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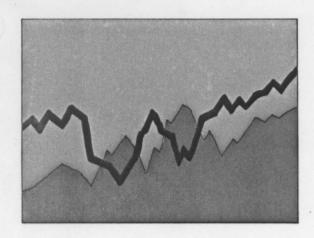
THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

October 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

Attached are this week's copy of the <u>Weekly Briefing Notes</u> and the supplement, <u>The Social and Economic</u>
Status of the Black Population.

Kulson



WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

Prepared for the President and the Vice President

SEPTEMBER 29, 1975

R. FORD LIBRAY

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

Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders-Advance Report on Durable Goods

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

Exports and Imports

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Highlights of Exports and Imports"

Tuesday Spot Market Indexes

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Money Stock

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release H.6, "Money Stock Measures"

Interest Rates

Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Office of Economic Research U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Business Conditions Digest"

School Enrollment

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports," Series P-20, No. 284

Crime in Retailing

U.S. Department of Commerce, Domestic and International Business Administration

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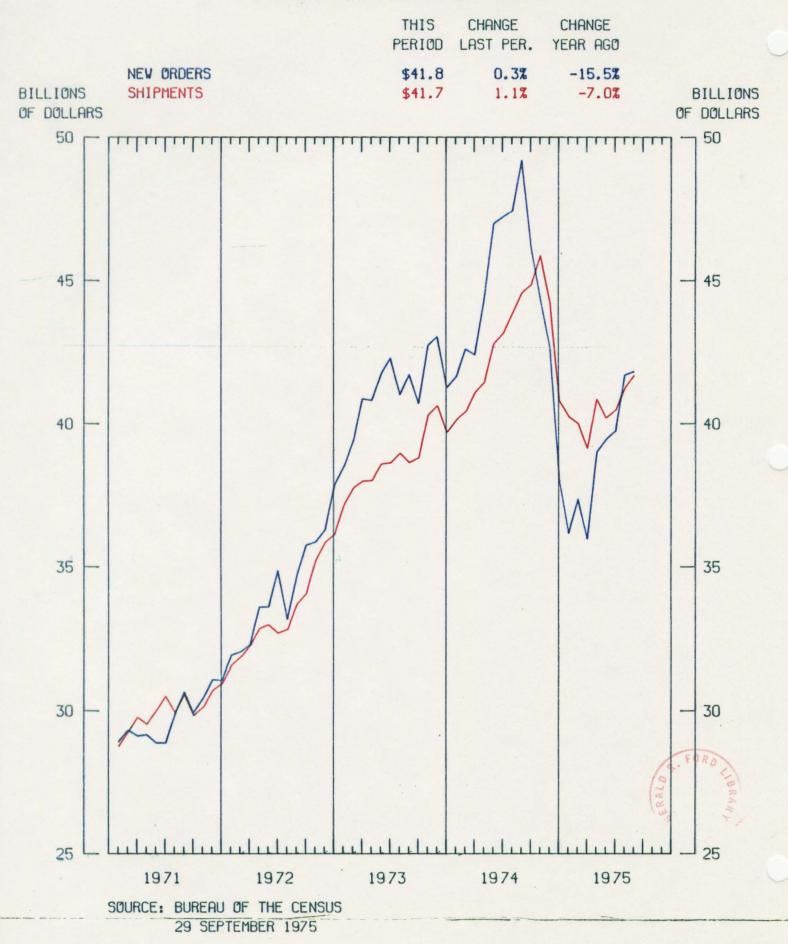
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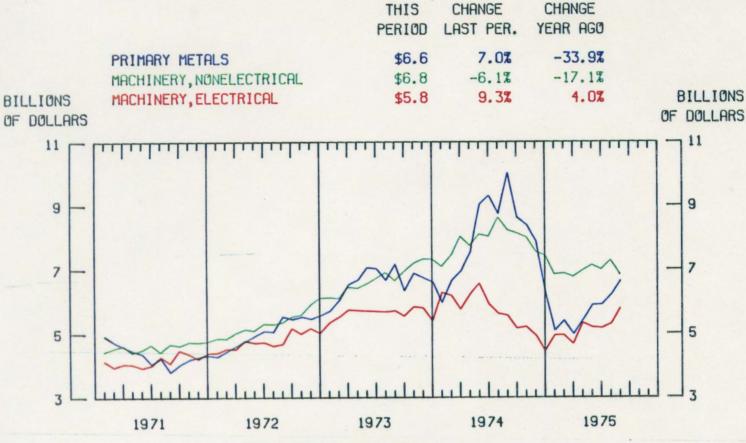
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A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders Advance Report for Durable Goods



