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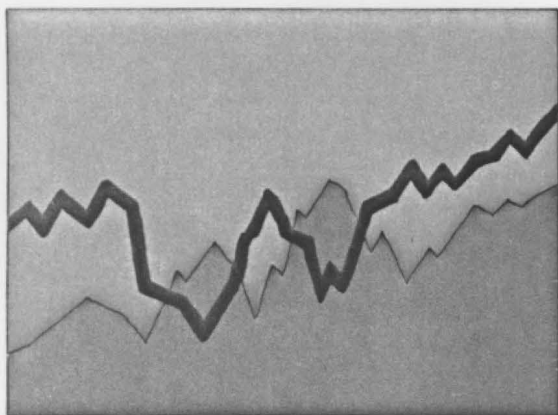
THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

Attached is this week's copy
of the Weekly Briefing Notes along with
a special report on Critical Minerals.

Mulson



***WEEKLY
BRIEFING NOTES
ON U.S. DOMESTIC
DEVELOPMENTS***

***Prepared for the President
and the Vice President***

SEPTEMBER 22, 1975

COMPILED BY THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

**Coordinated by the Bureau of the Census
at the request of the Statistical Policy Division,
Office of Management and Budget**

**Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Bureau of the Census**

**Joseph W. Duncan,
Deputy Associate Director
for Statistical Policy
Office of Management and Budget**



SOURCES OF DATA

Personal Income

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business"

Corporate Profits

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business"

Real Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States"

Industrial Production

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Industrial Production and Related Data" G.12.3

Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business"

Balance of Payments

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business"

Consumer Price Index

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The Consumer Price Index"

Housing Construction

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Construction Reports," Series C



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 - Clinical Measurements
- Obesity
- Drugs
 - Drug Deaths
 - Drug Abuse Episodes
 - Liquor Consumption
- Smoking
- Physical Fitness
- Perceived Health Status

	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
B.2.1 Living Arrangements, Selected Characteristics					
— Age, Sex, and Race				X	
— Single Person Households				X	
— Children Living With Single Parents				X	
— Average Family Size				X	
B.2.2 Family Formation and Dissolution					
— Marital Status of the Population				X	
— Marriage and Divorce Rates		X		X	
— Marriages Ending in Divorce				X	
B.2.3 Attitudes Towards Family Life					X
Part 3—Health					
B.3.1 Life Expectancy					
— At Birth				X	
— At Selected Ages				X	
— Death Rates by Cause		X		X	
— Leading Causes of Death				X	
— Infant Mortality		X		X	
B.3.2 Disability					
— Days of Disability by Type					X
— Institutionalized Population					X
— Disability by Degree of Limitation and Cause				X	
— Short-Term Disability				X	
B.3.3 Morbidity					
— Communicable Diseases		X			
— Acute Illness				X	
B.3.4 Health Status					
— Nutrition					
● Dietary Intake					X
● Clinical Measurements					X
— Obesity					X
— Drugs					
● Drug Deaths		X			
● Drug Abuse Episodes		X			
● Liquor Consumption				X	
— Smoking				X	
— Physical Fitness					X
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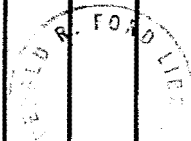
D.3.2 Children's Skill and Appreciation of Literature Arts, Music

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D.3.4 Attendance at Cultural Events
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 — Concerts, Museums, etc.

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WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
			X	
				X
				X
			X	
			X	
			X	
			X	

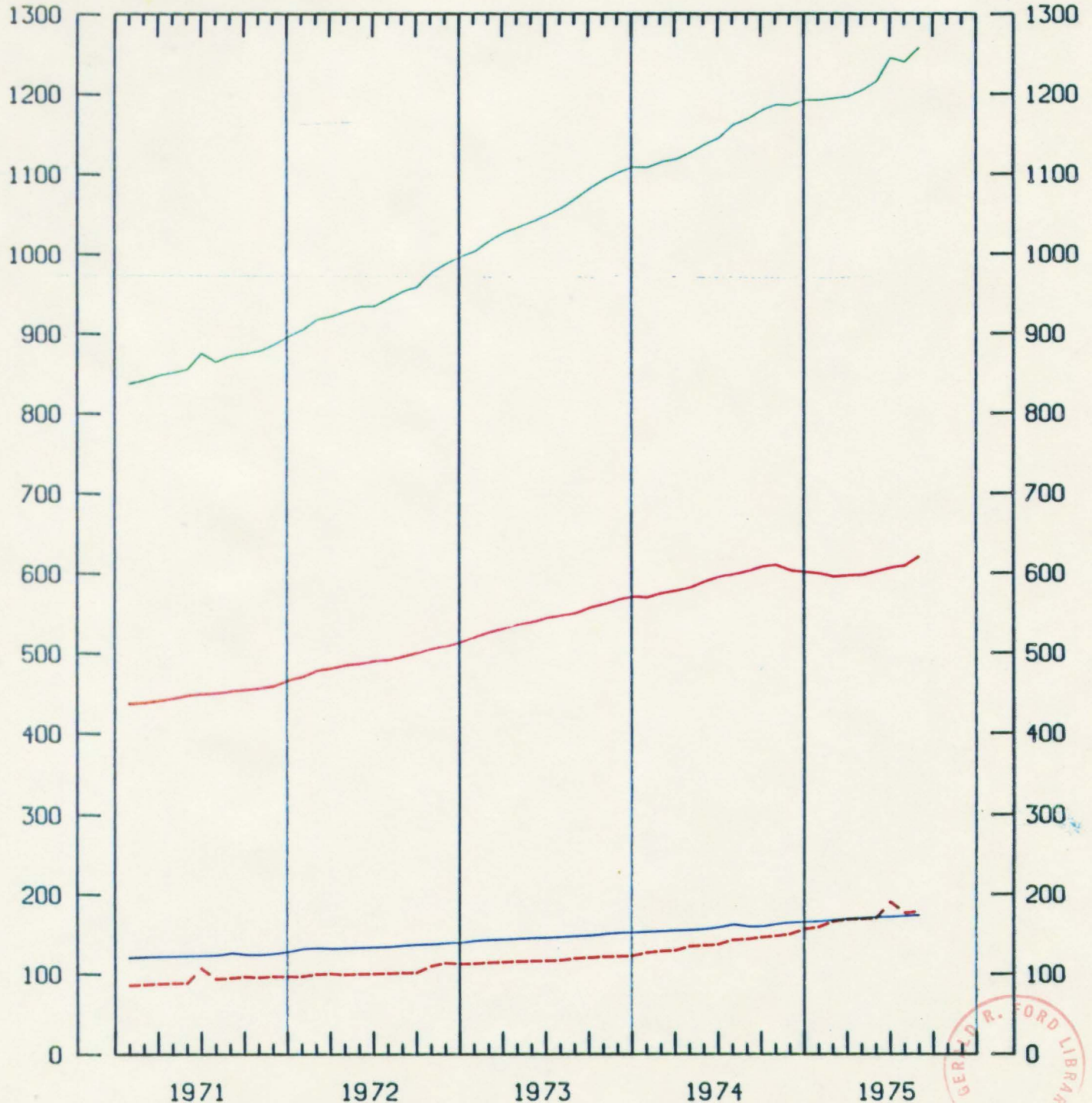


A.1.2 - Personal Income

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	\$1,256.9	1.5%	7.7%
PRIVATE WAGES & SALARIES	\$620.0	1.8%	3.0%
GOVERNMENT WAGES & SALARIES	\$173.8	0.5%	9.0%
TRANSFER PAYMENTS - - -	\$178.3	1.1%	24.2%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

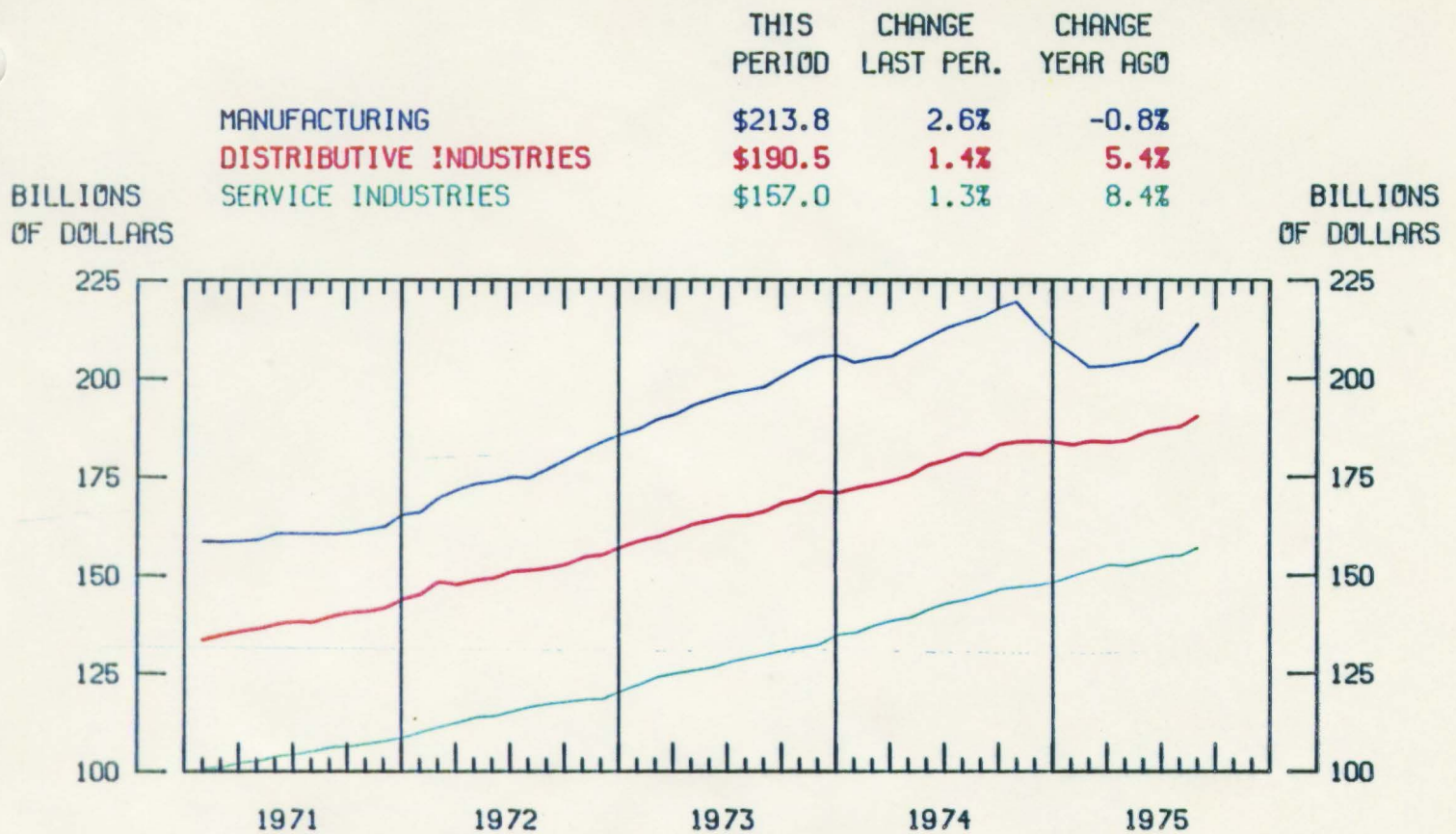
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.1.2 - Wage and Salary Disbursements Selected Components



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Personal Income advanced 1.5 percent to an annual rate of \$1,256 billion in August.
- A major factor was the record expansion in Manufacturing Payrolls.
- Private Payrolls rose \$10.8 billion, the largest dollar increase since 1946.
- The 1.8 percent increase from July was the largest monthly advance since December 1959.
- The Record increase in Manufacturing Payrolls was accompanied by larger than normal gains in the Distributive and Service Industries.
- Government Payrolls rose \$800 million, up 0.5 percent.
- Transfer Payments increased \$2.0 billion or 1.1 percent.

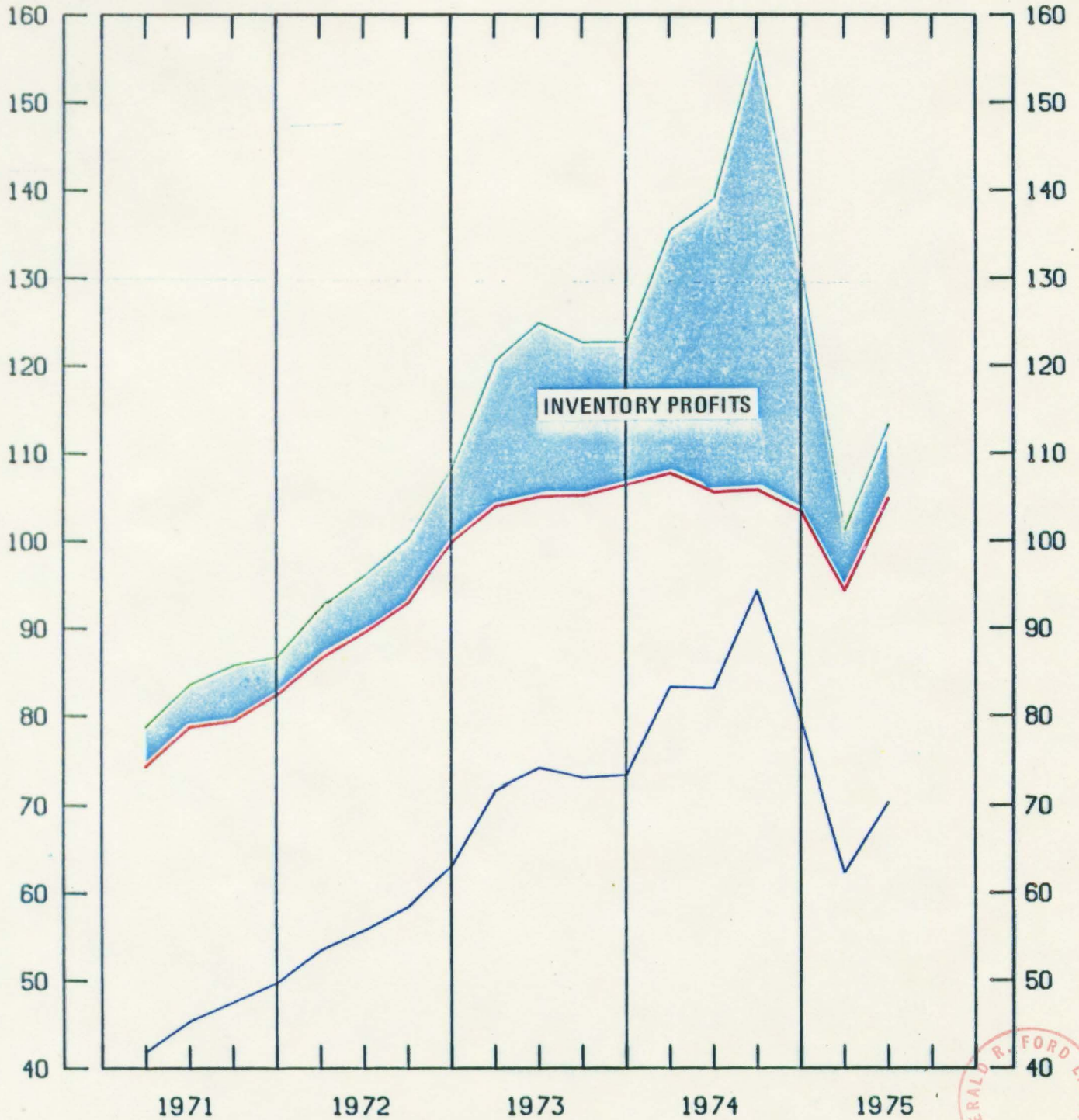


A.1.3-CORPORATE PROFITS REVISED

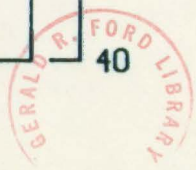
	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
BOOK PROFITS BEFORE TAX	\$113.3	12.0%	-18.5%
AFTER INVENTORY VALUATION ADJUSTMENT	\$104.9	11.2%	-0.7%
PROFITS AFTER TAX	\$70.3	12.8%	-15.4%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

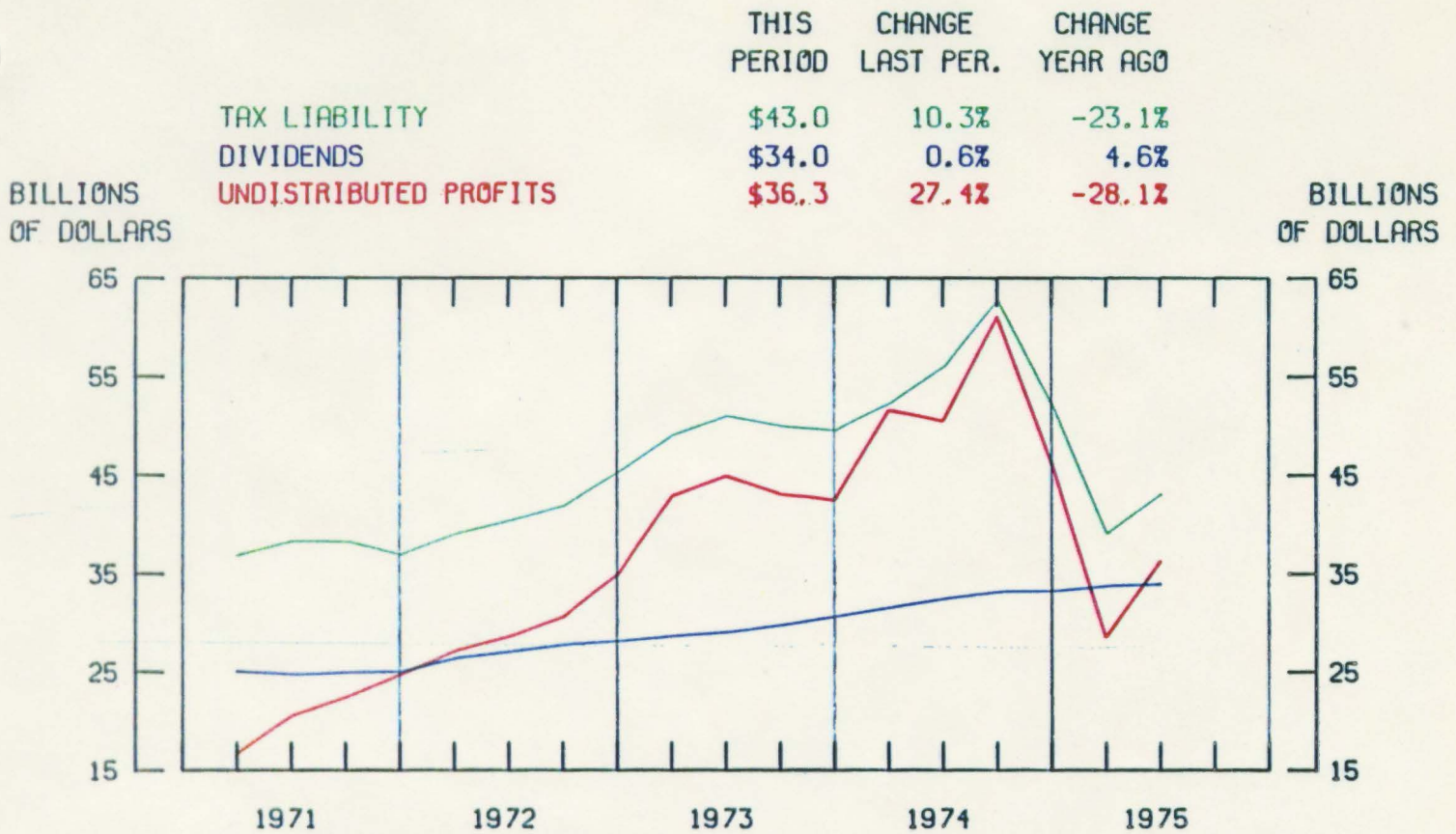
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.1.3 - Components of Corporate Profits



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Corporate Profits Before Tax (revised second quarter data) rose \$12.1 billion to an annual rate of \$113.3 billion.
- The bulk of this advance reflected increased Profits from Current Production (After Inventory Valuation Adjustment), which rose \$10.6 billion to \$104.9 billion.
- Each of the revised profits estimates are \$4.4 billion above the preliminary figures issued last month.
- Dividend Payments edged up slightly as the major share of the After Tax profits increase was retained as Undistributed Profits.



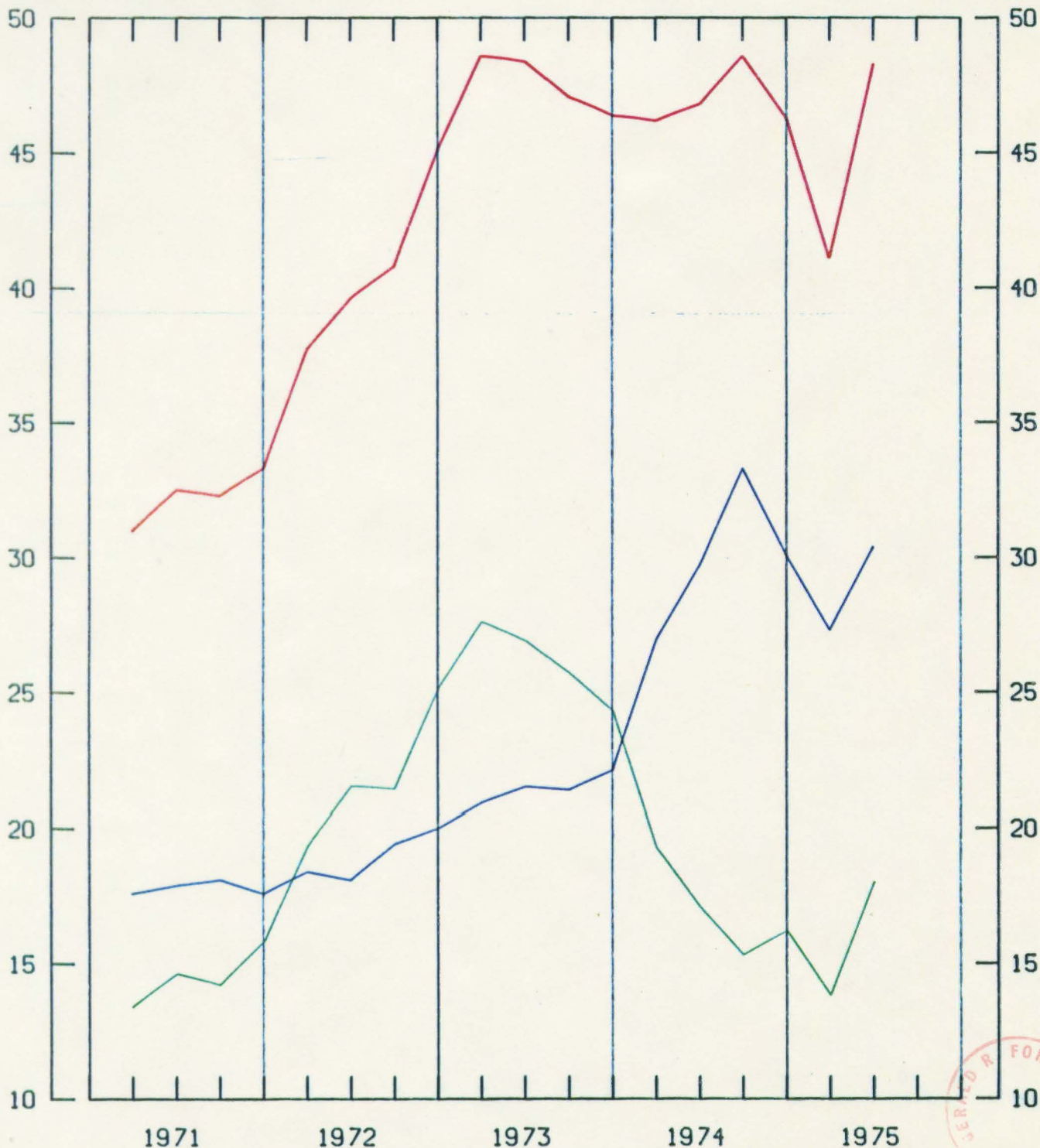
A.1.3 - Corporate Profits

Before Tax and Including Inventory Valuation Adjustment
Manufacturing Industries

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
ALL MANUFACTURING	\$48.3	17.5%	3.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	\$30.4	11.4%	2.4%
DURABLE GOODS	\$18.0	30.4%	5.3%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

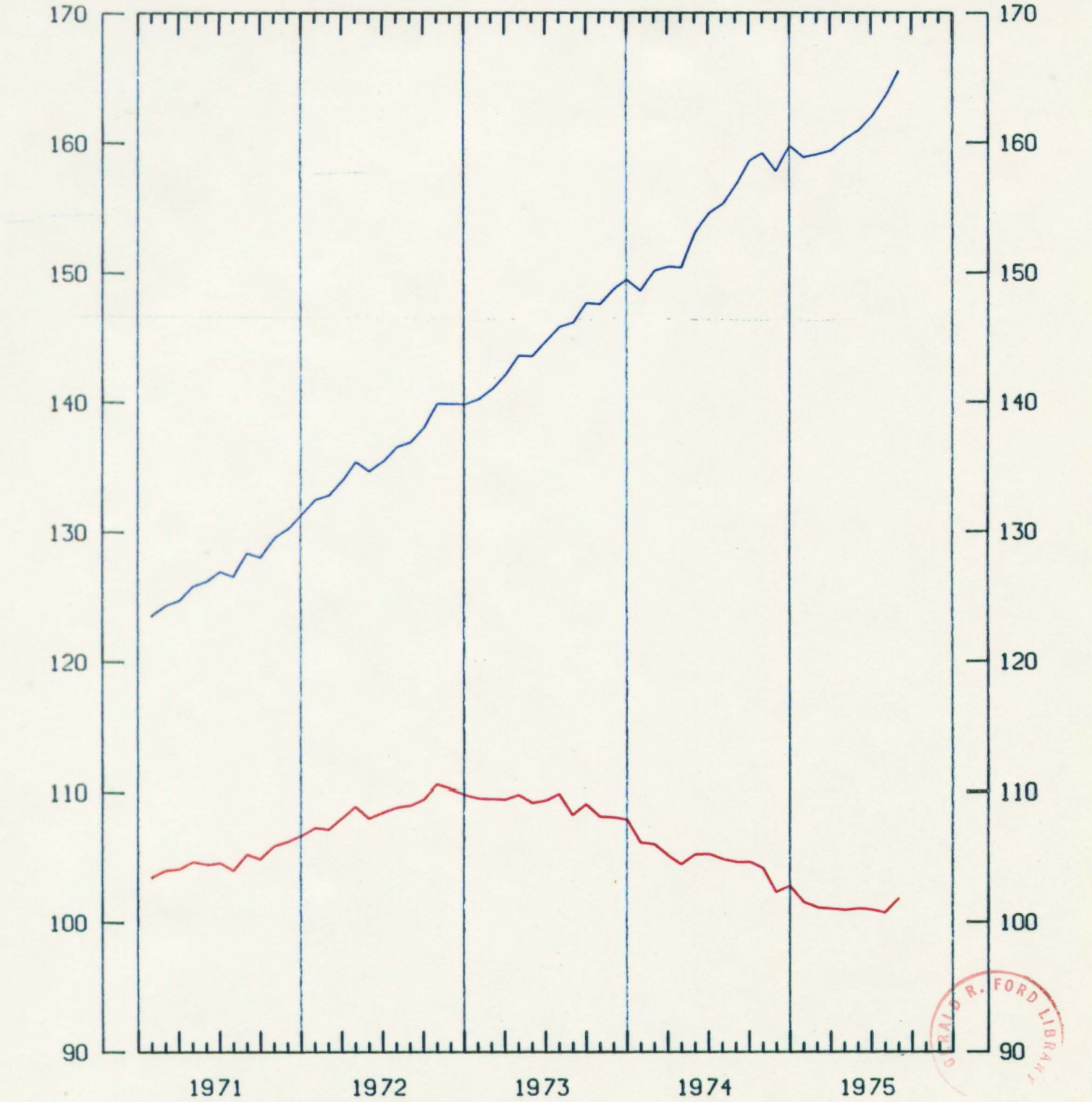


- Most of the increase in Profits from Current Production occurred in Manufacturing.
 - Up 17.5 percent to an annual rate of \$48.3 billion.
- Profits of Durable Goods Industries rose 30.4 percent, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the total increase.
- Profits of Nondurable Goods Industries rose 11.4 percent.



