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# THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

December 10, 1975

#### MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

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

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#### WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES

#### FOR CALENDER YEAR 1975

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

December 8, 1975

FREQUENCY LEGEND: W=Weekly: M=Monthly; Q=Quarterly; A=Annu	ual; O=Other
SECTION A-General Economic Indicators	DATE SERIES LAST AP- PEARED IN BRIEFING NOTES
Part 1-National Income and Product	
A.1.1 (Q) Gross National Product	4/21.5/27.7/21.8/25.10/28.11/24 5/19.6/23.7/21.8/25.9/22.10/28.11/24 5/27.6/23.8/25.9/2.9/22.11/24 5/27.8/4.8/25.11/24 4/21.6/9.6/16.9/8
Part 2-Employment and Unemployment A.2.1 (M) Unemployment Rate A.2.2 (M) Duration of Unemployment A.2.3 (W) Unemployment Insurance A.2.4 (M) Labor Turnover A.2.5 (M) Help Wanted Index	5/5,6/9,7/7.8/4,9/8,10/6,11/10 5/5,6/9,7/7.8/4,9/8,10/6.11/10 4/21,5/27.6/30.9/15 5/5,6/2,6/30.8/4,9/2,10/6,11/3,12/1 6/2,6/30.8/4,9/15,10/6.11/10
Part 3-Hours, Earnings and Productivity A.3.1 (M) Average Workweek, Manufacturing. A.3.2 (M) Compensation Per Man-hour. A.3.3 (Q) Productivity Indices. A.3.4 (M) Real Earnings. A.3.5 (M) Work Stoppages.	5/5.6/9.7/7.8/4.9/8.10/14.11/17 4/21.5/5.6/9.7/7.8/4.11/17 6/2.8/4.8/11.9/2.10/28.12/1 4/28.5/27.6/23.7/28.8/25.9/22.10/28.11/24 7/14.8/4.10/14
Part 4-Production and Trade A.4.1 (W) Industrial Production Index	6/9,8/1,8/18.9/15.10/14.11/17 4/28.5/5.5/27.6/9.7/7.7/28.8/25.9/8.9/29.10/6.10/28.11/10.11/24
A.4.5 (0) Capacity Utilization	4/28.7/28.10/20 4/21.5/12.6/16.7/14.8/11.8/18.9/15.10/20.11/17 4/21.5/12.6/9.7/14.8/11.9/15.10/14.11/10
A.4.8 (M) Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales  A.4.9 (Q) Manufactures' Evaluation of Their Inventories	
Part 5-Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments A.5.1 (M) Exports and Imports	4/28.6/2.6/30.8/4.9/2.9/29.11/3.12/1
and Orders of Durable Goods	



#### Table of Contents-Continued

Part 6-Prices A.6.1 (M) Consumer Price Index	5/12.6/9.7/7.8/11.9/8.10/6.11/10
Part 7-Construction A.7.1 (M) Housing Construction	4/21.5/19.6/16.6/23.7/21.8/18.8/25.9/22.10/20.11/17.11/24 5/5.5/19.6/9.7/7.8/4.9/8.10/6.11/10
Part 8-Energy, Raw Materials, and Commodities A.8.1 (W) Distribution of Electric Power	4/28 5/19.11/3.12/1
Part 9-Agriculture A.9.1 (M) Farm Income and Expenses	8/4.9/2.10/6.11/3.12/1
Part 10-Money and Credit A.10.1 (W) Money Stock Measures. A.10.2 (W) Bank Reserves. A.10.3 (M) Consumer Credit. A.10.4 (W) Common Stock Prices. A.10.5 (W) U.S. Government Securities. A.10.6 (M) Business Credit. A.10.7 (W) Interest Rates.	5/12.6/9.7/14.8/11.9/15.10/14.11/10 4/28.6/16.7/14.8/11.9/15.10/14 4/28 5/19.8/18.9/15
Part 11-Indicators of Business Activity A.11.1 (M) Composite Index of Leading Indicators A.11.2 (M) New Business Incorporations A.11.3 (M) Number of Business Failures	7/14.7/28
Part 12-Transportation A.12.1 (0) Commodity Transportation	12/1

#### Section B-General Social Indicators

Part 1-Population	
B.1.1 Population Estimates	4.400
(M)-Total Population	4/28
(A)-Total Population by Age, Sex, Race	
(A) Campanata of Change (Binth Death	
(A)-Components of Change (Birth, Death, Net Immigration)	E/10 11/1
(A)-Abortions	5/12,11/17
(A)-Total Fertility	6/2
(0)-Population Projections	4/28
B.1.2 Population Distribution	7/20
(0)-Population by Size of Place	
(0)-Population in Rural and Urban Areas	9/8
B.1.3 Migration	-/-
(A)-Recent Movers	10/28
(A)-Migration by Region	.0,20
Part 2-The Family	
B.2.1 Living Arrangements, Selected Characteristics	
(A)-Age, Sex, and Race	
(A)-Single Person Households	
(A)-Children Living With Single Parents	
(A)-Average Family Size	6/16
B.2.2 Family Formation and Dissolution	
(A)-Marital Status of the Population	
(M)-Marriage and Divorce Rates	6/30
(A)-Marriages Ending in Divorce	
B.2.3 (0)-Attitudes Towards family Life	
Part 3-Health	
B.3.1 Life Expectancy	
(A)-At Birth	6/30
(A)-At Selected Ages	6/30
(M,A)-Death Rates by Cause	6/30,11/17
(A)-Leading Causes of Death	7/28
(M,A)-Infant Mortality	6/2
(O)-Days of Disability by Type	
(O)-Institutionalized Population	
(A)-Disability by Degree of Limitation	
and Cause	
(A)-Short-lerm Disability	
(A)-Short-Term Disability	
B.3.3 Morbidity	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases	
B.3.3 Morbidity	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness.  B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition (O) o Dietary Intake. (O) o Clinical Measurements. (O) ObesityDrugs	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness.  B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition (O) o Dietary Intake. (O) o Clinical Measurements. (O) ObesityDrugs (M) o Drug Deaths.	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness.  B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition (O) o Dietary Intake. (O) o Clinical Measurements. (O) ObesityDrugs (M) o Drug Deaths. (M) o Drug Abuse Episodes.	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness.  B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition (O) o Dietary Intake. (O) o Clinical Measurements. (O) ObesityDrugs (M) o Drug Deaths. (M) o Drug Abuse Episodes. (A)-Liquor Consumption.	
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness.  B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition (O) o Dietary Intake. (O) o Clinical Measurements (O) ObesityDrugs (M) o Drug Deaths. (M) o Drug Abuse Episodes. (A)-Liquor Consumption. (A)-Smoking.	10/20
B.3.3 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness.  B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition (O) o Dietary Intake. (O) o Clinical Measurements. (O) ObesityDrugs (M) o Drug Deaths. (M) o Drug Abuse Episodes. (A)-Liquor Consumption.	10/20

#### Table of Contents-Continued

B.3.5 Health Care Delivery	
(A)-Physician and Dental Visits	8/18
(A)-Costs and Expenditures	• • •
(A)-Facilities	8/18
(0)-Attitudes Toward Health Care	•••
toward meartin care	• • •
Part 4-Education	
B.4.1 Educational Achievement, Selected Characterist	ics
(U)-Main, Science, Reading, Writing	
(0)-Music, Art, Literature, Citizenship B.4.2 Attainment	
(A)-High School Graduation Rate	
(A)-The High School Educated	5/5,6/30
Population by Race and Sex	
(A)-College Educated Population	
by Race and Sex	
B.4.3 School Enrollment	
(A)-Primary and Secondary School	
(A)-Preprimary by Age. Race. Income	
Race and Age	
(O)-High School Students	
Expecting to go to College	9/29,11/1
(0)-College Entrance Rates by Sex.	
Race, and Socioeconomic Status	6/30
(A)-College Enrollment	9/8
B.4.4 Educational Facilities and Personnel	••
(A)-Schools, Classrooms,	
(A)-leachers, Administrative, Others	
D.4.5 Costs and Expenditures	
(0)-Expected Student Expenses.	
Higher Education(A)-Expenditures by Level of Government	7/7
(A) Expenditures by Level of Government	• •
Part 5-Work	
B.5.1 Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment	
(A)-Labor Force Participation.	
(A)-Part-time, Part-year Workers.	E/10
(A)-Employment by Occupation.	
(M,A)-Unemployment(Q)-Discouraged Workers	
(A)-Labor Union Membership	0/10
b.5.2 Earnings	
(A)-Median Earnings	
b.5.3 Working Conditions	
(A)-Regular and Overtime Hours	
(A)-Work Injuries by Occupation	9/15
to Work	
b.5.4 Benefits	
(O)-Vacations, Holidays	
(A)-Benefit Plans	
B.S.S Retirement	
(A)-Persons Retiring From Work	
(O)-Work Life Expectancy	
(A)-Retirement Benefits	

#### Table of Contents-Continued

iab	16 01	contents-continue
Part 6-Income, Consumption, and Wealth B.6.1 Income Levels (A)-Median Family Income		7/21
(A)-Per Capita Income  B.6.2 Distribution of Income (A)-Age,Race, and Sex		
(A)-Regional Differences		7/21
(Q)-Personal Consumption Expenditures (A)-Consumption of Durable Goods  B.6.5 Wealth (O)-Wealth and Net Worth of Consumer Units	• • •	7/14
(0)-Composition of Wealth	• • •	
(A)-Debt/Income Ratio		7/21
Part 7-Housing B.7.1 Housing Conditions		7/14,10/20,11/24
(A)-Average Size of Households		11/3
B.7.2 Home Tenure  (A)-Single Family Dwellings		9/2
Unit Structures		
(A)-Upkeep and Maintenance		10/20
B.7.4 Attitudes Towards Housing and the Community		11/3
Part 8-Leisure and Recreation  B.8.1 Use of Leisure Time		
(0)-Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc)	'	10/6
Part 9-Public Safety B.9.1 Crimes Known to Police (Q.A)-Violent		5/2,7/28.11/24 7/28.11/24
B.9.2 Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics (A)-Violent		6/2 6/29
B.9.4 Police Activity (A)-Persons Arrested by Charge	. 1	1/24

Table	of Contents-Continued	
(A)-Offenses Cleared	6/2.11/24	
B.9.5 Judicial Activity		
(A)-Persons Sentenced for		
Federal Crimes		
B.9.6 Prisoners: Adults and Juveniles		
(A)-Prisoners by Sentence		
(A)-Average Length of Sentence		
(A)-Persons Executed and		
Sentenced to Death		
(A)-Average Prison Population		
B.9.7 (A) Expenditures for Administration		
of Criminal Justice		

#### SECTION C-Government Activity

Part 1	1-Social Welfare and Security Social Security (OASDHI)	
	(M) -Current Beneficiaries	5/12 5/12
C.1.2	(M) -Average Payment	11/0
C.1.3		11/3
0	And to the broadled	
		11/3
	(M) -Deaf	
C.1.4	(M) -Other	
0.1.4		9/15
		9/15
C.1.5	Unemployment Insurance Coverage	0, .0
	(M) -Benefits Paid	
	(M) -Recipients	
C.1.6	Housing Assistance	
	(M) -Recipients	
	(M) -Benefits	
C.1.7	Food Stamps	
	(M) -Recipients	
	(M) -Benefits	
C.1.8	Aid to Disaster Victims	
	(A) -Recipients	
C.1.9	(A) -Benefits	
C.1.5	Veterans Benefits (M) -Recipients	
	(M) -Benefits	
	(M) - Delici (LS	
Part 2	2-Equal Opportunity	
C.2.1	Equal Employment Opportunity	
	(A) -Minority Employment	
	(A) -Earnings, Promotions, etc	
C.2.2	School Desegregation	
	(A) -Students Attending Predominantly	
	Minority Schools	
	(A) -Public/Private Enrollment	
	and Control	
Dont 2	0.0	
	3-Government Operation	
C.3.1	Federal Employment	
	(M) - Employees	
C.3.2	(M) -Payroll State and Local Employment	
		7/28
		9/2

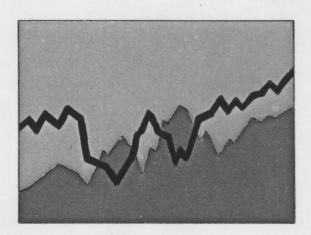
#### SECTION D-Environment, Science, Culture

