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## THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

January 22, 1976

#### MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

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

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#### WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### FOR CALENDER YEAR 1976

#### January 19, 1976

#### FREQUENCY LEGEND: W=Weekly; M=Monthly; Q=Quarterly; A=Annual; 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.  A.1.2 (M) Personal Income.  A.1.3 (Q) Corporate Profits.  A.1.4 (Q) Federal Receipts and Expenditures.  A.1.5 (Q) Business Investment.	
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.	1/12 1/12 1/5 1/12
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.	1/5
Part 4-Production and Trade A.4.1 (W) Industrial Production Index. A.4.2 (W) Production of Primary Metals A.4.3 (M) Production and Sales of Transportation Equipment. A.4.4 (W) Manufactures' Shipments. Inventories, and Orders. A.4.5 (Q) Capacity Utilization. A.4.6 (M) Retail Sales. A.4.7 (M) Wholesale Trade: Sales and Inventories. A.4.8 (M) Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales. A.4.9 (O) Manufactures' Evaluation	1/12 1/5 1/5 1/12 1/12
of Their Inventories	
Part 5-Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments A.5.1 (M) Exports and Imports	1/5
and Orders of Durable Goods	1/12



Part 6-Prices A.6.1 (M) Consumer Price Index	1/12
Part 7-Construction A.7.1 (M) Housing Construction	1/5
Part 8-Energy, Raw Materials, and Commodities A.8.1 (W) Distribution of Electric Power	
Part 9-Agriculture A.9.1 (M) Farm Income and Expenses	1/5
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.	
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	1/5
Part 12-Transportation A.12.1 (0) Commodity Transportation	

Section B-General Social Indicators

Part 1-Population B.1.1 Population Estimates (M)-Total Population. (A)-Total Population by Age, Sex, Race. (A)-Rate of Growth. (A)-Components of Change (Birth, Death, Net Immigration). (A)-Abortions. (A)-Total Fertility. (O)-Population Projections. B.1.2 Population Distribution (O)-Population by Size of Place. (O)-Population in Rural and Urban Areas. B.1.3 Migration (A)-Recent Movers. (A)-Migration by Region.	1/12
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. B.2.2 Family Formation and Dissolution (A)-Marital Status of the Population. (M)-Marriage and Divorce Rates. (A)-Marriages Ending in Divorce. B.2.3 (O)-Attitudes Towards Family Life	
Part 3-Health B.3.1 Life Expectancy (A)-At Birth (A)-At Selected Ages. (M.A)-Death Rates by Cause. (A)-Leading Causes of Death. (M.A)-Infant Mortality. B.3.2 Morbidity (M)-Communicable Diseases. (A)-Acute Illness. B.3.3 Disability (O)-Days of Disability by Type. (O)-Institutionalized Population. (A)-Disability by Degree of Limitation and Cause. (A)-Short-Term Disability. B.3.4 Health Status -Nutrition	
(0) o Dietary Intake. (0) o Clinical Measurements.  (0) ObesityDrugs (M) o Drug Deaths. (M) o Drug Abuse Episodes. (A)-Liquor Consumption. (A)-Smoking. (O)-Physical Fitness	

Table of Con	
(O)-Perceived Health Status  B.3.5 Health Care Delivery  (A)-Physician and Dental Visits	
(A)-Costs and Expenditures 1/12	
(A)-Facilities	
(A)-Personnel(O)-Attitudes Toward Health Care	
(U)-Attitudes loward hearth care	
Part 4-Education	
B.4.1 Educational Achievement, Selected Characteristics	
(0)-Math, Science, Reading, Writing	
(0)-Music, Art, Literature, Citizenship B.4.2 Attainment	
(A)-High School Graduation Rate	
(A)-The High School Educated	
Population by Race and Sex	
by Race and Sex	
B.4.3 School Enrollment	
(A)-Primary and Secondary School	
(A)-Preprimary by Age, Race, Income	
Race and Age	
(0)-High School Students	
Expecting to go to College	
(0)-College Entrance Rates by Sex, Race, and Socioeconomic Status	
(A)-College Enrollment	
(0)-Participation in Adult Education	
B.4.4 Educational Facilities and Personnel	
(A)-Schools, Classrooms	
B.4.5 Costs and Expenditures	
(0)-Expected Student Expenses.	
Higher Education	
(A)-Expenditures by Level of Government	
Part 5-Work	
B.5.1 Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment	
(A)-Labor Force Participation	
(A)-Employment by Occupation	
(M,A)-Unemployment	
(Q)-Discouraged Workers	
(A)-Labor Union Membership	
(A)-Median Earnings	
B.5.3 Working Conditions	
(A) -Regular and Overtime Hours	
(A)-Work Injuries by Occupation(0)-Time, Distance, and Mode of Transportation	
to Work	
B.5.4 Benefits	
(0)-Vacations, Holidays	
(A)-Benefit Plans	
(A)-Persons Retiring From Work	
(O)-Work Life Expectancy	
(A)-Retirement Benefits	

Part 6-Income, Consumption, and Wealth B.6.1 Income Levels	
(A)-Median Family Income	
(A)-Composition of Family Income	
B.6.2 Distribution of Income	
(A)-Age, Race, and Sex	
(A)-Regional Differences	
(A)-Income Dispersion	
B.6.4 Consumption	
(Q)-Personal Consumption Expenditures	
(A)-Consumption of Durable Goods	
B.6.5 Wealth	
(O)-Wealth and Net Worth of Consumer Units	
(0)-Composition of Wealth  B.6.6 Consumer Borrowing and Debt	
(A)-Amount of Debt Outstanding	
(A)-Debt/Income Ratio	
B.6.7 Consumer Attitudes	
(M)-Attitudes Toward Energy Use	
(Q)-Attitudes Toward the Economy	
Part 7-Housing	
B.7.1 Housing Conditions	
(A)-Average Size of Households	
(A)-Households Lacking Selected Facilities.	
by Size, Race, Tenure, and Location	
(A)-Average Number of Persons Per Room  B.7.2 Home Tenure	
(A)-Single Family Dwellings	
(A)-Mobile Homes	
(A)-Condominiums and Other Multi-	
Unit Structures	1/5
(A)-Vacation Homes  B.7.3 Cost and Expenditures	
(A)-Average Mortgage Payments	
(A)-Upkeep and Maintenance	1/5
(A)-Average Rental Payments	
(M)-Median Price for New One-Family Homes  B.7.4 Attitudes Towards Housing	
B.7.4 Attitudes Towards Housing and the Community	
and the community	
Part 8-Leisure and Recreation	
B.8.1 Use of Leisure Time	
B.8.2 Recreation (0)-Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc)	
(A,O)-Indoor (Television, Visiting, Other)	
(A, o) Indeed (Television, Trailing, Other, Triting,	
Part 9-Public Safety	
B.9.1 Crimes Known to Police	
(Q.A)-Violent	1/5
B.9.2 Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics	1/5
(A)-Violent	
(A)-Property.	
B.9.3 (O) Fear of Crime, Selected Characteristics B.9.4 Police Activity	

(A)-Persons Arrested by Charge
(A)-Offenses Cleared
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

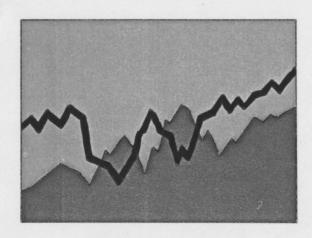
#### SECTION C-Government Activity

C.1.1 Social Security (OASDHI)
(M) - Current Beneficiaries
(M) -New Beneficiaries
(M) -Average Payment
C.1.2 Old Age Assistance
(M) -Benefits Paid
(M) -Recipients
C.1.3 Aid to the Disabled
(M) -Blind
(M) -Deaf
(M) -Other
C.1.4 Aid to Families with Dependent Children
(M) -Recipients
(M) -Benefits
C.1.5 Unemployment Insurance Coverage
(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
(A) -Benefits
C.1.9 Veterans Benefits
(M) -Recipients
(M) -Benefits
Part 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
Part 3-Government Operation
C.3.1 Federal Employment
(M) -Employees
(M) -Payroll
C.3.2 State and Local Employment
(M) -Employees
(M) -Payroll

SECTION D-Environment, Science, Culture

D.1.1	-Environment Air Quality (A) -Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphere
D.1.2	Major Cities
D.1.3(0	(O) -Eutrophication of Lakes
(	Ecological Balances (A) -Endangered Species (Plant and Animal) (O) -Critical Areas (Coastal Zones) (A) -Land/People Density
D.2.1	-Science Professionals in Basic Research (A) -By Speciality
	Engineers Engaged in R&D  Expenditures for Research and Development  (A) -Private Industry
D.2.3	(A) -Government
	(O) -Higher Education  Public Attitudes  Toward Science and Technology
D.3.1 (	Culture  (0) Persons Employed in Artistic Professions  (0) Children's Skill and Appreciation of
(	Literature, Arts, Music
D.3.4 (	A) -Hobbies, Sports, Music. etc

SECTION E-Selected Subjects



# WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

Prepared for the President and the Vice President

January 19, 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

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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#### Hourly Earnings of Production Workers

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#### Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales

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

#### Marital Status and Living Arrangements

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 287, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1975"

#### Shareownership

The New York Stock Exchange, "Shareownership 1975," December 1975

#### **Driver Licensing**

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Driver Licenses: 1974"