A.4.4 - Net New Orders

Components of Durable Goods



A.4.4 - Shipments
Components of Durable Goods



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 29 SEPTEMBER 1975

- The increase in New Orders was primarily due to gains in Primary Metals and Electrical Machinery which offset a \$540 million drop in Nonelectrical Machinery.
 - Since March, New Orders for Primary Metals have increased a total of 33.5 percent.
- The advance in Shipments was led by Primary Metals and Transportation Equipment.
 - Primary Metals, up 5.2 percent, rose for the second consecutive month following a steep 8 month slide.

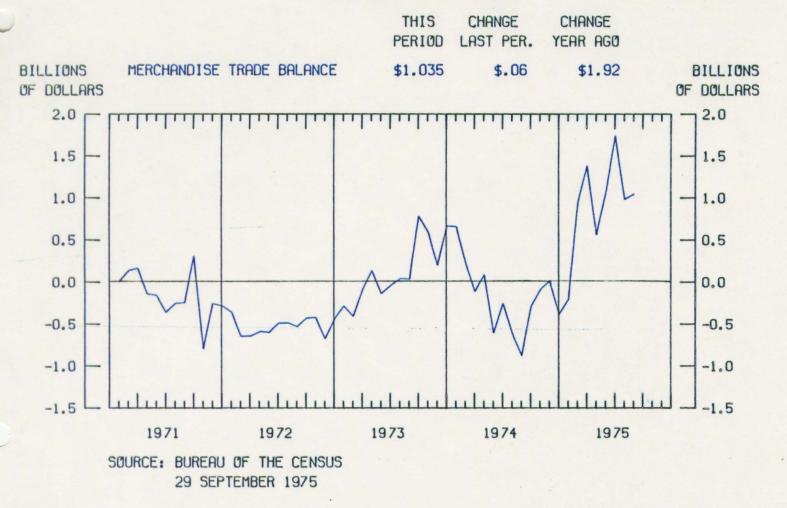


A.5.1 - Exports and Imports



A.5.1 - Merchandise Trade Balance

Excluding Military Assistance

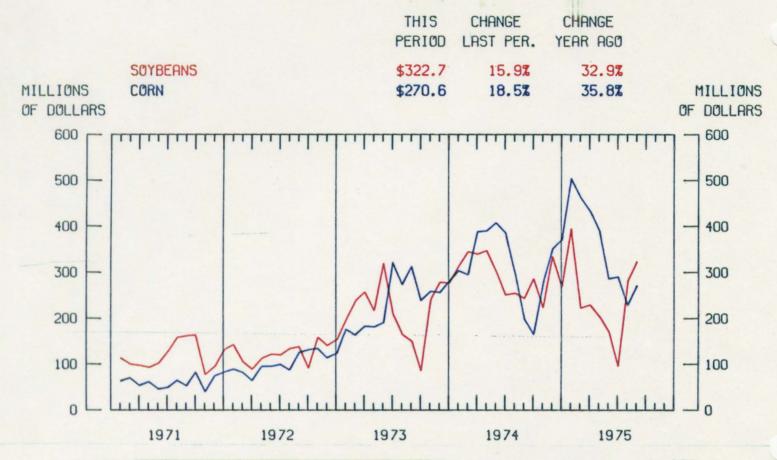


- The August trade surplus exceeded July's \$977 million gain:
 - Total Exports rose 1.3 percent, down only 4.4 percent from the January peak of \$9.41 billion.
 - Total Imports edged up only 0.7 percent, after increasing 13.7 percent in July.
- The Merchandise Trade Balance has been in surplus for seven consecutive months, bringing the total surplus for the year to \$7.4 billion.
 - Topped the record full-year surplus of \$7.08 billion registered in 1964.

