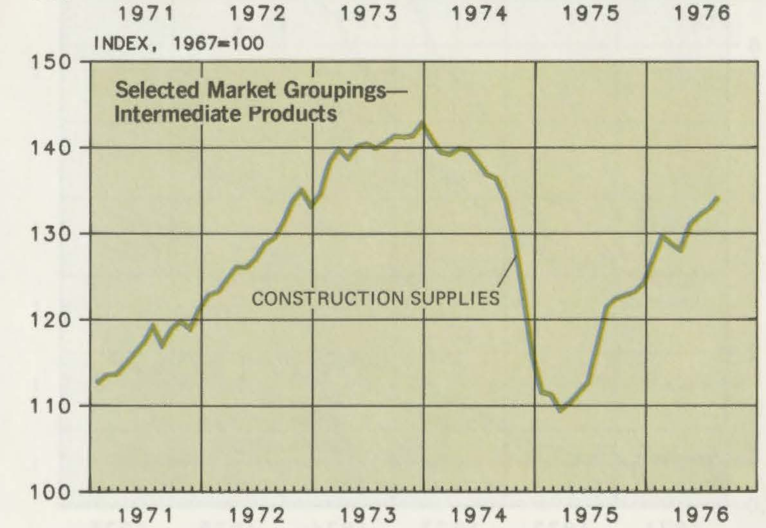
Final products rose 0.2 percent in August, about the same as in June and July. Following a 0.7-percent gain in July, business equipment rose a further 0.6 percent; consumer goods, however, was unchanged at 137.2. The rise in intermediate products was accelerated in August, boosted by a 1.1-percent gain in construction supplies.











INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
TOTAL	121.0	130.7	131.4
INDUSTRY GROUPINGS			
Manufacturing	119.7	131.0	131.5
Mining	111.6	111.7	113.2
Utilities	148.3	151.3	151.6
MAJOR MARKET GROUPINGS			
Materials	119.0	132.0	133.2
Final Products	120.8	127.7	127.9
Consumer Goods	127.5	137.2	137.2
Equipment	111.4	114.6	115.3
Business Equipment	129.9	136.6	137.7
Intermediate Products	127.9	136.6	137.7
Construction Supplies	121.3	132.7	134.1

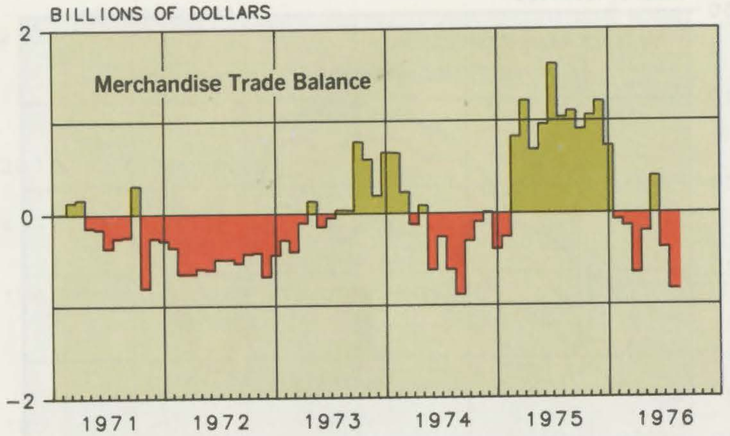
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Records Set in Imports and Exports in July, but Deficit Persists

In July, total imports exceeded exports by $827.1 million, the largest trade deficit since August 1974. With 6 of the 7 months in 1976 showing deficits, the cumulative total for 1976 has reached $1.88 billion.

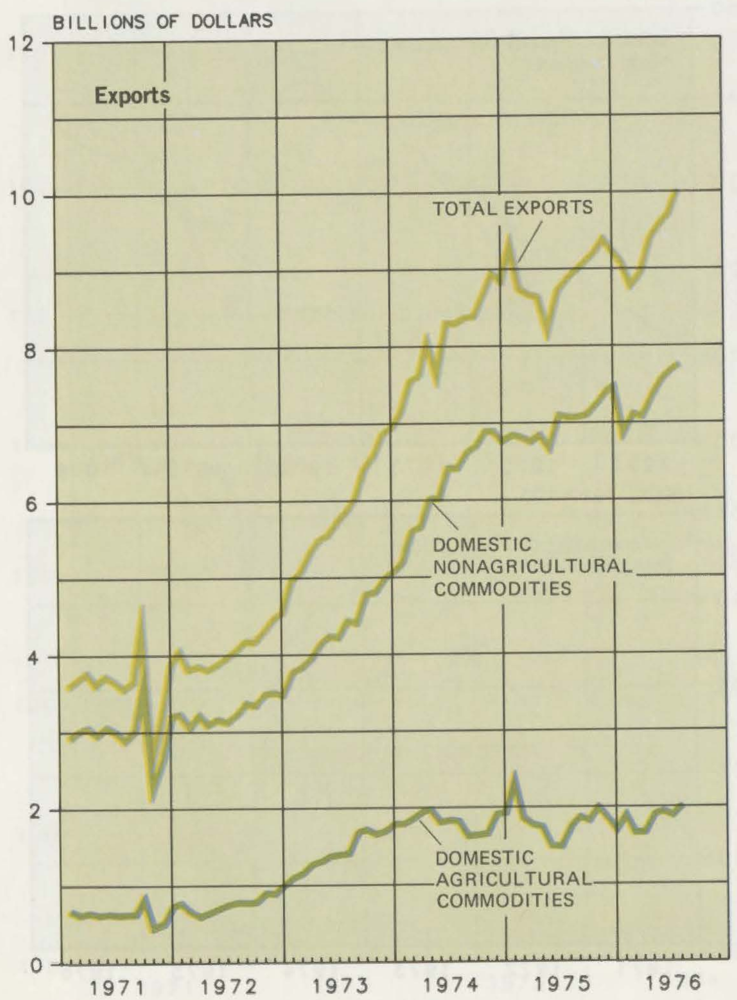
Exports expanded 3.1 percent to an adjusted $10.02 billion, a new record high. Nonagricultural exports rose $91 million to $7.76 billion, led by increased exports of machinery. Agricultural exports increased $123 million, with food exports making the largest contribution to the net gain.

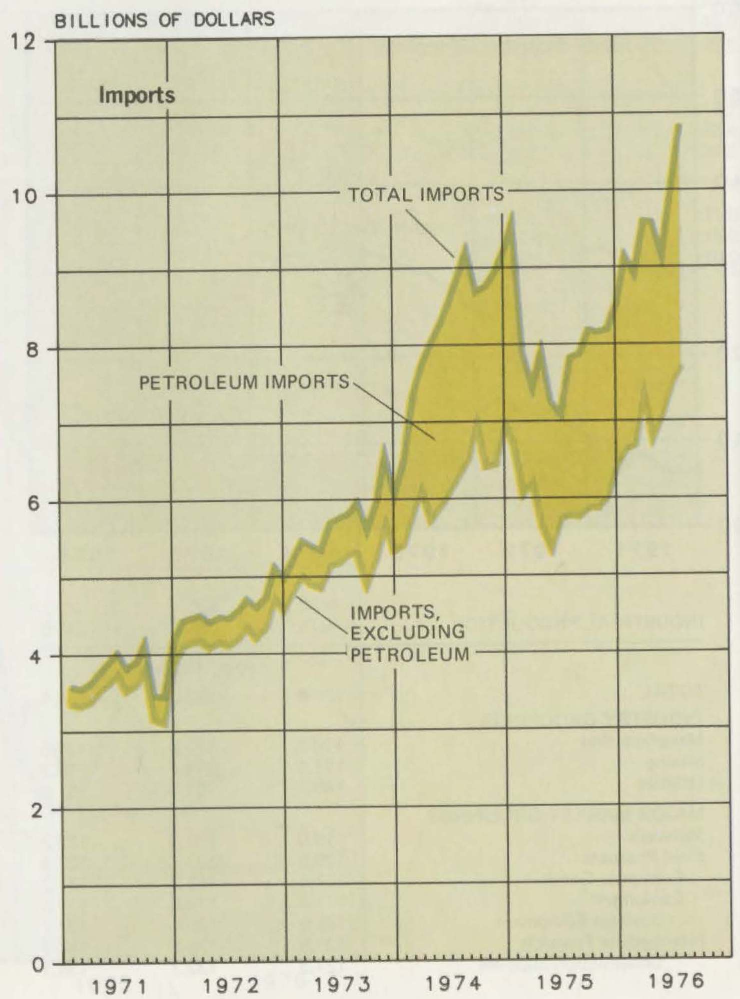
Total imports climbed 8.1 percent to an adjusted $10.85 billion, also a record. Petroleum imports reached record levels with an increase of $527.3 million to $3.13 billion. Other imports recorded a $228 million increase to $7.72 billion.



EXPORTS & IMPORTS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	1.039	-0.377	-0.827
EXPORTS, TOTAL*	8.87	9.72	10.02
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	7.08	7.67	7.76
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.75	1.90	2.03
IMPORTS, TOTAL*	7.83	10.04	10.85
Imports, Excluding Petroleum	5.79	7.49	7.72
Petroleum Imports	2.04	2.61	3.13

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





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

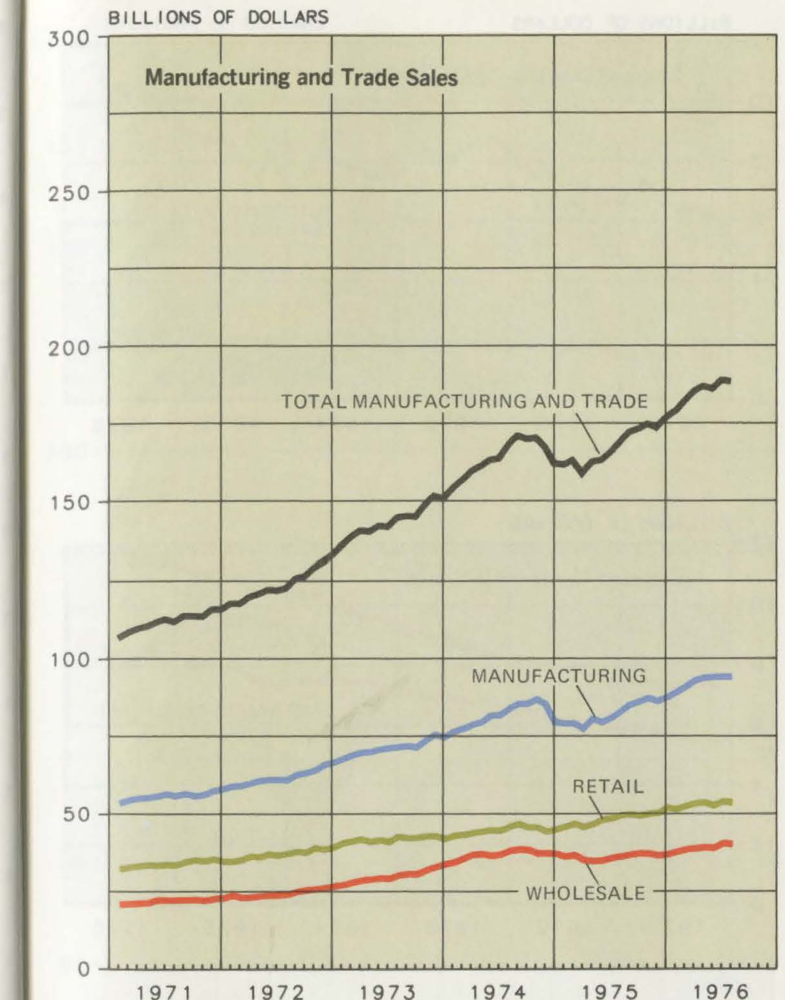
July Sales Dip 0.2% Inventories Increase for Seventh Month

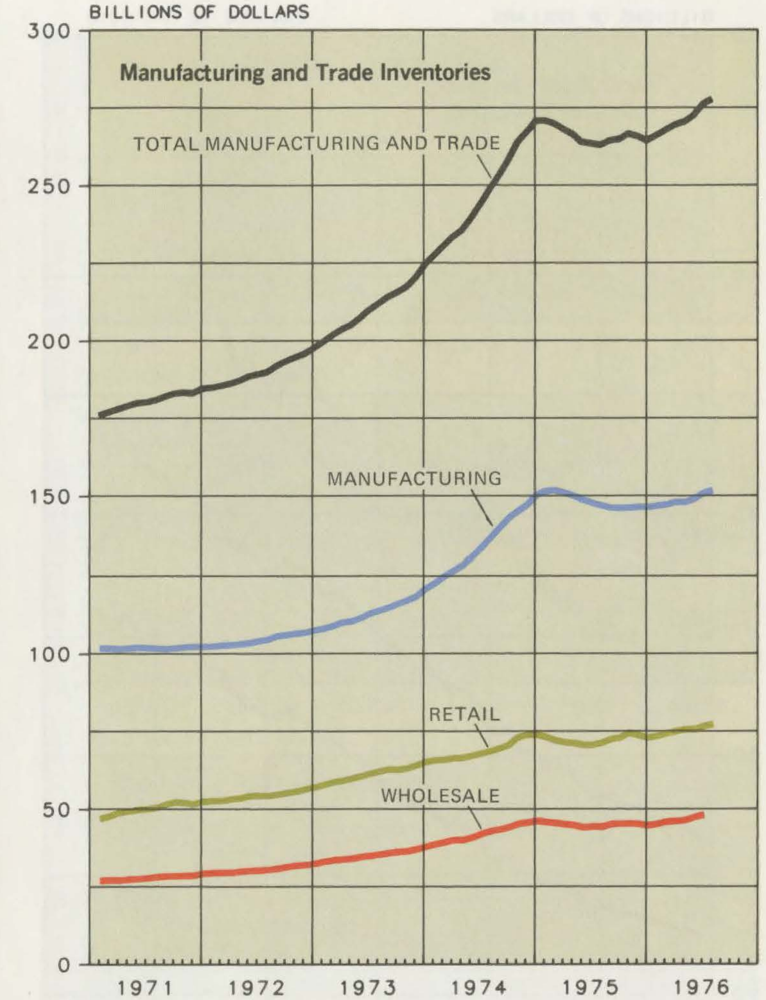
Total manufacturing and trade sales declined $351 million in July to $188.7 billion. A $21 million increase in manufacturers' sales was offset by decreases in retail and wholesale sales of $186 million each.

Total sales declined 0.2 percent from June to July. During the same period in 1975, sales increased 2.1 percent. Combined sales for July 1976 still posted an 11.5-percent increase over July of a year ago.

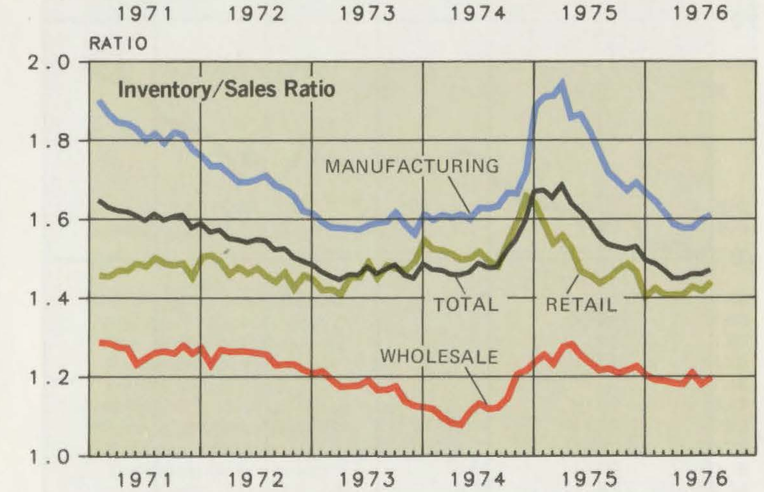
Continuing the upward trend of the past 6 months, total manufacturing and trade inventories increased $1.5 billion to $277.8 billion in July. This represents increases of 0.6 percent from June and 5.5 percent from July 1975. A $867 million increase in manufacturers' inventories accounted for 56 percent of the total increase. Retail inventories increased $616 million, and wholesale inventories edged up $60 million.

Combined inventories equaled 1.47 months of sales at the July rate. This represents a 0.7-percent increase from June. The manufacturing stock-to-sales ratio edged up to 1.61, reflecting more inventory accumulation than sales. Increased inventory, coupled with decreased sales, caused the retail and wholesale ratios to rise to 1.44 and 1.20, respectively.





MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES & INVENTORIES	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
SALES		Billions of Dollars	
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	169.3	189.0	188.7
Manufacturing	83.0	94.2	94.3
Retail Trade	49.7	54.0	53.8
Wholesale Trade	36.6	40.8	40.6
INVENTORIES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	263.3	276.2	277.8
Manufacturing	147.2	150.9	151.8
Retail Trade	71.5	76.7	77.3
Wholesale Trade	44.7	48.6	48.7
INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIOS		Ratio	
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	1.56	1.46	1.47
Manufacturing	1.77	1.60	1.61
Retail Trade	1.44	1.42	1.44
Wholesale Trade	1.22	1.19	1.20



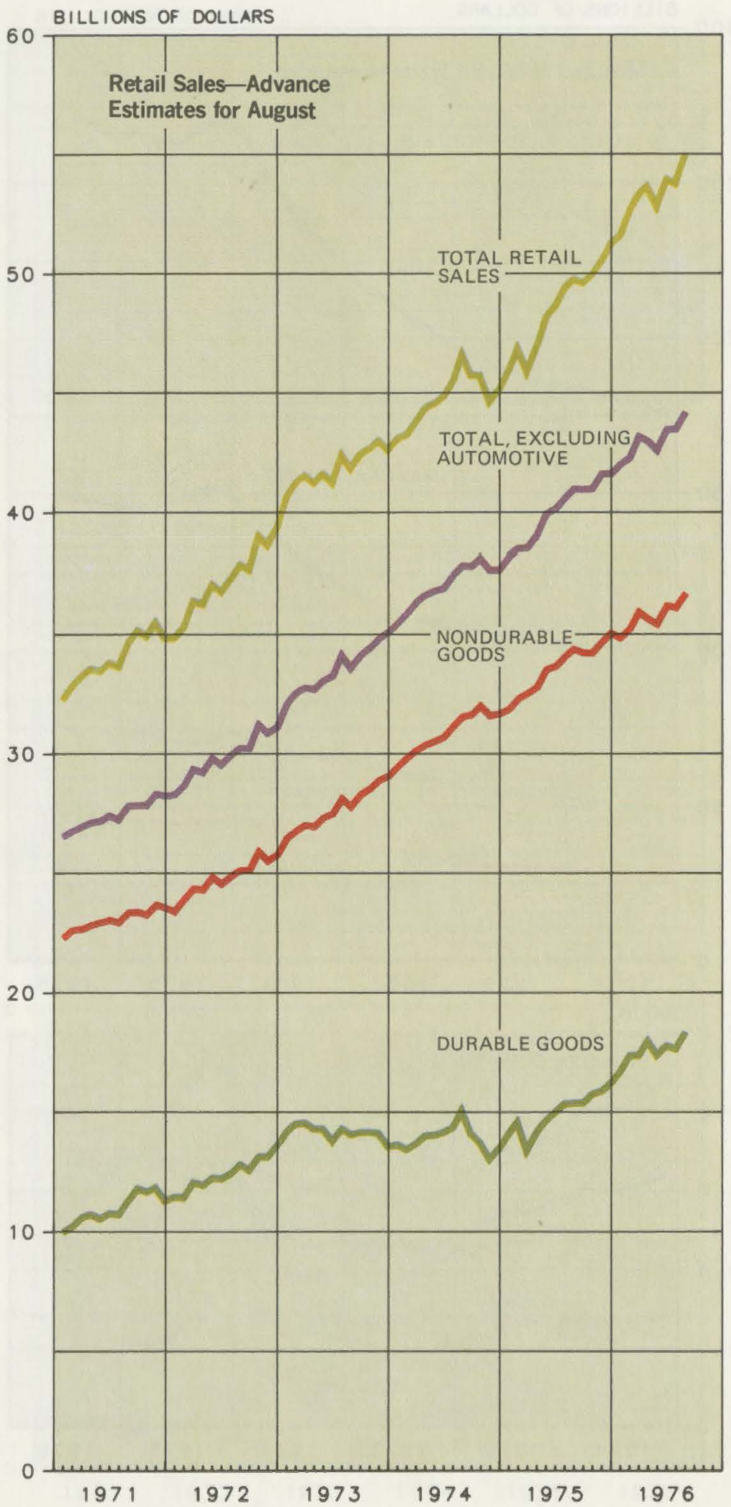
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

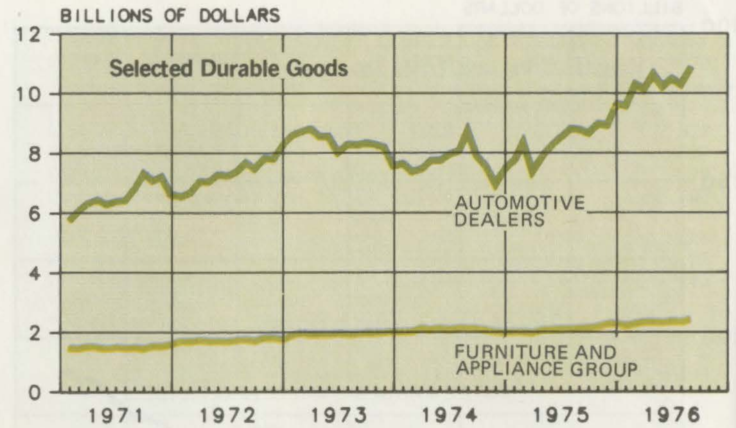
August Retail Sales Rebound 2.3% After 0.3% July Decrease

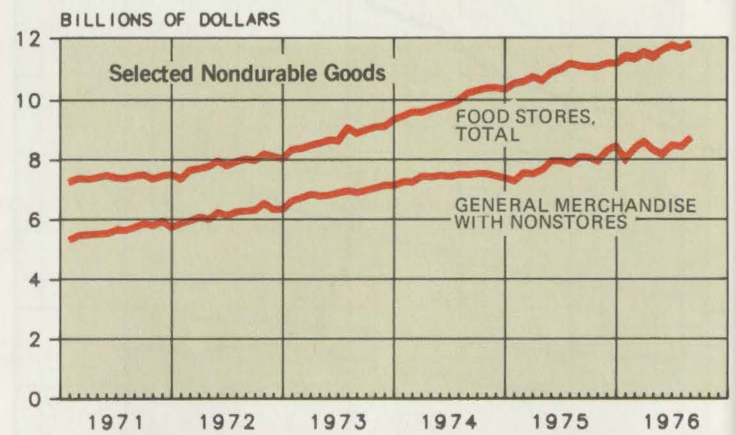
Rebounding from the decline posted in July, total retail sales advanced $1.2 billion (2.3 percent) in August to $55 billion. The July decrease, originally estimated at 1.2 percent, was revised to 0.3 percent on the basis of more complete data. Almost all of the groups reporting data for August posted gains over the month, with about 45 percent of the total increase centered in sales of automotive dealers. Sales, excluding automotive dealers, which were virtually unchanged in July, rose $670 million (1.5 percent) in August to $44.1 billion.

Recovering from the $124 million decrease posted in July, sales of durable goods rose $668 million (3.8 percent) to $18.3 billion. Automotive sales rose $558 million, the largest dollar increase since February, to a new high of $10.9 billion. Sales of the furniture and appliance group were valued at $2.5 billion, an increase of $70 million (2.9 percent) from July.

Sales of nondurable goods rose $560 million (1.6 percent) to $36.7 billion. The increase in general merchandise sales—$317 million (3.3 percent)—accounted for about half of the August gain. Sales of food stores rose $111 million (0.9 percent) to $11.8 billion.