A.3.4 - Gross Average Weekly Earnings

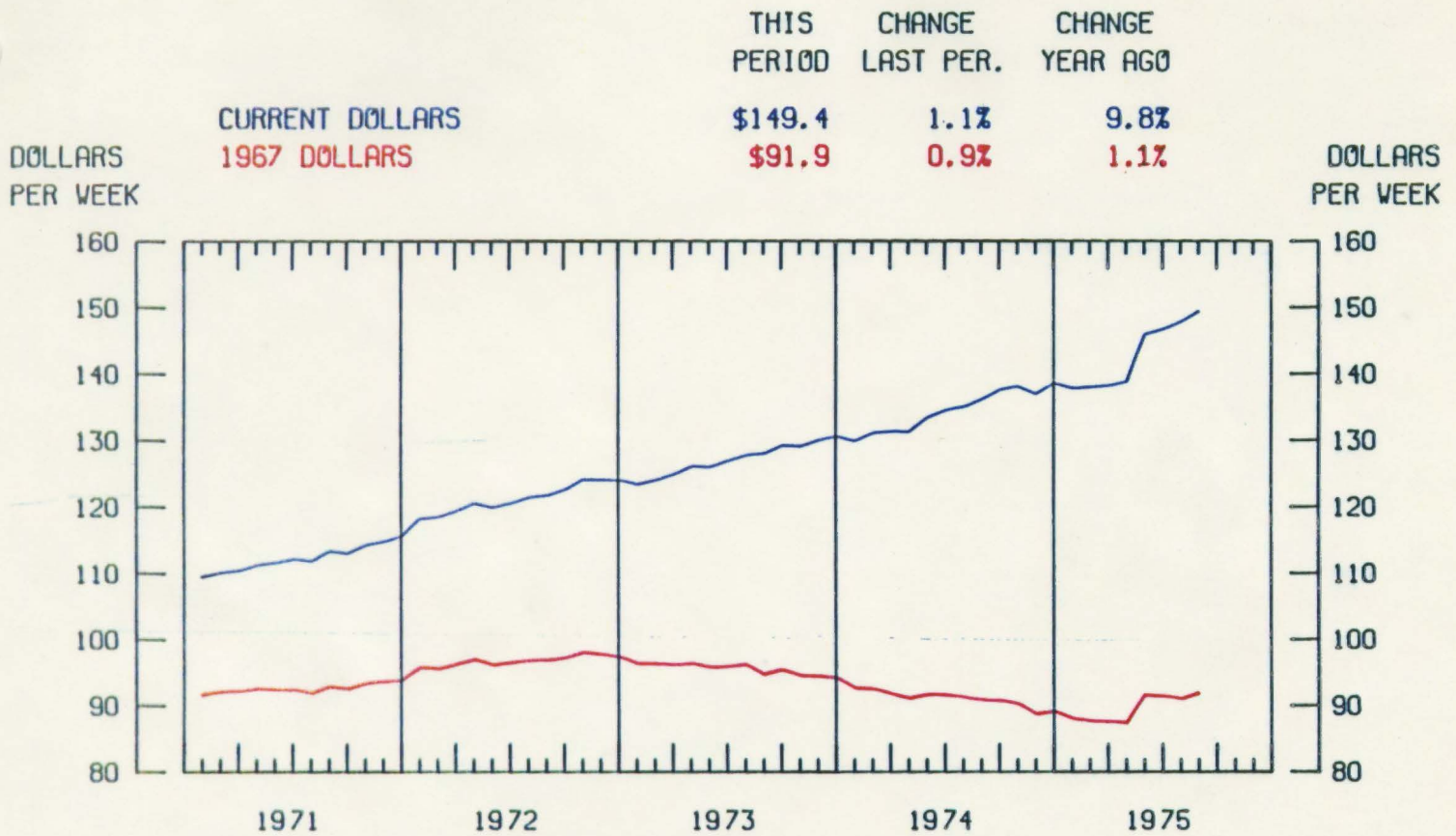
	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
CURRENT DOLLARS	\$165.5	1.2%	5.6%
1967 DOLLARS	\$101.8	1.1%	-2.7%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.3.4 - Spendable Average Weekly Earnings



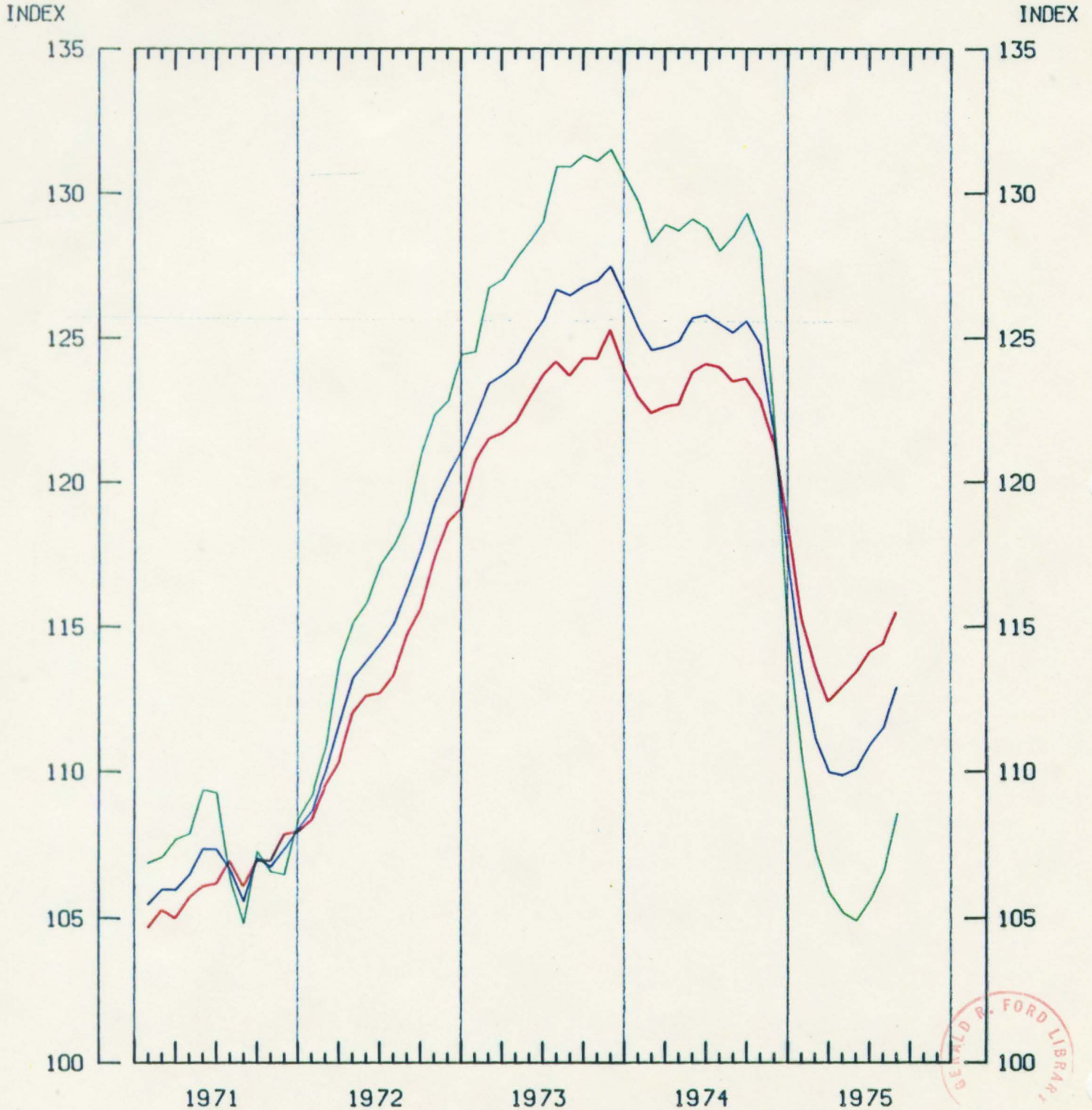
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Real Gross Weekly Earnings (in 1967 dollars and adjusted for seasonal change) increased 1.1 percent from July to August.
 - Increase is a result of 0.7 percent increase in average hourly earnings and a 0.6 percent rise in average weekly hours which overcame a 0.2 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index.
- Real Spendable Earnings increased 0.9 percent from July to August.
- Over the past year, Real Spendable Earnings were up 1.1 percent.
 - First time since February 1973, that real spendable earnings have increased over the year.

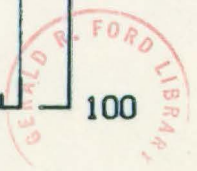


A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index (1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
MATERIALS	108.6	1.9%	-15.5%
TOTAL	112.9	1.3%	-9.8%
PRODUCTS	115.5	1.0%	-6.5%



SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



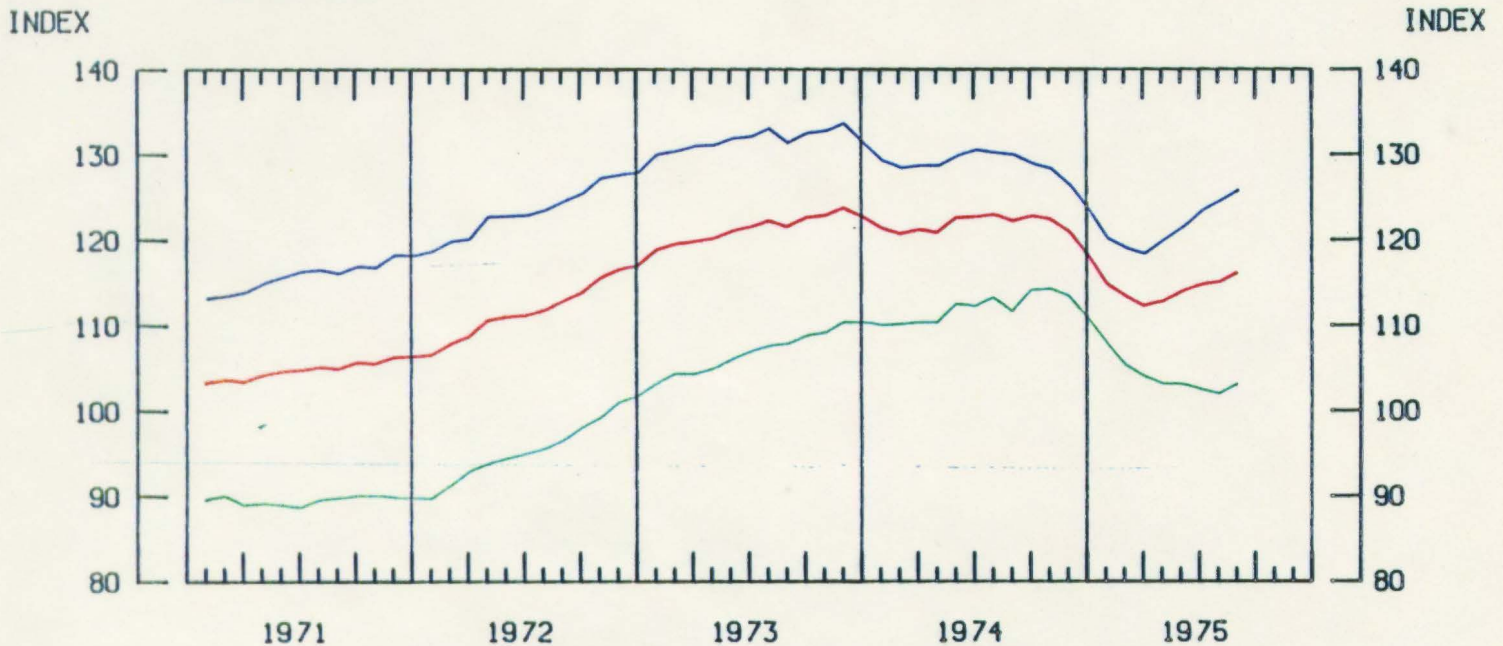
- **Total Industrial Production grew 1.3 percent, the fastest one-month climb in almost three years.**
 - **Fourth consecutive increase.**
- **Output advances were widespread among Products and Materials.**
 - **Since the low point recorded in March, Products are up 2.8 percent.**
 - **Materials, which reached a low of 104.9 in May, have since advanced a total of 3.5 percent.**



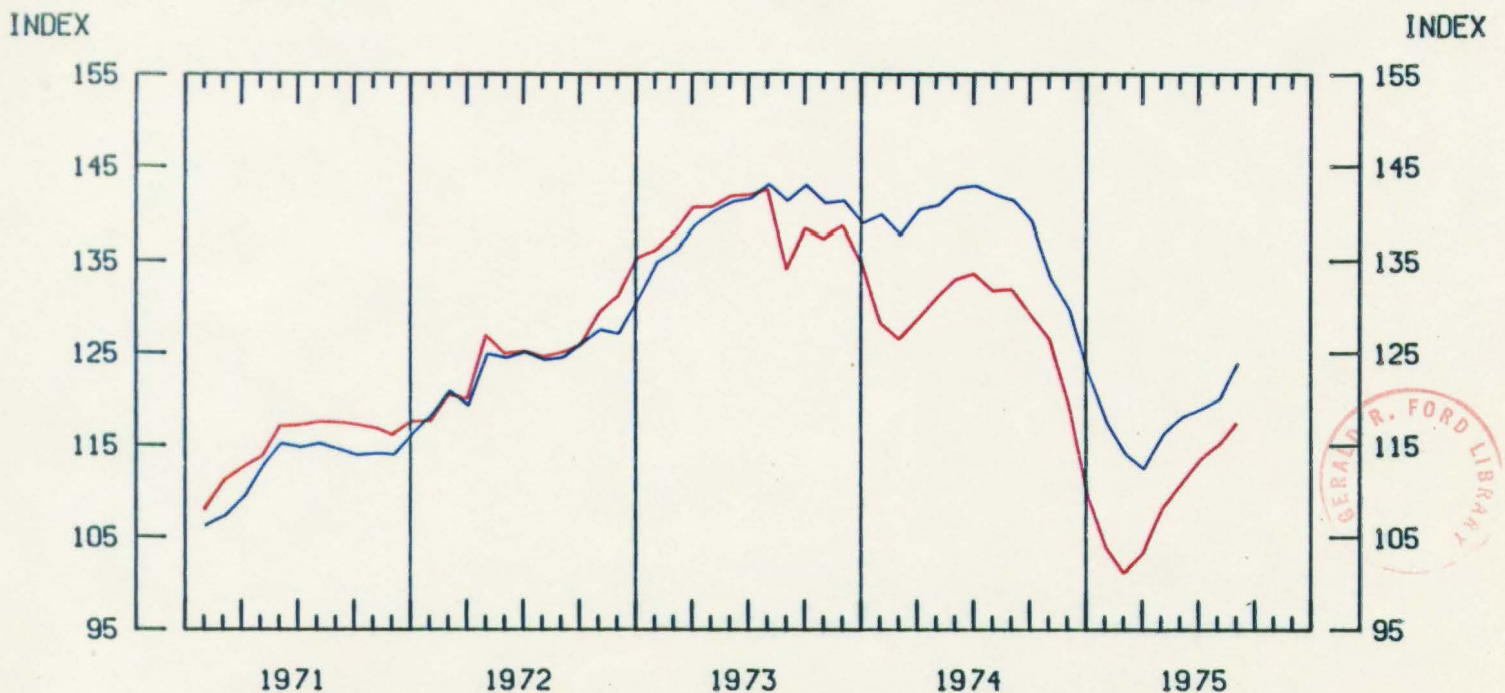
A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index

Components of Products (1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
CONSUMER GOODS	125.6	1.0%	-3.2%
FINAL PRODUCTS	116.0	1.0%	-5.0%
EQUIPMENT	102.9	1.1%	-7.6%



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
CONSUMER DURABLES	117.3	2.2%	-11.0%
HOME GOODS	123.7	3.3%	-12.4%



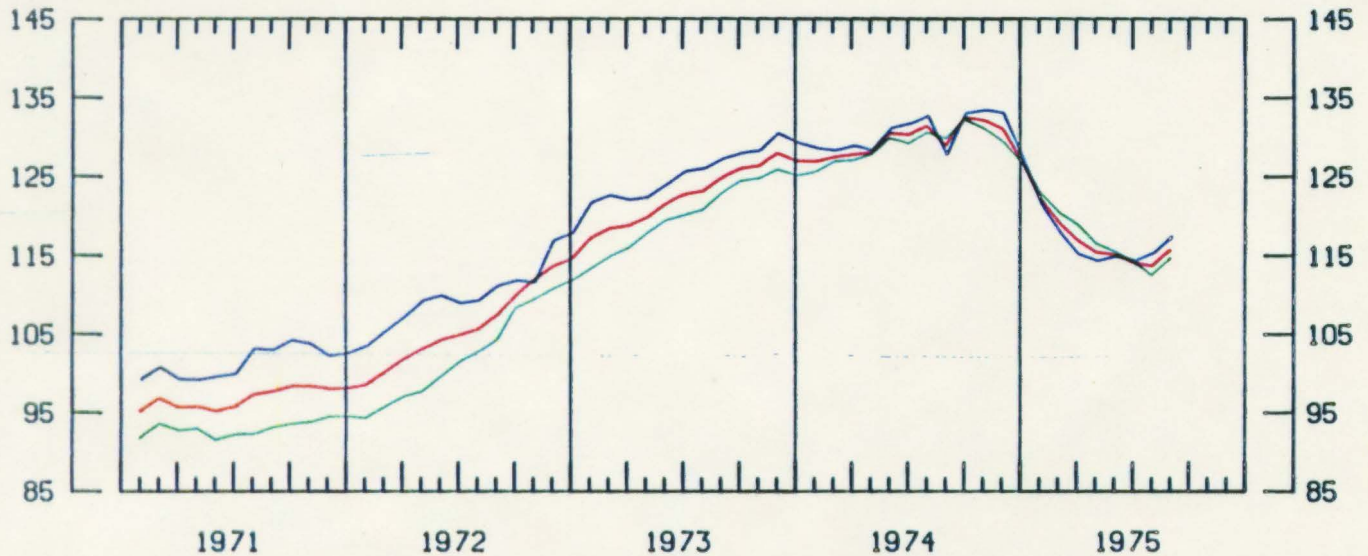
A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index

Components of Equipment

(1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
COMMERCIAL, TRANSIT, AND FARM EQUIPMENT	117.2	1.8%	-8.2%
BUSINESS EQUIPMENT	115.6	1.8%	-10.2%
INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	114.4	1.9%	-11.7%

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SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Final Products were up 1.0 percent with both Consumer Goods and Equipment sharing in the advance.
- Output of Consumer Goods rose 1.0 percent to a level of 125.6, 6.3 percent above its March low.
 - Home Goods, such as carpeting, furniture, and appliances, led the advance, rising 3.3 percent.
- Production of Business Equipment expanded 1.8 percent, the first upswing in eleven months.
 - All major categories shared in the increase.



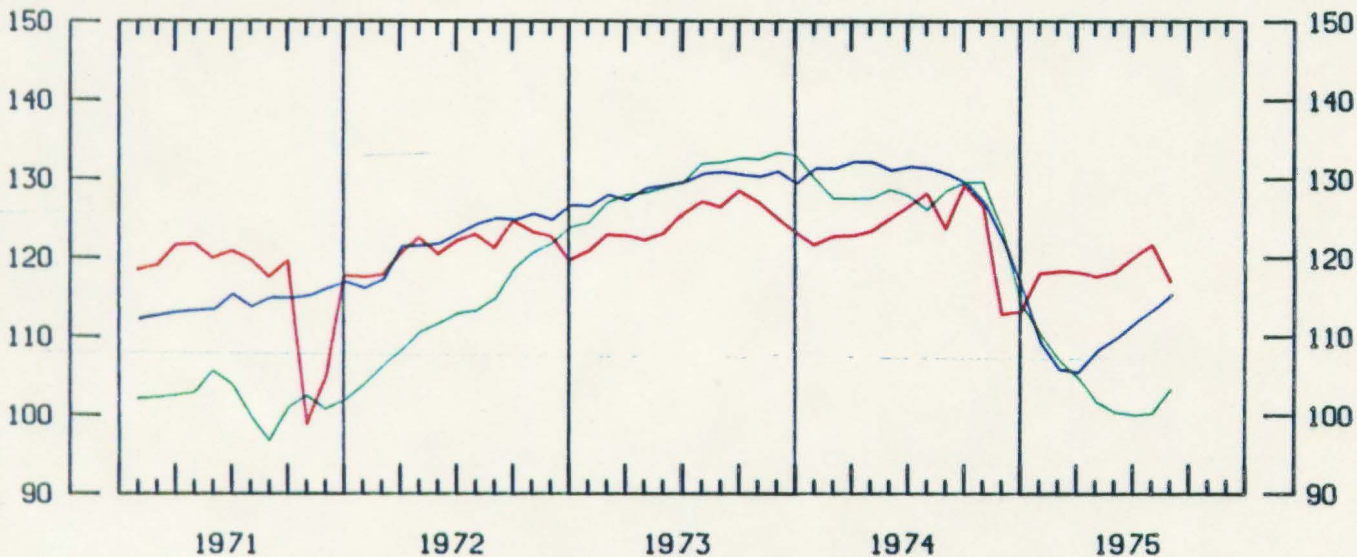
A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index

Components of Materials

(1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
FUEL & POWER, INDUSTRIAL	116.9	-3.8%	-5.3%
NONDURABLE MATERIALS	115.2	1.8%	-11.7%
DURABLE MATERIALS	103.0	3.0%	-19.6%

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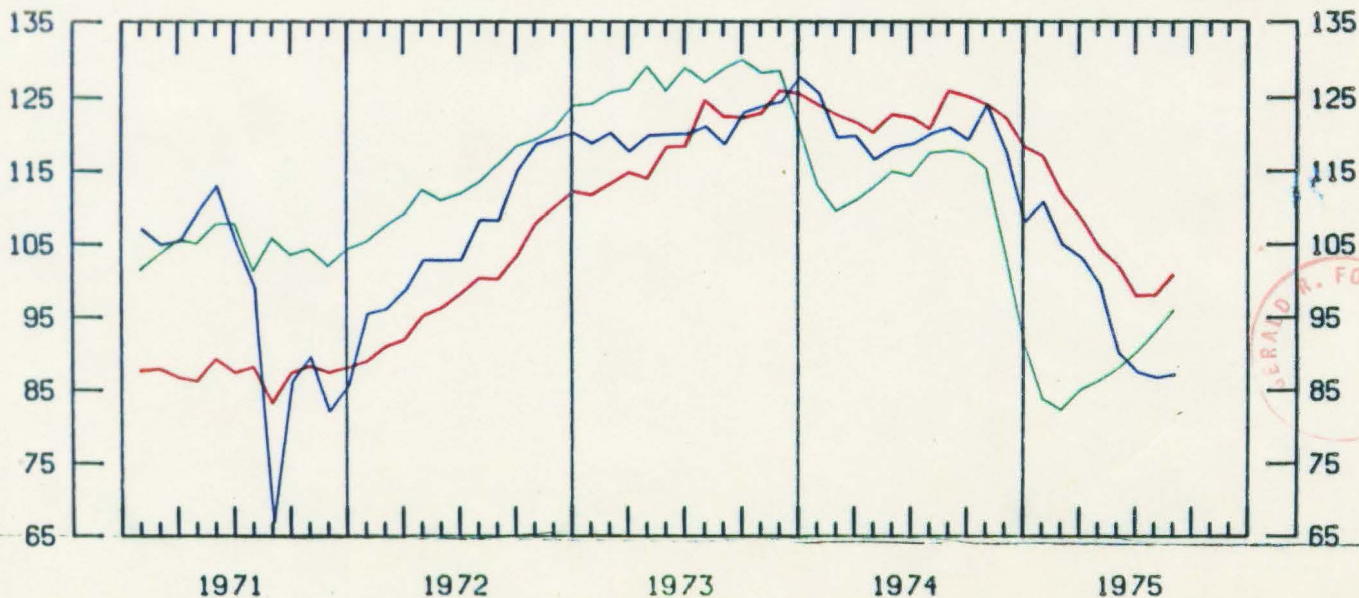


INDEX

Components of Durable Materials

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
IRON AND STEEL	87.0	0.5%	-27.2%
CONSUMER DURABLE PARTS	95.7	3.2%	-18.6%
EQUIPMENT PARTS	100.7	2.9%	-20.0%

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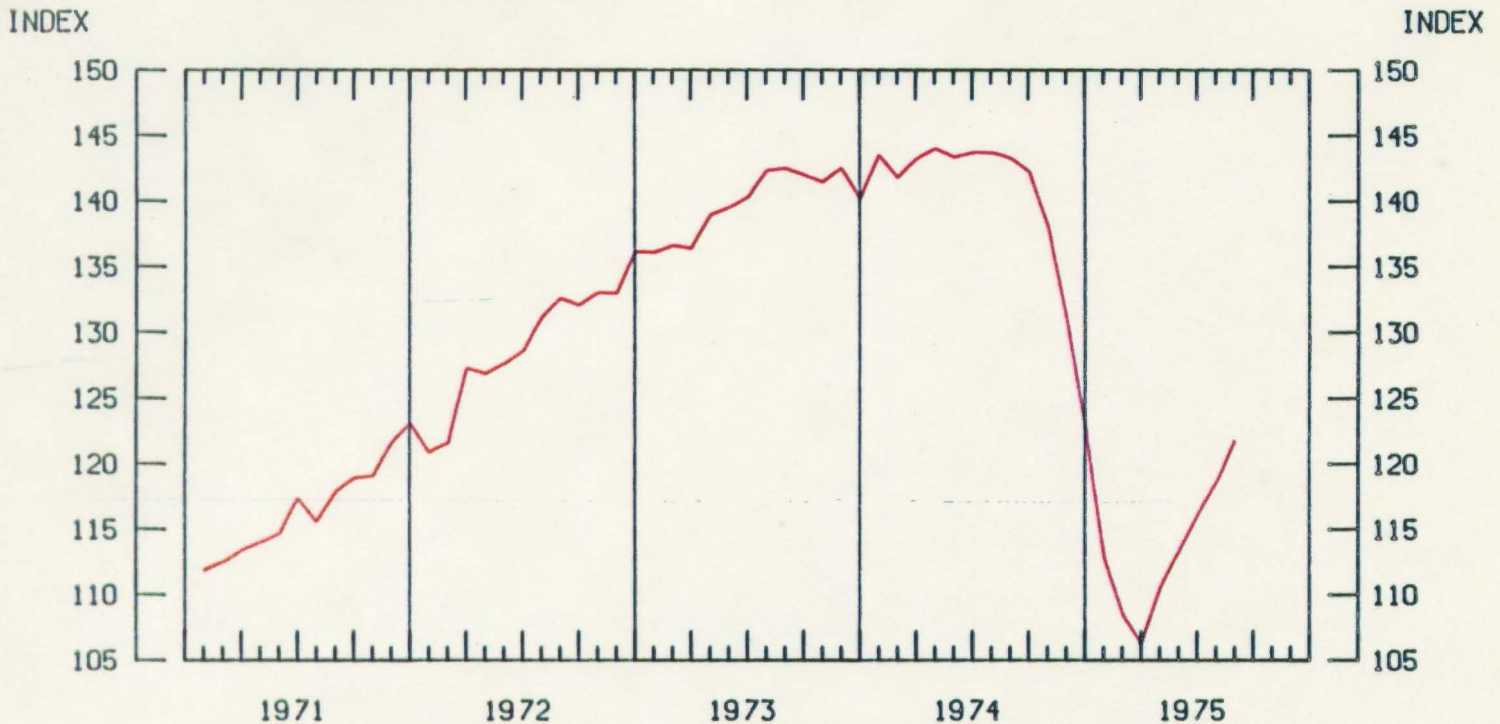
INDEX

A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index

Components of Nondurable Materials

(1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TEXTILES, PAPER, CHEMICALS	121.7	2.7%	-15.0%

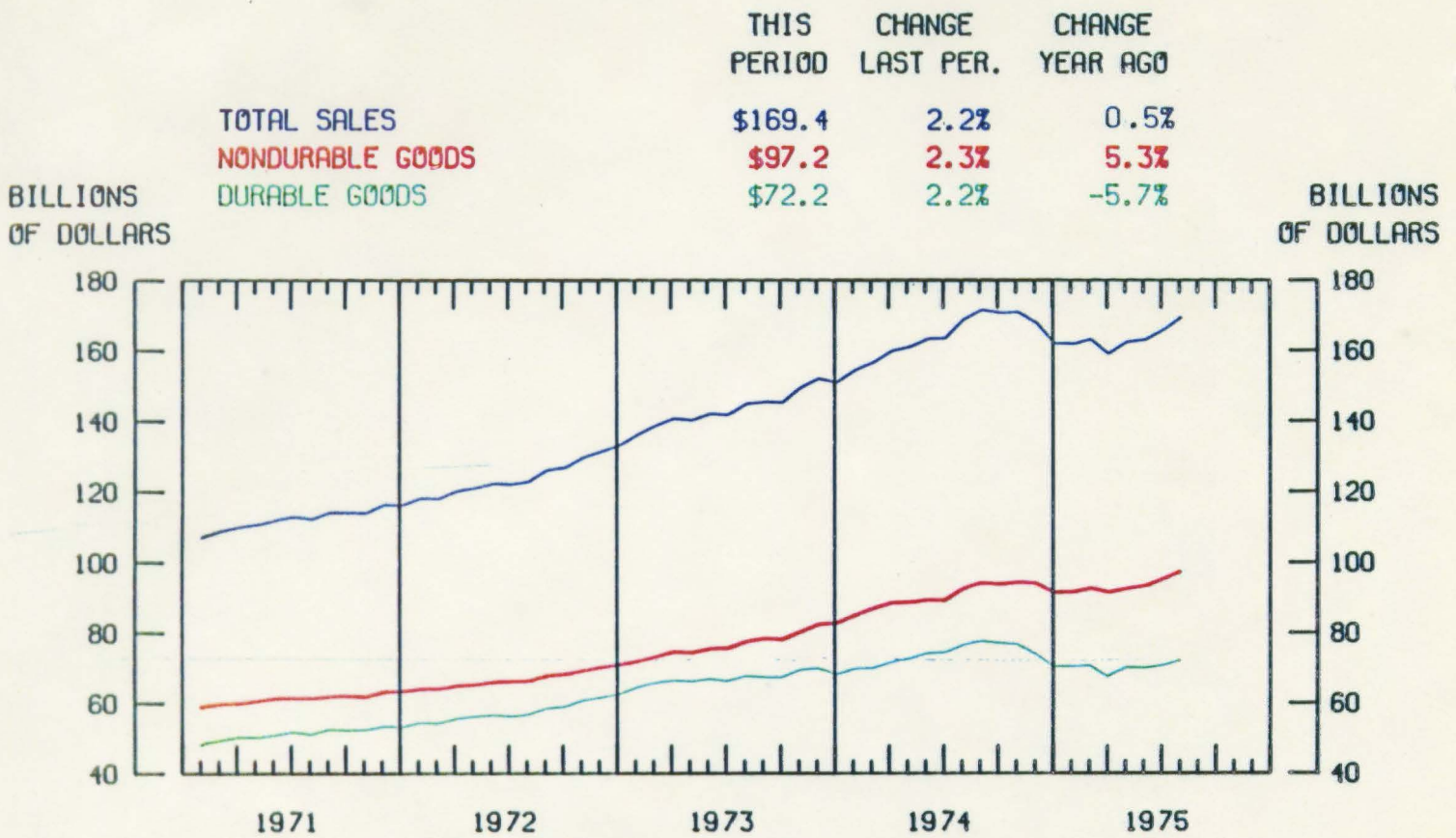


SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

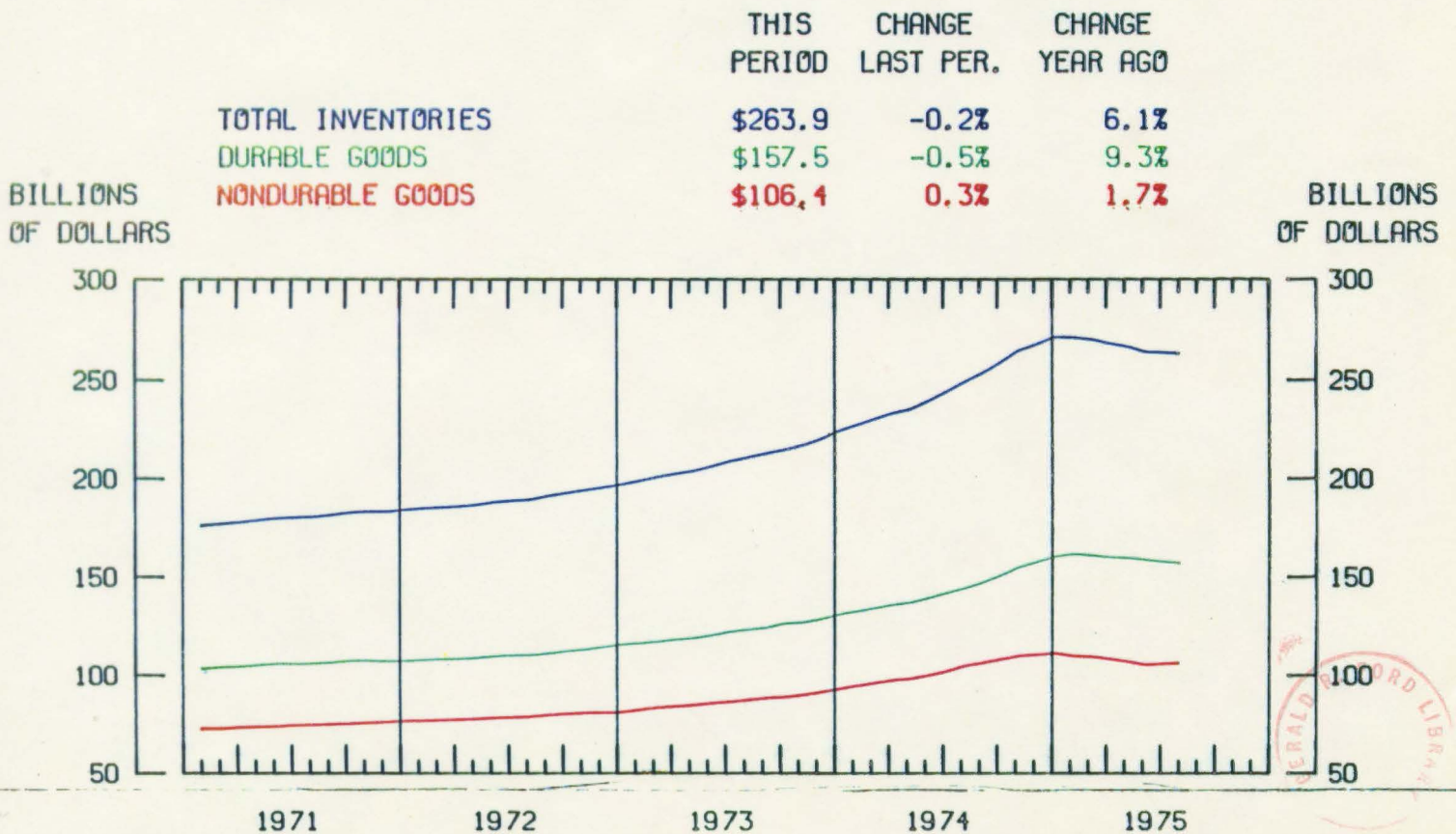
- The August increase in Materials reflected gains in both Durables and Nondurables.
- Industrial Fuel and Power was the only major category to decline, as strikes in the Coal Industry cut into production.
- Equipment Parts and Other Durable Materials (including Iron and Steel) experienced upturns after long periods of decline.
- Consumer Durable Parts moved up a strong 3.2 percent for a total gain of 16.6 percent since February.
- Nondurable Materials, heavily influenced by Textiles, Paper, and Chemicals, gained another 1.8 percent.
- Since March, Textiles, Paper, and Chemicals have advanced 14.6 percent.