Part	1-Environment	
	Air Quality	
	(A) -Amount of Pollutants Released	
	Into the Atmosphere	
	(A) -Ambient Air Quality, Nationwide,	
	Major Cities	
	(O) -Perceived Quality	
D.1.2	Water Quality	
	(A) -Miles of Streams Meeting EPA Standards	7/28
	(A) -Oil Spills, Fish Kills	1/20
	(0) -Eutrophication of Lakes	7/28
D.1.3	(0) Hazardous Substances	1/20
	(A) -Amounts Produced	
	(A) -Concentration in Biosphere	
D.1.4	Ecological Balances	
	(A) -Endangered Species (Plant and Animal)	
	(0) -Critical Areas (Coastal Zones)	
	(A) -Land/People Density	
	(,	
Part :	2-Science	
D.2.1	Professionals in Basic Research	
	(A) -By Speciality	0 /05
	(A) -Person Years of Scientists,	8/25
	Engineers Engaged in R&D	
D.2.2	Expenditures for Research and Development	
	(A) -Private Industry	
	(A) -Government	
D.2.3	Science Achievement in Schools	
	(0) -Secondary Schools	
	(0) -Higher Education	
D.2.4	Public Attitudes	
	Toward Science and Technology	
	really before and recimology	
Part 3	3-Culture	
	(0) Persons Employed in Artistic Professions	
D.3.2	(0) Children's Skill and Appreciation of	
	Literature, Arts, Music	
D.3.3	Participation in Cultural Activities	
	(A) -Voluntary Organizations	
	(A) -Travel	
	(A) -Travel	
D.3.4	Attendance at Cultural Events	
2.0.4	(A) - Plays Gallonios Motion Biotures	
	(A) -Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures	
	(A) -Concerts, Museums, etc	

#### Table of Contents-Continued

#### SECTION E-Selected Subjects

E.0.1	(A)	-Spanish Orig	in P	opulation		8/11
E.0.2	(A)	-Metropolitan	and	Nonmetropolitan	Population	10/14



# WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

Prepared for the President and the Vice President

December 8, 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

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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

SERIES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECTION A—General Economic Indicators	>	-	0	- W		
Part 1—National Income and Product A.1.1 Gross National Product A.1.2 Personal Income A.1.3 Corporate Profits A.1.4 Federal Receipts and Expenditures A.1.5 Business Investment		×	××××			
Part 2—Employment and Unemployment  A.2.1 Unemployment Rate	X	X				
A.2.4 Labor Turnover  A.2.5 Help Wanted Index  Part 3—Hours, Earnings and Productivity		X				
A.3.1 Average Workweek, Manufacturing		X	×			
A.3.5 Work Stoppages		X				
Part 4—Production and Trade  A.4.1 Industrial Production Index	X	x				
A.4.3 Production and Sales of Transportation Equipment		X				
A.4.4 Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders		X	v			
A.4.5 Capacity Utilization  A.4.6 Retail Sales		×	X			
A.4.8 Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales		×	x		1	
Part 5—Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments						
A.5.1 Exports and Imports		X		10.	FOR	
A.5.2 Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods		X	1	2		13
A.5.3 Balance of Payments			X	K A		8 8
A.5.4 Foreign Travel				X		10
Part 6—Prices						
A.6.1 Consumer Price Index		X				
A.6.2 Wholesale Price Index	20	X				
A.6.3 Tuesday Spot Market Price Index	X	8	1	1	1	1

SERIES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
SECTION A—General Economic Indicators (Continued)					
Part 7—Construction A.7.1 Housing Construction		×	•		
Part 8—Energy, Raw Materials, and Commodities					
A.8.1 Distribution of Electric Power	X	x			
Part 9—Agriculture A.9.1 Farm Income and Expenses		x			
Part 10—Money and Credit A.10.1 Money Stock Measures	××				
A.10.3 Consumer Credit  A.10.4 Common Stock Prices  A.10.5 U.S. Government Securities	X	X			
A.10.6 Business Credit		X			
Part 11—Indicators of Business Activity A.11.1 Composite Index of Leading Indicators A.11.2 Number of New Business Incorporations A.11.3 Number of Business Failures  SECTION B—General Social Indicators		x x x			
Part 1—Population					
B.1.1 Population Estimates  — Total Population		x	X		,
<ul> <li>Components of Change (Births, Deaths, Net Immigration)</li> <li>Population Projections</li> <li>Abortion</li> </ul>			X X X	R. R.	FOR
B.1.2 Population Distribution  - Population by Size of Place			X	100	
B.1.3 Migration  — Recent Movers  — Migration by Region			×		

		>-	YLY			1
SERIES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECTION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)	^	~	0	A		
Part 2—The Family						
B.2.1 Living Arrangements, Selected Characteristics  — Age, Sex, and Race  — Single Person Households  — Children Living With Single Parents  — Average Family Size				X X X		
B.2.2 Family Formation and Dissolution  — Marital Status of the Population  — Marriage and Divorce Rates  — Marriages Ending in Divorce		x		×		
B.2.3 Attitudes Towards Family Life					Х	
Part 3—Health						
B.3.1 Life Expectancy  — At Birth  — At Selected Ages  — Death Rates by Cause  — Leading Causes of Death  — Infant Mortality		x	<i>(</i>	X X X X		
B.3.2 Disability  — Days of Disability by Type  — Institutionalized Population  — Disability by Degree of Limitation and Cause  — Short-Term Disability				×	X	
B.3.3 Morbidity  — Communicable Diseases  — Acute Illness		x		×		
B3.4 Health Status  — Nutrition						
Dietary Intake     Clinical Measurements     Obesity     Drugs					X X X	
<ul> <li>Drug Deaths</li> <li>Drug Abuse Episodes</li> <li>Liquor Consumption</li> <li>Smoking</li> <li>Physical Fitness</li> <li>Perceived Health Status</li> </ul>		××	GERALO	X	××	

SERIES		WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
SECT	SECTION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)					
B.3.5	Health Care Delivery  — Physician and Dental Visits				X X X	×
Part 4-	-Education					
B.4.1	Educational Achievement by Sex, Race, Socioeconomic Status, Region  — Math, Science, Reading, Writing					X
B.4.2	Attainment  — High School Graduation Rate				X X X	
B.4.3	School Enrollment  — Primary and Secondary School  — Preprimary by Age, Race, Income  — Modal Age Enrollment by Sex, Race  — High School Students Expecting to go to College  — College Entrance Rates by Sex, Race, Socioeconomic Status  — College Enrollment  — Participation in Adult Education				X X X	×××
B.4.4	Educational Facilities and Personnel			·		
	- Schools, Classrooms				X	
B.4.5	Costs and Expenditures  — Expected Student Expenses, Higher Education  — Expenditures by Level of Government				x	x
Part 5-	-Work					
B.5.1	Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment  — Labor Force Participation, Selected Characteristics  — Part-time, Part-year Workers, Selected Characteristics  — Employment by Occupation, Selected Characteristics  — Unemployment, Selected Characteristics  — Discouraged Workers  — Labor Union Membership		×	×	X X X	
B.5.2	Earnings  — Median Earnings, Selected Characteristics	FRAI	R	ORD	×	

SERI	ES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
OFOT		WE	MO	/nò	AN	1TO	
SECT	ION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)						
B.5.3	Working Conditions  — Regular and Overtime Hours, Selected Characteristics				X	Х	
B.5.4	Benefits  — Vacations, Holidays  — Benefit Plans				x	х	
B.5.5	Retirement  — Persons Retiring From Work  — Work-Life Expectancy  — Retirement Benefits				x	x	
	Income, Consumption, and Wealth						
B.6.1	Income Levels  — Median Family Income  — Composition of Family Income  — Per Capita Income	*			X X X		
B.6.2	Distribution of Income  — Age, Race, and Sex  — Regional Differences				X X		
B.6.3	Poverty				Х		
B.6.4	Consumption  — Personal Consumption Expenditures			х	X		
B.6.5	Wealth  — Net Worth of Consumer Units  — Composition of Wealth					X	
B.6.6	Consumer Borrowing and Debt  - Amount of Debt Outstanding				X		
B.6.7 Part 7	Consumer Attitudes			X			
B.7.1	Housing Conditions  — Average Size of Households  — Households Lacking Selected Facilities, by Size, Race, Tenure, and Location  — Average Persons Per Room			GERALO	X	ROVIONAL	
					The same of the sa		

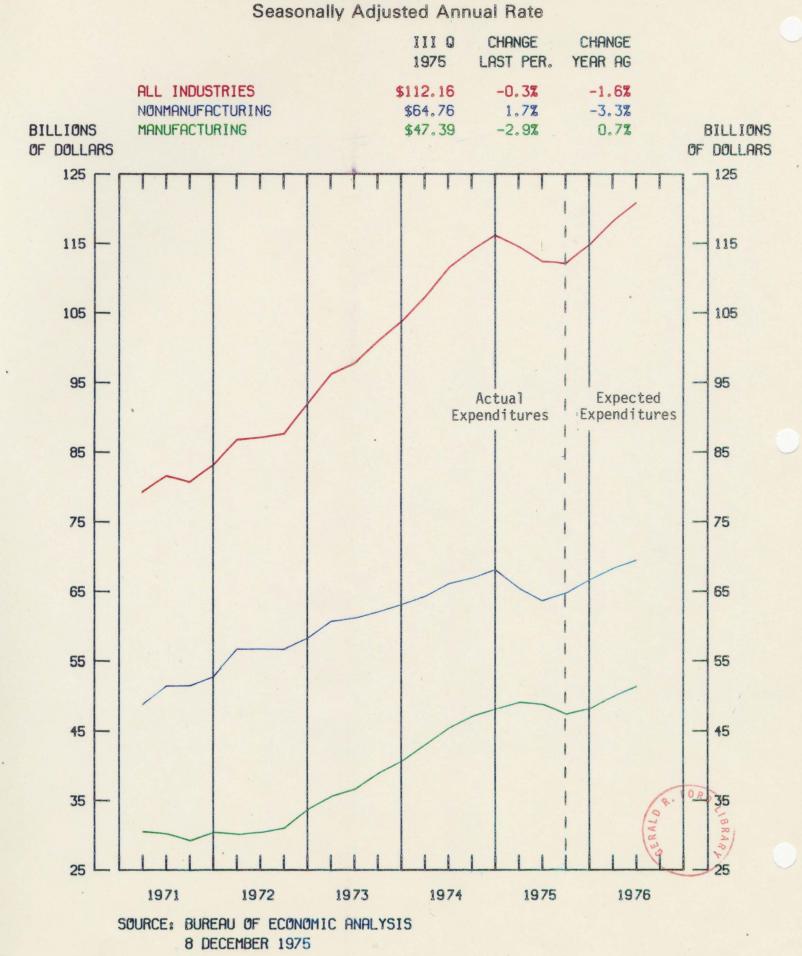
SERIES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECTION B—Socioeconomic Series (Continued)	W	M	10	Ar	10	
B.7.2 Home Tenure  — Single Family Dwellings  — Mobile Homes  — Condominiums and Other Multi-Unit Structures  — Vacation Homes				X X X		
B.7.3 Cost and Expenditures  - Average Mortgage Payments  - Upkeep and Maintenance  - Average Rental Payments				X X X		
B.7.4 Attitudes Towards Housing and the Community					Х	
Part 8-Leisure and Recreation						
B.8.1 Use of Leisure Time					X	
B.8.2 Recreation  - Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc)  - Indoor (Television, Visiting, Other)				x	X	
Part 9—Public Safety						
B.9.1 Crimes Known to Police  - Violent - Property			X	X		
B.9.2 Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics  - Violent - Property				X		
B.9.3 Fear of Crime, Selected Characteristics					X	
B.9.4 Police Activity  — Persons Arrested by Charge  — Offenses Cleared				X		
B.9.5 Judicial Activity  — Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				X		
B.9.6 Prisoners, Adults and Juveniles  — Prisoners by Sentence  — Average Length of Sentence  — Persons Executed and Sentenced to Death  — Average Prison Population				X X X		
B.9.7 Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice			1	X	ORD	1
			A			63