RETAIL SALES—AUGUST ADVANCE	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Retail Sales, Total	49.8	53.8	55.0
Total Sales, Excluding Automotive Group	41.0	43.5	44.1
Durable Goods	15.4	17.7	18.3
Automotive Dealers	8.8	10.3	10.9
Furniture and Appliance Group	2.2	2.4	2.5
Nondurable Goods	34.4	36.1	36.7
Food Stores, Total	11.2	11.7	11.8
General Merchandise Group With Nonstores	8.1	8.4	8.7

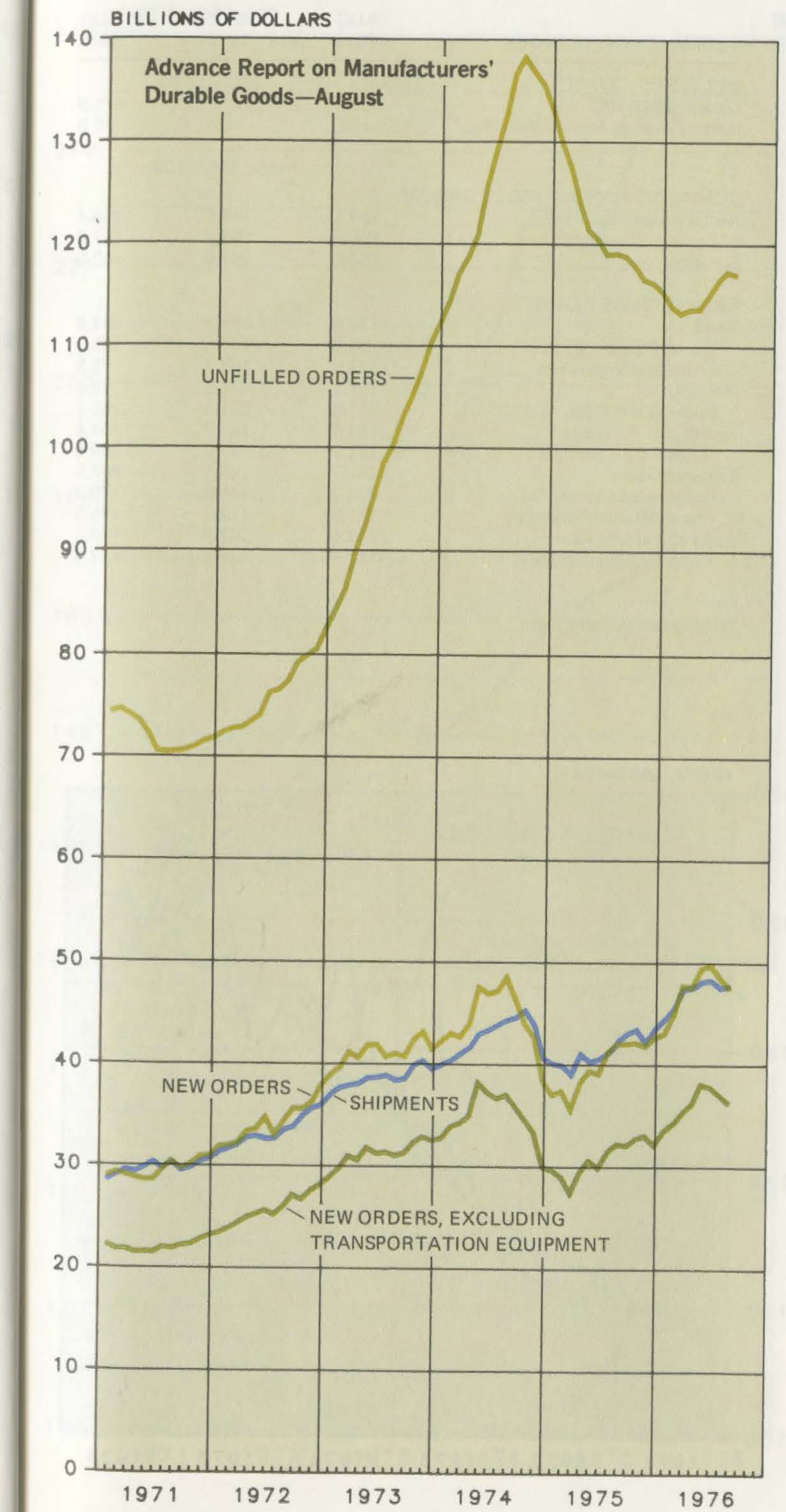
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

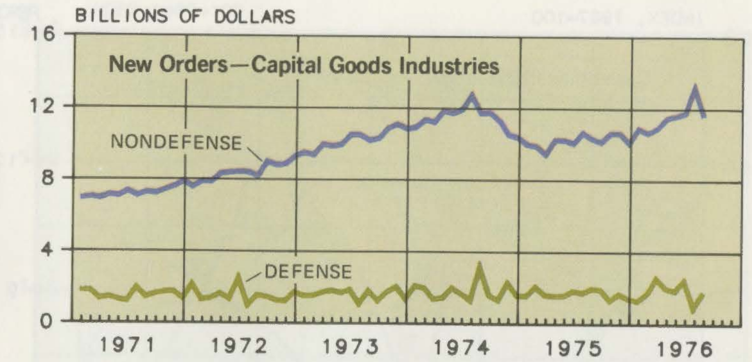
August Nondefense Capital Goods Orders Fall a Record 11.7%

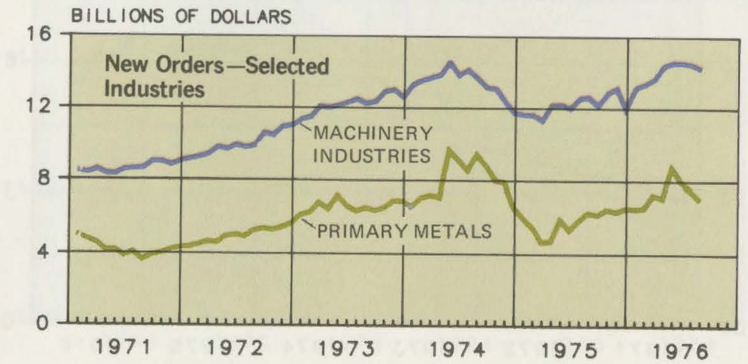
According to advance data, new orders for nondefense capital goods (considered a barometer of capital spending plans by business) declined a record 11.7 percent ($1.55 billion) in August to $11.69 billion, after rising for 5 consecutive months. A sharp increase (83.7 percent) in new orders for defense capital goods was partially offsetting.

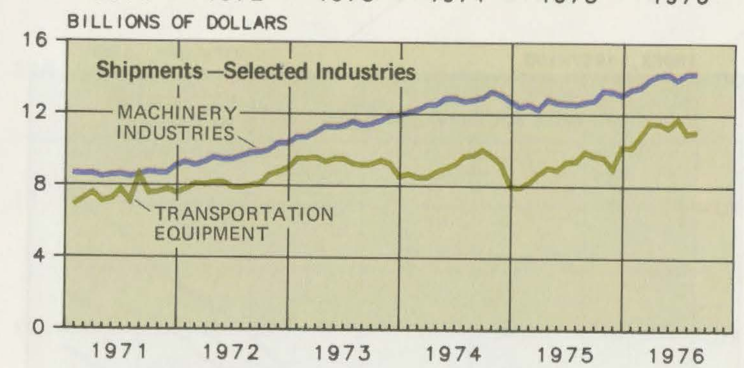
Overall, new orders continued to slip, down 2.2 percent ($1.07 billion) to $47.66 billion in August. Half of the August decline occurred in the primary metals industry where orders fell 6.6 percent ($502 million) marking the third consecutive month of decline. Machinery industries (down $219 million) and transportation equipment (down $298 million) accounted for the other half of the decline.

Shipments of durable goods increased 0.3 percent ($152 billion) to $47.93 billion after a 1.4-percent decline in July. Transportation (up $70 million) and machinery industries (up $35 million) accounted for most of the increase. The backlog of unfilled orders declined $275 million, the first contraction in 6 months.









ADVANCE REPORT ON MANUFACTURERS' DURABLE GOODS	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
New Orders for Durable Goods	42.18	48.72	47.66
Nondefense Capital Goods	10.39	13.24	11.69
Defense Capital Goods	2.55	.99	1.82
Machinery Industries	12.74	14.58	14.36
Primary Metals	6.40	7.66	7.16
New Orders, Excluding Transportation	32.42	37.24	36.47
Shipments of Durable Goods	42.44	47.78	47.93
Machinery Industries	12.77	14.35	14.39
Transportation Equipment	10.04	11.09	11.16
Unfilled Orders, Durable Goods	118.94	117.41	117.14

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Fruits, Vegetables, Apparel, Gas Push CPI Up 0.5% in August

Consumer price increases continued the pattern of recent months. The all items index rose 0.5 percent in August (seasonally adjusted), maintaining the pace exhibited in June and July. The August advance, which translates into an annual rate of 6 percent, stemmed from higher prices for a variety of goods and services, notably fruits and vegetables, apparel, and gasoline. The unadjusted index was 5.6 percent above August 1975 and was only 5.4 percent above 12 months earlier in July. These were the smallest year-to-year increases since April-May 1973.

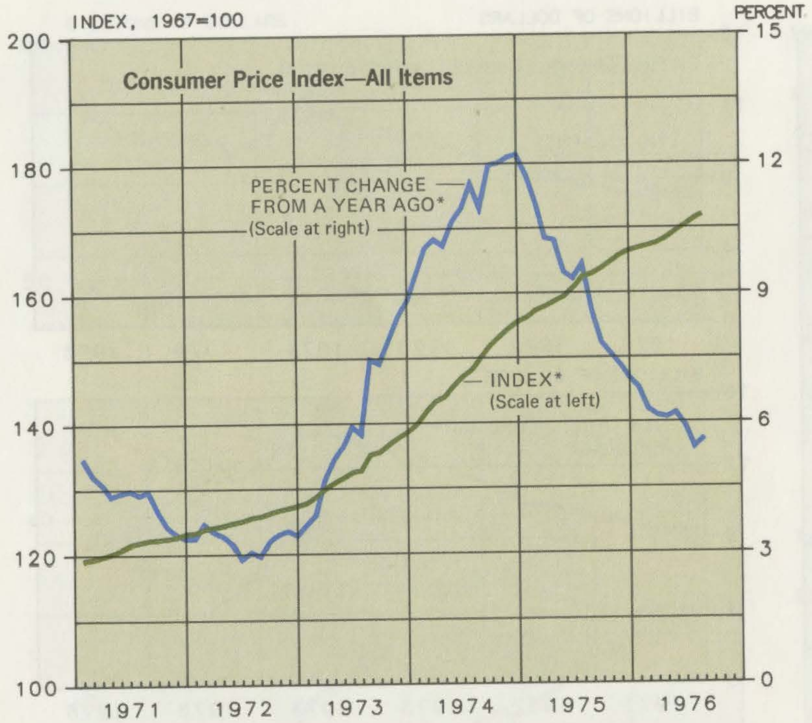
The commodities index rose slightly more in August than in June or July, up 0.5 percent compared to 0.4 percent. The commodities less food group advanced 0.6 percent, the same as in July, and the services group maintained its 0.6 percent rate of increase for the third month.

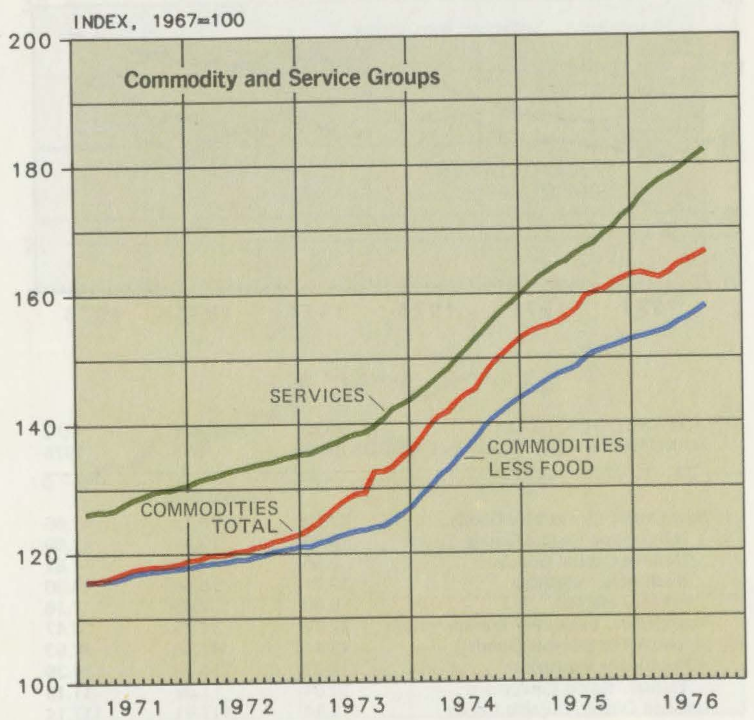
EXPENDITURE CLASS—FOOD

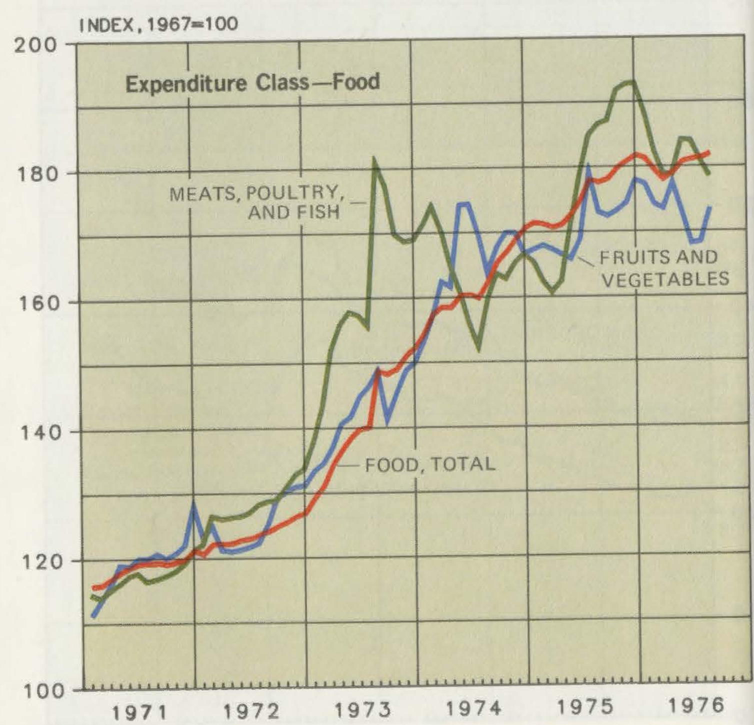
The food index moved up a modest 0.3 percent in August following a 0.1-percent increase in July. Reversing a 3-month decline, prices for fruits and vegetables rose sharply in August—up 3 percent. A 1.4-percent drop in meats, poultry, and fish was partially offsetting.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
ALL ITEMS, TOTAL* (Index, 1967-100)	162.8	171.1	171.9
Percent Change From a Year Ago*	+8.6	+5.4	+5.6
		Index, 1967=100	
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUPS			
All Commodities, Total	160.1	165.6	166.4
Commodities Less Food	150.7	156.9	157.9
Services	167.6	181.0	182.0
EXPENDITURE CLASSES			
Food	177.5	181.2	181.8
Meats, Poultry, and Fish	186.5	181.0	178.5
Fruits and Vegetables	172.9	168.2	173.3
Housing	167.7	177.5	178.4
Fuel Oil and Coal	241.8	251.1	255.7
Health and Recreation	154.6	163.7	164.4
Medical Care Services	181.4	197.9	199.0
Transportation	152.7	166.1	167.5
Gasoline and Motor Oil	176.3	176.6	179.2
Transportation Services	151.9	174.7	175.5
Apparel and Upkeep	143.4	147.8	149.1
Apparel Commodities	142.3	145.8	147.4

*Not seasonally adjusted.







SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Housing

The housing index moved up 0.5 percent in August compared to 0.6 percent in July. The August advance reflects a larger increase in fuel oil and coal—up 1.8 percent to a new high of 255.7.

Apparel and Upkeep

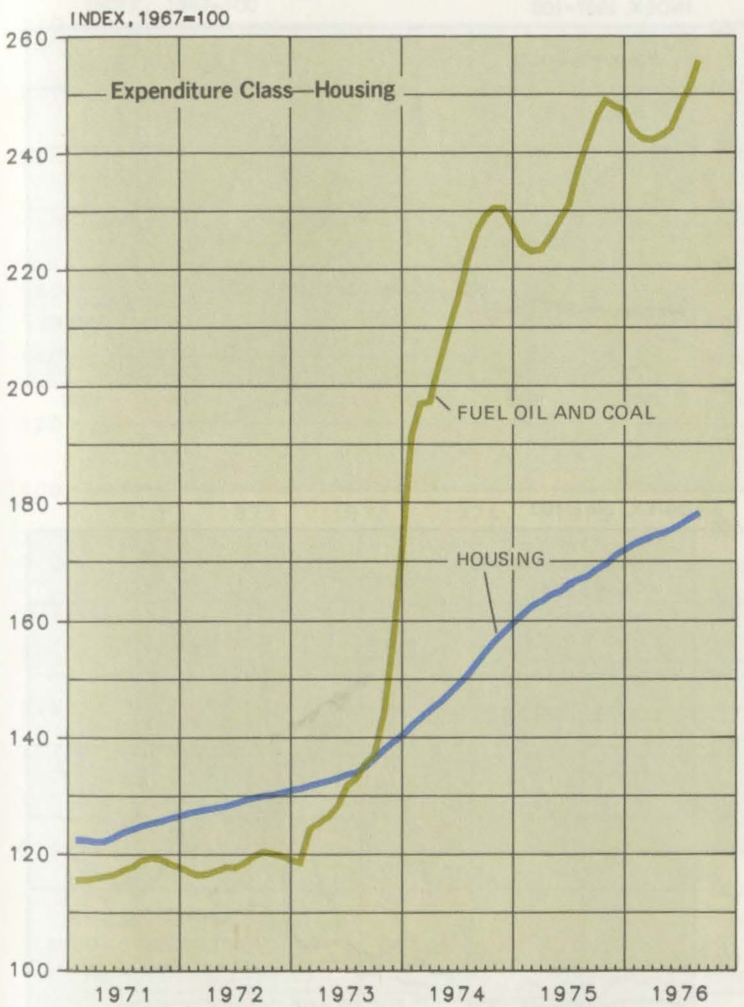
The apparel and upkeep index rose more in August than in July, up 0.9 percent compared with 0.6 percent. The apparel commodities index, which accounted for about one-third of the rise in nonfood commodities, increased 1.1 percent, the largest advance in 2 years.

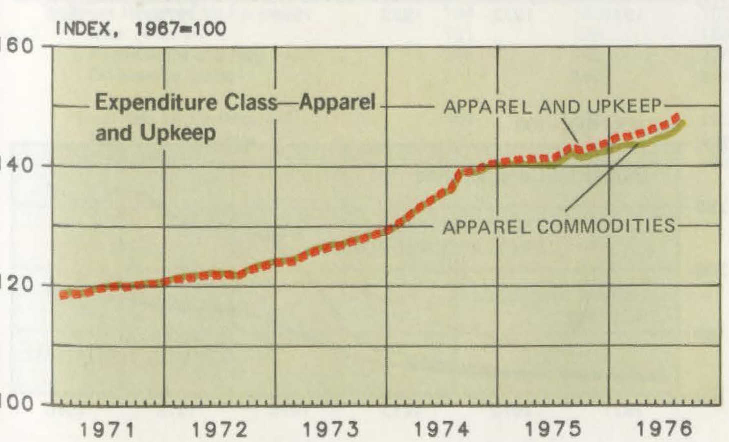
Transportation

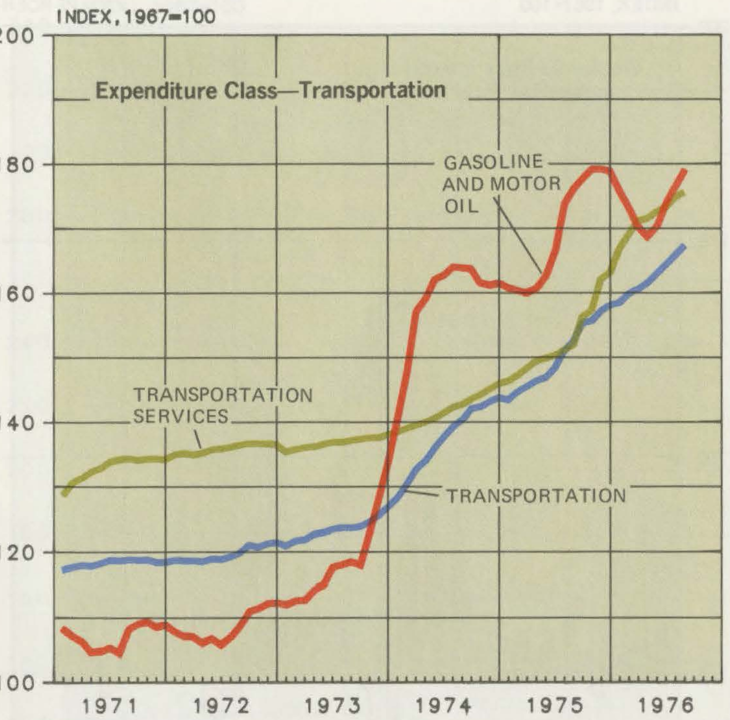
The transportation index rose 0.8 percent, slightly less than in recent months. Gasoline and motor oil increased 1.5 percent, the same as in July; but transportation services rose less due to a smaller increase in auto insurance and a slight decline in public transportation.

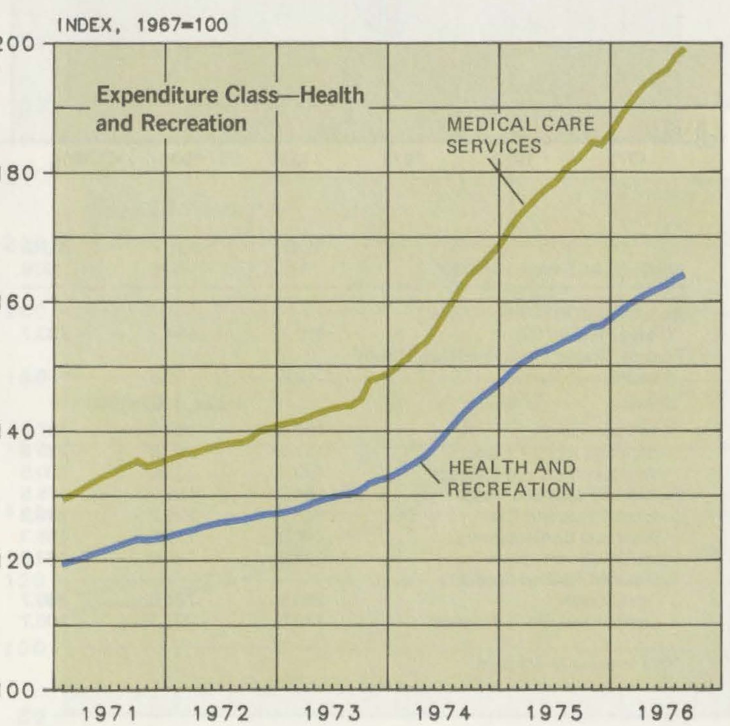
Health and Recreation

Health and recreation rose 0.4 percent in August following a 0.6-percent gain in July. The smaller increase reflects a slower rise in the cost of medical care services—up 0.6 percent, about half the increase posted in July.









SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Lower Farm, Food, Feed Prices Edge Wholesale Index Down in August

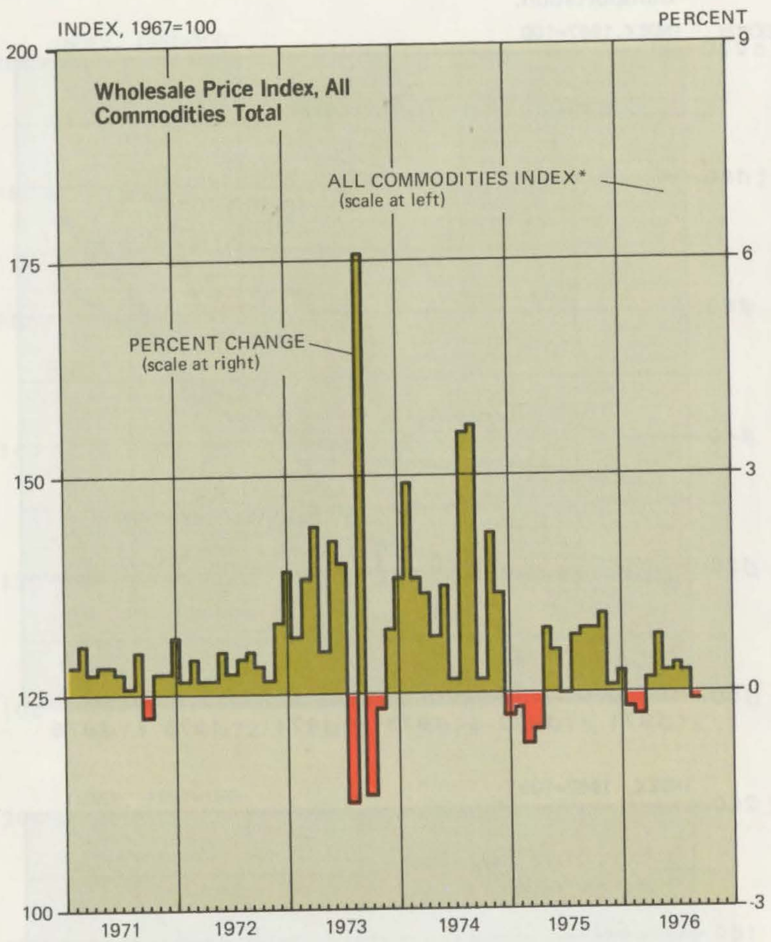
The unadjusted wholesale price index declined 0.3 percent in August to 183.7. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the August index declined 0.1 percent; only the third time in 1976 that it has declined.

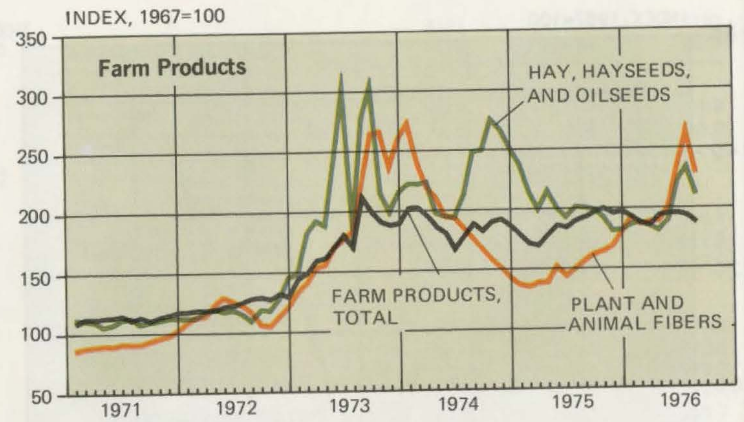
The decline on a seasonally-adjusted basis was caused entirely by lower prices for both farm products and processed foods and feeds. Indexes for farm products and processed foods and feeds both declined 2.9 percent following smaller July decreases of about 1 percent.

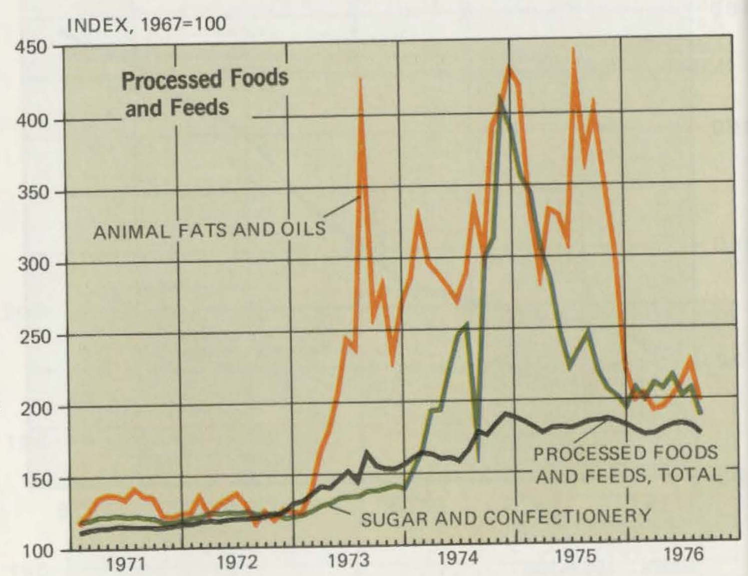
Among farm products, prices for plant and animal fibers dropped 13.5 percent, after rising a total of 22.4 percent since February. Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds declined 10 percent after reporting increases in each of the 3 previous months.

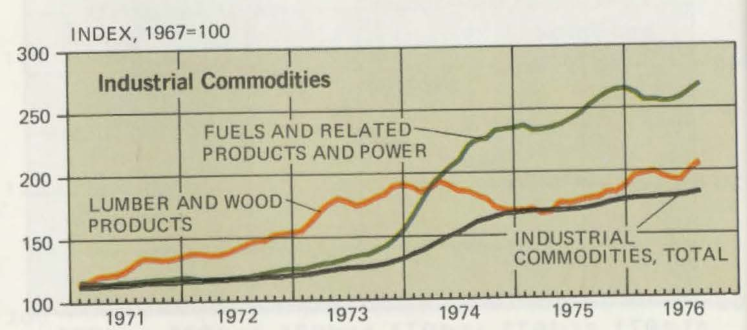
Within the processed food and feed groups, sugar and confectionery decreased 9.4 percent to 186.3—the lowest level since August 1974. Animal fats and oils 1974. Animal fats and oils declined for the first time in 5 months.

The industrial commodities index rose 0.7 percent, about the same as in July and June. Fuels and related products and power continued to rise, increasing 1.8 percent. Lumber and wood products rose 2.7 percent to a new high of 206.7.









WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	AUG. 1975	JULY 1976	AUG. 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL* (Index, 1967=100)	176.7	184.3	183.7
Percent Change From Preceding Month, Seasonally Adjusted	0.9	0.3	−0.1
		Index, 1967=100	
Farm Products	192.7	193.4	187.7
Plant and Animal Fibers	157.2	265.8	229.9
Hay, Hayseeds and Oilseeds	199.3	233.0	209.6
Processed Foods and Feeds	184.8	180.8	175.6
Animal Fats and Oils	368.7	226.2	199.2
Sugar and Confectionery	244.9	205.6	186.3
Industrial Commodities	171.5	181.0	183.0
Fuel and Related Products and Power	250.1	261.9	266.7
Lumber and Wood Products	179.0	201.3	206.7

*Not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Farmers' Prices Down 4% by Mid-August; Costs Dip Only 0.5%

The index of prices received by farmers for their products decreased 8 points (4 percent) to 187 during the month ended August 15. This was the sharpest decline since November 1975.

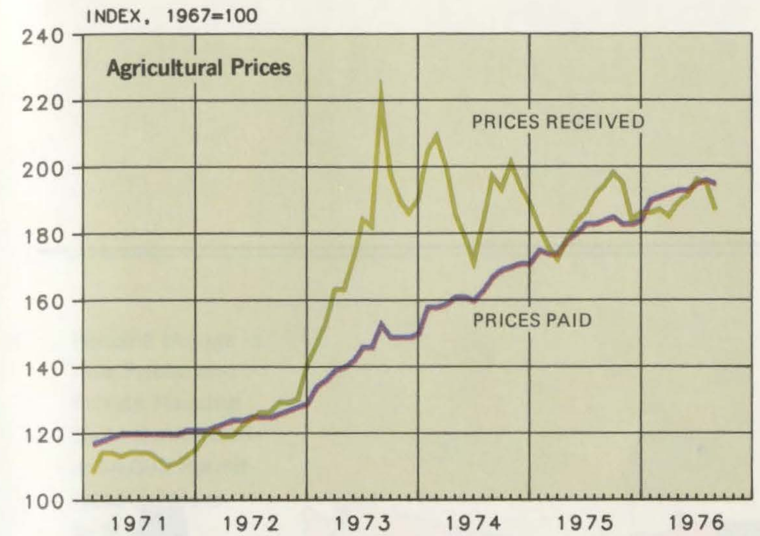
Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates edged down 1 point (0.5 percent) from the revised July index.

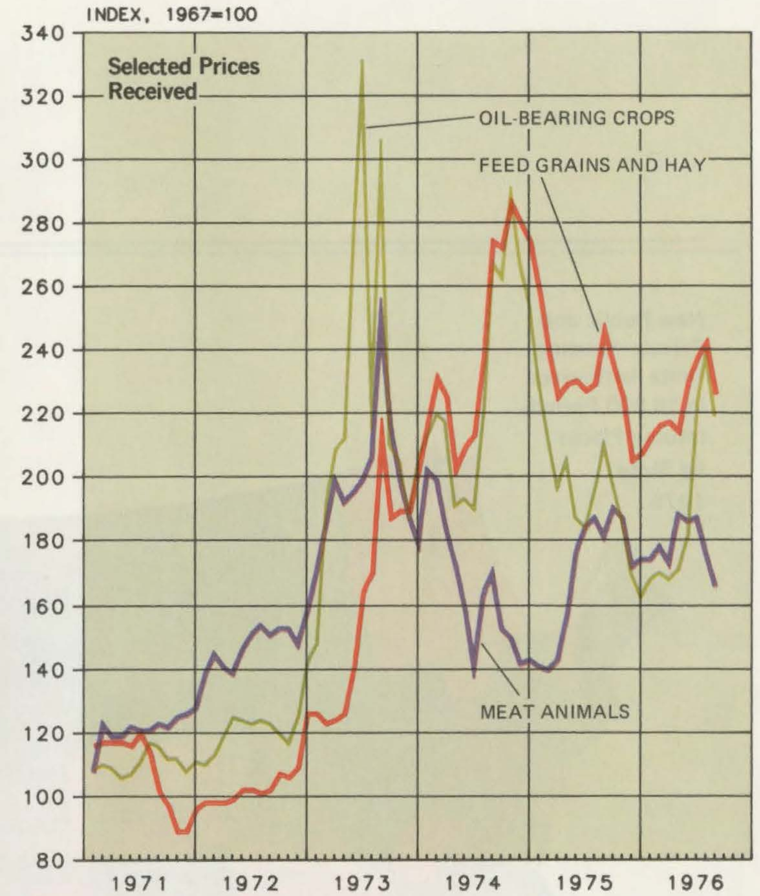
The ratio of prices received to prices paid decreased to 96 percent. This was the lowest ratio since March 1976 and, before then, the lowest ratio was recorded in April 1972.

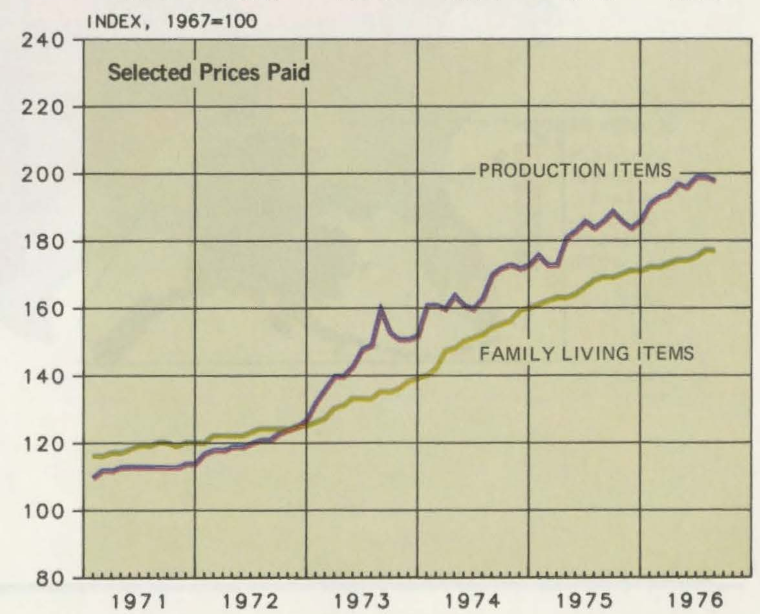
Meat Animal Prices Down 6%; Oil-Bearing Crops Decline 9%

The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals declined 10 points (6 percent) to 166; hog prices, showing the largest decline, were down $5.10 per cwt to $42.60. Feed grains and hay decreased 16 points (7 percent) to 226. Oil-bearing crops dropped 21 points (9 percent) to 219; soybeans at $6.07 per bushel were 66 cents lower than in mid-July.

The production goods index was 1 point (0.5 percent) below mid-July. Lower prices for feed and feeder livestock more than offset higher prices for building and fencing materials. The family living index was unchanged.







AGRICULTURAL PRICES	AUG. 15, 1975	JULY 15, 1976	AUG. 15, 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
Prices Received by Farmers	194	195	187
Meat Animals	181	176	166
Feed Grains and Hay	246	242	226
Oil-Bearing Crops	211	240	219
Prices Paid by Farmers	184	196	195
Family Living Items	169	177	177
Production Items	186	199	198

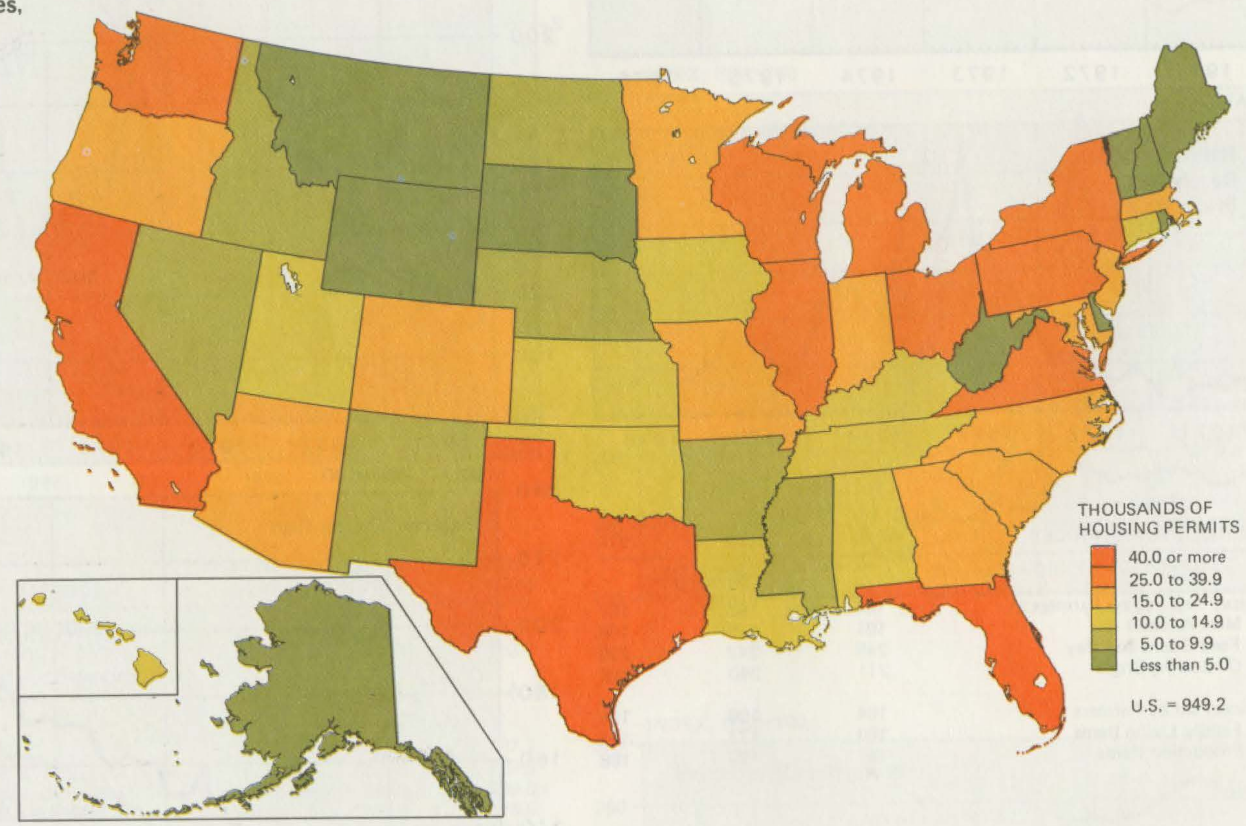
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

California, Texas, Florida, Illinois Lead in '75 Housing Permits

More than a quarter of all new housing units authorized by permits in 1975 were concentrated in California, Texas, Florida, and Illinois. Of the 949,234 units authorized for the United States in 1975, 281,311 were in these four States. The total authorized in California was 131,248; Texas, 62,749; Florida, 47,989; and Illinois, 39,325. Other leading States in authorized housing were Ohio, Michigan, Washington, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. These six together with the four leaders accounted for more than half of the new units authorized.

The northernmost Northeastern States as well as the Midwestern States were characterized by low levels of housing permit authorizations. Vermont authorized the lowest number of housing permits—1,768 units.

New Public and Private Housing Units Authorized in 14,000 Permit-Issuing Places, by State: 1975



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Permit Authorizations Drop 12.8% in U.S. From 1974 to 1975

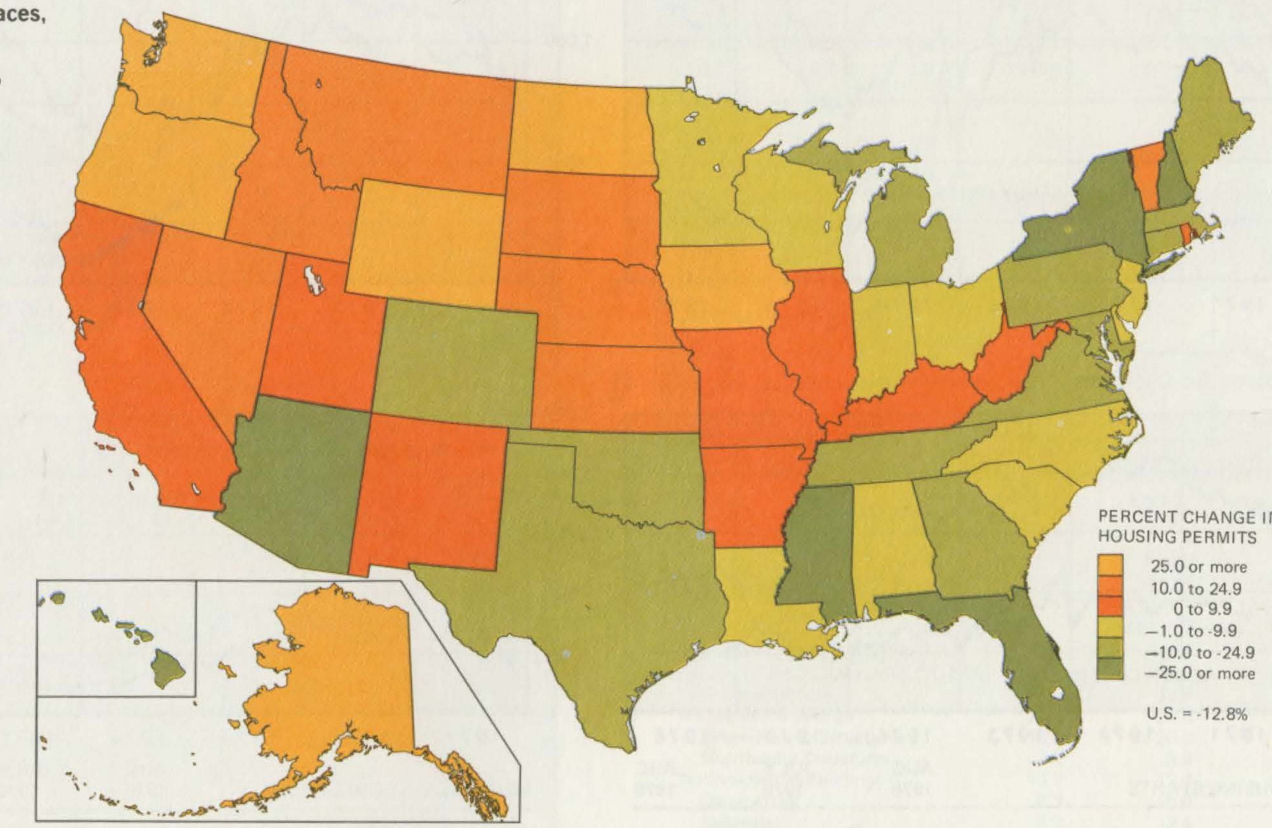
The number of housing permits authorized in the United States declined 12.8 percent between the years 1974 and 1975.

Even though Texas and Florida reported high 1975 levels of permit authorizations, the numbers declined 10.3 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively, from 1974. The 56.7-percent Florida decline was the highest in the Nation. California and Illinois reported increases of 1.7 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

States recording high percent increases were concentrated in the Midwestern and Northwestern States. North Dakota rose 50 percent during this period, the highest increase among the States.

In most Northeastern and Southern States, there was a trend for declines in permit authorizations between 1974 and 1975. Authorizations in New York showed the greatest decline in the Northeastern region—36.9 percent.

Percent change in New Public and Private Housing Units Authorized in 14,000 Permit-Issuing Places, by State: 1974-1975



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

August Housing Starts Gain 11%; Multifamily Structures Set Pace

Housing starts for August rose 11 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,542,000 units. The August rate was 22 percent ahead of the August 1975 pace of 1,264,000 units. Units in multifamily structures, up 86,000 units, led the overall increase. Single-family units rebounded 5.8 percent to a rate of 1,195,000 units after the July decline.

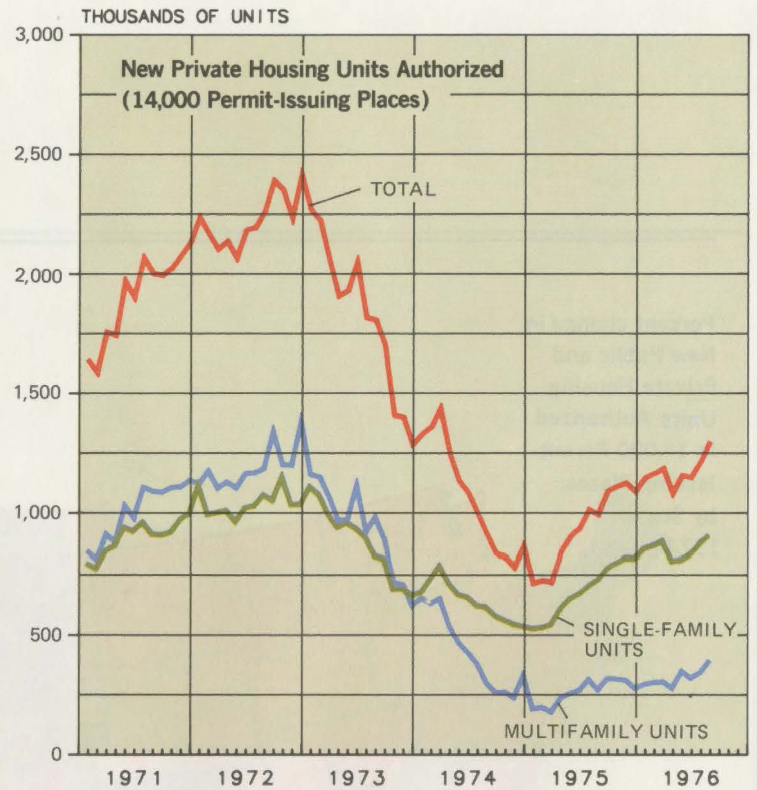
Starts were up in all regions, with the North Central having the largest gain, 47,000 units (13.2 percent).