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SERIE		WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECTI	ION A—General Economic Indicators						
A.1.1 A.1.2 A.1.3 A.1.4	-National Income and Product Gross National Product Personal Income Corporate Profits Federal Receipts and Expenditures Business Investment		×	x x x			
Part 2- A.2.1 A.2.2 A.2.3 A.2.4 A.2.5	-Employment and Unemployment Unemployment Rate Duration of Unemployment Unemployment Insurance Labor Turnover Help Wanted Index	×	XXX				
A.3.1 A.3.2	-Hours, Earnings and Productivity Average Workweek, Manufacturing Compensation Per Man-hour Productivity Indexes Real Earnings Work Stoppages		X X X	x			
A.4.1 A.4.2 A.4.3 A.4.4	-Production and Trade Industrial Production Index Production of Primary Metals Production and Sales of Transportation Equipment Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders Capacity Utilization	×	x x x	×			
A.4.6 A.4.7 A.4.8 A.4.9	Retail Sales		X X	x			
A.5.1 A.5.2 A.5.3 A.5.4	Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments  Exports and Imports  Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods  Balance of Payments  Foreign Travel		×	x	×		Carried Constitution of the last of the la
Part 6- A.6.1 A.6.2 A.6.3	-Prices  Consumer Price Index  Wholesale Price Index  Tuesday Spot Market Price Index	×	×	GERALO A	ORO	BRAAL	Company of the Party of the Par

SERIE		WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
	ION A—General Economic Indicators (Continued)					
Part 7-	-Construction Housing Construction		X			
A.7.2	Value of New Construction Work Done		X			
Part 8-	-Energy, Raw Materials, and Commodities					
A.8.1	Distribution of Electric Power	X				
A.8.2	Production and Consumption of Fossil Fuels		X			
Part 9-	-Agriculture					
A.9.1	Farm Income and Expenses		Х			-
	)—Money and Credit					
	Money Stock Measures	X		1		
	Bank Reserves	X	~			
	Consumer Credit	х	X			
	U.S. Government Securities	X				
	Business Credit	,,	X			
A.10.7	Interest Rates					
Part 11	I-Indicators of Business Activity					
	Composite Index of Leading Indicators		Х			
A.11.2	Number of New Business Incorporations		X			
A.11.3	Number of Business Failures		X			
Part 12	2 - Transportation					
A.12.1	Commodity Transportation					X
SECT	ION B—General Social Indicators					
Part 1	Population					
B.1.1	Population Estimates					
	- Total Population		X			
	- Total Population by Age, Sex, and Race			X		
	Rate of Growth     Components of Change (Births, Deaths, Net Immigration)			X		
	- Population Projections			x		
	- Abortion			X		
B.1.2	Population Distribution				FO	0
	- Population by Size of Place			X		0
	- Population in Rural and Urban Areas			X		8
B.1.3	Migration  Recent Movers			X		3
	- Migration by Region			X	-	
			1 0			

SERI	ES  ION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
B.2.1	-The Family Living Arrangements, Selected Characteristics						
0.2.0	- Age, Sex, and Race				X		
	- Single Person Households				X		
	- Children Living With Single Parents				X		
B.2.2	Family Formation and Dissolution				^		
D.Z.Z	- Marital Status of the Population				X	-	
	- Marriage and Divorce Rates				X		
	Marriages Ending in Divorce				X		
B.2.3	Attitudes Towards Family Life					X	
D- 0	99948	12.51					
	Health						
B.3.1	Life Expectancy  — At Birth				x		
	- At Selected Ages				X		1
	- Death Rates by Cause		X		X		
	- Leading Causes of Death		· v		X		
	- Infant Mortality		X		^		
B.3.2	Morbidity Communicated Diseases		×				
	- Communicable Diseases		^		x		
B.3.3					^		
0.3.3	Disability  — Days of Disability by Type					x	
	- Institutionalized Population					$ \hat{x} $	
	- Disability by Degree of Limitation and Cause				X		
	- Short-Term Disability				X		
B3.4	Health Status						
	- Nutrition					V	,
	Dietary Intake					X	
	- Obesity					X	
	- Drugs						
	Drug Deaths		X				
	<ul> <li>Drug Abuse Episodes</li> <li>Liquor Consumption</li> </ul>		^	1	R. X	ROV	
	- Smoking			RALO	X	1	1
	- Physical Fitness			12		X	1
	- Perceived Health Status	1		1		X	

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SERIE	S .	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECT	ION 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					×	
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	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	×	
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 X X X		
B.5.2	Earnings  — Median Earnings, Selected Characteristics				x		

SERI	ES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECT	ION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)	5	2	0	¥.	0	
B.5.3	Working Conditions  — Regular and Overtime Hours, Selected Characteristics  — Work Injuries by Occupation  — Time, Distance, and Mode Transportation to Work				X X	x	
B.5.4	Benefits  — Vacations, Holidays				x	x	
B.5.5	Retirement  — Persons Retiring From Work				x x	×	
Part 6	-Income, Consumption, and Wealth						
B.6.1	Income Levels  — Median Family Income				X X X		
B.6.2	Distribution of Income  - Age, Race, and Sex				X X		
B.6.3	Poverty				x		
B.6.4	Consumption  — Personal Consumption Expenditures  — Consumption of Durable Goods				x		
B.6.5	Wealth  — Net Worth of Consumer Units					X X	
B.6.6	Consumer Borrowing and Debt  — Amount of Debt Outstanding				X 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 I	FOQ:	×		

SERI	ES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕВ
SECT	TION B—Socioeconomic Series (Continued)				1	
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					x
Part 8	-Leisure and Recreation					
B.8.1	Use of Leisure Time					x
B.8.2	Recreation  — Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc)				X	x x
Part 9	Public Safety					
B.9.1	Crimes Known to Police  - Violent			X X	X	
B.9.2	Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics  — Violent				X	
B.9.3	Fear of Crime, Selected Characteristics					x
B.9.4	Police Activity  — Persons Arrested by Charge  — Offenses Cleared				X	
<b>B.9.5</b>	Judicial Activity  — Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				X	
B.9.6	Prisoners, Adults and Juveniles  — Prisoners by Sentence		Ĉ p		X X X	
B.9.7	Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice				x	

SEF		WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕВ	1
SEC	TION C—Government Activity						
Part	1—Social Welfare and Security			·			
<b>C.1</b> .1	Social Security (OASDHI)  — Current Beneficiaries		X X X				
C.1.2	Old Age Assistance  — Benefits Paid		X				
C.1.3	Aid to the Disabled		X				
	- Blind		X X X				
C.1.4			x				
C.1.5	Unemployment Insurance Coverage  — Benefits Paid		x x				(
C.1.6	- Recipients		X X				
C.1.7	- Recipients		X X				
C.1.8	Aid to Disaster Victims  — Recipients		X		x		
C.1.9	- Benefits  Veterans Benefits  - Recipients  - Benefits		X X		X		
Part 2	-Equal Opportunity						
C.2.1	Equal Employment Opportunity  — Minority Employment			1	X X		
C.2.2			TALOS	. Fe a	XX		(
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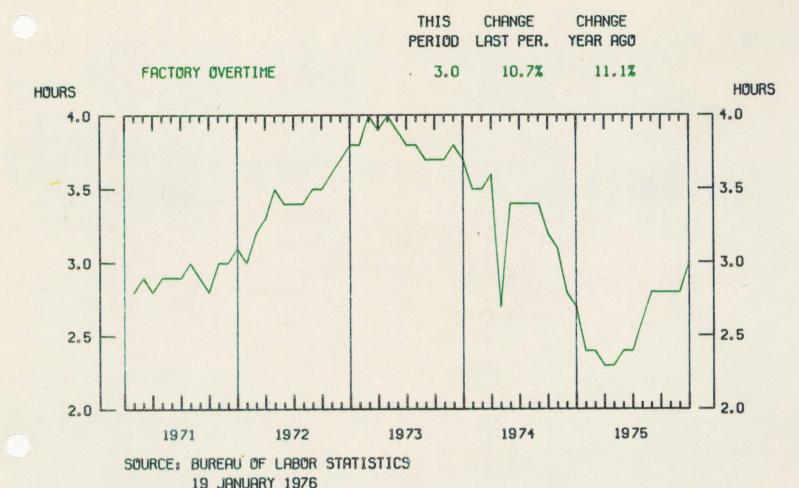
SER	IES	WÉEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕВ
SECT	TION C—Government Activity (Continued)	>	2	0	A .	0
Part 3	-Government Operation			_		
C.3.1	Federal Employment  — Employees		X			
C.3.2	State and Local Employment and Finances  — Employees		X X			
SEC1	ION D—Environment, Science, Culture					
	-Environment					
D.1.1	Air Quality  — Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphere				X X	x
D.1.2	Water Quality  — Miles of Streams Meeting EPA Standards				X	
D.1.3	Hazardous Substances  — Estimated Amounts Produced  — Concentration in Biosphere				X X	
D.1.4	Ecological Balances  — Endangered Species (Plant and Animal)  — Critical Areas (Coastal Zones)  — Land/People Density				x x	x
Part 2	-Science					
D.2.1	Professionals in Scientific Fields  — By Specialty				X X	
D.2.2	Expenditures for Research and Development  — Private Industry  — Government				X X	
D.2.3	Science Achievement in Schools  — Secondary Schools  — Higher Education	(8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8)				X X

SERI	ES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
SECT	TION D—Environment, Science, Culture	>	2	0	· ·	0
D.2.4	Public Attitudes Towards Science and Technology				×	
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  — Travel  — Hobbies, Sports, Music, etc.				×	X
D.3.4	Attendance at Cultural Events  — Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures				x	
SECT	- Concerts, Museums, etc				X	
SECT	- Concerts, Museums, etc.				X	×
	— Concerts, Museums, etc				×	X
E.3	— Concerts, Museums, etc				X	
E.3	— Concerts, Museums, etc				×	
E.3	— Concerts, Museums, etc				X	
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### A.3.1 - Average Workweek



