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THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

Attached is this week's copy
of the Weekly Briefing Notes.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nelson".

WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES

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March 8, 1976

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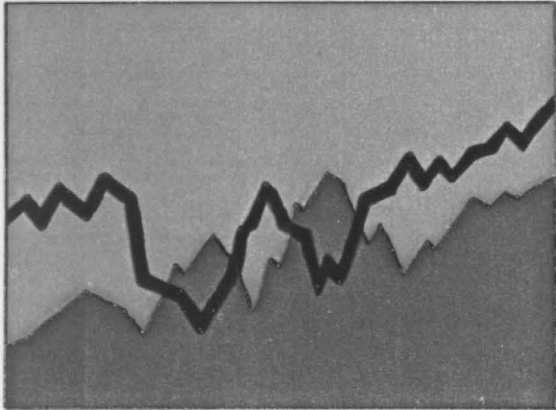
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***WEEKLY
BRIEFING NOTES
ON U.S. DOMESTIC
DEVELOPMENTS***

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



MARCH 8, 1976

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

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SOURCES OF DATA



Unemployment Rates

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

Duration of Unemployment

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

Index of Help Wanted Advertising

The Conference Board

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders," Series M3-1

Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census "Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods"

Wholesale Price Index

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

Housing Construction

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

Value of New Construction Work Done

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Value of New Construction Put in Place"

Living Arrangements

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 291, "Household and Family Characteristics"

Firearms Identification

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, "Project Identification: A Study of Crime Handguns," February 1976

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— Short-Term Disability				X	

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● Clinical Measurements					X
— Obesity					X
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	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
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— Regular and Overtime Hours, Selected Characteristics				X	
— Work Injuries by Occupation				X	
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B.5.4 Benefits					
— Vacations, Holidays					X
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— Retirement Benefits				X	
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B.6.2 Distribution of Income					
— Age, Race, and Sex				X	
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B.6.3 Poverty				X	
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— Amount of Debt Outstanding				X	
— Debt/Income Ratio				X	
B.6.7 Consumer Attitudes			X		
Part 7—Housing					
B.7.1 Housing Conditions					
— Average Size of Households				X	
— Households Lacking Selected Facilities, by Size, Race, Tenure, and Location				X	
— Average Persons Per Room				X	

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued



SERIES

SECTION B—Socioeconomic Series (Continued)

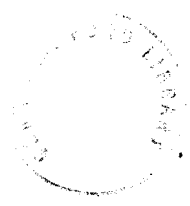
	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
B.7.2 Home Tenure					
— Single Family Dwellings				X	
— Mobile Homes				X	
— Condominiums and Other Multiunit Structures				X	
— Vacation Homes				X	
B.7.3 Cost and Expenditures					
— Average Mortgage Payments				X	
— Upkeep and Maintenance				X	
— Average Rental Payments				X	
B.7.4 Attitudes Towards Housing and the Community					X
Part 8—Leisure and Recreation					
B.8.1 Use of Leisure Time					X
B.8.2 Recreation					
— Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc)					X
— Indoor (Television, Visiting, Other)				X	X
Part 9—Public Safety					
B.9.1 Crimes Known to Police					
— Violent			X	X	
— Property			X	X	
B.9.2 Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics					
— Violent				X	
— Property				X	
B.9.3 Fear of Crime, Selected Characteristics					X
B.9.4 Police Activity					
— Persons Arrested by Charge				X	
— Offenses Cleared				X	
B.9.5 Judicial Activity					
— Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				X	
B.9.6 Prisoners, Adults and Juveniles					
— Prisoners by Sentence				X	
— Average Length of Sentence				X	
— Persons Executed and Sentenced to Death				X	
— Average Prison Population				X	
B.9.7 Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice				X	
B.9.8 Selected Studies					X
— Firearms Identification					X

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

SERIES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
SECTION C—Government Activity					
Part 1—Social Welfare and Security					
C.1.1 Social Security (OASDHI)					
— Current Beneficiaries		X			
— New Beneficiaries		X			
— Average Payment		X			
C.1.2 Old Age Assistance					
— Benefits Paid		X			
— Recipients		X			
C.1.3 Aid to the Disabled					
— Blind		X			
— Deaf		X			
— Other		X			
C.1.4 Aid to Families With Dependent Children					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
C.1.5 Unemployment Insurance Coverage					
— Benefits Paid		X			
— Recipients		X			
C.1.6 Housing Assistance					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
C.1.7 Food Stamps					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
C.1.8 Aid to Disaster Victims					
— Recipients				X	
— Benefits				X	
C.1.9 Veterans Benefits					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
Part 2—Equal Opportunity					
C.2.1 Equal Employment Opportunity					
— Minority Employment				X	
— Earnings, Promotions, etc.				X	
C.2.2 School Desegregation					
— Students Attending Predominantly Minority Schools				X	
— Public/Private Enrollment, and Control				X	



TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued



SERIES

SECTION D—Environment, Science, Culture

D.2.4 Public Attitudes Towards Science and Technology

Part 3—Culture

D.3.1 Persons Employed in Artistic Professions
 — By Type

D.3.2 Children's Skill and Appreciation of Literature Arts, Music

D.3.3 Participation in Cultural Activities
 — Voluntary Organizations
 — Travel
 — Hobbies, Sports, Music, etc.

D.3.4 Attendance at Cultural Events
 — Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures
 — Concerts, Museums, etc.

SECTION E—Selected Subjects

	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
D.2.4 Public Attitudes Towards Science and Technology				X	
D.3.1 Persons Employed in Artistic Professions — By Type					X
D.3.2 Children's Skill and Appreciation of Literature Arts, Music					X
D.3.3 Participation in Cultural Activities — Voluntary Organizations					X
— Travel				X	
— Hobbies, Sports, Music, etc.				X	
D.3.4 Attendance at Cultural Events — Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures				X	
— Concerts, Museums, etc.				X	

A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate

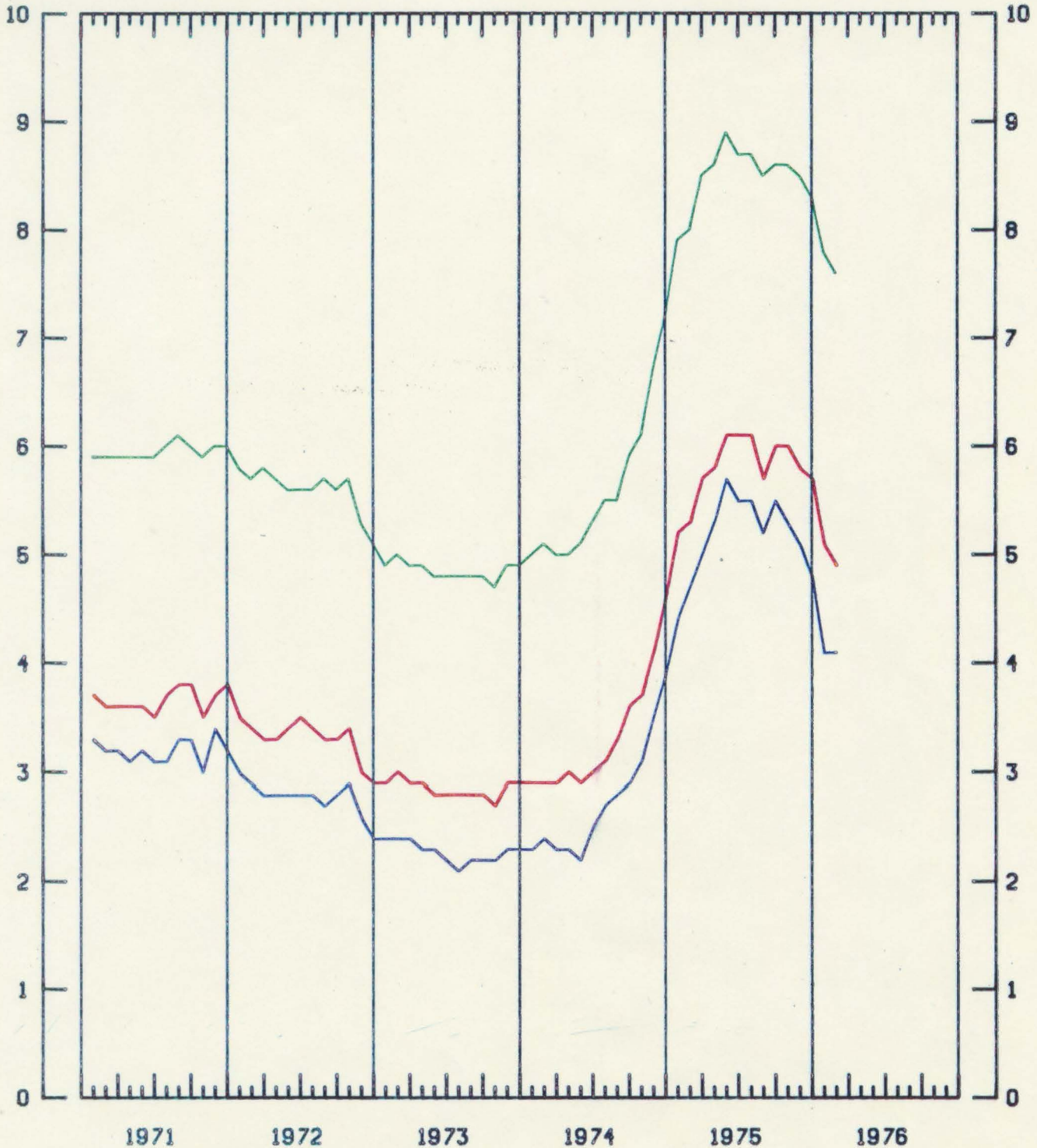


ALL WORKERS, TOTAL
HOUSEHOLD HEADS
MARRIED MEN

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
7.6	-2.6%	-5.0%
4.9	-3.9%	-7.5%
4.1	0.0%	-12.8%

PERCENT

PERCENT

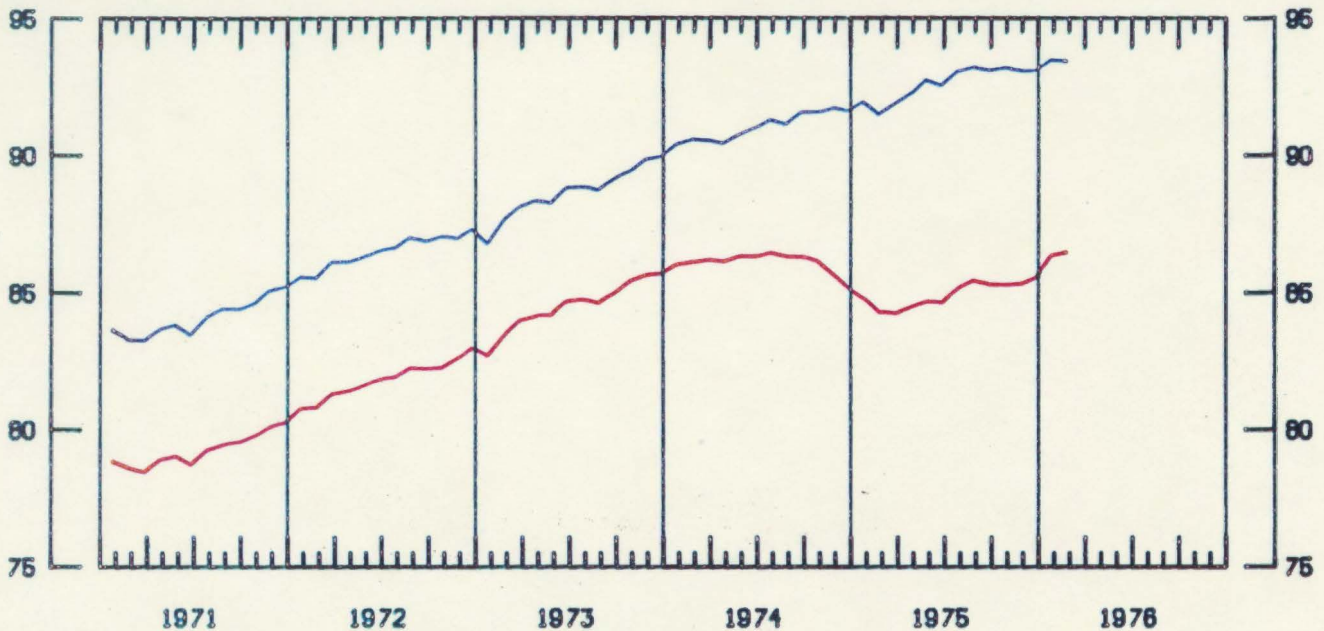


SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

A.2.1 - Civilian Labor Force and Employment



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	93.5	0.0%	2.1%
TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	86.3	0.1%	2.6%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

- The Unemployment Rate dropped to a level of 7.6 percent in February as the number of job-seeking workers declined by 154,000 to 7,136,000.
 - February's level is the lowest since the 7.2-percent rate recorded in December 1974.
- Jobless rate for Household Heads continued to descend, moving below the 5-percent mark for the first time since December 1974.
 - The rate for Married Men remained unchanged.
- The Civilian Labor Force held steady in February at 93.5 million persons.
 - Up 1.9 million over the past year, with adult women comprising 1.3 million of the increase.
- Employment edged up slightly following an 800,000 gain in January.
 - Since the March 1975 low, total employment has risen 2.2 million to equal the previous all-time peak registered in July 1974.

A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate by Age, Sex, and Race

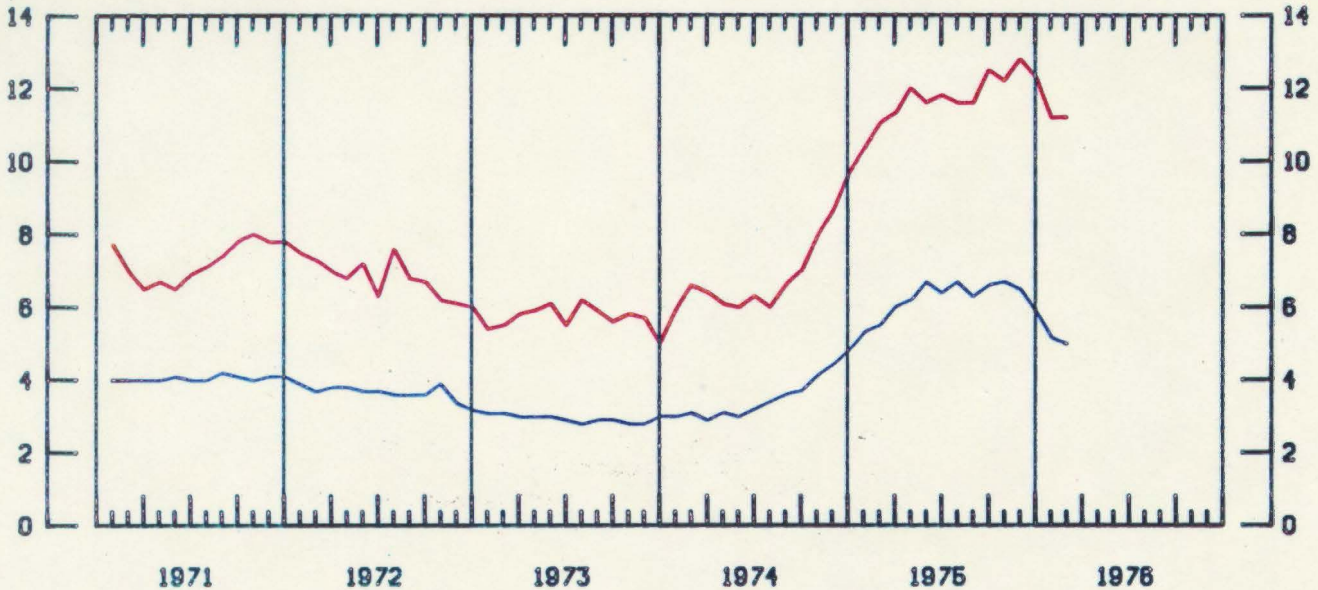
Males, 20 Years and Over

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
ADULT MALES, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES	11.2	0.0%	1.8%
ADULT MALES, WHITE	5.0	-3.8%	-9.1%



PERCENT

PERCENT

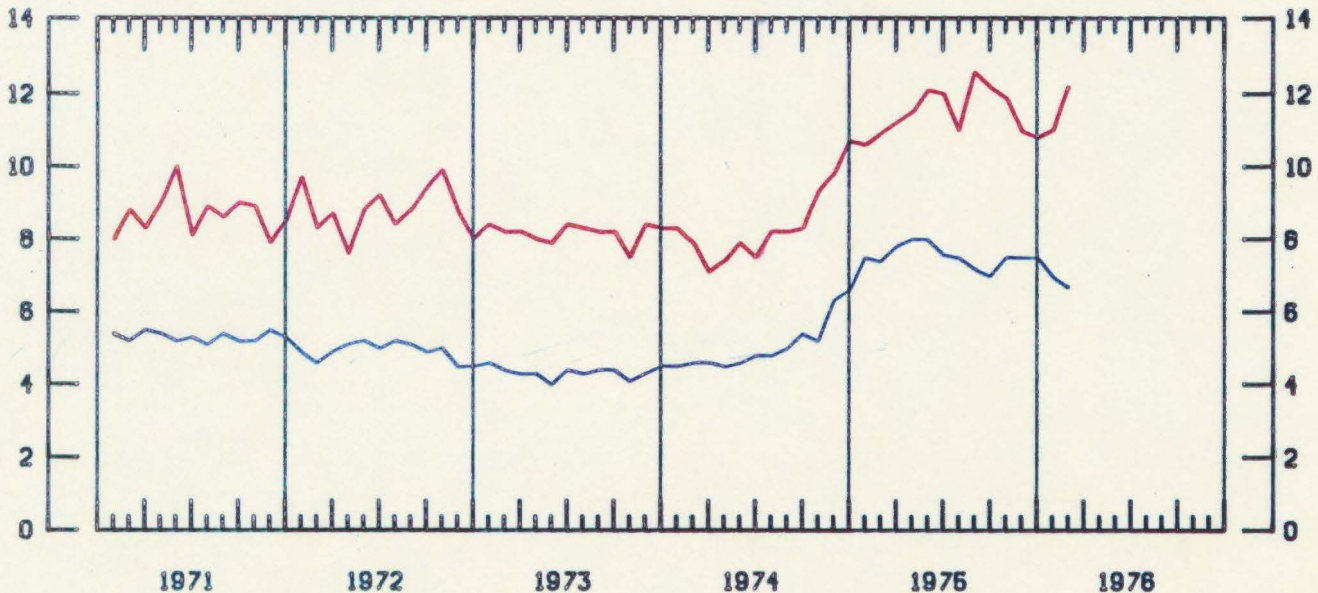


Females, 20 Years and Over

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
ADULT FEMALES, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES	12.2	10.9%	11.9%
ADULT FEMALES, WHITE	6.7	-4.3%	-9.5%

PERCENT

PERCENT



A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate by Age, Sex, and Race

Both Sexes, 16 to 19 Years

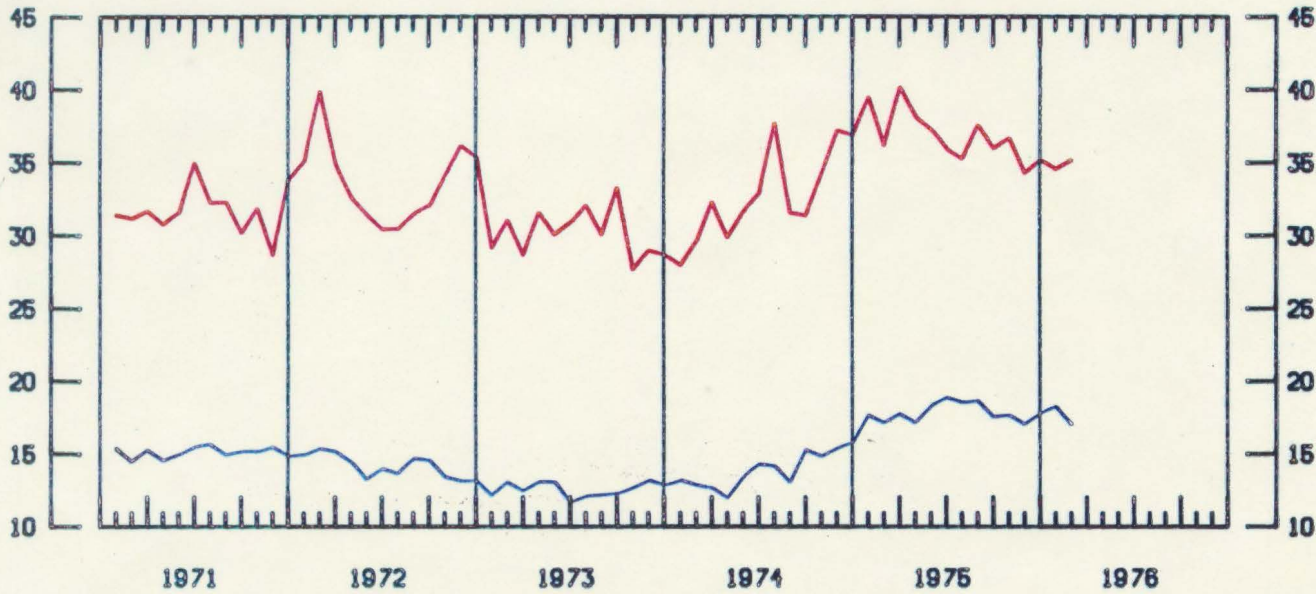


TEENAGERS, NEGRO AND
OTHER RACES
TEENAGERS, WHITE

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
35.2	1.7%	-2.8%
17.1	-6.6%	-0.6%