A.4.8 - Manufacturing and Trade Sales

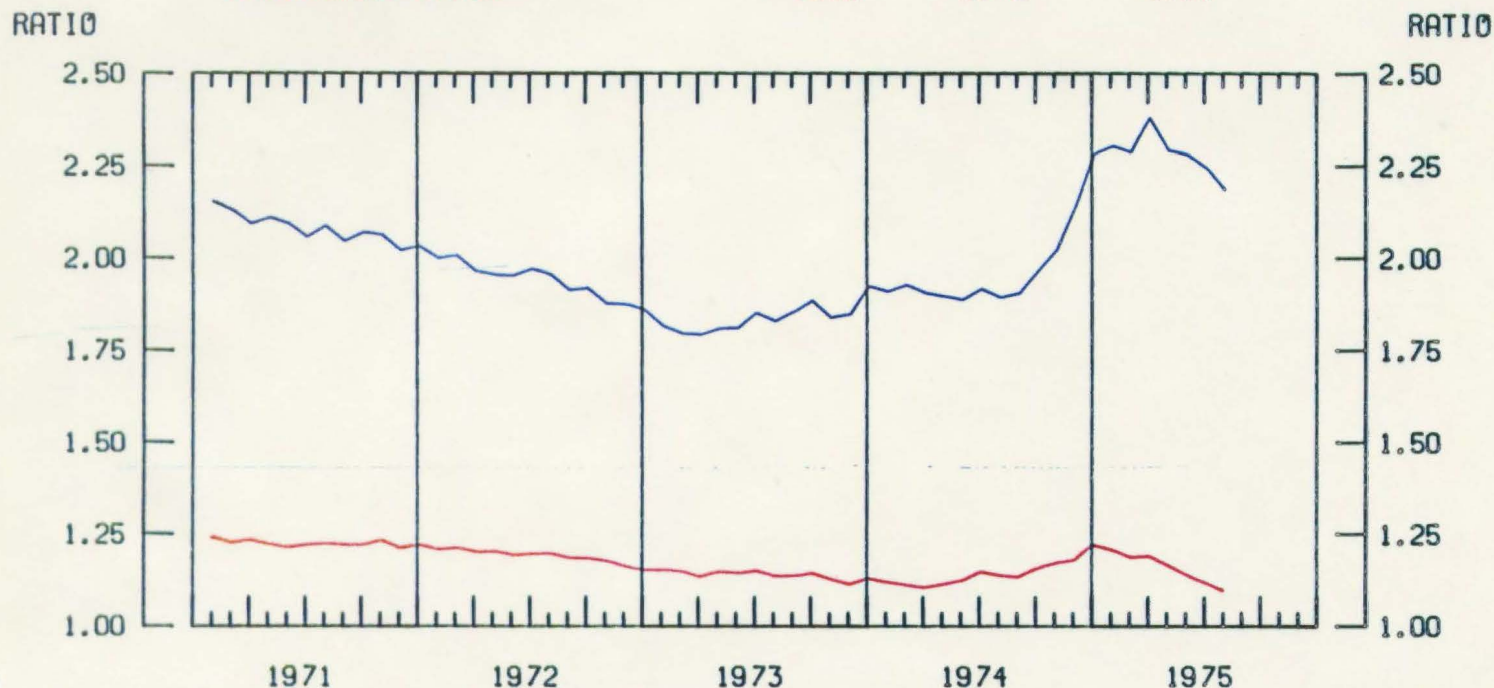


Manufacturing and Trade Inventories



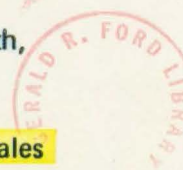
A.4.8 - Inventory-To-Sales Ratio

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
DURABLE GOODS	2.18	-2.7%	15.3%
NONDURABLE GOODS	1.09	-2.7%	-3.5%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

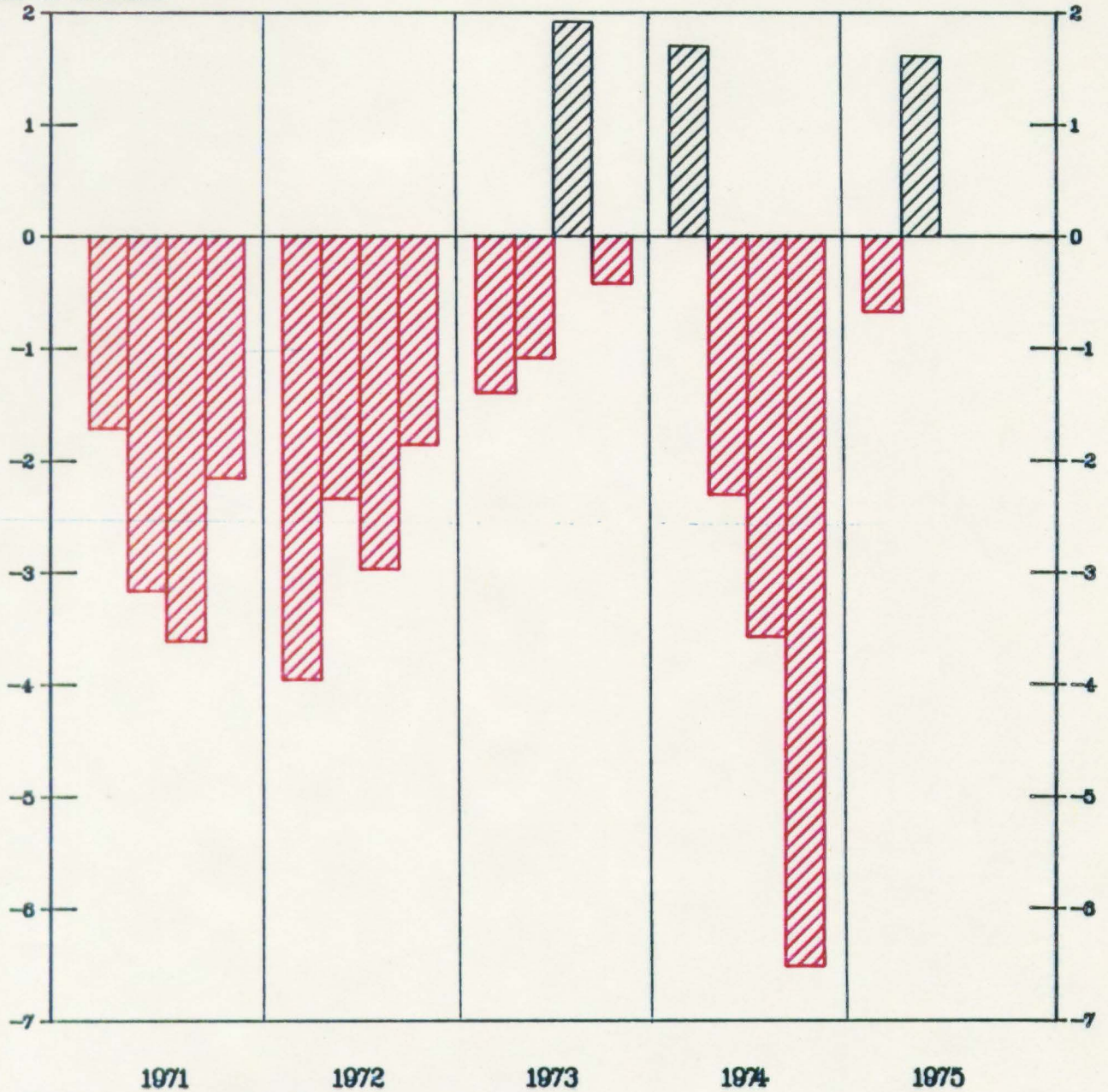
- Manufacturing and Trade Sales rose 2.2 percent in July, up 6.8 percent since the March turnaround.
- Nondurable Goods rose 2.3 percent.
- Durable Goods increased 2.2 percent, increasing for the fourth straight month.
- The decline in Manufacturing and Trade Inventories leveled off somewhat in July, decreasing only 0.2 percent.
- Inventory liquidation in Durable Goods continued for the sixth consecutive month, dropping 0.5 percent.
- Inventories of Nondurable Goods continued the upturn began last month, adding 0.3 percent.
- With the pickup in Sales and the recent Inventory declines, the Inventory to Sales ratios have substantially decreased from their previous peaks.



A.5.3 - Balance of Payments

Balance on Current Account and Long Term Capital

Billions of Dollars



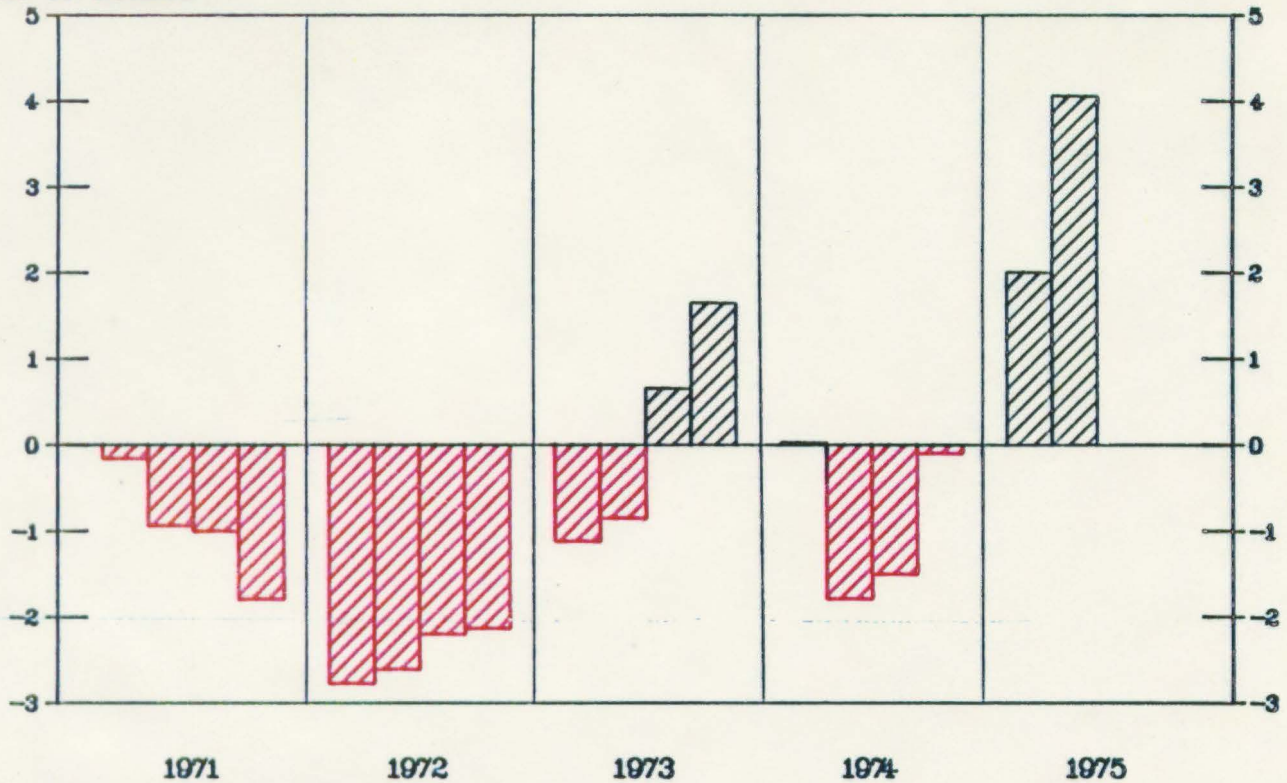
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
22 September 1975



A.5.3 - Balance of Payments

Balance on Current Account

Billions of Dollars



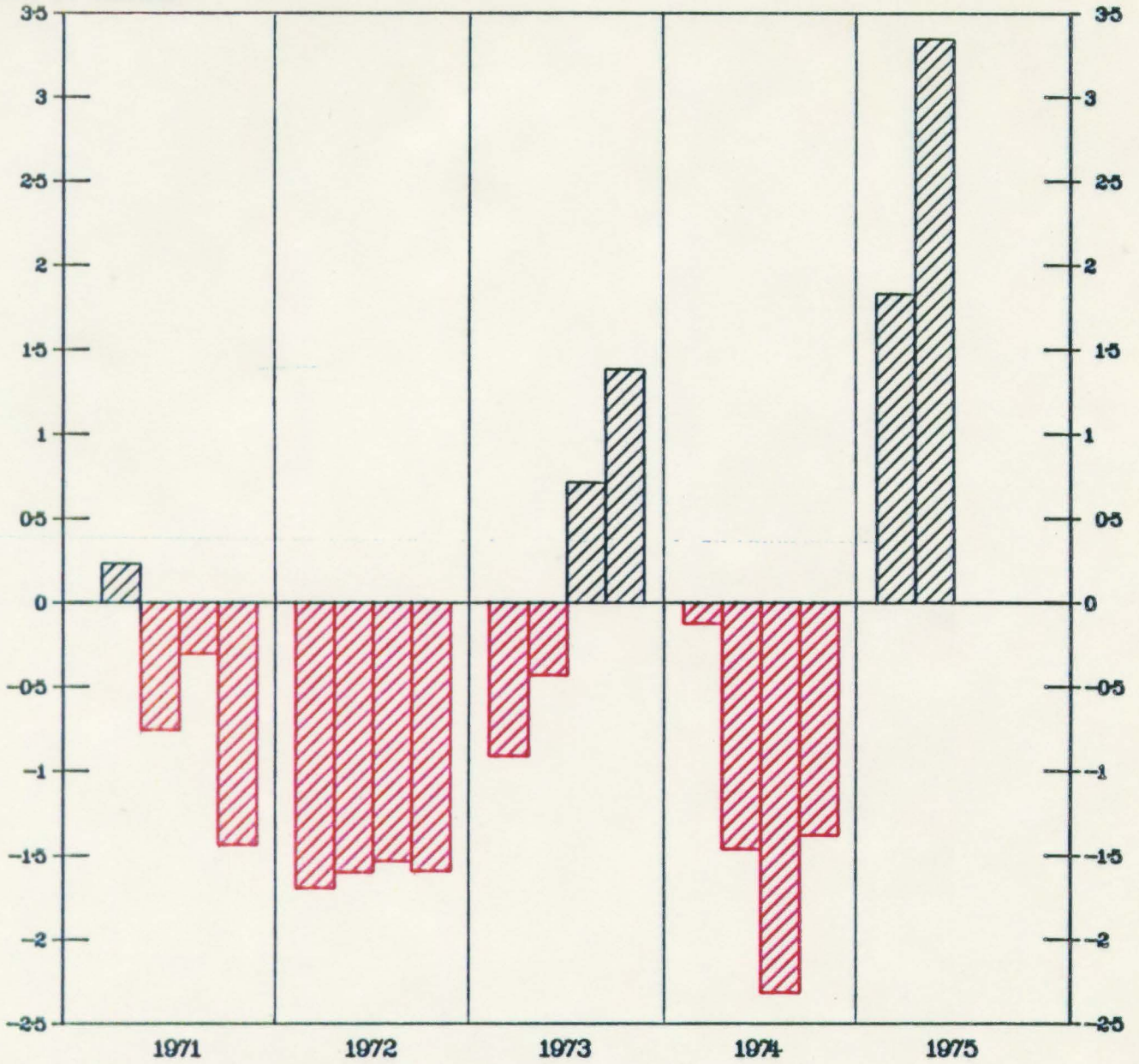
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
22 September 1975

- The U.S. Balance of Payments on Current Account and Long Term Capital improved substantially in the second quarter, due largely to a record merchandise trade surplus.
- A surplus of \$1.61 billion was recorded compared to a \$673 million deficit in the first quarter.
- Largest surplus since \$1.70 billion in first quarter of 1974.
- The Current Account component registered a surplus of \$4.06 billion.
- Double the first quarter surplus.
- Largest quarterly gain since records were begun in 1960.



A.5.3 - Merchandise Trade Balance

Billions of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
22 September 1975

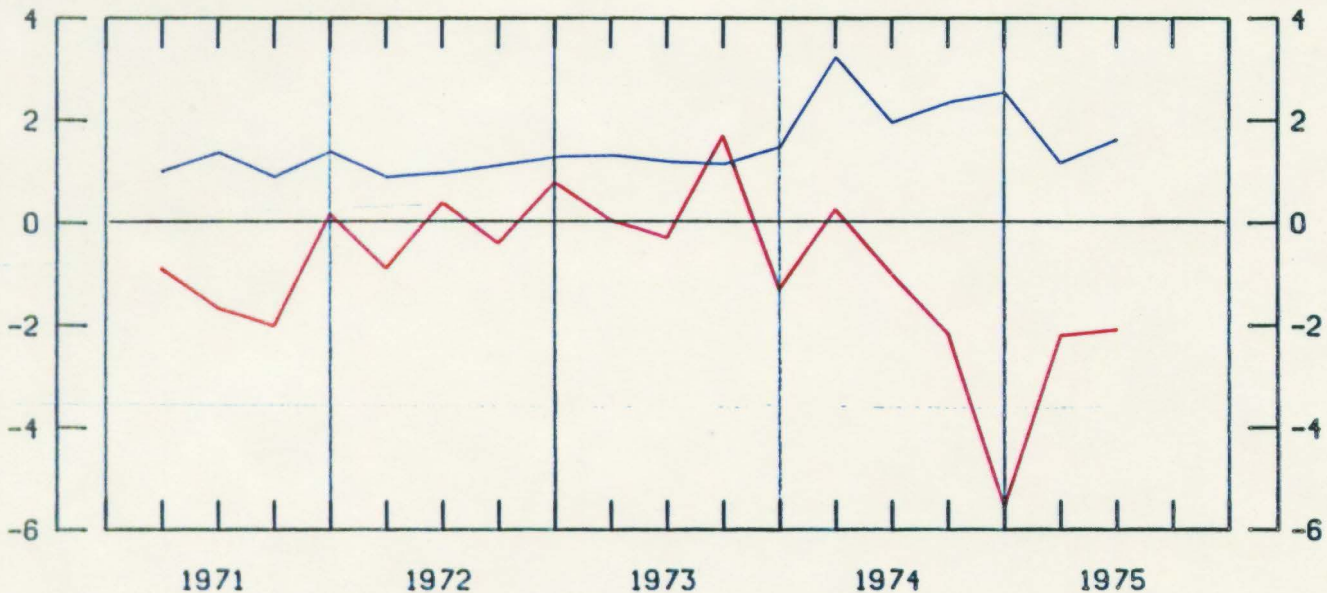


A.5.3 - Balance of Payments Selected Components

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	\$1.63	\$.453	-\$.335
NET LONG-TERM PRIVATE CAPITAL FLOWS	-\$2.09	\$.117	-\$1.086

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



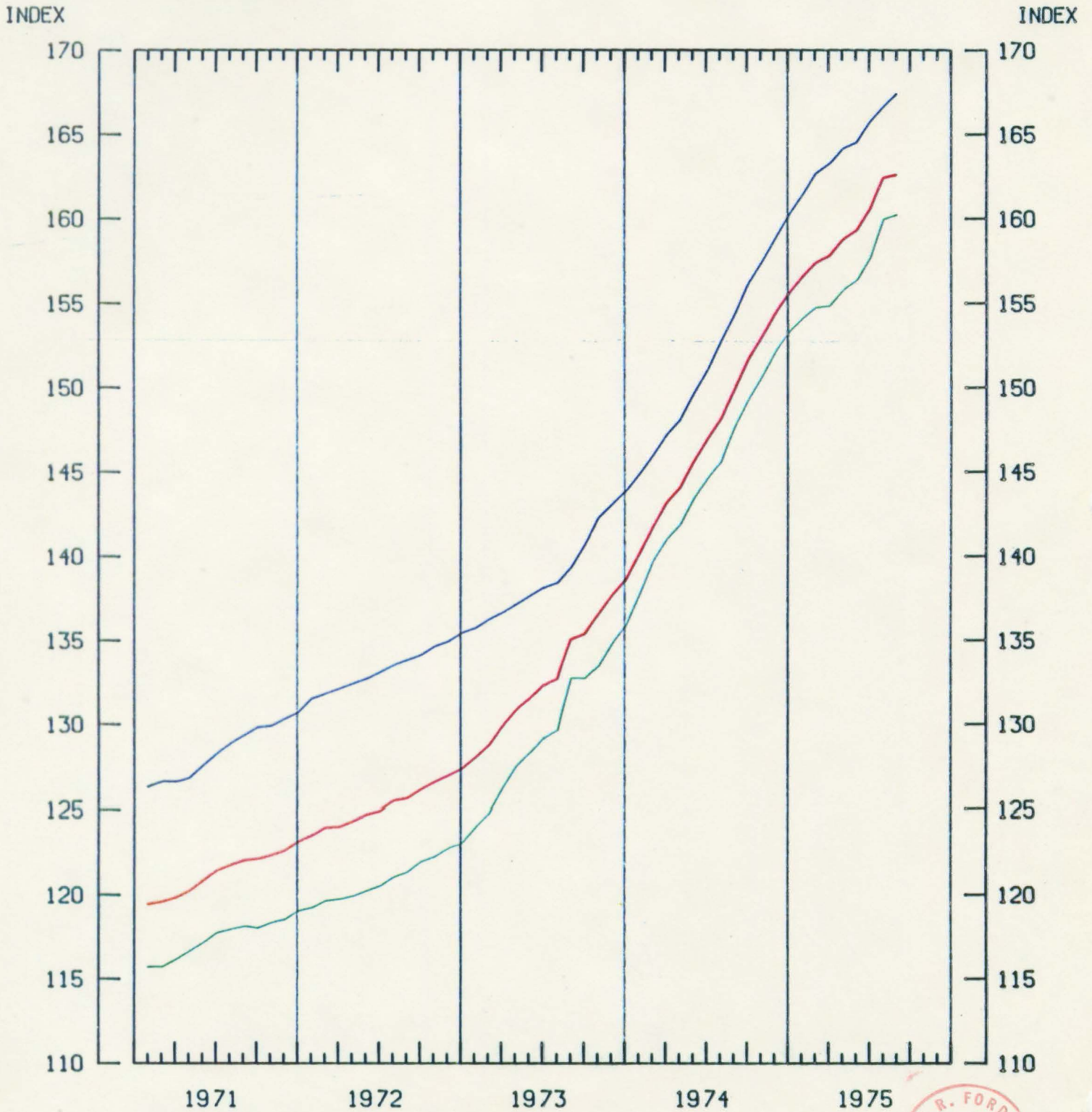
SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- The Merchandise Trade Balance registered a record \$3.35 billion surplus in the second quarter.
- Up \$1.52 billion since first quarter 1975.
- Net Investment Income up \$453 million since first quarter 1975.
- Net Long-Term Private Capital Flows registered a \$2.09 billion deficit in the second quarter, a decrease of \$117 million from the first quarter's deficit of \$2.20 billion.
- Smallest deficit since second quarter 1974.



A.6.1 - Consumer Price Index (1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
ALL SERVICES	167.4	0.5%	8.6%
ALL ITEMS	162.8	0.2%	8.6%
ALL COMMODITIES	160.2	0.2%	8.6%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



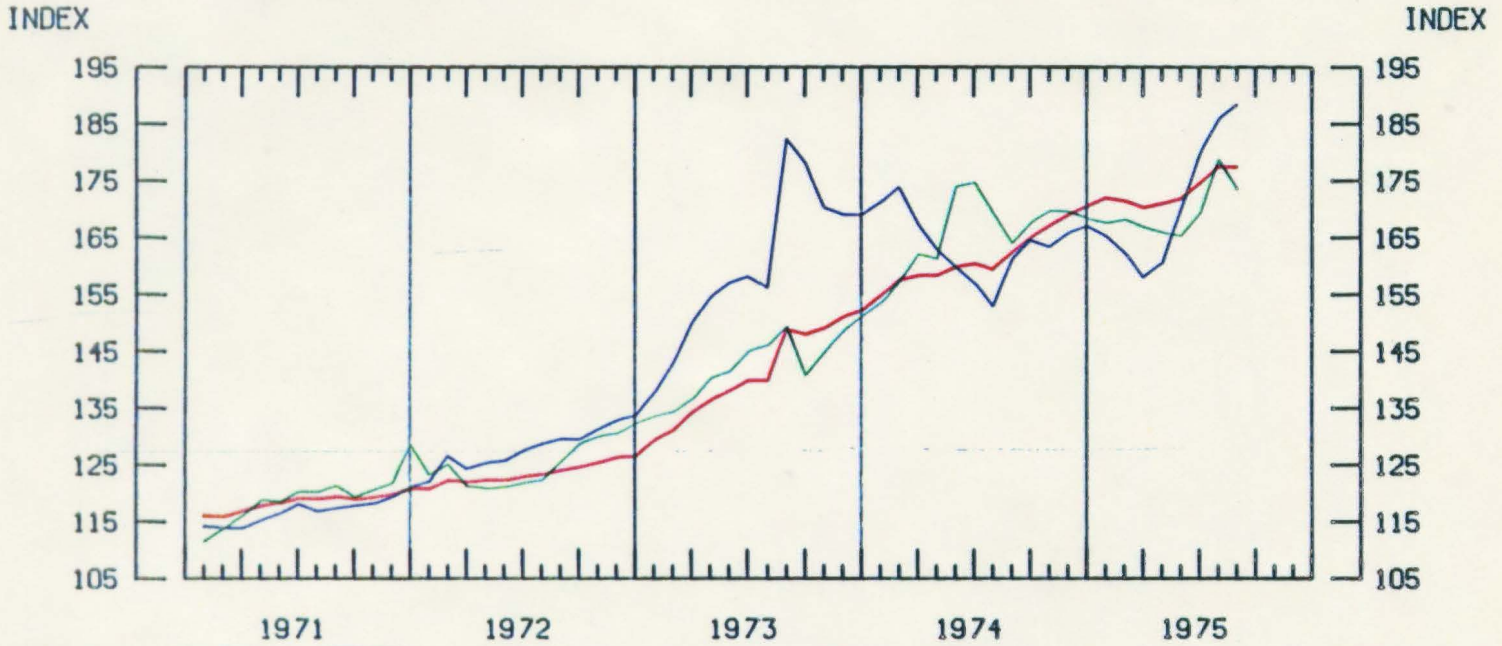
- The Consumer Price Index for All Items increased by 0.2 percent in August, or 2.4 percent at annual rates, a considerably slower pace than July's 1.2 percent climb.
 - Smallest monthly increase since August 1972.
 - A sudden halting of the recent food-price spiral and a slowing in price increases for fuels and other non-food items produced the slowdown.
- The All Commodities index increased 0.2 percent, well below the 1.5 percent surge registered in July.
- The Services index showed the same rate of increase as in July, 0.5 percent.



A.6.1 - Consumer Price Index

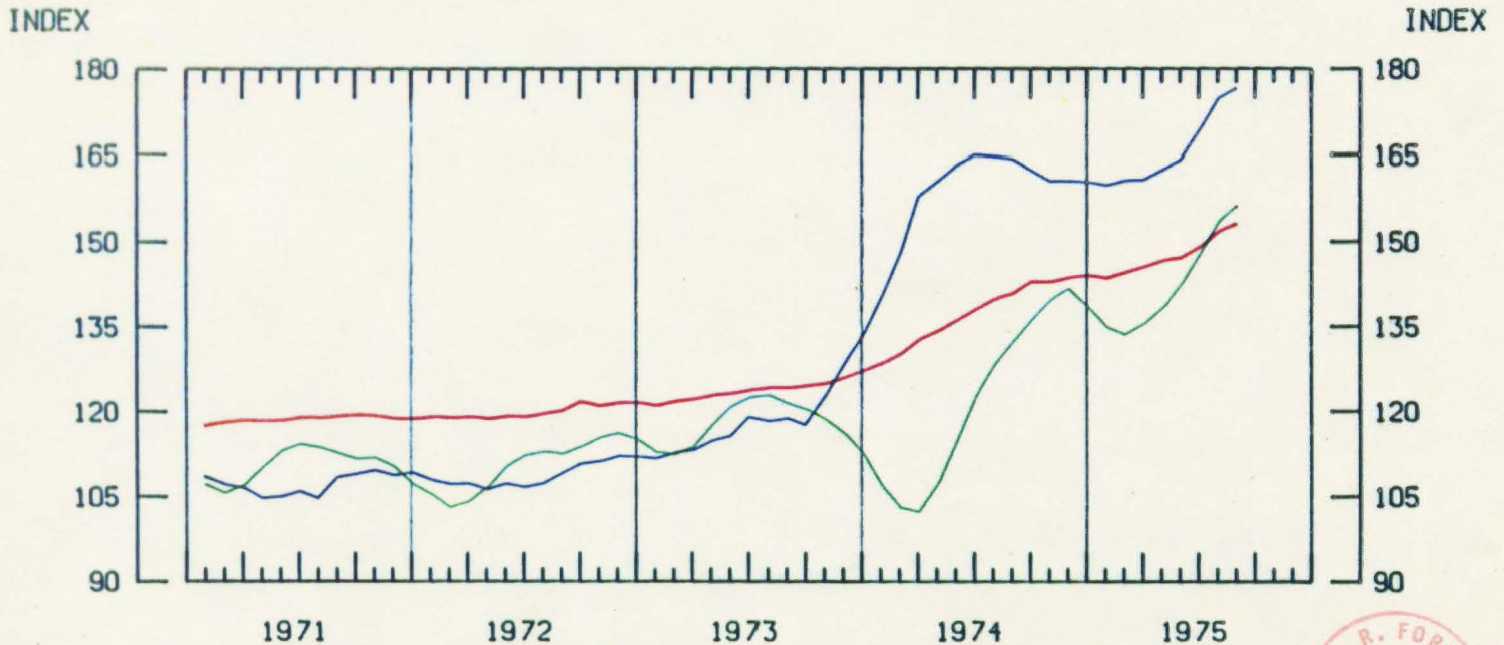
Food and Selected Components

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
FOOD	177.4	0.0%	9.4%
MEATS, POULTRY, AND FISH	188.4	1.5%	17.0%
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	173.4	-2.9%	5.8%



Transportation and Selected Components

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TRANSPORTATION	153.0	1.0%	8.7%
GASOLINE & MOTOR OIL	176.5	1.1%	7.4%
USED CARS	156.1	1.9%	18.3%

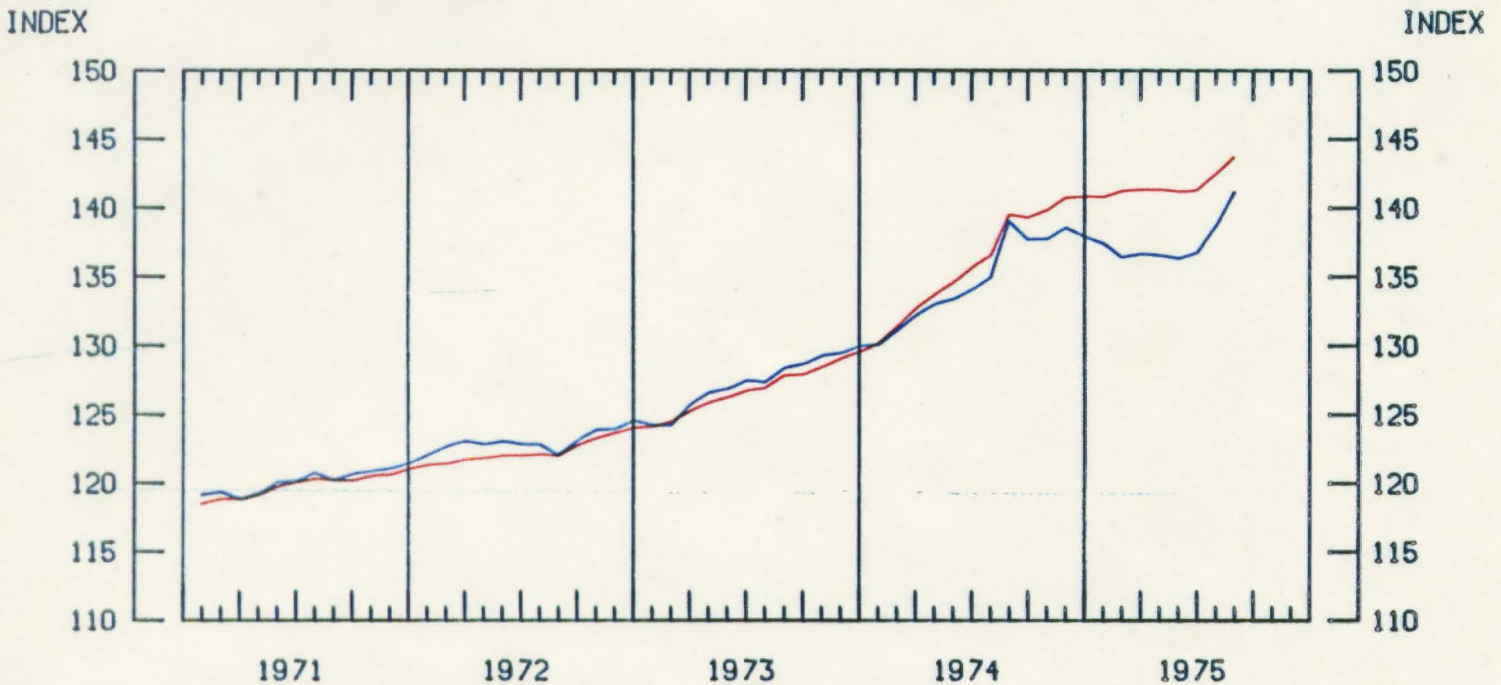


SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.6.1 - Consumer Price Index Apparel and Upkeep