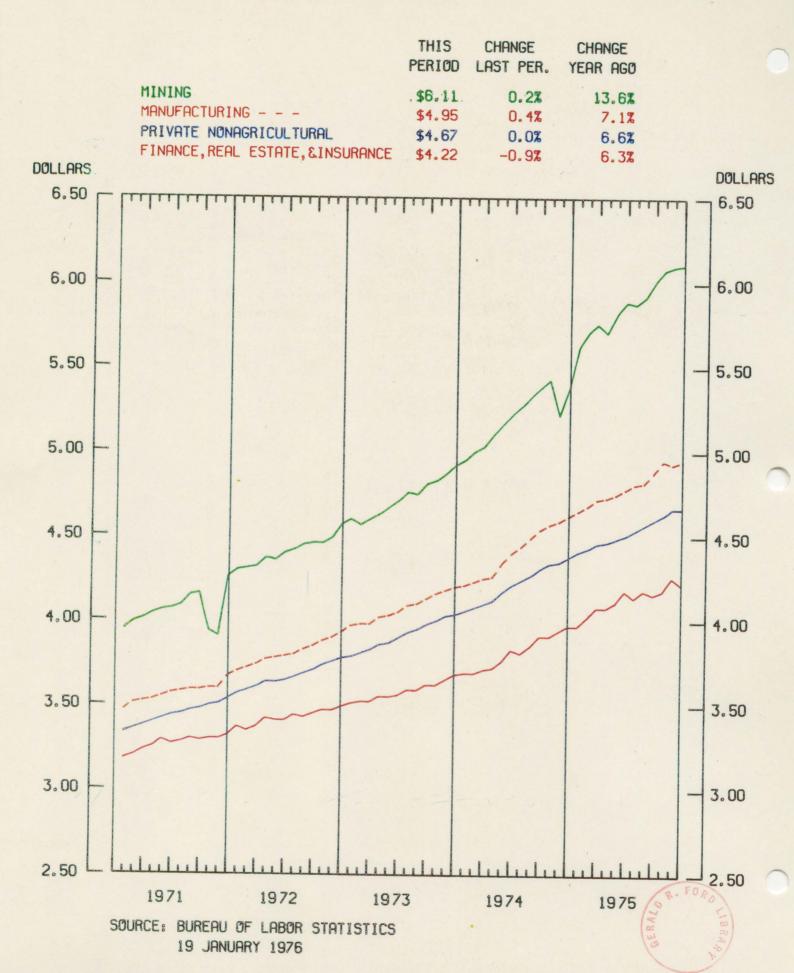
### A.3.1 - Average Overtime in Manufacturing



- The Average Workweek of Production or Nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls continued a slow, uneven ascent, advancing by 0.2 hour in December to 36.5.
  - Highest level since October 1974.
  - Majority of gain attributed to 0.7 hour increase in Contract Construction and 0.4 hour increase in Manufacturing.
    - Manufacturing workweek is still 0.7 hour below the prerecession high of 41.0 recorded in February 1973.

• Factory Overtime climbed by 0.2 hour to 3.0 hours in December after holding steady at 2.8 hours since August.

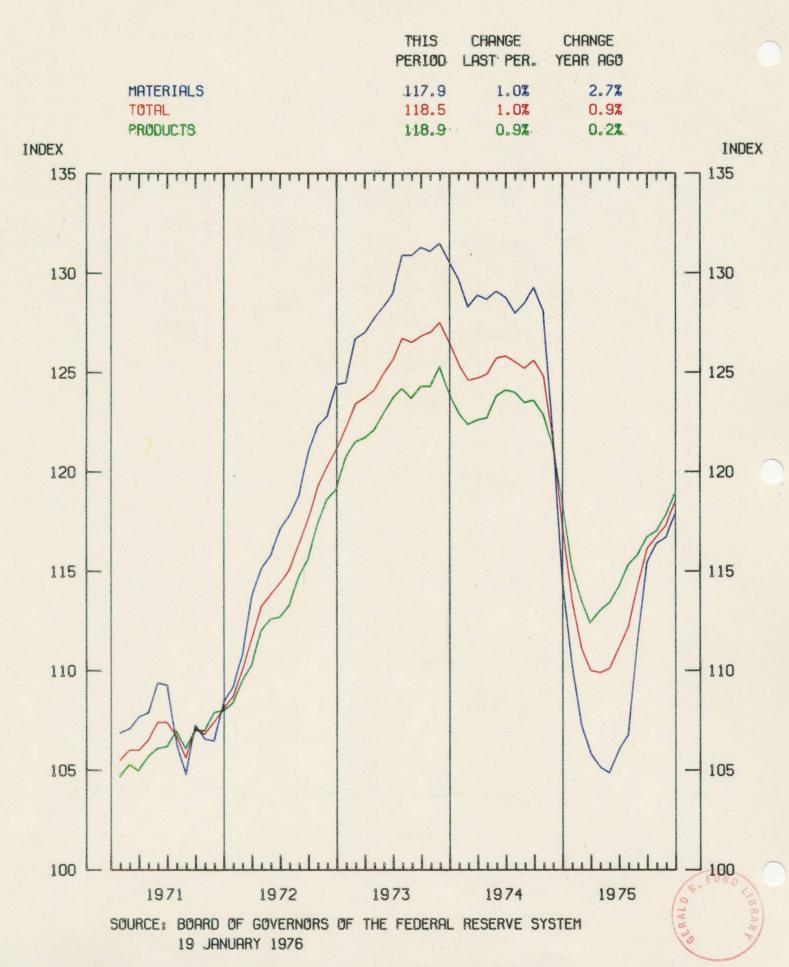
A.3.2 - Average Hourly Earnings of Production Workers



- Average Hourly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory workers remained unchanged in December, holding steady at \$4.67.
  - <sup>9</sup> Hourly Earnings were up 6.6 percent over the past 12 months.
- \* There were offsetting movements among industry groups.
  - Mining and Manufacturing edged up 1 cent and 2 cents per hour, respectively.
    - Mining posted the largest increase over the past year, up 73 cents per hour.
  - · Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate declined 4 cents per hour.



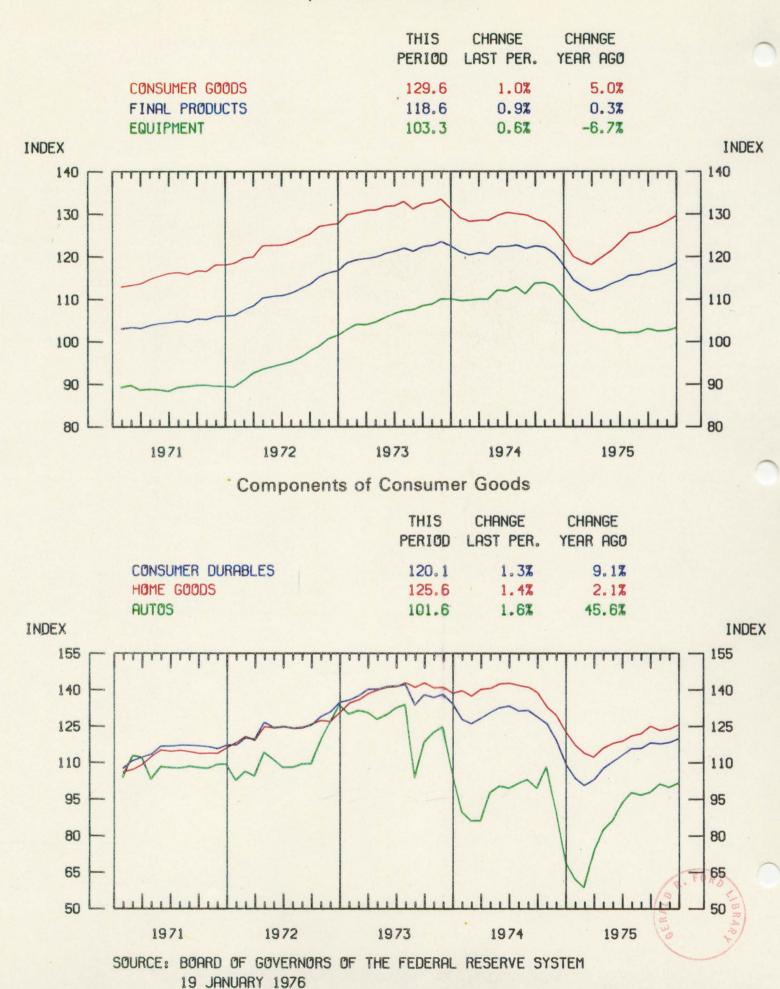
A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index (1967=100)



- Total Industrial Production accelerated in December, rising 1.0 percent compared to an upward-revised 0.5 percent gain in November.
  - Up 7.8 percent from the April low, but still 7.1 percent below the November 1973 peak.
  - Gains were strong and widespread among consumer goods, business equipment and materials.
- Materials rose 1.0 percent compared to 0.3 percent in November and are 2.7 percent above a year ago when production was in the midst of a 9-month decline.
- Products increased 0.9 percent compared to 0.7 percent in November.
  - Up 5.8 percent from the March low.



## A.4.1 - Industrial Flouuction Index Components of Products



## A.4.1 - Industrial Toduction Index Components of Equipment

				THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO		
		BUSINESS EQUITRANSIT EQUI		117.2	0.9%	-7.8% 2.2%		
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		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		

SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
19 JANUARY 1976

- Production of Consumer Goods rose 1.0 percent following November's 0.9 percent gain reflecting a rise in Auto output and continued strength in production of appliances and household furnishings.
  - Autos were up 1.6 percent, closing the year at 101.6, the highest level in 14 months.
  - Home Goods rose 1.4 percent.
- Equipment rose 0.6 percent, the second measurable gain in 1975, and stands 1.1 percent above the June-July low.
  - Business Equipment rose 0.9 percent in December, the fourth increase in the past 5 months.
    - Despite these recent increases, the only 2.9 percent above the June low.
  - Transit Equipment more than doubled its rate of increase in December, rising 3.3 percent compared to 1.4 percent in November.