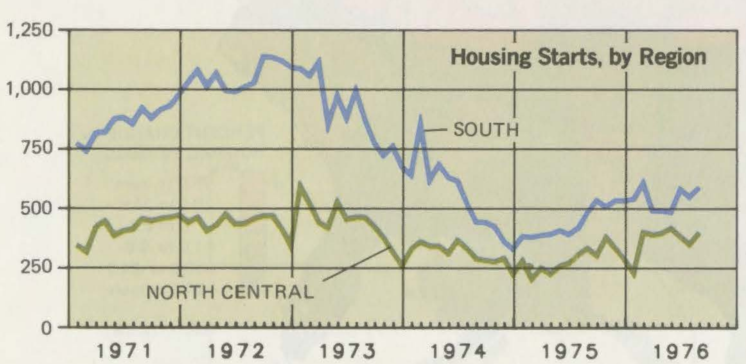
July-to-August Permits Increase 6.8%; Year-Long Rise Is 30%

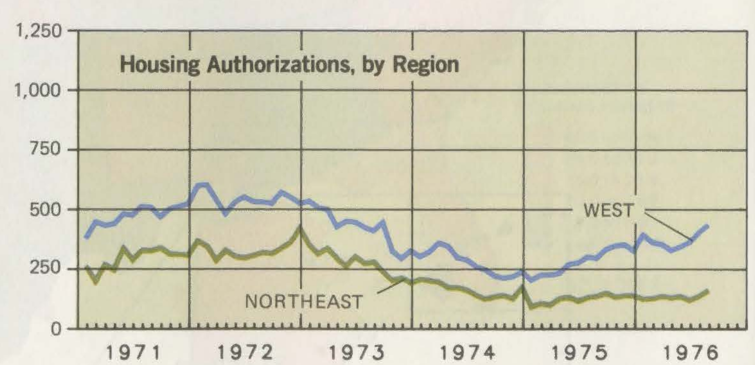
Privately-owned housing construction was authorized in August at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,298,000 units in 14,000 permit-issuing places, a 6.8-percent increase from revised July figures and 30 percent above August 1975.

August's increase was paced by a 51,000-unit increase in multifamily structure permits.

Permit activity rose in all regions except the South. The Northeast posted the largest gain—17 percent (24,000 units).







HOUSING STARTS	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
		Thousands of Units	
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,264	1,391	1,542
Single-Family Units	979	1,130	1,195
Units in Multifamily Structures	285	261	347
BY REGION			
Northeast	150	136	164
North Central	338	355	402
South	484	548	587
West	292	352	389

HOUSING AUTHORIZATIONS	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
		Thousands of Units	
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	998	1,215	1,298
Single-Family Units	725	870	902
Units in Multifamily Structures	273	345	396
BY REGION			
Northeast	140	141	165
North Central	249	280	313
South	317	395	391
West	292	399	429

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Public Building Drop Paces 1.5% Decline in New Construction

In July, the value of new construction work done declined 1.5 percent to an annual rate of $141.5 billion (in current dollars), $2.2 billion below the upwardly revised level of activity in June.

As measured in constant 1967 dollars, new construction activity dropped $2 billion to $70.2 billion, the lowest level since August 1975.

Public construction, dropping 7.4 percent to $17.4 billion, accounted for about two-thirds of the decline in construction activity.

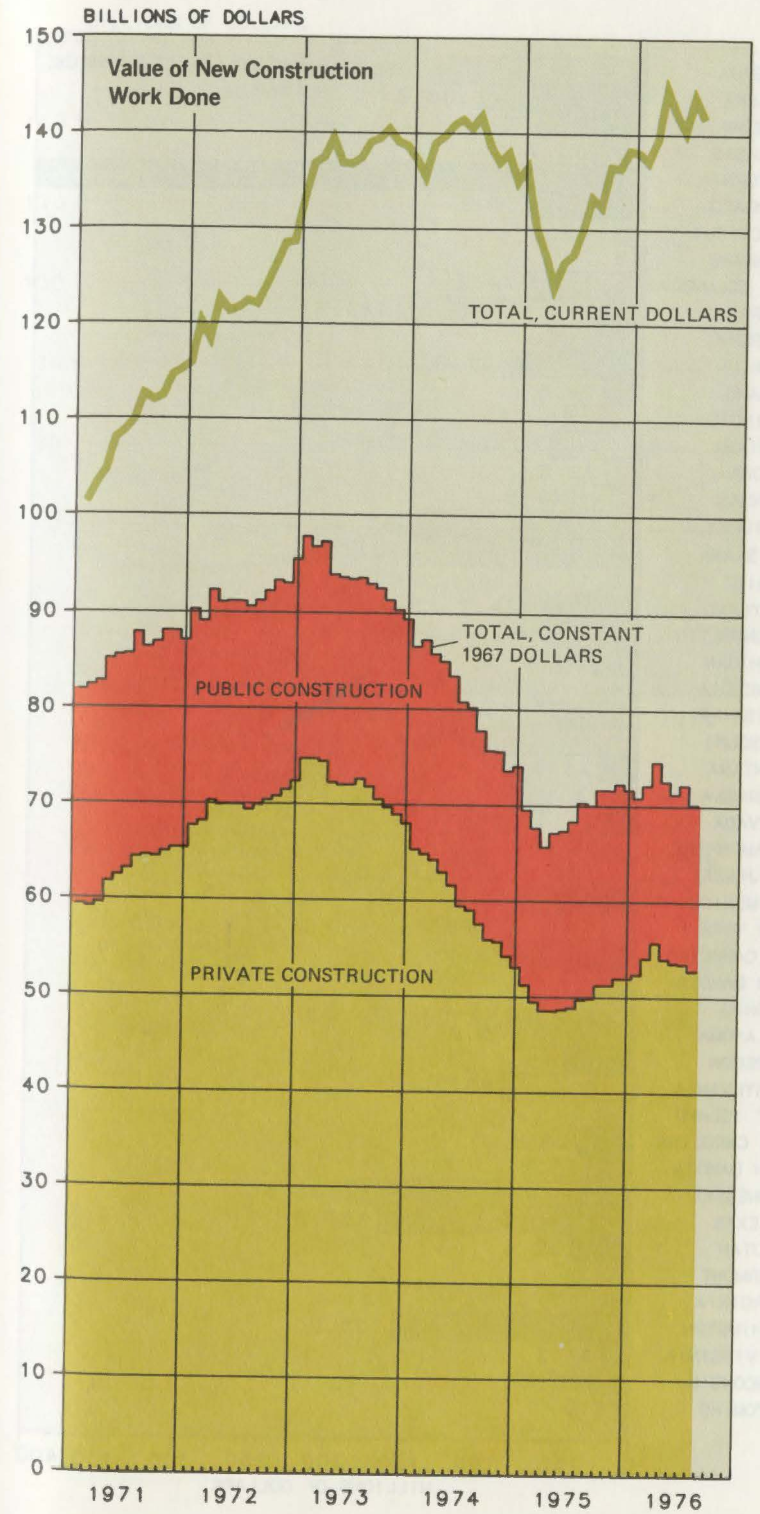
Private construction dropped $0.7 billion to an annual pace of $52.8 billion.

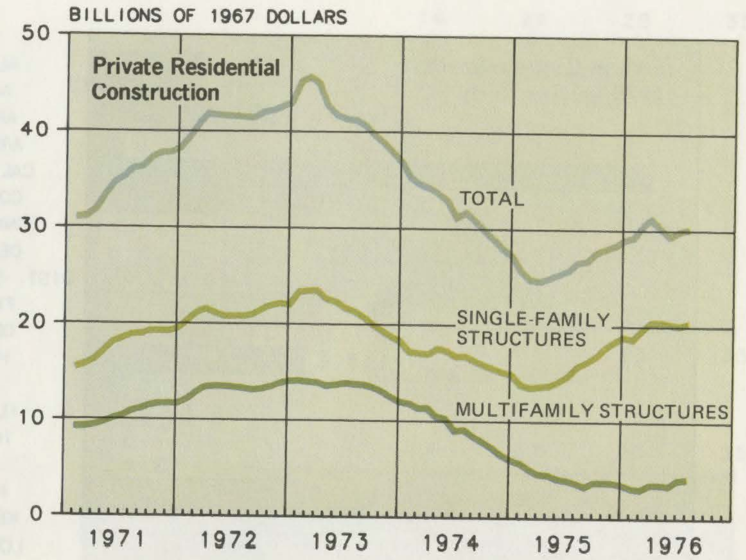
Residential Building Gains; Industrial Construction Falls

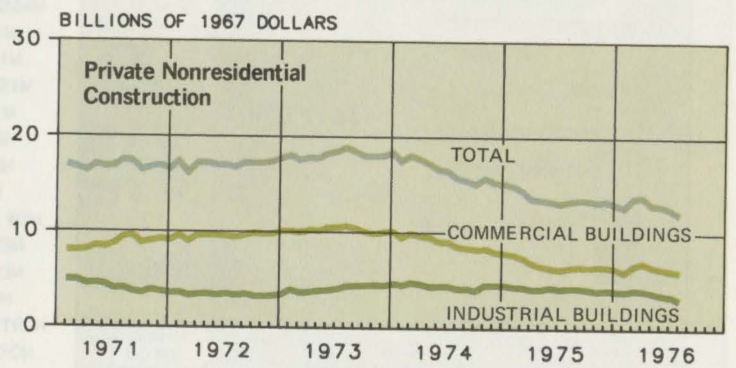
The July decline reflected a $0.5 billion decline to $11.9 billion in nonresidential construction that was partially offset by a $0.2 billion increase to $30 billion in the annual rate of residential construction.

Most of the decline in new nonresidential construction occurred in the industrial buildings component, which dropped 11.8 percent to $3 billion, a 5-year low.

Both major components of residential housing—single-family and multifamily structures—recorded small increases. Single-family units rose 1 percent and multiunit structures rose 2.6 percent.







VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	133.1	143.7	141.5
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	70.3	72.2	70.2
Private Construction	49.8	53.5	52.8
Residential Buildings	26.5	29.8	30.0
Single-Family Structures	15.6	20.0	20.2
Multifamily Structures	3.6	3.9	4.0
Nonresidential Buildings	13.2	12.4	11.9
Commercial	6.3	6.0	5.9
Industrial	4.2	3.4	3.0
Public Construction	20.6	18.8	17.4

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

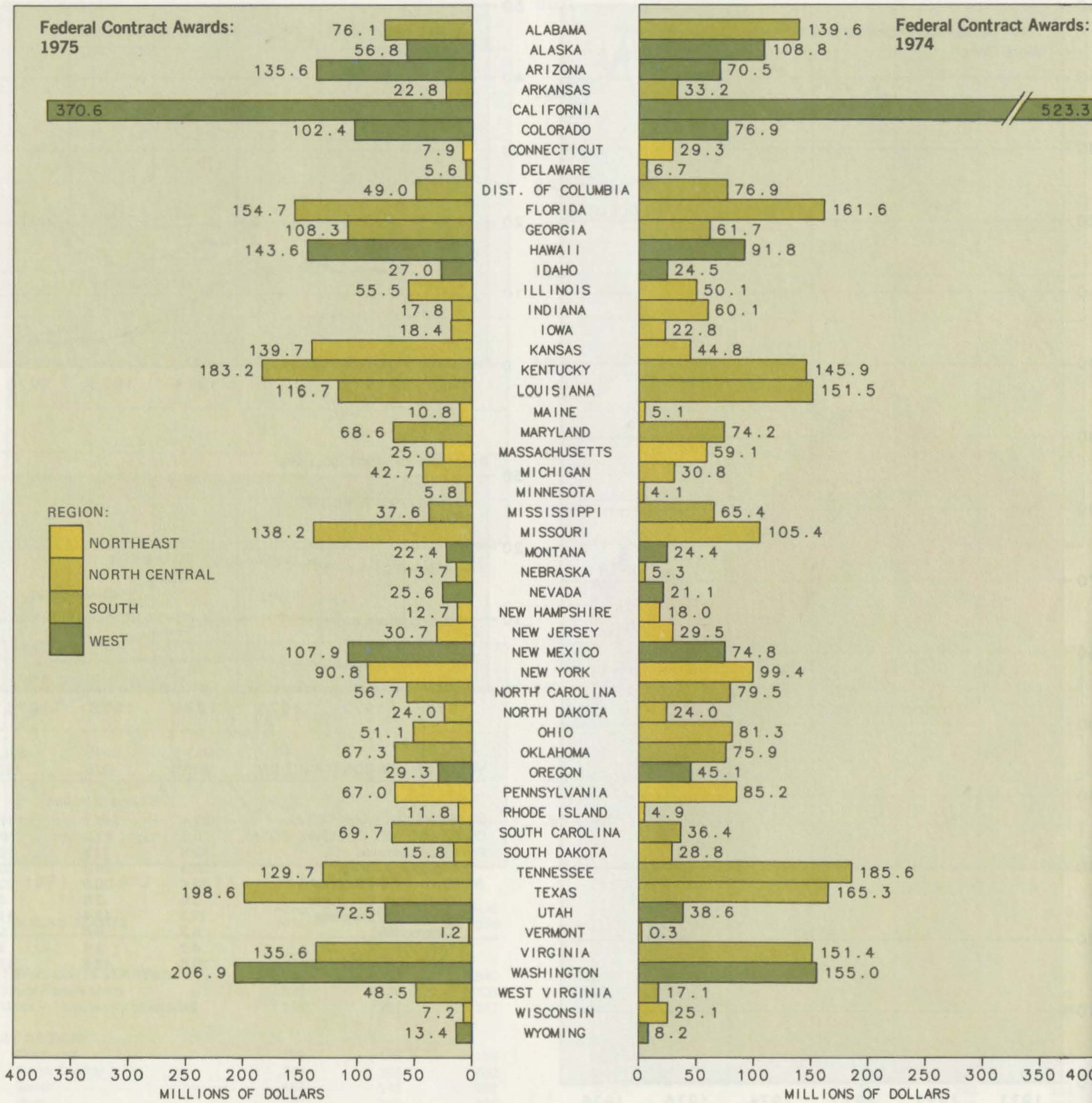
South, West Receive Most 1975 Federal Construction Jobs

Federal contract awards in 1975 amounted to $3.78 billion, which was a 1.2-percent increase over the 1974 amount of $3.74 billion. (A Federal contract award is a contract that has been awarded to build a Federally owned construction project.)

The region totals in 1975 were: Northeast—$257.9 million (down 22 percent from 1974); North Central—$529.9 million (up 10 percent from 1974); South—$1.3 billion (down 6 percent from 1974); and West—$1.31 billion (up 4 percent from 1974).

California was the State with the highest 1975 awards, a total of $370.6 million, while Vermont was the lowest with $1.2 million.

NOTE: $152.1 million in 1975 and $31.9 million in 1974 were not allocated to States due to projects crossing State boundaries.



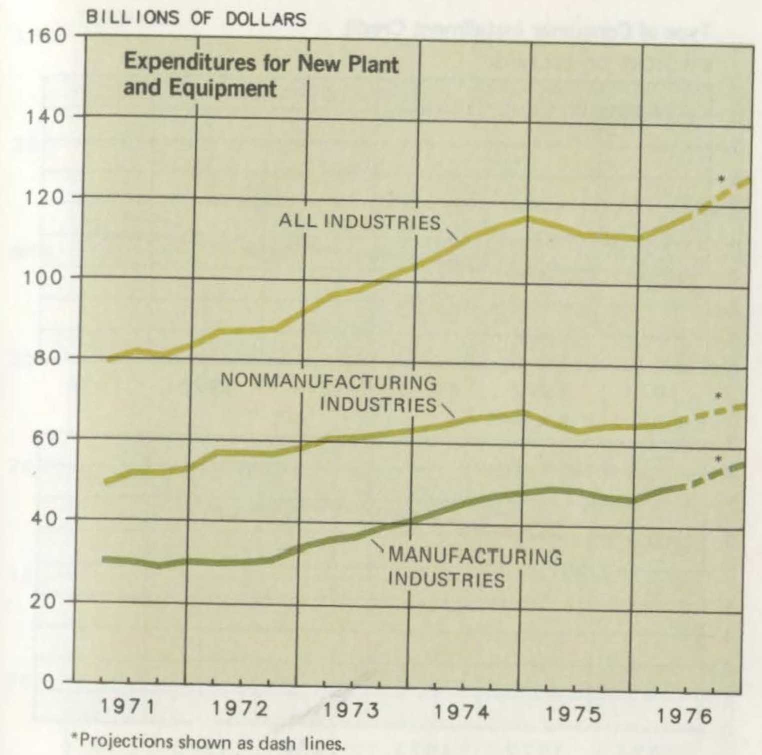
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Capital Spending for 1976 Expected To Total $121 Billion

According to the survey conducted in July and August, actual spending for new plant and equipment rose 3 percent during the second quarter of 1976 to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $118.1 billion. This was about 2.5 percent below the May projection, chiefly reflecting downward revisions in nondurable goods, public utilities, and communications. However, increases of 4.1 percent and 3.3 percent are planned for the third and fourth quarters, respectively, bringing the 1976 total to $121.2 billion; virtually unchanged from the May forecast and 7.4 percent above 1975.

Capital spending by nonmanufacturing industries rose 3 percent in the second quarter. Further increases of 2.5 percent and 2.3 percents are projected for the third and fourth quarters for a full-year outlay of $68.4 billion. The largest increase for the year is planned by public utilities (13 percent).

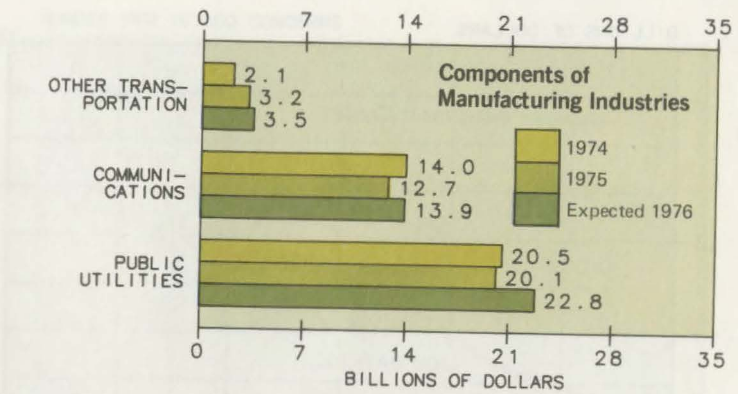
Second-quarter spending by manufacturing industries increased 2.9 percent, and gains of 6.3 percent and 4.6 percent are planned for the third and fourth quarters for an annual total of $52.8 billion. Producers of nondurable goods plan a 13-percent increase for the year, and producers of durable goods plan a 7-percent gain.

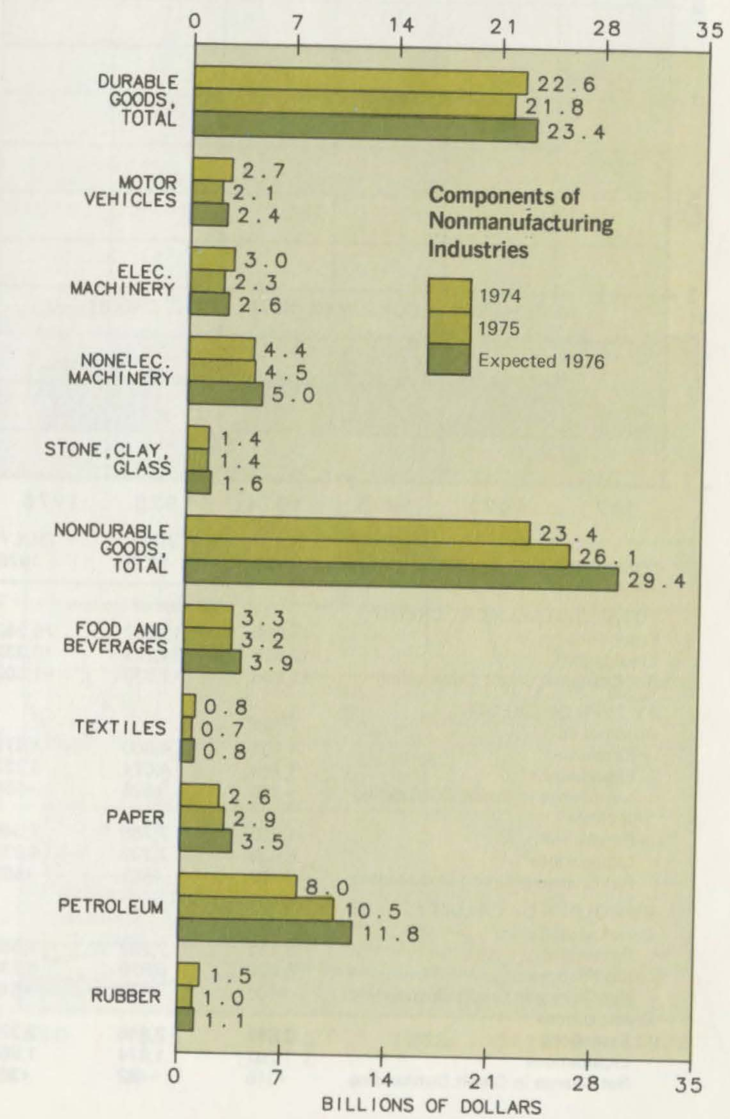


*Projections shown as dash lines.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW PLANT & EQUIPMENT	1 ST QTR 1976	2ND QTR 1976	1976**
		Billions of Dollars	
All Industries	114.72	118.12	121.15
Nonmanufacturing	65.51	67.48	68.38
Manufacturing	49.21	50.64	52.77

**Projected total.





SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

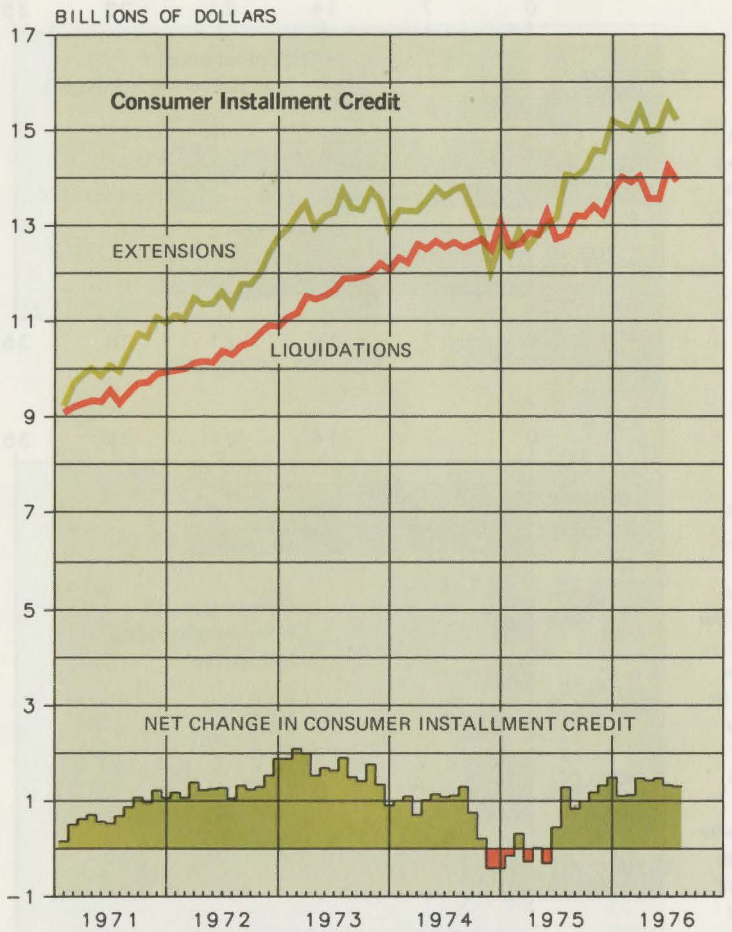
Consumer Credit Growth Slows in July; Smallest Rise in 5 Months

Reflecting the recent slowdown in retail sales, total consumer credit outstanding posted the smallest increase in 5 months. Consumer debt was expanded by $1.30 billion in July compared to $1.33 billion in June.

The total amount of credit extended during the month declined $352 million from June to a seasonally-adjusted $15.2 billion. Total liquidations of credit (repayments, chargeoffs, and other credits) declined $324 million to $13.9 billion.

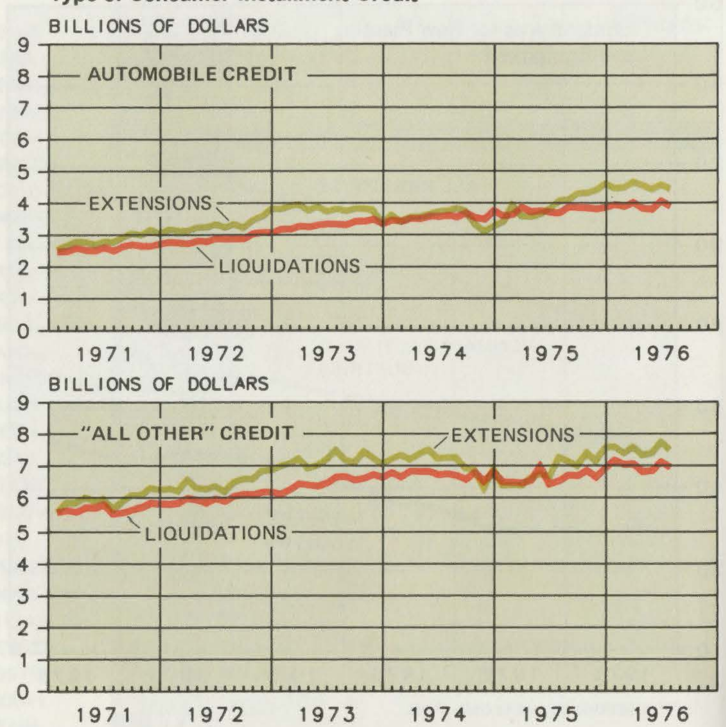
The growth in automobile debt exceeded the June gain but was offset by a smaller increase in debt for "all other" purposes. Outstanding auto credit rose $556 million in July compared to $526 million in June, and "all other" credit rose $567 million compared to $655 million.