SER	ES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SEC	TION C—Government Activity	W	2	10	Ar	10	
Part 1	-Social Welfare and Security						
C.1.1	Social Security (OASDHI)  — Current Beneficiaries  — New Beneficiaries  — Average Payment		X X X				
C.1.2	Old Age Assistance  — Benefits Paid		X				
C.1.3	Aid to the Disabled  — Blind  — Deaf  — Other		X X X				-
C.1.4	Aid to Families With Dependent Children  — Recipients		X				
C.1.5	Unemployment Insurance Coverage  — Benefits Paid		X				
C.1.6	Housing Assistance  — Recipients		X				
C.1.7	Food Stamps  — Recipients		X				
C.1.8	Aid to Disaster Victims  — Recipients  — Benefits				X		
C.1.9			X				And the second of the second s
Part 2	Equal Opportunity						-
C.2.1	Equal Employment Opportunity  — Minority Employment  — Earnings, Promotions, etc.				X		Andreas of the selection of the selectio
C.2.2	School Desegregation  — Students Attending Predominantly Minority Schools	OR.	FOR		X		Management management and an appropriate
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SECTION C—Government Activity (Continued)	>		-	0	4	0	
Part 3—Government Operation  C.3.1 Federal Employment  — Employees  — Payroll  C.3.2 State and Local Employment and Finances  — Employees  — Payroll			X X X				
SECTION D—Environment, Science, Culture							
Part 1—Environment  D.1.1 Air Quality  — Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphe  — Ambient Air Quality-National, Major Cities  — Perceived Quality  D.1.2 Water Quality  — Miles of Streams Meeting EPA Standards  — Oil Spills, Fish Kills  D.1.3 Hazardous Substances  — Estimated Amounts Produced					× × × ×	X	
- Endangered Species (Plant and Animal) - Critical Areas (Coastal Zones) - Land/People Density			•		X	х	
Part 2—Science							
D.2.1 Professionals in Scientific Fields  — By Specialty					X		
D.2.2 Expenditures for Research and Development  — Private Industry  — Government					X		
D.2.3 Science Achievement in Schools  — Secondary Schools  — Higher Education		0,0	FO	ROLIBRARY		X X	-

		LY	RLY	-1	
SERIES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
SECTION D—Environment, Science, Culture				1	
D.2.4 Public Attitudes Towards Science and Technology				Х	
Part 3—Culture					
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				Х	
- Hobbies, Sports, Music, etc				Х	
D.3.4 Attendance at Cultural Events					
- Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures - Concerts, Museums, etc Concerts, Museums, etc.				X	
SECTION E—Selected Subjects					
					-
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A.1.5 - Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment

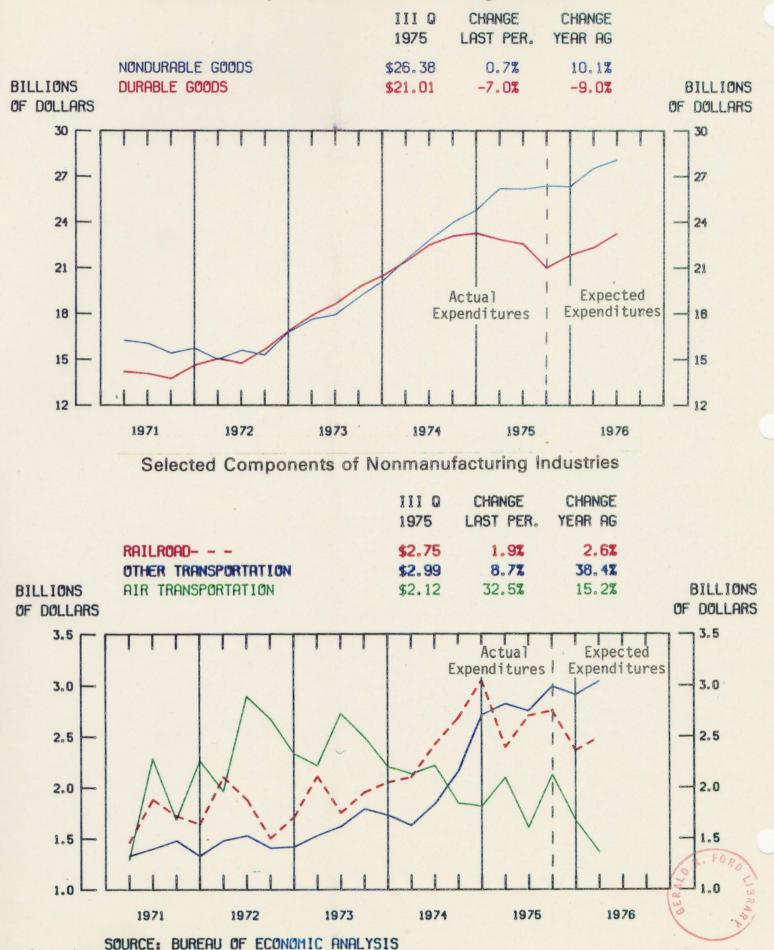


- •The decline in Capital Spending slowed as Actual Outlays by All Industries fell only 0.3 percent in the third quarter.
  - •According to the previous survey, expenditures had been expected to rise 0.9 percent.
  - A 1.7 percent increase in Nonmanufacturing partially offset a 2.9 percent decline in Manufacturing.
    - •The increase in Nonmanufacturing was the first since the fourth quarter 1974.
- •Anticipated Expenditures in the fourth quarter are slated to rise 2.4 percent with a further 5.3 percent expected in the first half of 1976.
  - Both Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing reported expected increases of similar magnitude.



A.1.5 - Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Selected Components of Manufacturing Industries



8 DECEMBER 1975

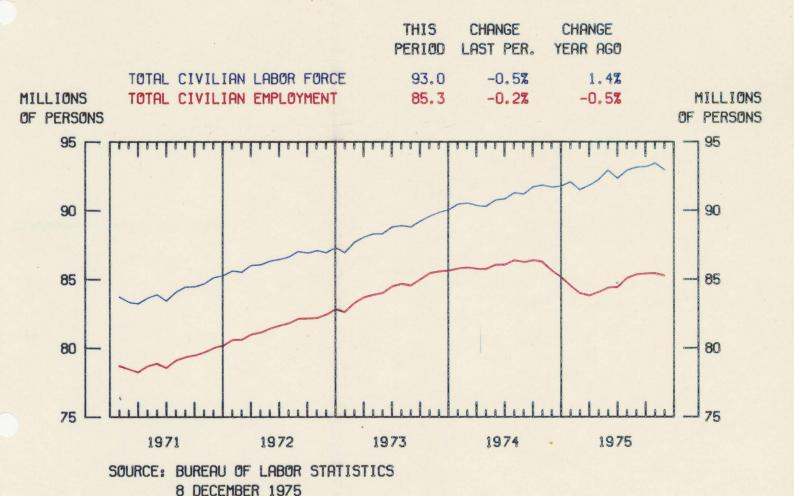
- Actual spending in Durable Goods Industries fell significantly in each of the first three quarters of 1975.
  - Decreased 7 percent in the third quarter accounting for the decline in Manufacturing Outlays.
  - Expected Capital Spending for the fourth quarter 1975 through the first half of 1976 is scheduled to rise at an annual rate of nearly 15 percent.
    - Reflects sizeable increases in Primary Metals, Motor Vehicles, and Stone, Clay, and Glass.
- Among the Nonmanufacturing Industries:
  - Air Transportation rose 32.5 percent following a similar decline in the second quarter, but is expected to drop to a low of \$1.36 billion by the first quarter 1976.
  - Although Railroad Spending was up 1.9 percent in the third quarter, a 14 percent decline is anticipated for the fourth quarter.
  - Other Transportation increased 8.7 percent to a new high of \$2.99 billion reflecting spending for the Trans-Alaska pipeline.



# A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate



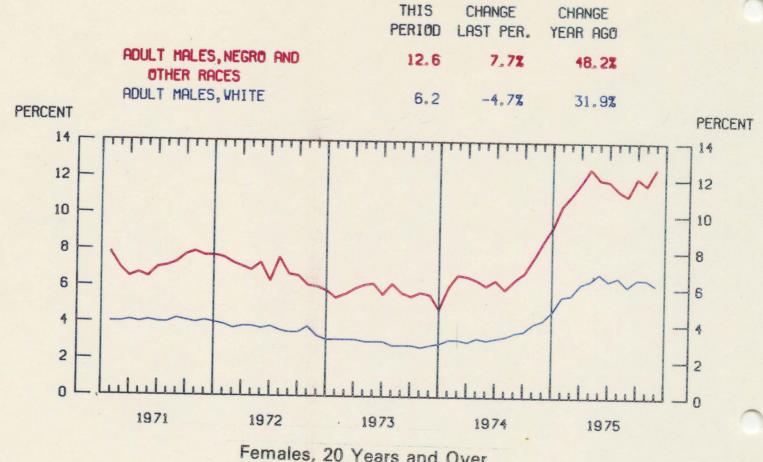
### A.2.1 - Civilian Labor Force and Employment

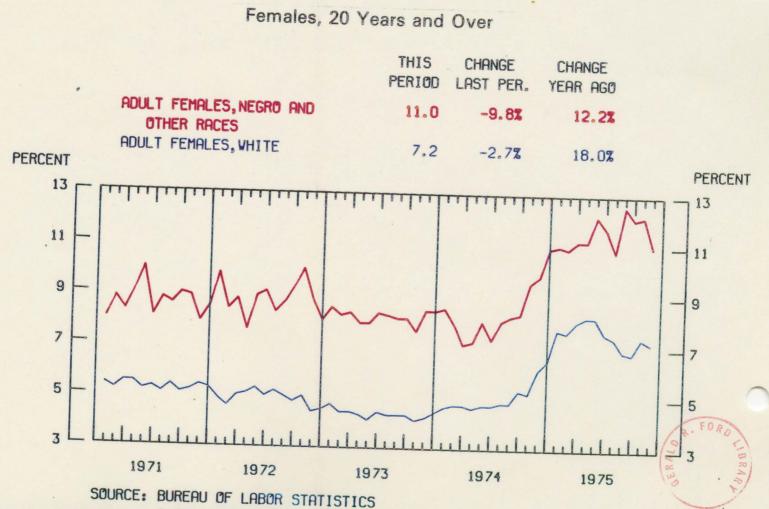


- The overall Unemployment Rate dropped 3.5 percent in November, returning to the September level of 8.3 percent.
  - •The 0.3 percentage point decline was mirrored by an equal improvement in the rates for Household Heads and Married Men.
    - Joblessness among Married Men reached its lowest level since February 1975 when the rate was 4.7 percent.
- •The improvement in the Unemployment Rate was a result of a 464,000 drop in the Civilian Labor Force as fewer persons reported that they were looking for work.
  - Total. Employment was down slightly in October and little changed for the third straight month.

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

Males, 20 Years and Over



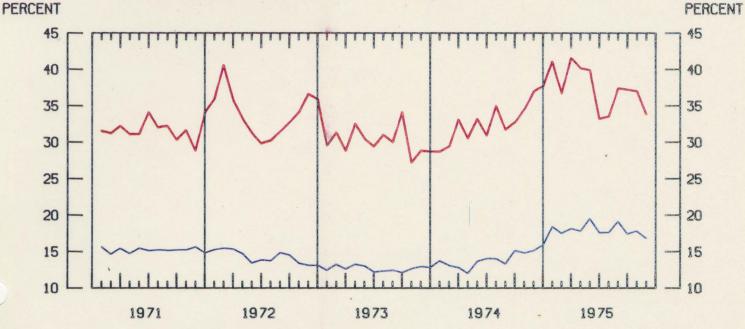


8 DECEMBER 1975

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

Both Sexes, 16 to 19 Years

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TEENAGERS, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES	33.8	-8.6%	-8.4%
TEENAGERS, WHITE	16.8	-5.6%	11.3%

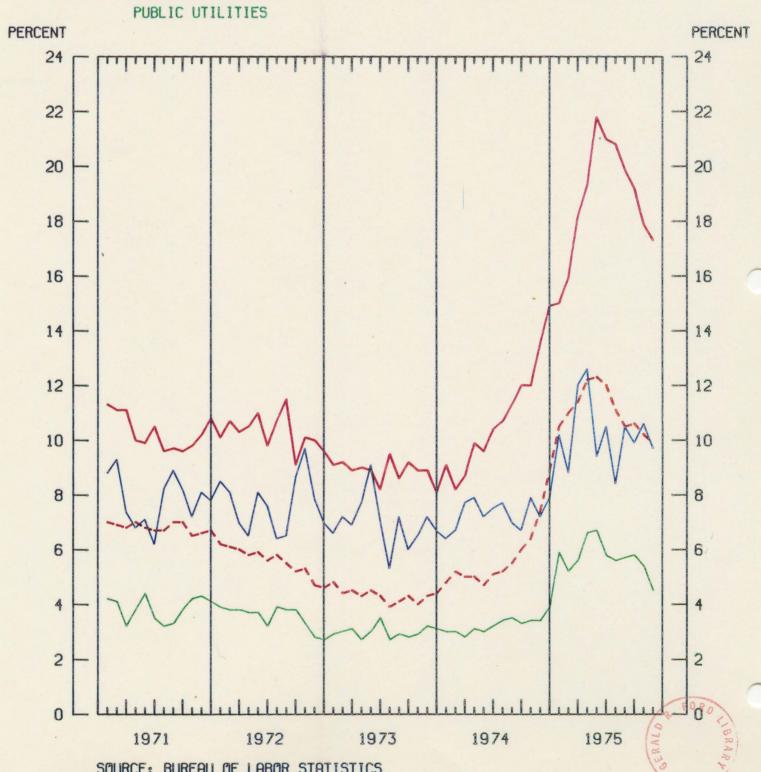


SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS 8 DECEMBER 1975

- •The Unemployment Rate for Adult Men of Negro and Other Races ran counter to the improvements noted in all other age, sex, and race categories.
  - Up 7.7 percent in October to a level of 12.6 percent, equaling the April high.
  - The rate for Adult White Males declined to 6.2 percent, less than half the Black rate.
- Unemployment among Adult White Females resumed a downward trend, declining for the sixth time in the past seven months.
  - Joblessness among Adult Black Females dropped 1.2 percentage points to 11.0, the sharpest drop since November 1972.
- •The overall Teenage jobless rate, which often fluctuates without regard to the general cyclical pattern, showed the largest drop -- down 1.3 percentage points to 18.6 percent.
  - White Teenage joblessness, at 16.8 percent, was at a 1975 low.
  - Teenagers of Negro and Other Races was the only category to show an over-the-year improvement -- down 8.4 percent from November 1974.