## A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index

Components of Materials

				THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO		
		FUEL & POVEL	R, INDUSTRIAL	116.3		2.9% 8.1%		
		DURABLE MATE		1.13.1	1.9%	-1.0%		
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		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		

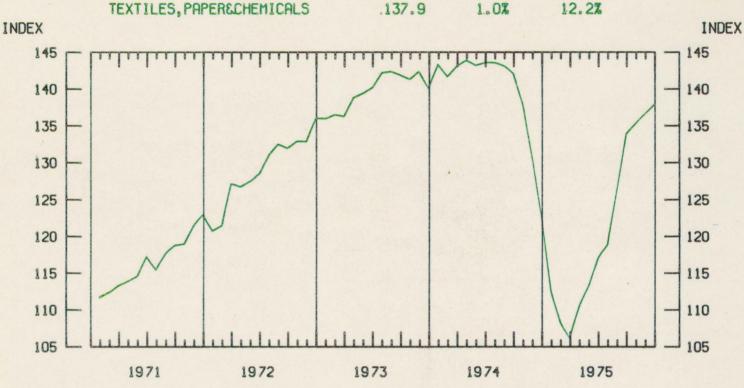
SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
19 JANUARY 1976

### Components of Durable Materials

			TUTE	CHUNCE	CHONCE	,
			THIS	CHANGE	CHANGE	
			PERIOD	LAST PER.	YEAR AGO	
	TORIN ON OTHER		07.0	0.08	0.78	
	IRON AND STEEL		97.9	2.0%	-9.3%	
	CONSUMER DURABLE	PARTS	103.5	1.7%	12.9%	
	EQUIPMENT PARTS		109.3	2.5%	-7.6%	
INDEX						INDEX
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	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
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## A.4.1 - Industrial Production Index Components of Nondurable Materials

THIS CHANGE CHANGE
PERIOD LAST PER. YEAR AGO
137.9 1.0% 12.2%



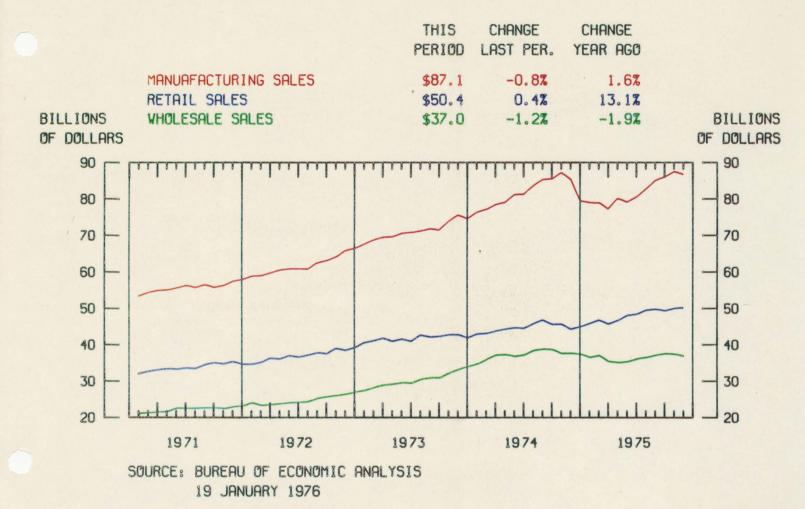
SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
19 JANUARY 1976

- Production of Industrial Fuel and Power declined for the second month in a row, down a total of 4.2 percent since October.
- Durable Materials continued its strong upswing, rising 1.9 percent in December, for a total gain of 13.3 percent since the June low.
  - Iron and Steel increased for the fifth straight month: Consumer Durable Parts rose 1.7 percent after declining in November; and Equipment Parts almost equalled October's pace after slowing in November.
- Nondurable Materials rose 0.9 percent after recording virtually no change in November.
  - Up 19.3 percent since the March low.
  - Textiles, Chemicals, and Paper have increased approximately 30.0 percent since the spring low.
    - At 137.9, Output is only 4.2 percent below the record high of 143.9 recorded in April 1974.

### A.4.8 - Manufacturing and Trade Sales

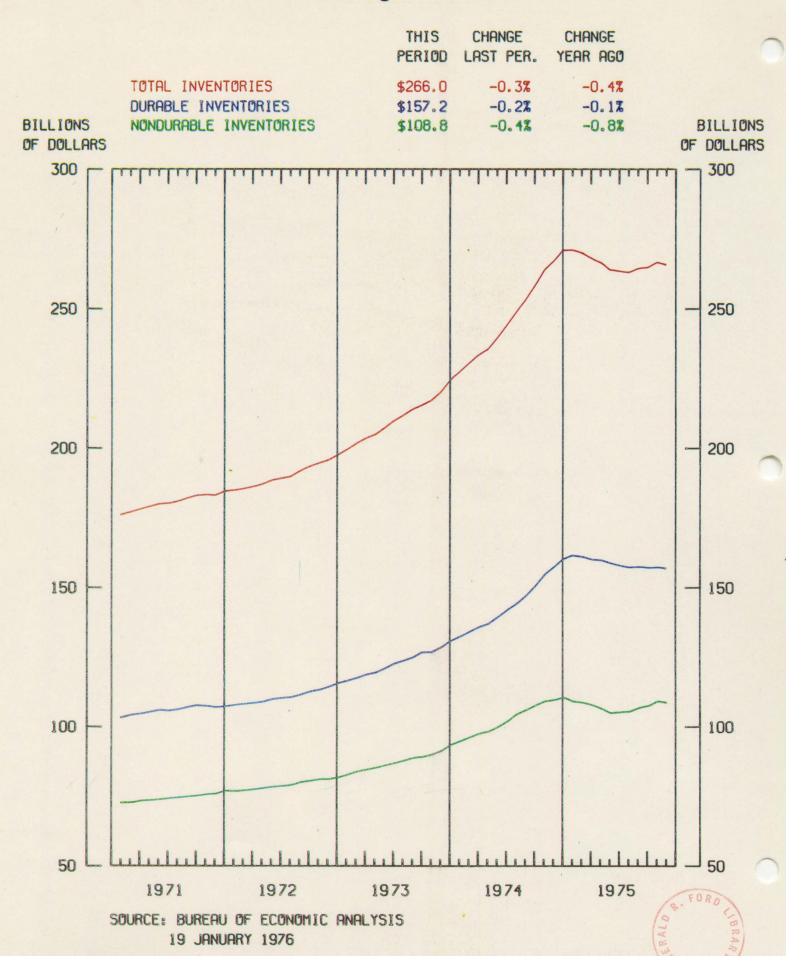


### A.4.8 - Manufacturing and Trade Sales by Industry Group



- Combined Business Sales declined \$942 million, or 0.5 percent in November, compared to a \$1,877 million increase in October.
  - First decline in 8 months.
  - Durable Goods Sales, down \$1,412 million, was chiefly responsible for the overall decline in Business Sales.
  - Nondurable Goods rose for the seventh time in 8 months, up \$470 million from November, and up 9.6 percent from the March low.
- Declines in Manufacturing Sales, down \$686 million, and Merchant Wholesalers, down \$441 million, more than offset the \$185 million increase in Retail Sales.

### A.4.8 - Manufacturing and Trade Inventories



### A.4.8 - Manufacturing and Trade Inventory-to-Sales Ratio

			THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO	
	DURABLE GOODS TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS			1.4% 0.7% -0.9%	-0.5% -3.8% -7.7%	
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2.4	-					-2.4
2.2					1	-2.2
2.0		~		_ /		-2.0
1.8			~~			-1.8
1.6		-				1.6
1.4						-1.4
1.2	-					-1.2
1.0		<u> </u>	ulululul	Malala		1.0
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS						

 Total Business Inventories recorded its first decline since July, dropping \$826 million in November compared to \$1.8 billion increase in October.

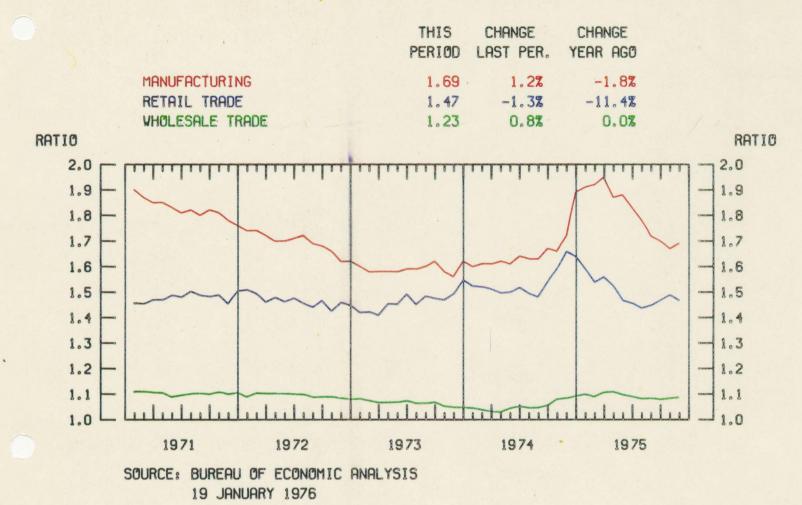
19 JANUARY 1976

- Durable Inventories continued to edge down for a total decline of 2.8 percent since January.
- Nondurable Goods decreased for the first time in 6 months, down \$435 million.
- The Combined Business Stock-to-Sales Ratio rose 0.7 percent to 1.53, the first increase since March.
  - While the Durable Stock-to-Sales Ratio rose for the first time in 3 months, the Nondurable Ratio remained at the same plateau established in July.