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
WOMEN'S AND GIRL'S APPAREL	141.1	1.8%	1.5%
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	143.7	1.0%	3.0%



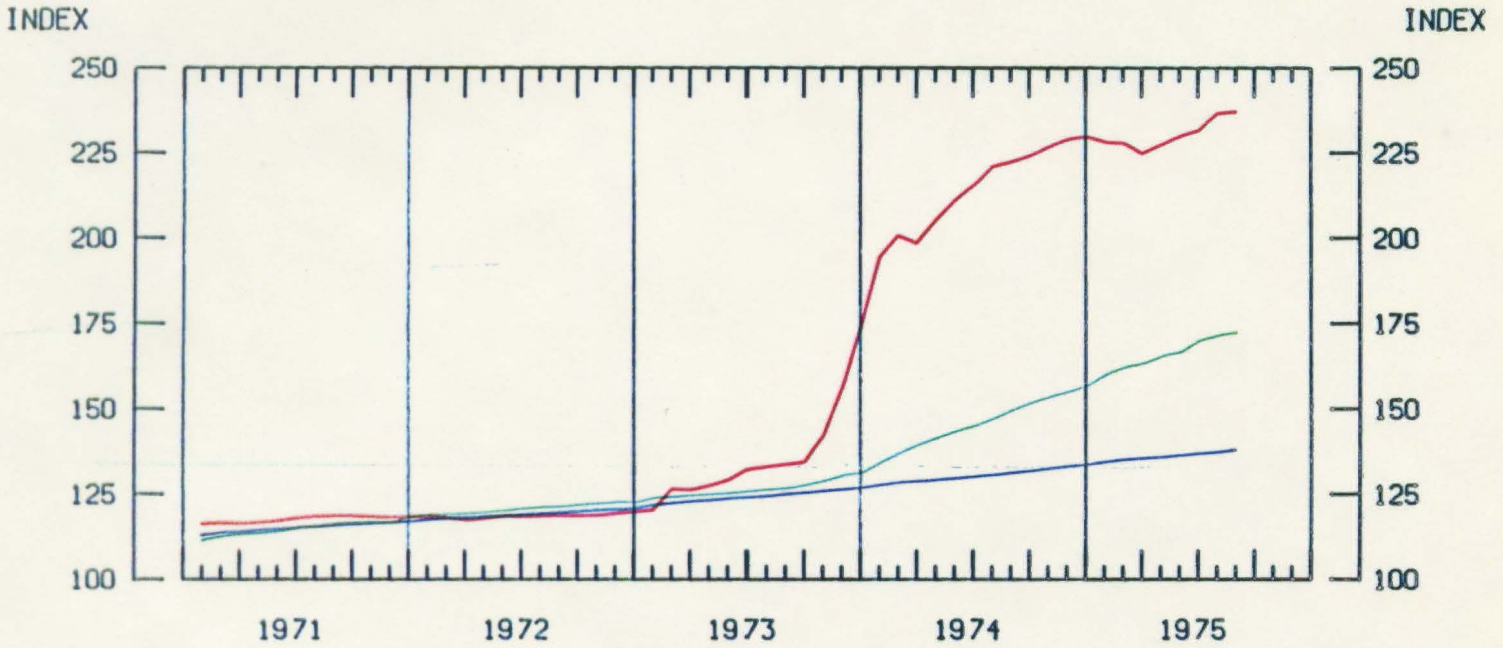
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- The **Food index** was **unchanged** in August after registering large increases in June and July.
 - Prices for **Fruits and Vegetables** declined **2.9 percent** after two successive months of sharp advances.
 - **Meats, Poultry and Fish** increased by **1.5 percent**, considerably **slower than July's 3.5 percent** spurt.
- The cost of **Transportation** continued to rise in August, although **at a slower pace.**
 - The price of **Gasoline and Motor Oil**, which climbed **3.3 percent** in July, **rose 1.1 percent** in August.
 - **Used Cars** rose **1.9 percent**, less than half the increase registered in July.
- The cost of **Apparel and Upkeep** accelerated in August.
 - Higher prices for apparel accounted for about **two-thirds of the overall rise** in non-food items.
 - With the introduction of new fall styles, **Women's and Girl's Apparel** jumped **1.8 percent.**



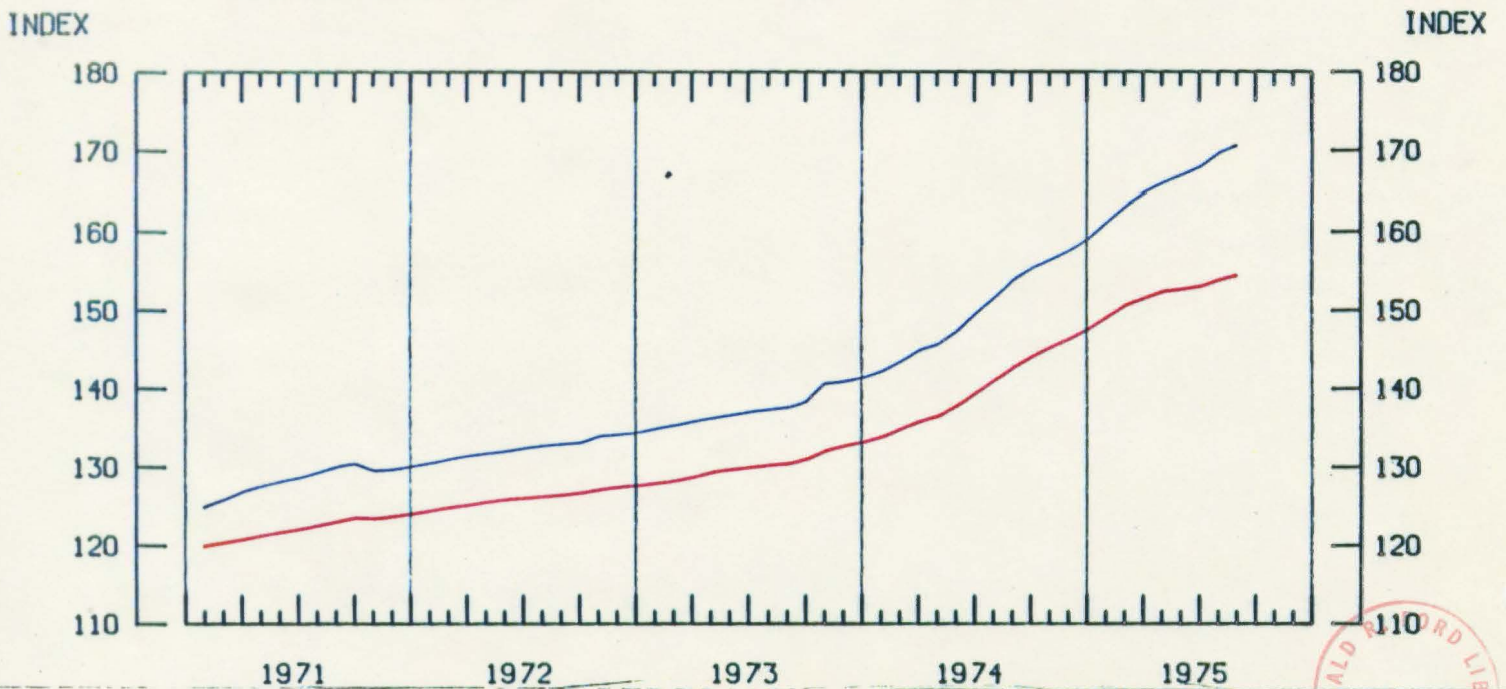
A.6.1 - Consumer Price Index Housing Components

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
FUEL OIL & COAL	237.1	0.3%	6.7%
RENT	138.0	0.5%	5.2%
GAS & ELECTRICITY	172.1	0.6%	15.3%



Health and Recreation

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
MEDICAL CARE	170.6	0.6%	11.0%
HEALTH & RECREATION	154.4	0.4%	8.4%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



- The August increase in Rent was slightly larger than in recent months, 0.5 percent compared to an average monthly increase of 0.4 percent in the first seven months of this year.
- Price increases for Fuel Oil and Coal slowed significantly, up 0.3 percent.
- Gas and Electricity were up 0.6 percent compared to 0.9 percent in July and 1.9 percent in June.
- The cost of Health and Recreation and Medical Care rose more slowly than in July.

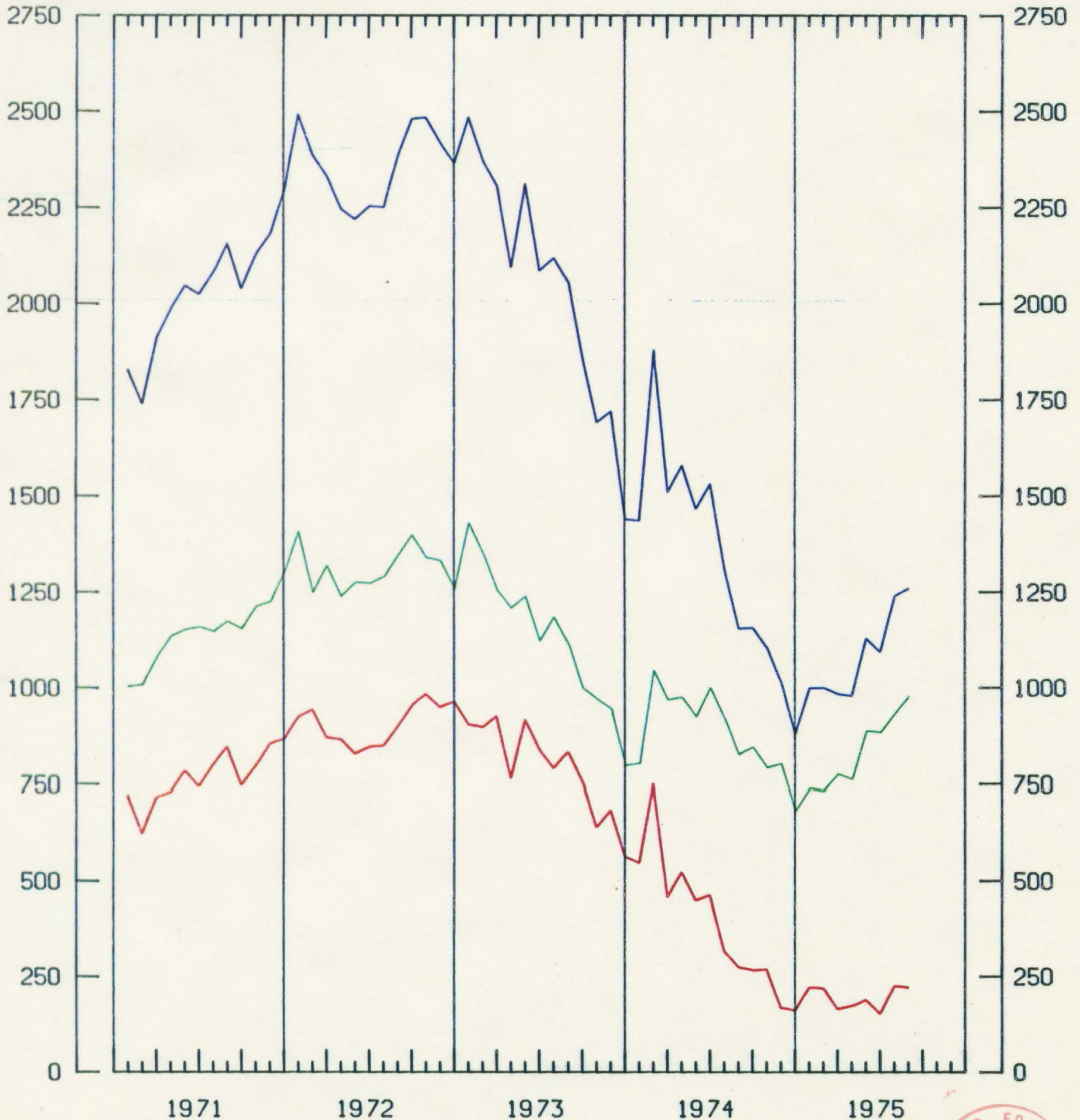


A.7.1 - Privately-Owned Housing Units Started Annual Rates

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,260	1.7%	9.0%
1 UNIT STRUCTURES	977	4.8%	18.3%
5 OR MORE UNITS	221	-1.8%	-19.6%

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

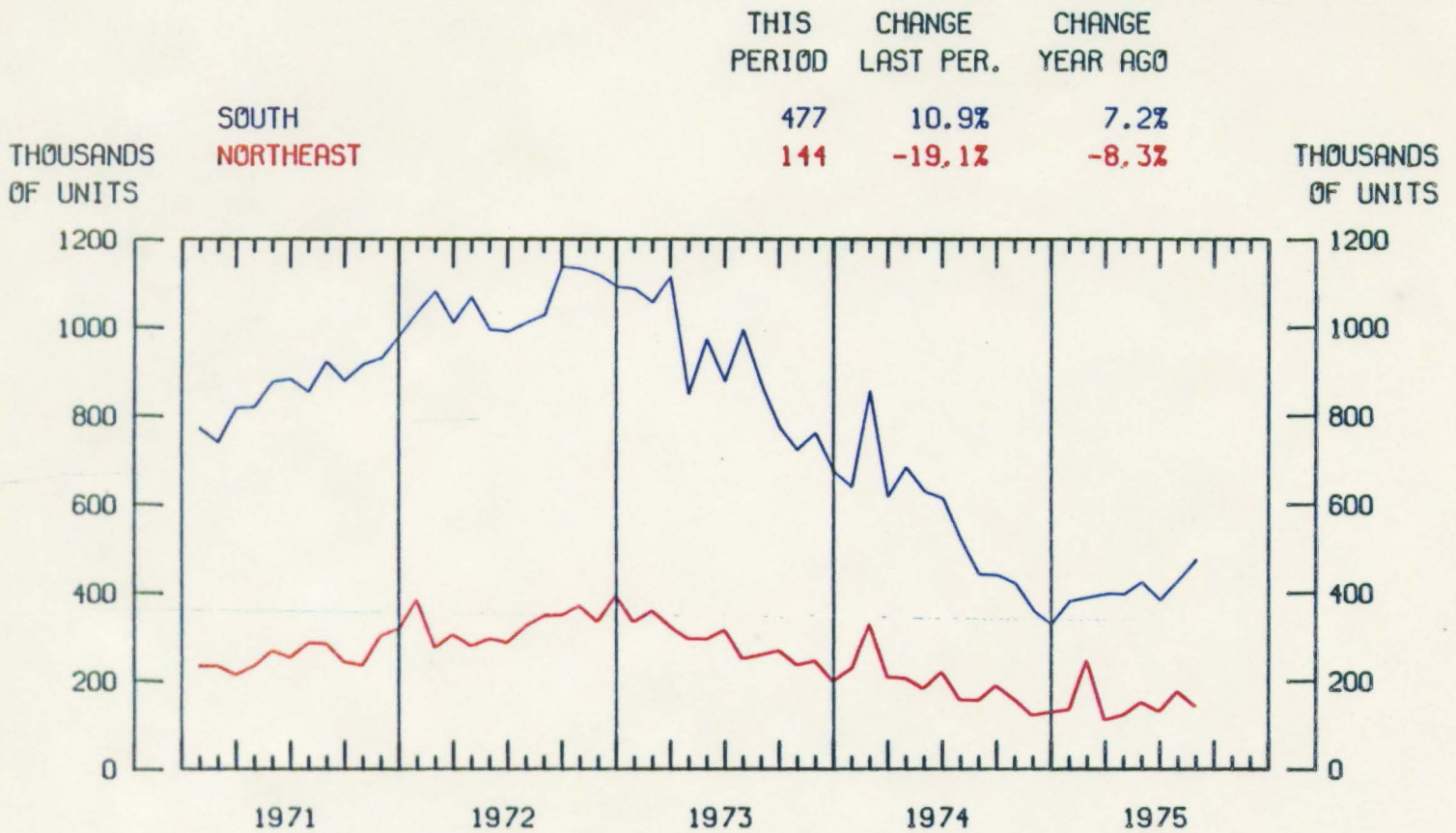
THOUSANDS OF UNITS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.7.1 - Privately-Owned Housing Units Started By Region



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Work was begun on **New Housing** at a **rate of 1,260,000** units in August.
 - Second rise in a row and at **highest level since July of last year.**
- Starts of **Single-Family Houses** accounted for all of the slight gain in the August pace of Housing Starts.
 - Up 4.8 percent.
- **Apartment Construction** slipped 1.8 percent, after increasing 47.1 percent in July.
- Regionally, the major changes were recorded in the South and the Northeast.
 - The **South, up 10.9 percent,** was at the **highest level since July 1974.**
 - The **Northeast lost 19.1 percent,** almost all of the gain reported in July.



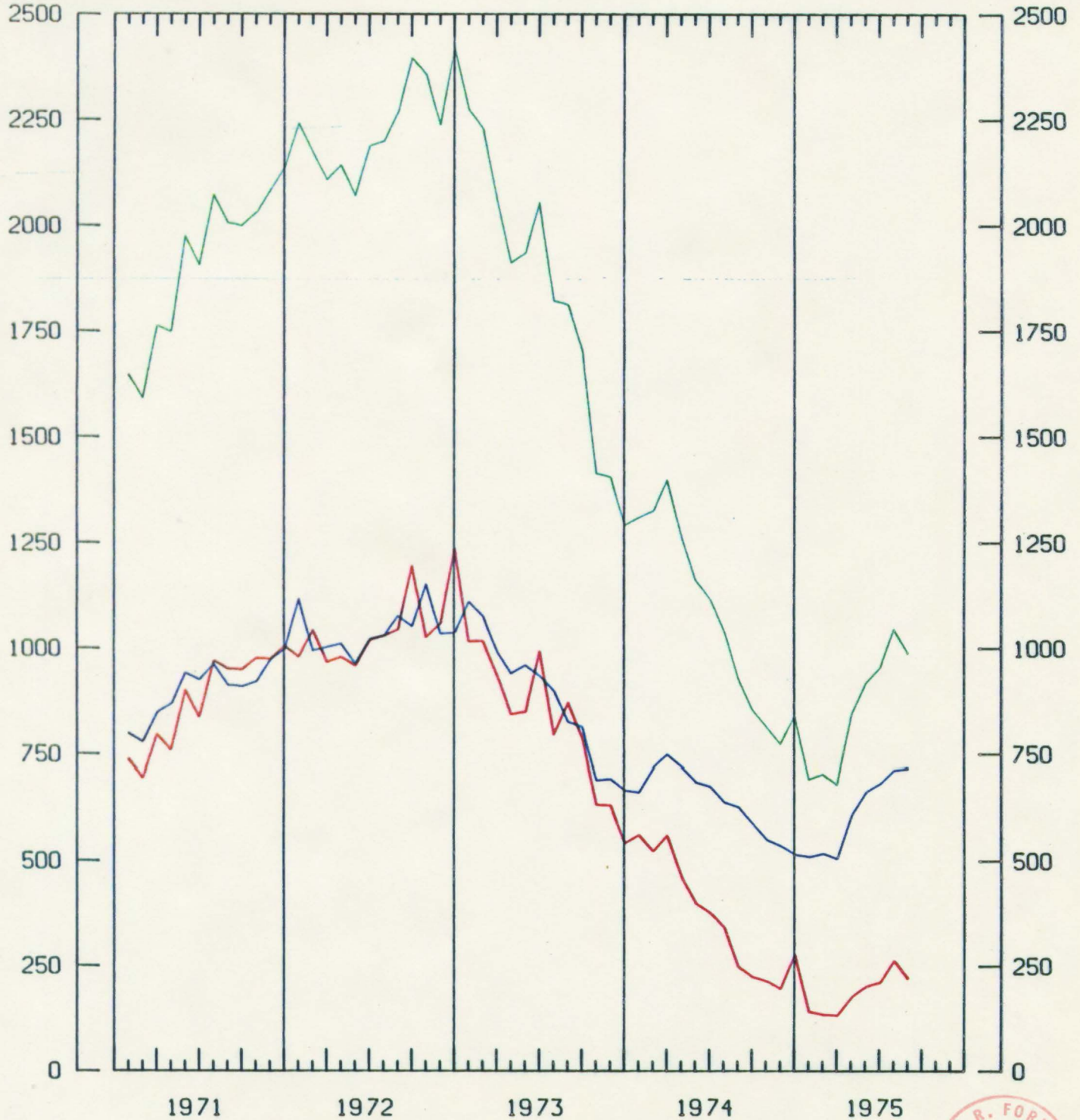
A.7.1 - Building Permits Issued for Privately-Owned Housing Units In 14,000 Permit-Issuing Places

Annual Rates

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	985	-5.5%	6.1%
1 UNIT STRUCTURES	715	0.6%	14.2%
5 OR MORE UNITS	219	-16.4%	-12.1%

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

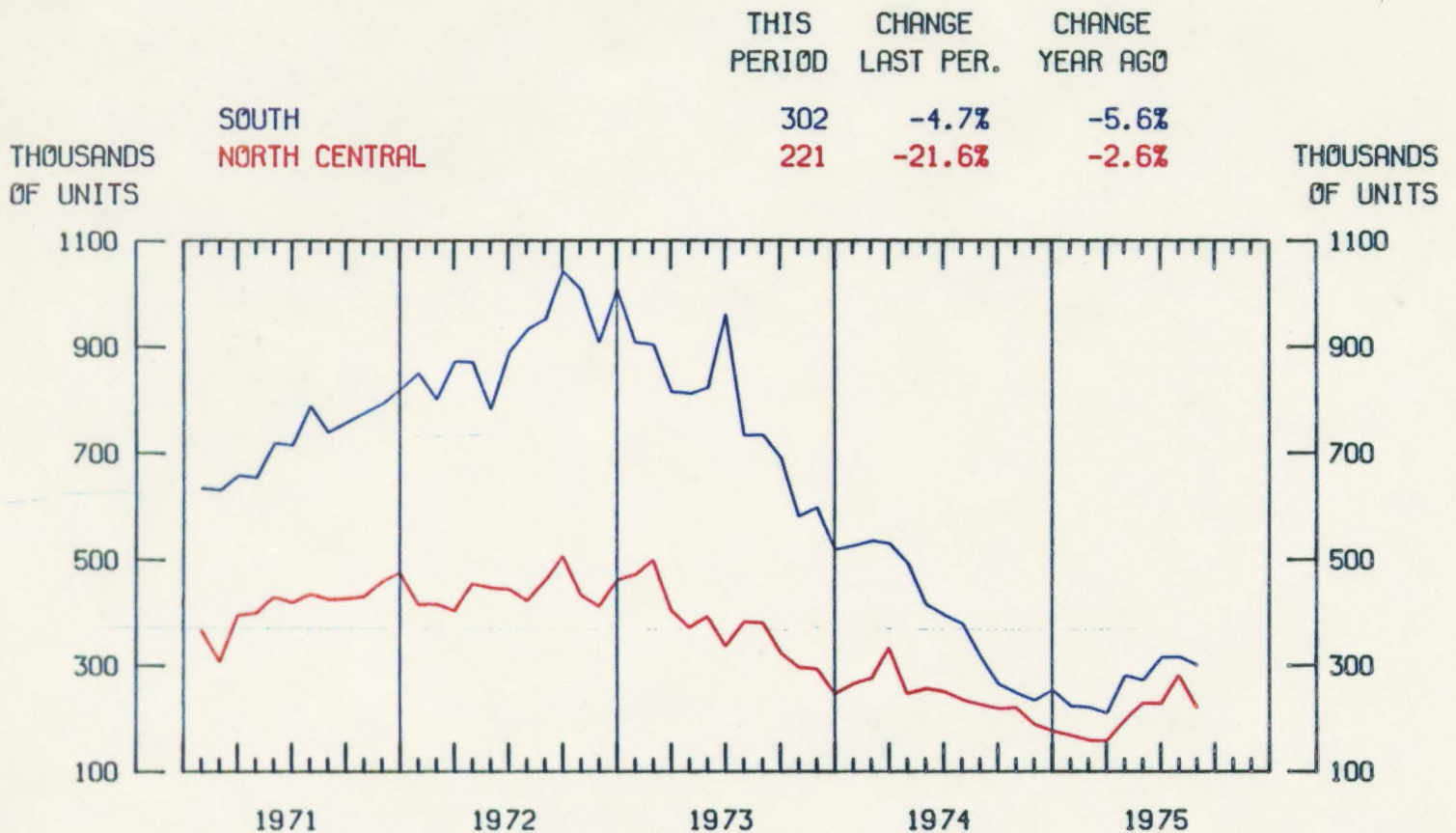


SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.7.1 - Building Permits Issued

By Region



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Building Permits were issued at an annual rate of 985,000 units in August, down 5.5 percent.
 - First decline in five months, after a more than 50 percent increase since March.
- Permits for One-Unit Structures were virtually unchanged.
- Permits for Structures With 5 or More Units fell 16.4 percent, the largest decrease since January.
- All of the decline in the rate of new building permits came in the South and North Central regions.
 - North Central down 21.6 percent.
 - South down 4.7 percent.



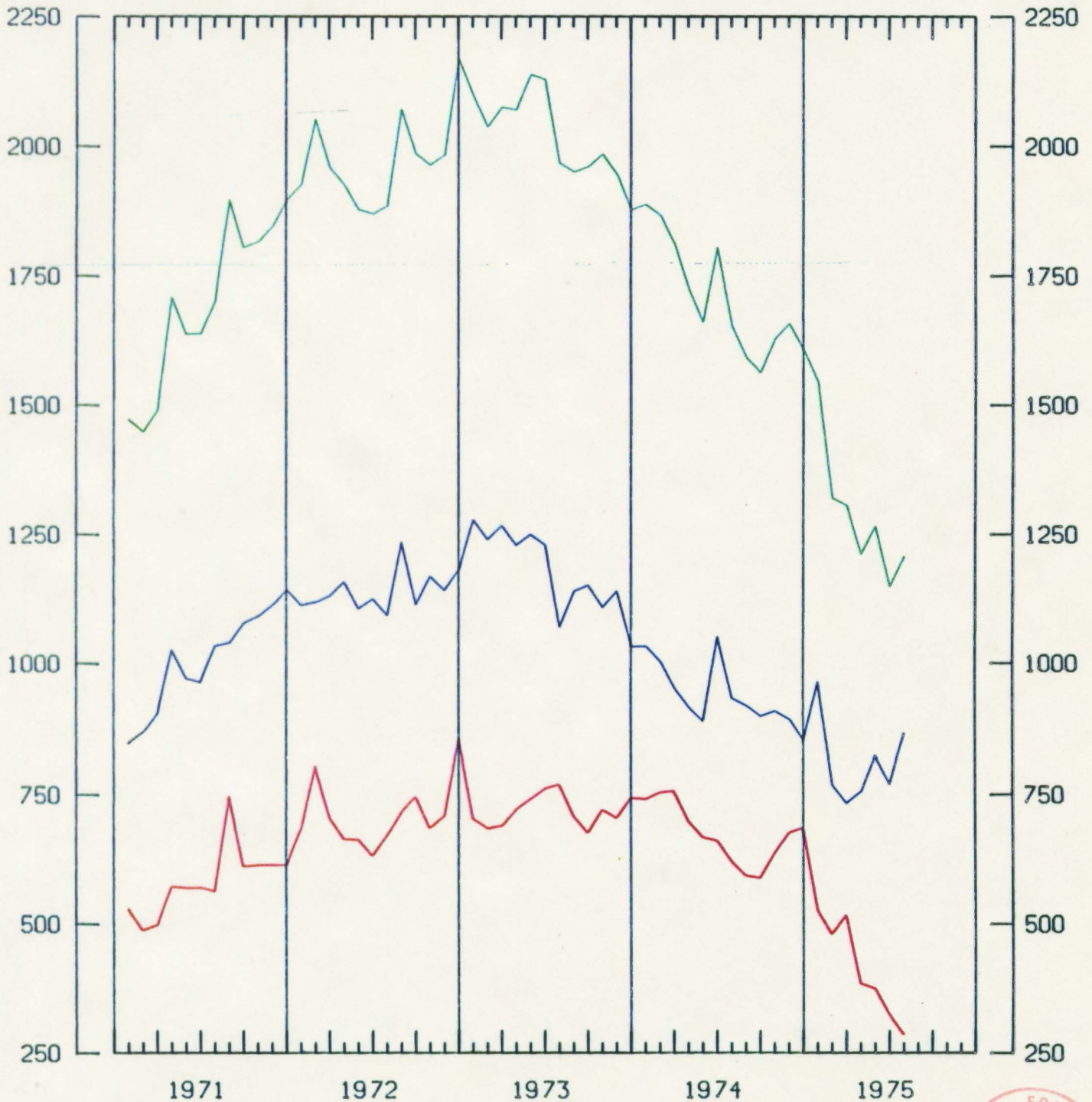
A.7.1 - New Housing Units Completed

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL	1,206	5.1%	-27.1%
ONE UNIT STRUCTURES	865	12.2%	-7.4%
STRUCTURES WITH 5 UNITS OR MORE	286	-12.3%	-54.0%

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

THOUSANDS OF UNITS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

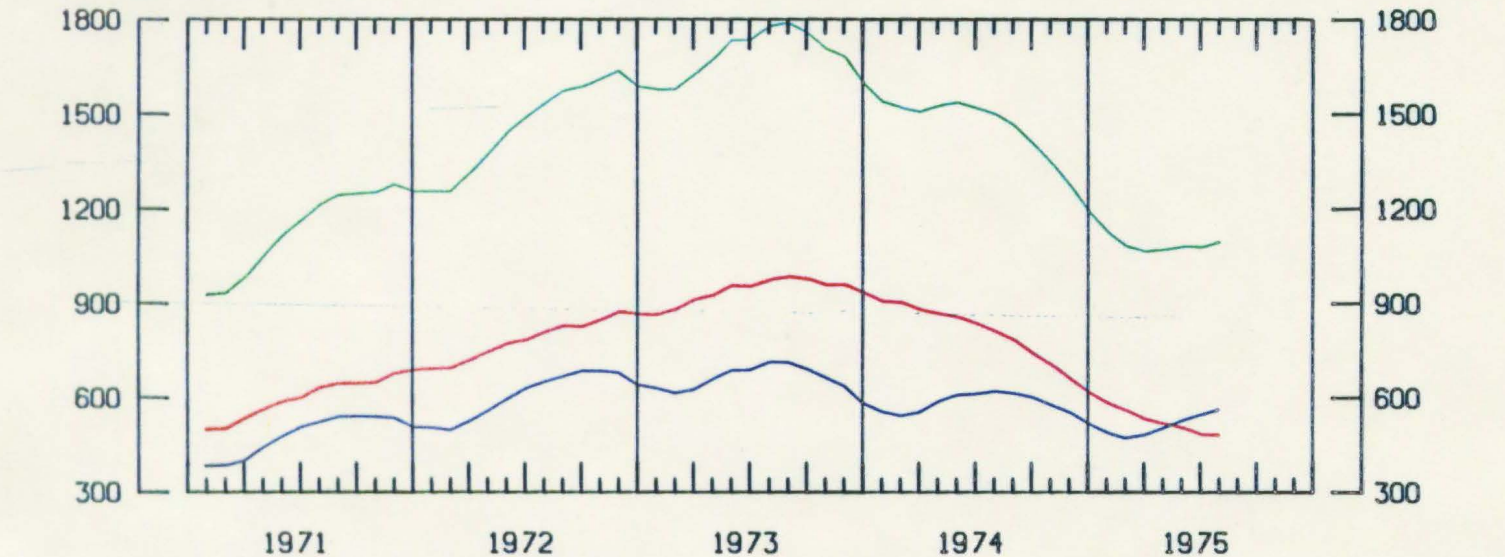


A.7.1 - New Housing Units Under Construction

Not Seasonally Adjusted

End of Month

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO	
TOTAL	1,092	1.5%	-27.1%	
STRUCTURES WITH 5 UNITS OR MORE	479	-0.6%	-40.8%	
ONE UNIT STRUCTURES	558	3.2%	-9.4%	



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Privately-Owned Housing Units were completed at an annual rate of 1,206,000 during July 1975.
- Up 5.1 percent in July, compared to a 10.0 percent drop in June.
- Single-Unit Completions accounted for the overall increase, up 12.2 percent.
- Completions of Multi-Unit Structures continued to decline, down 12.3 percent.
 - Dropped 44.8 percent since March.
- Housing Units Under Construction advanced 1.5 percent.
 - Single-Unit Structures rose 3.2 percent, the fifth consecutive increase.
 - Multi-Unit Structures Under Construction dropped 0.6 percent, continuing an almost uninterrupted 2 year slide.