# A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate By Industry

		THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
CONSTRUCT	ION	17.3	-3.4%	28.1%
AGRICULTU	IRAL VORKERS	9.7	-8.5%	34.7%
MANUFACTU	RING	9.9	-2.9%	33.8%
TRANSPORT	TATION AND	4.5	-16.7%	32.4%
PUBLIC	UTILITIES			



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS 8 DECEMBER 1975

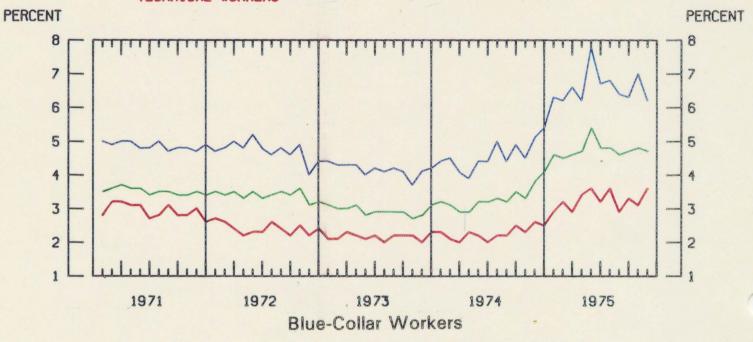
- Joblessness within most Industry Groups improved in November.
  - Contract Construction declined for the sixth consecutive month and stands 20.6 percent below the May high.
  - Manufacturing continued downward and has decreased in five of the past six months.
  - •Transportation and Public Utilities, and Agricultural Workers showed the most improvement, dropping nearly 1 percentage point below their October levels.



## A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate By Occupation

White-Collar Workers

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
CLERICAL WORKERS	6.2	-11.4%	21.6%
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	4.7	-2.1%	23.7%
PROFESSIONAL AND	3.6	16.1%	38.5%
TECHNICAL VORKERS			

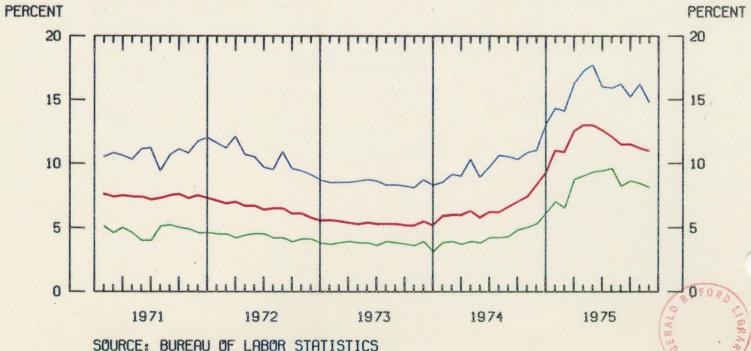


	PERIOD	LAST PER.	YEAR AGO
NONFARM LABORERS	14.8	-8.6%	34.5%
BLUE-COLLAR VORKERS	11.0	-1.8%	32.5%
CRAFT AND KINDRED	8.1	-3.6%	52.8%
	*		

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8 DECEMBER 1975

### A.2.1 - Unemployment Rate By Occupation

#### Service Workers

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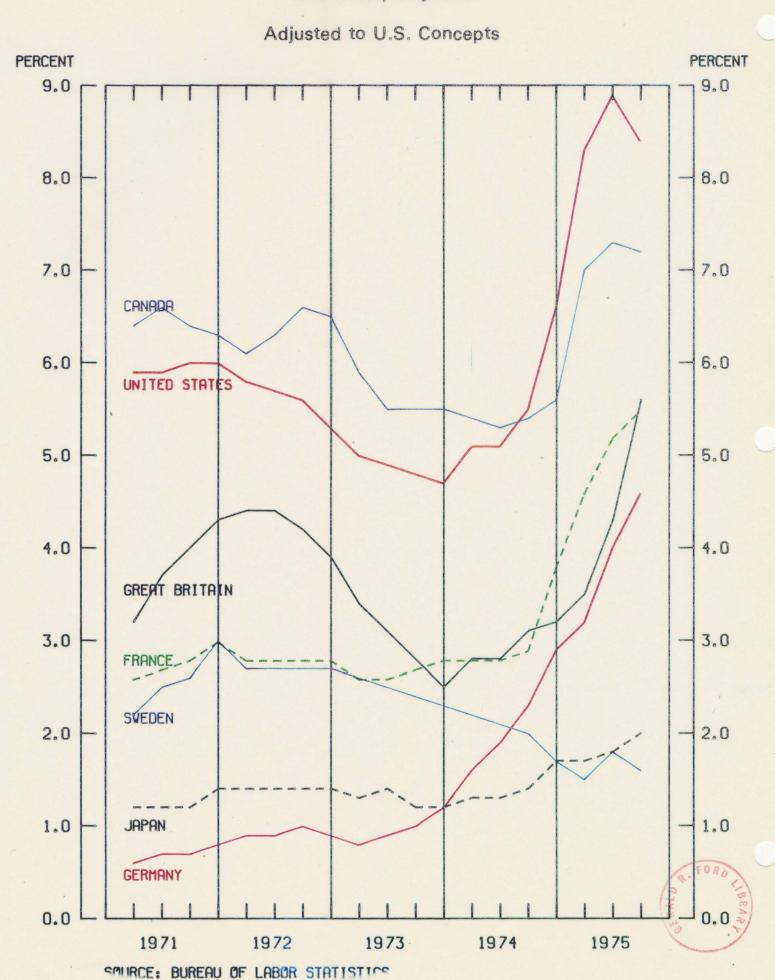
PERIOD LAST PER. YEAR AGO SERVICE WORKERS 8.4 -7.7% 23.5% PERCENT PERCENT 10 10 9 9 8 8 7 17 6 16 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

> SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS 8 DECEMBER 1975

- The White-Collar rate improved slightly as an unemployment decline among Clerical Workers offset a rise among Professional and Technical Workers.
  - Professional and Technical Workers joblessness again reached the record level of 3.6 percent first attained in May 1975.
- Unemployment among Blue-Collar Workers declined marginally in November.
  - Nonfarm Laborers rate showed marked improvement, down 1.4 percentage points to 14.8 in November, falling below 15 percent for the first time since February.
- Service Workers rate improved considerably in November, dropping 7.7 percent to 8.4 percent.
  - Largest monthly decline since June 1974.



A.2.1 - Unemployment Rates in Selected Industrial Nations (Seasonally Adjusted)

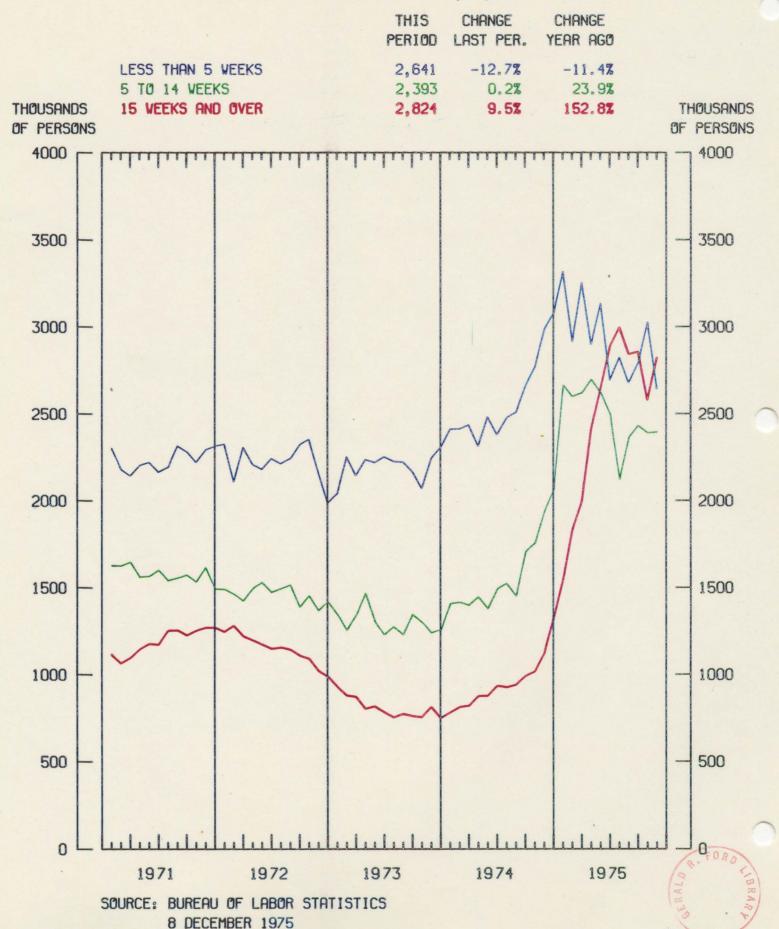


- The United States had the highest unemployment rate among the major industrialized nations, with Canada close behind.
  - After the United States hit a postwar high in the second quarter of 1975, the unemployment rate dropped 5.6 percent.
  - Canadian unemployment declined slightly, falling 1.4 percent in the third quarter.
- Great Britain, France, and Germany experienced rising unemployment levels during the latter half of 1974 and through 1975.
  - Unemployment in France reached a postwar high in the third quarter of 1975.
  - West German joblessness moved to its highest level since the late 1950's.
- Unemployment in Japan has remained low and stable averaging below 1.5 percent since 1971.
  - Since the third quarter of 1974, rate has begun to move more sharply -- from 1.4 to 2.0 percent.
- Swedish unemployment rates have been slowly falling and were the lowest among these selected major industrialized countries in the third quarter of 1975.