PERCENT

PERCENT



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

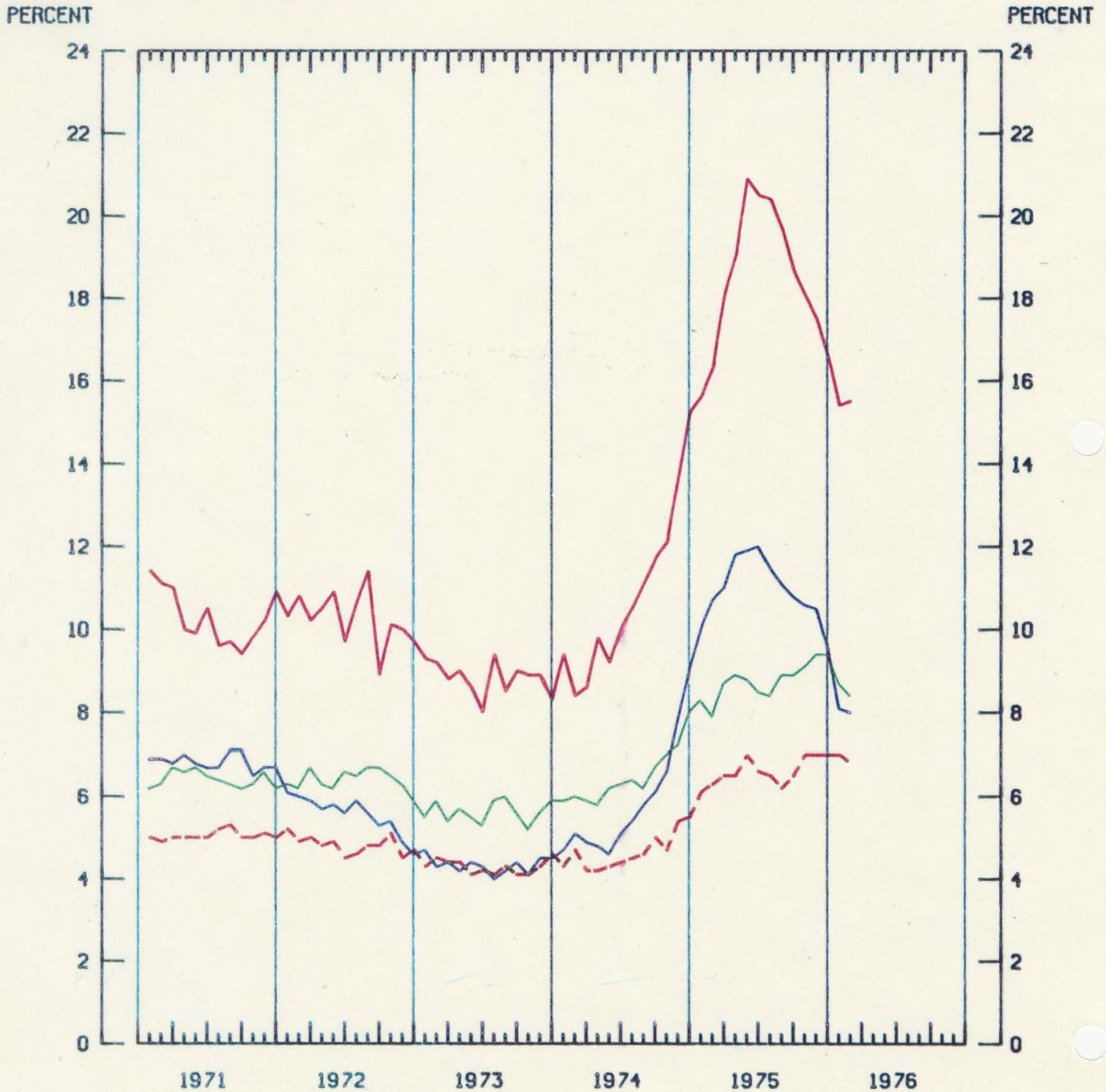
- The improvement in the Unemployment Rate was concentrated among White Workers.
- Overall joblessness among White Workers dropped from 7.1 percent to 6.8 percent, while the rate for Negro and Other Races rose to 13.7 percent from 13.2 percent in January.
- All White age-sex component groups showed improvement.
- While the Unemployment Rate for Adult Males and Teenagers of Negro and Other Races showed little or no change, the Rate for Adult Females again jumped above 12 percent.

A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate by Industry



CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING
 WHOLESAL AND RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE AND SERVICE - - -

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
15.5	0.6%	-4.9%
8.0	-1.2%	-25.2%
8.4	-3.4%	6.3%
6.8	-2.9%	7.9%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 8 MARCH 1977



- The jobless rate reflected small improvements in most industry groups in February.
 - Manufacturing, which has declined for 8 consecutive months, is 33.3 percent below its recession high of 12 percent.
 - The Unemployment Rate in the Construction Industry increased slightly.
 - The first time since last May that the rate has not improved.
- The Wholesale and Retail Trade jobless rate showed the most improvement, down 3.4 percent.
- Joblessness in the Finance and Service Industries, which had remained at a constant 7.0 percent since October, declined to 6.8 percent.

A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate by Occupation

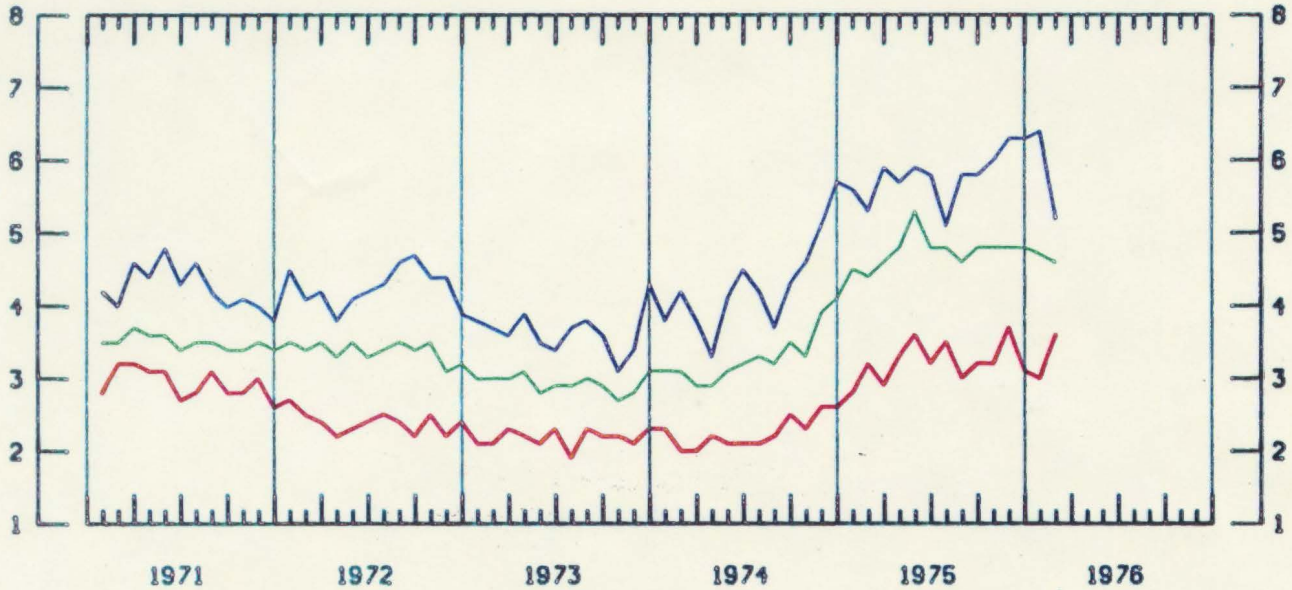
White-Collar Workers

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
SALES WORKERS	5.2	-18.8%	-1.9%
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	4.6	-2.1%	4.5%
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	3.6	20.0%	12.5%



PERCENT

PERCENT

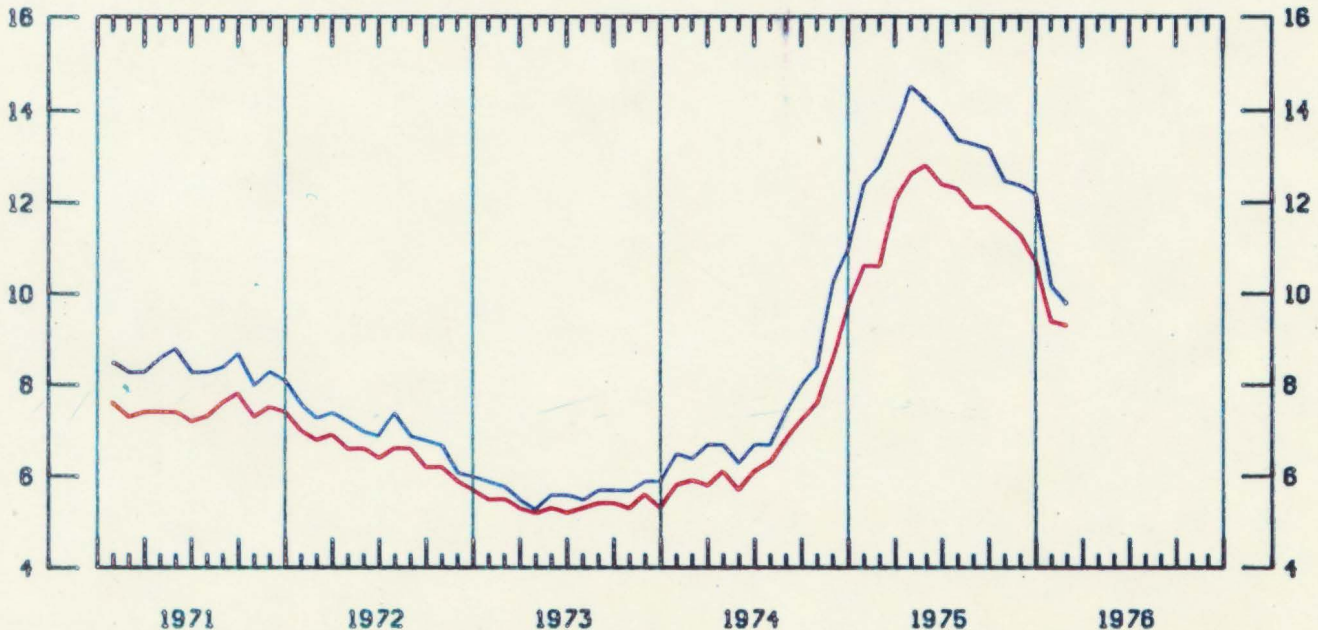


Blue-Collar Workers

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
OPERATIVES	9.8	-3.9%	-23.4%
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	9.3	-1.1%	-12.2%

PERCENT

PERCENT



A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate by Occupation Service Workers



THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
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SERVICE WORKERS

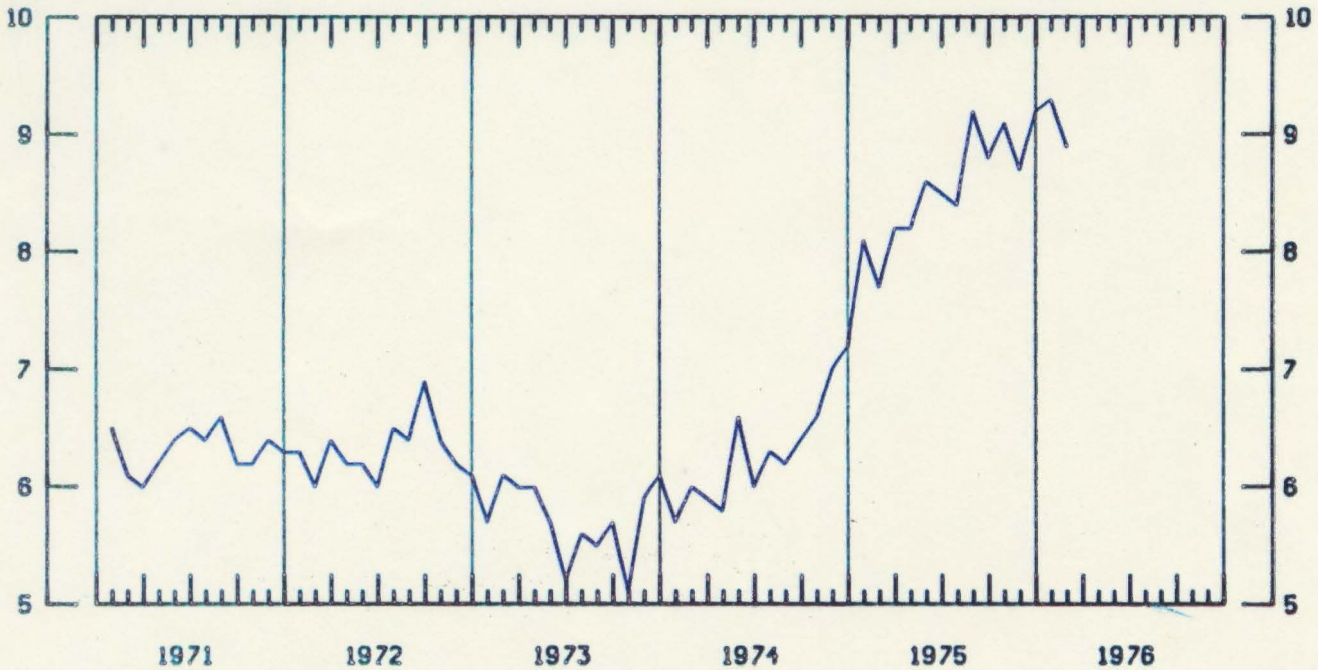
8.9

-4.3%

15.6%

PERCENT

PERCENT



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

- The White-Collar rate showed a marginal improvement as a result of offsetting movements among occupational groups in this sector.
 - Unemployment among Sales Workers dropped sharply to 5.2 percent.
 - The rate for Professional and Technical Workers hit 3.6 percent, returning to November's level.
- The Blue-Collar rate remained virtually unchanged after showing substantial improvement in January.
 - The Blue-Collar Operative rate fell below 10 percent for the first time since October 1974.
- The jobless rate for Service Workers showed improvement for the first time since November, declining 4.3 percent to a rate of 8.9 per 100 workers.

A.2.2 - Duration of Unemployment

Number of Workers Unemployed

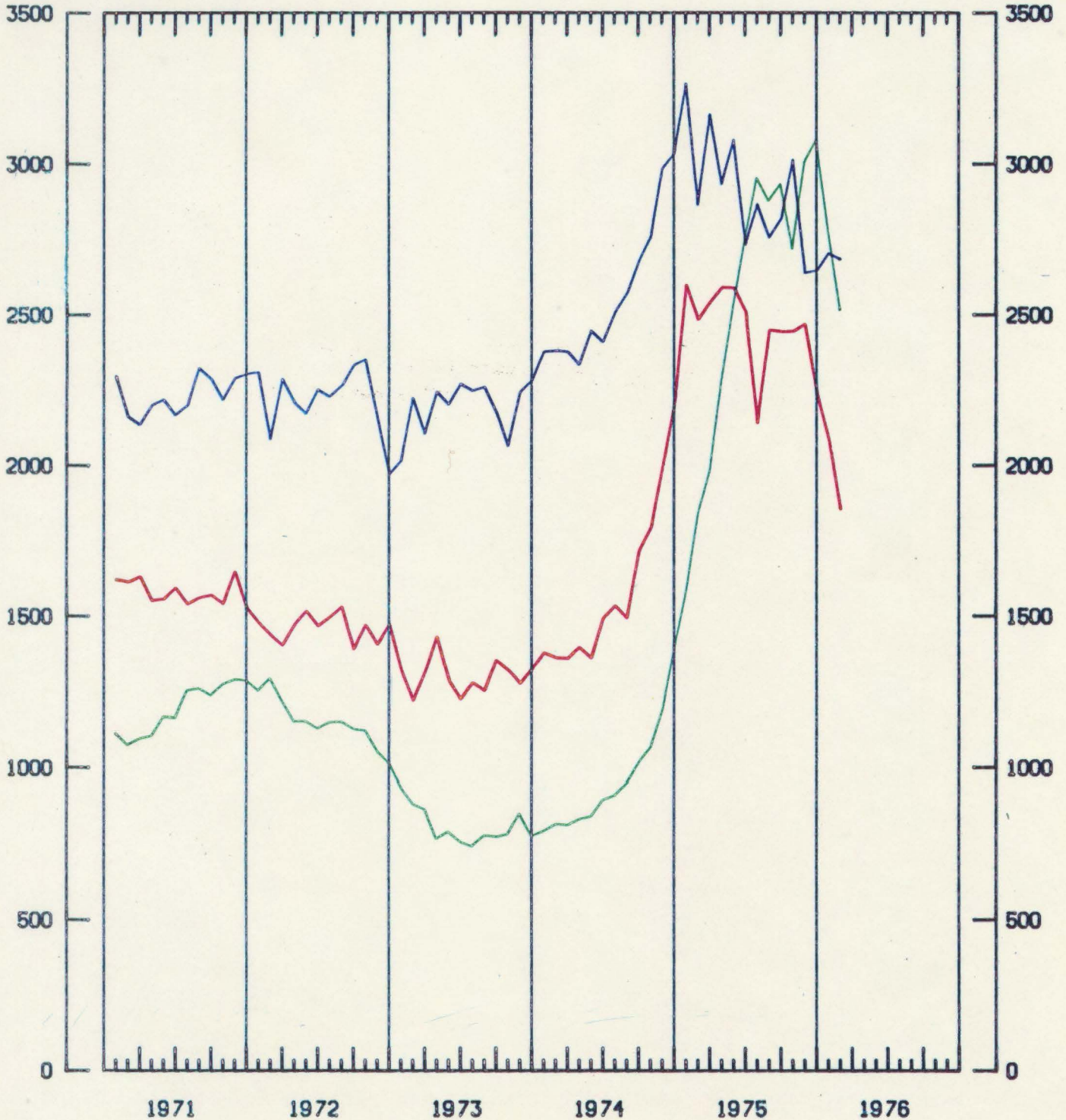


LESS THAN 5 WEEKS
5 TO 14 WEEKS
15 WEEKS AND OVER

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
2,686	-0.7%	-6.3%
1,856	-11.2%	-25.3%
2,515	-9.7%	37.6%

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

A.2.2 - Average Duration of Unemployment

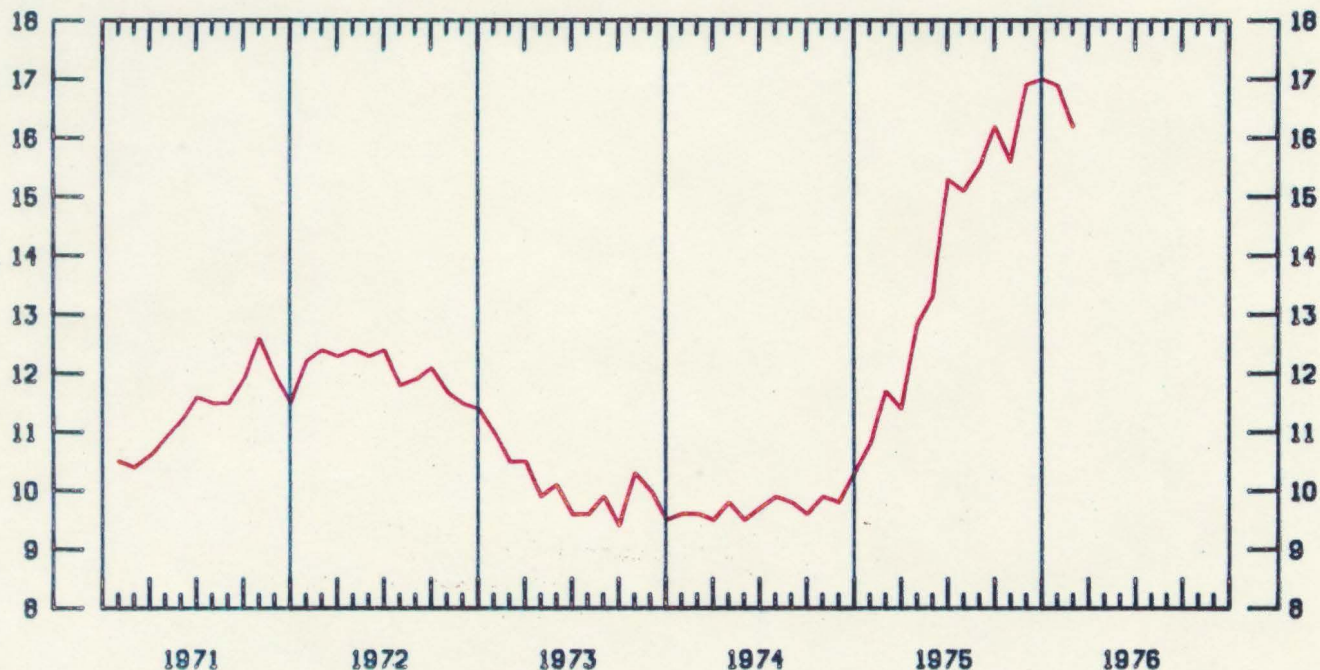


THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
16.2	-4.1%	38.4%

NUMBER OF WEEKS

AVERAGE DURATION

NUMBER OF WEEKS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

- The Average (Mean) Duration of joblessness dropped to 16.2 weeks in February, after holding at a high of 17 weeks in the prior 3-month period.
- The drop in Average Duration was primarily due to a 9.7-percent decline in Long-Term Joblessness, particularly those who were unemployed 15 to 26 weeks.
- Workers unemployed 5 to 14 weeks have declined steadily since November reaching a level of 1,856,000, the lowest since October 1974.
- Short-Term Joblessness remained virtually unchanged, down 20,000 workers to a level of 2,686,000.