Outstanding credit held by commercial banks was expanded by $619 million in July following a $410 million increase in June. Holdings by credit unions rose more slowly in July than in June—up $365 million compared to $482 million.

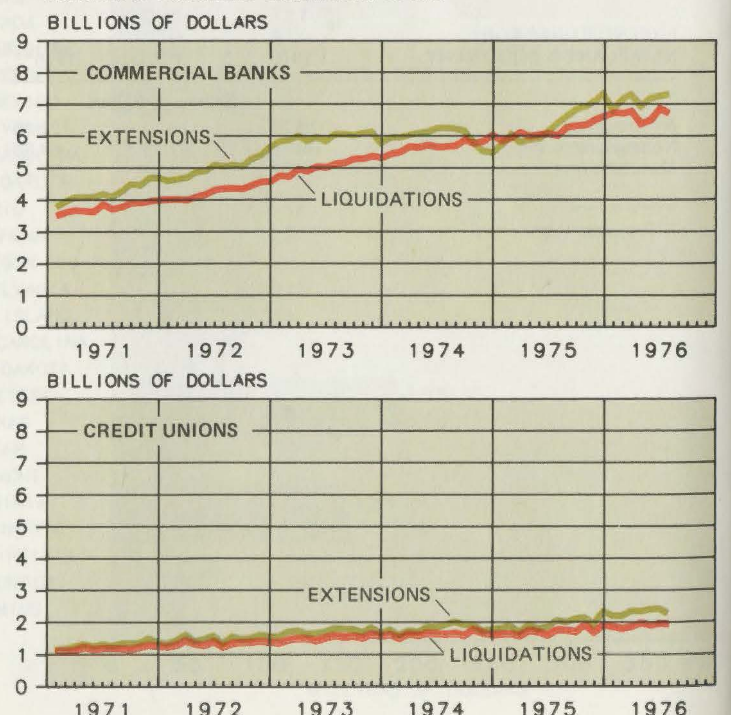


CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Millions of Dollars	
TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT			
Extensions	14,089	15,592	15,240
Liquidations	12,803	14,261	13,937
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+1,286	+1,330	+1,303
BY TYPE OF CREDIT			
Automobile			
Extensions	4,104	4,600	4,477
Liquidations	3,719	4,074	3,922
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+385	+526	+556
"All Other"			
Extensions	7,309	7,786	7,546
Liquidations	6,539	7,132	6,979
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+770	+655	+567
BY HOLDER OF CREDIT			
Commercial Banks			
Extensions	6,441	7,289	7,358
Liquidations	6,035	6,879	6,739
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+406	+410	+619
Credit Unions			
Extensions	2,098	2,456	2,329
Liquidations	1,782	1,974	1,964
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+316	+482	+365

Type of Consumer Installment Credit



Holders of Consumer Installment Credit



SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

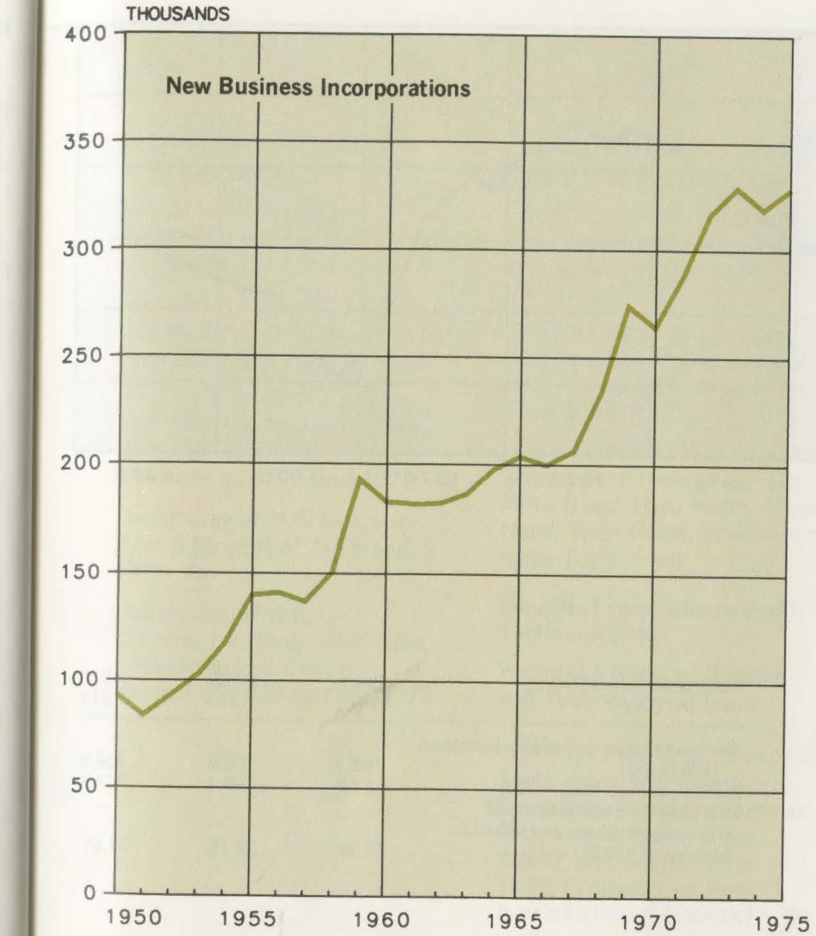
New Incorporations Total 328,781 in '75; Failures Increase 15%

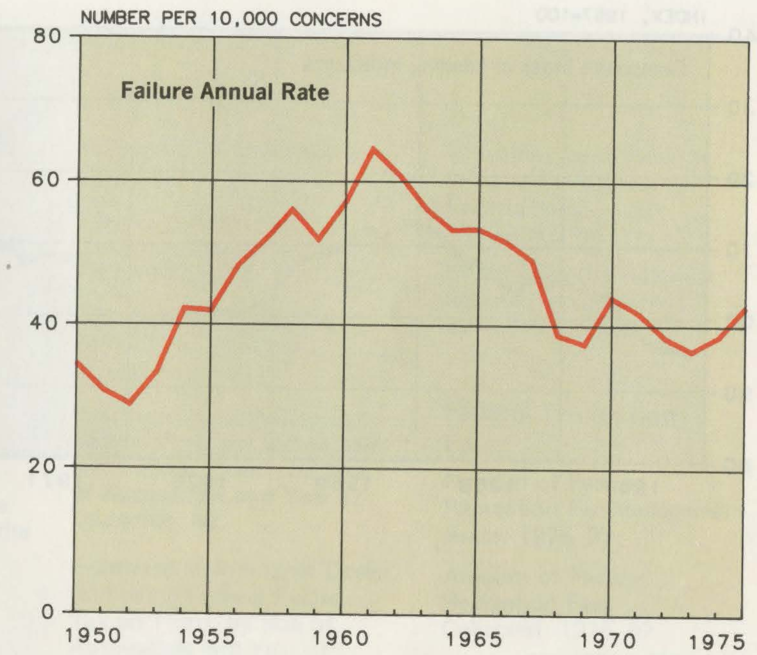
Since 1950, the number of new business incorporations has increased more than two-fold. In the past 4 years over 300,000 new businesses have been incorporated each year. In 1975, there were 328,781 new business incorporations, slightly below the post-war high established in 1973.

In 1975, 42.6 businesses failed for every 10,000 concerns, up from a level of 38.4 in 1974. After hitting a post-war high of 64.4 failures per 10,000 concerns in 1961, the rate steadily declined to 37.3 in 1969, and since then has fluctuated from year to year.

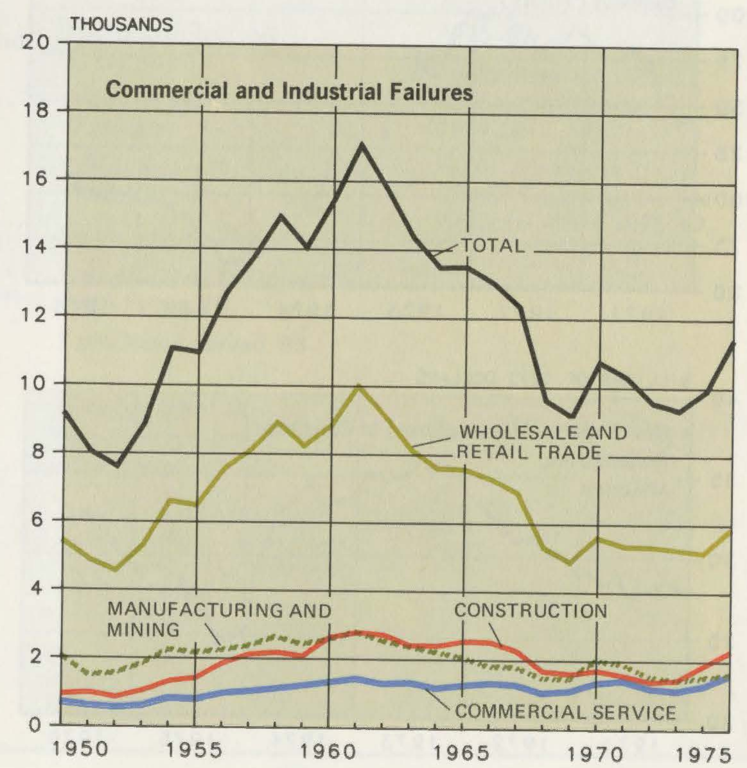
In 1975, a total of 11,412 industrial and commercial failures were recorded, a 15-percent increase from 1974. This was the highest level in the 8 years since 1967 when there were 12,364 failures. The number of failures has increased in the past 2 years, but there were about 6,000 fewer failures in 1975 than in 1961.

All industries reported an increase in the number of failures in 1975. Commercial service and construction casualties increased at sharp paces of 24 and 22.9 percent, respectively. Wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing and mining reported more moderate rises of 13.3 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively.





BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS & FAILURES	1950	1960	1975
		Thousands	
New Business Incorporations	93.1	182.7	328.8
Industrial and Commercial Failures, Total	9.2	15.4	11.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.4	8.9	5.9
Construction	0.9	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing and Mining	2.1	2.6	1.6
Commercial Service	0.7	1.4	1.6
		Number per 10,000 Concerns	
Failure Annual Rate	34.3	57.0	42.6



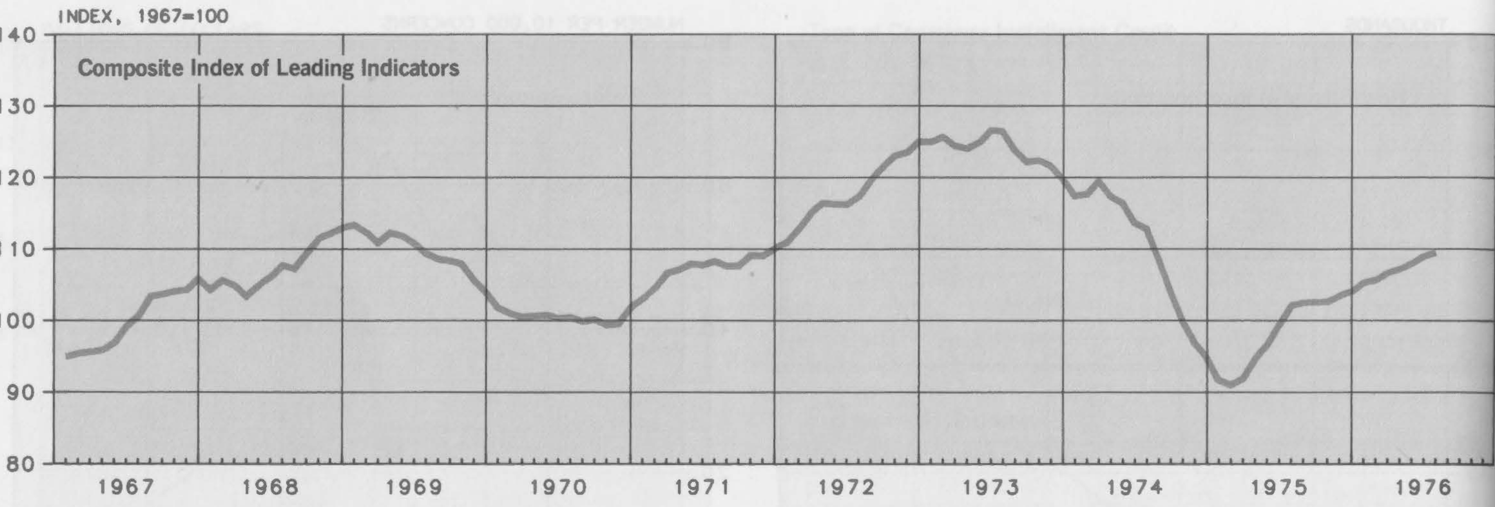
SOURCE DUN AND BRADSTREET, INC.; COPYRIGHT

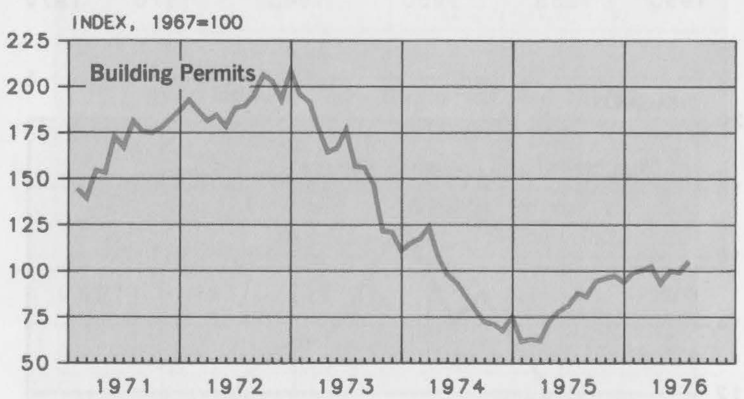
Composite Index Up for 17th Straight Month; Now at 109.5

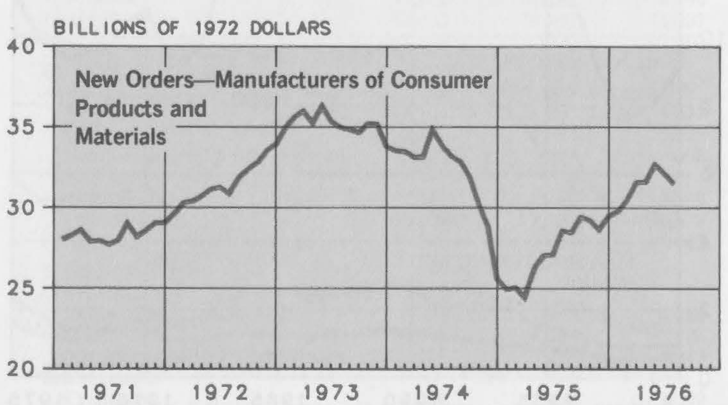
On the basis of preliminary data, the Composite Index of Leading Indicators (an indication of future business activity) rose 0.5 percent in July and now stands at 109.5. The index has risen for 17 consecutive months, the longest stretch of uninterrupted rises since the 20-month period from December 1953 through July 1955.

In July, 6 of the 12 indicators that make up the index showed improvement: layoff rate, net business formation, contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1967 dollars, building permits, stock prices, and money balance in 1967 dollars. Five moved in an unfavorable direction: average workweek, new orders in 1972 dollars, vendor performance, change in sensitive prices, and change in total liquid assets. One was not available: change of inventories on hand and on order.

The series contributing most to the increase was building permits, which rose 5.7 percent. Of the series which declined, new orders in 1972 dollars had the largest influence on the index, down 2 percent.







BUSINESS CONDITIONS INDICATORS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Composite Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	102.1	109.0	109.5
Building Permits (1967=100)	87.6	99.1	104.7
New Orders—Manufacturers of Consumer Products and Materials (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	28.56	32.15	31.51

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

other trends

Overseas Tourists Up 18.8% in First Half of '76; Europeans Lead Areas

The United States hosted approximately 7.4 million international visitors during the first 6 months of the 1976 bicentennial year, 10.6 percent more than during the same period in 1975.

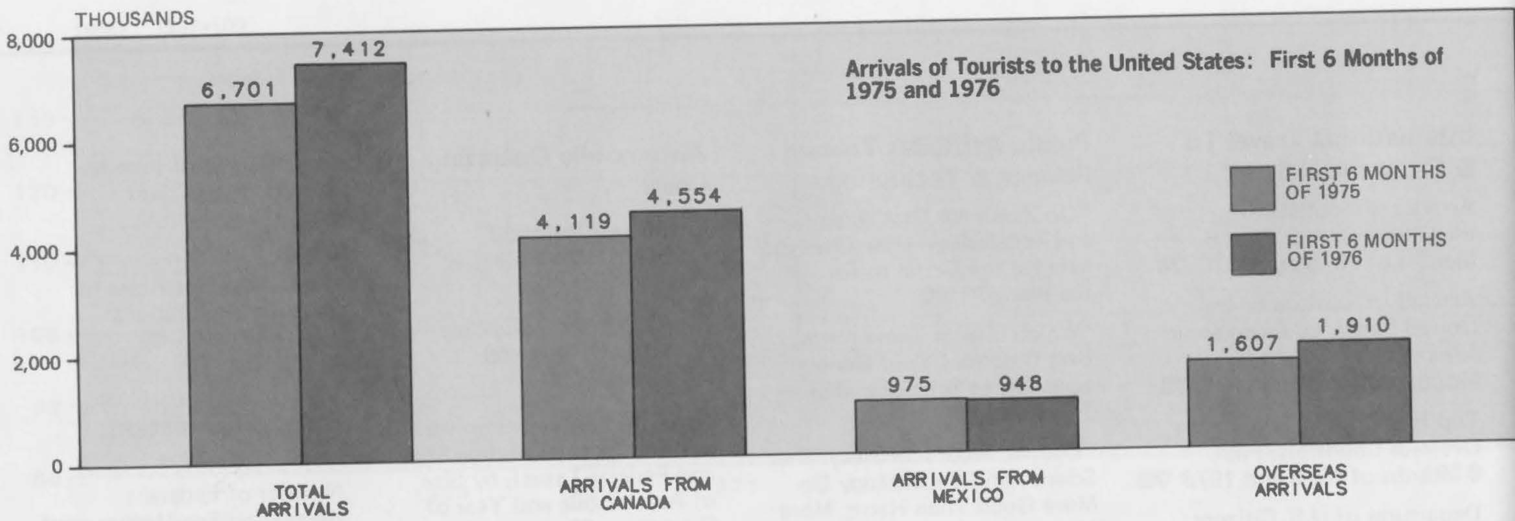
The first half of 1976 saw 4.6 million Canadian visitors travel to the U.S., a 10.6-percent increase over the first half of 1975. Mexican arrivals in the U.S. numbered 948,221 during the first 6 months of the year, a decrease of 2.8 percent from 1975.

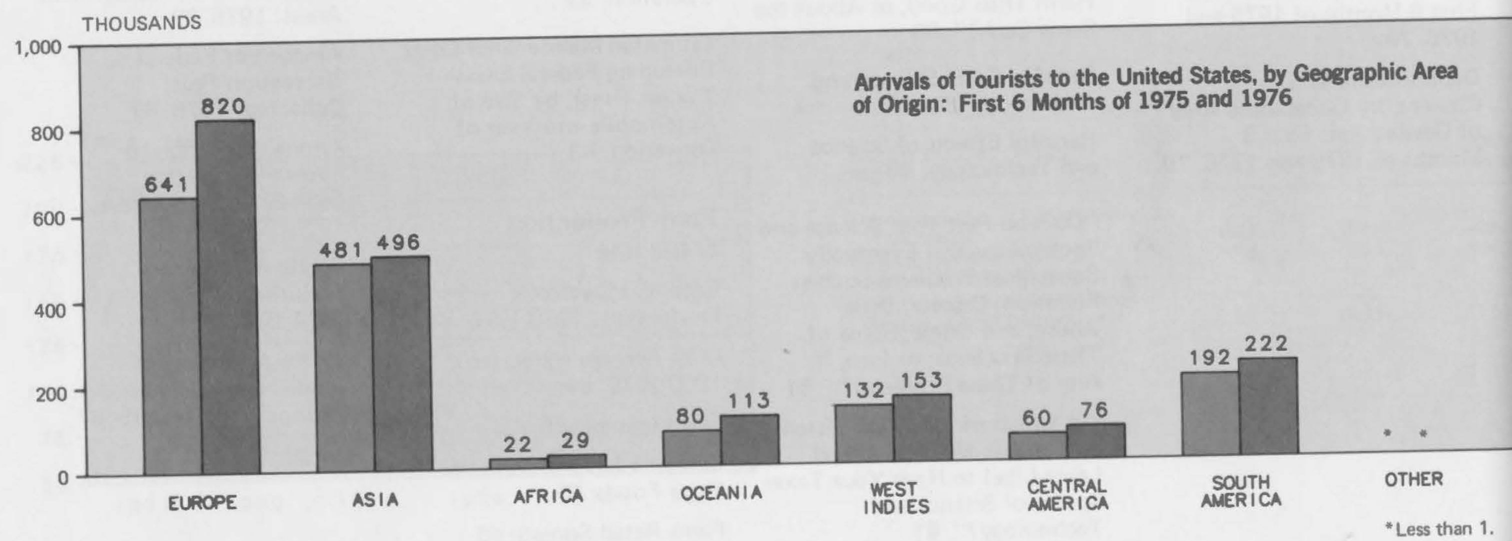
During the same period, arrivals from overseas countries (excluding Canada and Mexico) increased 18.8 percent compared to the first half of 1975.

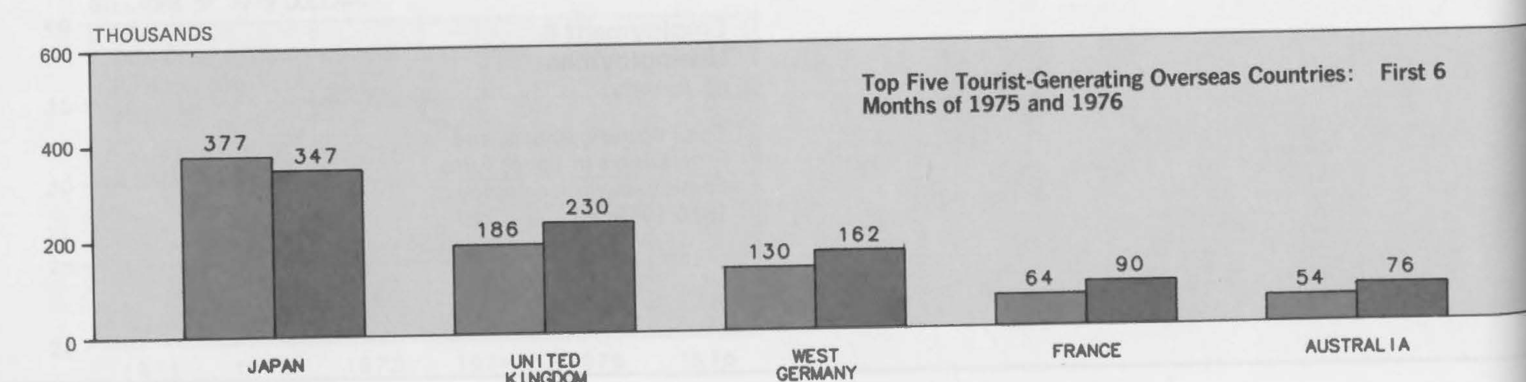
Arrivals from all major geographical areas overseas rose above the 1975 levels for the 6-month period.