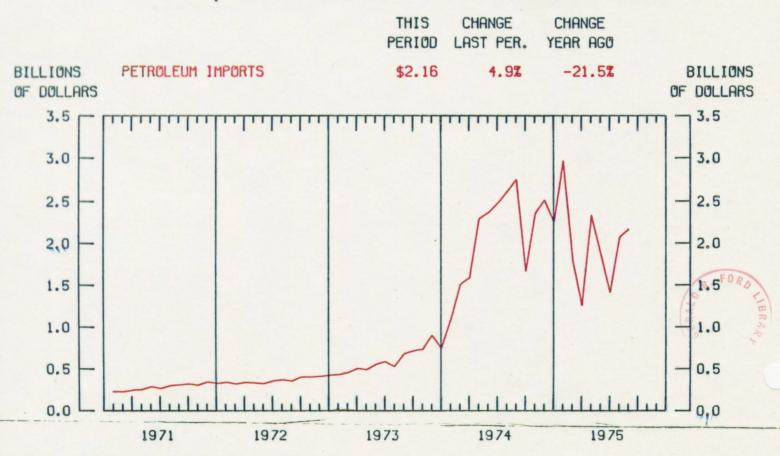


• Excluding Petroleum, Imports dropped 1.3 percent.

A.5.1 - Exports of Selected Agricultural Commodities



A.5.1 - Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

20 Centember 1975

- The export rise mainly reflected increased shipments of farm products.
 - Exports of Soybeans increased \$42 million in August as the leading agricultural item, up 15.9 percent.
 - Corn Exports rose 18.5 percent after falling 46.3 percent since January.
- Imports of Petroleum increased \$102 million (4.9 percent), compared to July's 47.8 percent increase.
 - Down 21.5 percent from last year's level.



A.6.3 - Tuesday Spot Market Indexes
Not Seasonally Adjusted

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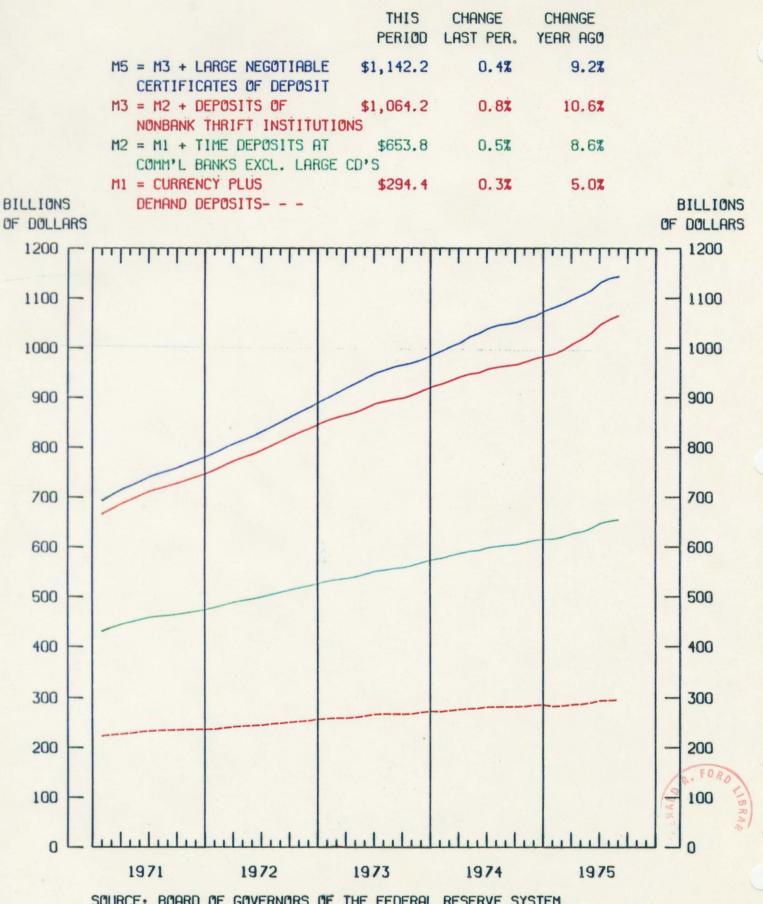
		PERIOD	LAST PER.	YEAR AGO		
	FOODSTUFFS ALL COMMODITIES RAW INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES	246.1 206.8 183.2	1.4% 0.3% -0.4%	-5.7% -9.9% -12.7%		
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	1971 1972	1973	1974	1975		
	SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATE	ISTICS				