A.2.5 - Index of Help-Wanted Advertising (1967=100)

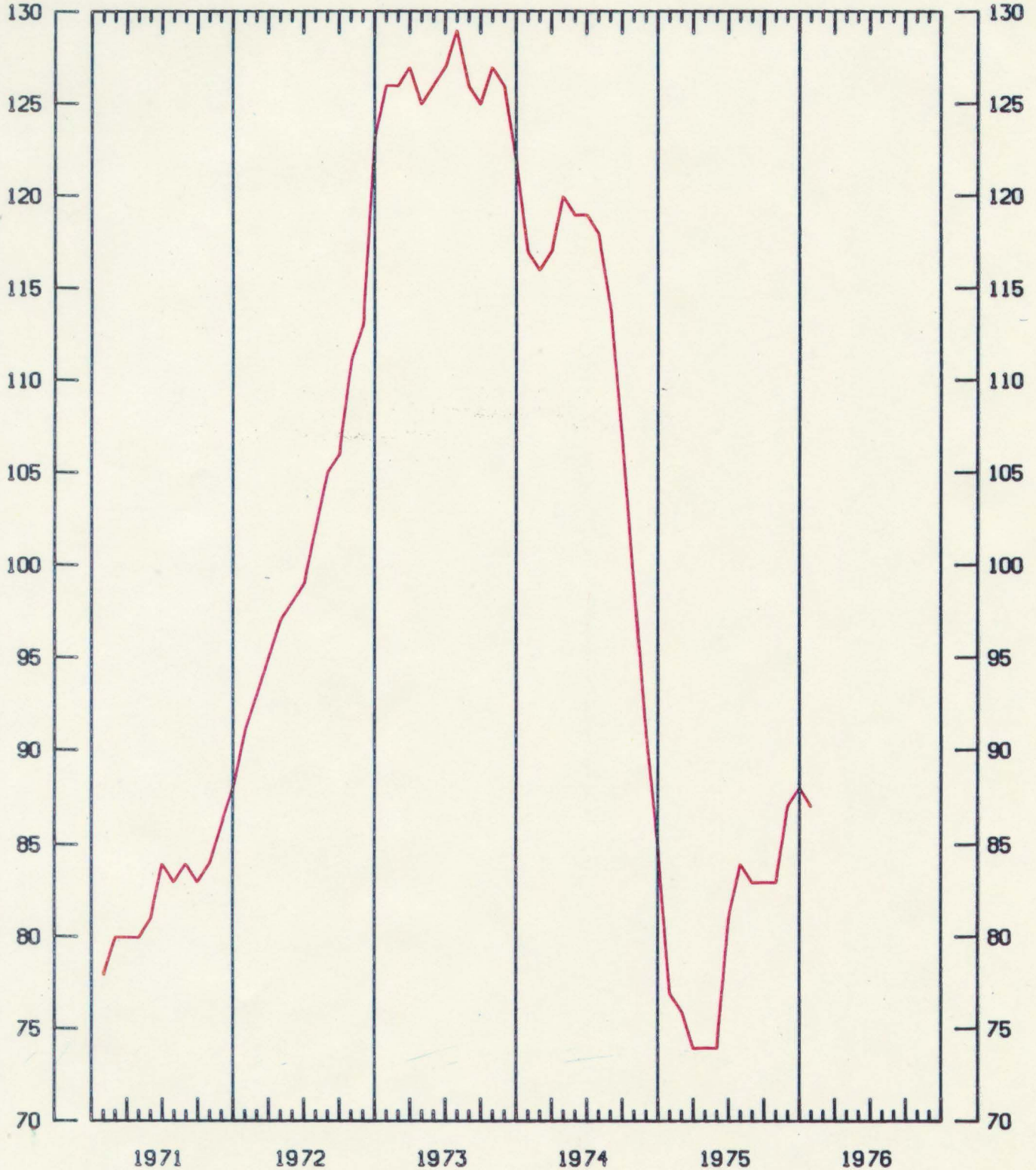


THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
87%	-1.1%	13.0%

HELP-WANTED INDEX

INDEX

INDEX



SOURCE: THE CONFERENCE BOARD
8 MARCH 1976



- The Index of Help-Wanted Advertising declined 1.1 percent from the 1975 high (recorded in December) to a level of 87 percent in January.
- First decline in 5 months.
 - Since November's 4.8-percent increase, the Index has been basically unchanged.
- Over the past year, the Index rose 13 percent, but stands 32.6 percent below the peak recorded in July 1973.

A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders

All Manufacturing

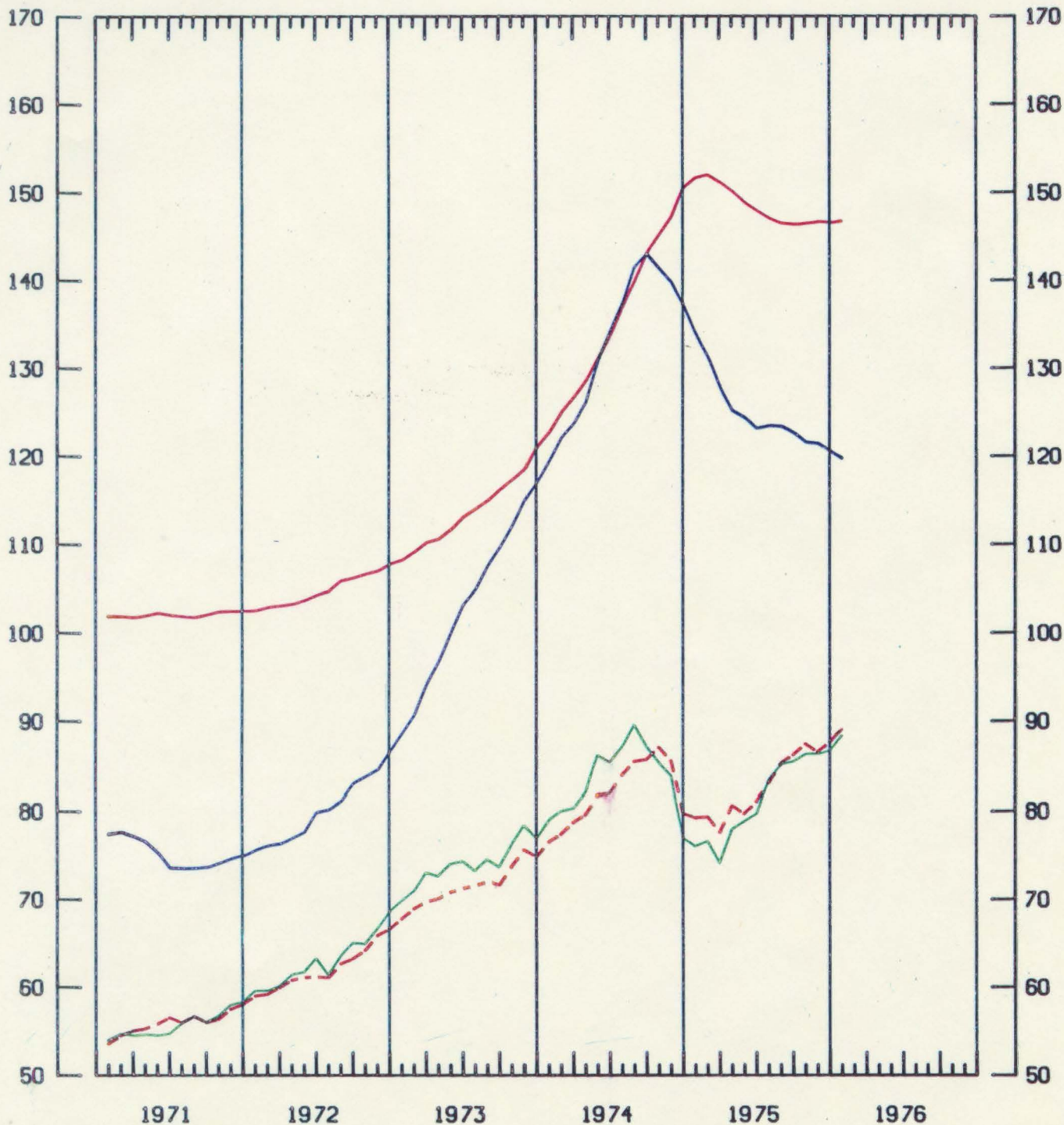
TOTAL INVENTORIES
UNFILLED ORDERS
NEW ORDERS
SHIPMENTS - - -



THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
\$146.8	0.1%	-3.2%
\$119.8	-0.7%	-7.6%
\$88.4	1.9%	17.8%
\$89.3	1.9%	12.6%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



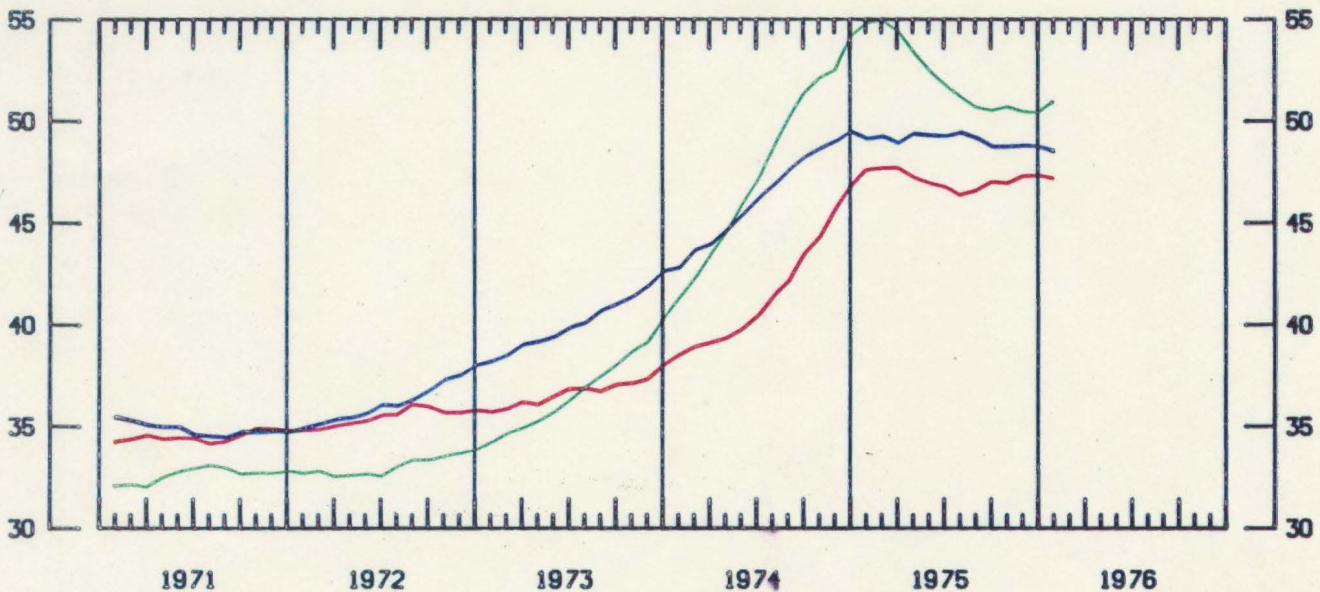
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

A.4.4 - Inventories by Stage of Fabrication

All Manufacturing



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
WORK-IN-PROCESS	\$48.6	-0.4%	-1.3%
FINISHED GOODS	\$47.2	-0.2%	-0.8%
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	\$51.0	1.0%	-7.0%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

- Total New Orders posted the largest increase since August, rising \$1.7 billion, or 1.9 percent, to \$88.4 billion.
 - January marks the tenth consecutive rise for a total gain of 18.9 percent since the March low of \$74.4 billion.
- Shipments increased again, rising \$1.6 billion to a new high of \$89.3 billion, with increases widespread among most industry groups.
- Shipments exceeded New Orders by \$0.8 billion, resulting in a further decline in the level of Unfilled Orders.
 - Down a total of 14.7 percent since the September 1974 high of \$140.5 billion.
- Total Inventories were practically unchanged in January as a rise in Nondurable Goods offset the continued decline in Durable Goods.
 - Inventories have shown little change over the past 5 months.
 - By Stage of Fabrication, the \$0.5 billion gain in Materials and Supplies Inventories, the first increase since October, offset declines in Work-in-Process and Finished Goods Inventories.

A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders

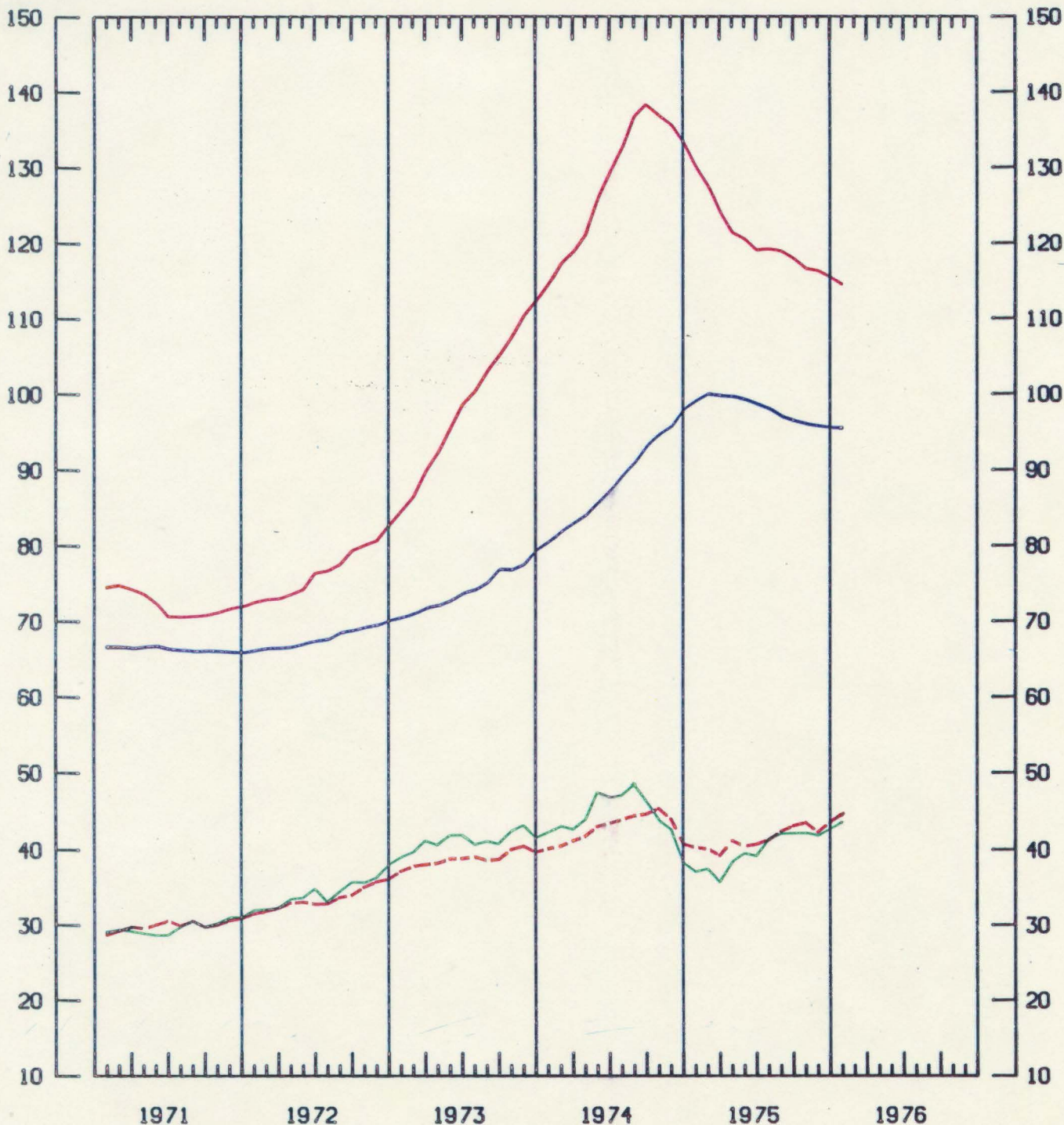
Durable Goods

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
UNFILLED ORDERS	\$114.5	-0.8%	-9.0%
TOTAL INVENTORIES	\$95.7	-0.1%	-3.5%
NEW ORDERS	\$43.8	2.2%	21.1%
SHIPMENTS- - -	\$44.8	2.5%	11.2%



BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976



- New Orders for Durable Goods rose \$1.0 billion, or 2.2 percent, accounting for nearly three-fifths of the total increase in New Orders.
 - Following 4 months of stagnation, Durable New Orders were up for the second month in a row to \$43.8 billion, the highest level since October 1974.
 - Increases were generally widespread; the most notable exception being the Transportation group.
- Shipments increased for the second month in a row, up \$1.1 billion to \$44.8 billion, the third highest level on record.
- With Shipments still exceeding New Orders, the backlog of Unfilled Orders declined a further \$1.0 billion, continuing a 16-month downward trend.
 - Large decreases were reported in Nonelectrical Machinery and Transportation Equipment.
- Durable Inventories declined slightly in January.
 - Since the February high of \$100.1 billion, Durable Inventories have dropped 4.4 percent.