European arrivals to the U.S. increased 27.9 percent over the first half of 1975. Increases were recorded in each of the major European markets: United Kingdom, up 23.6 percent; West Germany, up 24.3 percent; and France, up 39.2 percent.

Asian travel to the U.S. increased 3.2 percent during the first half of the year, although Japanese arrivals declined 7.9 percent for the period.







SOURCE U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE

Americans Traveling Abroad Down Slightly During First 6 Months

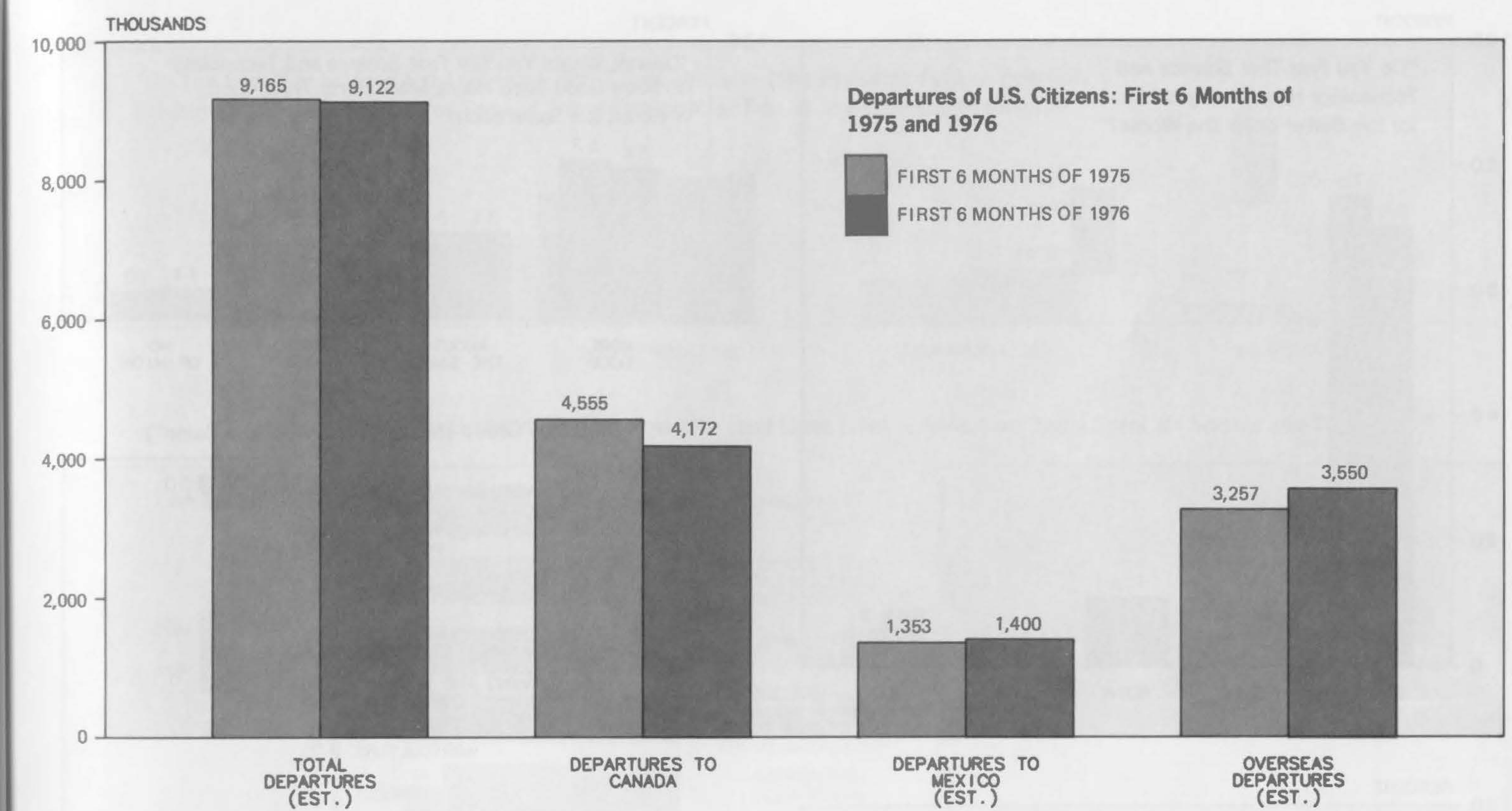
Based on preliminary statistics, approximately 9.1 million U.S. citizen traveled abroad to Canada, Mexico, and overseas countries during the first half of 1976, a 0.5-percent decline from the volume recorded during the same period in 1975.

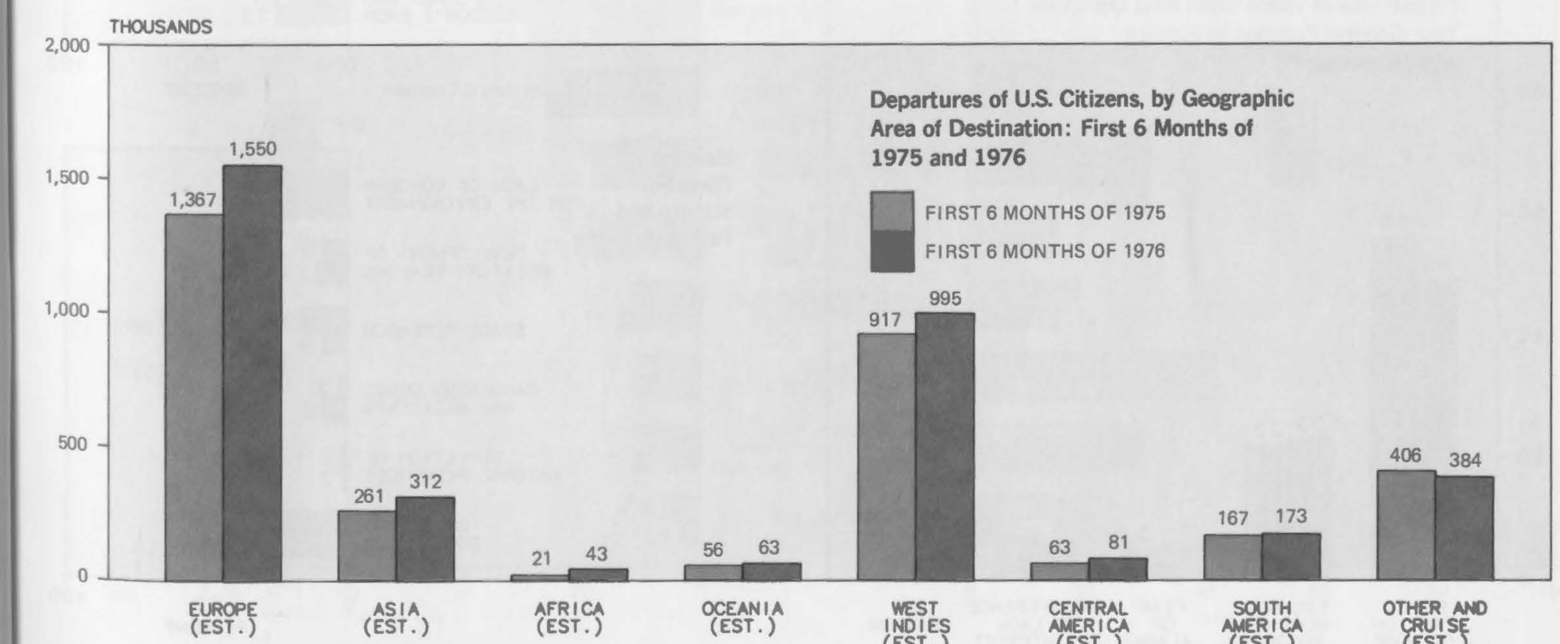
U.S. citizen departures to Canada during the 6-month 1976 period totaled nearly 4.2 million, representing an 8.4-percent drop from the first half of 1975.

American citizens traveling to Mexico, during the first half of this year totaled an estimated 1.4 million, a 3.5-percent increase over the 1975 6-month volume.

The number of U.S. citizens traveling abroad to overseas countries during the first 6 months of 1976 are estimated at around 3.6 million—9 percent above the same period in 1975.

Departures to Europe and the West Indies, the two most popular destinations of U.S. citizens, were estimated to have increased about 9 percent. Travel to Africa, which represented less than 1 percent of overseas travel in the first 6 months of 1975, is estimated to have doubled. Other overseas and cruise travel dipped 5.5 percent during the same period. In the first half of 1976, cruise travel accounted for about 76 percent of this category, down from 90 percent in the same period of 1975.





SOURCE U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE

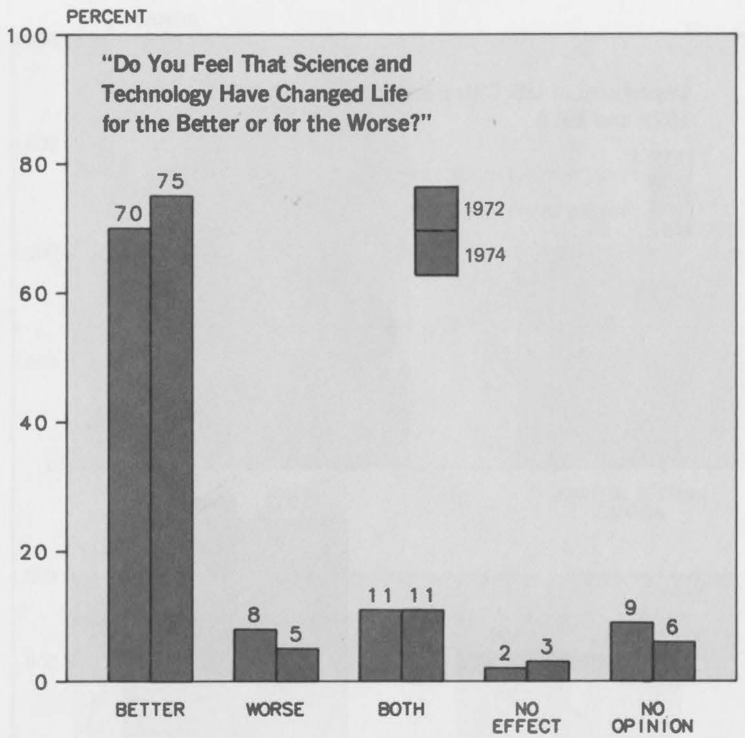
Belief in Favorable Scientific Results Rises to 75%

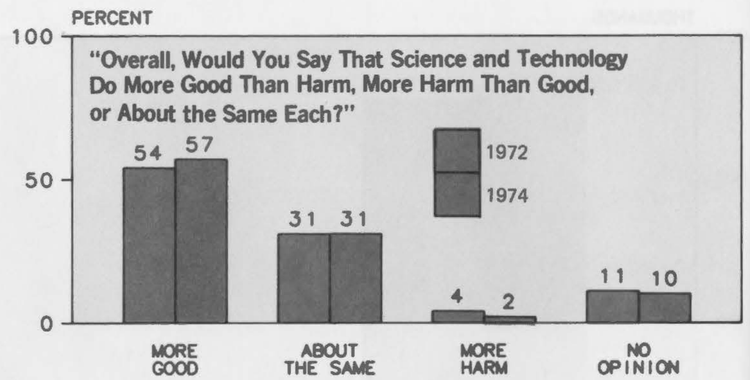
The belief that science and technology have changed life for the better was expressed by 75 percent of the public in 1974, compared with 70 percent in 1972. Five percent thought change was for the worse, down from 8 percent in 1972.

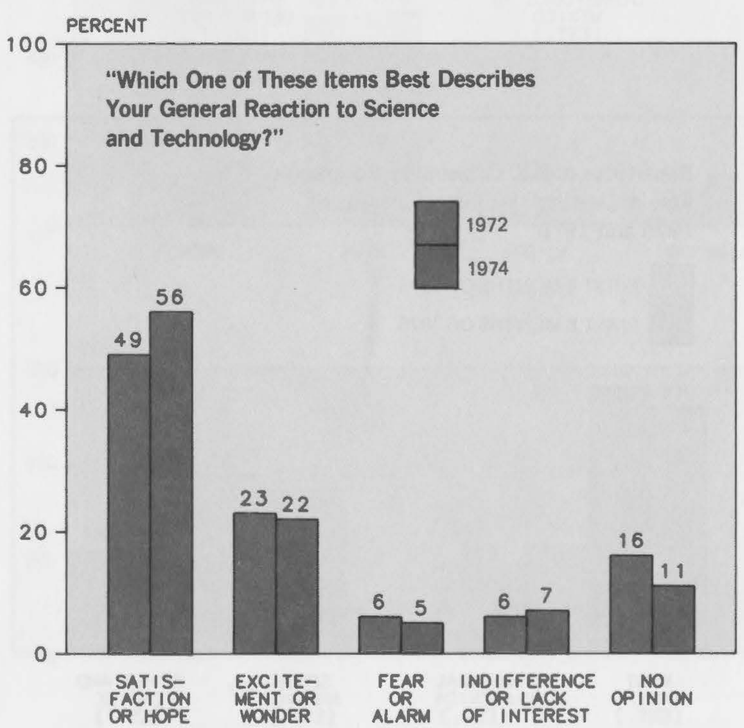
The reaction of "satisfaction or hope" to science and technology was expressed by 56 percent of the people in 1974 versus 49 percent in 1972. In both years, a reaction of "excitement or wonder" was shared by 22 to 23 percent of the public.

More than half of those interviewed believed that science and technology did more good than harm. Almost one-third saw the extent of good and harm as being nearly the same, and only a negligible percentage said "more harm." Changes from 1972 to 1974 were slight.

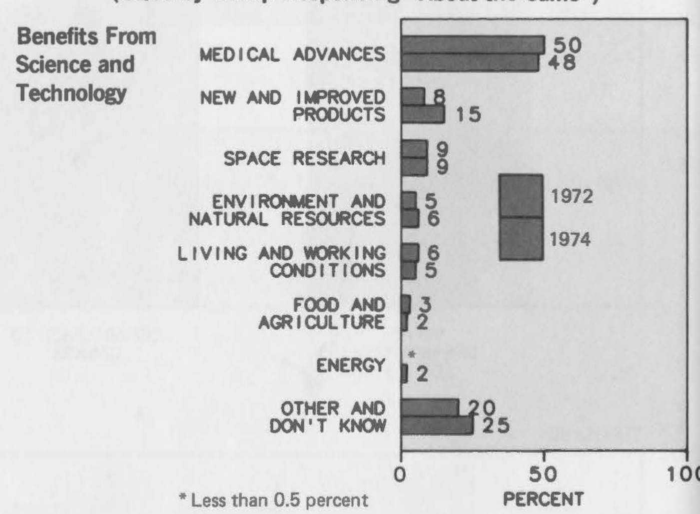
Those responding "about the same" were asked to mention some benefits and harmful effects from science and technology. "Medical advances" were by far the most frequently mentioned benefit, followed by "new and improved products" and "space research." "Lack of concern for the environment" was the most frequently mentioned harmful effect, followed by "development of military weapons," "space research," and "dangerous drugs and medicines."



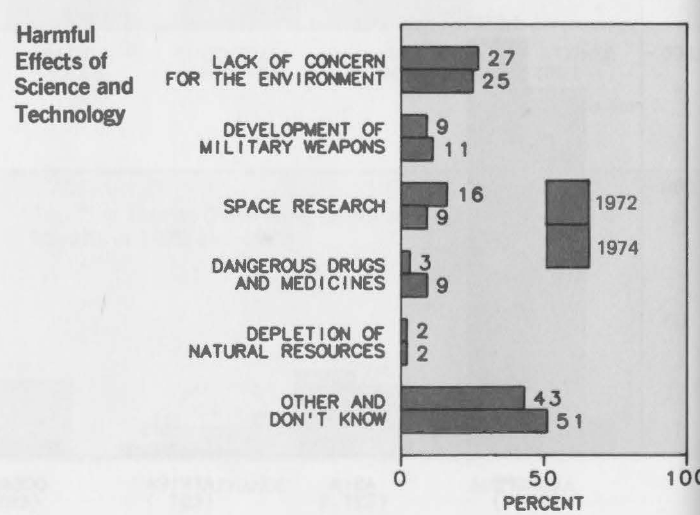




(Cited by Group Responding "About the Same")



* Less than 0.5 percent



SOURCE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

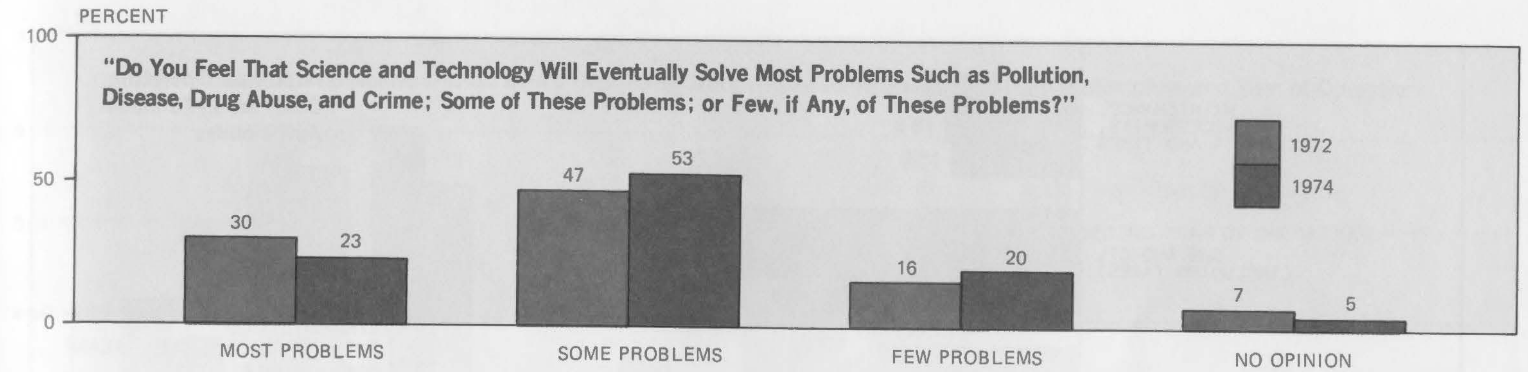
Health, Crime Problems Could Use More Money; Defense, Space Less

About three-fourths of the public remained confident that science and technology would eventually solve at least some of the major problems named in the questionnaire. The expectation that most problems would be solved declined to 23 percent in 1974. The trend toward a lower level of confidence was evident in the larger percentage of those who expect science and technology to solve only "some" and "few" such problems.

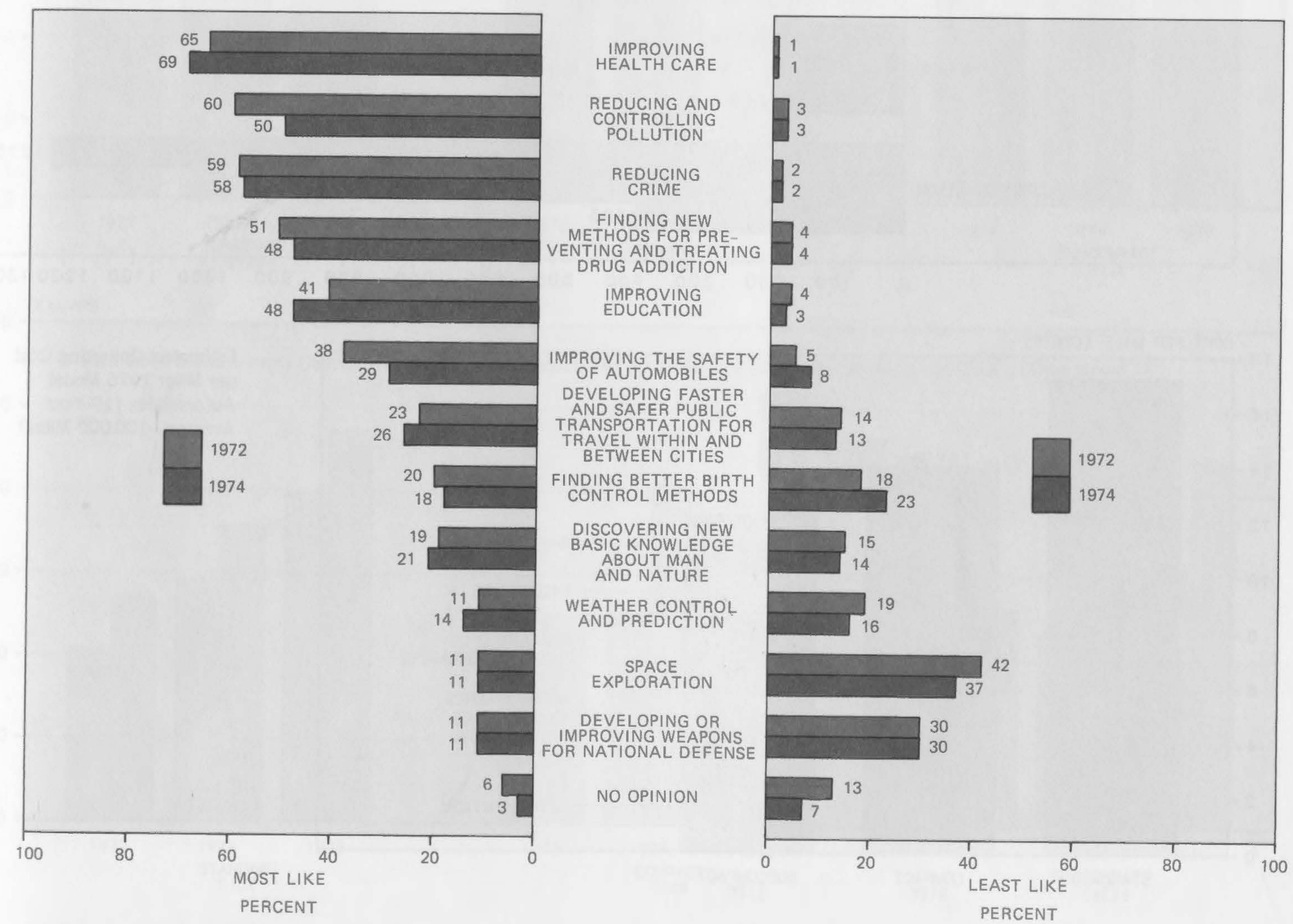
Areas in which the public would "most like" to see their tax money for science and technology spent were "health care" and "reducing crime." Two major shifts in public preferences occurred between 1972 and 1974: "reducing and controlling pollution" declined in the frequency of selection, whereas "improving education" increased.

Areas in which the public in 1974 indicated they would least like their taxes spent for science and technology were "space exploration" and "developing or improving weapons for national defense."

The relevance of science and technology for alleviating or solving the problems involved was not considered explicitly. Thus, the response may reflect areas of general concern to the public without regard for the possible specific role of science and technology in dealing with them.



"In Which of the Areas Listed Would You Most Like (and Least Like) to Have Your Taxes Spent for Science and Technology?"