29 SEPTEMBER 1975

- The Tuesday Spot Market Price Index for all Commodities edged up 0.3 percent in the week ended September 23.
 - The increase in Foodstuffs outweighed the decline in Industrial Commodities.
- After declining for four consecutive weeks, Foodstuffs have increased a total of 3.6 percent over the last two weeks.
- Raw Industrials declined for the second week in a row after increasing 8.5 percent during the previous five weeks.

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A.10.1 - Money Stock Measures



SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

29 SEPTEMBER 1975

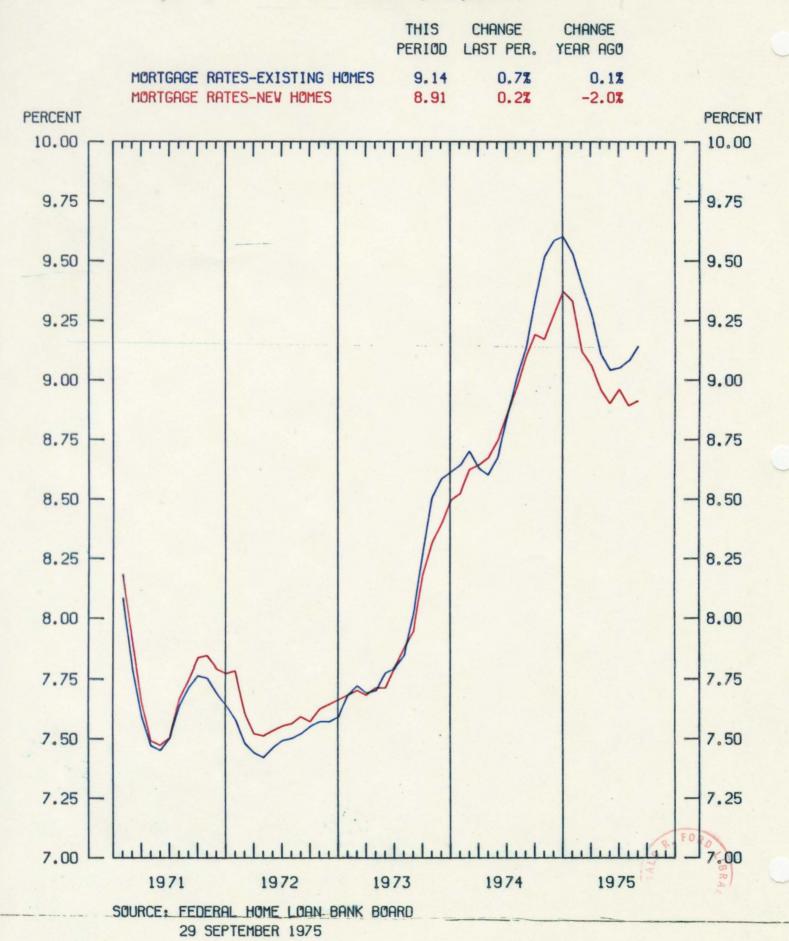
• With the exception of M1, most Money Stock Measures showed decreased growth from July:

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates (Percent)