A.4.4 - Manufacturers' New Orders

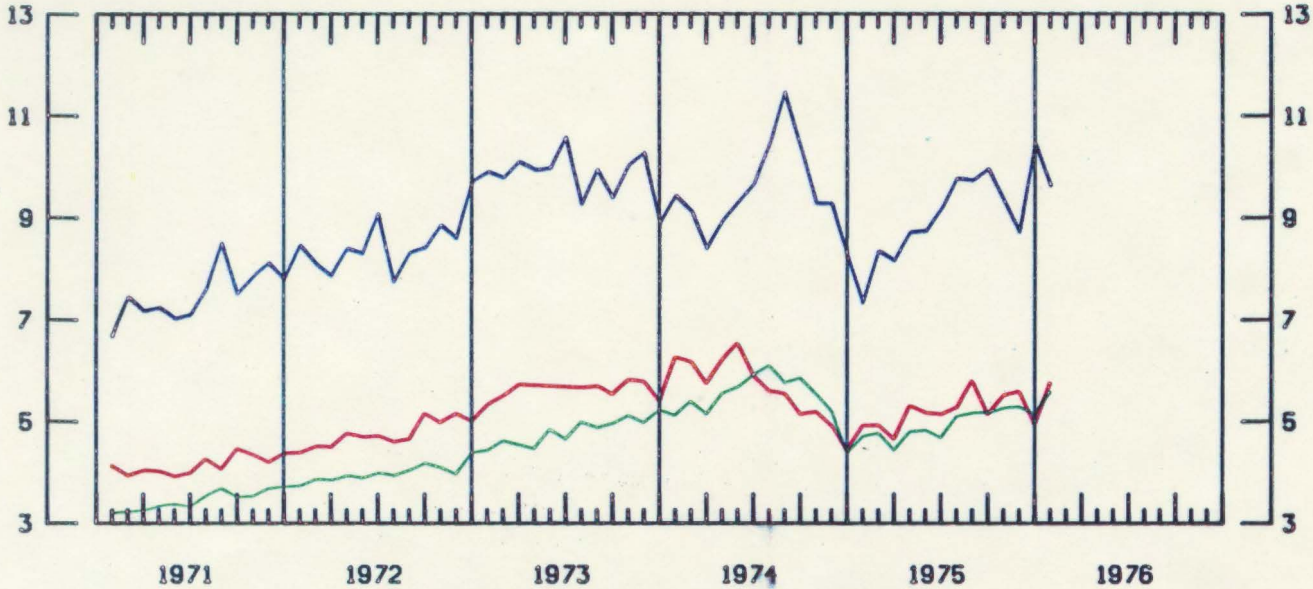
Components of Durable Goods



BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	\$9.7	-7.9%	31.1%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	\$5.8	16.7%	17.3%
FABRICATED METALS	\$5.6	8.4%	18.6%

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS



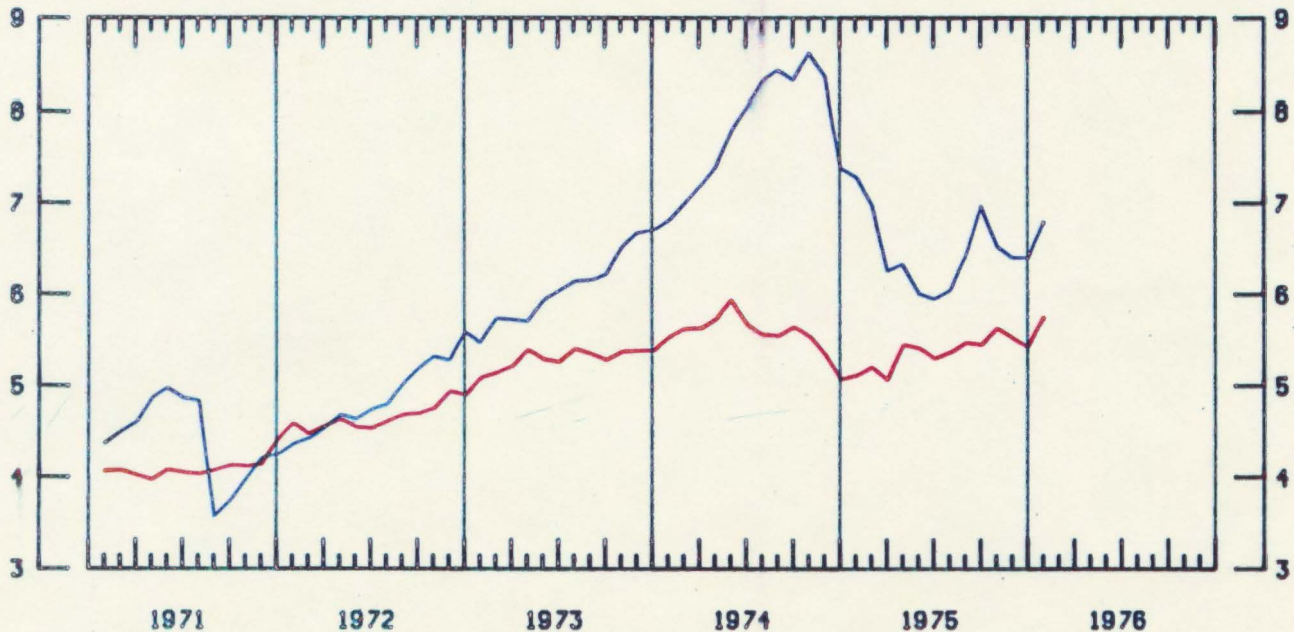
Manufacturers' Shipments

Components of Durable Goods

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
PRIMARY METALS	\$6.8	5.7%	-7.2%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	\$5.8	5.9%	12.6%

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

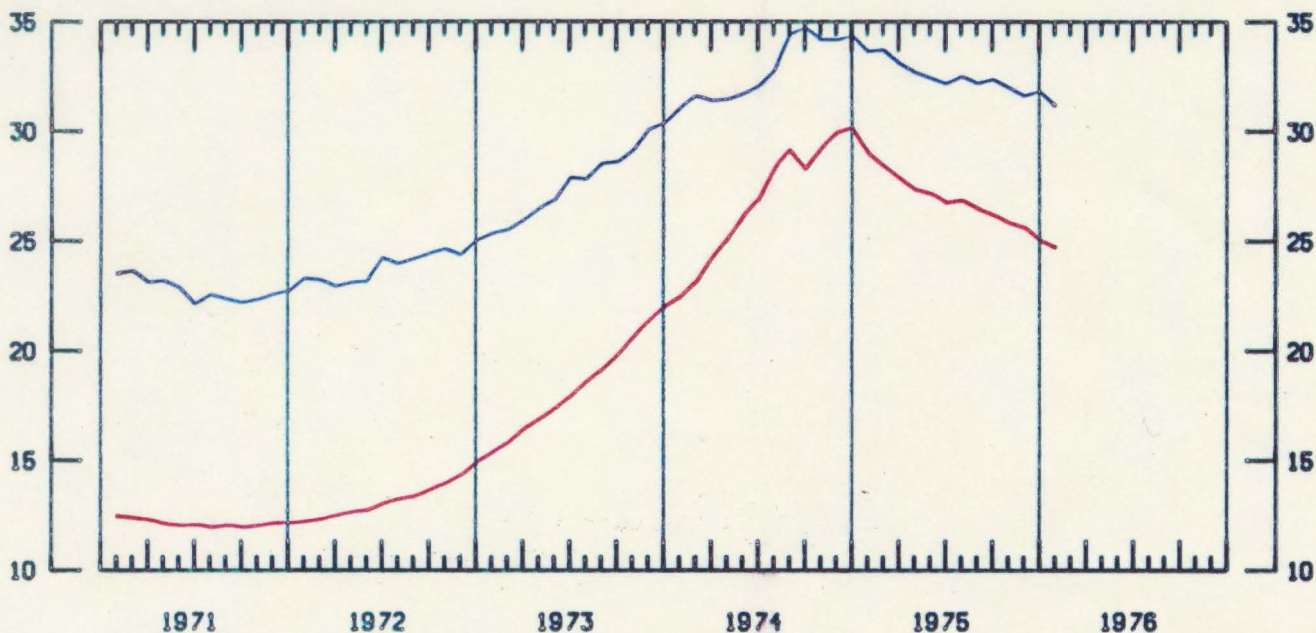


A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders

Components of Durable Goods



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	\$31.2	-2.1%	-7.4%	BILLIONS OF DOLLARS
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	\$24.7	-1.2%	-14.9%	



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

- The largest increases in New Orders were reported by manufacturers of Electrical Machinery and Fabricated Metals, with a decline in Transportation Equipment partially offsetting.
 - Recovering from December's 11.7-percent drop, Electrical Machinery rose \$0.8 billion, or 16.7 percent; the largest monthly increase in 2 years.
 - Fabricated Metals rose 8.4 percent to \$5.6 billion, the highest level since September 1974.
 - Transportation Equipment dropped one-half of December's sharp \$1.7 billion increase.
- The largest increases in Shipments of Durable Goods were recorded in Primary Metals (up \$366 million) and Electrical Machinery (up \$323 million to the highest level since May 1974).
- Large declines in Unfilled Orders were reported for Nonelectrical Machinery (down \$312 million) and Transportation Equipment (down \$654 million).
 - Nonelectrical Machinery has declined 17.9 percent from the December high of \$30.1 billion.

A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments and Inventories

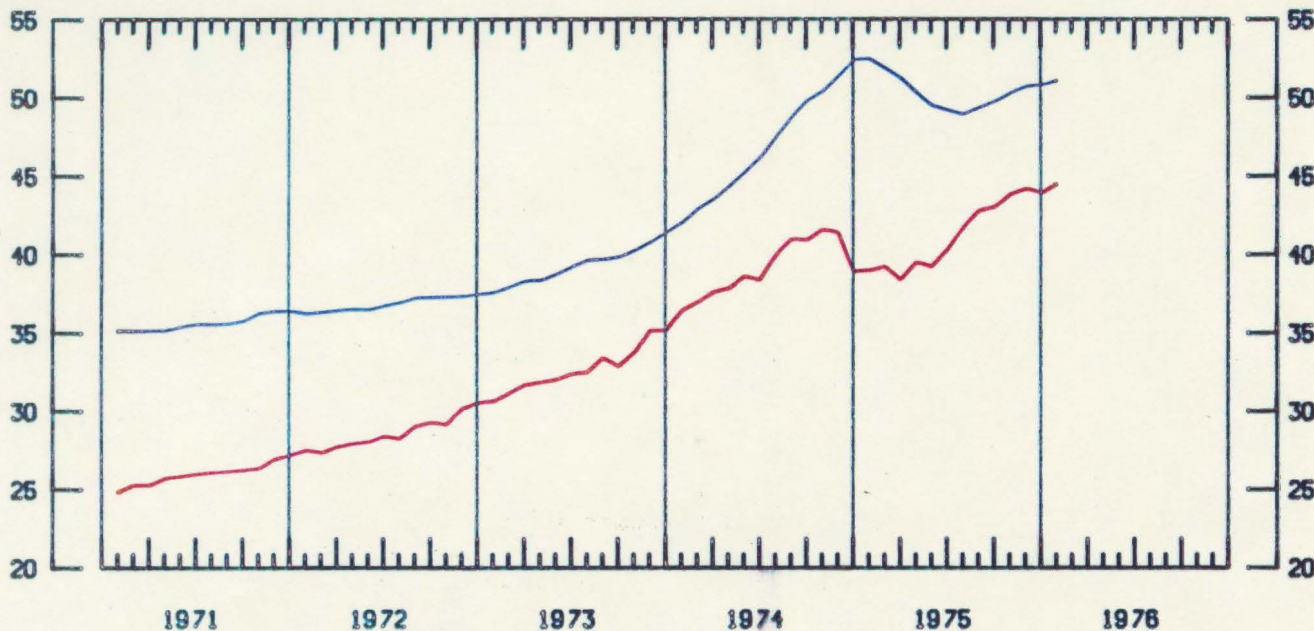
Nondurable Industries



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL INVENTORIES	\$51.1	0.6%	-2.6%
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	\$44.5	1.3%	14.1%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



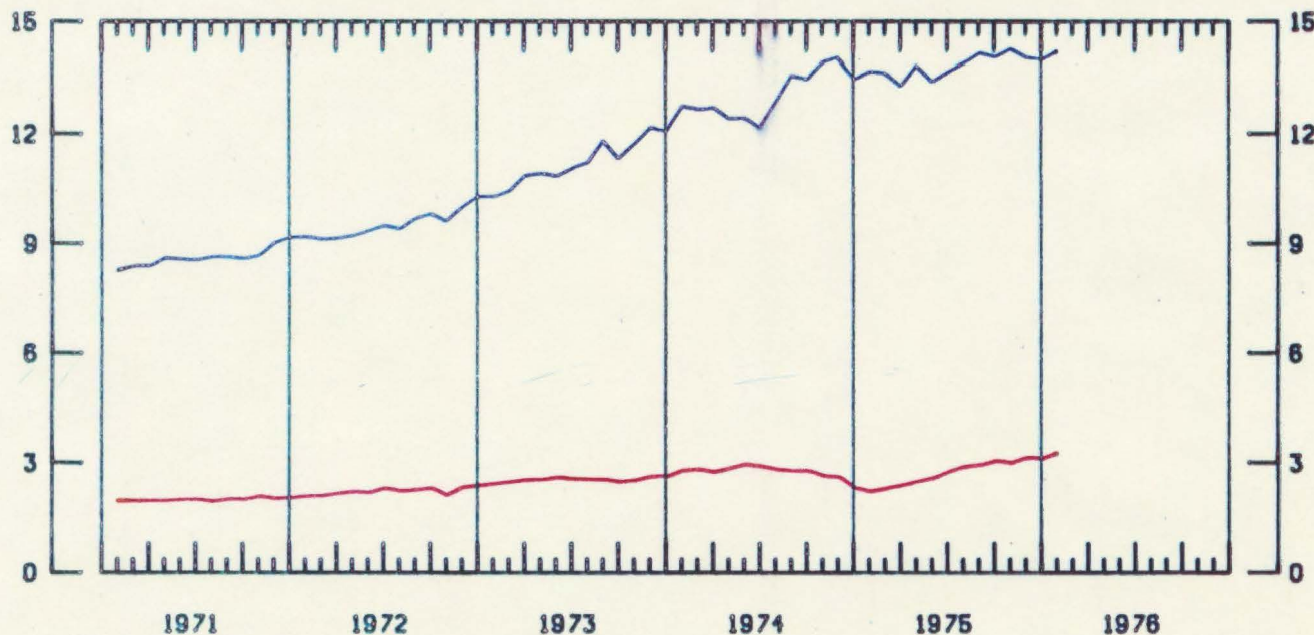
A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments

Selected Nondurable Industries

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
FOOD AND PRODUCTS	\$14.2	1.5%	3.8%
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	\$3.3	4.8%	46.1%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

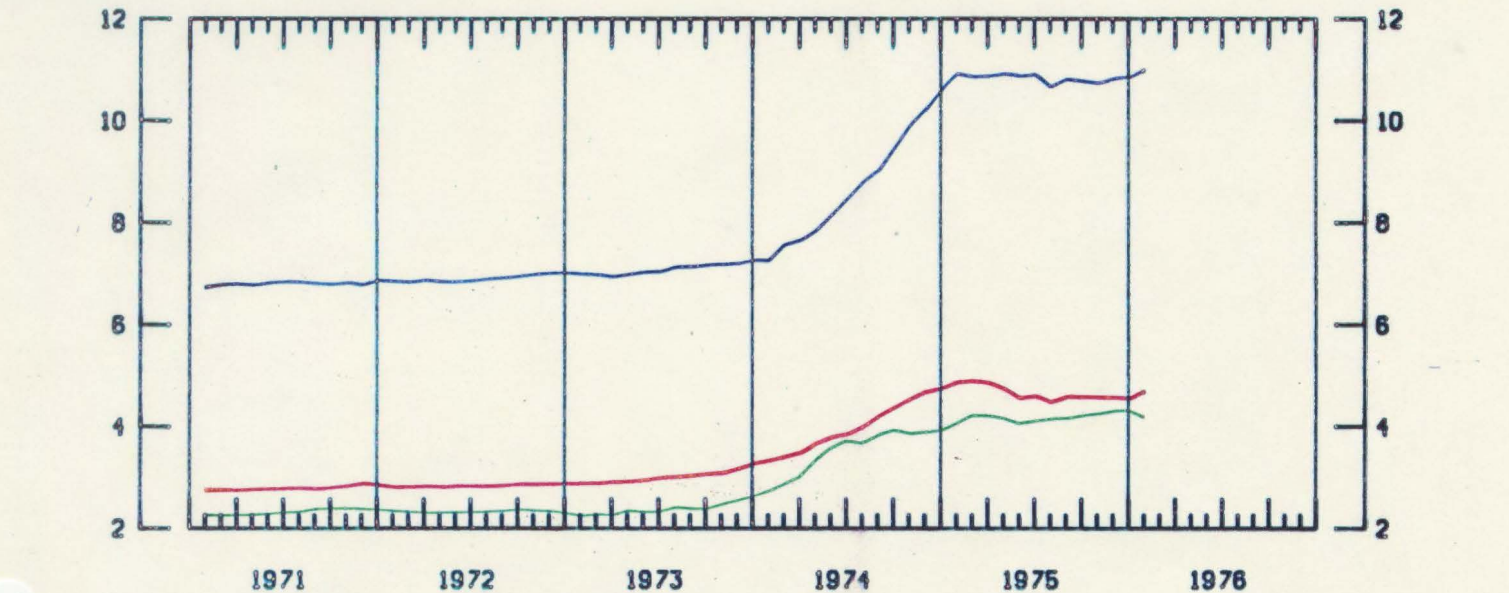


A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Inventories

Selected Nondurable Industries



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
CHEMICALS & PRODUCTS	\$11.0	1.3%	0.7%
PAPER PRODUCTS	\$4.7	3.1%	-3.7%
PETROLEUM & COAL	\$4.2	-2.9%	3.2%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

- Nondurable Inventories rose for the sixth consecutive month, up \$290 million, for a total gain of 4.3 percent since July.
- Nondurable Shipments increased \$553 million, recovering from December's \$228 million decline and reaching a new high of \$44.5 billion.
 - The rise in Nondurable Shipments was generally widespread, with Food (up \$207 million) and Textiles (up \$151 million) the largest contributors.
- Paper Products (up \$141 million) and Chemicals (up \$143 million) were the major factors in the January rise in Nondurable Inventories.
 - A \$123 million decline in Petroleum and Coal Products was partially offsetting.

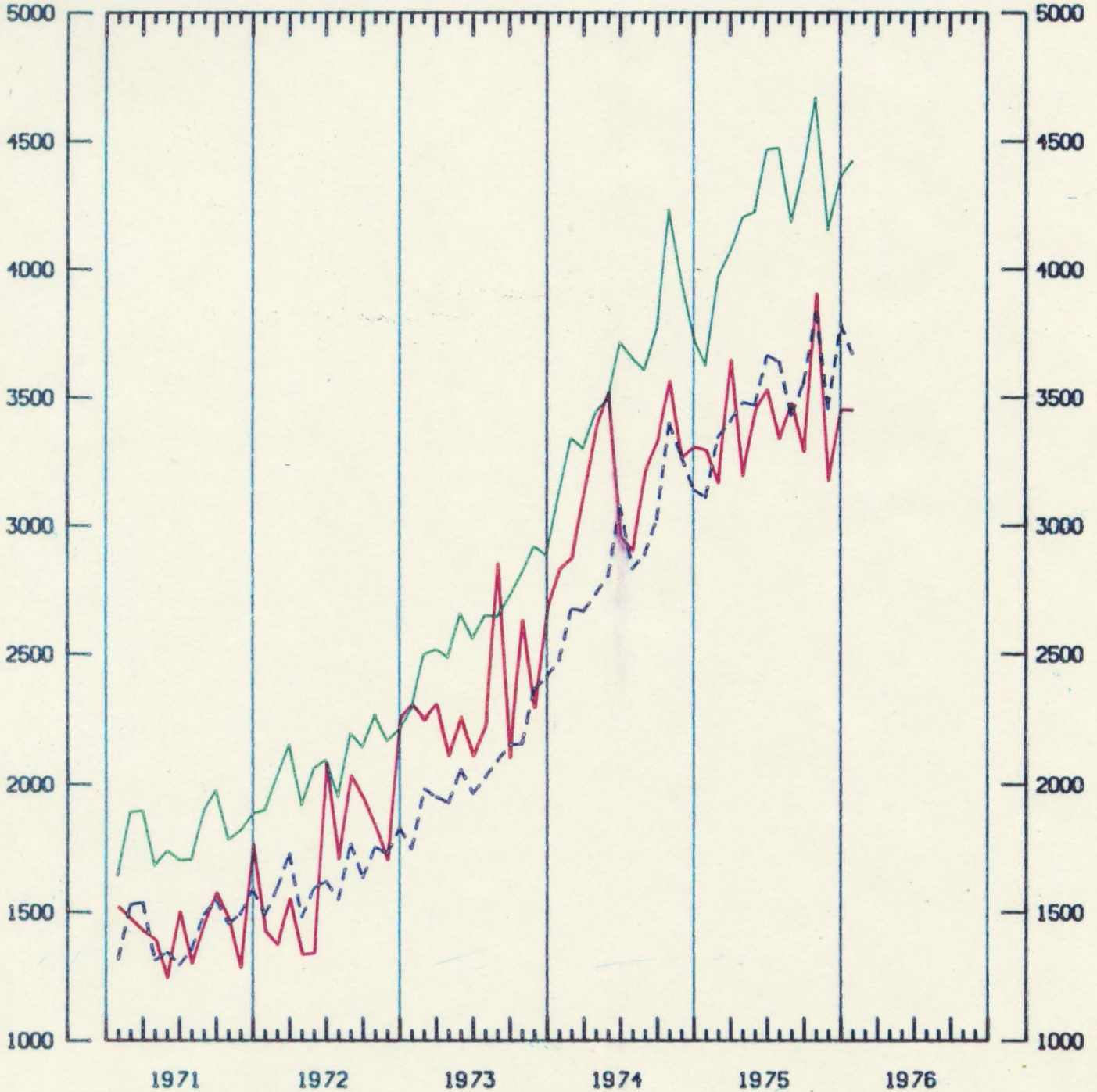
A.5.2 - Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL SALES	\$4,424	1.6%	22.0%
TOTAL NEW ORDERS, EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS	\$3,451	0.0%	4.7%
TOTAL SALES, EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS - - -	\$3,670	-3.1%	17.9%

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976



- Export New Orders of Durable Goods (excluding Motor Vehicles and Parts) remained unchanged in January at \$3,451 million.
 - Still substantially below October's peak of \$3,905 billion.
- Total Export Sales of Durable Goods increased to \$4,424 million, a modest 1.6 percent above December's revised total of \$4,355 billion.
 - Excluding Motor Vehicles and Parts, Export Sales of Durable Goods decreased \$118 million, or 3.1 percent.