A.4.8 - Manufacturing and Trade Inventories by Industry Group



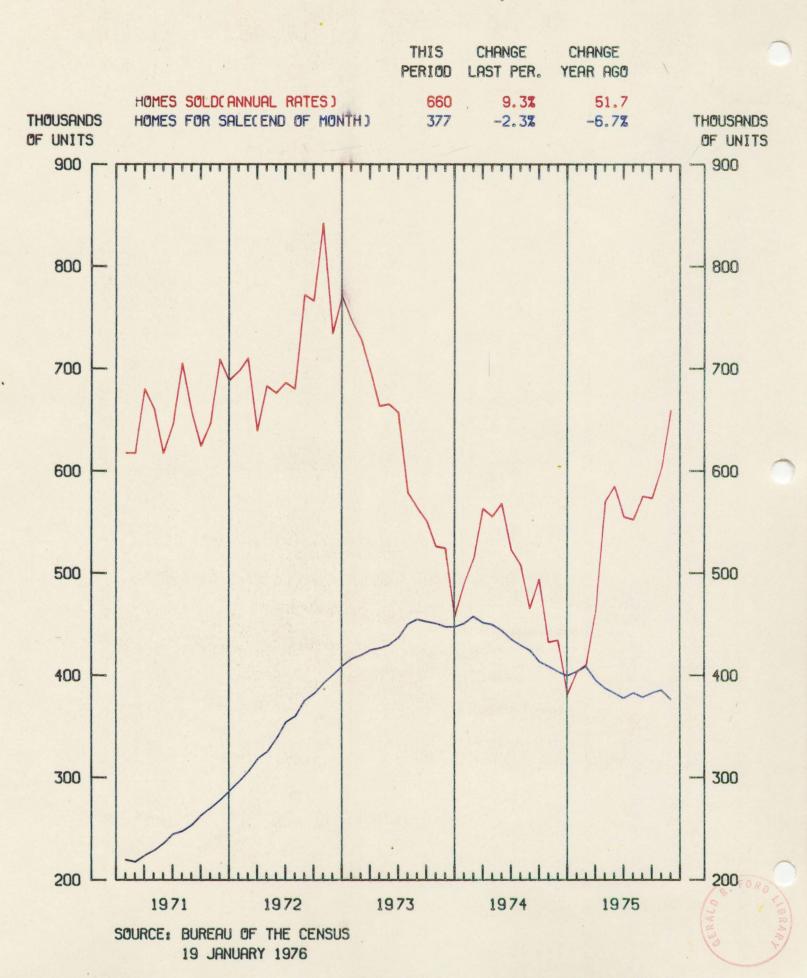
#### A.4.8 - Inventory-to-Sales Ratio by Industry Group



- The overall Inventory reduction reflected declines of \$803 million in Retail and \$225 million in Wholesale, which outweighed the \$202 million increase in Manufacturing.
- The Stock-to-Sales Ratio for Manufacturing increased in November after five consecutive monthly declines.
  - The Retail Ratio declined for the first time since July while the Wholesale Ratio increased for the second straight month.

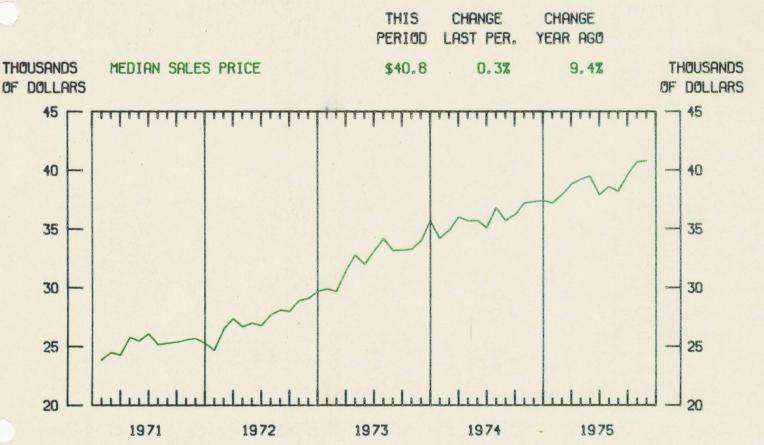


### A.7.1 - Sales of New One-Family Homes



#### A.7.1 - Prices of New One-Family Homes

Not Seasonally Adjusted



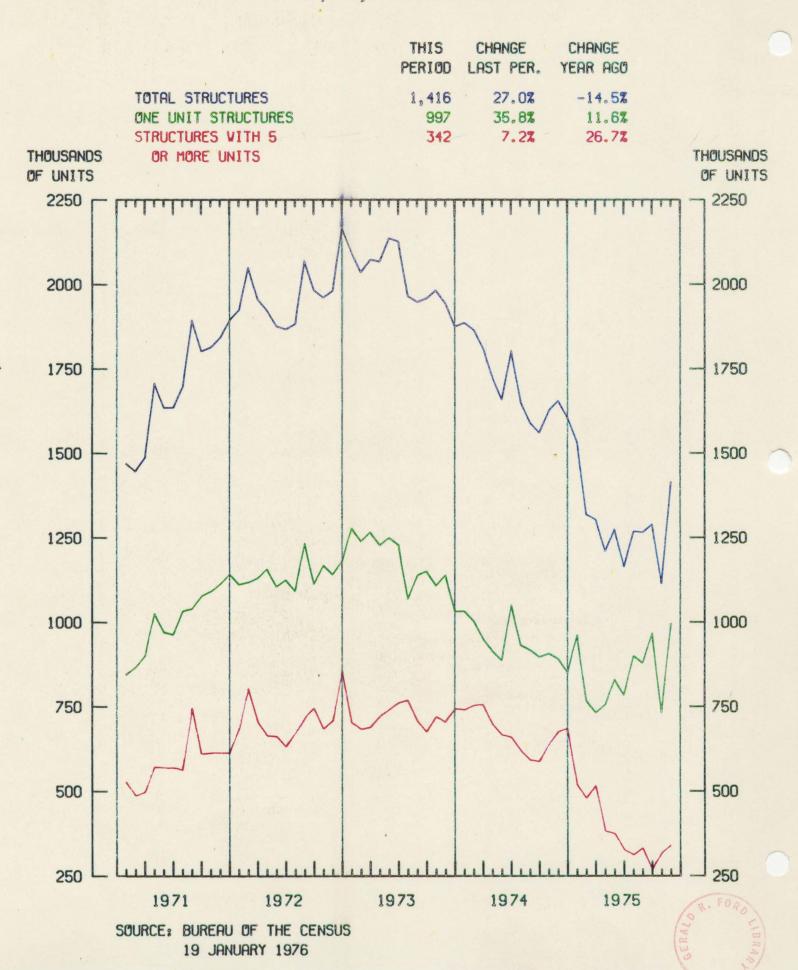
- SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 19 JANUARY 1976
- The number of Homes Sold rose for the second month in a row, up 9.3 percent from upward revised October figure of 604,000 units.
  - Highest level since May 1973.
  - Since September, Homes Sold have risen 15 percent.
- Homes for Sale in November declined to the lowest level in nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, down 2.3 percent to 377,000.
  - \* However, since May, the inventory of Unsold Homes has been little changed, hovering around 380,000 units.

  - •There was a 7.2 months' supply of housing in November 1975 at existing sales rates, compared with an 11.5 months' supply in November 1974.

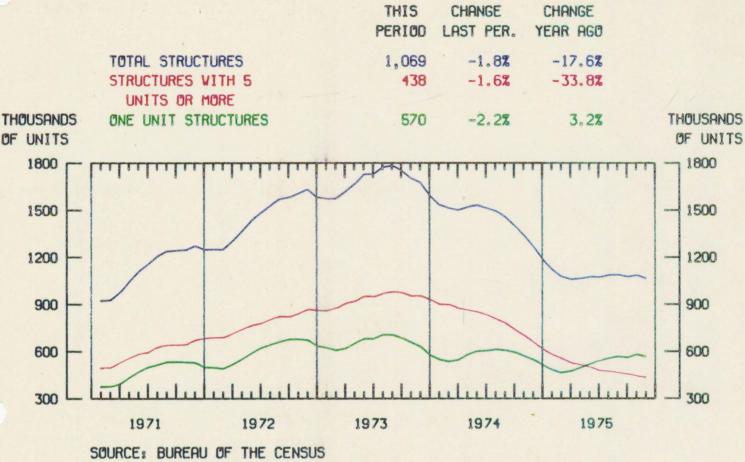
Median Sales Price reached another record high (\$40,800), 0.3 percent above the previous high recorded in October 1975.



## A.7.1 - New Housing Units Completed Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



# A.7.1 - New Housing Units Under Construction Not Seasonally Adjusted

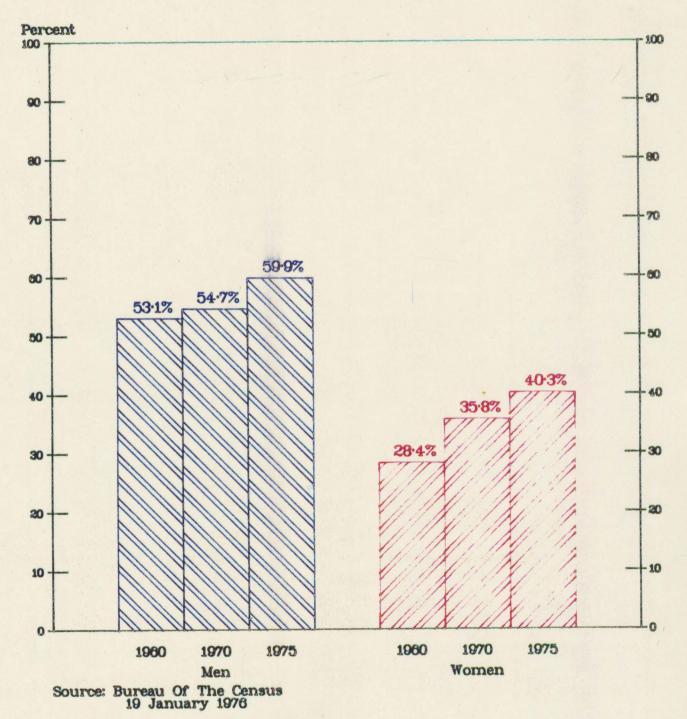


SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
19 JANUARY 1976

- Housing Units Completed rebounded a record 27 percent to a level of 1,416,000 units, following October's steep decline.
  - Eclipsed the previous record established in August 1970.
- Single-Unit Completions were the major factor, rising 35.8 percent, erasing October's loss.
  - 997,000 completions represents the highest annual rate since June 1974.
- Five or More Units increased 7 percent over October's revised rate of 319,000 units.
- Total Units Under Construction declined in November.
  - Since February there has been little movement in the overall total as a continued decrease in Apartment Units Under Construction has been offset by an upward trend in Single Units Under Construction.