	June-July	July-August
• M1	2.1	3.7
• M2	8.5	6.3
• M3	12,9	9.9 .
• M5	9.5	4.5

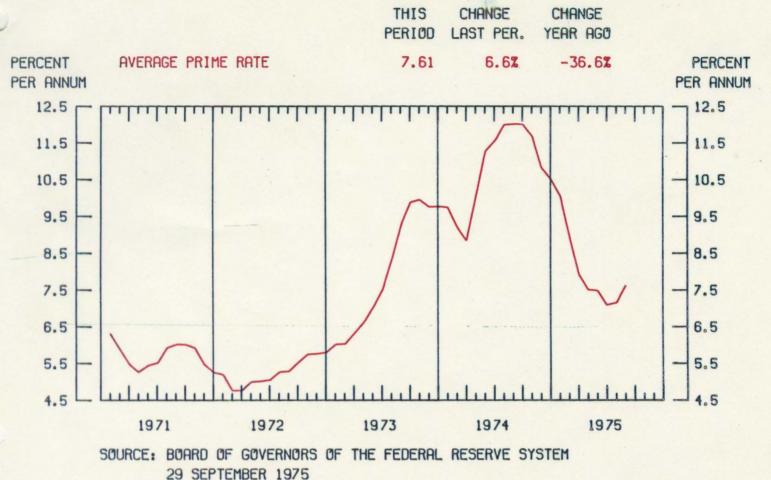


A.10.7 - Average Conventional Home Mortgage Rate Not Seasonally Adjusted



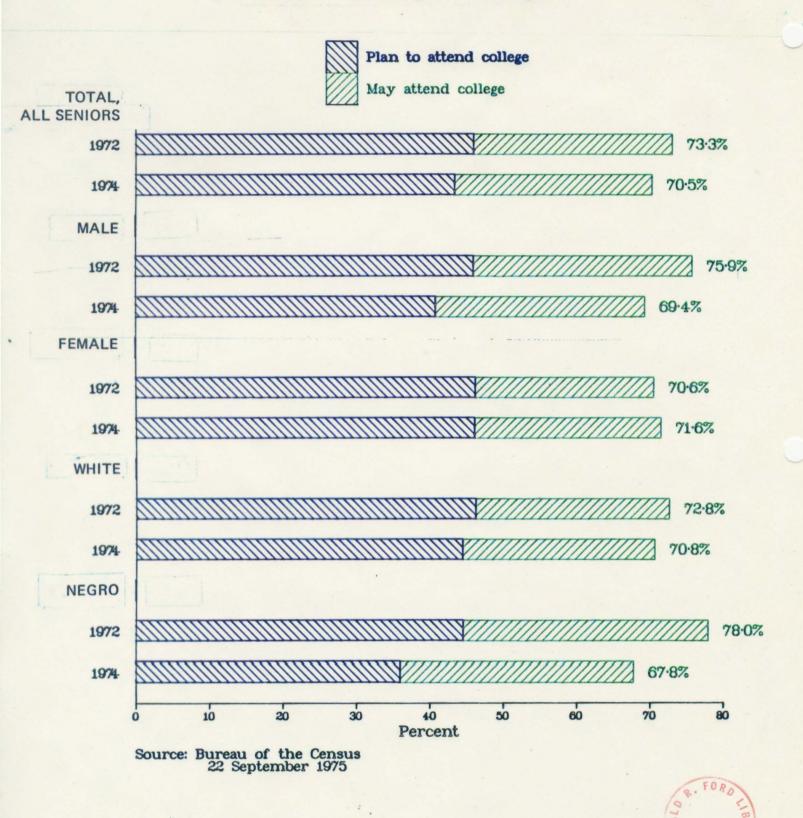
A.10.7 - Average Prime Rate Charged By Banks Not Seasonally Adjusted