SOURCE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

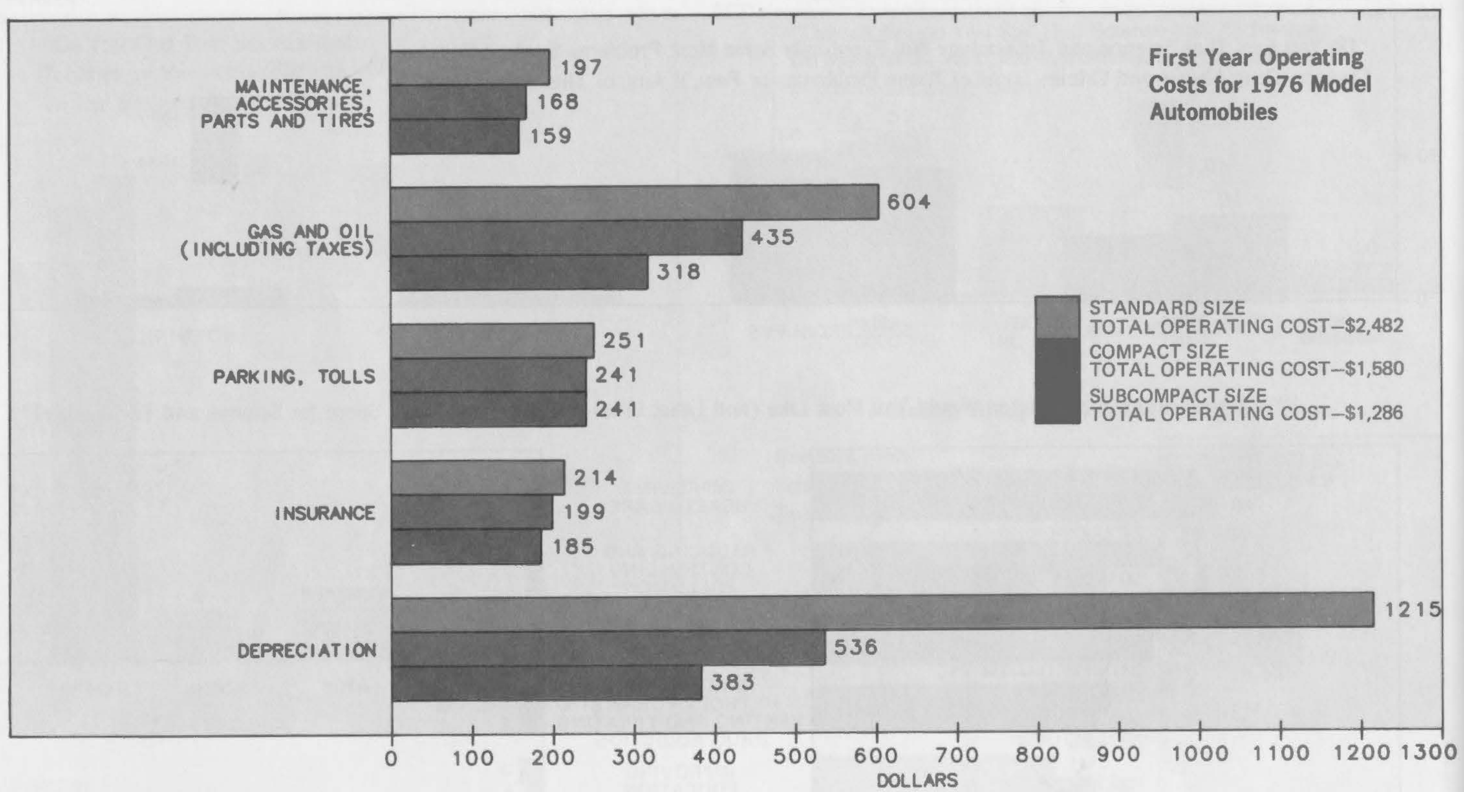
'76 Car Operating Cost per Mile Ranges From 17.2% to 12.2%

The average cost of operating a standard-size 1976 model automobile during the first year of ownership is estimated at $2,482. This cost compares to $1,580 for a compact-size automobile and $1,286 for a subcompact.

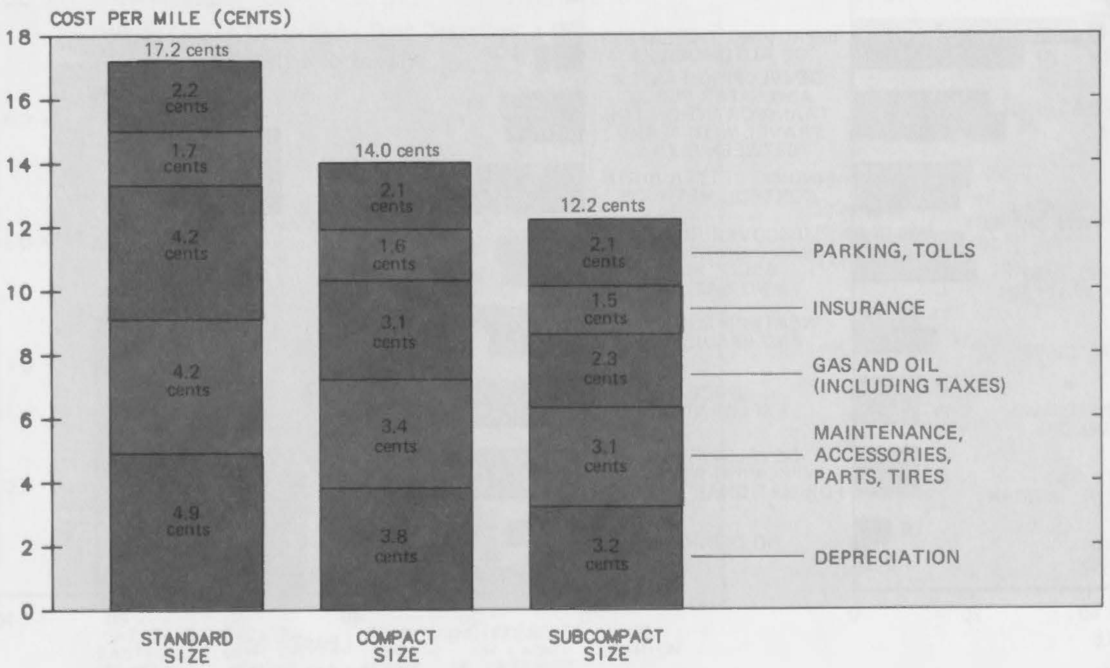
For all three sizes of automobiles depreciation is the greatest contributor to first-year operating costs, averaging a $1,215 loss for standard automobiles, a $536 loss for compacts, and a $383 loss for subcompacts. The second greatest operating cost is for gasoline and oil.

The estimated average cost per mile for operating a 1976 model automobile ranges from 17.2 cents a mile for a standard-size to 14 cents for a compact and 12.2 cents for a subcompact. The per-mile estimates are based on 10 years of average use equaling 100,000 miles.

NOTE: Costs include State and Federal taxes on gasoline and oil and Federal excise tax on tires.



First Year Operating Costs for 1976 Model Automobiles



Estimated Operating Cost per Mile: 1976 Model Automobiles (10-Year Average—100,000 Miles)

SOURCE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Annual Gas, Oil Costs Decline From '74 to '76 for New Car Operation

The estimated annual cost to automobile owners for gasoline and oil decreased from 1974 to 1976, despite general price increases in auto costs. Average gasoline and oil costs for first-year operation of a subcompact car dropped from $366 in 1974 to $318 in 1976, a 13.1-percent decline. For the same period, the percent decrease in annual gasoline and oil costs (including taxes) was 11.2 percent for compacts, with no change for standard-size cars.

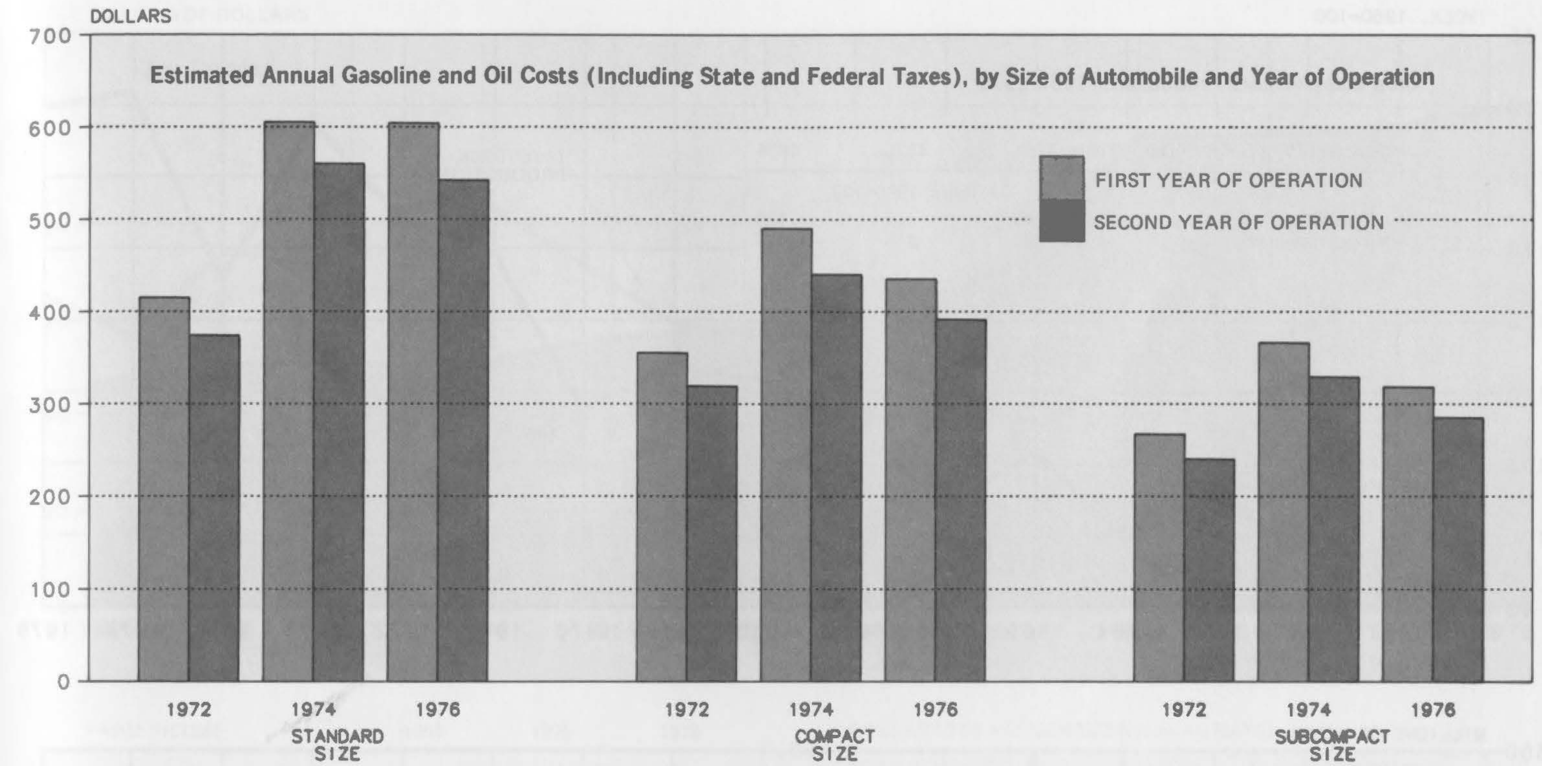
The decreases in fuel costs have resulted from a number of factors, including the mandatory 55 mph speed laws (enacted in 1974) and the introduction of legislation aimed at increasing fuel efficiency in cars.*
In recent years, manufacturers have, on a voluntary basis, made significant efforts in this area.

Maintenance costs** increased at a slightly greater rate for subcompacts than for the other sizes of cars between 1974 and 1976.

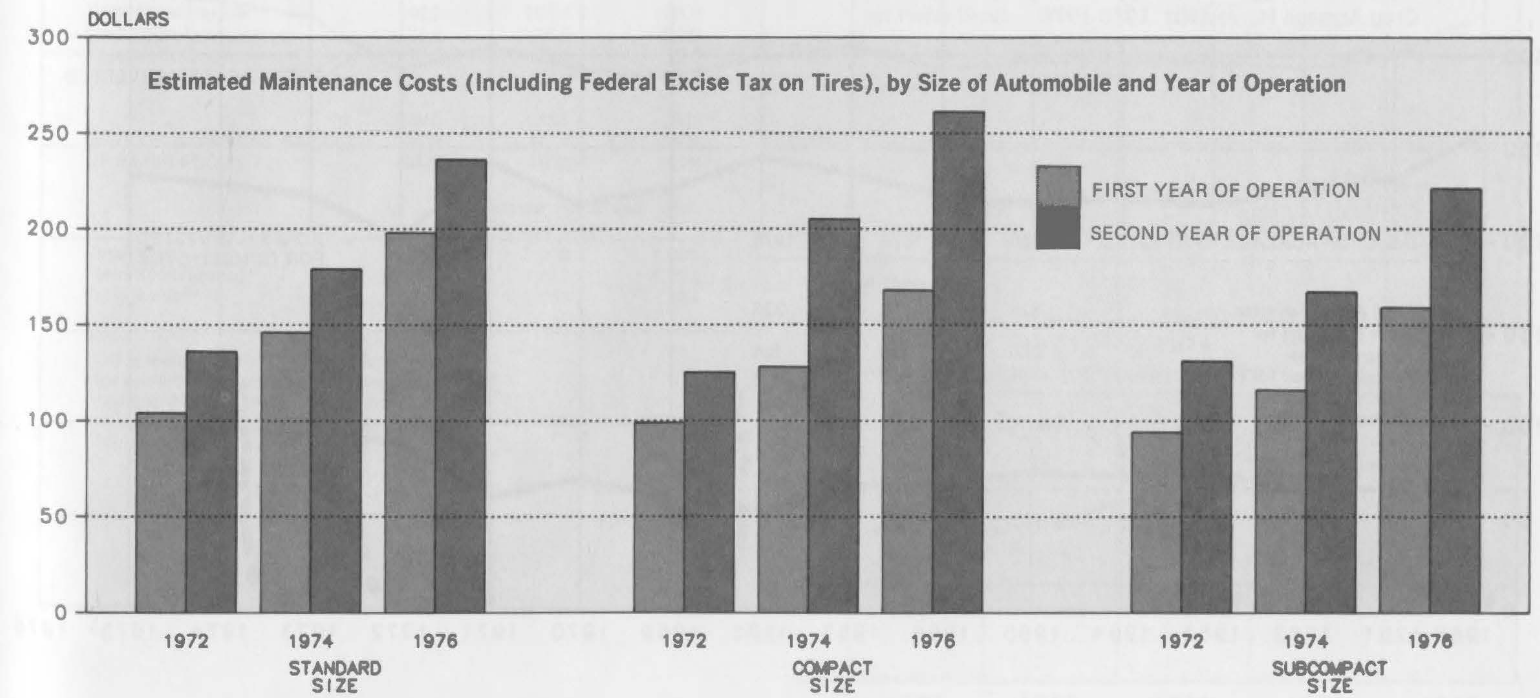
First-year maintenance costs for a 1976 subcompact were 38 percent higher than for a 1974 subcompact. Comparable percentage increases for standard cars and compacts were 35 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

*PL 94-163, Title 3.

**Costs include Federal excise tax on purchase of tires.



Estimated Annual Gasoline and Oil Costs (Including State and Federal Taxes), by Size of Automobile and Year of Operation



Estimated Maintenance Costs (Including Federal Excise Tax on Tires), by Size of Automobile and Year of Operation

SOURCE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

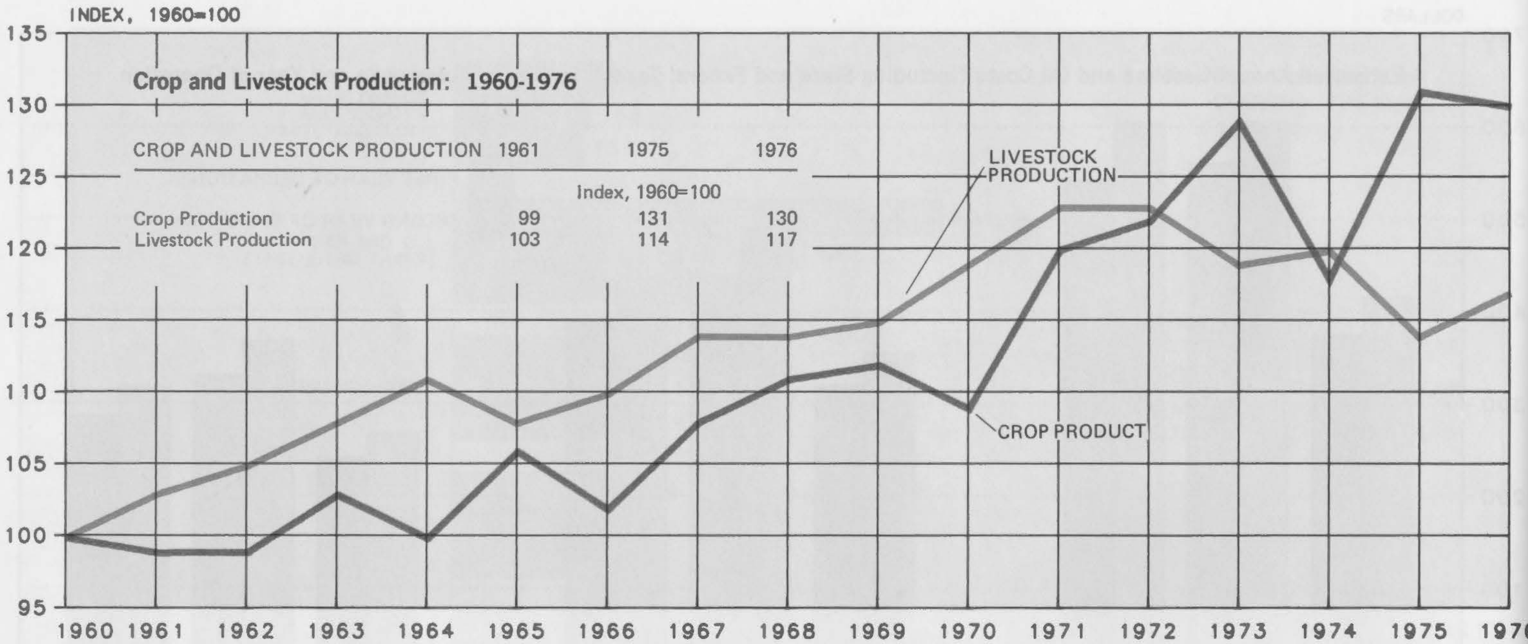
'76 Crop Estimates Appear Slightly Under '75 Record Output

Early season prospects indicate that total 1976 crop output will be slightly below last year's record. Although crop acreage was expanded, encouraged by attractive prices at planting time, prospective yields are lower. Production of livestock products—reflecting more generous supplies of beef, pork, broilers, eggs, and milk—shows moderate gains over 1975.

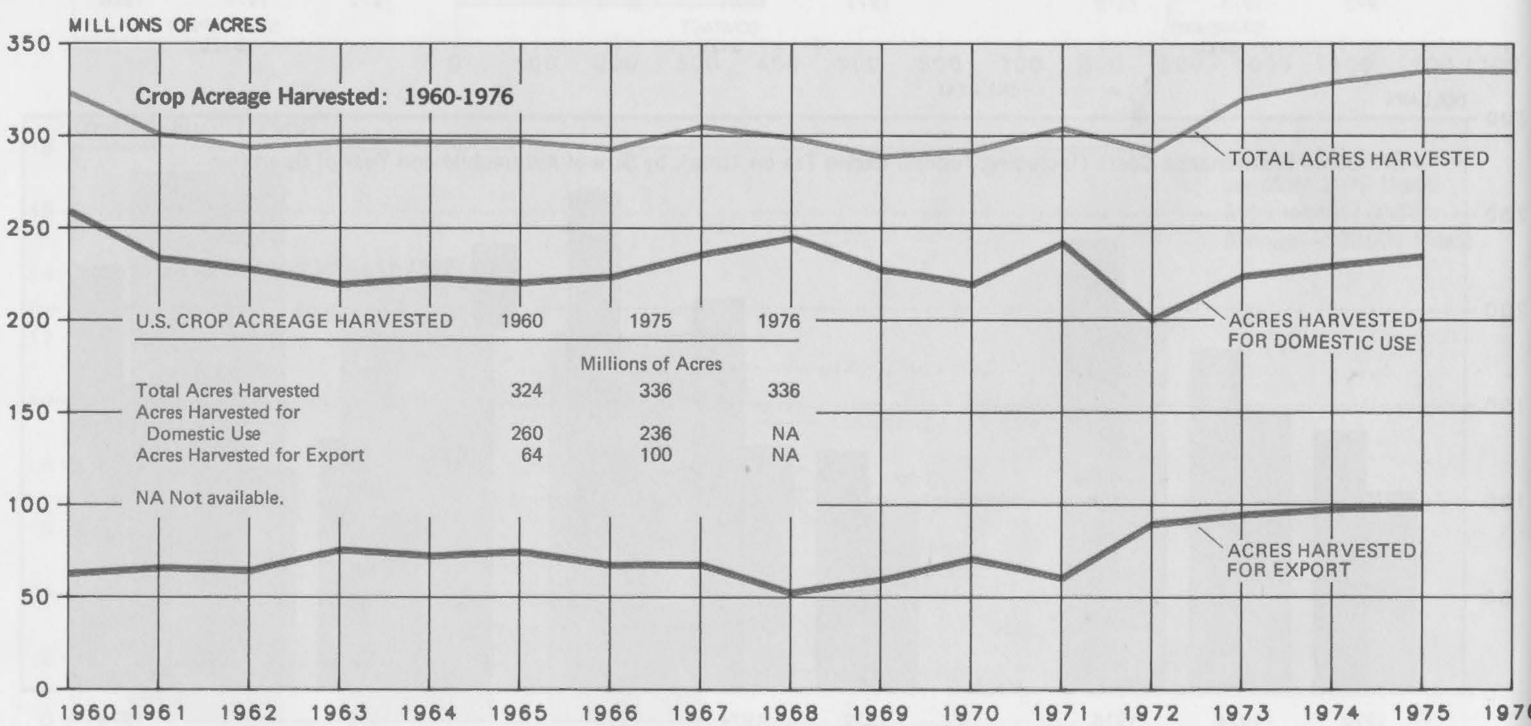
The 1976 expansion in output of livestock stems from relatively favorable producer returns in 1975.

Higher Export Demand, More Favorable Prices Spur Harvested Acreage

Acreage harvested has risen to high levels in recent years. Strong export demand and relatively favorable prices for U.S. farm products have stimulated larger plantings. In 1975, the production from about 1 out of 3 acres harvested moved into export markets. Grains and soybeans accounted for about 90 percent of the acreage and about three-fourths of the value of U.S. agricultural exports.



CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	1961	1975	1976
		Index, 1960=100	
Crop Production	99	131	130
Livestock Production	103	114	117



U.S. CROP ACREAGE HARVESTED	1960	1975	1976
		Millions of Acres	
Total Acres Harvested	324	336	336
Acres Harvested for Domestic Use	260	236	NA
Acres Harvested for Export	64	100	NA

NA Not available.

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Record Cash Receipts Expected for '76 Farm Crops, Livestock Items

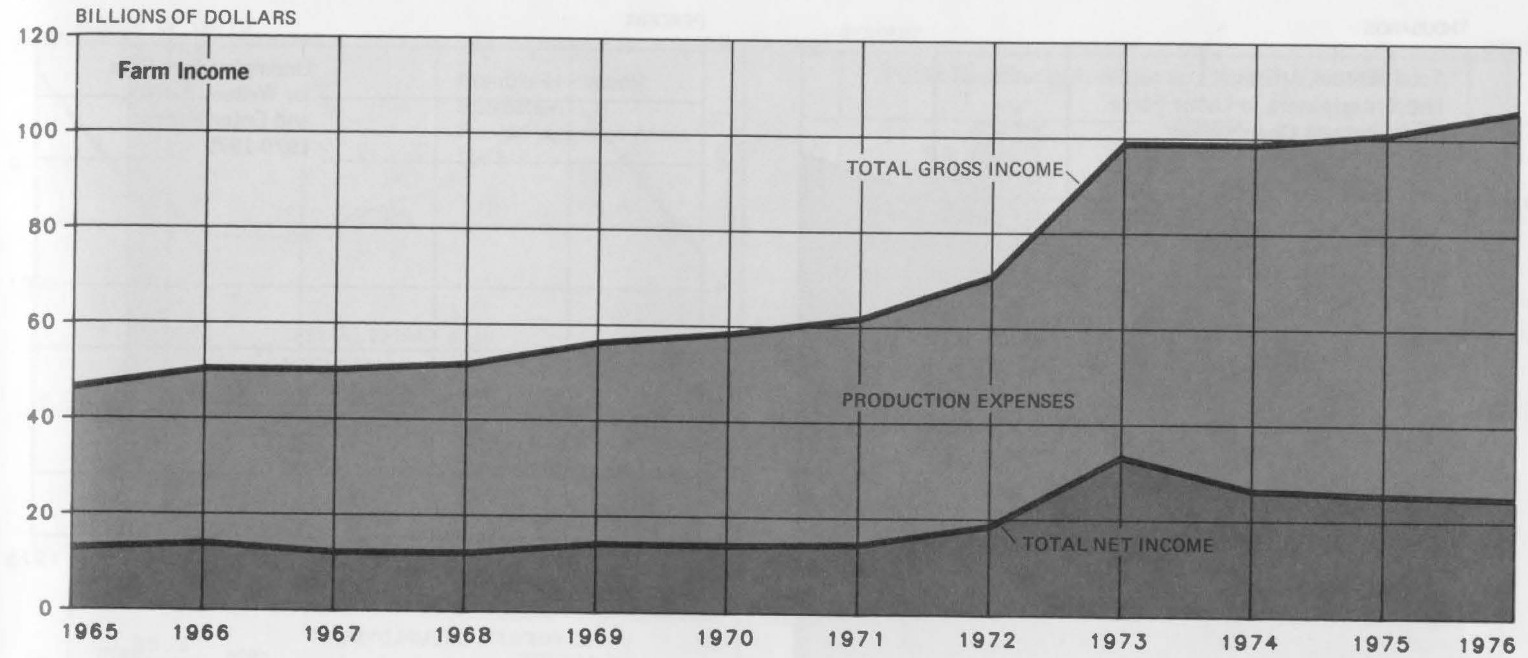
Large 1976 crops and expanded output of livestock products mean that U.S. farmers will have more to sell at prices which are relatively favorable due to strong domestic and export demand. This will result in a record flow of cash receipts to farmers.