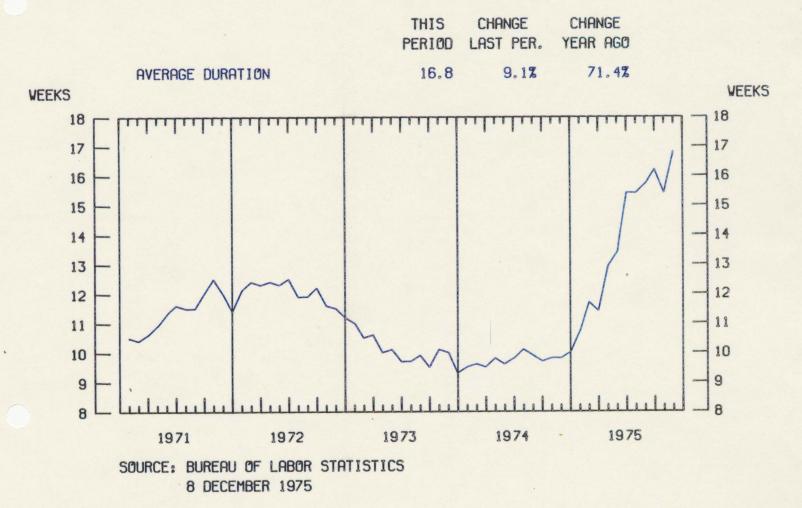


### A.2.2 - Duration of Unemployment

Number of Workers Unemployed



### A.2.2 - Average Duration of Unemployment

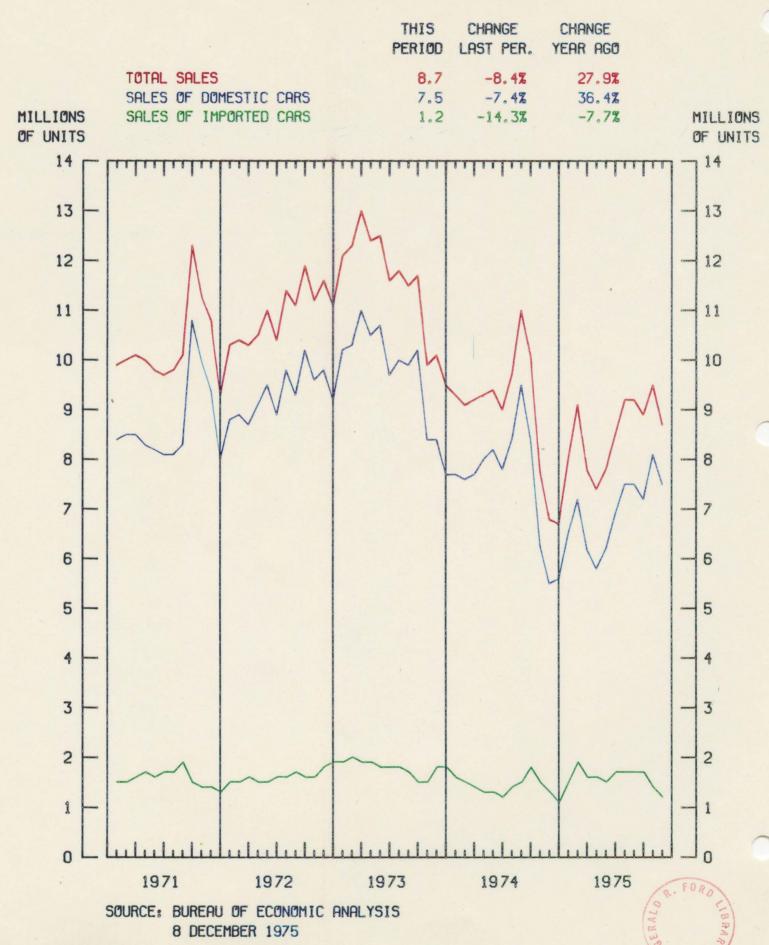


- Long-term joblessness increased sharply in November after an October decline.
- Countering the 246,000 increase in long-term unemployed workers was a 363,000 decline in workers unemployed less than five weeks.
- The Average (Mean) Duration of Unemployment reached a new record high
   16.8 weeks -- for the current cyclical period.

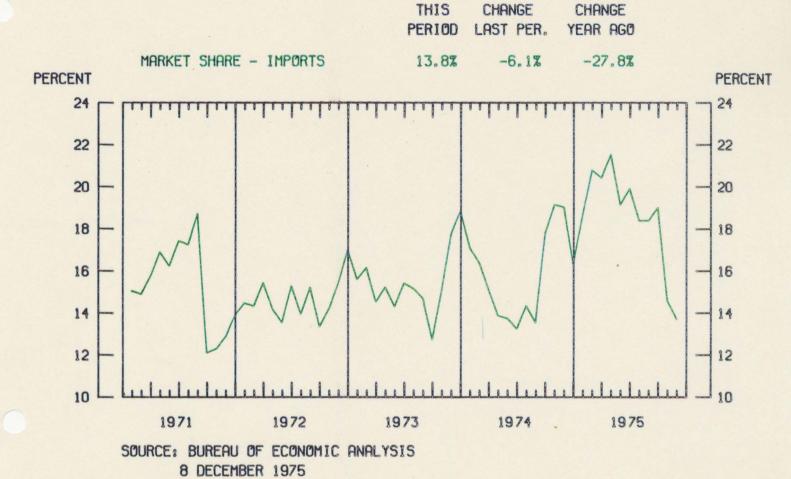


A.4.3 - Retail Unit Sales of New Passenger Cars

Seasonally adjusted at Annual Rates

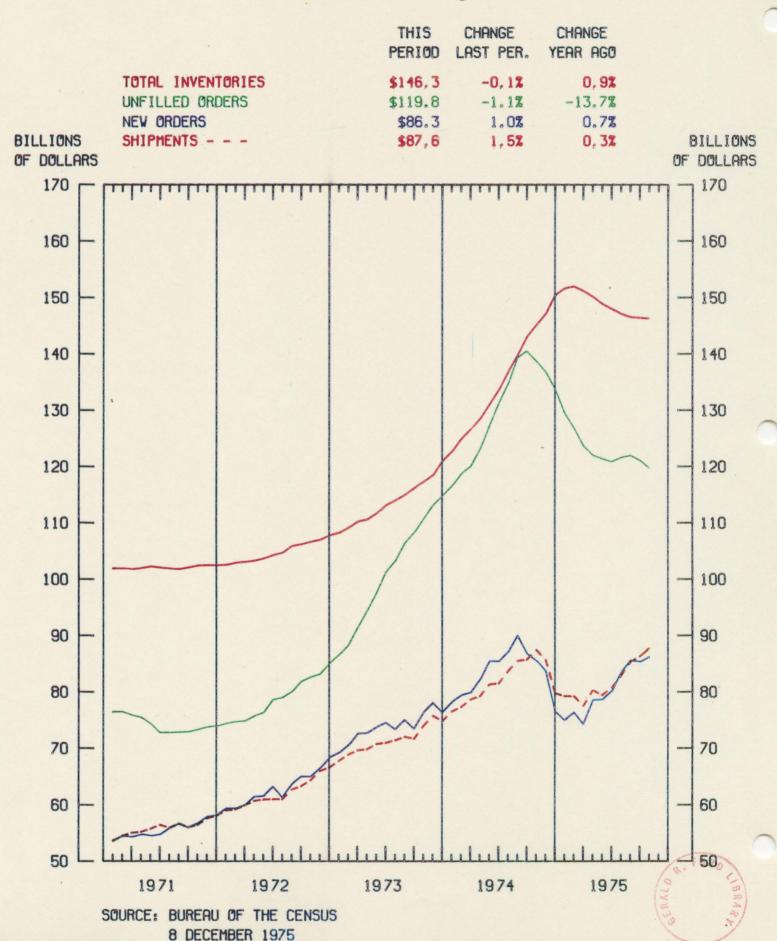


#### A.4.3 - Market Shares of Total New Car Sales



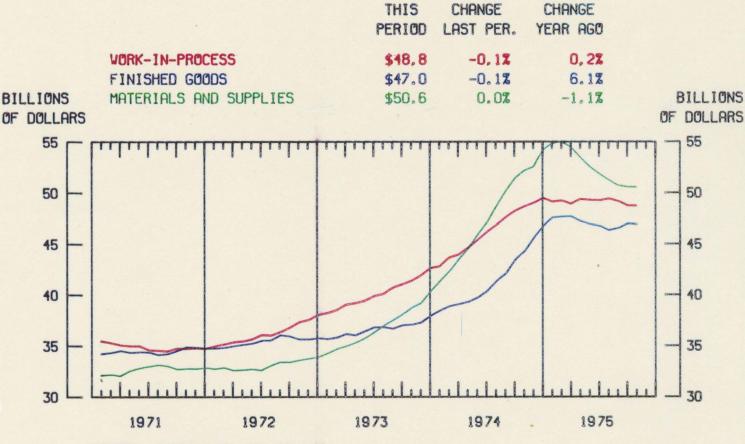
- Total Retail Sales of New Passenger Cars declined 8.4 percent in November after recording a 6.7 percent gain in October.
  - Up 27.9 percent from November a year ago.
- Retail Sales of New Domestic Passenger Cars, although down 7.4 percent from the 1975 high registered in October, were 36.4 percent above the year-ago level.
  - November Sales were at an annual rate of 7.5 million.
- •Sales of Imports declined for the second month in a row after maintaining a sales rate of 1.7 million units during the June-September period.
  - Import Sales have declined 29.4 percent since September.
  - Lowest level since December 1974.
- •The Import Market Share of Total Sales was further reduced to 13.8 percent, the lowest level since August 1974.

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



#### A.4.4 - Inventories by Stage of Fabrication

#### All Manufacturing

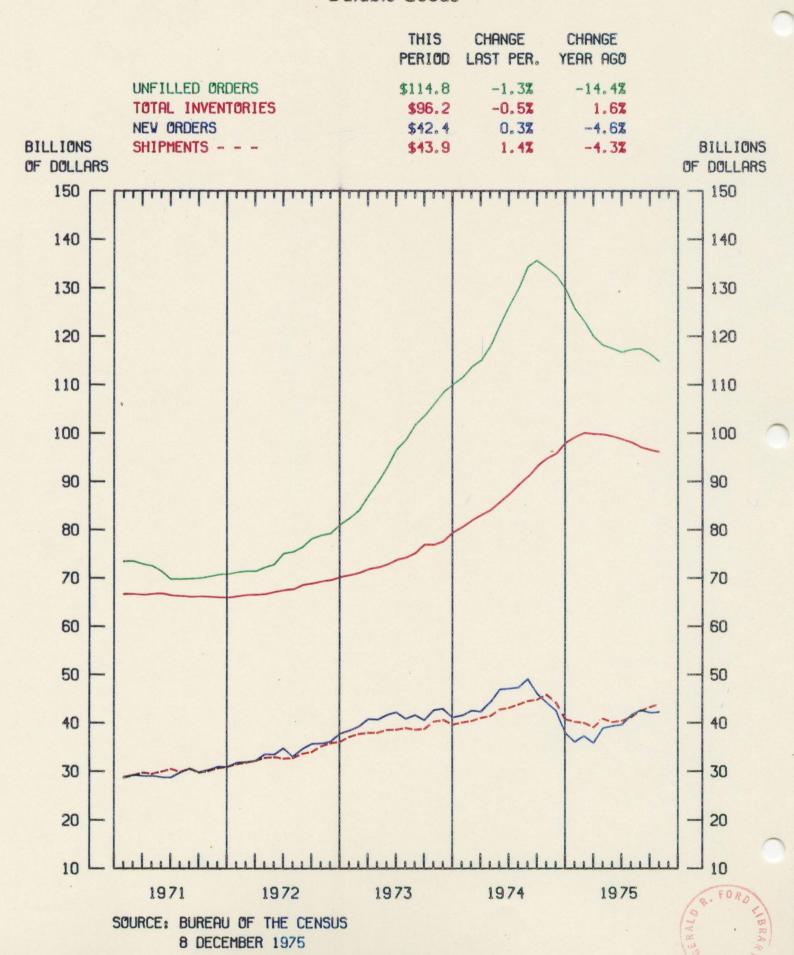


- SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 8 DECEMBER 1975
- New Orders Received by Manufacturers in October rebounded from September's 0.2 percent decline, posting a 1.0 percent gain.
- Shipments increased for the fifth consecutive month, up 1.5 percent to a level of \$87.6 billion.
  - •Eclipsed the previous record high set in October 1974.
- •Unfilled Orders declined 1.1 percent in October, continuing a pattern which began in October 1974, except for small increases in July and August.
- Total Inventories Liquidation continued to slow in October, down only O.1 percent as an increase in Nondurable Inventories nearly offset continued declines in Durable Goods.
  - •The \$96 million shrinkage is the lowest in the current eightmonth period of Inventory contraction.
  - •Work-in-Process and Finished Goods accounted for 90 percent of the decline in Total Inventories.



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

Durable Goods



## A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments and New Orders Capital Goods Industries-Non Defense

CHANGE CHANGE THIS PERIOD LAST PER. YEAR AGO -0.5% SHIPMENTS - - -\$11.2 4.5% BILLIONS NEV ORDERS \$10.6 4.2% -6.5% BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF DOLLARS 713 13 12 12 11 111 10 10 9 9 8 8 7 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

- New Orders for Durable Goods moved up 0.3 percent in October after a 1.1 percent decline in September.
- Shipments increased 1.4 percent, or \$610 million.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 8 DECEMBER 1975

- Over the past five months, Shipments have increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent.
- Unfilled Orders dropped \$1.5 billion in October as the level of New Orders fell below Shipments for the second consecutive month.
- Inventory Liquidation continued, down \$446 million (0.5 percent) from September equalling the average monthly decline over the past eight months.
- Nondefense Capital Goods Industries heavily influenced movements in the Durable Goods Sector.
  - Shipments up 4.5 percent, or \$596 million.
  - New Orders up 4.2 percent, or \$426 million.