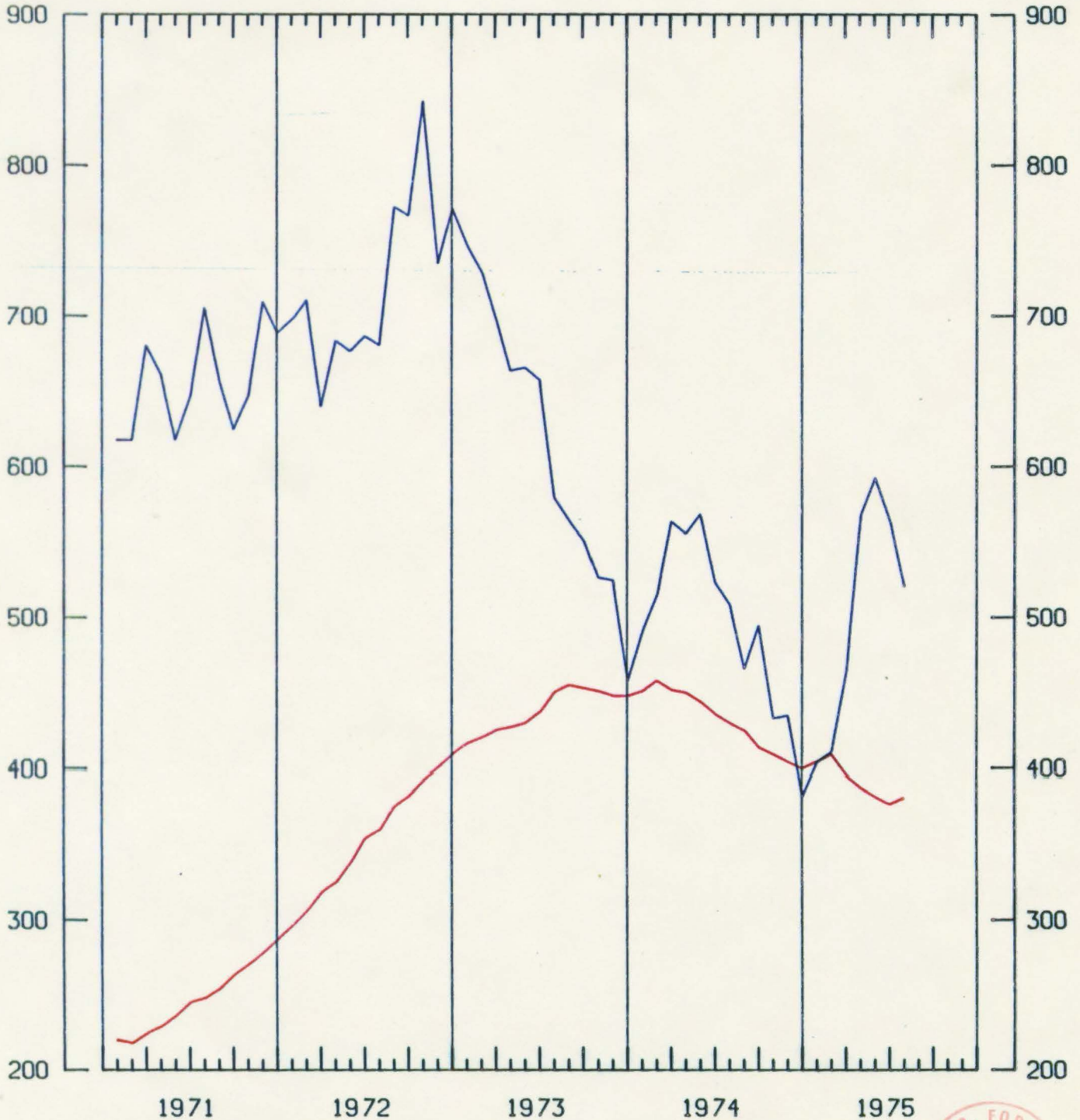
A.7.1 - Sales of New One-Family Homes

Seasonally Adjusted

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
HOMES SOLD (ANNUAL RATES)	521	-7.8%	2.4%
HOMES FOR SALE (END OF MONTH)	381	1.1%	-11.4%

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

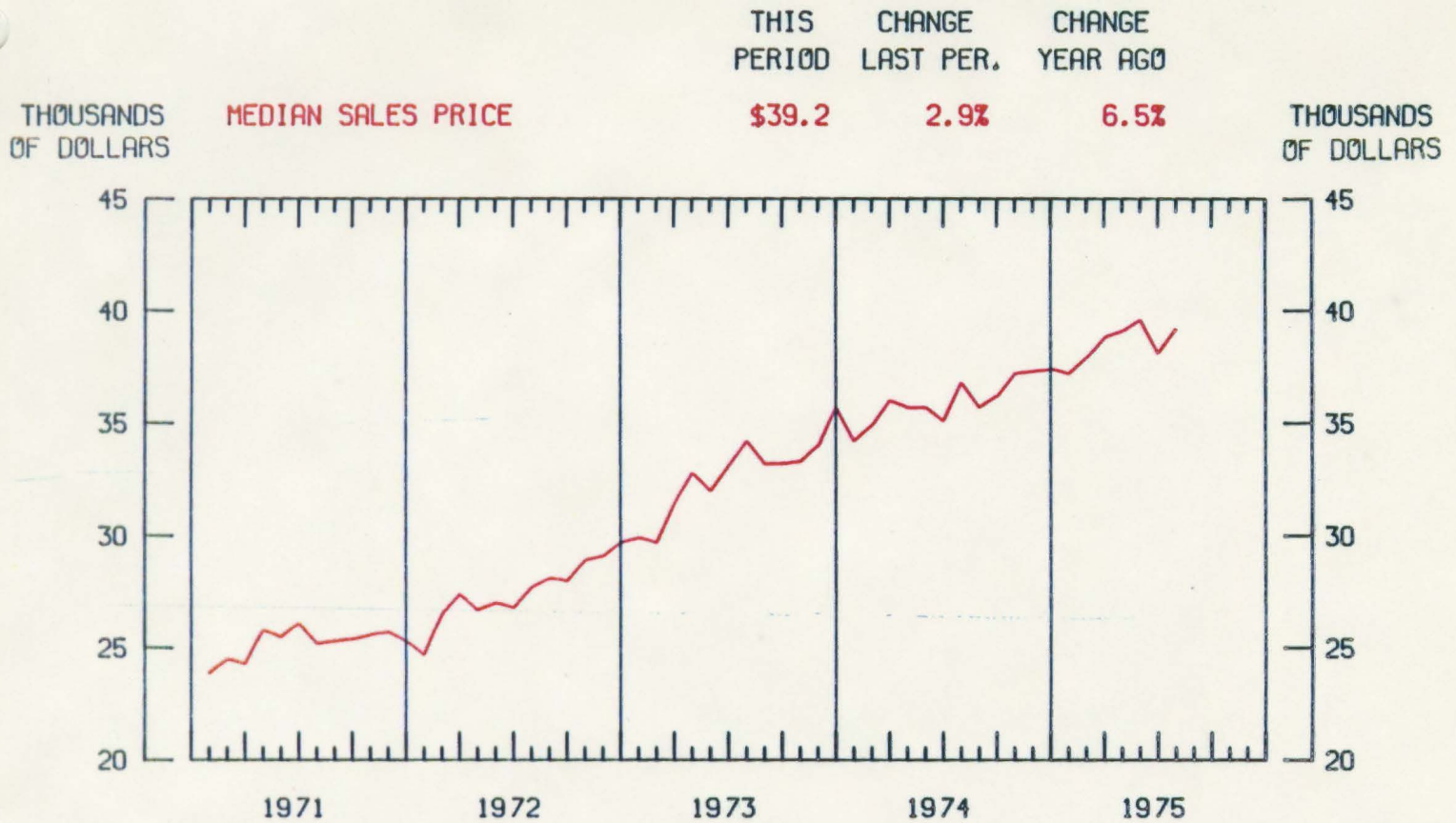


SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



A.7.1 - Prices of New One-Family Homes

Not Seasonally Adjusted



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Sales of New One-Family Houses were at an annual rate of 521,000 during July 1975, a 7.8 percent decline from June.
- Second consecutive monthly decline after a five month upswing in the first half of the year.
- Down 12.1 percent since May.
- The Inventory of Homes for Sale at the end of July rose 1.1 percent.
- First increase since February.
- The Median Sales Price rose 2.9 percent in July, after a 3.8 percent downturn in June.





***THE SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC
STATUS OF THE
BLACK POPULATION***

***Prepared for the President
and the Vice President***

SEPTEMBER 22, 1975

COMPILED BY THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM



**Coordinated by the Bureau of the Census
at the request of the Statistical Policy Division,
Office of Management and Budget**

**Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Bureau of the Census**

**Joseph W. Duncan,
Deputy Associate Director
for Statistical Policy
Office of Management and Budget**

SOURCES OF DATA

This report is compiled from "The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1974", Bureau of the Census, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 54. Data are from the following sources:

**Population, Family Structure, Education, Occupation, Income,
Voter Participation**

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-60, 1970 Decennial Census

Employment

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings"

Health

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Reports, and 1973 Health Interview Survey

Housing

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Housing Report, Series H-150-73

Black Elected Officials

Joint Center for Political Studies, "National Roster of Black Elected Officials"

Crime

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, "National Crime Survey"

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents an overview of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the black population in the United States.

The patterns of social and economic change which have emerged for black Americans in the 1970's are varied.

Advances have been made in education, health, and in the election to public office.

Progress in some other areas such as income and employment has been impeded partly as a result of the interrelationships of a number of social and economic factors, such as changing family composition and work experience patterns of family members, and more recently, as a result of inflation and economic recession.



- The black resident population increased by 1.4 million persons, or at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent, between April 1970 and April 1974.

- This is lower than the 1.8 percent average rate of growth in the 1960's.

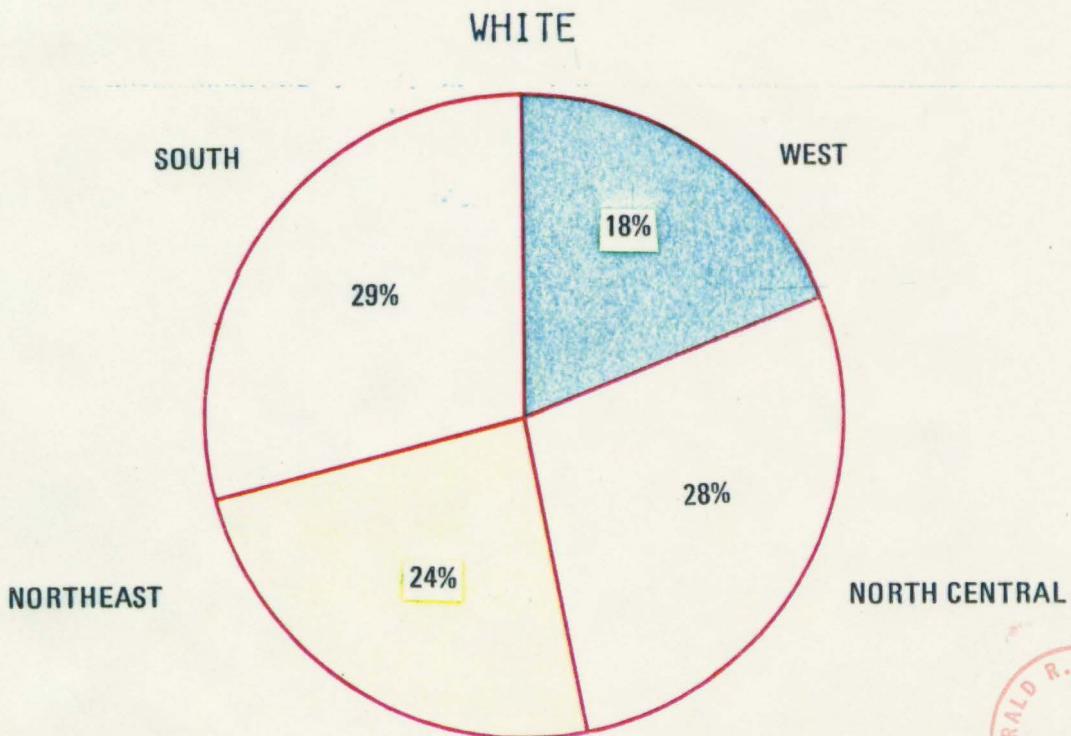
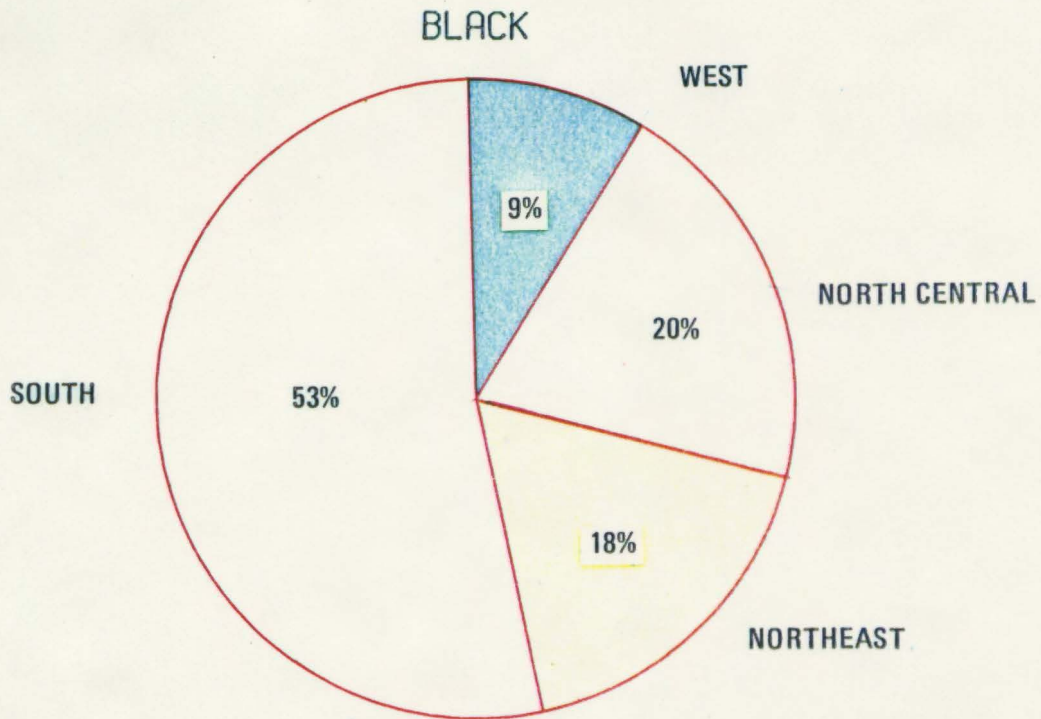
- The most recent estimate of the black resident population was 24.4 million in April 1975.

- Slightly more than one-half, 53 percent, of all blacks reside in the South.

- About 40 percent reside in the North, and about 9 percent in the West.



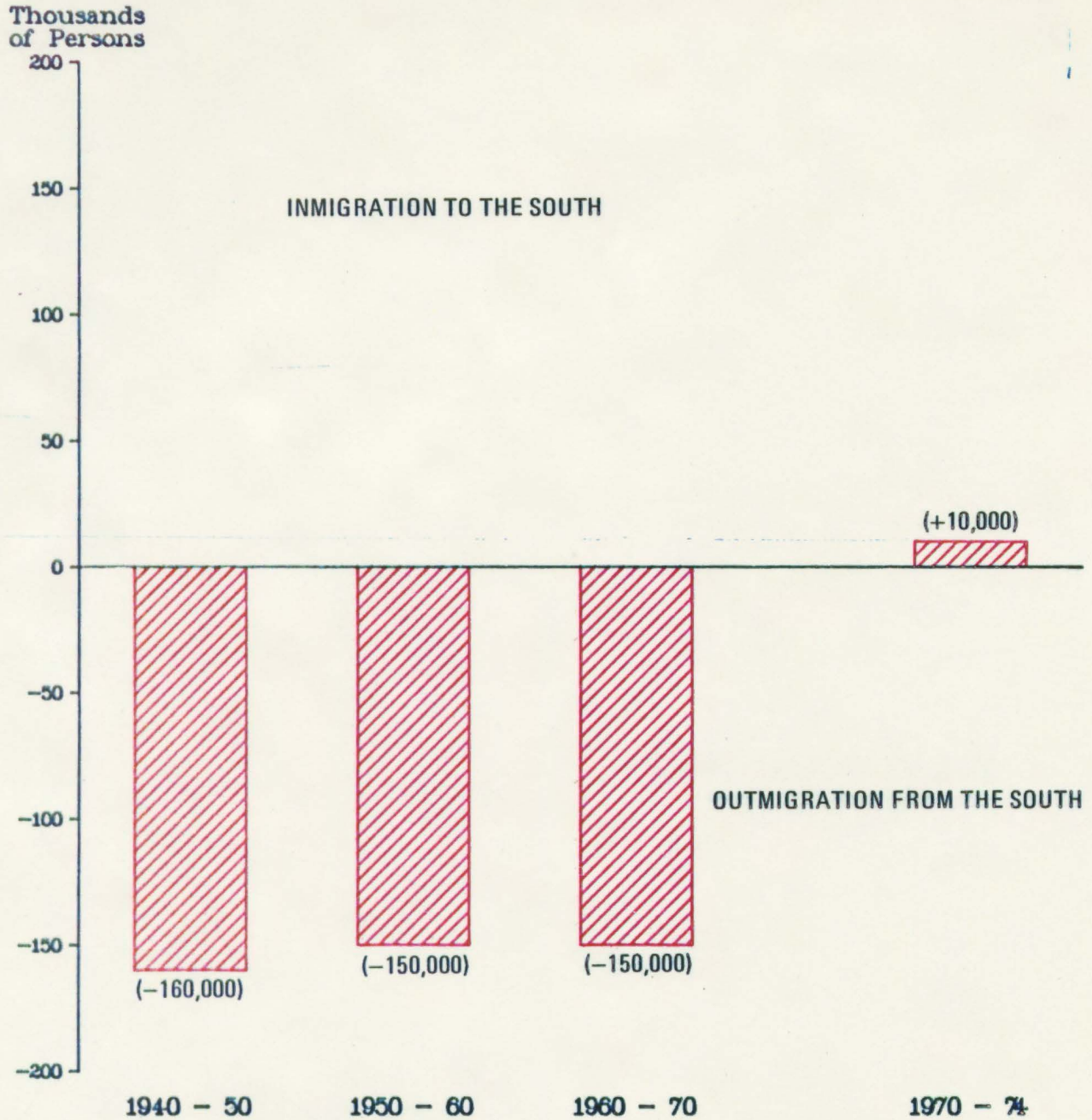
A.1 Percent Distribution of the Population by Region: 1974



- After three decades of predominantly one-way migration — out-migration from the South to the North and West — a new pattern of black migration appears to be emerging in the 1970's.
- The South has been experiencing a decline in the volume of black out-migration and, at the same time, an increase in black in-migration.
- During the 1960's there was an average annual net black out-migration of approximately 150,000 from the South.
- During the 1970's there appears to be an average annual net in-migration of 10,000 blacks to the South.



A.2 Average Annual Net Migration of the Black Population: 1940 to 1974



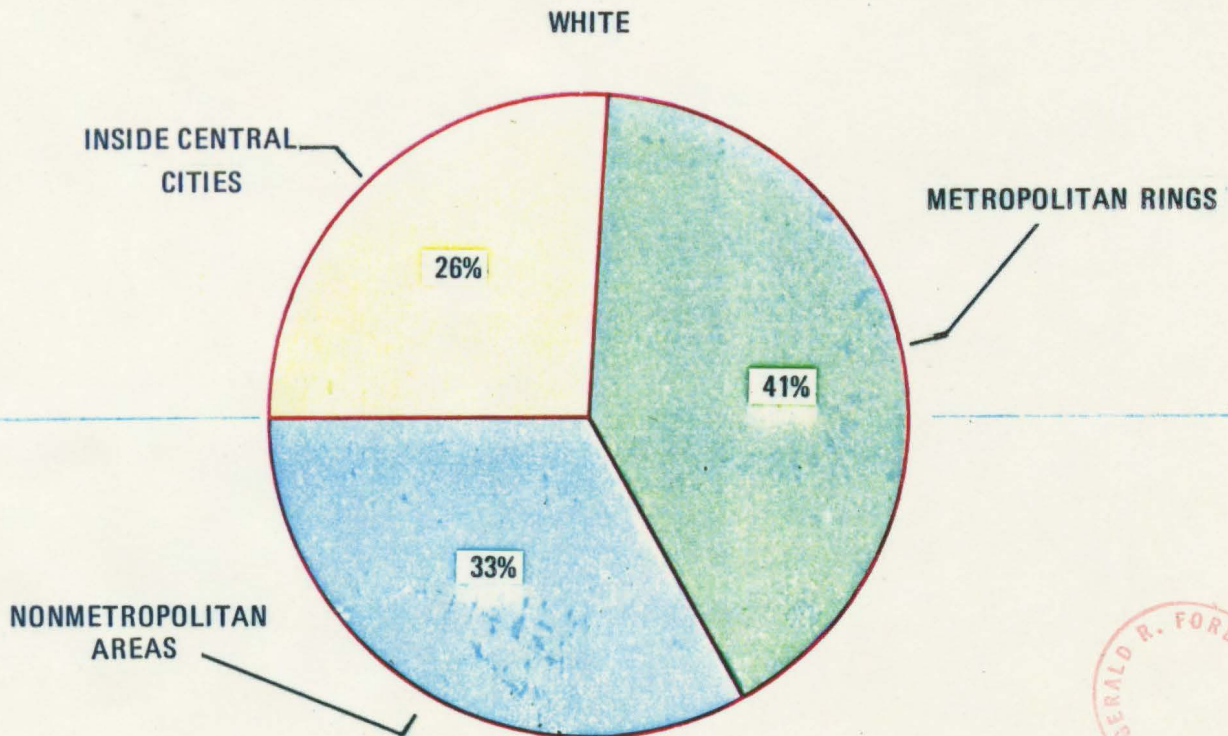
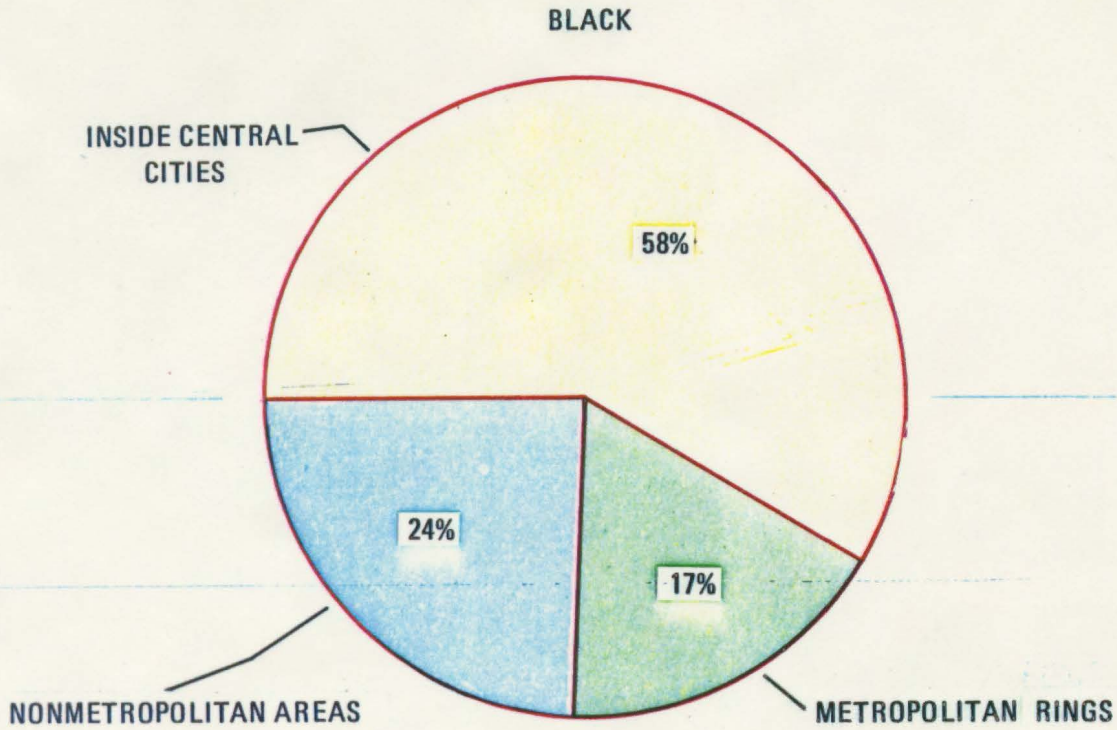
Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



- In 1974, most blacks, 58 percent, lived in central cities of metropolitan areas.
 - However, since 1970 the average annual rate of increase of the black population in central cities has been 1.6 percent, lower than the 2.9 percent annual rate observed in the 1960's.
- In 1974, 17 percent of the black population lived in metropolitan rings.
 - Since 1970, the suburban black population has been increasing at a higher annual rate (4.4 percent) than that for whites (1.8 percent). However, blacks still make up only 5.1 percent of the suburban population.



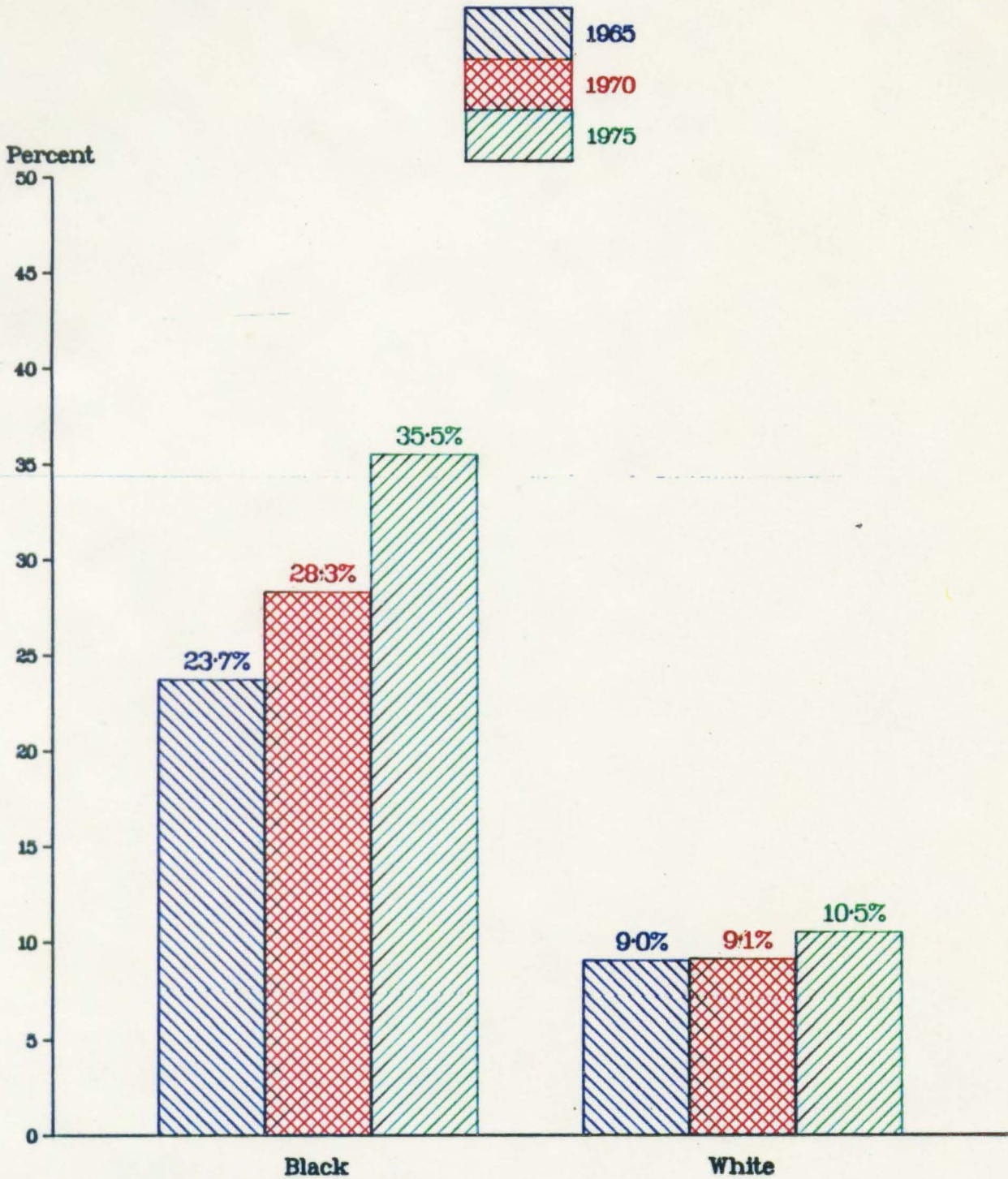
A.3 Percent Distribution of the Population By Metropolitan – Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1974



- The proportion of black families headed by a woman (no spouse present) climbed from 28 percent in 1970 to 35 percent in 1975.
- White female heads as a percentage of all white families rose from 9 percent in 1970 to about 11 percent in 1975.



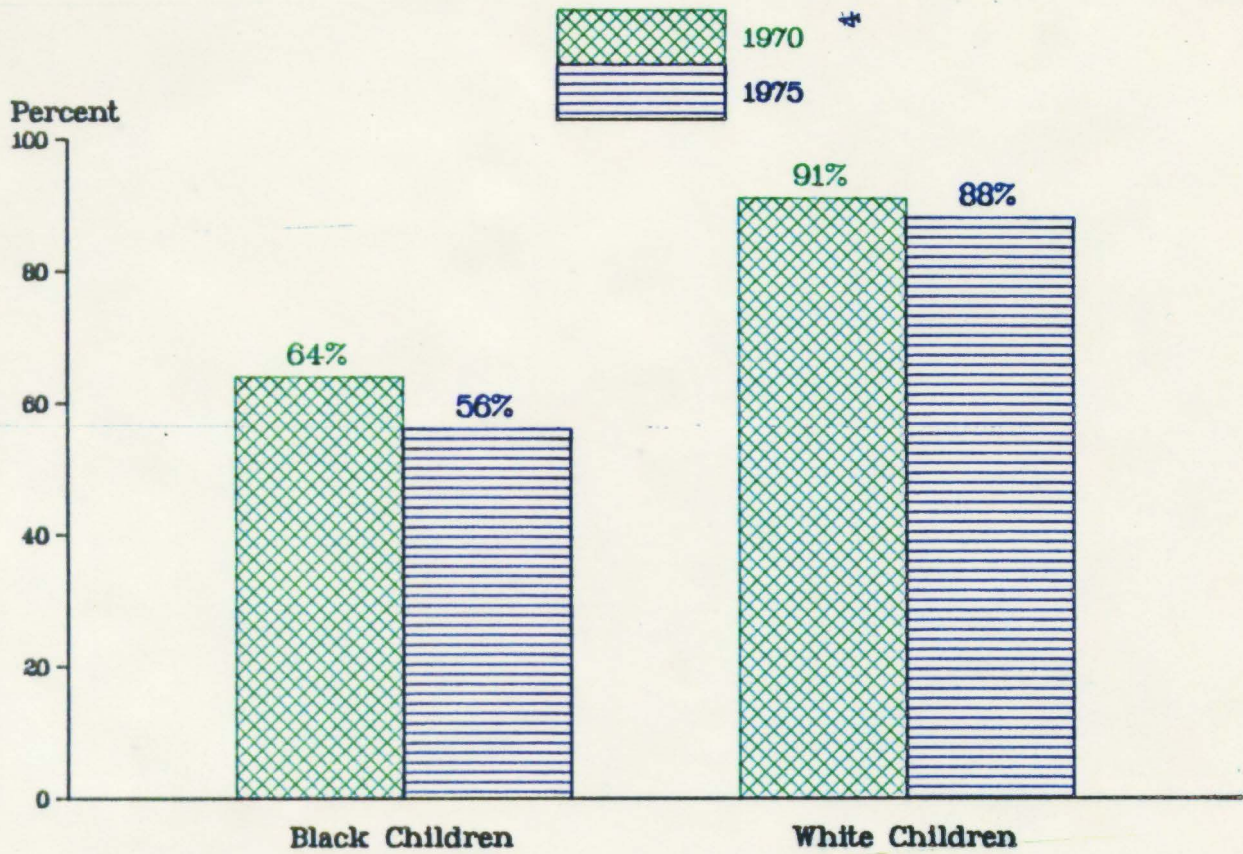
B.1 Percent of Families Headed By a Woman: Selected Years



Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



B.2 Own Children Living With Both Parents: 1970 and 1974



Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



- The proportion of own black children under 18 living in families with both a mother and father present declined markedly between 1970 and 1974 — from 64 to 56 percent.



