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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BAROODY

The Vice President has asked me to
send this week's copy of the Weekly Briefing
Notes.

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

Dick Allison

WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES

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FOR CALENDER YEAR 1976

March 29, 1976

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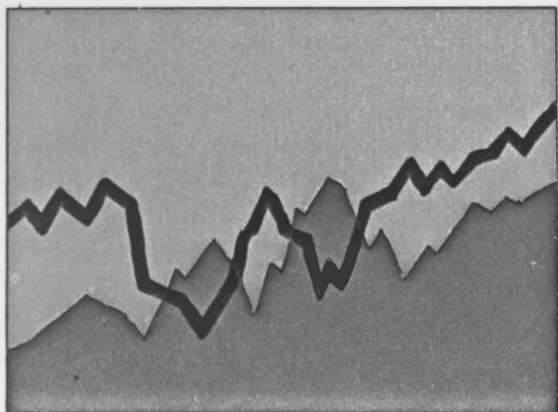
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WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS



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

MARCH 29, 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

Capacity Utilization

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Capacity Utilization in Manufacturing" E.5; "Industrial Production and Related Data" G.12.3.

Exports and Imports

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

Balance of Payments

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

Heroin Indicators

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Heroin Indicators Trend Report."

Motor Vehicle Facts

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, "1975 Automobile Facts and Figures."



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

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

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- College Enrollment
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WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

X
X
X
X

X

X
X

X
X
X

X
X
X

X
X
X

X

X
X

X

X

X

X

X

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 - Average Persons Per Room

WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

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SERIES

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	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
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B.8.2 Recreation					
— Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc.)					X
— Indoor (Television, Visiting, Other)				X	X
Part 9—Public Safety					
B.9.1 Crimes Known to Police					
— Violent			X	X	
— Property			X	X	
B.9.2 Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics					
— Violent				X	
— Property				X	
B.9.3 Fear of Crime, Selected Characteristics					X
B.9.4 Police Activity					
— Persons Arrested by Charge				X	
— Offenses Cleared				X	
B.9.5 Judicial Activity					
— Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				X	
B.9.6 Prisoners, Adults and Juveniles					
— Prisoners by Sentence				X	
— Average Length of Sentence				X	
— Persons Executed and Sentenced to Death				X	
— Average Prison Population				X	
B.9.7 Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice				X	
B.9.8 Selected Studies					

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Part 1—Social Welfare and Security

C.1.1 Social Security (OASDHI)

- Current Beneficiaries
- New Beneficiaries
- Average Payment

C.1.2 Old Age Assistance

- Benefits Paid
- Recipients

C.1.3 Aid to the Disabled

- Blind
- Deaf
- Other

C.1.4 Aid to Families With Dependent Children

- Recipients
- Benefits

C.1.5 Unemployment Insurance Coverage

- Benefits Paid
- Recipients

C.1.6 Housing Assistance

- Recipients
- Benefits

C.1.7 Food Stamps

- Recipients
- Benefits

C.1.8 Aid to Disaster Victims

- Recipients
- Benefits

C.1.9 Veterans Benefits

- Recipients
- Benefits

Part 2—Equal Opportunity

C.2.1 Equal Employment Opportunity

- Minority Employment
- Earnings, Promotions, etc.

C.2.2 School Desegregation

- Students Attending Predominantly Minority Schools
- Public/Private Enrollment, and Control

WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

SERIES

SECTION C—Government Activity (Continued)

Part 3—Government Operation

C.3.1 Federal Employment

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- Payroll

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- Employees
- Payroll

SECTION D—Environment, Science, Culture

Part 1—Environment

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- Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphere
- 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
- Concentration in Biosphere

D.1.4 Ecological Balances

- Endangered Species (Plant and Animal)
- Critical Areas (Coastal Zones)
- Land/People Density