A.5.2 - Selected Components of Manufacturers' Export Sales

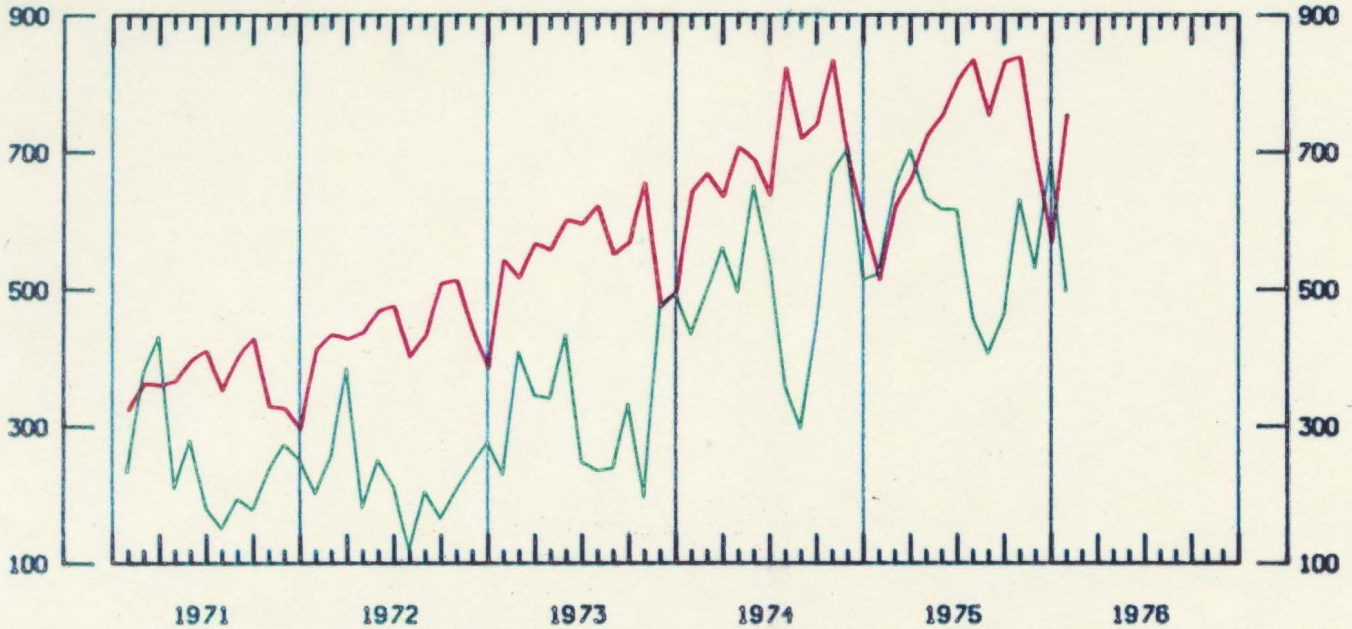


MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
\$754	33.0%	47.0%
\$498	-28.0%	-4.8%

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



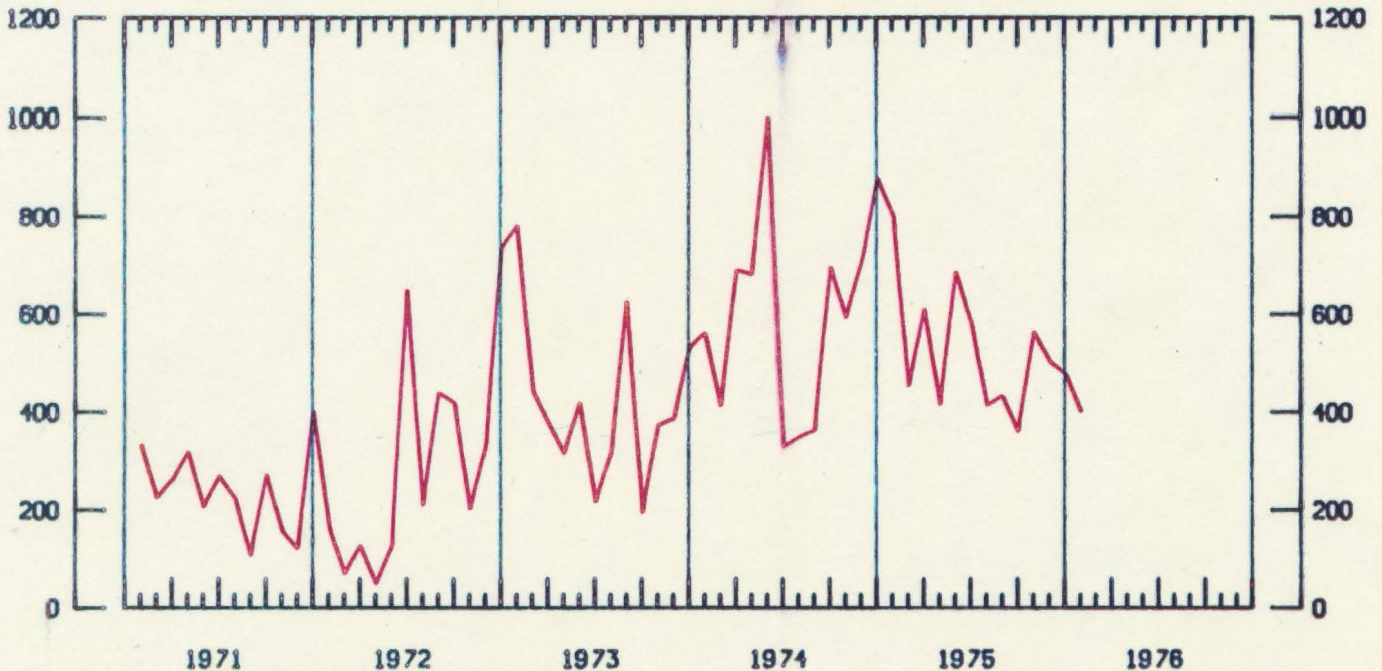
A.5.2 - Selected Components of Manufacturers' Export New Orders

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

AIRCRAFT AND PARTS

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
\$401	-16.3%	-50.0%

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



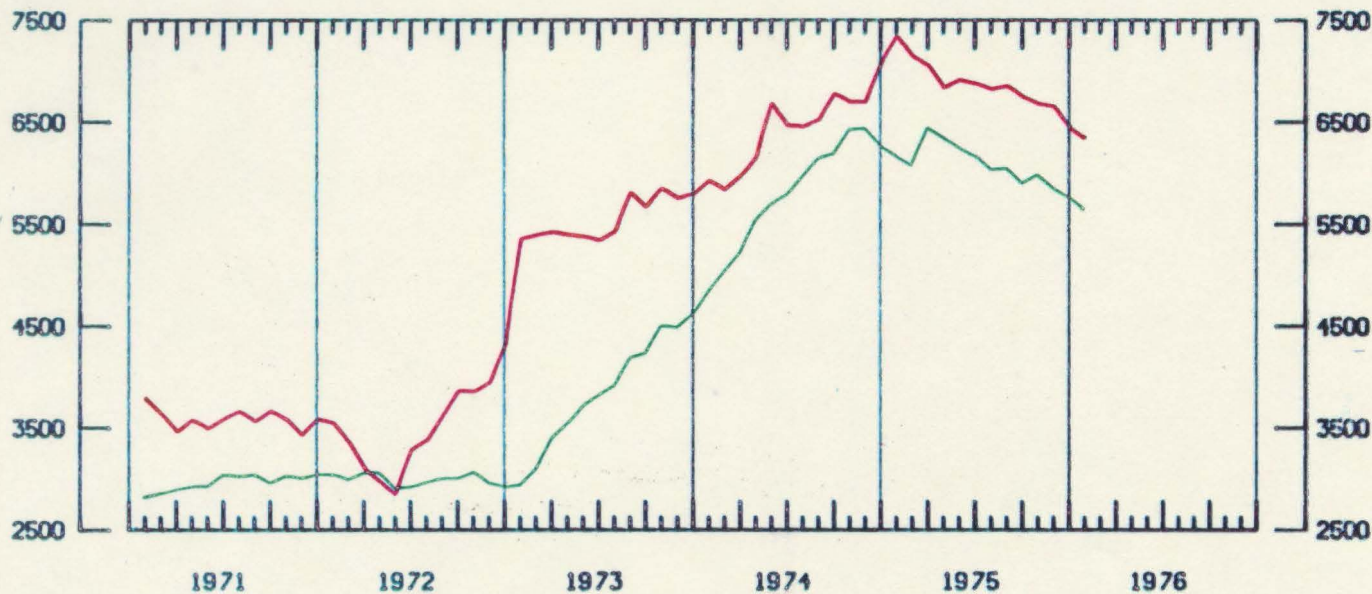
A.5.2 - Selected Components of Manufacturers' Export Unfilled Orders



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	\$6,345	-1.5%	-13.6%
MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL AND NONELECTRICAL	\$5,646	-2.1%	-6.5%

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

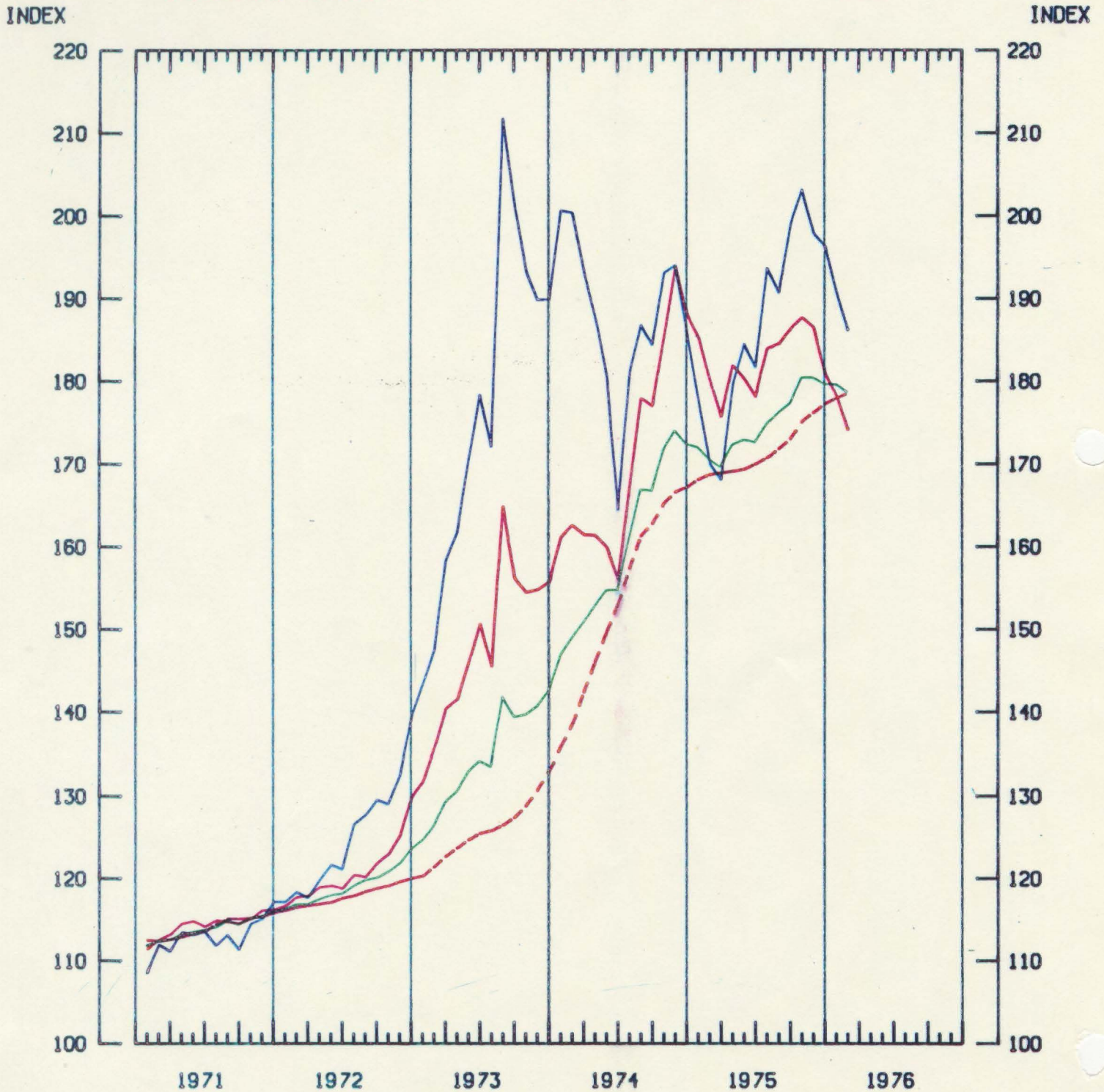


SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

- The small increase in Total Export Sales was a result of offsetting movements.
 - Export Sales of Motor Vehicles and Parts rose 33.0 percent to \$754 million.
 - Aircraft and Parts dropped 28.0 percent, or \$194 million.
- Export New Orders for Aircraft and Parts declined from \$479 million in December to \$401 million in January.
 - A 50-percent drop from the level of \$802 million 1 year ago.
- The primary components contributing to the overall 1.6-percent decline in Export Unfilled Orders were Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery, which decreased \$123 million, and Aircraft and Parts, which fell \$97 million.

A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index (1967=100)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
FARM PRODUCTS	186.2	-2.5%	9.4%
PROCESSED FOODS AND FEEDS	174.1	-2.4%	-3.4%
ALL COMMODITIES	178.7	-0.5%	5.8%
INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES - - -	178.5	0.3%	6.2%



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976



- The Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities declined 0.5 percent to a level of 178.7 in February.

- Steepest drop in 11 months.

- Fourth consecutive month in which the Index declined or was unchanged.
 - For the past 3 months, the Index has been falling at an annual rate of 3.8 percent.

- Prices for both Farm Products and Processed Foods and Feeds declined for the fourth month in a row, and the Industrial Commodities Index rose less than in recent months.
 - Prices for Farm Products declined 2.5 percent in February for a total decline of 8.4 percent since October.

 - Processed Foods and Feeds decreased more sharply in February, down 2.4 percent compared to a 1.5-percent downward movement in January.
 - Down 3.4 percent from a year ago.

- The rise in Industrial Commodities continued to slow, up 0.3 percent.
 - Smallest increase since a 0.2-percent gain last May.

A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index

Selected Farm Products

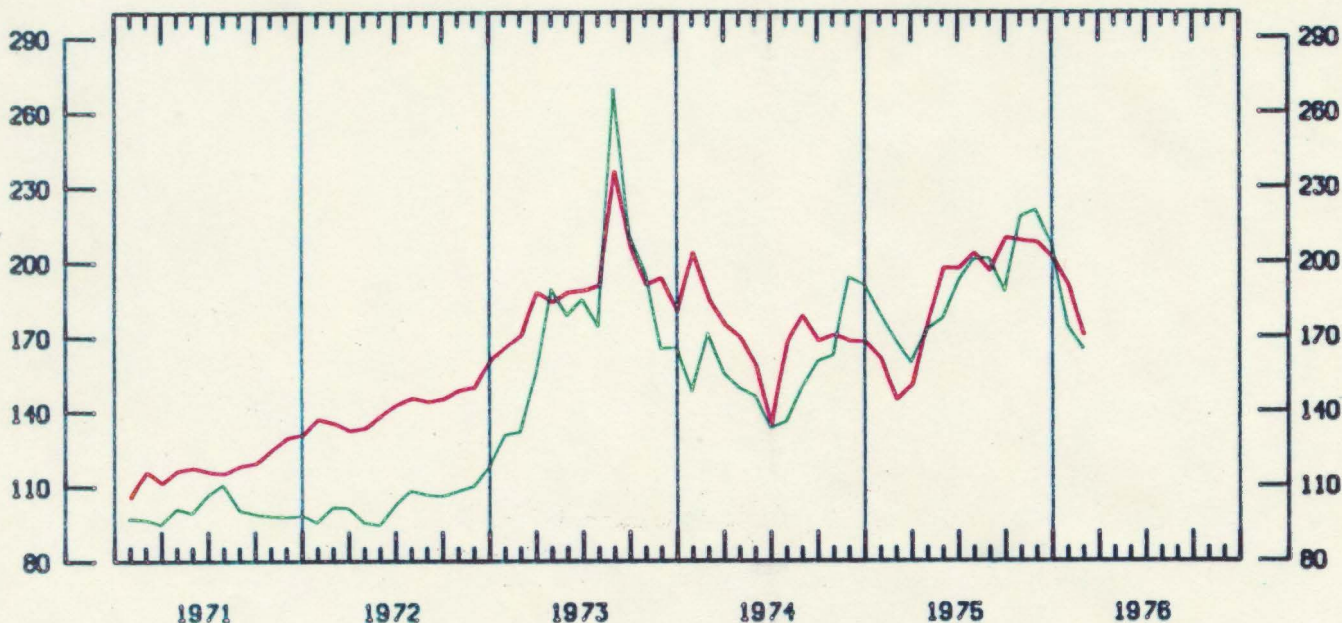


LIVESTOCK
LIVE POULTRY

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
170.6	-10.6%	18.1%
165.2	-5.5%	-2.0%