### A.4.4 - Manufacturers New Orders

Components of Durable Goods

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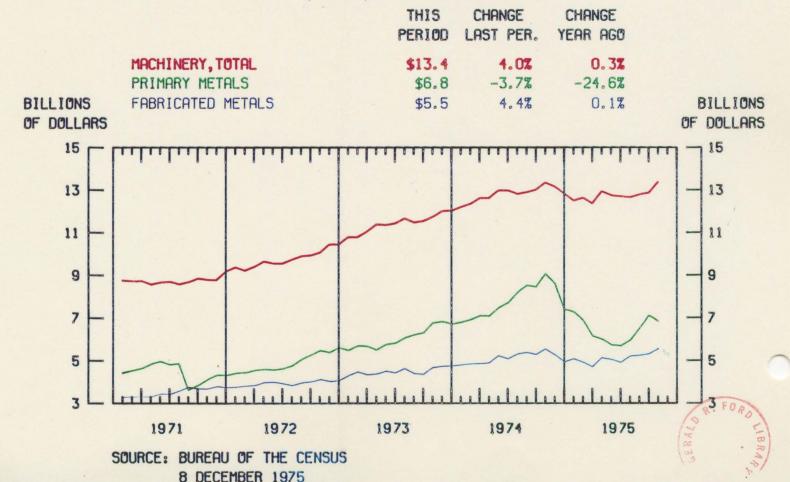
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### A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments

Components of Durable Goods



- New Orders rose primarily as a result of strong increases in Primary Metals (up \$594 million) and Machinery Industries (up \$548 million), which more than offset the decline in Transportation Equipment (down \$801 million).
- •The overall increase in Durable Shipments reflected gains in the Machinery Industries (up \$516 million) and Fabricated Metals (up \$231 million).
  - Partially offsetting these gains was a decline in Primary Metals (down \$801 million).



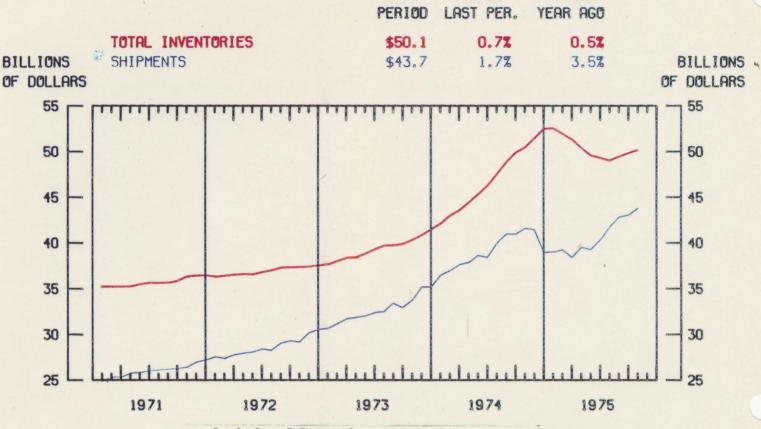
### A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories

Nondurable Industries

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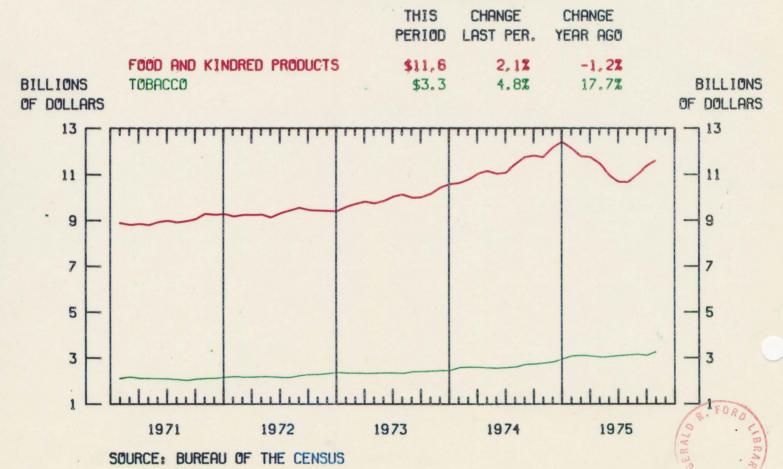
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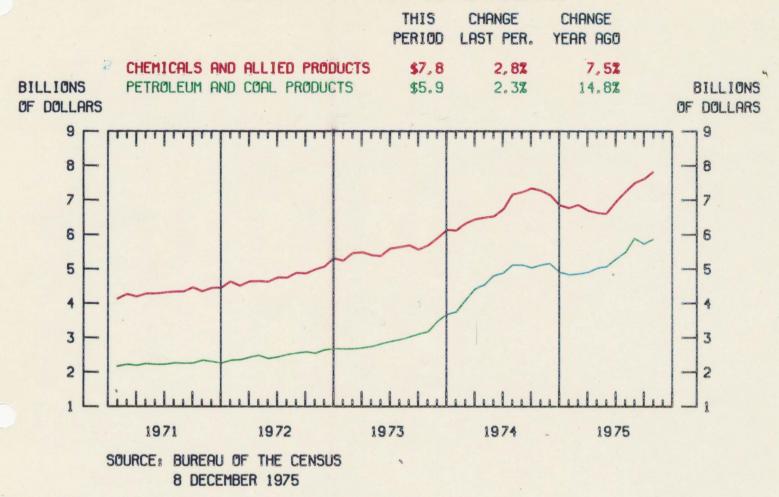
A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Inventories

Selected Nondurable Goods Industries



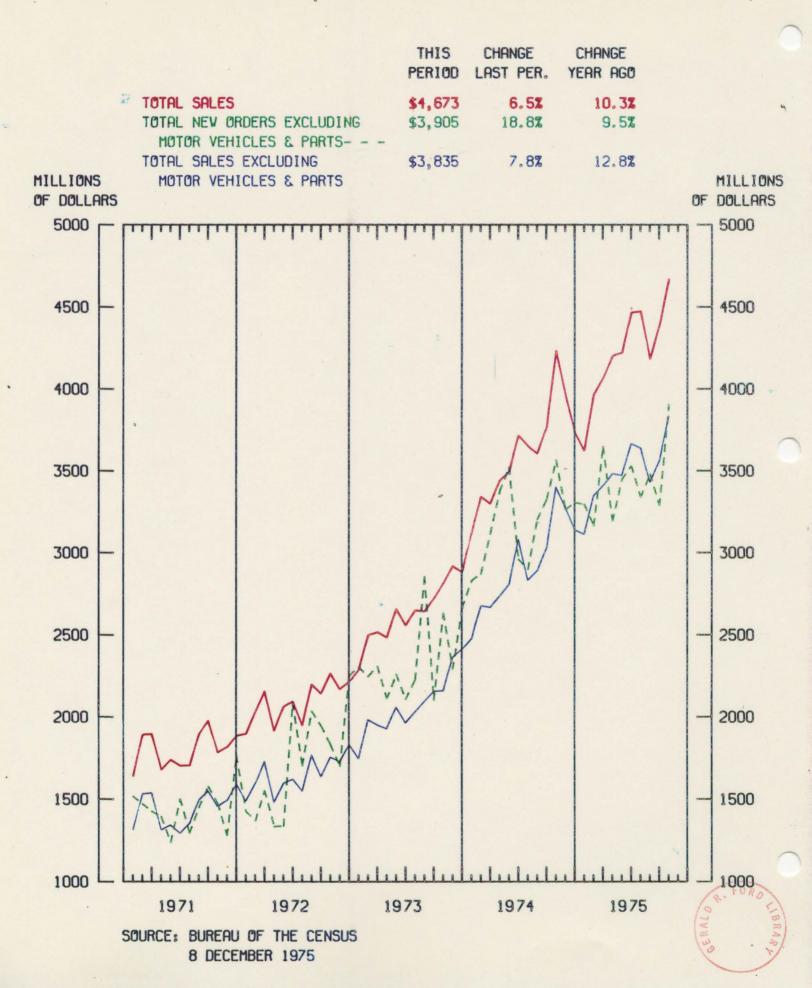
#### A.4.4 - Manufacturers' Shipments

Selected Nondurable Goods Industries



- Inventories of Nondurable Goods increased for the third consecutive month, up 0.7 percent from September.
  - The increase was primarily due to gains in Foods (up \$240 million) and Tobacco (up \$149 million).
- •Shipments of Nondurable Goods rose 1.7 percent in September, slightly under the average gain of 2.3 percent over the past five months.
  - •All groups shared in the increase with Chemicals and Petroleum accounting for nearly half of the advance.

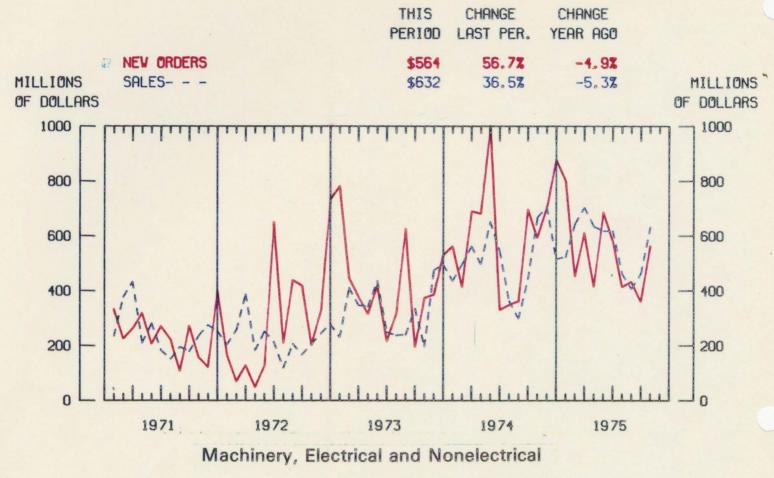
### A.5.2 - Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods

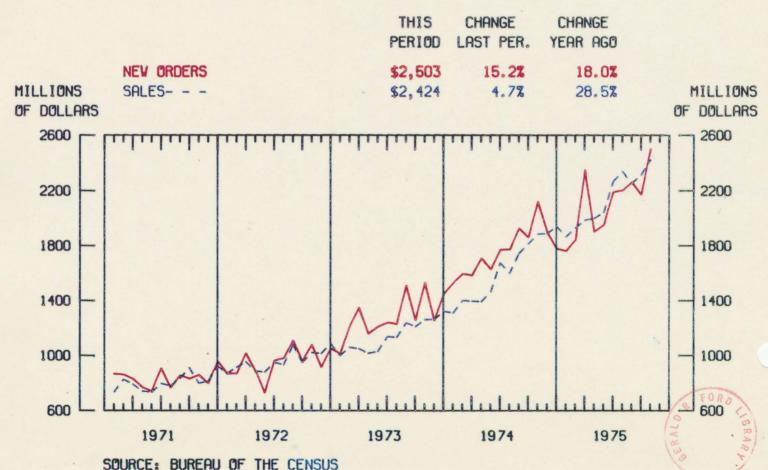


- •New Orders of Durable Goods, excluding Motor Vehicles and Equipment, rebounded sharply from September's drop of 5.5 percent, increasing 18.8 percent in October to a level of \$3,905 million.
  - Exceeded the previous peak of \$3,647 million established in March of this year.
- Total Export Sales of Durable Goods also established a new high while increasing for the second straight month, up 6.5 percent in October.
  - •4.4 percent above the plateau reached in June-July.
  - Sales excluding Motor Vehicles and Parts were up 7.8 percent following a 3.7 percent rise in September.