B.2.2 - Single (Never Married) Men and Women 20 to 24 Years Old: 1960, 1970, 1975 (Percent)

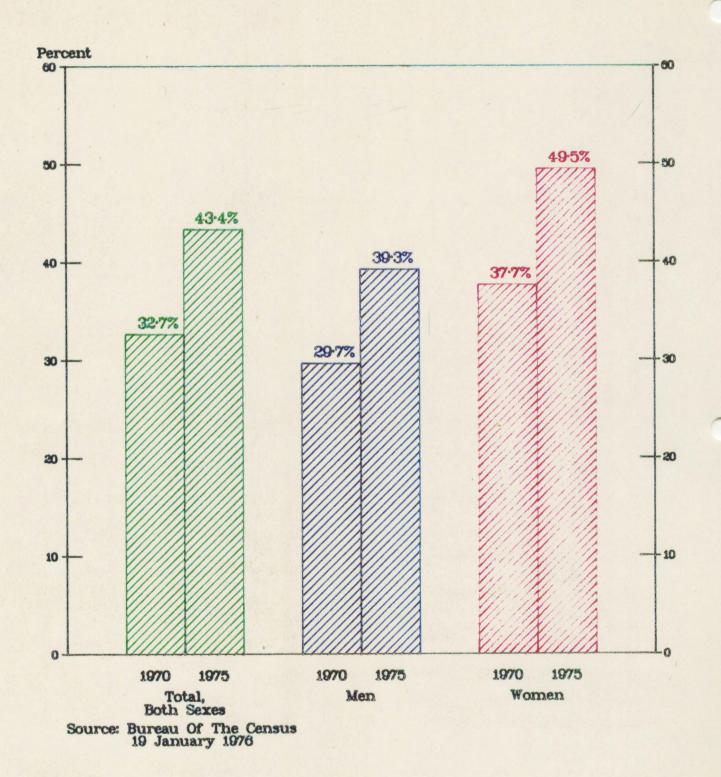




- During the last 15 years there has been a notable increase in the proportion of young men and women who remained never married beyond the ages where most men and women have traditionally married.
  - The percent single among persons 20 to 24 years old (the range of years which covers the median age at first marriage for both men and women) increased from 28 percent in 1960 to 40 percent in 1975 for women, and from 53 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1975 for men.



B.2.1 - Percent of Never-Married Men and Women 25 to 34 Years Old Who Maintain Their Own Households: 1970 and 1975

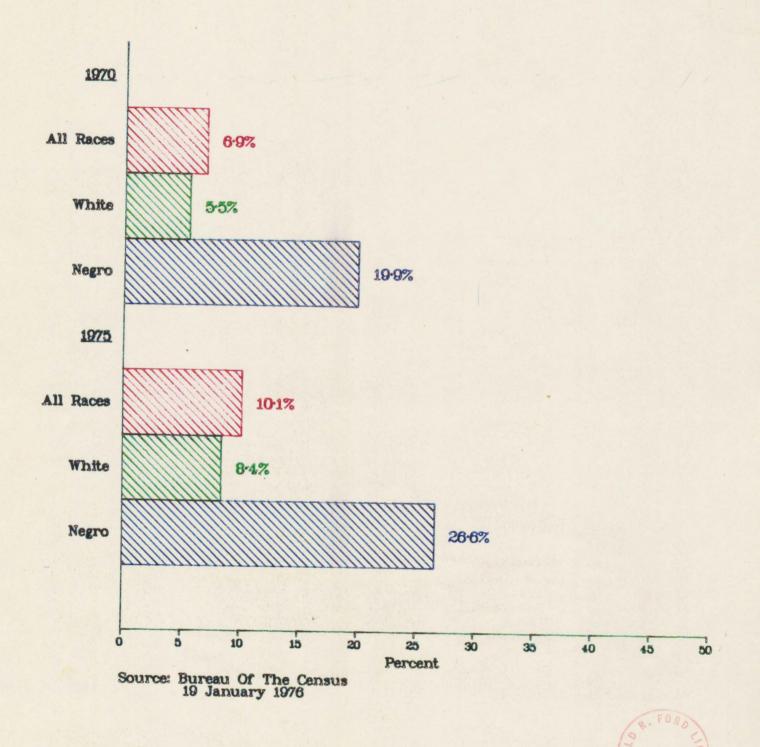




- · More of today's single adults are maintaining their own households.
  - In March 1975, 43 percent of never-married persons 25 to 34 years old were household heads as compared to 33 percent 5 years earlier.
- \* A higher proportion of single women than single men were household heads in both 1975 and 1970.
- The majority of these young adult household heads lived either alone or with persons not related to them.



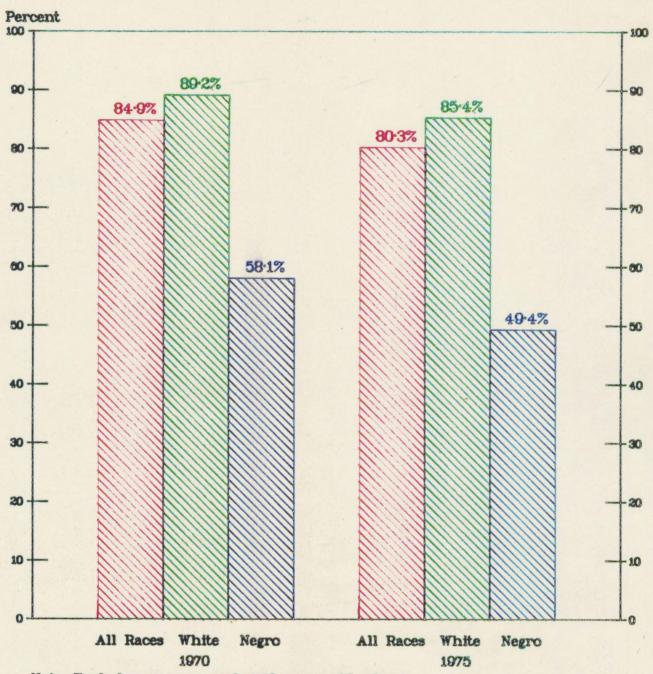
B.2.2 - Proportion of Ever-Married Persons 25 to 54 Years Old Who Were Divorced or Separated, By Race: 1970 and 1975



- •The incidence of marital disruption through divorce or separation due to marital discord has increased since the beginning of the present decade.
- °In 1975, 10 percent of all ever-married persons 25 to 54 years old were reported as either divorced (and not remarried) or separated.
  - \* Corresponding figures for whites and Negroes were 8 percent and 27 percent, respectively.
- \* Five years earlier, about 7 percent of all ever-married persons 25 to 54 were divorced or separated with a level of 6 percent for whites and 20 percent for Negroes.



B.2.1 - Percent of Persons Under 18 Years Old Living With Both Parents, By Race: 1970 and 1975



Note: Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads and wives of heads of family groups.

Source: Bureau of the Census 19 January 1976

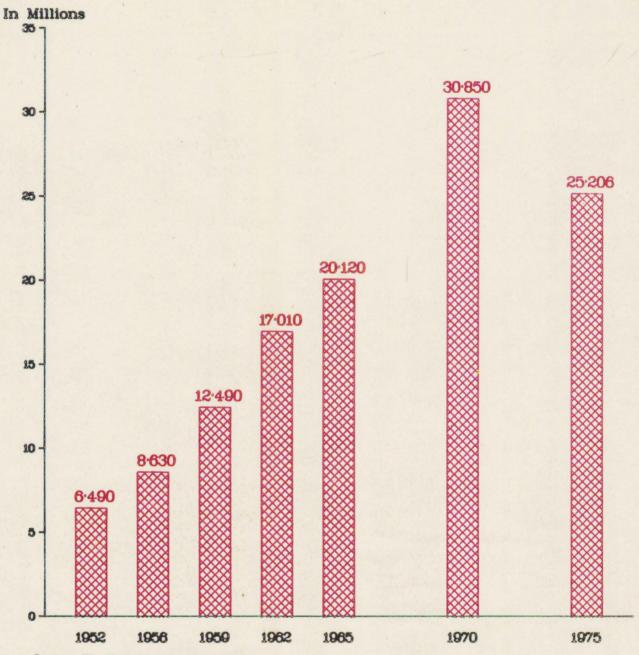


- Among the most important consequences of the rising level of divorce and separation is the declining proportion of children who live in homes where both parents are present.
- In 1975, 80 percent of all children under 18 years old lived with both parents, a decline from 85 percent in 1970.
  - The proportion of both white and Negro children who lived with both parents has declined in this period.
- Eighty-five percent of all white children lived with two parents in 1975 as compared with only about one-half of all Negro children.