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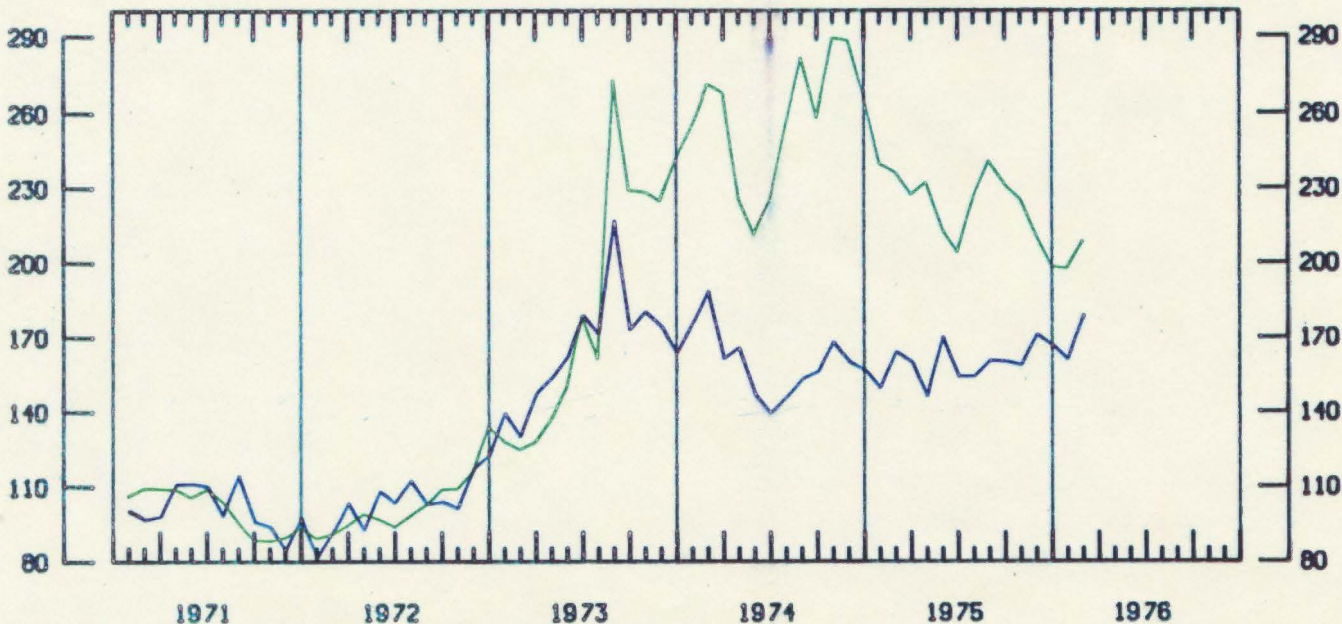
Selected Farm Products

GRAINS
EGGS

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
208.7	5.6%	-11.7%
179.0	11.0%	9.0%

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SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

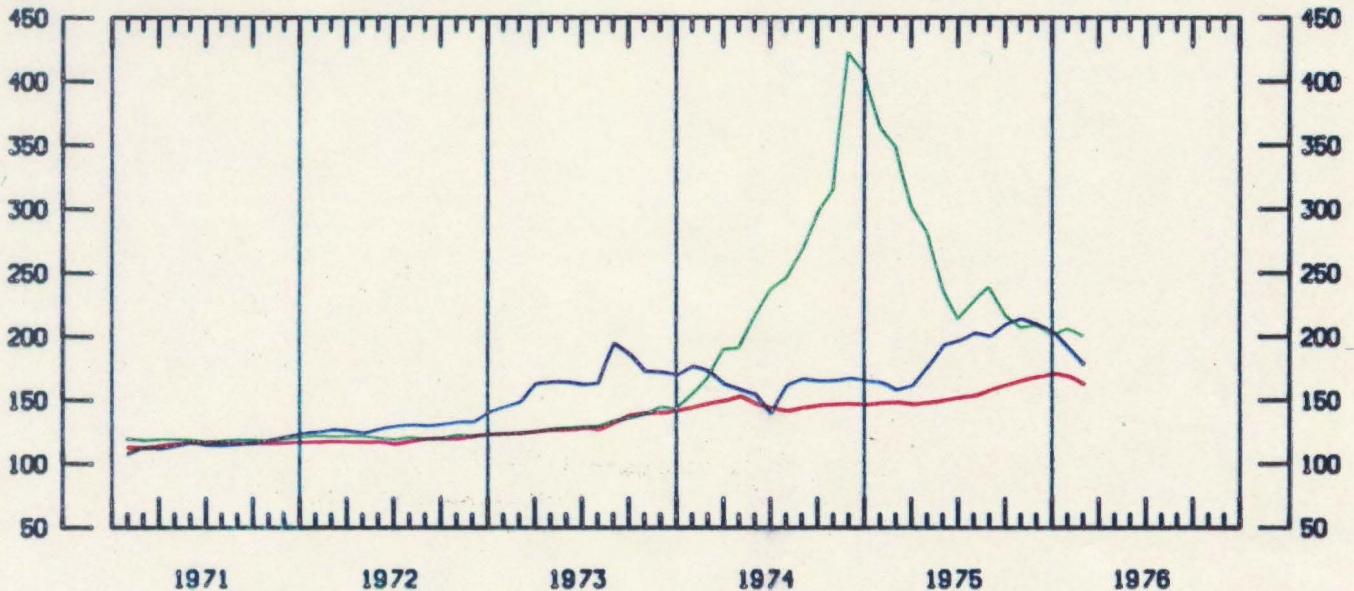
A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index Selected Processed Foods and Feeds



	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY	201.2	-2.6%	-42.3%
DAIRY PRODUCTS	162.9	-3.6%	10.0%
MEATS, POULTRY, FISH	179.0	-6.9%	12.7%

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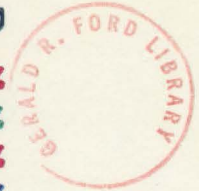
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976

- Reduced prices for **Livestock and Live Poultry** led the overall decline in Farm Products.
 - **Livestock prices** moved down a sharp **10.6 percent**, double the 5.4-percent decline recorded in January.
 - **Live Poultry prices** declined for the third straight month, **down 5.5 percent**.
 - **Increased prices for Eggs and Grains** were partially offsetting.
 - Following declines in the previous month, they were up 11 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.
- Among Processed Foods and Feeds:
 - **Meats, Poultry, and Fish** recorded its fourth consecutive monthly decline, **totaling 16.5 percent**.
 - **Dairy Products** slipped **3.6 percent** in February, following January's 1.1-percent decline from the 1975 high recorded in December.
 - **Sugar and Confectionery prices** fell **2.6 percent** nullifying January's increase.

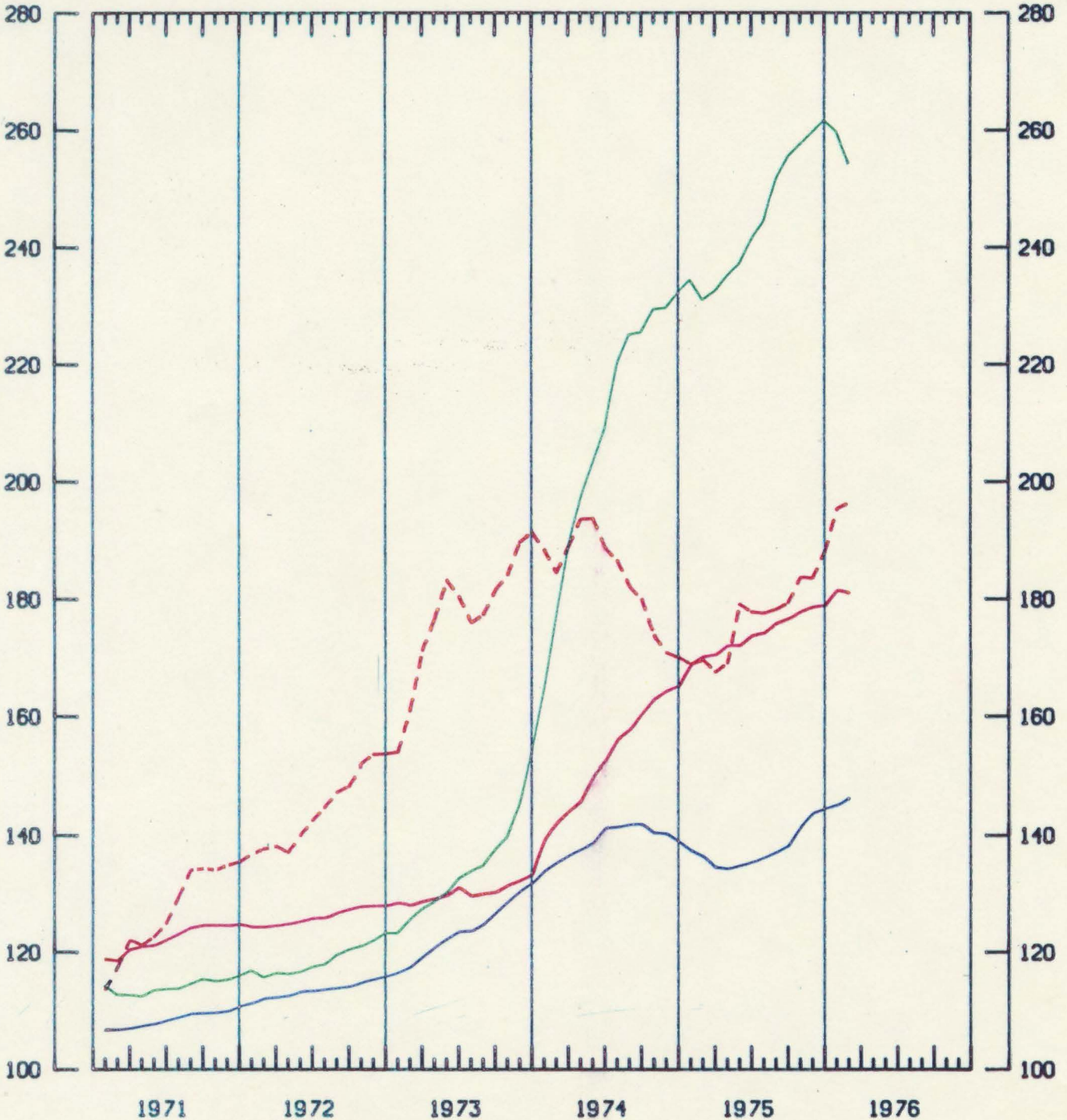
A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index

Selected Industrial Commodities

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	181.1	-0.2%	6.5%
FUELS AND POWER	254.4	-2.1%	10.1%
LUMBER AND WOOD- - -	196.4	0.5%	15.8%
TEXTILE PRODUCTS & APPAREL	146.4	0.8%	7.2%



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SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
8 MARCH 1976



- **Contributing to the 0.3-percent rise in Industrial Commodities:**
 - **Textile Products and Apparel prices were up 0.8 percent in February.**
 - **Tenth consecutive monthly increase.**
 - **Lumber and Wood again rose to a new record level, 196.4; increasing 0.5 percent over last month's record.**

- **Nonmetallic Minerals and Fuels and Power prices declined in February.**
 - **Nonmetallic Minerals edged down 0.2 percent, halting a 30-month climb totaling 39.6 percent.**
 - **Fuels and Power fell 2.1 percent primarily due to reduced crude petroleum prices required by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.**

A.7.1 - Sales of New One-Family Homes



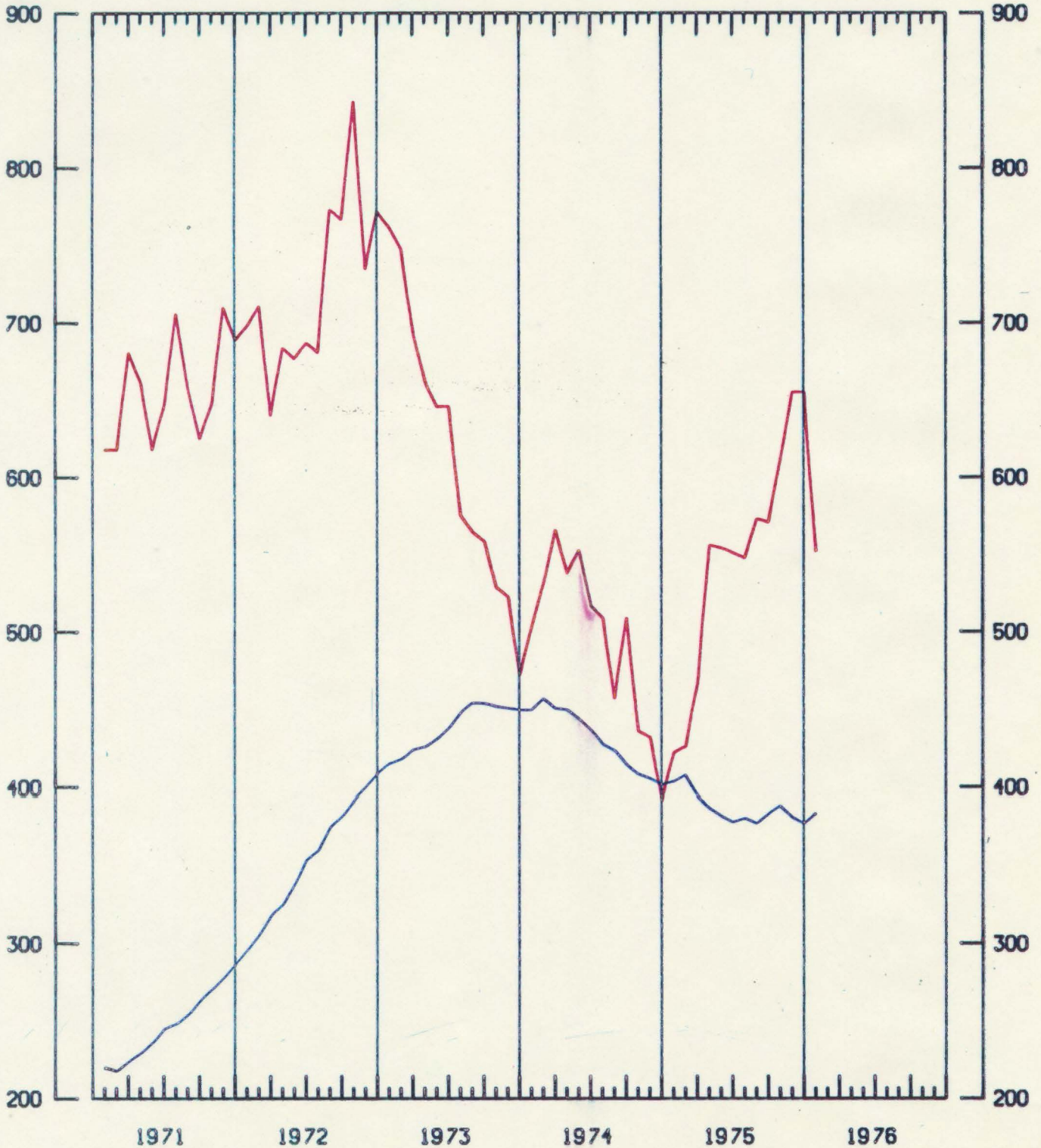
THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
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HOMES SOLD (ANNUAL RATES)	552	-15.7%	30.8%
HOMES FOR SALE (END OF MONTH)	384	1.6%	-5.0%

552	-15.7%	30.8%
384	1.6%	-5.0%

THOUSANDS OF UNITS

THOUSANDS OF UNITS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

A.7.1 - Prices of New One-Family Homes

Not Seasonally Adjusted

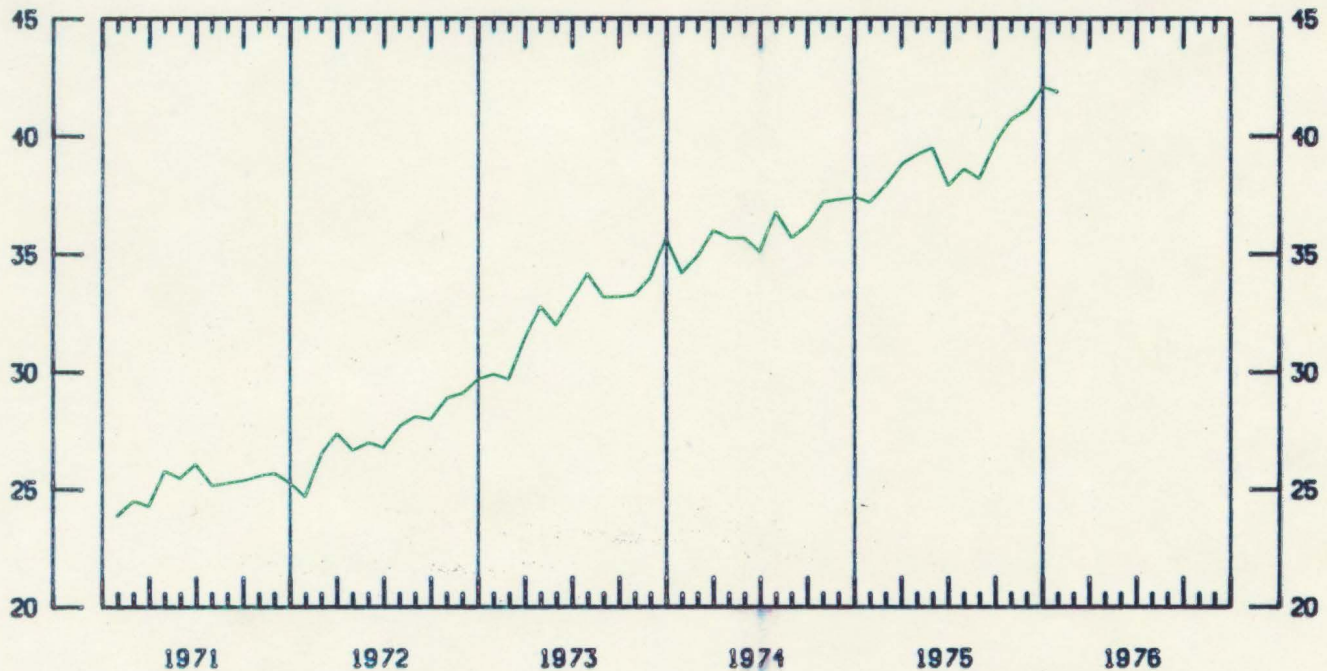


THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
\$41.9	-0.5%	12.6%

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

MEDIAN SALES PRICE

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

- The number of **New One-Family Homes Sold fell sharply in January** following a steady climb throughout most of 1975.
- A **near-record drop of 15.7 percent**, the largest 1-month decline since February 1970, brought total Homes Sold down to an annual rate of 552,000.
- Although no causal relationship can be established, the January decrease coincides with the expiration of the \$2,000 maximum tax credit (Section 208 of the Tax Reduction Act of 1975). It should be noted that it may take up to 3 months to establish an underlying trend.
- The number of **New Homes for Sale rose in January**.
- At the end of the month there were an estimated 384,000 Homes for Sale--1.6 percent more than the revised December figure of 378,000.
- The Median **Sale Price of New Homes declined** to \$41,900, the **first decrease since August 1975**.