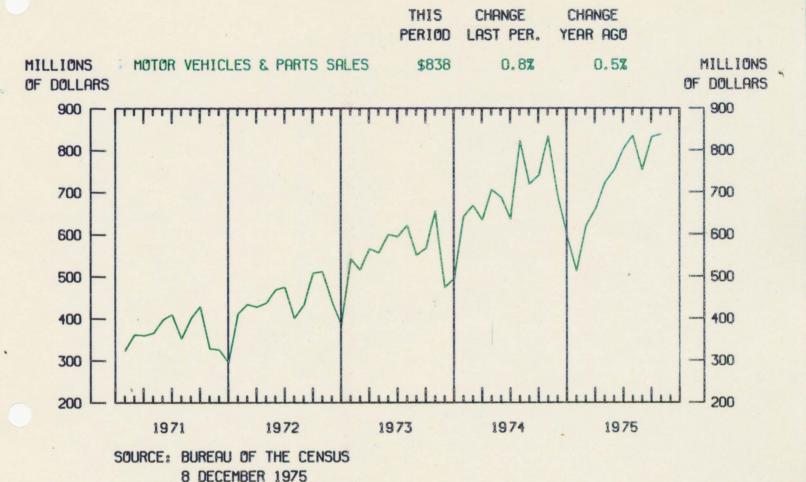


A.5.2 - Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders
Aircraft and Parts





### A.5.2 - Manufacturers' Export Sales Motor Vehicles and Parts



- •Increases in the Aircraft and Machinery Industries generated the overall hikes in New Orders and Sales.
- •New Orders of Aircraft and Parts rose 56.7 percent after reaching a 1975 low in September.
  - Still 29.7 percent below the 1975 high which was recorded in January.
- •Sales of Aircraft and Parts increased 36.5 percent -- 10.2 percent below the March high of \$704 million.
- New Orders of Machinery rose 15.2 percent, rising above Sales for the first time since March.
- Sales of Motor Vehicles and Parts leveled off, up 0.8 percent in October after rising 10.4 percent in September.

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

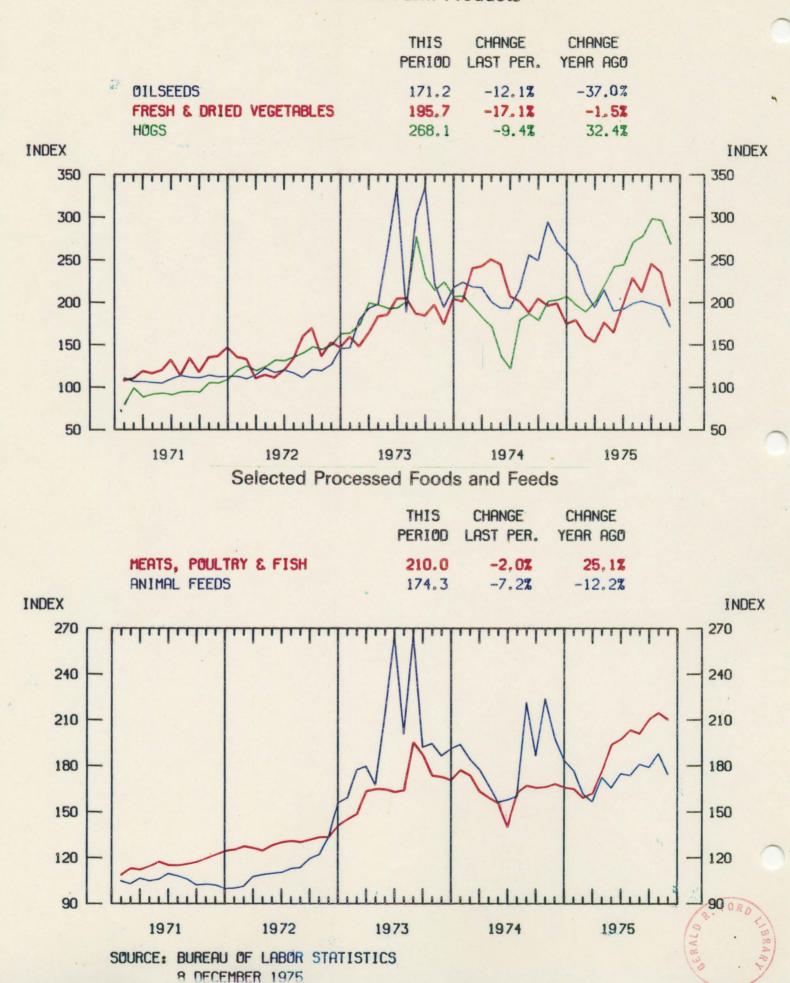
				THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO			
	*	PROCESSED FO	OODS & FEEDS	198.0 186.5 <b>180.4</b> 176.2	-0.6% <b>0.0%</b>	2.1% -3.8% 3.7% 5.8%		4	
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.00		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	4. FORD	2	
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS 8 DECEMBER 1975									

- The Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities held steady in November after a 1.8 percent climb in October.
  - November marked the first halt in Wholesale Prices in five months.
  - Wholesale Prices rose 3.7 percent over the year ended in November, the smallest yearly gain since the 12-month period ended in April 1972.
- Farm Prices abated for the first time since August after recording gains of 4.3 percent and 2.2 percent in September and October, respectively.
- Processed Foods and Feeds slid 0.6 percent, the first decline since June.
- The rate of increase in Industrial Commodities was halved in November, rising 0.6 percent.
  - Up 5.8 percent since last November, compared to a 23.1 percent surge in 1974.



### A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index

Selected Farm Products



### A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index

#### Selected Industrial Commodities

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								PERIOD	LAS	T PER.	YEAR A	AGO		
	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT							165.6		0.9%	8.	. 2%		
THREY	TEXTILE PRODUCTS & APPAREL									1.7%	2.	. 4%		***************************************
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		197	1	1	972		1	973	-	1974	_ 1	1975		
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS														

• Sharp declines in Oilseeds, Fresh and Dried Vegetables, and Hogs led the downturn in Farm Products.

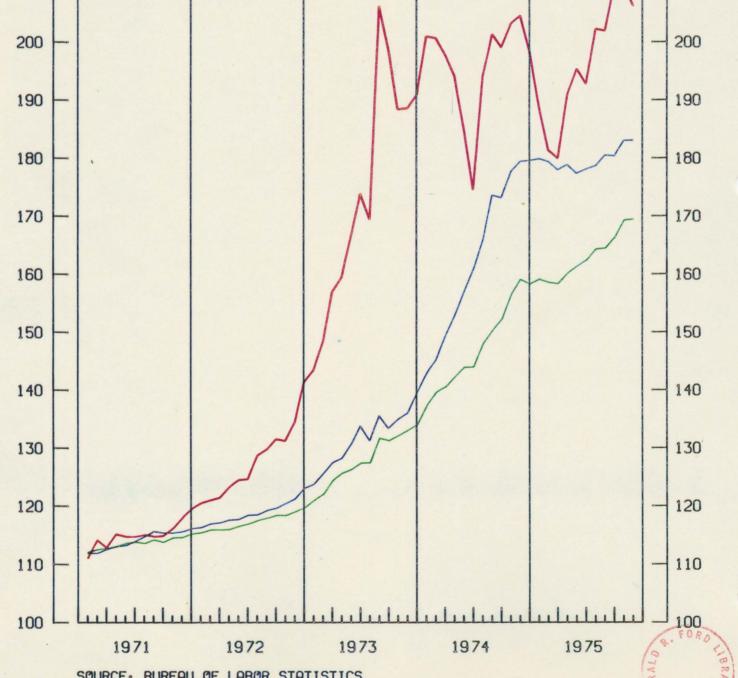
8 DECEMBER 1975

- Fresh and Dried Vegetables dropped 17.1 percent, the sharpest decline since October 1972.
- Hog prices were down 9.9 percent from the record high reached in September.
- Oilseeds fell to the lowest level in nearly three years, down 29.7 percent since August.
- Among Processed Foods and Feeds, prices for Manufactured Animal Feeds and Meats, Poultry, and Fish retreated from 1975 highs set in October.
- The rise in Industrial Commodities chiefly reflected further price boosts in Machinery and Equipment and Textile Products.
  - Textile Products slowed somewhat, rising 1.7 percent compared to the record 2.2 percent gain recorded in October.

### A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index

By Stage of Processing

		(1967	THIS	CHANGE			
	CRUDE MATERIALS INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS FINISHED GOODS		<b>206.2</b> 183.0	-1,7% 0.1% 0.1%	0.8 <b>%</b> 2.1 <b>%</b>		
							INDEX
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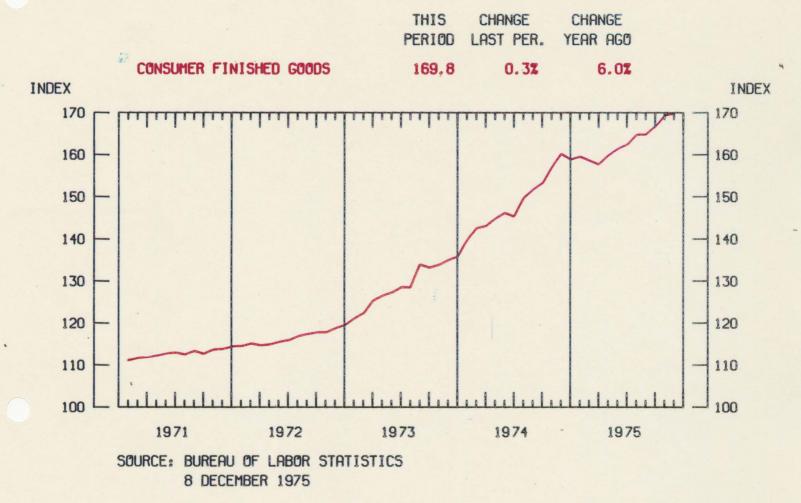
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS 8 DECEMBER 1975

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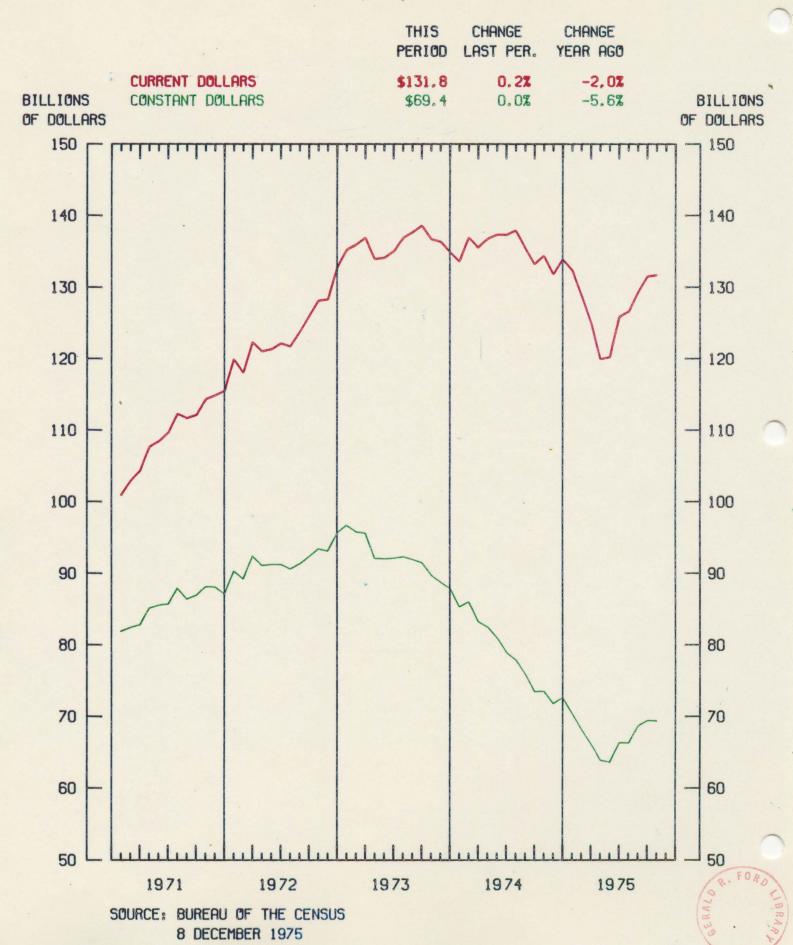
## A.6.2 - Wholesale Price Index Components of Finished Goods



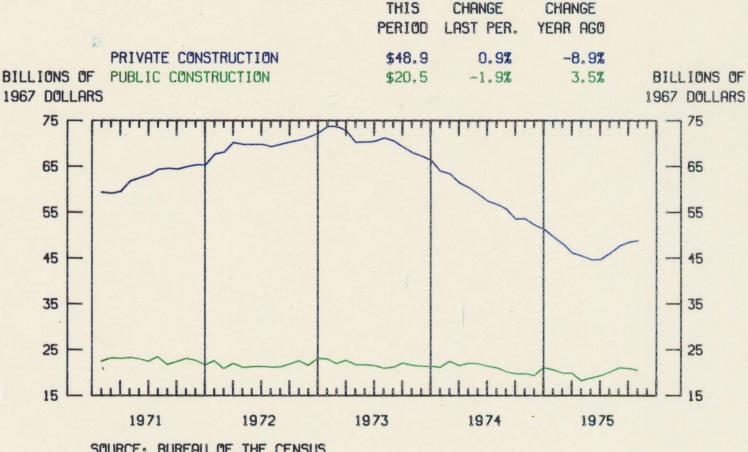
- After showing no change in October, Crude Materials posted the first noticeable decline in five months, down 1.7 percent.
- Following the largest gains in a year in October, Intermediate Products and Final Products virtually leveled off in November rising only 0.1 percent.
  - Consumer Finished Goods slackened its pace, rising 0.3 percent compared to 1.6 percent in October, and 1.2 percent in September.
    - Smallest increase since August's slim 0.1 percent rise.