- This parallels the rise in the number of black female heads of families.

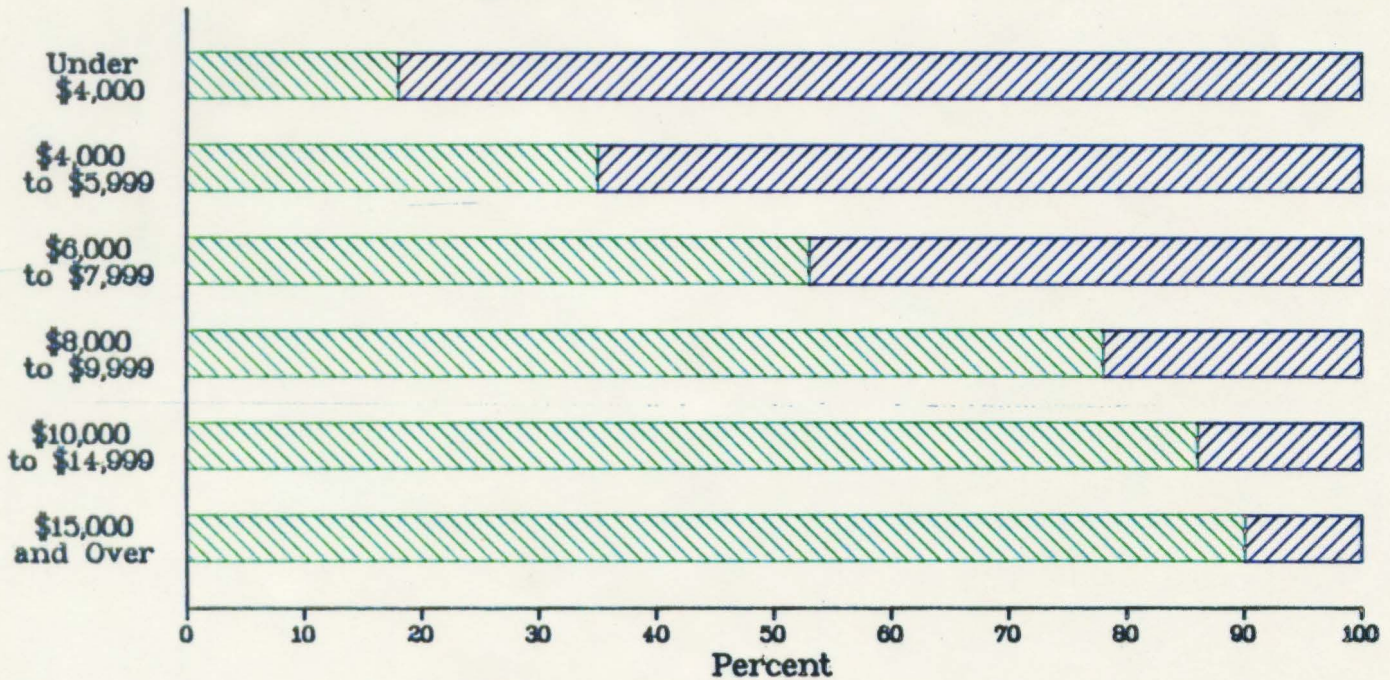
- A smaller decline was noted for the comparable group of white children — from 91 to 88 percent.



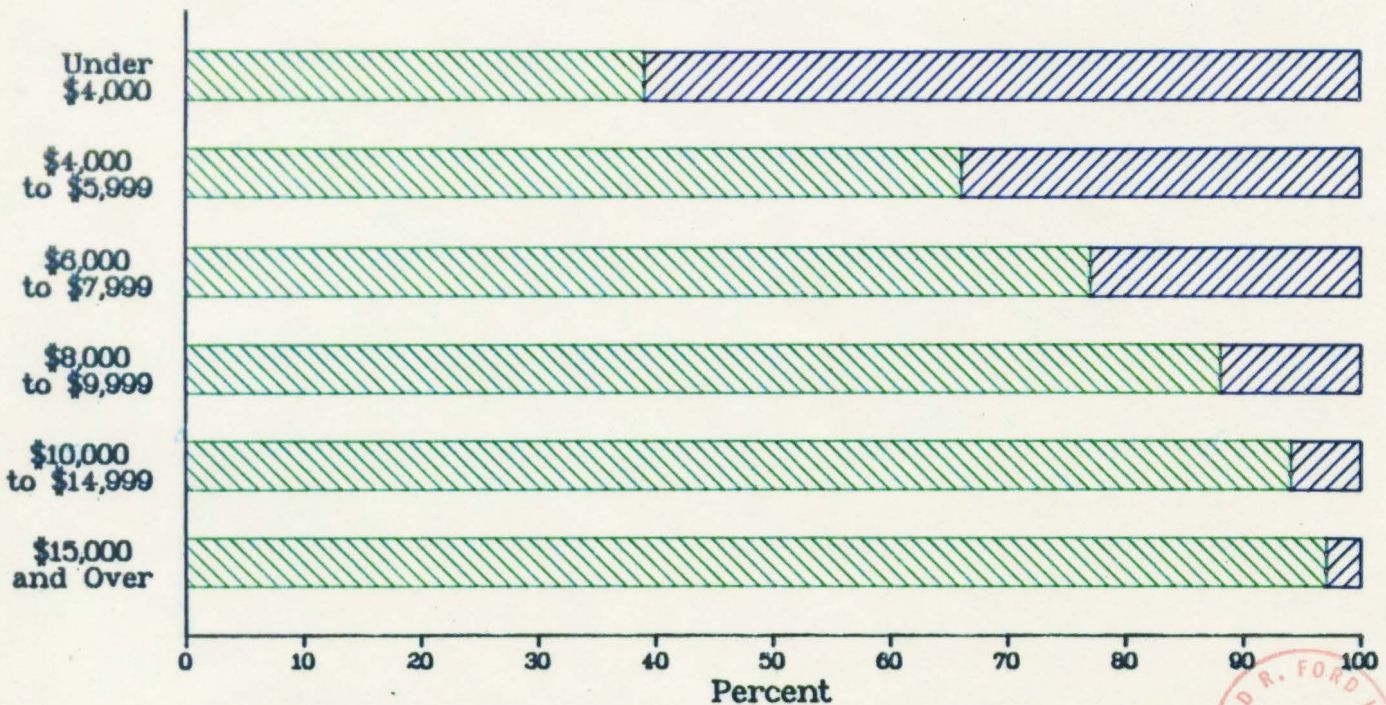
B.3 Own Children Under 18 By Presence of Parents: 1974

(By 1973 Family Income)
Black Children

 Percent Living With Both Parents
 Percent Living With One Parent



White Children



Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



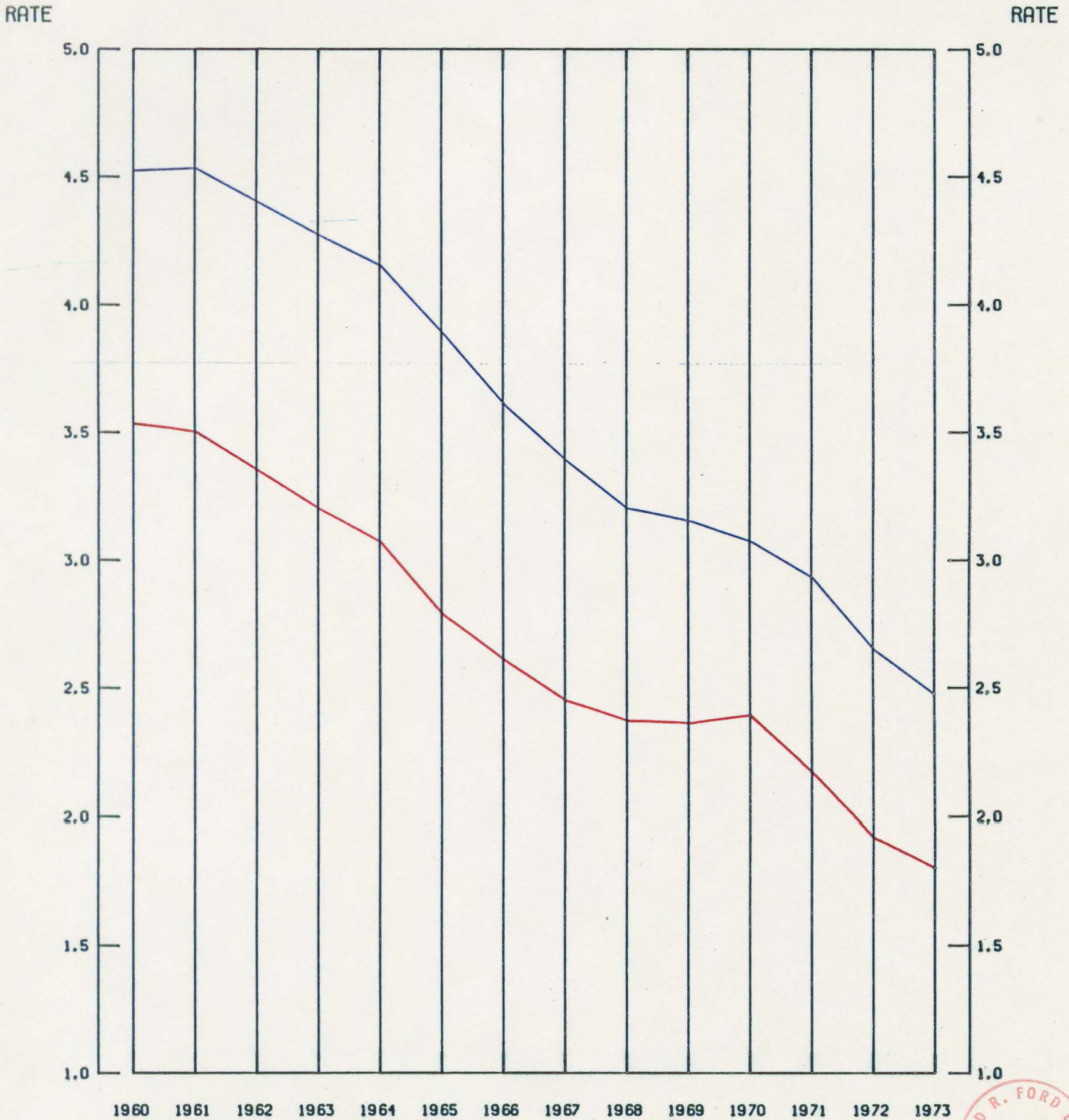
- For blacks, the proportion of children living with both parents varied widely with the income status of the family.
 - Among families with incomes under \$4,000 in 1973, less than one-fifth of all black children were living with both parents.
 - However, nearly 9 out of ten black children in families with income levels of \$15,000 and over had both parents present.



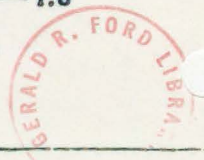
B.4 Total Fertility Rates: 1960 to 1973

(Average Number of Births Per Woman in Her Lifetime)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
BLACK AND OTHER RACES	2.47	N/A	-6.8%
WHITE	1.80	N/A	-6.3%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

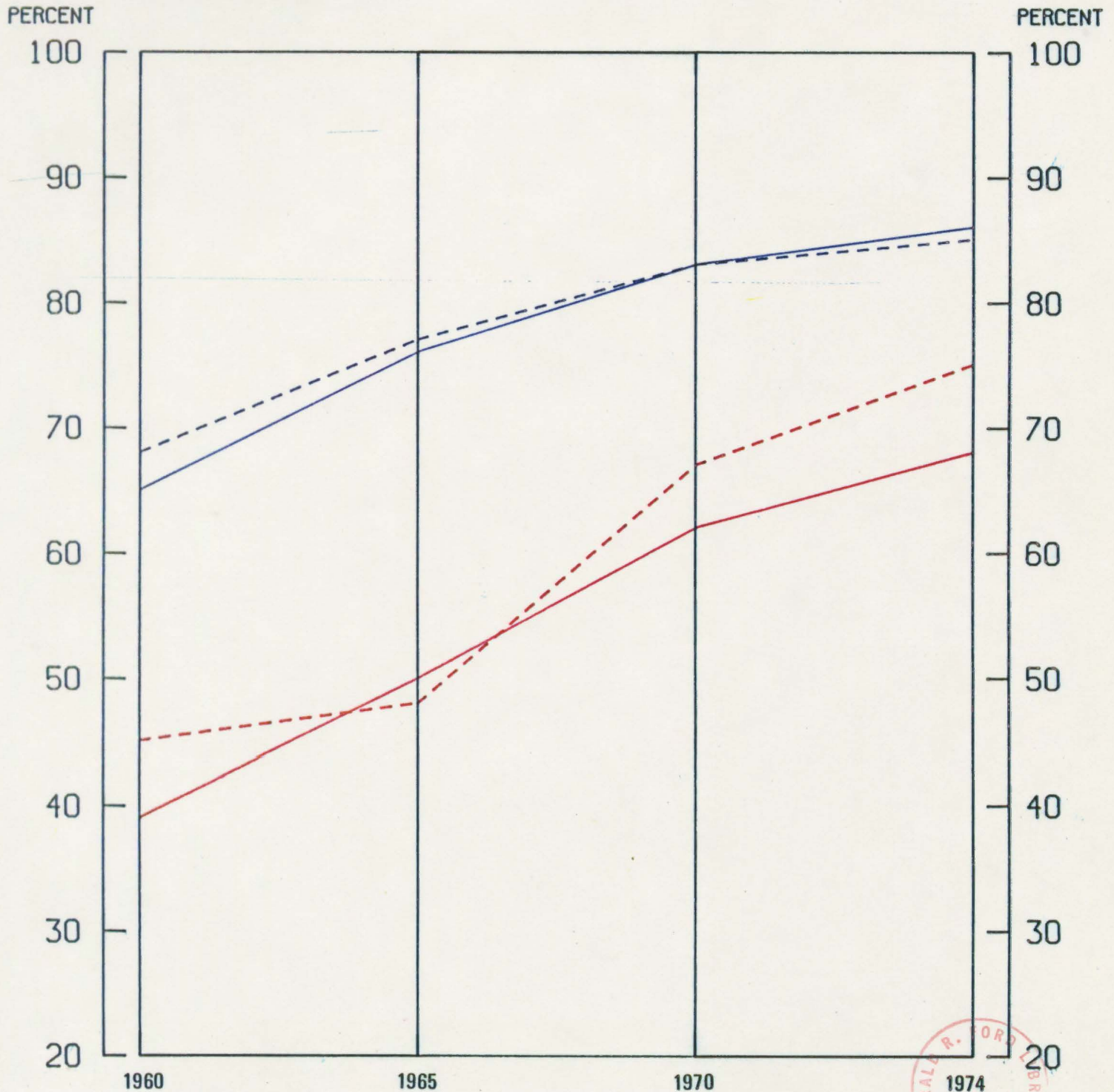


- Fertility levels continued to fall in the 1970's.
- Between 1970 and 1973, total fertility rates (the average number of births that each woman would have in her lifetime) declined at about the same pace for black and white women.
- In 1973, the rate was 1.80 children per white woman, and 2.47 children per woman for blacks and other races.

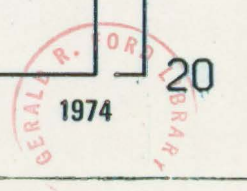


C.1 Persons 20 to 24 Years Old Who Completed Four Years of High School or More: Selected Years

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE FROM 1970	CHANGE YEAR AGO
WHITE FEMALES - - -	85.0	2.4%	N/A
WHITE MALES	86.0	3.6%	N/A
BLACK FEMALES - - -	75.0	11.9%	N/A
BLACK MALES	68.0	9.7%	N/A



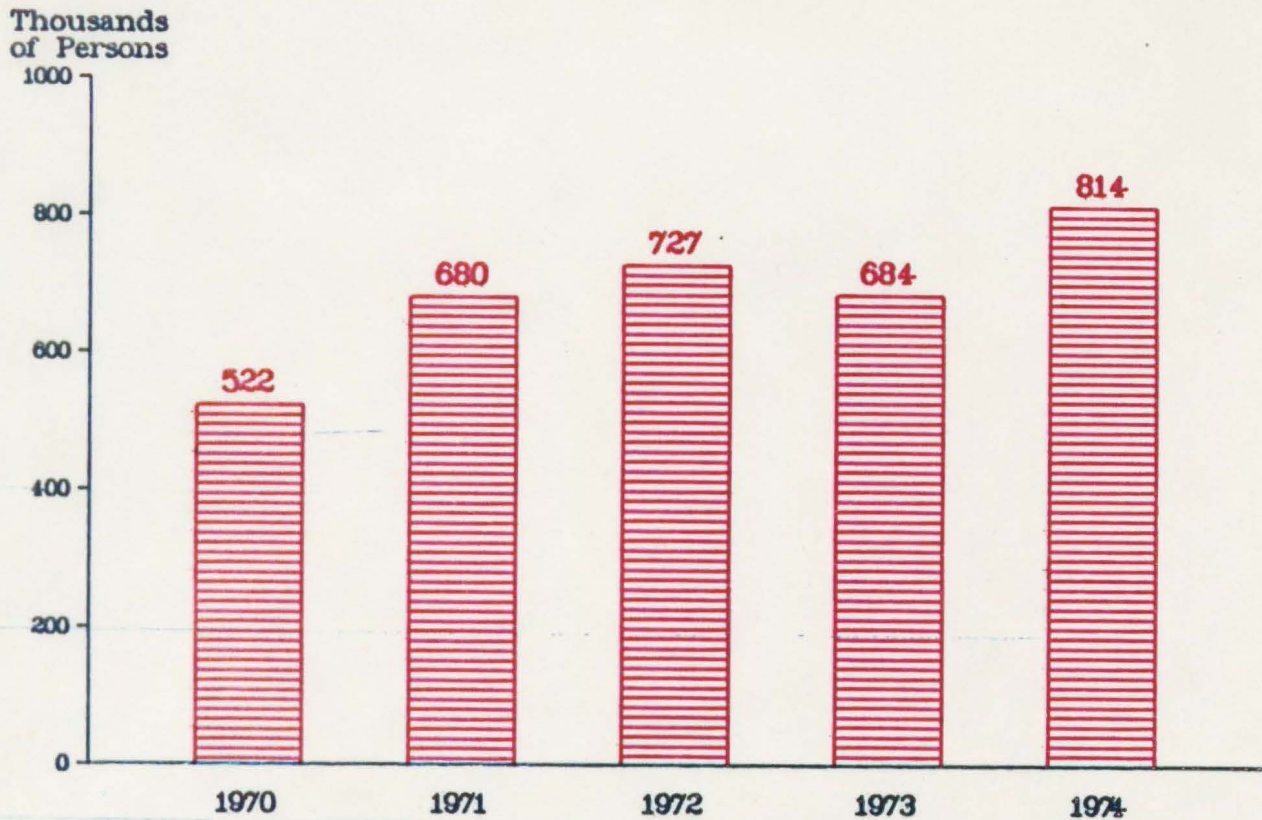
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



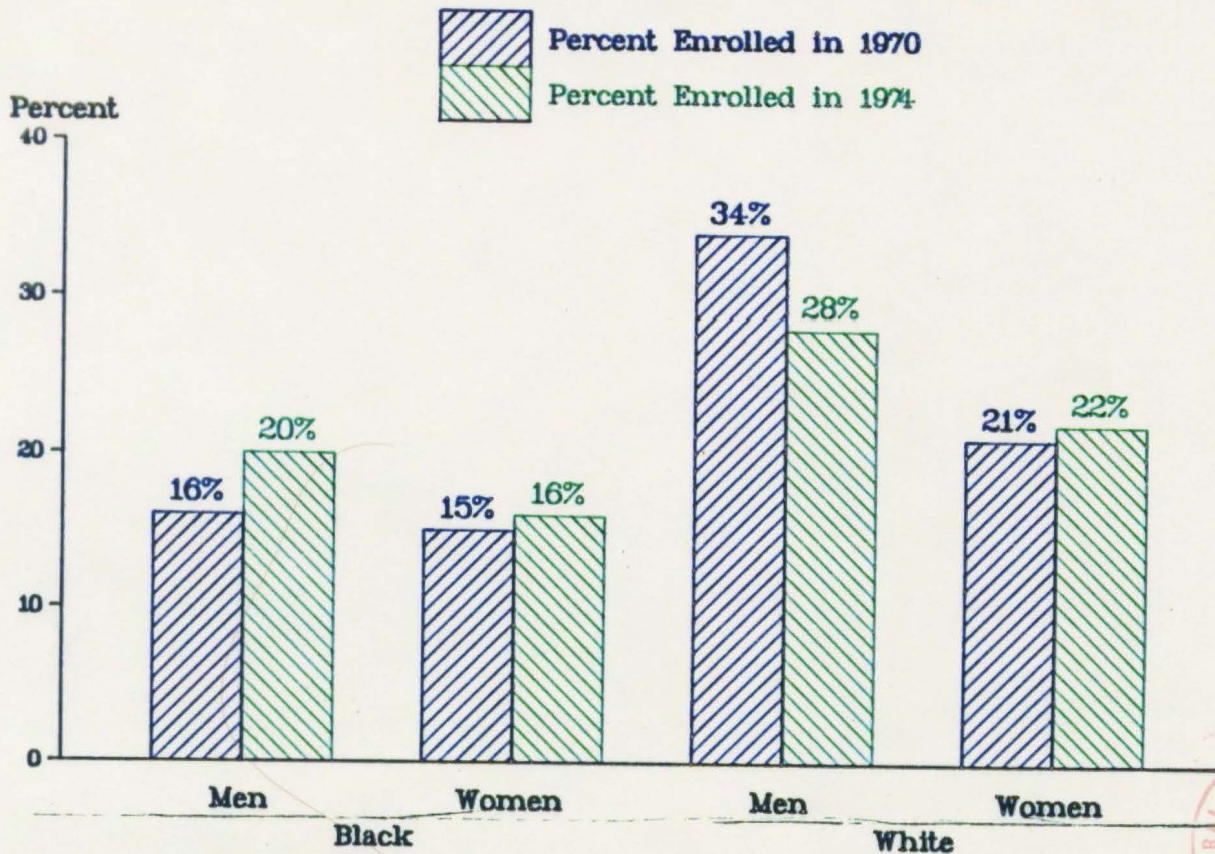
- The proportion of high school graduates rose faster for blacks than for whites between 1970 and 1974. However, there was still a noticeable educational difference.
 - Among young black men 68 percent were high school graduates in 1974 compared with 86 percent of white men.
 - Among young black women 75 percent were high school graduates compared with 85 percent of white women.
-
- Only 41 percent of all blacks 25 years old and over are high school graduates compared with 72 percent of those 20 to 24 years old.



C.2 Enrollment of Blacks in College: 1970 to 1974



C.3 Persons 18 to 24 Years Old Enrolled in College: 1970 and 1974



Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975

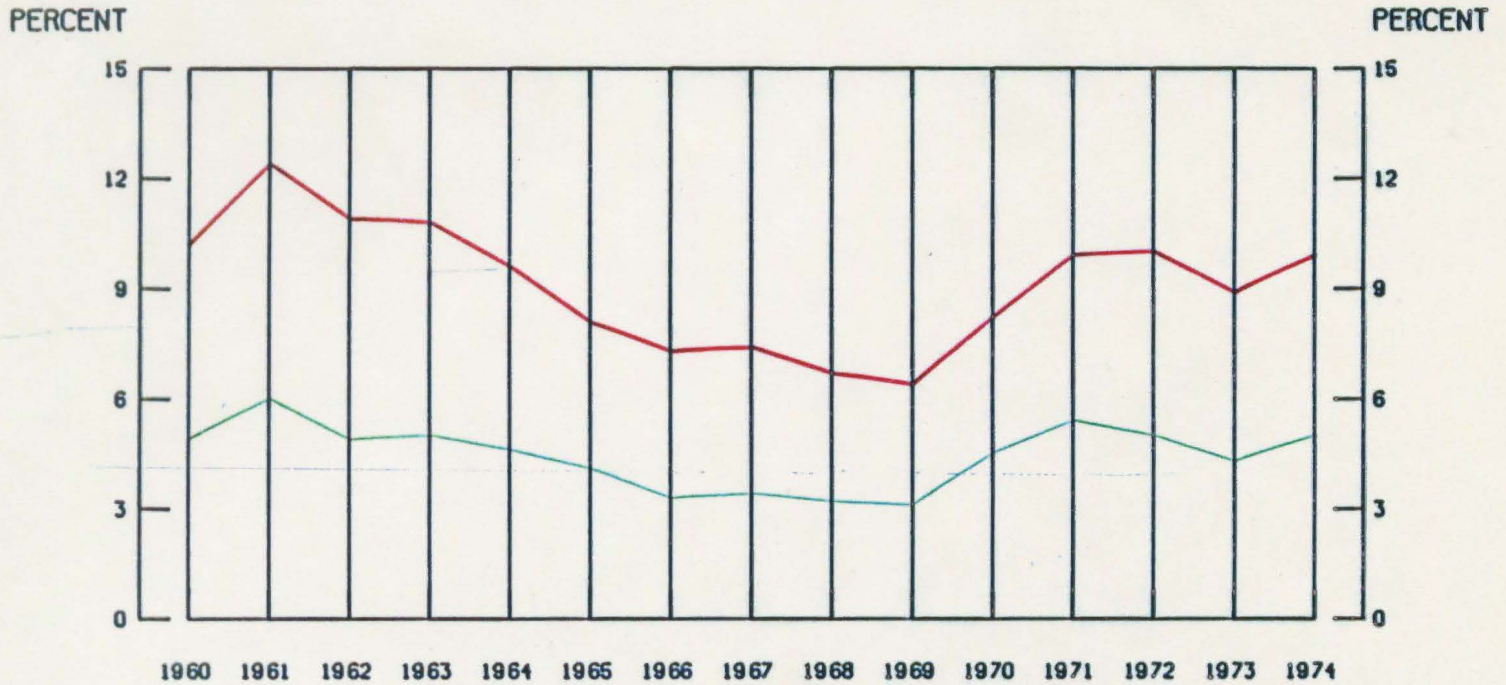


- Between 1970 and 1974, the number of blacks enrolled in college grew from 522 thousand to 814 thousand, an increase of 56 percent.
- The number of whites enrolled in college grew by only 15 percent.
- However, within the last four years, college enrollment rates for young black men have continued to climb, while those for black women appear to have leveled off.
- In 1974 there was a higher proportion of young black men than women enrolled in college—20 percent among black men compared with 16 percent among black women.



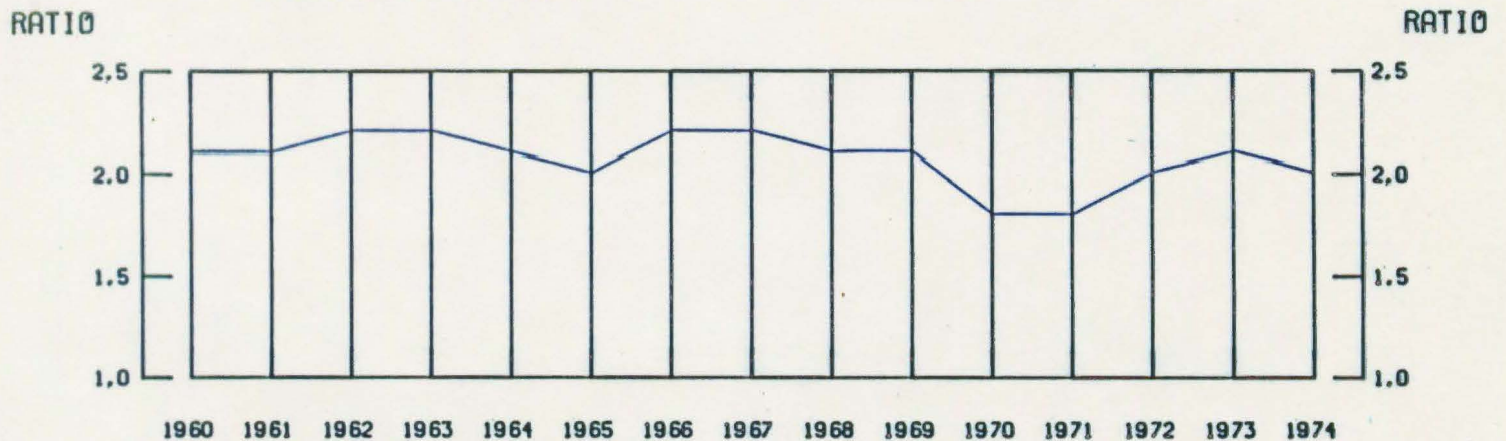
D.1 Unemployment Rates: 1960 to 1974

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
BLACK AND OTHER RACES	9.9	N/A	11.2%
WHITE	5.0	N/A	16.3%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: RATIO

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
RATIO OF BLACK AND OTHER RACES TO WHITE	2.0	N/A	-4.8%



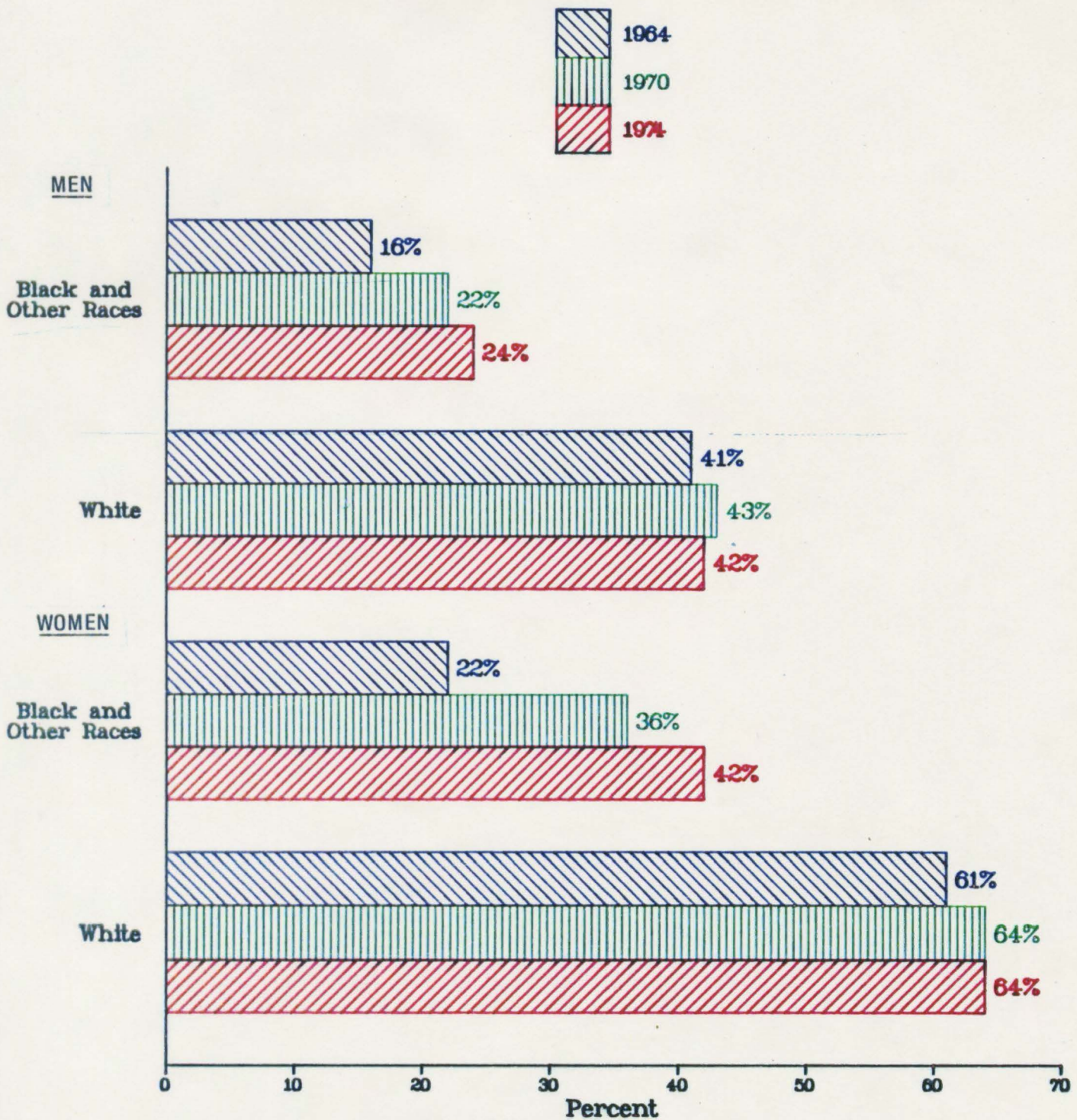
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975



- As labor market conditions deteriorated, jobless rates surged during late 1974 and early 1975.
- Unemployment among blacks and other races jumped from a 1974 annual rate of 9.9 percent to a seasonally adjusted rate of 13.7 percent for the first quarter of 1975, and 14.3 percent in the second quarter.
- Among whites, the rate increased from an annual rate of 5.0 percent in 1974 to a seasonally adjusted rate of 7.5 percent in the first quarter of 1975, and 8.2 percent in the second quarter.
- During this steep climb, unemployment rates for blacks generally remained about double those for whites.