A.7.2 - Value of New Construction Work Done

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
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CURRENT DOLLARS

\$139.8

0.1%

5.7%

CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS

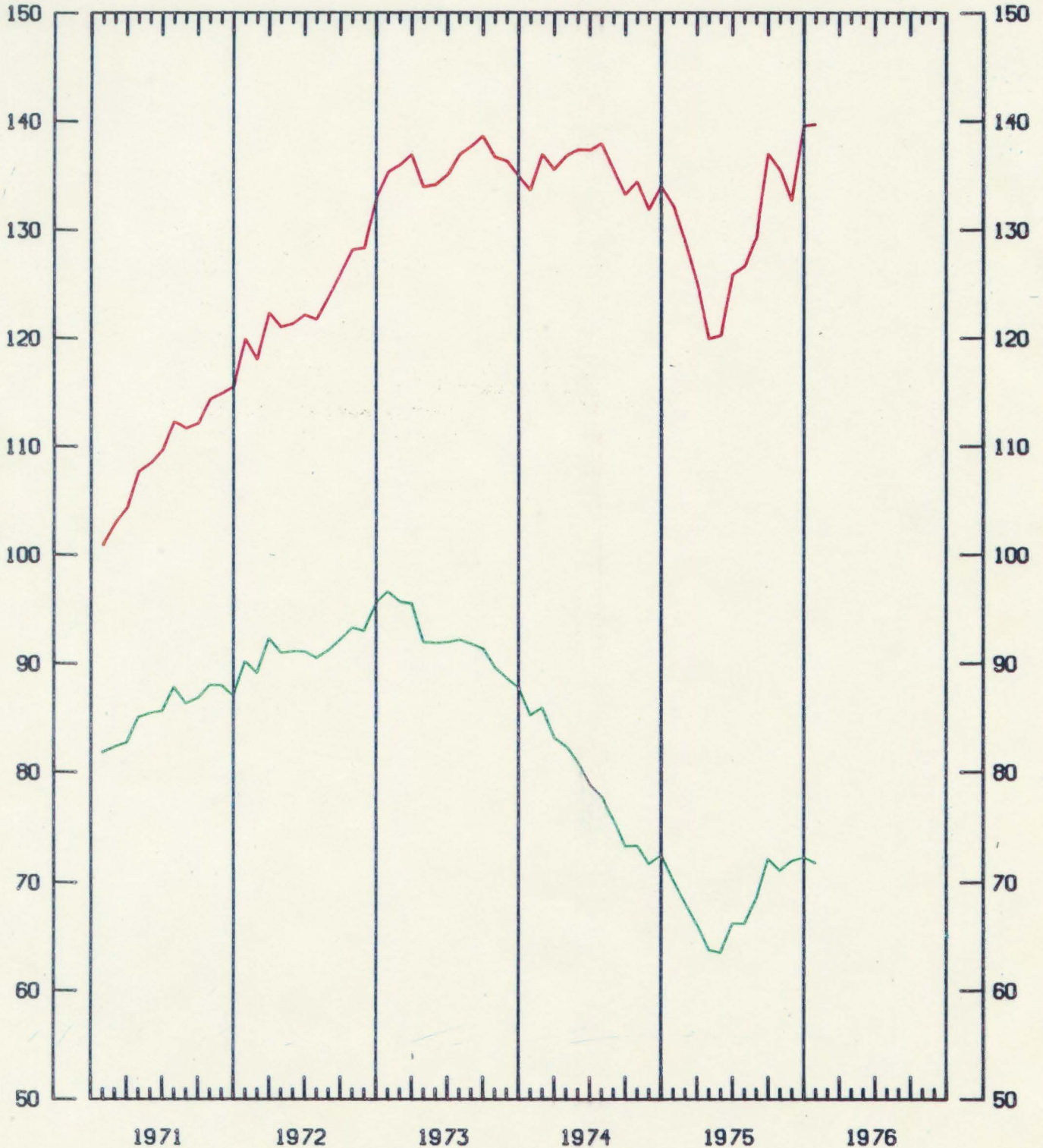
\$71.9

-0.7%

2.3%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

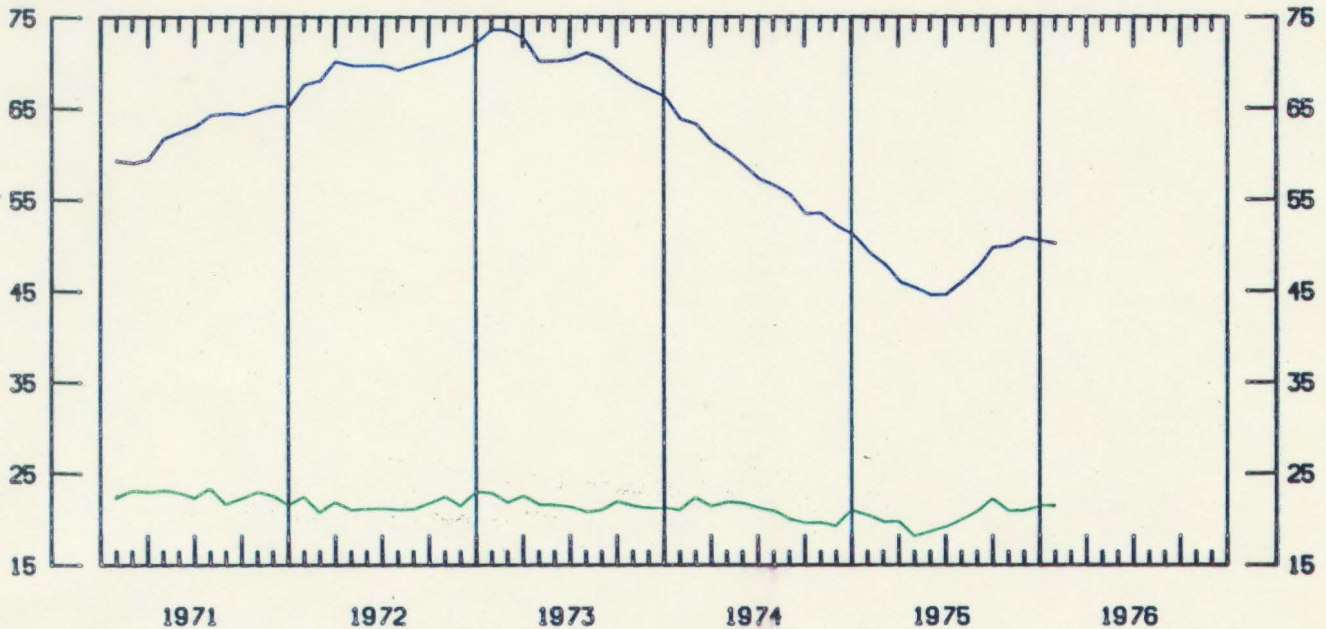
A.7.2 - Value of New Construction Work Done

Private and Public Construction

In Constant Dollars



		THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO	
BILLIONS OF PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION		\$50.4	-0.6%	1.6%	
1967 DOLLARS	PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	\$21.6	0.0%	4.9%	BILLIONS OF 1967 DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
8 MARCH 1976

- Real Construction Expenditures (expressed in constant 1967 dollars) declined 0.7 percent to an annual rate of \$71.9 billion.
- Construction Spending in current dollars was practically unchanged, edging up a slim 0.1 percent above the upward-revised December rate.
- Private Construction declined for the second straight month, down 0.6 percent.
- Public Construction remained at December's level of \$21.6 billion, following a rise of 2.4 percent in December.

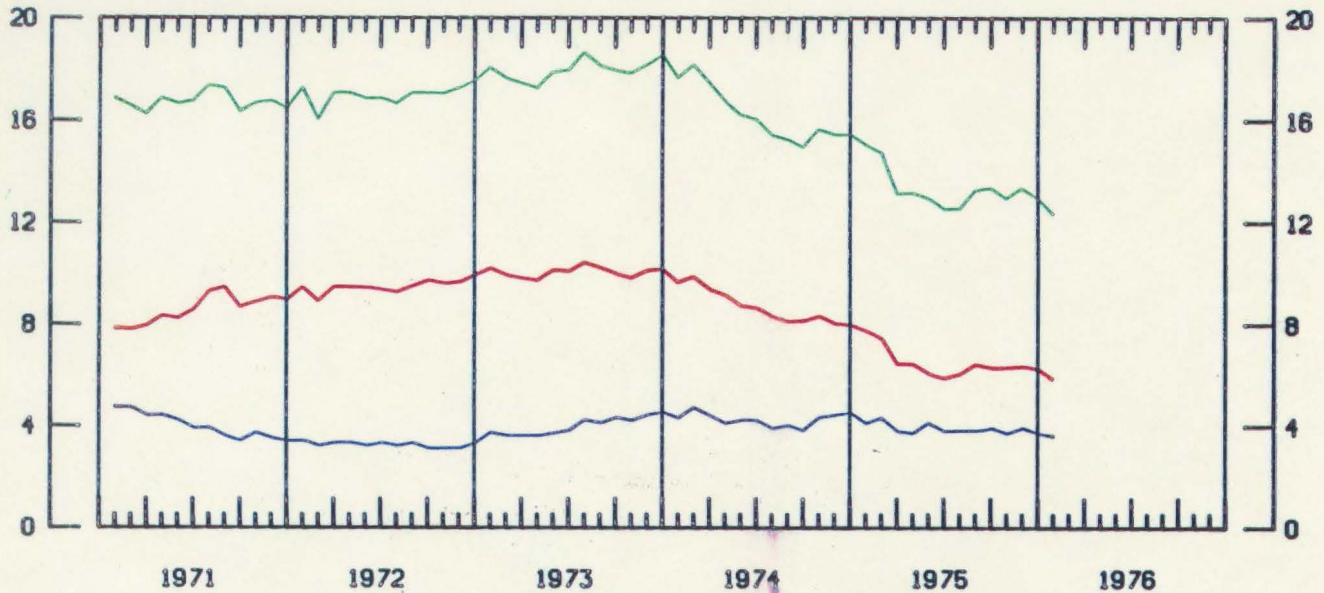
A.7.2 - Value of New Construction Work Done

Private Nonresidential Structures

In Constant Dollars



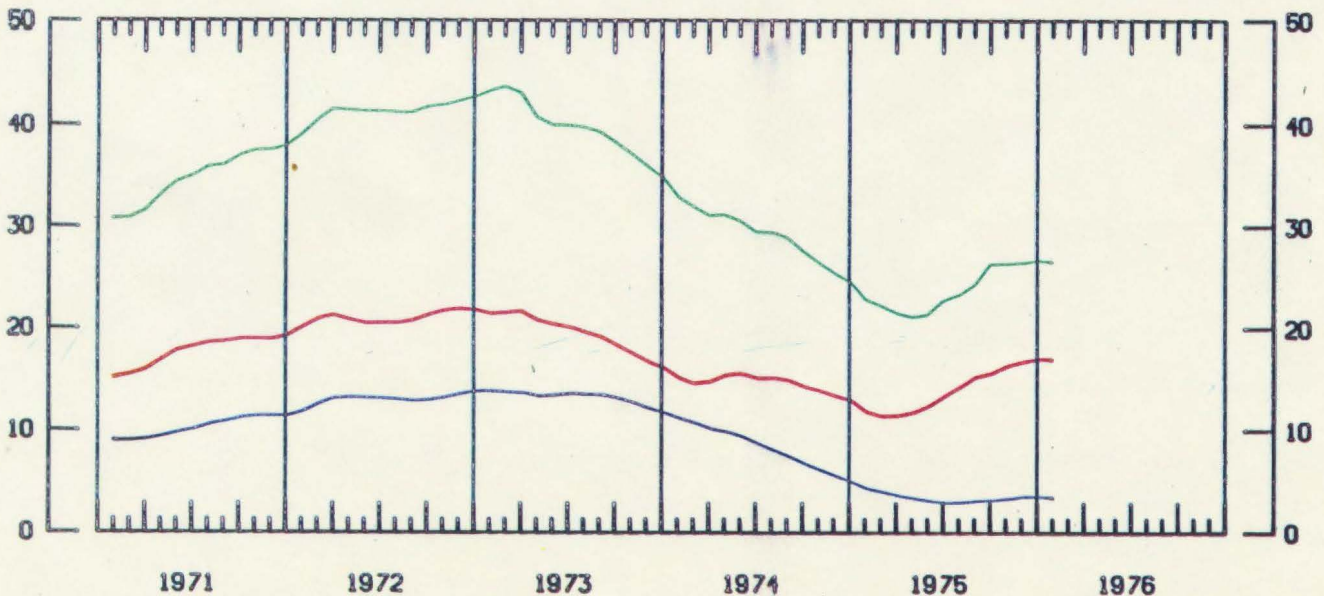
	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO	
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	\$12.4	-4.6%	-17.9%	BILLIONS OF 1967 DOLLARS
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	\$5.9	-6.3%	-24.4%	
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	\$3.7	-2.6%	-11.9%	



Private Residential Structures

In Constant Dollars

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO	
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	\$26.7	-0.4%	15.6%	BILLIONS OF 1967 DOLLARS
1-UNIT STRUCTURES	\$17.1	0.0%	41.3%	
MULTIUNIT STRUCTURES	\$3.6	-2.7%	-21.6%	

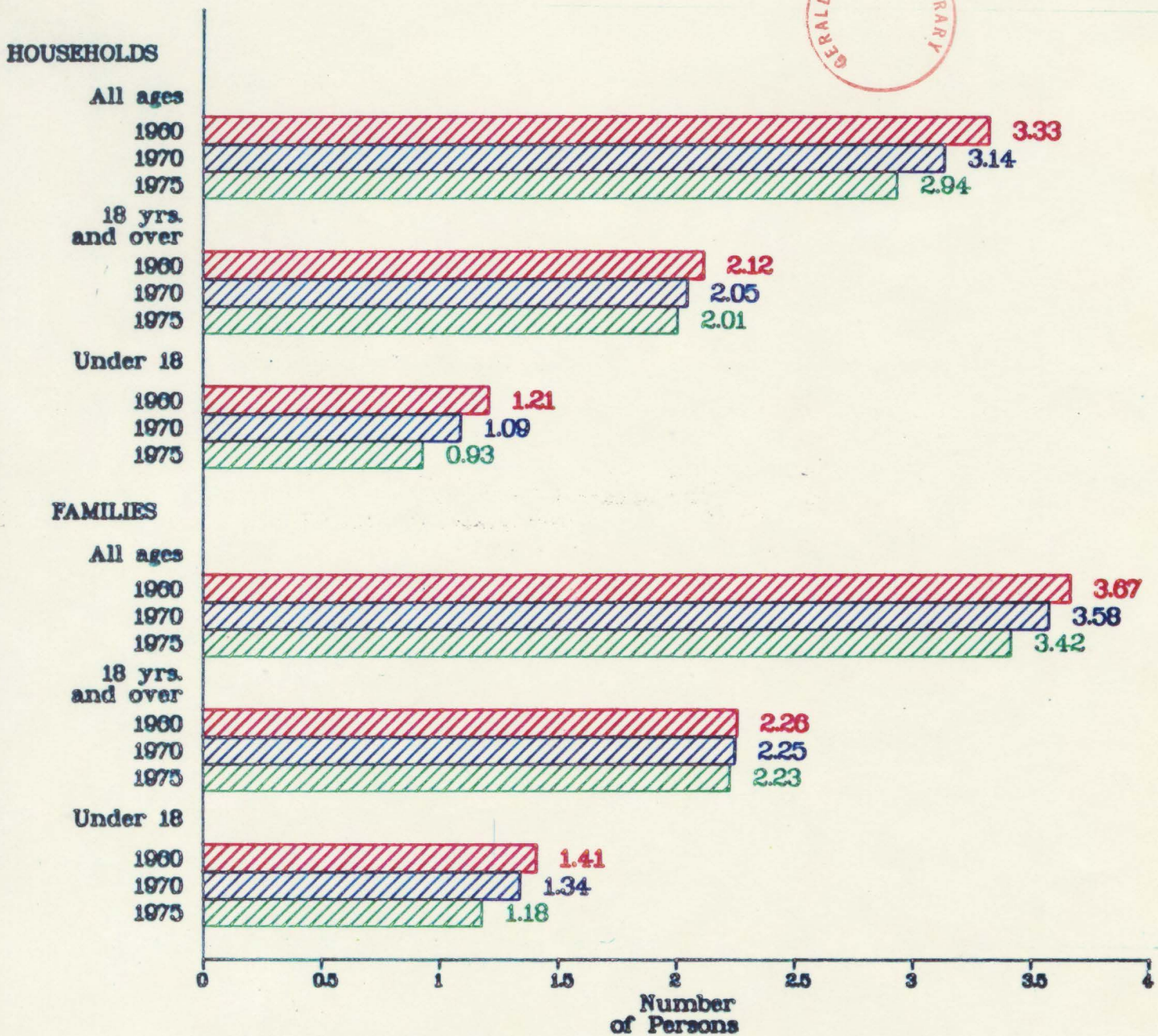




- The overall decline in Private Construction Expenditures was primarily due to a 4.6-percent drop in Nonresidential Buildings.
 - Commercial Buildings decreased 6.3 percent to lead the decline in Nonresidential Buildings.
 - Industrial Buildings declined for the second consecutive month, down 2.6 percent.

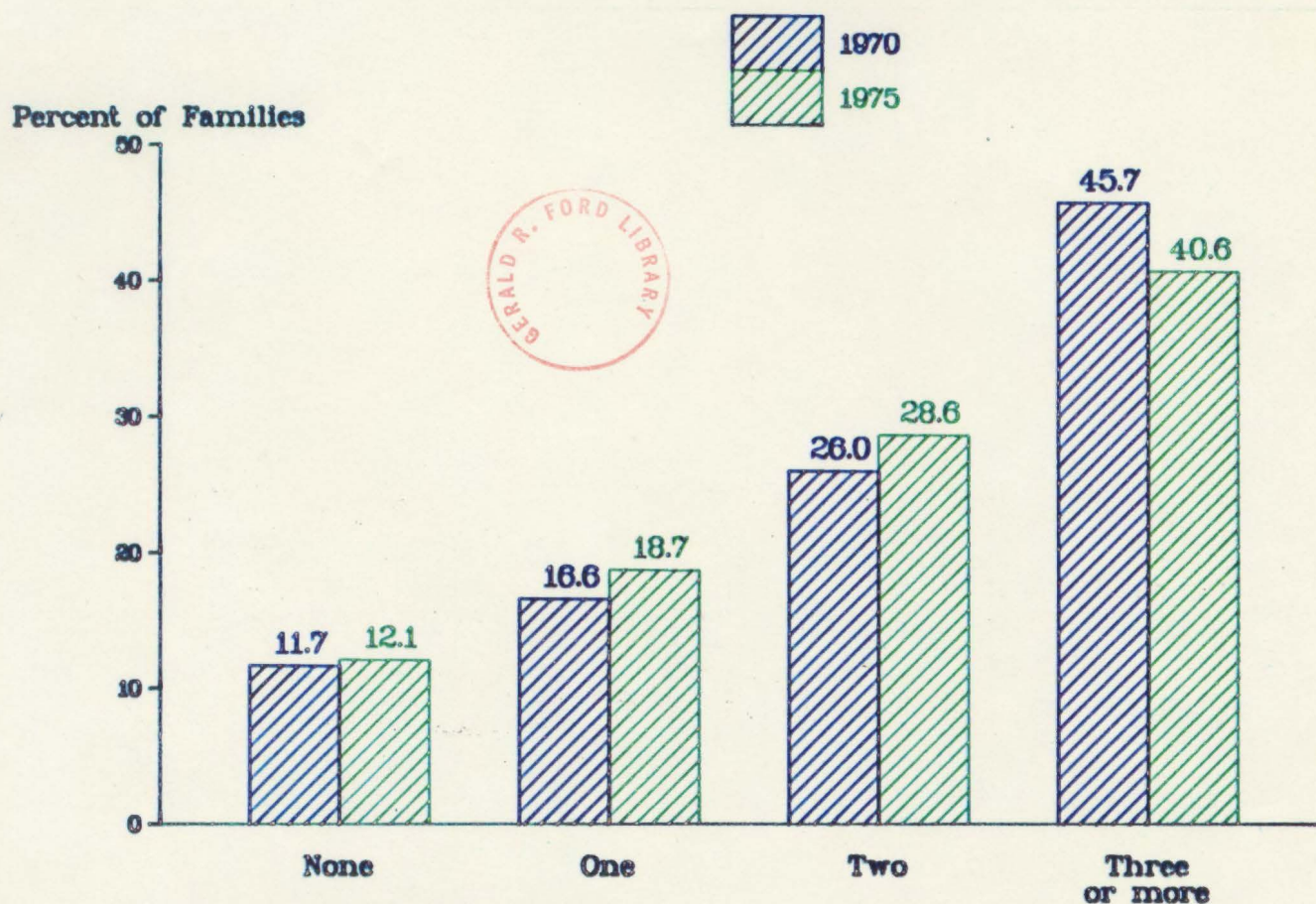
- Expenditure on Residential Buildings slipped 0.4 percent.
 - A 2.7-percent drop in Multiunit Structures accounted for the entire decline in Residential Buildings.
 - One-Unit Structures remained unchanged from December's level, after increasing for 9 consecutive months.