Not Seasonally Adjusted

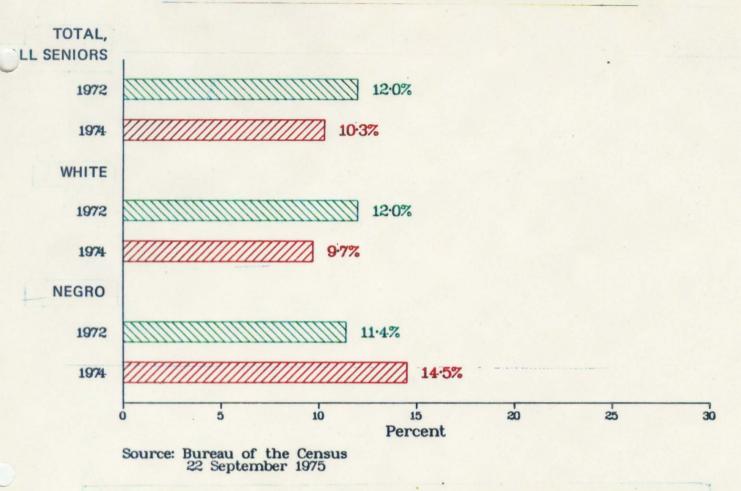


- Mortgage Rates for Existing Homes increased for the third month in a row.
 - Still 4.8 percent below the record high of 9.6 percent established in December.
- Mortgage Rates for New Homes were up slightly from July after dropping to the lowest level since June 1974.
- August marks the second consecutive monthly increase in the Average Prime Rate since reaching a two-year low in June of 7.08 percent.
 - The Average Prime Rate increased at an accelerated rate of 6.6 percent in August, compared to 0.8 percent in July.

B.4.3 - High School Seniors Planning for College, 1974 Percent Planning for College

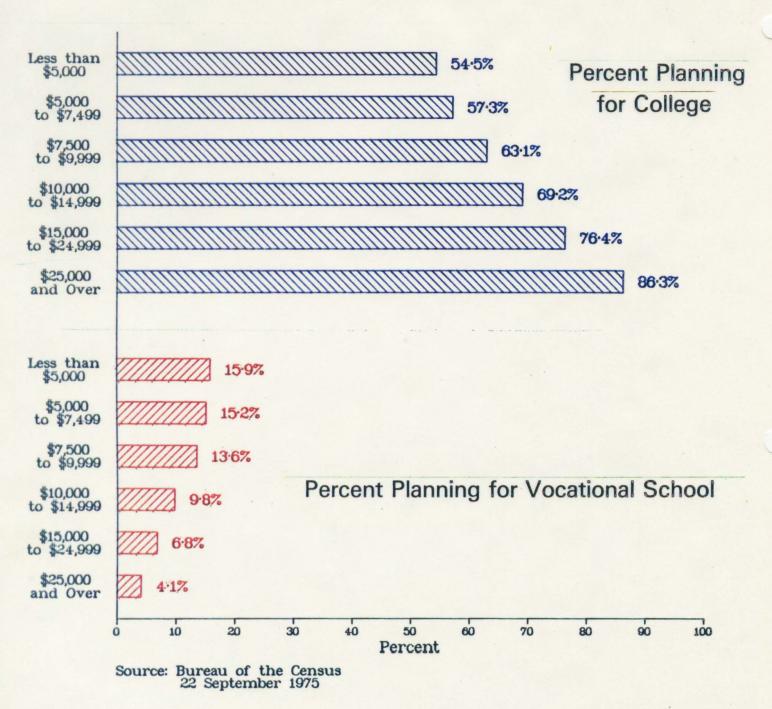


Percent Planning for Vocational School



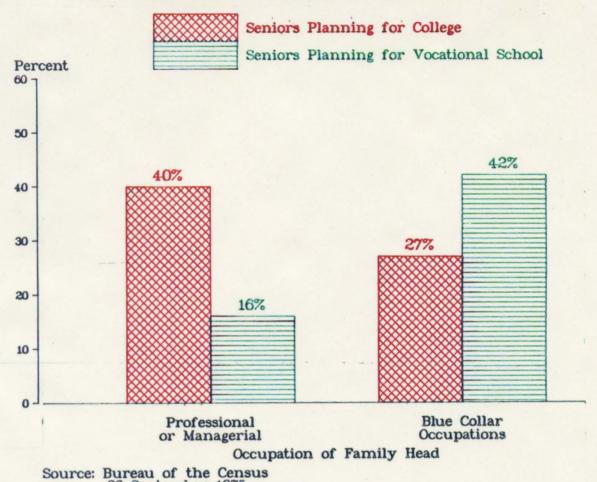
- In 1974 the proportion of male high school seniors planning to attend college decreased to 69 percent from 76 percent in 1972.
 - However, there was not a corresponding increase in the proportion with plans for vocational-technical school enrollment.
- Although about the same proportion of both sexes indicated they had some plans to enter college, female high school seniors were more certain of their college plans than men—46 percent compared to 41 percent.
- There is some evidence that black high school seniors were less likely to make definite plans for entering college in 1974 than in 1972.
 - The proportion dropped from 45 percent to 36 percent.
- Since the survey is taken in October of the school year, the statistics probably indicate general values and wishes of students rather than concrete decisions based on results of applying for entrance to college.