D.2 Employment in White-Collar Occupations: Selected Years



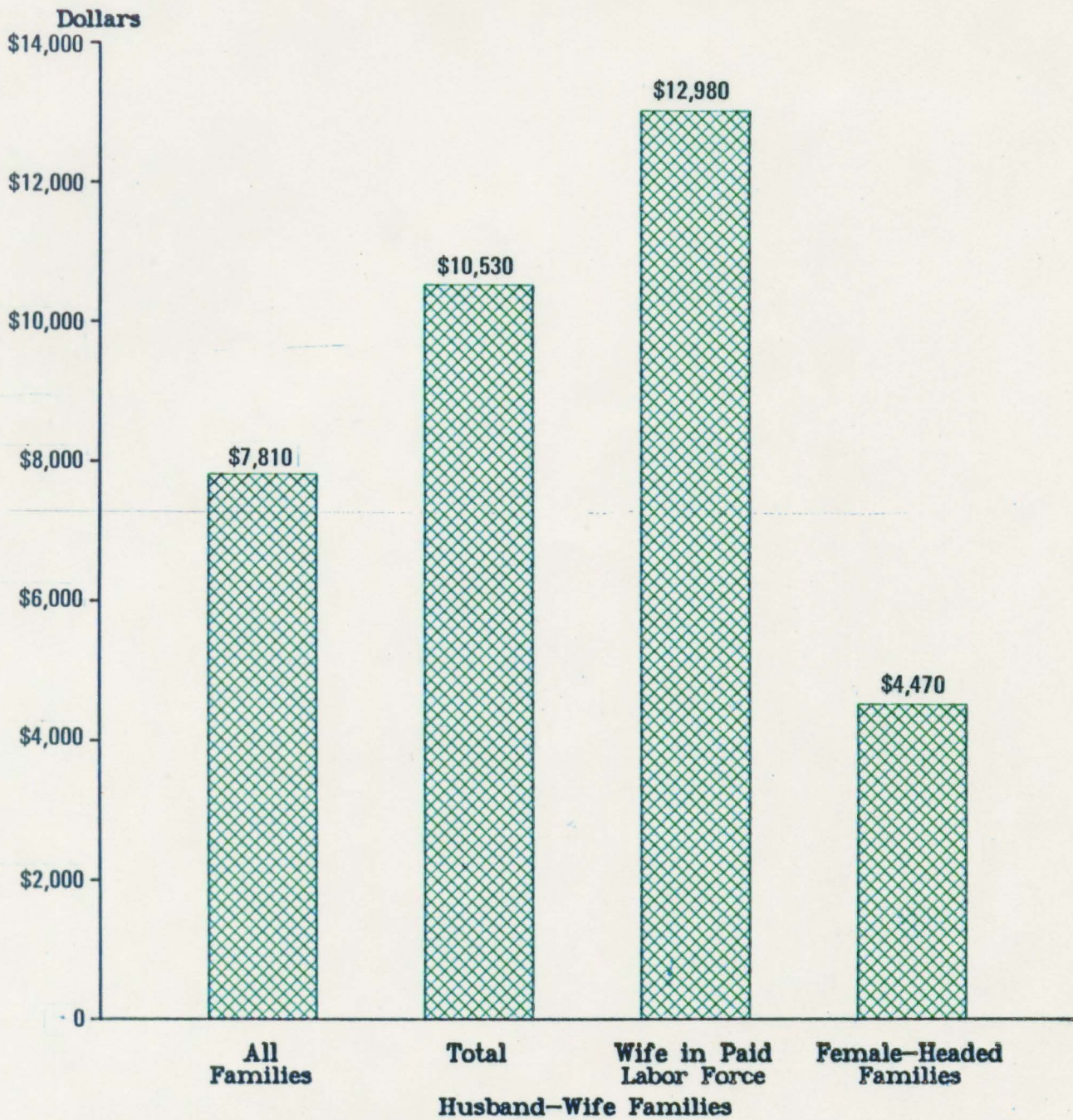
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
22 September 1975



- During the past decade there has been a greater degree of occupational upgrading among employed black and other races than among employed whites.
- During the past decade, the proportion of men of black and other races employed in white-collar jobs (a broad grouping which includes sales and clerical positions as well as higher level professional and managerial jobs) rose from 16 to 24 percent while the comparable percentages for whites remained just over 40 percent.
- Among women of black and other races the percentage in white-collar jobs nearly doubled during the decade from 22 percent to 42 percent, while the percentage for white women remained a little over 60 percent.
- The proportion of blacks employed as craft workers rose over the decade from 12 to 16 percent, while the proportion among whites remained at about 20 percent.



E.1 Median Income of Black Families By Type of Family: 1974

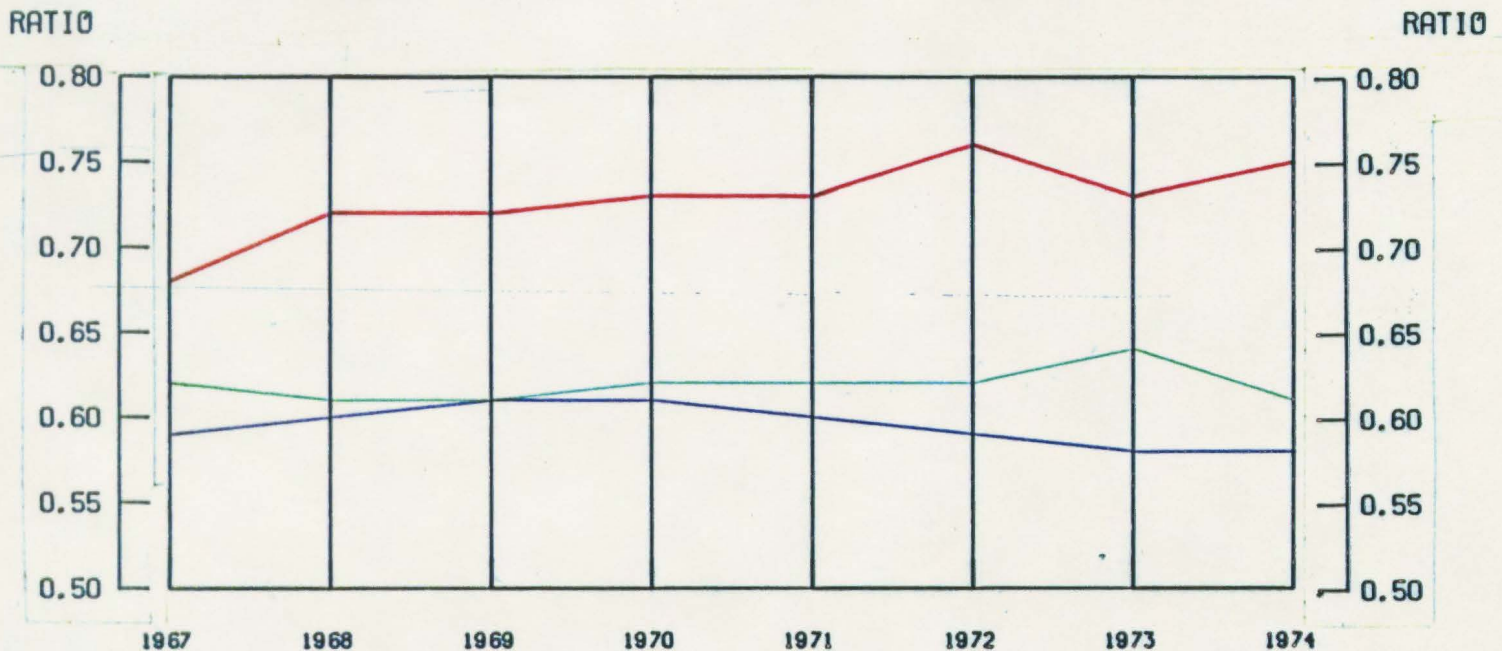


Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



E.2 Ratio of Median Family Income of Blacks to Whites: 1967 to 1974

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	0.75	N/A	2.7%
FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES	0.61	N/A	-4.7%
ALL FAMILIES	0.58	N/A	0.0%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

- Husband-wife families generally have median incomes which are higher than those of other types of families, primarily because they are more likely to have two or more earners.
- In 1974, black husband-wife families with the wife in the paid labor force had a median income of about \$13,000 compared to median incomes of \$7,810 for all black families and about \$4,500 for families headed by a woman.
- Between 1970 and 1974 the proportion of black families with wives in the paid labor force decreased from 36 to 33 percent. The proportion for their white counterparts increased from 34 to 37 percent.
- The median income ratio of black families to white families was 0.58 in 1974. It was 0.61 in 1970. During the mid and late 1960's, the ratio had risen.
- One of the more important factors contributing to the decline in the median income ratio since 1970 is the increase in the proportion of female-headed families.



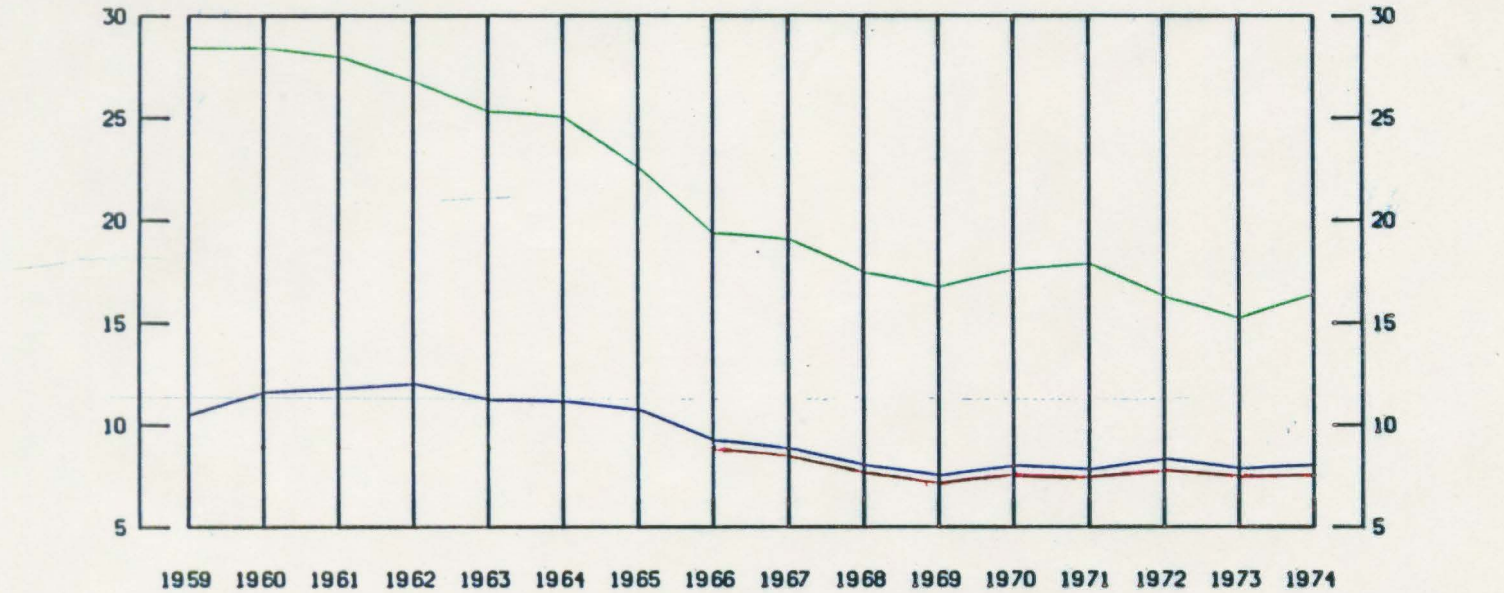
- Since 1970, the number of low-income blacks has remained within a narrow range compared to the downward trend observed during the 1960's.
- In 1974, there were 7.5 million blacks and 16.3 million whites below the poverty, or low-income, level.
 - This represents 31 percent of the black population, more than three times the comparable proportion of 9 percent for the white population.



SP1

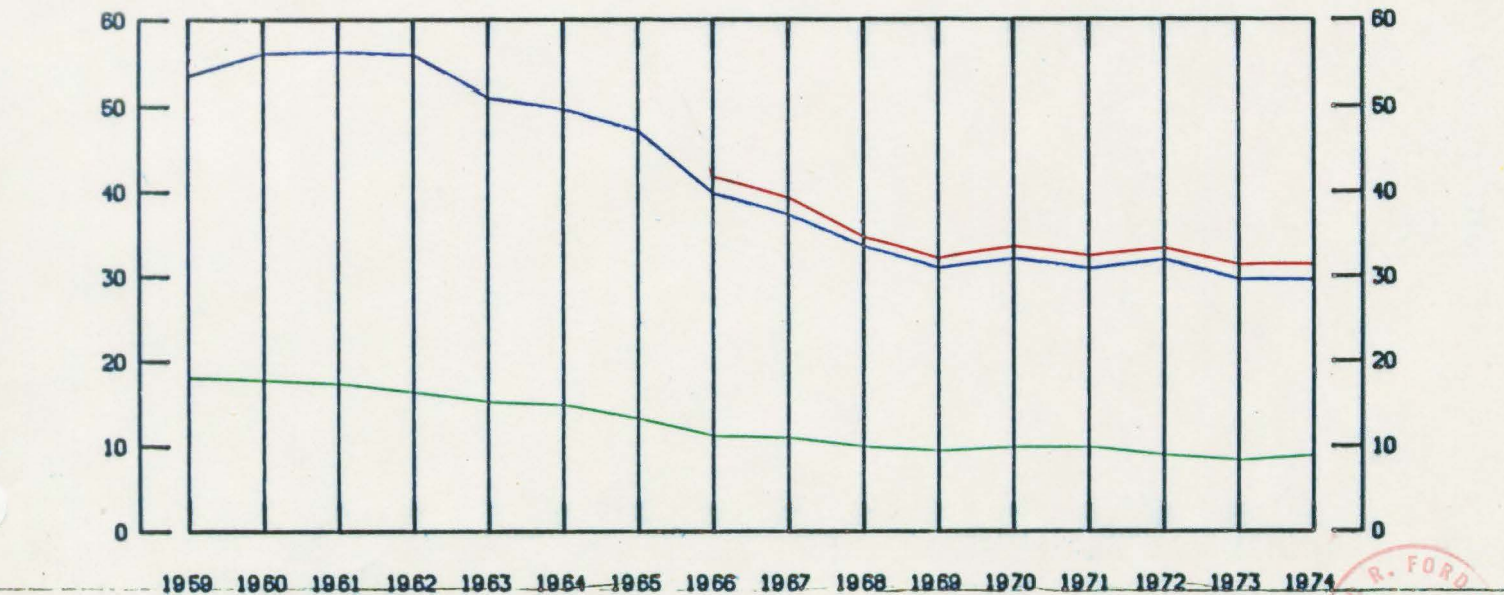
E.3 Persons Below The Low-Income Level: 1959 to 1974

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
WHITE	16.3	N/A	7.6%
BLACK AND OTHER RACES	8.0	N/A	1.8%
BLACK	7.5	N/A	1.0%



PERCENT OF PERSONS

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
BLACK	31.4	N/A	0.0%
BLACK AND OTHER RACES	29.5	N/A	-0.3%
WHITE	8.9	N/A	6.0%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

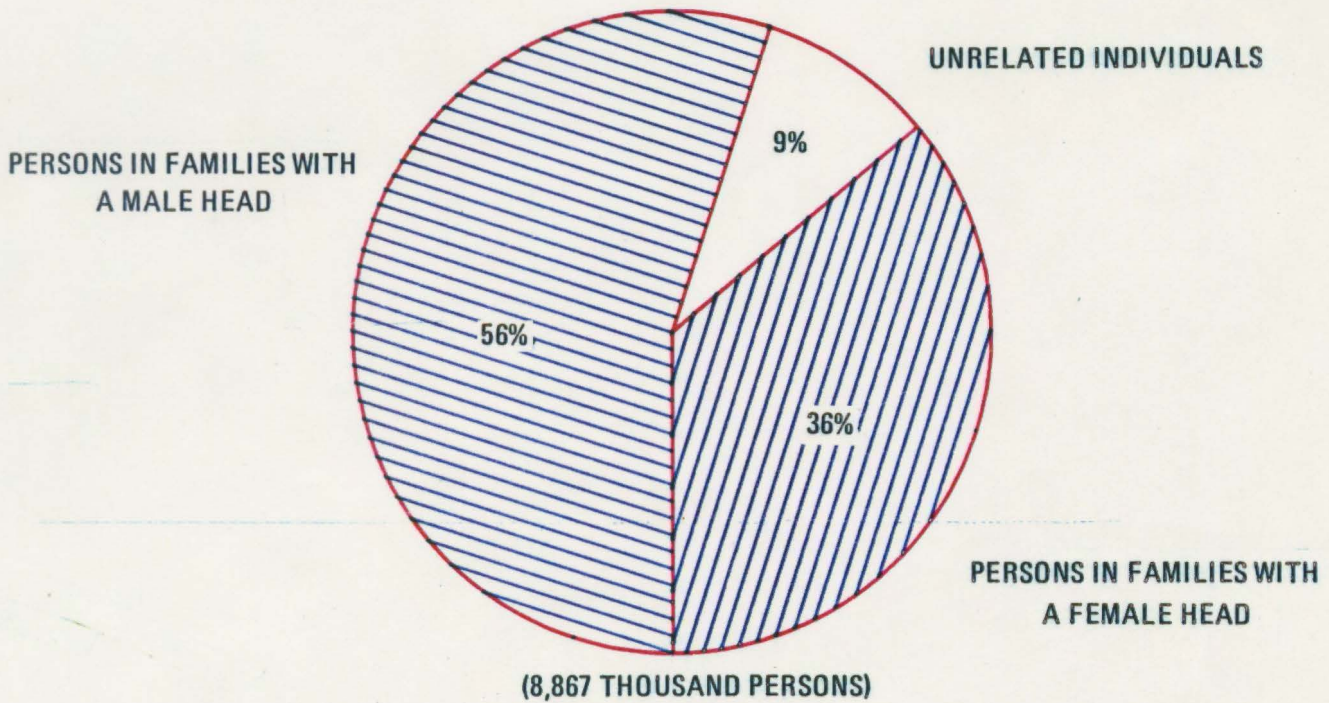


- Between 1966 and 1974, black persons in families with a female head increased markedly as a proportion of all low income black persons — from 36 to 56 percent.
- The opposite was true for persons in families with a male head.
 - The percentage dropped from 56 to 31 percent.

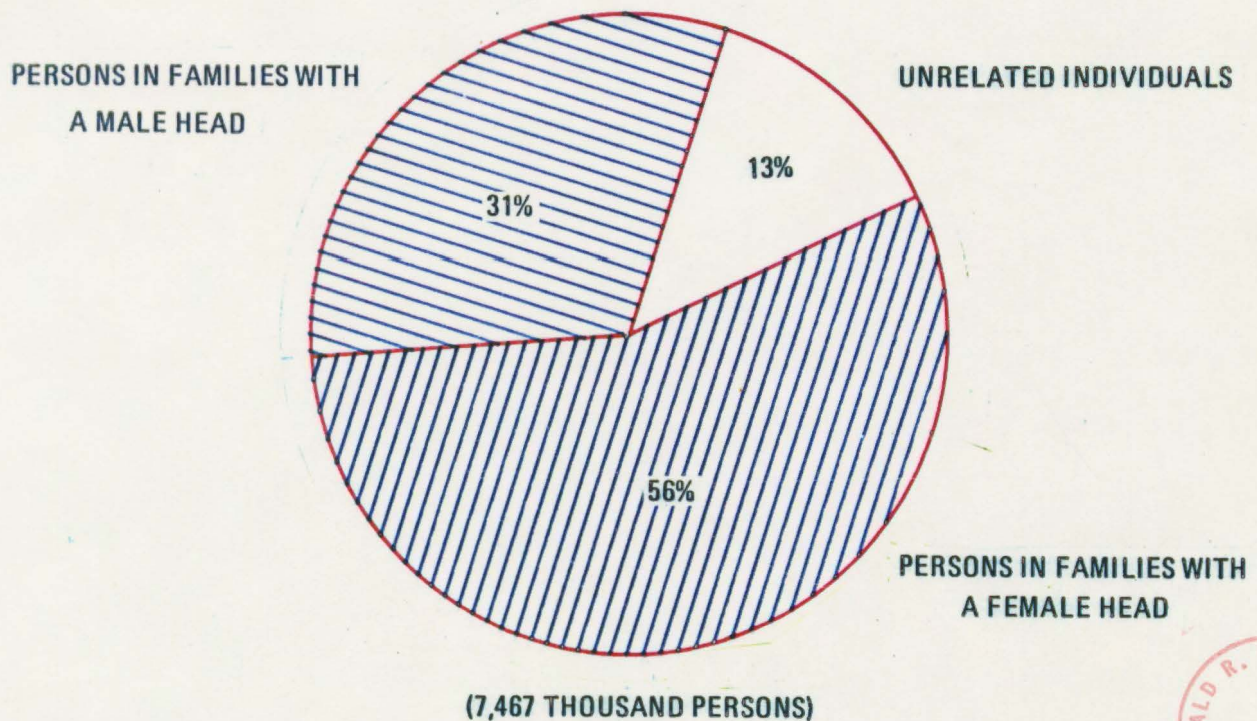


E.4 Low-Income Blacks By Family Relationship: 1966 and 1974

1966



1974



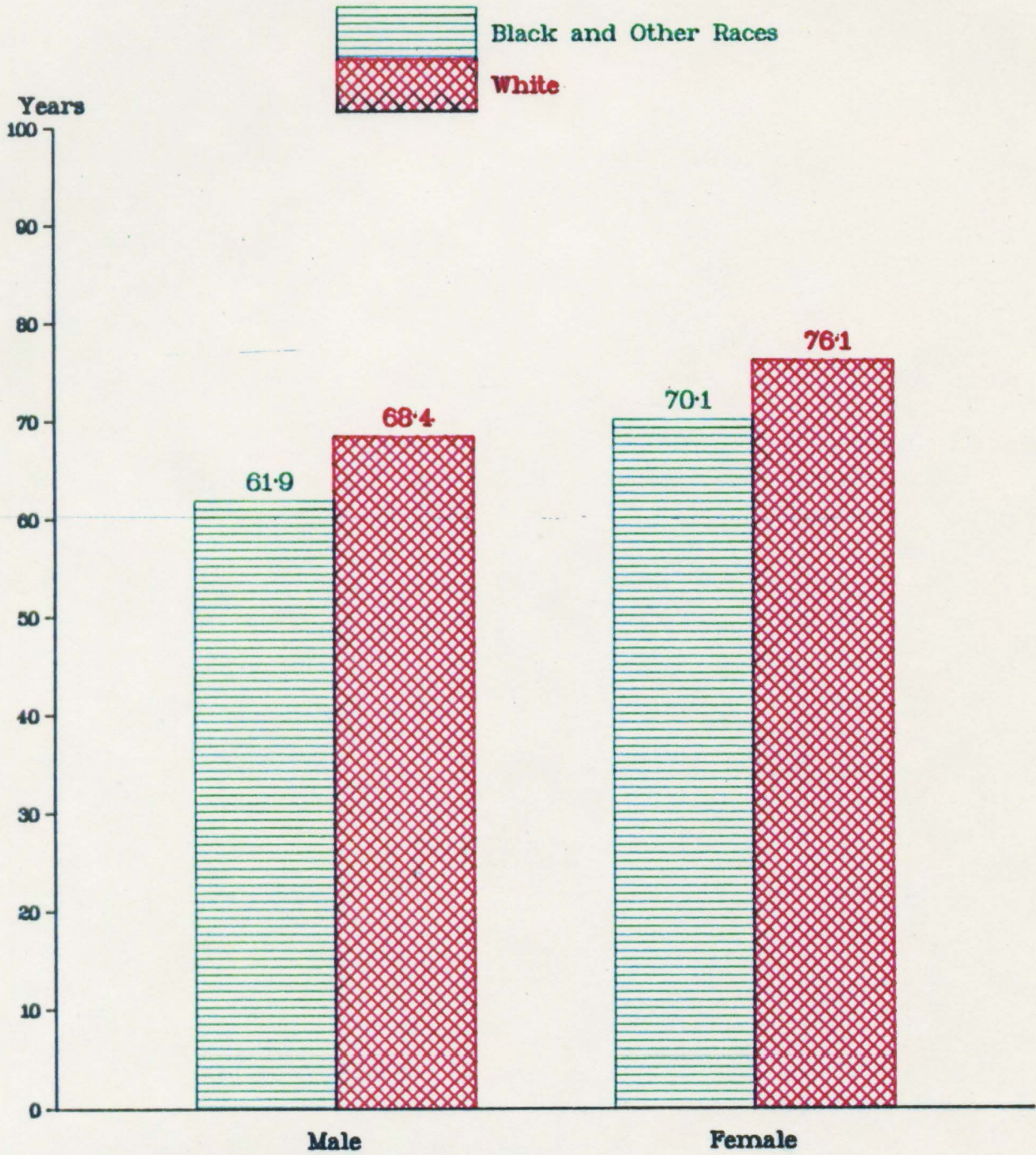
Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



- Among blacks, the average life expectancy at birth in 1973 was 61.9 years for males, and 70.1 years for females.
- Life expectancy for whites was higher among both sexes; 68.4 years and 76.1 years, respectively.