However, production expenses are continuing to rise despite lower fertilizer prices. On balance, total net farm income in 1976, which takes into account unsold inventories, is likely to hold close to the 1975 level of $26 billion.

Farm Food Costs Show Moderate Increases, Retail Spread Widens

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's market basket of farm foods is expected to cost householders moderately more in 1976 than in 1975. This increase will result from a widening in farm-retail spreads, caused by the continued rise in wage rates and higher operating expenses of food marketing firms.

The farm value of the market basket is expected to average a little lower this year because of the increased output of food commodities.

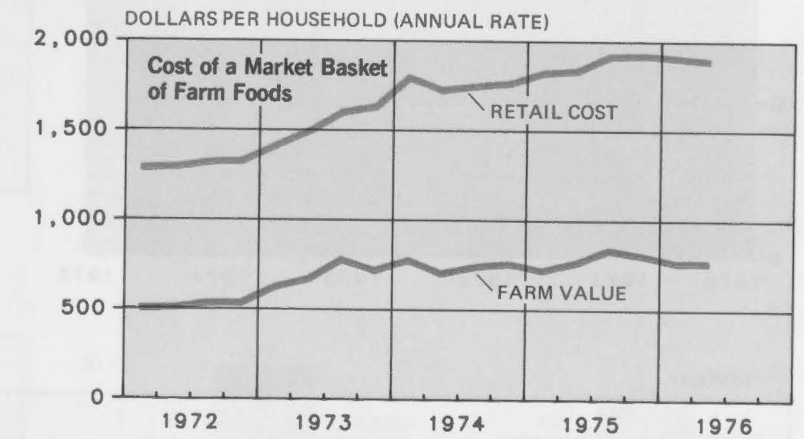


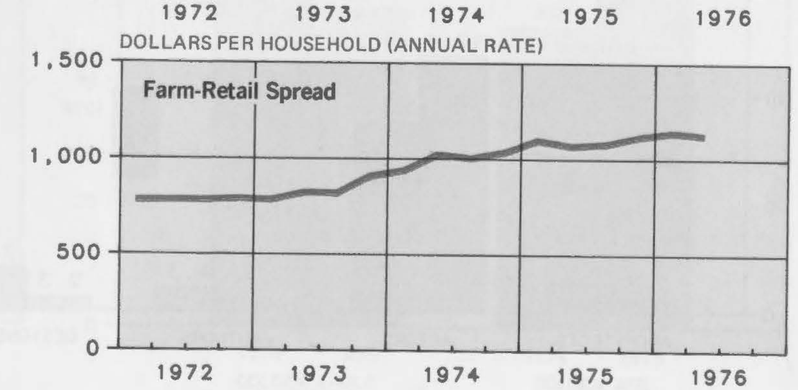
FARM INCOME	1965	1975	1976
		Billions of Dollars	
Total Gross Income	46.5	101.1	106.0
Production Expenses	33.6	75.5	81.0
Total Net Income	12.9	25.6	25.0

COST OF A MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS	2ND QTR 1975	1ST QTR 1976	2ND QTR 1976
		Dollars per Household (Annual Rate)	
Retail Cost	1,838	1,910	1,895
Farm-Retail Spread*	1,072	1,141	1,127
Farm Value**	766	769	768

*Gross margin received by marketing firms for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing a market basket of food.

**Gross return to farmers.





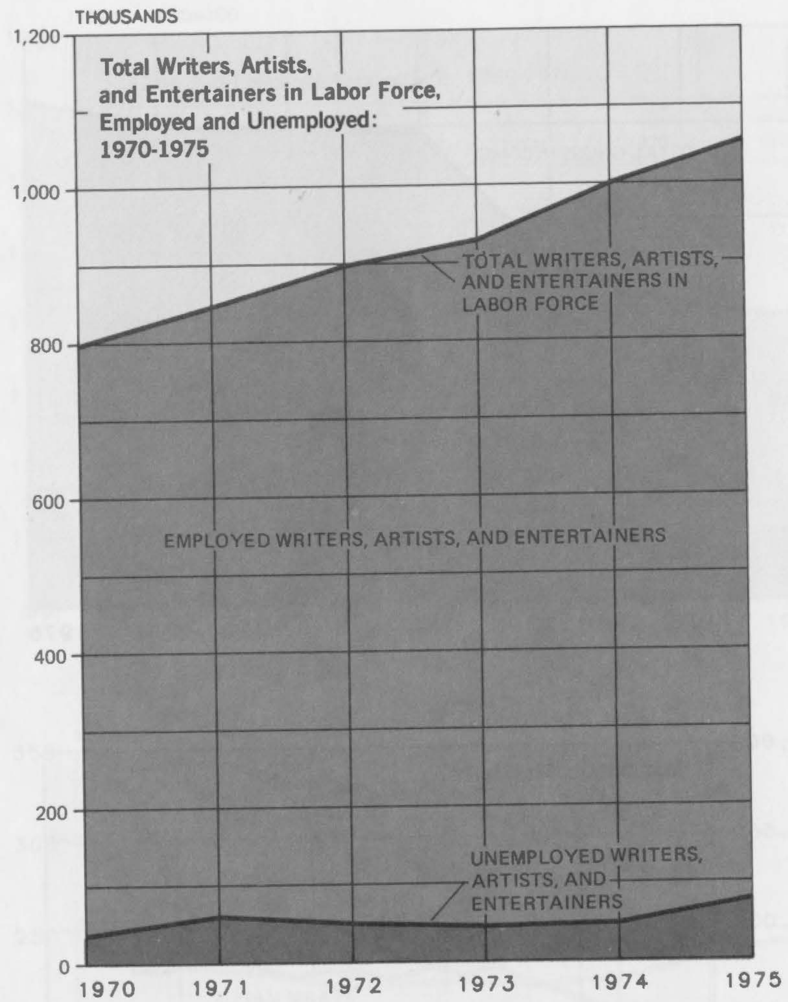
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

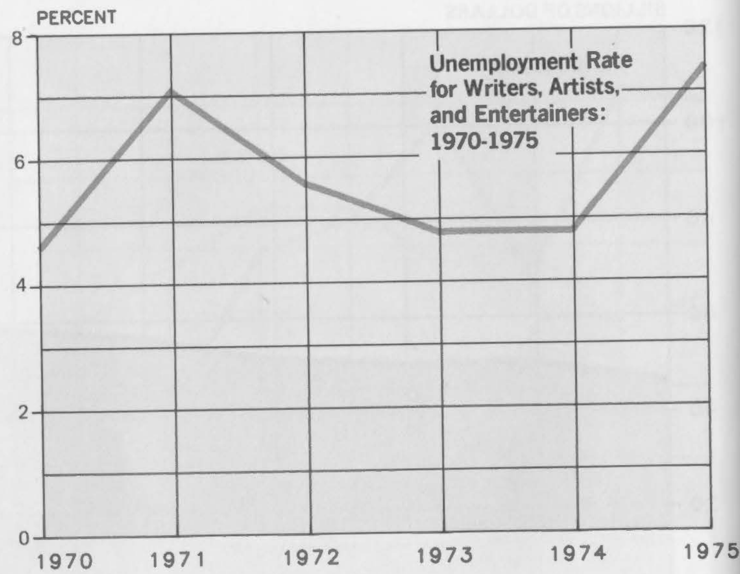
Number of Entertainers, Artists, Writers Up 33.5% From '70 to '75

In the 1970 census, the total number of writers, artists, and entertainers in the labor force was 797,574 persons. By 1975 the Bureau of Labor Statistics said there were 1,055,000 persons in the same group, a 33.5-percent increase. The increase reflects a compounded annual growth rate for the 5-year period of 5.7 percent. At this rate of growth, the labor force of artists would double in a period of about 12.5 years.

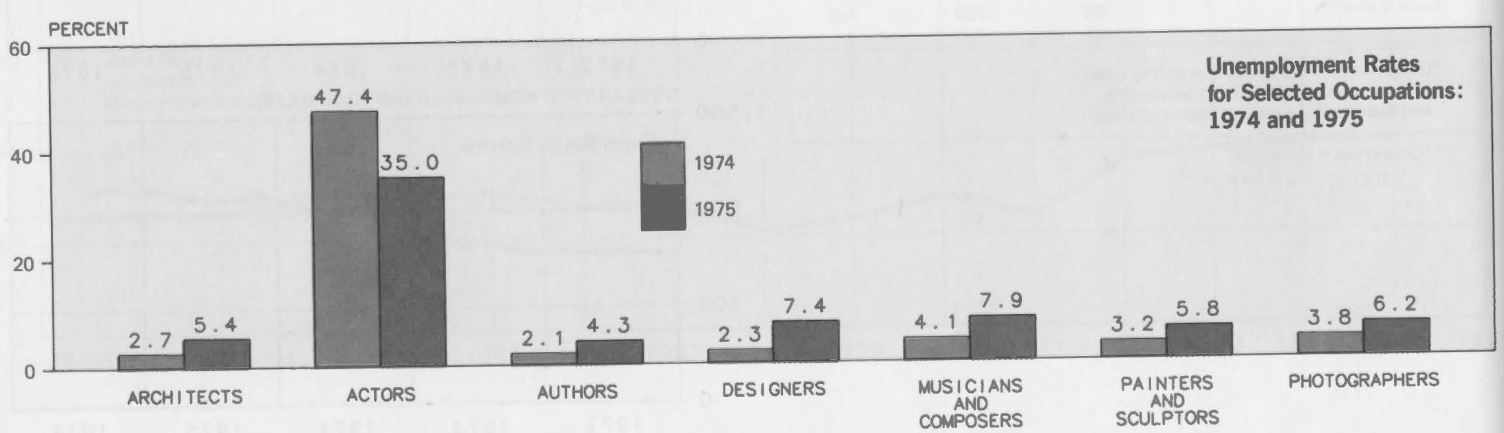
Changes in unemployment of this group were substantially greater in 1975 than in 1974. For 1975, the unemployment rate for writers, artists, and entertainers was 7.4 percent, compared with 4.8 percent in 1974.

Among the selected artistic occupations in 1975, actors recorded the highest unemployment rate of 35 percent, down from 47.4 percent in 1974. All other selected occupations showed increases in the rate of unemployment during the same period.





EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT OF ARTISTS	1970	1975
Number in Labor Force	797,574	1,055,000
Number of Unemployed	36,480	78,000
Percent Unemployed	4.6	7.4



SOURCE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

'75 Federal Recreation Fees Produce $20.6 Million

The number of existing Federal recreation areas included under the Federal Recreation Fee Program totaled 2,785 in 1975. Recreation fee-management units (areas where fees are charged for use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense) represented over 90 percent of all Federal recreation areas.

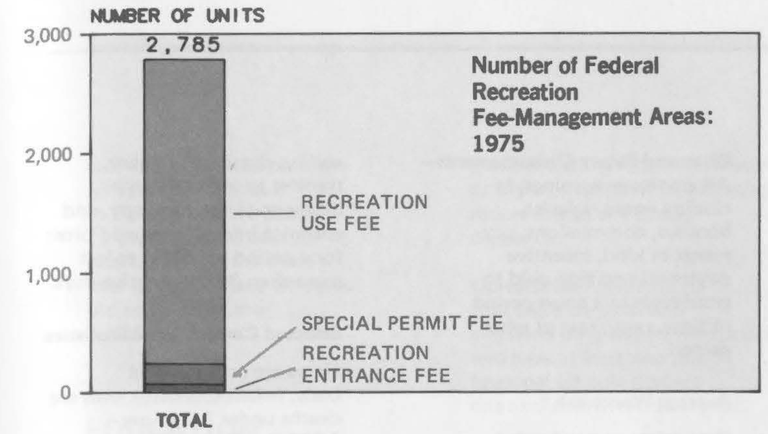
In 1975, $20.6 million in Federal recreation fees were collected. Although $12.4 million came from recreation use fees, entrance fees produced almost $8 million.

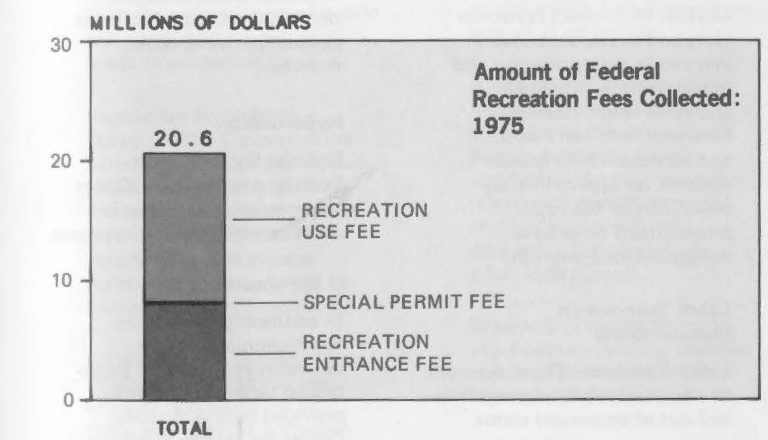
Visitors spent a majority of their time in areas where user fees were charged.

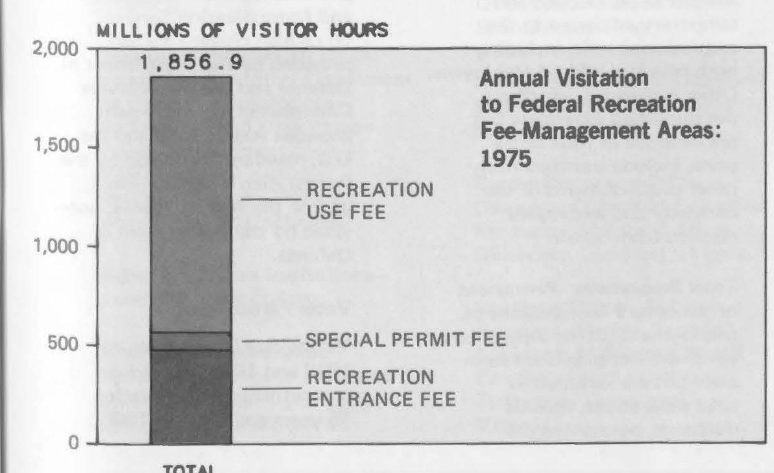
Increases Recorded in Favorable Reactions to Facilities, Fees

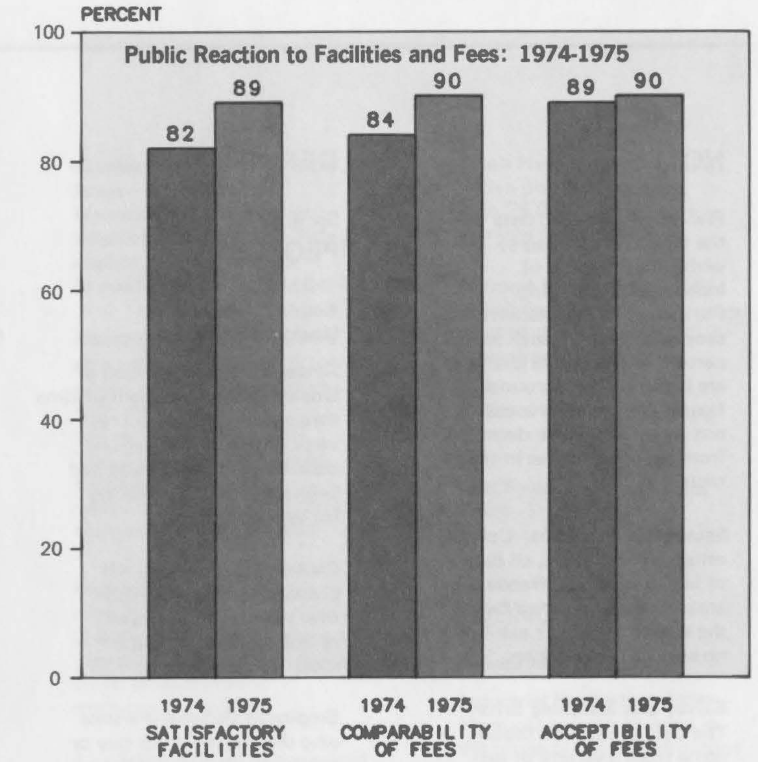
The public reaction to facilities and fees has been generally favorable. About 89 percent of visitors reported that they were satisfied with facilities in 1975; 90 percent indicated that the fees in the area of interview were comparable with those of other public agency areas; and 90 percent felt that the recreation fees were acceptable.

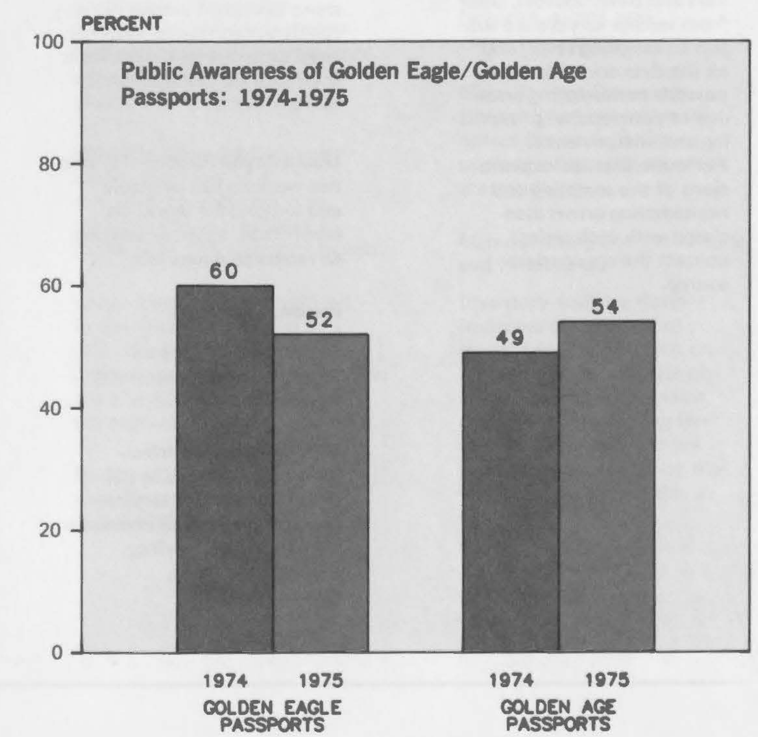
Between 1974 and 1975, visitor awareness of the Golden Eagle Passport (which covers entrance fees for persons under 62) decreased, while awareness of the Golden Age Passport (issued to persons 62 years old and over) grew.











SOURCE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

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 or reporting and analysis error.
For more detailed explanations of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with each series, contact the appropriate source.

DEFINITIONS

Section I

PEOPLE

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.

Average Workweek

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing, to construction workers in contract construction, and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

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, transfer to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces for a period expected to last more than 30 consecutive days.

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.

Hypertension

Definite Hypertension—Systolic pressure of 160 mm Hg or more; or a diastolic pressure of 95 mm HG or more.

U.S. Population

In addition to data from the decennial censuses, estimates are based on statistics on births and deaths provided by the National Center for Health Statistics; statistics on immigration are provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; on civilian citizens abroad, provided by the Department of Defense and the Civil Service Commission; on movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland, provided by the Puerto Rico Planning Board; and on the Armed Forces, provided by the Department of Defense.

Voter Participation

Voting-Age Population—In 1972 and 1974, the civilian noninstitutional population 18 years and over. In 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.

Special Feature

EDUCATION

Expenditures for Education—Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education.

Population Projections—Bureau of the Census has prepared three sets of population projections reflecting different assumptions about future fertility trends. Series II assumes that the average number of lifetime births per woman will move toward 2.1.

Preprimary—Beginning groups of children during the year or years preceding the primary level (grades 1 through 3). Includes prekindergarten and kindergarten programs.

Preprimary Program—A set of organized educational experiences for children attending prekindergarten and kindergarten classes. Institutions which offer essentially custodial care, such as many "daycare centers," are not included.

Higher Education Institutions—Universities and colleges.

Other 4-Year Institutions—Institutions that offer programs extending at least 4 years after high school, and include all institutions that grant bachelors' or higher degrees or some recognition equivalent to such degrees.

Universities—Institutions that place considerable emphasis on graduate instruction and have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

Postsecondary Education—Encompasses higher education, vocational-technical education, and adult education.

Adult Education—Organized instruction (including correspondence courses and private tutoring), usually conducted at a set time and place, with a predetermined end result: a certificate, diploma, or degree; rarely a full-time pursuit.

Dropouts—Persons 14 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

Minority Students—Includes American Indians, Negroes, Orientals, and students with Spanish surnames.

Northern and Western States—States not included in other categories.

Border States and D.C.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Children From Low-Income Areas—All children in Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title I eligible schools, whether or not from low-income families.

Holistic Score—Rating based on a reader's response to the whole essay rather than to such aspects as style, contents, mechanics, etc. This type of score provides a reliable ranking of essays but tells nothing about the quality of the papers.

High Metro—Areas in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are in professional or managerial positions.

Low Metro—Areas in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are on welfare or are not regularly employed.

Main Big City—Communities within the limits of a city with a population over 200,000 and not included in the high- or low-metro groups.

Urban Fringe—Communities in the metropolitan area of a city with a population greater than 200,000, but outside the city limits and not in the high- or low-metro groups.

Medium City—Cities with populations between 25,000 and 200,000.

Small Places—Communities with a population of less than 25,000 and not in the extreme rural group.

Extreme Rural—Areas with a population under 10,000 where most of the residents are farmers or farm workers.

Affluent Suburb—See High Metro.

Low Socioeconomic Status Metro—See Low Metro.

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.

NOTES & DEFINITIONS— *Continued*

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.

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 which were 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.

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.

Federal Construction

Federal Contract Award—A contract that has been awarded to build a federally-owned construction project. Included are awards for new construction, additions, and alterations.

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.

New Business Incorporations

Represents the total number of stock corporations issued charters under the general business corporation laws of the various States and the District of Columbia. The statistics include completely new businesses that are incorporated, existing businesses that are changed from the noncorporate to the corporate form of organization, existing corporations that have been given certificates of authority to operate also in another State, and existing corporations transferred to a new State. Data for incorporations in the District of Columbia are included beginning January 1963.

Failure Index—Relates the number of failures in each month to the number of industrial and commercial enterprises listed in the Dun & Bradstreet Reference Book. It shows the annual rate at which business concerns would fail if the number of failures and concerns listed in that month prevailed for an entire year.

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.

Section IV

OTHER TRENDS

Automobile Operating Costs

Federal and State Taxes—Includes Federal excise taxes on tires (10 cents per pound), lubricating oil (6 cents per gallon), and gasoline (4 cents per gallon); plus State taxes on gasoline.

Federal Recreation Fee Program

Provides for the charging of entrance fees and recreation-use fees at designated Federal recreation areas and facilities, and for the charging of fees for special recreation permits, under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Entrance Fees—Charged only at the national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, and historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service; may be paid on a single-visit basis or on an annual basis through purchase of a Golden Eagle Passport.

Special Recreation Permits—Issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses on Federal recreation lands.

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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.

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