B.4.3 - High School Seniors Planning for College, 1974 (By Family Income)





B.4.3 - High School Seniors Planning for College, 1974. (By Occupation of Family Head)



Socioeconomic status of the family is also related to decisions to attend either a

22 September 1975

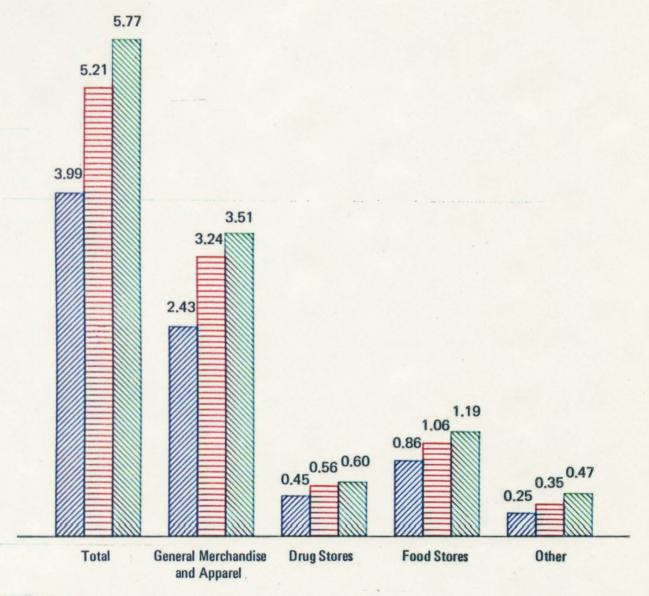
college or vocational school.

 Children of professional and managerial workers are more likely to have some plans for college attendance and less likely to intend to go to a vocational school than are children of workers in other occupations.

 A high family income, \$25,000 a year or more, also greatly increases the chances a senior had some plans to attend college and decreases the likelihood that he or she anticipated post-secondary vocational training.

B.9.2 - Estimated Retail Losses Due to Ordinary Business Crime Billions of Dollars