### E.3 - Shareowner Population of Public Corporations

Number of Shareowners

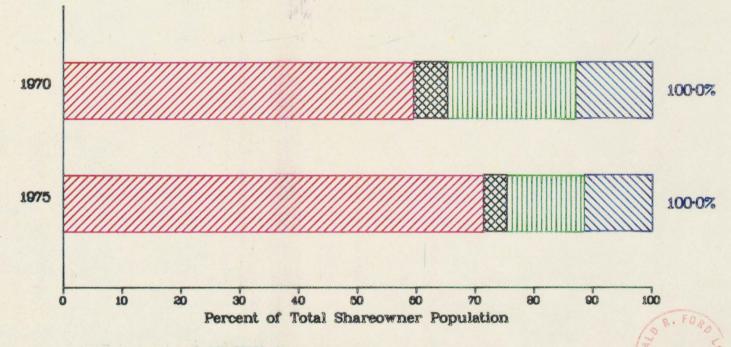




#### By Market Place



New York Stock Exchange
Other Stock Exchanges
Over the Counter
Investment Companies Only

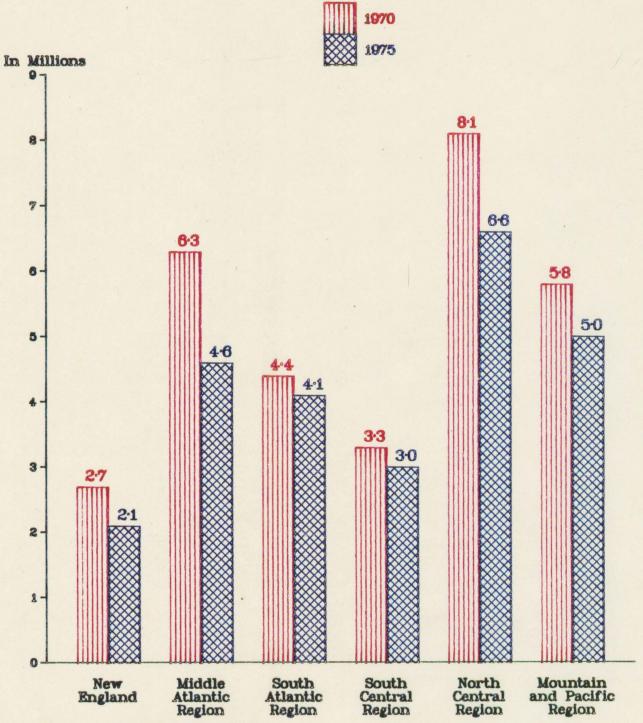


- The number of individual owners of corporate stock and investment company shares in the U.S. declined 18.3 percent during the past  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years to a mid-1975 estimated total of 25.2 million.
  - First decline in the shareowner total since the periodic New York Stock Exchange study was begun in 1952, reversing the pattern of steady gain registered in the previous surveys.
- While all market places suffered an absolute loss, the New York Stock Exchange fared better than the rest.
  - Down only 2.1 percent to 17.9 million individuals, increasing its share of the market to 71.4 percent from less than 60 percent in 1970.
  - The biggest decline in shareownership was in over-the-counter stocks, with the number of individuals owning them down 50.8 percent.
  - Ownership in shares on exchanges other than the Big Board slumped 43.9 percent to 1 million, down to 4 percent of all market places.

<sup>•</sup> Mutual Fund Ownership (Investment Companies) decreased to 11.5 percent of the total number of shareowners.

E.3 - Shareowner Population of Public Corporations

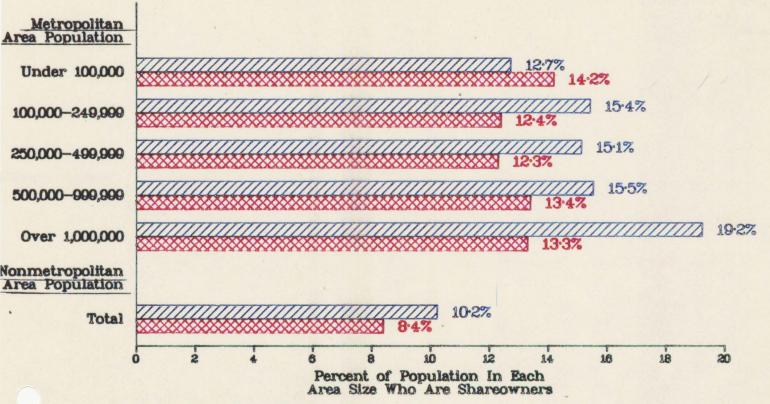
By Region





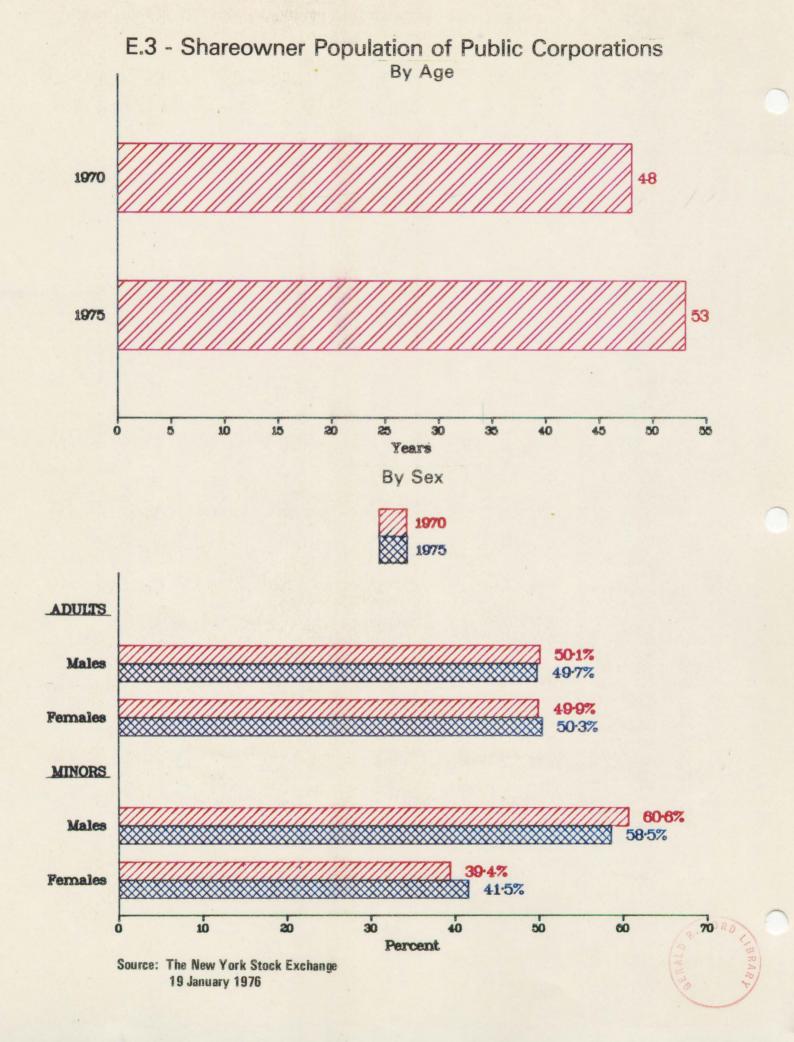
### E.3 - Shareowner Population of Public Corporations By Major Metropolitan Area





- The decline in the overall shareowner population was reflected in each of the regions.
- The North Central Region remained the region with the highest concentration of shareowners (6.6 million), down 18.8 percent from 1970.
- The Mountain and Pacific Regions were second, reporting 5 million shareowners in 1975.
- Declining 27.4 percent in 1975 (the largest percentage drop of any region), the Middle Atlantic Region slipped to 4.6 million shareowners.
- The only areas to increase its shareowner population were metropolitan areas with under 100,000 persons.
  - All other metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas decreased -most dramatic was the drop from 19.2 percent to 13.3 percent in
    metropolitan areas with over 1 million persons.

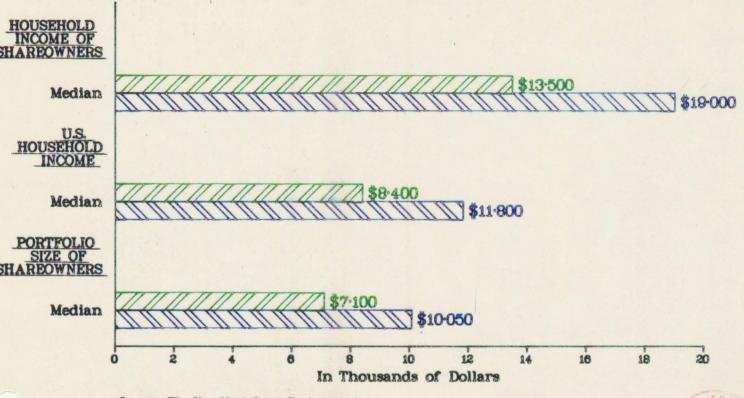




E.3 - Shareowner Population of Public Corporations

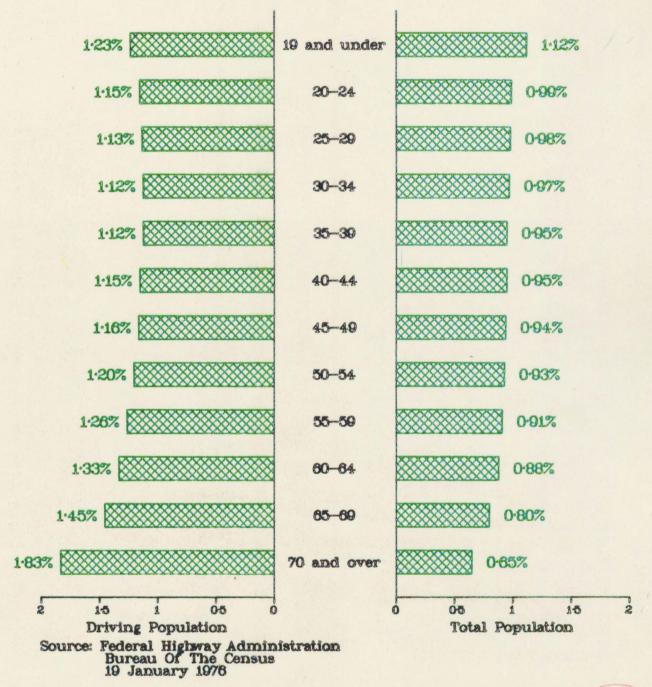
By Income and Portfolio Size

1970



- Fewer young people are buying stock as the median age of shareowners increased from 48 to 53 years in the past 5 years.
  - Suggests basic core of shareowners is the same as it was 5 years ago, only 5 years older.
- Women displaced men as the most numerous adult shareowners, but only by a small margin.
  - In the six previous Exchange shareowner reports since 1952, men outnumbered women only in 1970.
  - Among minors, men continued to outnumber women despite a drop in the proportion of male shareowners in 1975.
- The average shareowner had an annual household income of \$19,000 compared to the U.S. average of \$11,800, and held a stock portfolio valued at \$10,050 on June 30,1975.