A.7.2 - Value of New Construction Work Done Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



# A.7.2 - Value of New Construction Work Done Private and Public Construction



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 8 DECEMBER 1975

- •After four months of growth, Construction Spending, in real dollars, remained at September's level of \$69.4 billion in October.
  - In current dollars, spending slowed, edging up 0.2 percent.
- Public Construction dipped almost 2 percent, continuing the decline which began last month.
- Private Construction rose for the fourth month in a row, up 0.8 percent in October.
  - •Still 32.9 percent below the high registered in March 1973.



#### A.7.2 - Value of New Construction Work Done Private Residential Structures In Constant Dollars THIS CHANGE CHANGE PERIOD LAST PER. YEAR AGO RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS \$25.9 4.0% -3.0% 16.3% BILLIONS OF BILLIONS OF 1 UNIT STRUCTURES \$16.4 4.5% 1967 DOLLARS 1967 DOLLARS 45 40 40 35 35 30 30 25 25 20 20 115 15 10 10 1974 1975 1973 1971 1972 Private Nonresidential Structures In Constant Dollars THIS CHANGE CHANGE PERIOD LAST PER. YEAR AGO NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS -6.0% -19.8% \$12.6 BILLIONS OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS BILLIONS OF \$3.6 -10.0% -18.2% 1967 DOLLARS 1967 DOLLARS 20 20 16 16 12 12 8 8

1975

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 8 DECEMBER 1975

1972

1973

1974

1971

- •Spending for Private Residential Buildings rose for the sixth consecutive month, up 4 percent in October, and 20.5 percent since the April low.
  - One-Unit Structures rose 4.5 percent -- 16.3 percent above last year's level.
- •Nonresidential Building dropped 6 percent after posting three consecutive monthly increases.
  - •Industrial Building fell 10 percent to a low of \$3.6 billion.



# B.1.1 - Estimates of the Population - Percent Change: April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1975 (By Selected Age Groups)

Percent Change 23.0% 20 -15 -13.0% 12.2% 10 -6.9% 6.3% 4.5% 5 -2.2% 0 -1.7% -5 -7.4%-8.8% -10

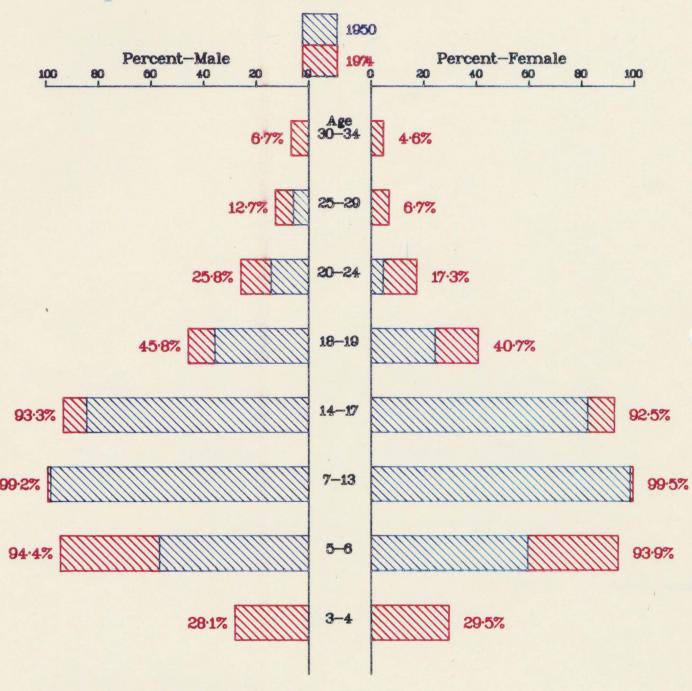
All Under 5-13 14-17 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65 and Ages 5 Over Source: Bureau of the Census 8 December 1975



- Between 1970 and 1975, the population under 5 years of age decreased by 1.3 million, or 7.4 percent, because the number of births between 1970 and 1975 was lower than the number of births during the 1965-1970 period.
- The elementary school age population (5 to 13) dropped by 3.2 million between 1970 and 1975 as the group of children born between 1965 and 1970 replaced the larger groups born during the late 1950's and early 1960's.
- The population 18 to 34, the primary ages entering into college and the labor force, increased by almost 9 million between 1970 and 1975.
- The population 65 and over continued its long-term growth, increasing from 20.0 million in 1970 to 22.4 million in 1975.



B.4.3 - School Enrollment Rates by Age and Sex: October 1950 and 1974



Source: Bureau of the Census 8 December 1975

17

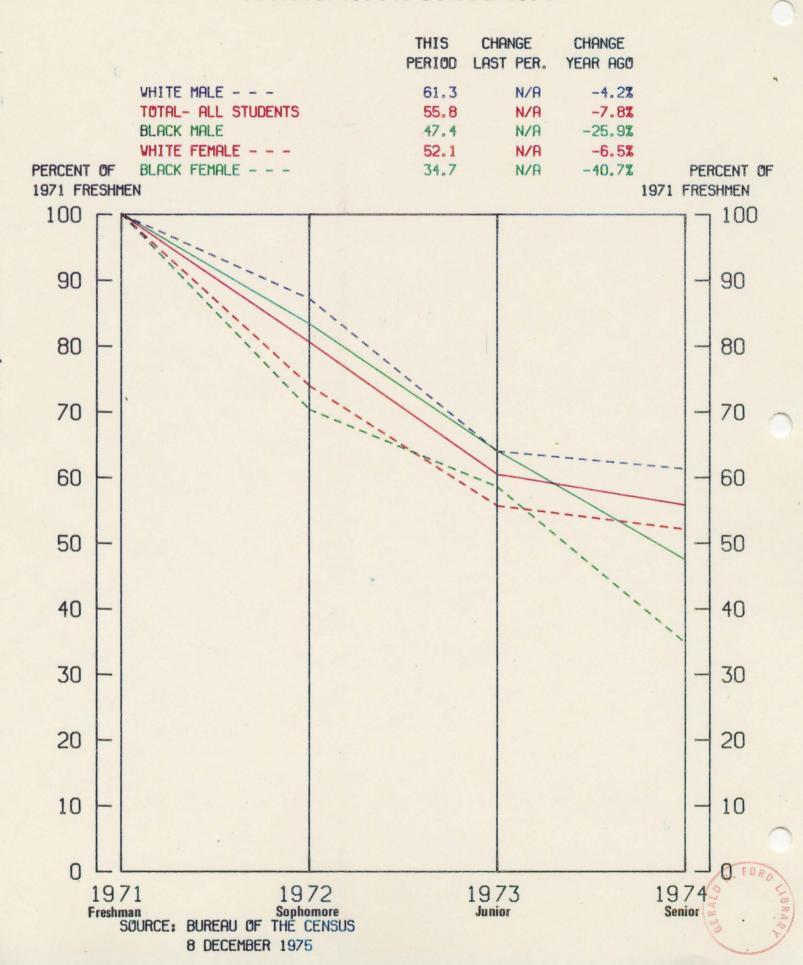


- In October 1974 at least one in every four persons in the United States was enrolled in school.
  - Including students in nursery school through college, 61 million persons 3 years and over were attending school (excluding students in vocational and technical schools or adult education classes).
  - A quarter of a century ago in 1950 only one-fifth of the population was enrolled in school.
- The changes in enrollment have been greatest among the youngest and oldest students, whose attendance is voluntary.
  - The enrollment rate for women 18 to 29 years old has increased about 206 percent since 1950 -- from about 6 percent of all women in this age group to about 18 percent.
  - •The percentage of men 18 to 29 years of age enrolled in school has increased by nearly 80 percent -- from a little less than 14 percent to nearly 25 percent in 1974.
  - Five and six year olds were enrolled at rates of over 90 percent in 1974 -- up from less than 60 percent in 1950.
  - Three and four year olds, for whom there are no comparable data from 1950, enrolled at rates of nearly 30 percent in 1974.

NOTE: Data for 1950 are limited to persons 5 to 29 years old.



B.4.3 - College Enrollment of the 1971 Freshman Class: October 1971 to October 1974

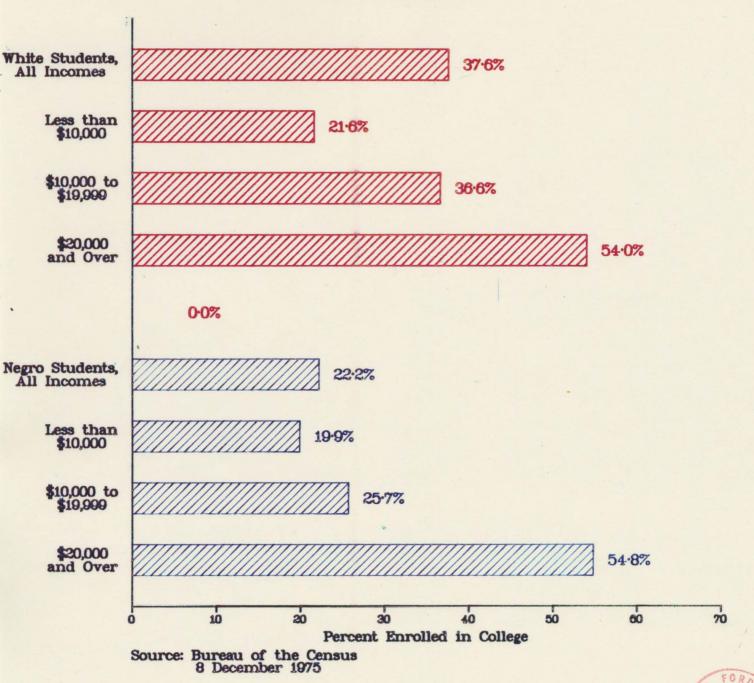


- Based on the number of students in the first year of college in 1971 and the proportion remaining in school through the fourth year in 1974, there were only a little more than half (56 percent) as many seniors in college in 1974 as there were freshmen in 1971.
- •There were about 61 percent as many white male seniors in 1974 as there had been freshmen three years earlier.
- •The highest rate of discontinuation was among black females -- there were two-thirds fewer black female seniors in 1974 than there had been freshmen in 1971.



### B.4.3 - College Enrollment Rates for Dependent Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old: October 1974

By Family Income



- Black and white dependent family members, 18 to 24 years old, were attending college in about equal proportions in 1974 among families whose incomes were less than \$10,000 or \$20,000 or more.
- Among persons in middle income families making between \$10,000 and \$19,999 total money income, whites were more likely to be enrolled in college than blacks.



### B.4.4 - Transportation of Public School Pupils 1929-30 to 1973-74

Percent Transported at Public Expense

THIS CHANGE CHANGE PERIOD LAST PER. YEAR AGO PUPILS TRANSPORTED AT 11.7% 51.5% N/A PERCENT OF PERCENT OF PUBLIC EXPENSE TOTAL ENROLLMENT TOTAL ENROLLMENT 100 100 90 90 80 80 70 70 60 60 50 50 40 40 30 30 20 20 10 10

> SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS 8 DECEMBER 1975

1949-50

1959-60

1969-70 1973-74

1939-40

1929-30

- •During the 1973-74 school year for the first time, more than half of the pupils in public elementary and secondary schools were transported at public expense.
  - •Out of 41 million pupils, 21 million or 52 percent were supplied with transportation daily.
- School busses traveled approximately 2.6 billion miles to and from school during the year.
- •In 1973-74 nearly \$1.9 billion, or 3.7 percent of all current expenditures, was spent for pupil transportation.