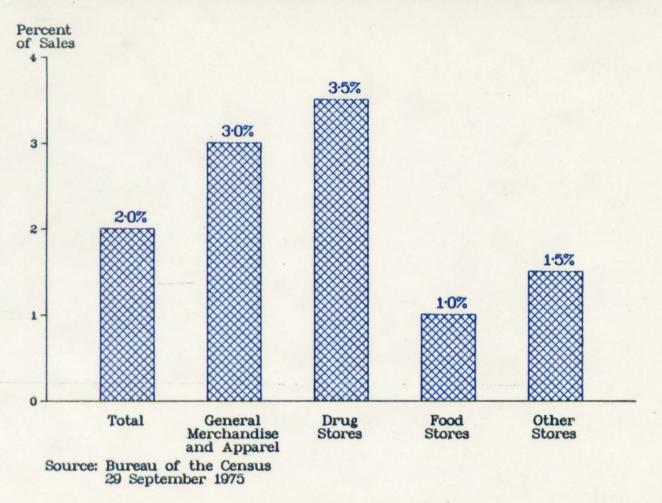
1970 1973 1974



SOURCE: Bureau of Domestic Commerce 29 September 1975

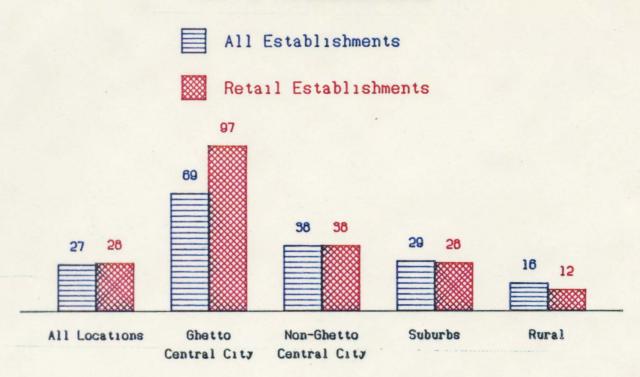


B.9.2 - Estimated Retail Losses as a Percent of Total Sales

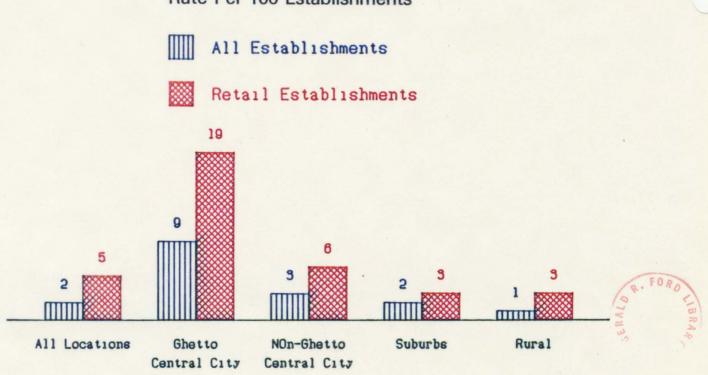


- Retail Merchants lost an estimated \$5.8 billion to crime in 1974, an 11 percent increase over 1973.
 - General Merchandise and Apparel up 8.3 percent.
 - Drug Stores up 7.1 percent.
 - Food Stores up 12.3 percent.
 - Other Stores (Home Furnishings, Furniture, Appliance, Radio and TV, and Hardware Stores) up 34.3 percent.
- Losses due to crime amounted to 2 percent of sales volume in all stores.
 - Drug Stores were hardest hit, losses amounting to 3.5 percent of sales volume in 1974.
 - In General Merchandise and Apparel, losses were 3 percent of sales volume.
 - Food Stores had the lowest incidence of loss—1.0 percent of sales.

B.9.2 Burglaries By Location, 1973 Rate Per 100 Establishments



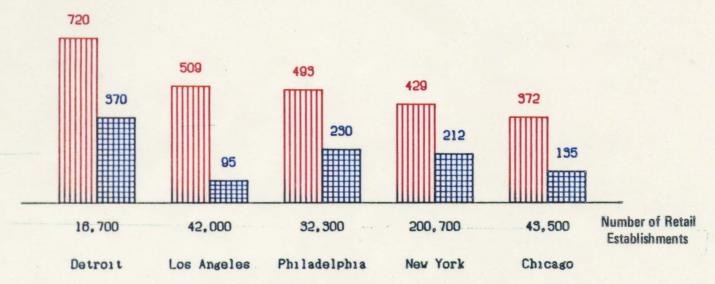
B.9.2 - Robberies By Location, 1973
Rate Per 100 Establishments



SOURCE: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration 29 September 1975

B.9.2 - Victimization Rates of Retail Stores, 1972 Rate Per 1,000 Establishments





SOURCE: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration 29 September 1975

- Burglary and Robbery Rates in ghetto areas were about triple those in central city non-ghetto areas.
 - In 1973, the burglary rate for retail stores located in ghetto areas was 97 per
 100, or an average of nearly one a year.
- Of the Nation's largest five cities, Detroit had the highest rate of burglaries 720 per 1,000.
 - Los Angeles was next with 509.
 - The lowest rate was recorded in Chicago, 372 per 1000.



- Detroit also was the biggest target of robberies 370 per 1,000 stores.
 - Los Angeles had the lowest rate 95 per 1,000.