F.1 Life Expectancy At Birth: 1973

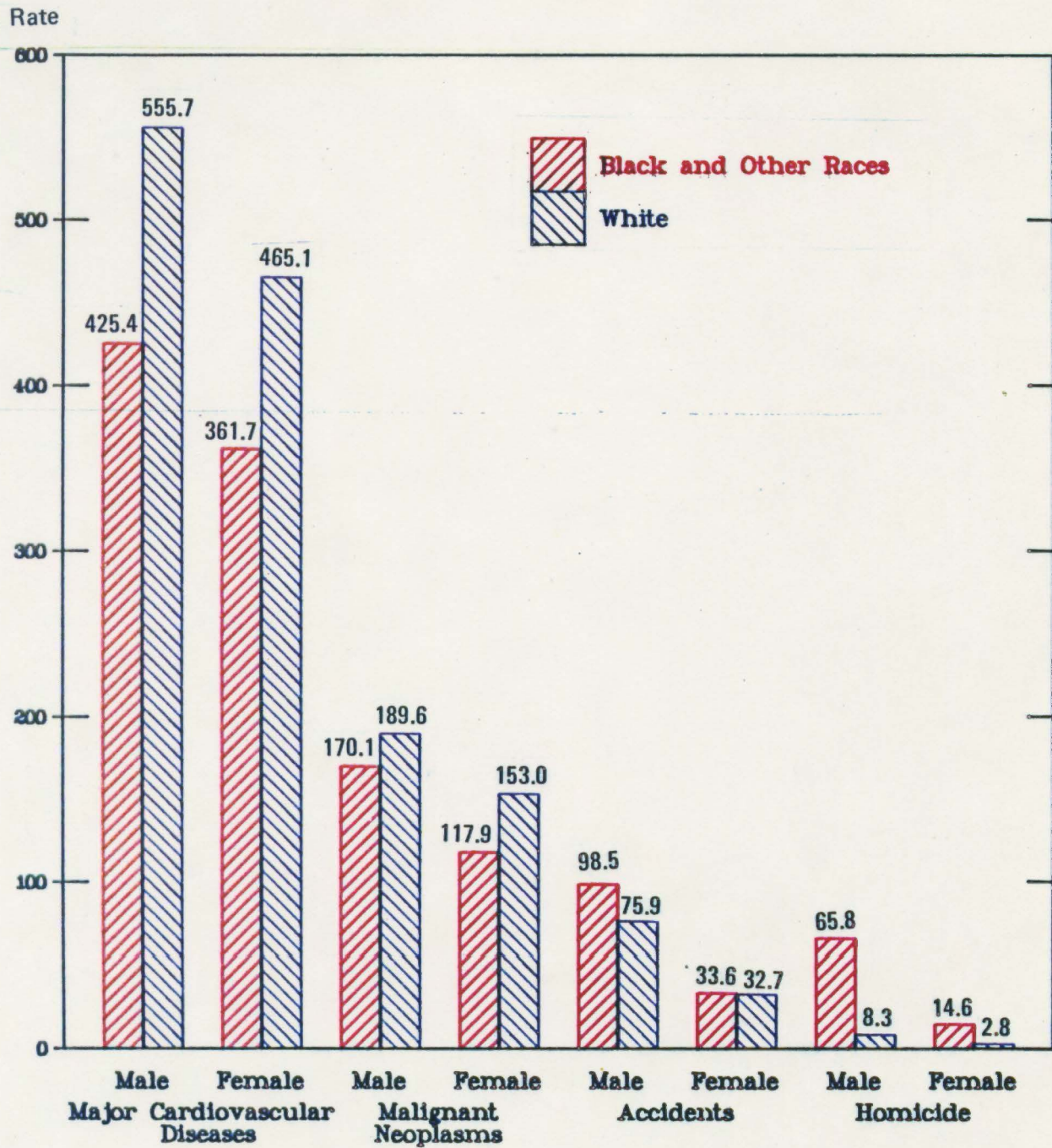


Source: National Center for Health Statistics
22 September 1975



F.2 Death Rates for the Four Leading Causes Among Black and Other Races: 1973

Deaths per 100,000 population

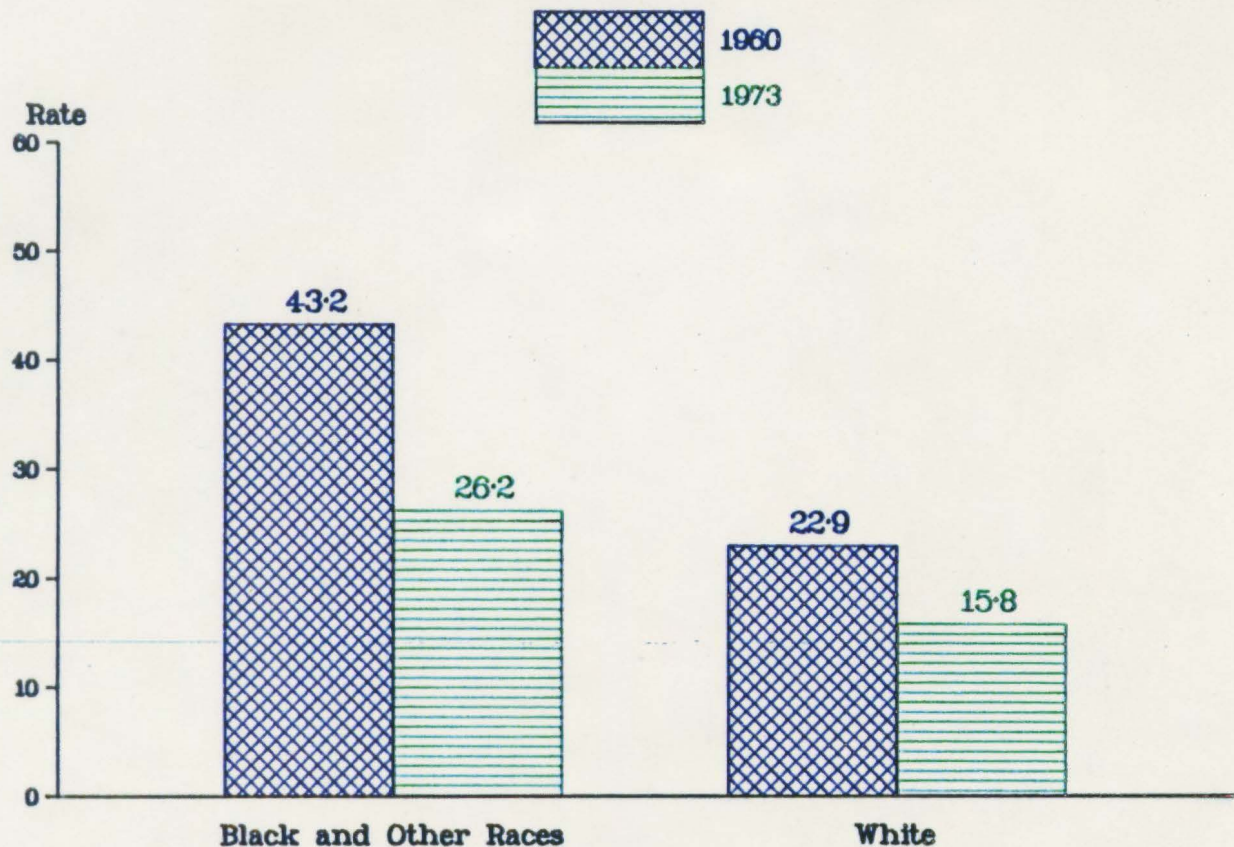


Source: National Center for Health Statistics
22 September 1975



F.3 Infant Mortality Rates: 1960 and 1973

(Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births)



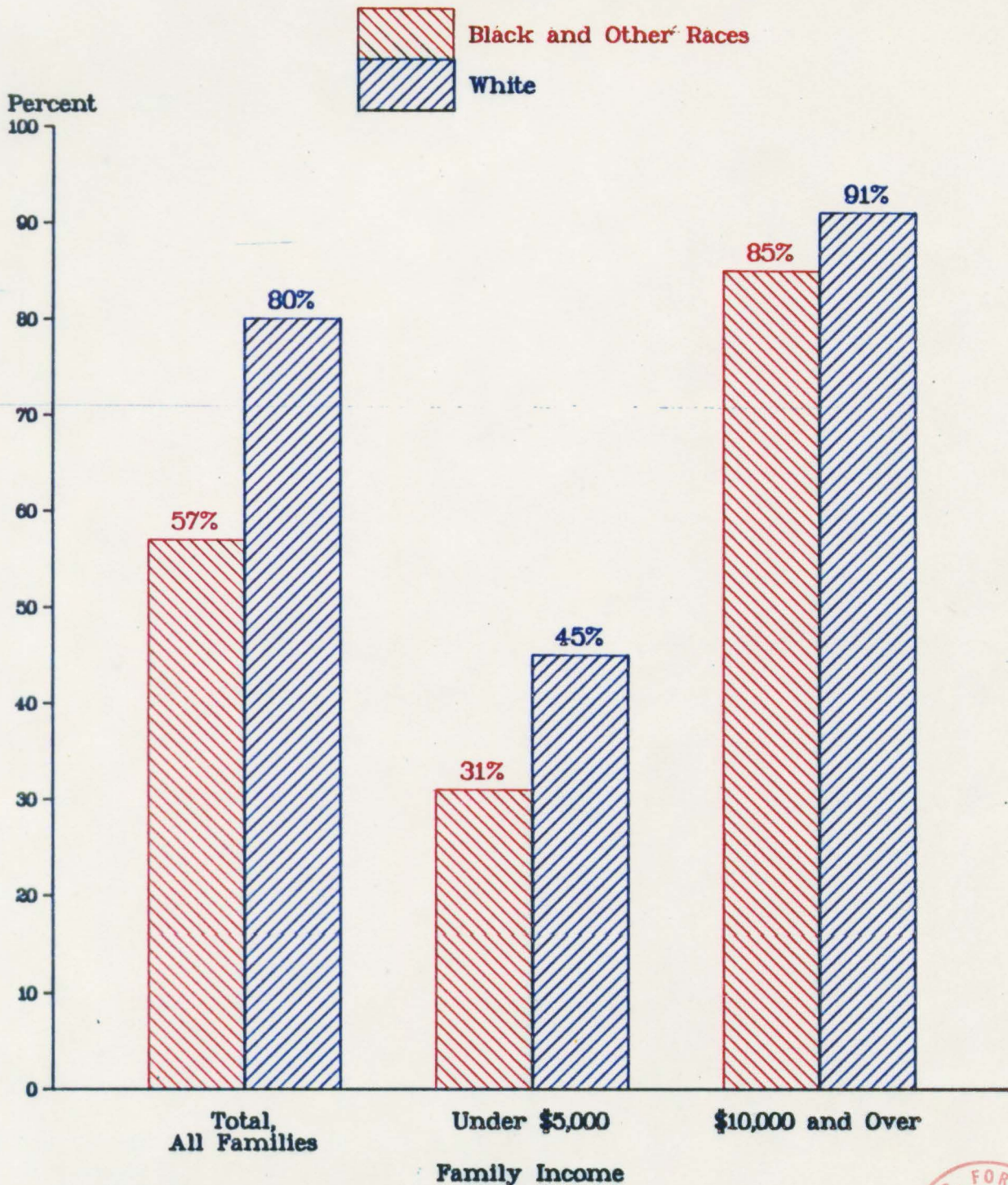
Source: National Center for Health Statistics
22 September 1975

- In 1973 death rates for both sexes for major cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms were considerably lower among blacks and other races than among their white counterparts.
- However, rates among blacks and other races were higher than among whites for two leading causes, accidents and homicide.
- The infant mortality rates for both blacks and whites have declined significantly in the 1960's and 1970's.
- The decline among blacks has been particularly striking.
- In 1960, the infant mortality rate for blacks was 43.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with 26.2 per 1,000 in 1973.



F.4 Percent of Persons Under 65 Years of Age With Hospital Insurance Coverage: 1972

By Family Income





Source: National Center for Health Statistics
22 September 1975

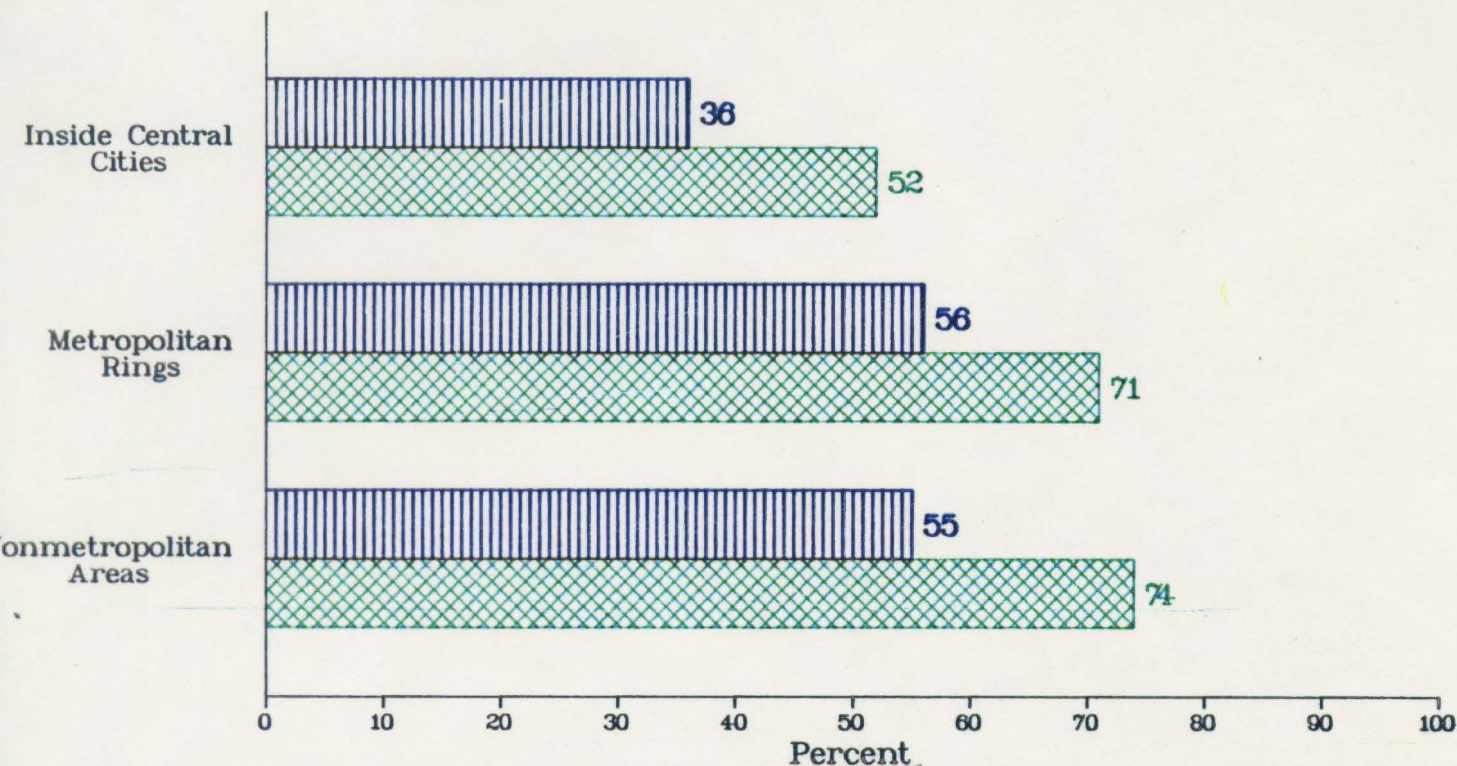


- In 1972, blacks under 65 years of age were less likely to have hospital insurance coverage than whites.
- However, within each of the racial groups, hospital insurance coverage varied substantially by income level.
 - Among the \$10,000 and over income group, 85 percent of blacks had hospital coverage, more than double the 31 percent for blacks with income under \$5,000.





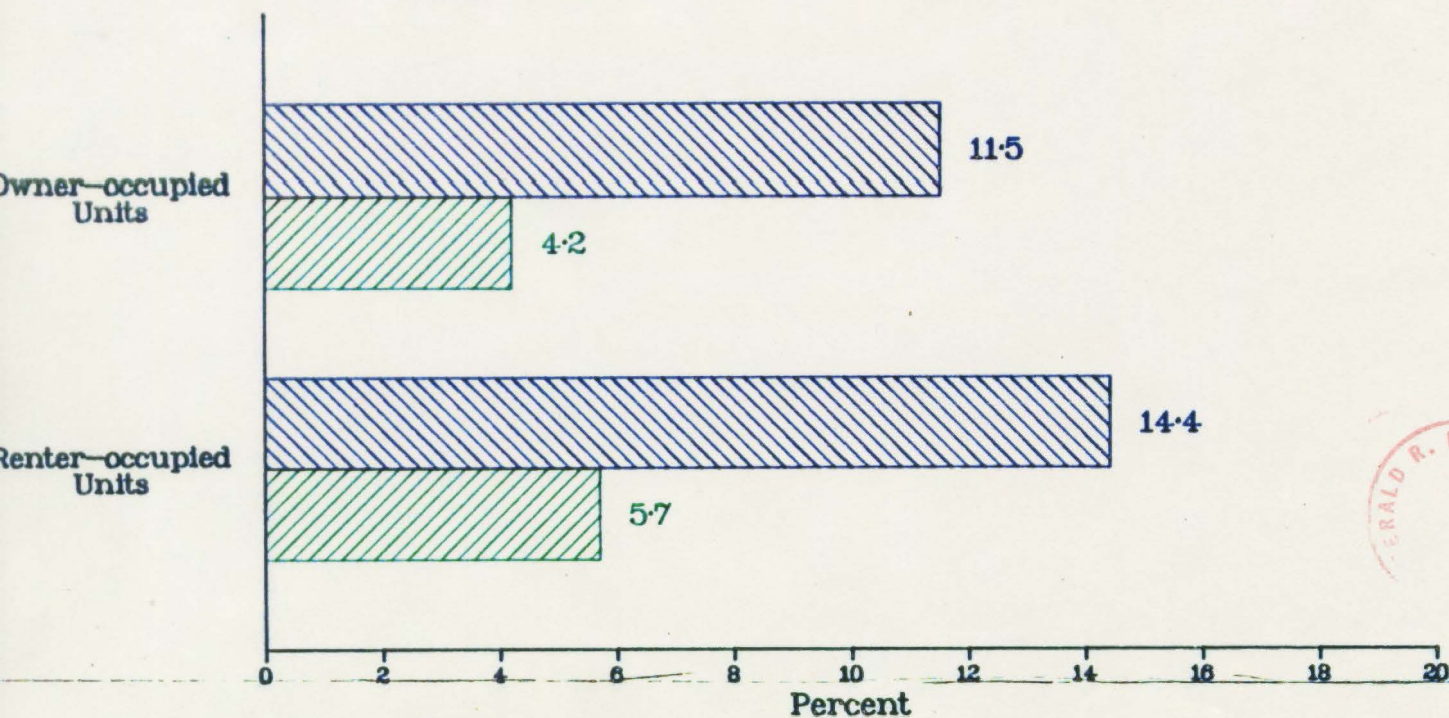
G.1 Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1973

 Percent of Black Units which are Owner-occupied
 Percent of White Units which are Owner-occupied



G.2 Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 or More Persons Per Room: 1973

 Percent of Black-occupied Units which are Crowded
 Percent White-occupied Units which are Crowded



Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



- Blacks are less likely to own their own homes than whites.
 - In 1973 about 43 percent of all black households lived in homes they owned or were buying, compared to 67 percent of white households.

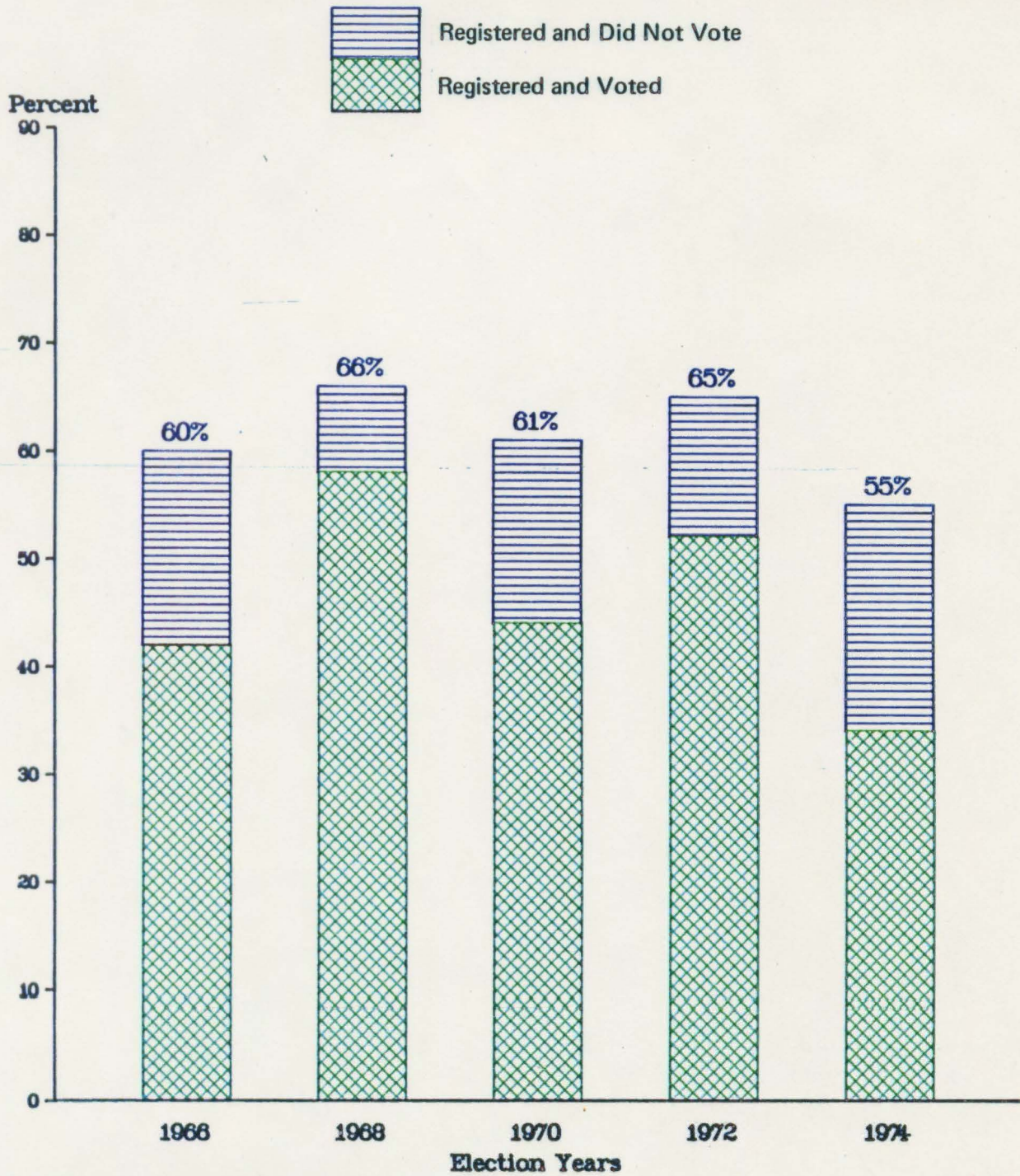
- For both blacks and whites, home ownership rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas and suburbs (metropolitan rings) than inside central cities.

- In 1973 the homeownership rate for blacks was very close to the 1970 level; however, there was a slight increase among whites.

- Blacks are more likely to live in "crowded" conditions than whites. The Department of Housing and Urban Development considers a housing unit with a ratio of 1.01 or more persons per room "crowded."
 - Among black households, about 12 percent of the owner-occupied households lived in units with 1.01 or more persons per room in 1973. This was about three times the proportion among white owner-occupied units.
 - About 14 percent of black renter-occupied units were "crowded" compared to almost 6 percent among whites.



H.1 Percent Voter Registration of the Black Population of Voting Age: 1966 to 1974



Source: Bureau of the Census
22 September 1975



- Voter registration rates for blacks in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections.
- In 1974 about 55 percent of the black electorate was registered to vote.
- About one-third of the black American electorate reported that they voted in the congressional election of 1974.
- This turnout was about 10 percentage points lower than the 1970 congressional election and 18 percentage points lower than the 1972 Presidential election.
- However, similar declines were noted for whites. By 1974 voter participation was at a low of 46 percent.



SPECIAL

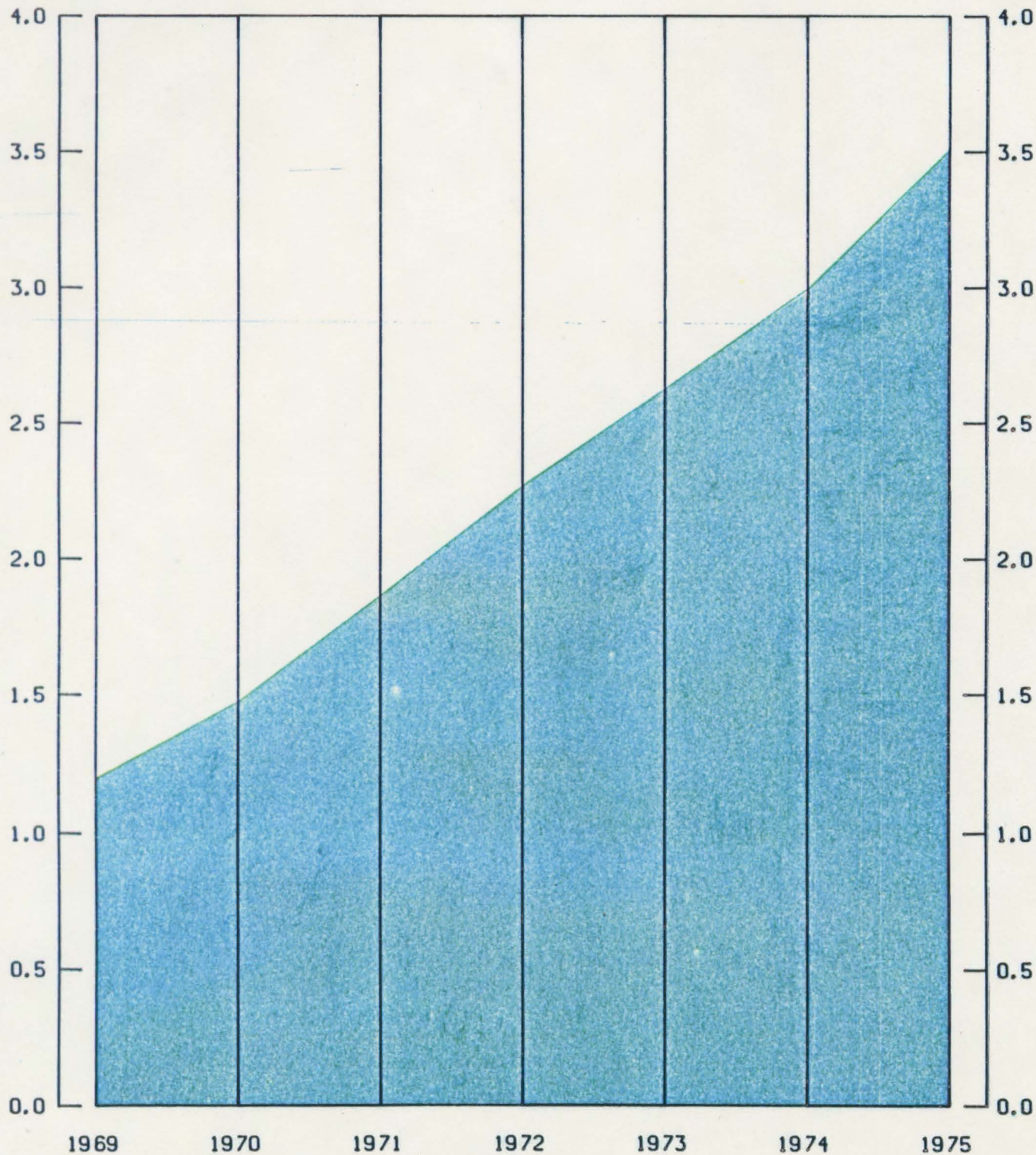
H.2 Black Elected Officials in the United States: 1969 to 1975

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
3,503	N/A	17.1%

BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS
IN THE UNITED STATES

THOUSANDS

THOUSANDS



SOURCE: JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES
22 SEPTEMBER 1975

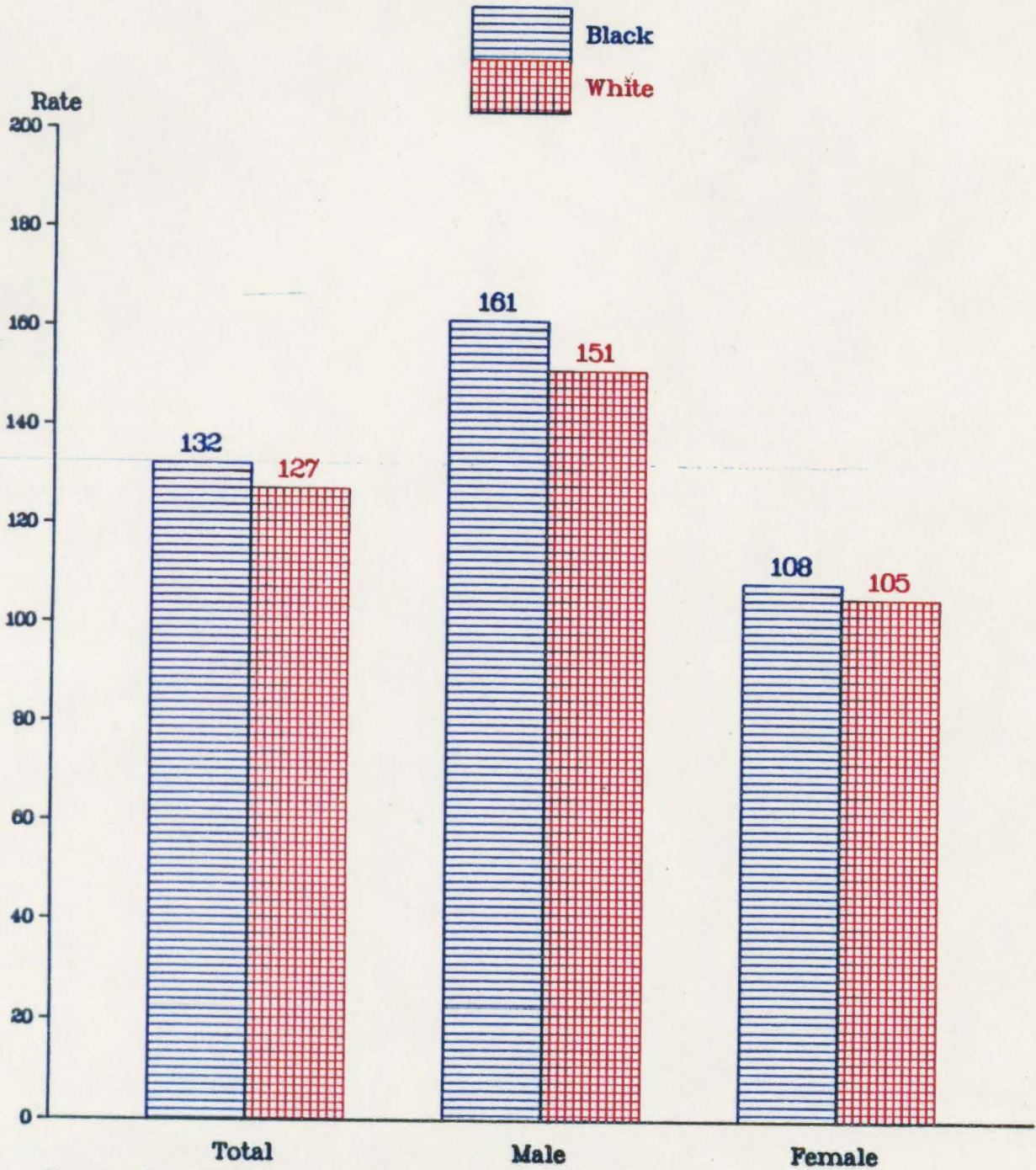


- More and more blacks are being elected to public office.
- In 1975, 3,503 blacks were holding elective office, nearly triple the 1969 figure of 1,185.



I.1 Crime Victimization Rates: 1973

(Rate Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Old and Over)



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
22 September 1975

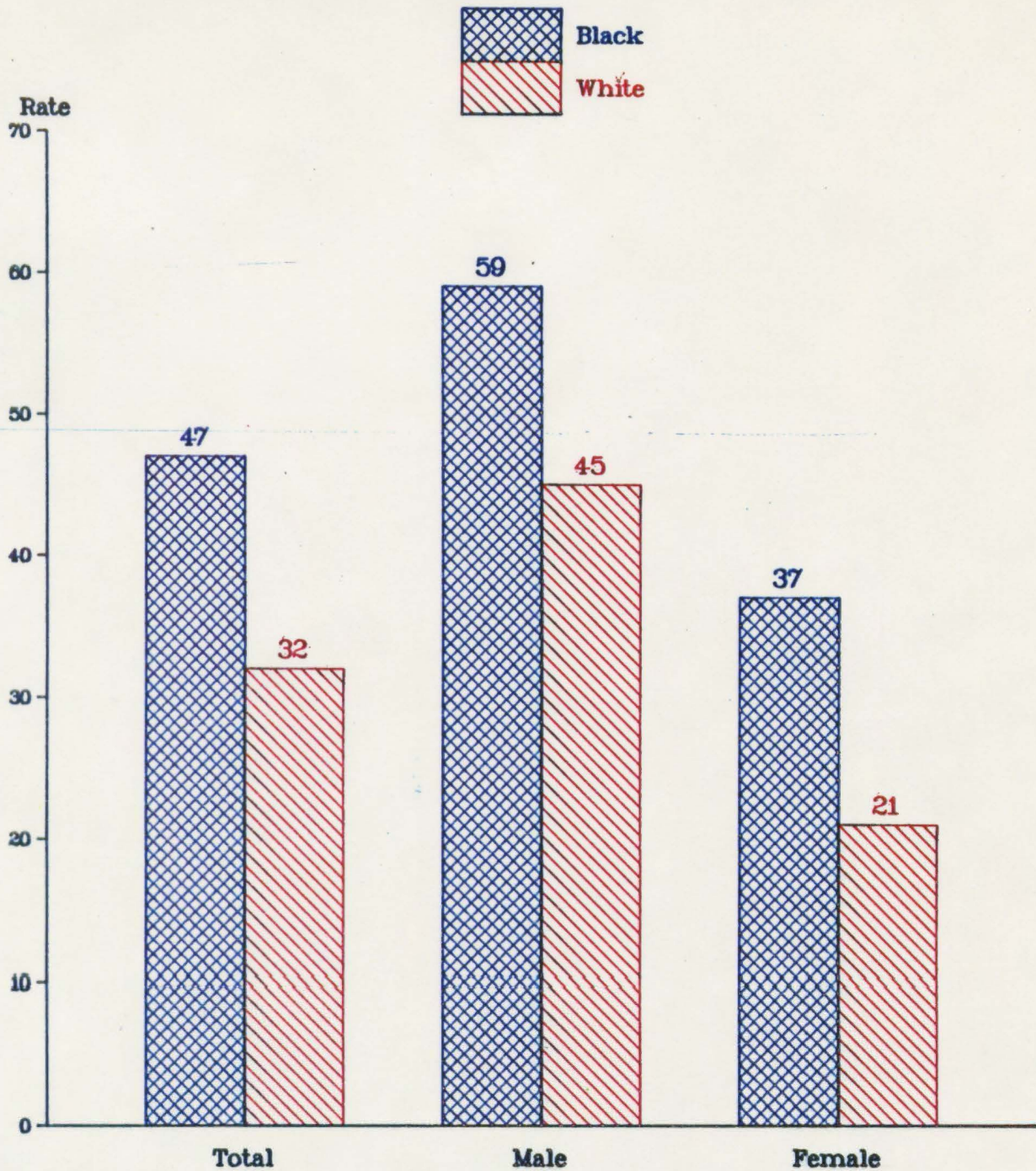


- In 1973 the victimization rate for crimes of violence and common theft, including attempts, was not significantly different for blacks and whites – 132 and 127 per thousand persons 12 years old and over, respectively.
- Victimization rates for blacks and whites were generally higher among the males, and there is some evidence that the rate for black males was higher than that for white males.
- No difference exists between the rates for black and white females.

ERALD R. FORD LI

I.2 Personal Victimization Rates For Crimes of Violence: 1973

(Rate Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Old and Over)



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
22 September 1975



- Blacks were much more likely than whites to have been the victims of violent crimes – 47 per 1,000 population for blacks compared with 32 per 1,000 population for whites.



SPECIAL