B.2.1 - Average Number of Persons Per Household and Family: 1960, 1970, and 1975



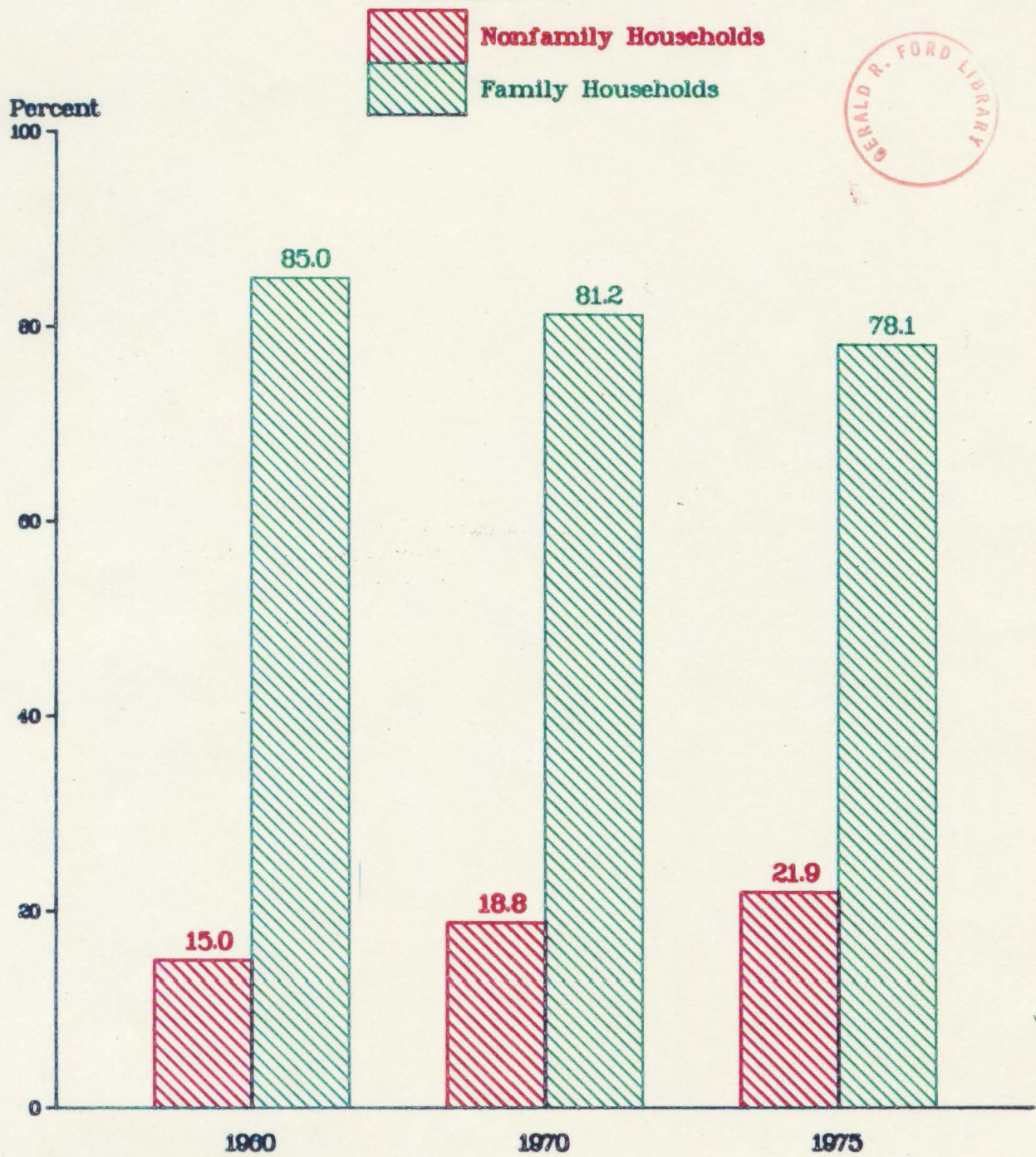
Source : Bureau of the Census
8 March 1976

B.2.1 - All Families With Head 35 to 44 Years Old, by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years Old: 1970 and 1975



- The estimated average number of persons per household and per family has declined steadily from 1960 to 1975.
- A decrease of 11.7 percent (from 3.3 persons in 1960 to 2.9 persons in 1975) in the average number of persons per household is attributable largely to the increasing proportion of persons living alone.
- Largest decreases in the average number of persons per household and per family were estimated for persons under 18 years--a drop of 23.1 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively.
- During the relatively short interval between 1970 and 1975, there was a substantial decline in the proportion of families with heads 35 to 44 years old that had three or more children present. Within these families, where the maximum number of children would be expected, the proportion with three or more children declined from 46 percent in 1970 to 41 percent in 1975.

B.2.1 - Family and Non-Family Households as a Percent of All Households: 1960, 1970, and 1975

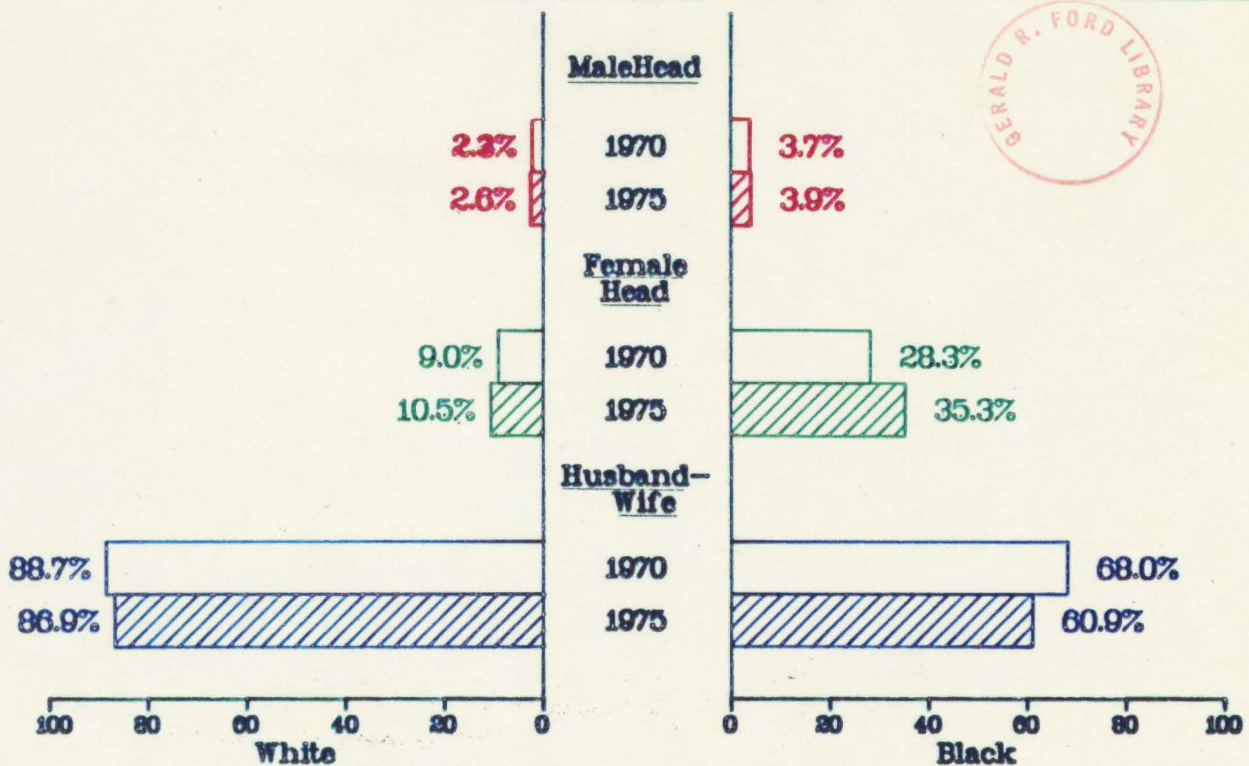


Source: Bureau of the Census
8 March 1976

B.2.1 - Families by Type, as a Percent of Total

Families: 1970 and 1975

By Race of Family Head

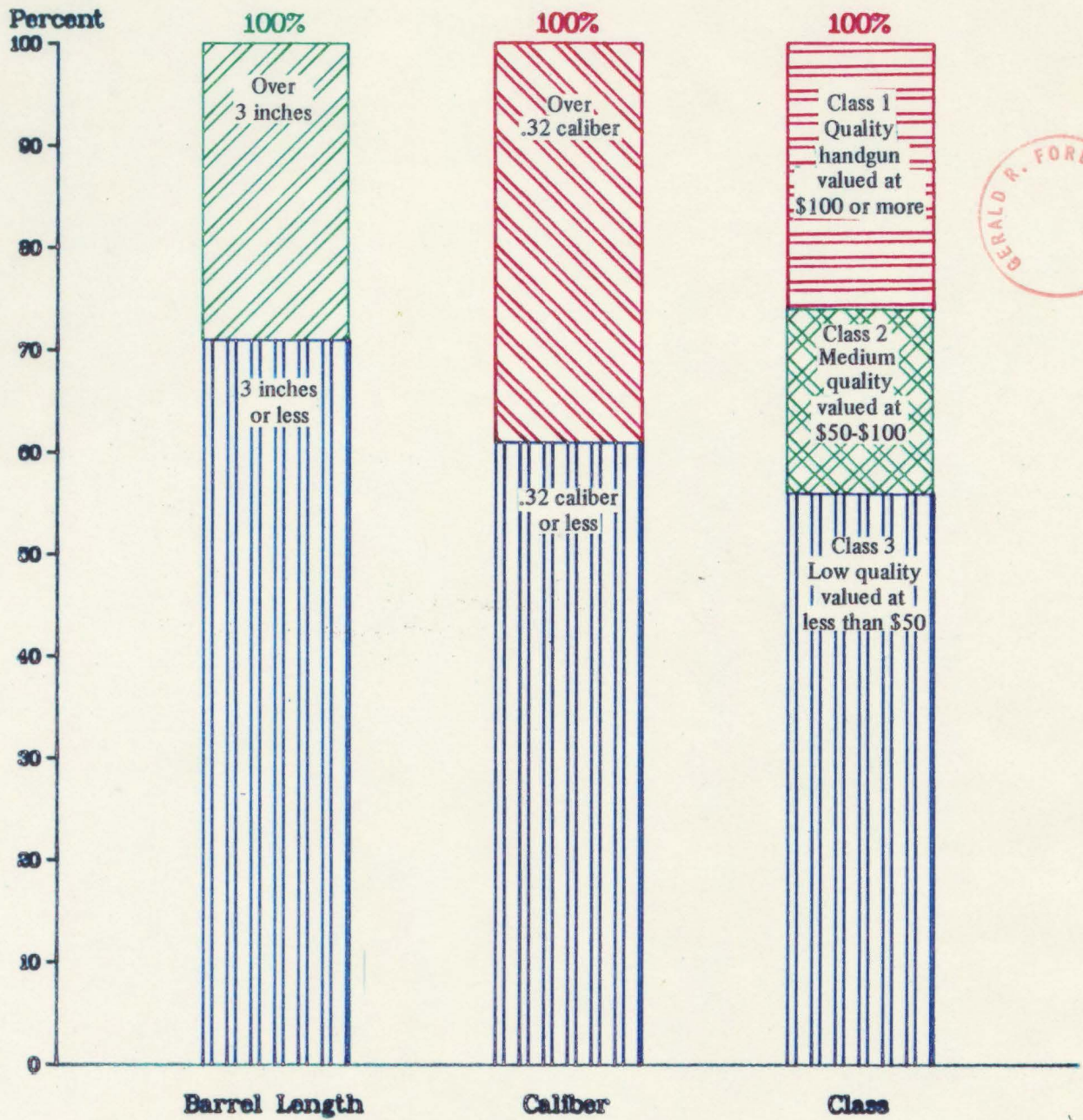


Source: Bureau of the Census
8 March 1976

- The high rate of marriage dissolution and the increasing tendency among young adults to postpone marriage and to head their own households are reflected in the growing proportion of Nonfamily Households; i.e. households comprised of persons either living alone or with other persons not related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption.
- The percentage of Nonfamily Households increased by nearly 4 points between 1960 and 1970, and rose another 3 percentage points by 1975.
 - About 9 of every 10 Nonfamily Households consisted of an individual living alone.
- Rising divorce rates have resulted in an overall increase in the proportion of families headed by women with no husband present.
- Between 1970 and 1975 the proportion of all female-headed families increased for both Black and White families.
 - Proportion of Black female heads increased from 28 to 35 percent.
 - Proportion of White female heads rose from 9 to 11 percent.

B.9.8 - Characteristics of Crime Handguns

Percent of Guns Submitted for Tracing



Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
8 March 1978



In a study begun in 1973, information concerning a total of 10,617 crime guns was submitted by police of 16 cities to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in order to determine the types of guns being used in crimes and their sources. Each cooperating police department surveyed all handguns received, recovered, or seized by them during a specified period and passed on the relevant information to the Bureau where the ownership history of the weapon was traced. A firearm was termed untraceable in this project for reasons such as: too old, no serial number, or insufficient manufacturer records.

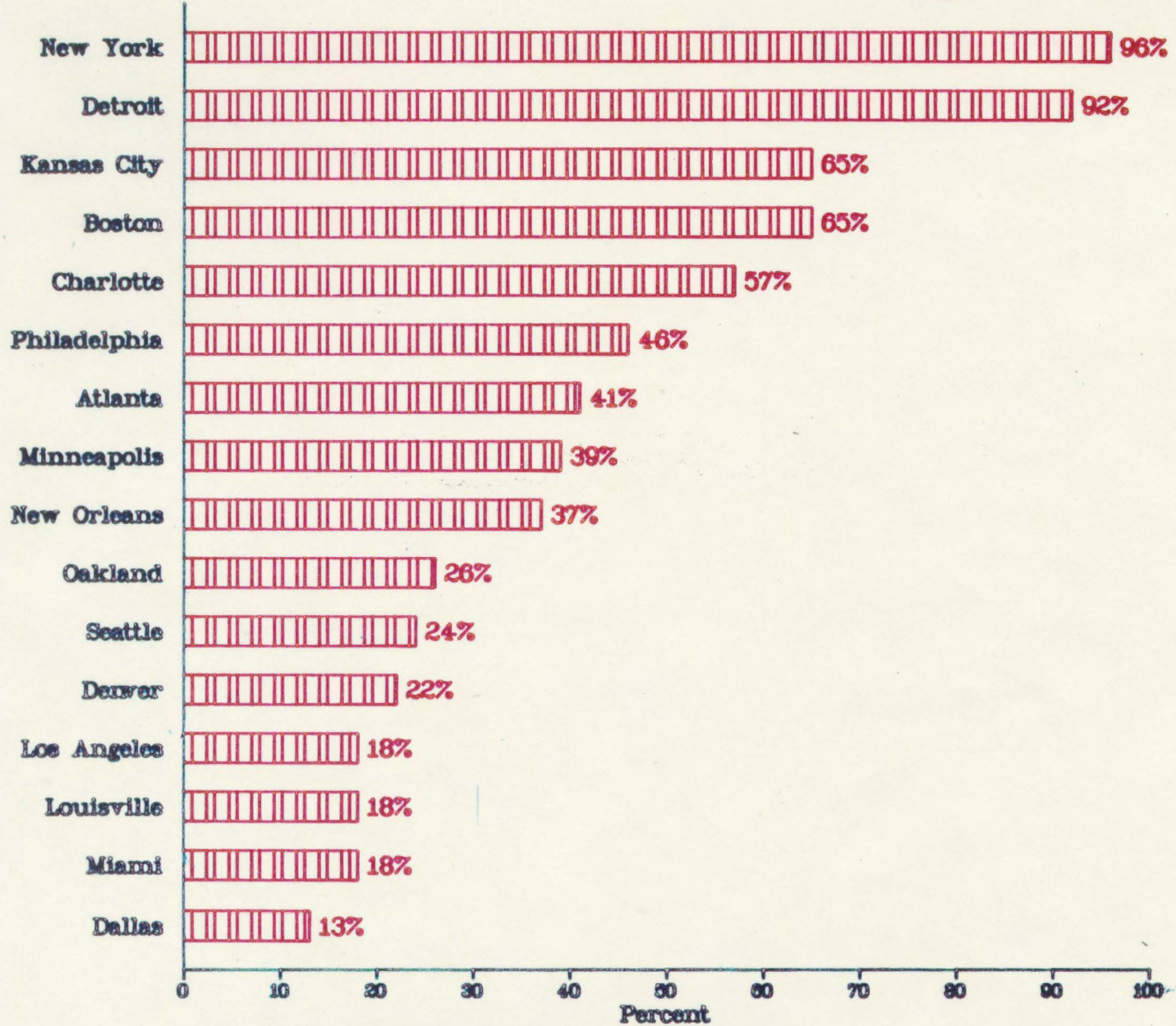
- Of the 7,815 guns successfully traced, 45 percent were "Saturday night specials" (defined specifically in this project as: .32 caliber or less, a barrel not more than 3 inches long, and a cost of less than \$50 retail).

Of the 10,617 guns submitted for tracing:

- 56 percent of handguns used in street crimes were of low quality with a market value of less than \$50.
- Concealability was found to be an overriding factor in selecting a handgun for use in crime.
 - 71 percent of those guns in the study had a barrel length of 3 inches or less.
 - 61 percent were a .32 caliber or less.

B.9.8 - Percent of Crime Handguns Purchased in Other States

All Study Cities



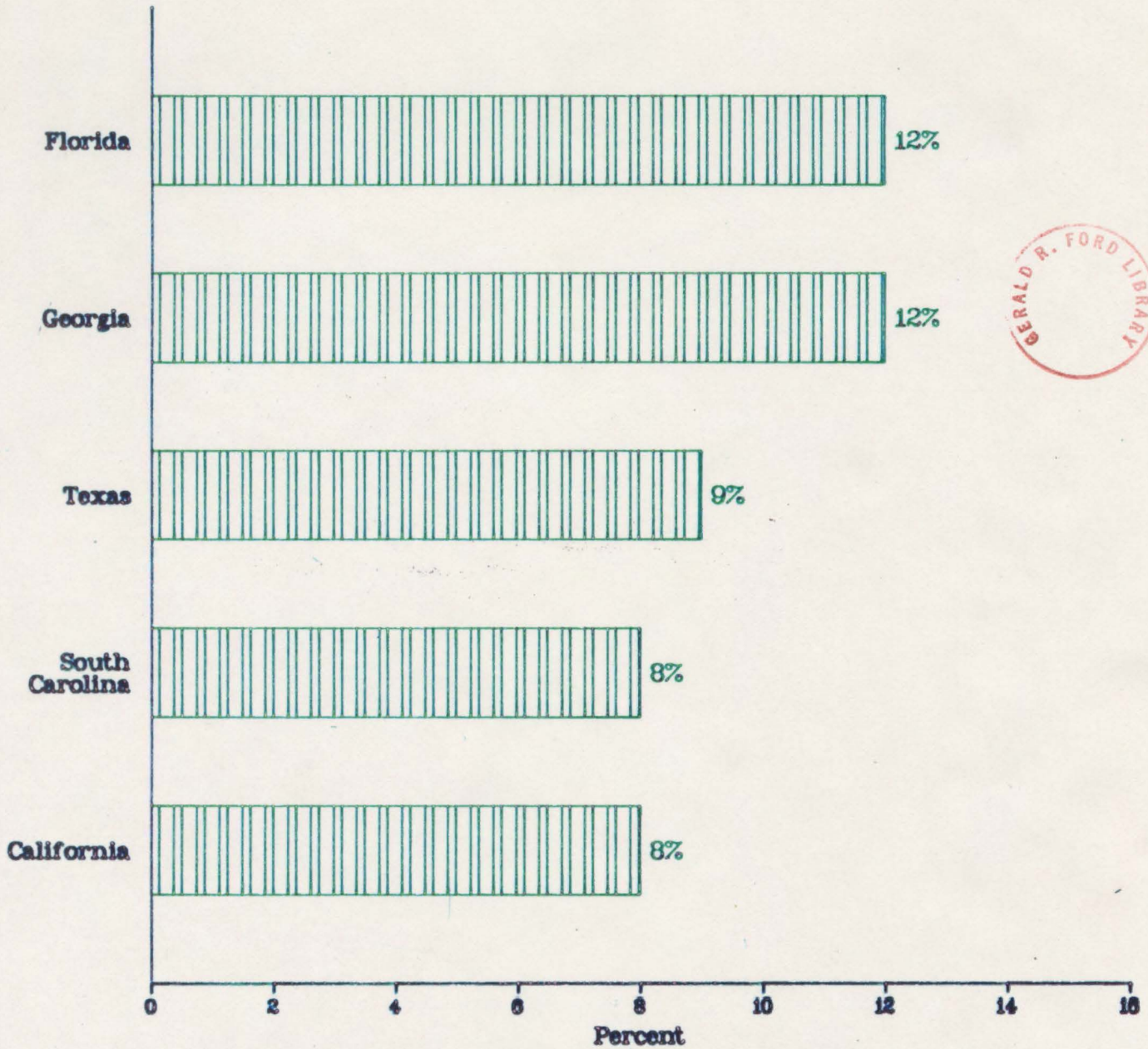
Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
8 March 1976



- The majority of the individual study cities indicated that most of the crime guns were purchased in the State where they were involved in a crime.
- The city of Dallas, with no legislative restrictions on the purchase or possession of handguns, had the highest percentage of source from within its own State.
- However, there were five study cities in which a majority of the weapons found were purchased in other States. It is apparent that in these cities, with a few exceptions, the percentage of interstate purchase is directly proportional to the degree of local handgun control.
- In New York, more than 95 percent of all crime handguns purchased were from other States. The set of New York firearms statutes, commonly known as the Sullivan Law, is broadly accepted as one of the strictest in the United States; and is supplemented with potentially severe penalties.

B.9.8 - Origin of Crime Handguns by State

Five Highest States



Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
8 March 1976



• Of the 16 cities included in the study, five States accounted for approximately 49 percent of all handguns traced. .

• Florida and Georgia combined for almost one-quarter of the total.