E.4 - Characteristics of the Driving Population: 1974
Ratio of Males to Females

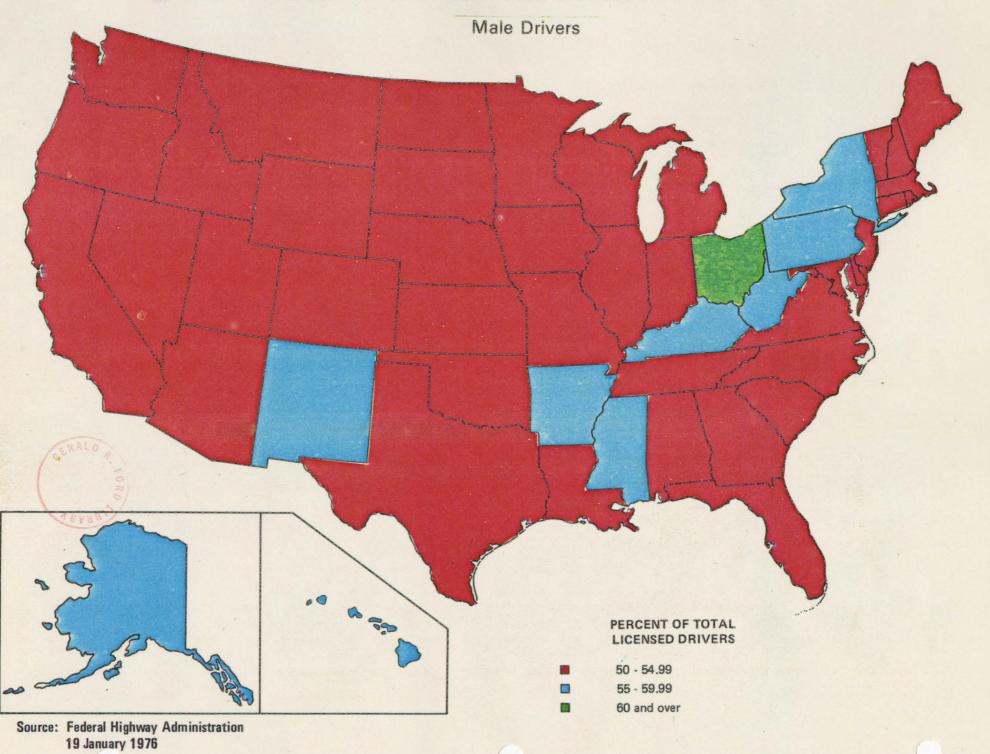




- The ratio of males to females in the total population decreased with advancing age; however, the reverse was true in the driving population.
  - The ratios of male-to-female drivers increased substantially and progressively in the age groups 55 and above.
- This will change as more women who have been familiar with automobiles all of their lives progress into older age groups.



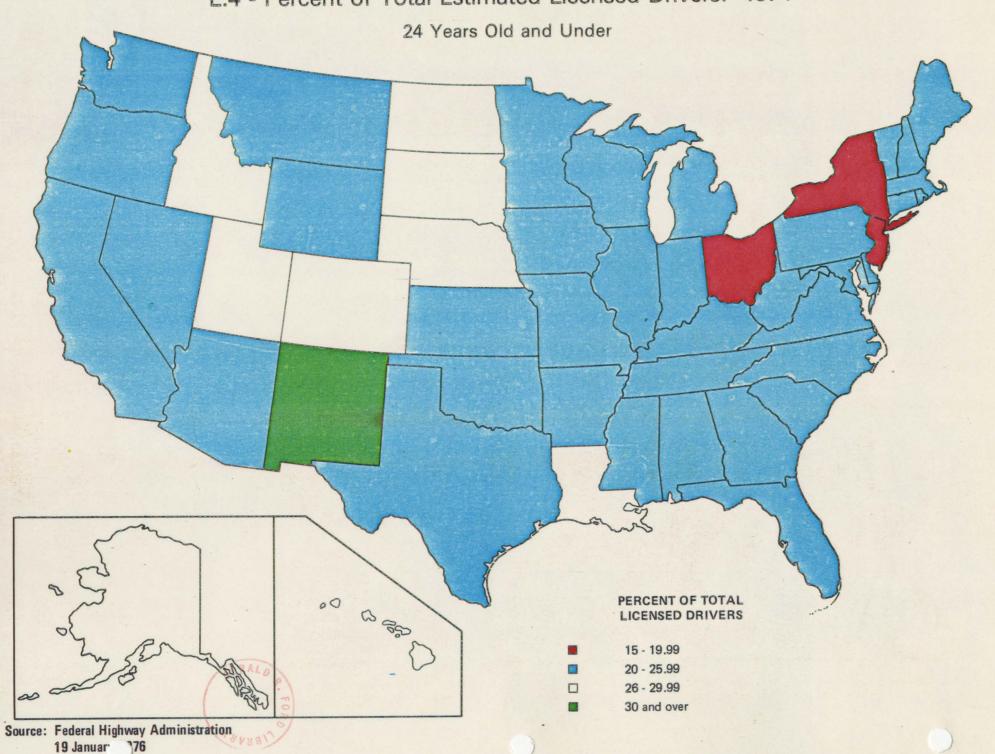
E.4 - Percent of Total Estimated Licensed Drivers: 1974



- The most noticeable characteristic of the driver license distributions is that male drivers continue to outnumber female drivers in every State.
  - More than 92 percent of the States vary within three percentage points of the national average (54.7 percent).
  - Ohio has the highest proportion of male drivers, 60.4 percent, compared to the 50.2 percent recorded for Connecticut, the lowest State.
  - The majority of States fell into the range between 50 and 55 percent of male drivers.



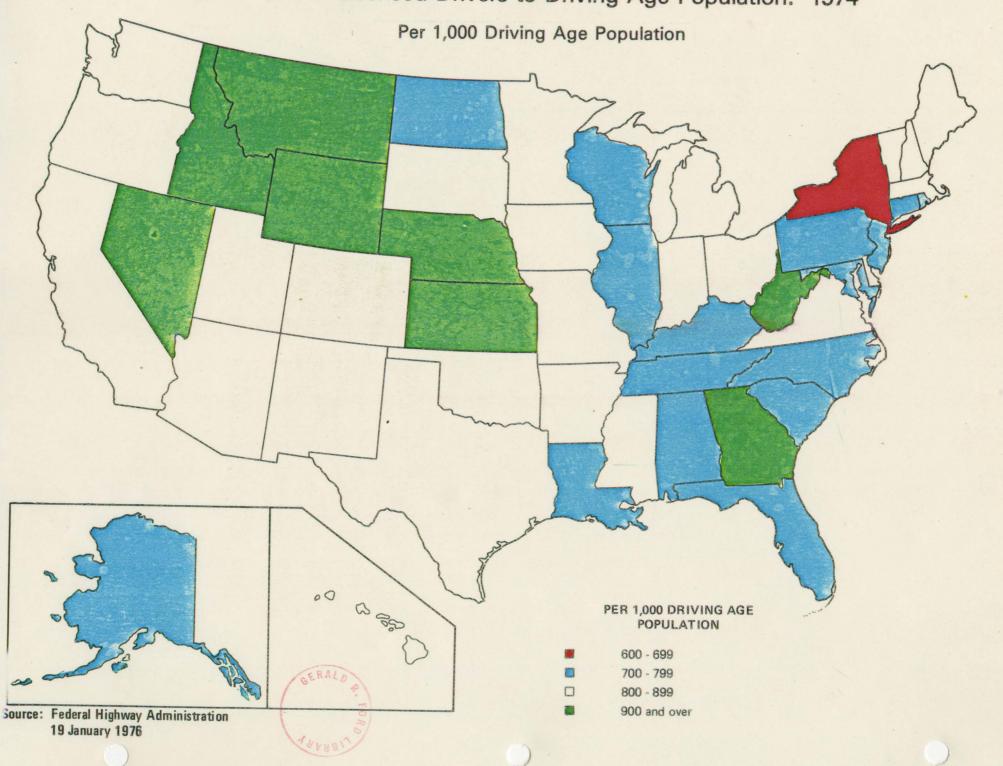
E.4 - Percent of Total Estimated Licensed Drivers: 1974



- \*In the majority of States, between 20 to 26 percent of all drivers were 24 years of age or younger.
  - \* In New Mexico, almost one-third (31.6 percent) of total licensed drivers were 24 years of age and under.
  - \*In contrast, less than one-fifth of total drivers were 24 years old and under in Ohio, New York, and New Jersey.
    - Only 17 percent of New York's drivers were 24 or younger.



E.4 - Ratio of Licensed Drivers to Driving Age Population: 1974



- A comparison of licensed drivers in each State with driving age population shows a range of from 641 drivers per 1,000 potential drivers in New York to 980 in Georgia.
  - Urbanized States show lowest percent licensed to drive.
  - \* Largest proportion of States fell in the category of 800-899 licensed drivers per 1,000 driving age population.
  - Concentration of more than 900 drivers per 1,000 driving age population was centered in mid- to far-West.