Part 2—Science

D.2.1 Professionals in Scientific Fields

- By Specialty
- Person Years of Scientists, Engineers Engaged in R&D

D.2.2 Expenditures for Research and Development

- Private Industry
- Government

D.2.3 Science Achievement in Schools

- Secondary Schools
- Higher Education

WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X



A.4.5 - Capacity Utilization in Manufacturing

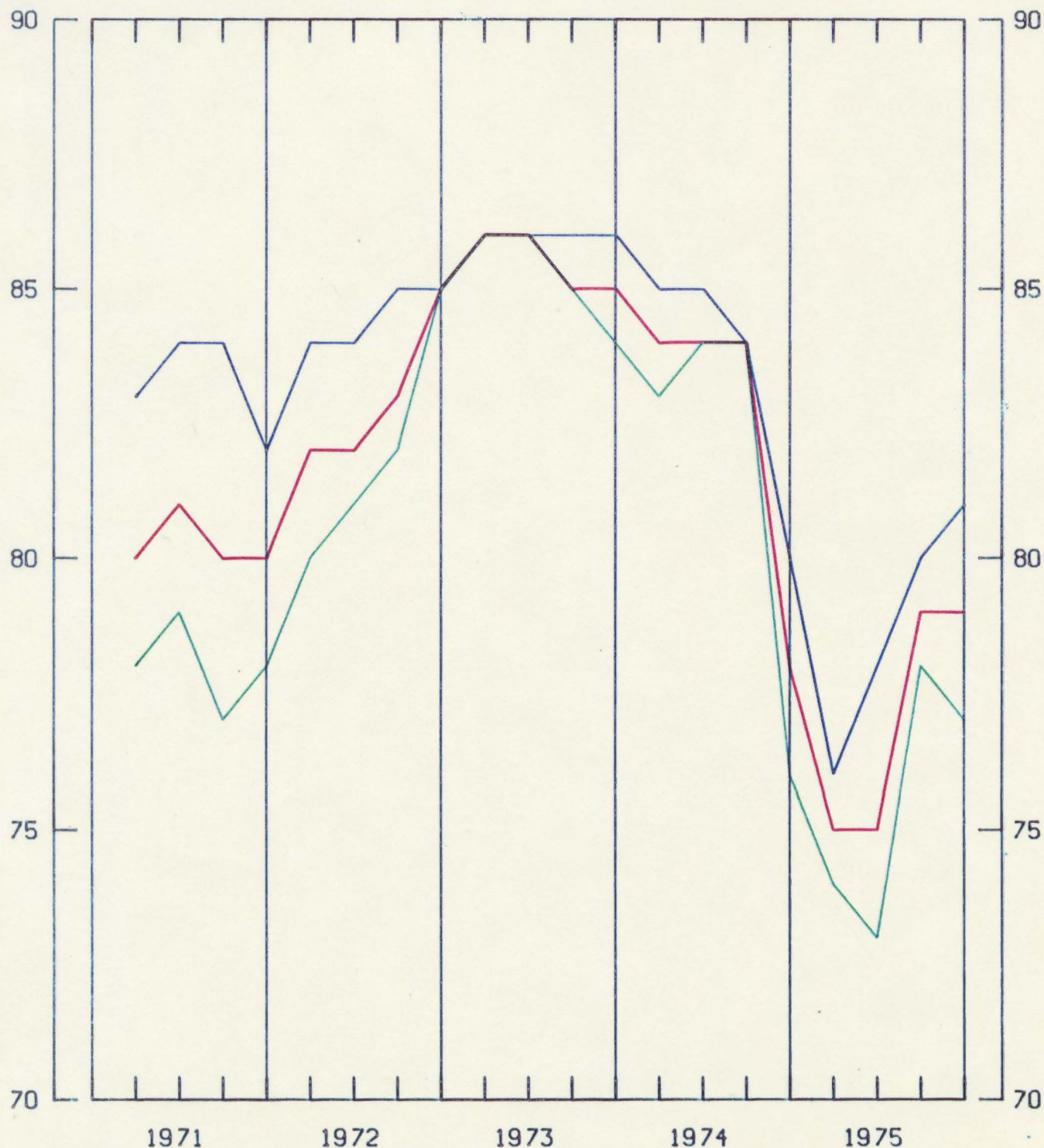


NONDURABLE GOODS
 ALL MANUFACTURING
 DURABLE GOODS

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
81	1.3%	1.3%
79	0.0%	1.3%
77	-1.3%	1.3%

PERCENT

PERCENT



SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
 29 MARCH 1976



- Manufacturing Capacity Utilization leveled off at 79 percent during the last quarter of 1975.
 - This was a 5-percent rise above the March and June 1975 rates, but 9 percent below the peak recorded in the first and second quarters of 1973.
 - A 1.3-percent gain in Capacity Utilization by Nondurable Goods Industries was nullified by a 1.3-percent decline in Durable Goods Industries.

A.4.5 - Capacity Utilization in Manufacturing

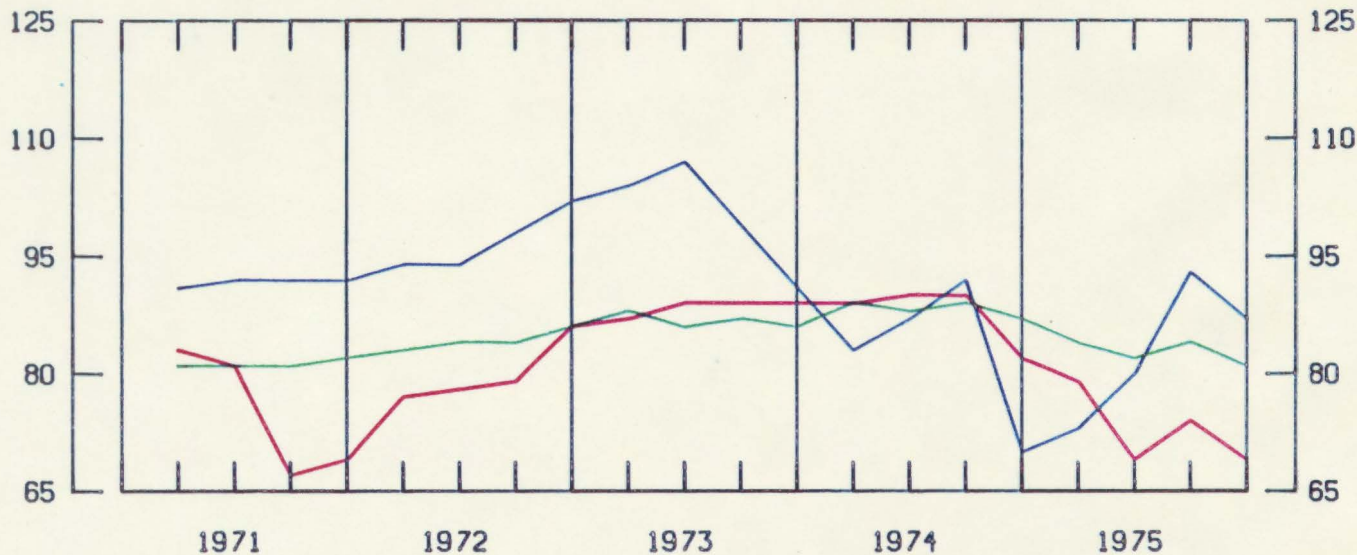
Components of Durable Goods Industries

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
MOTOR VEHICLES	87	-6.5%	24.3%
PRIMARY METALS	69	-6.8%	-15.9%
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	81	-3.6%	-6.9%



PERCENT

PERCENT

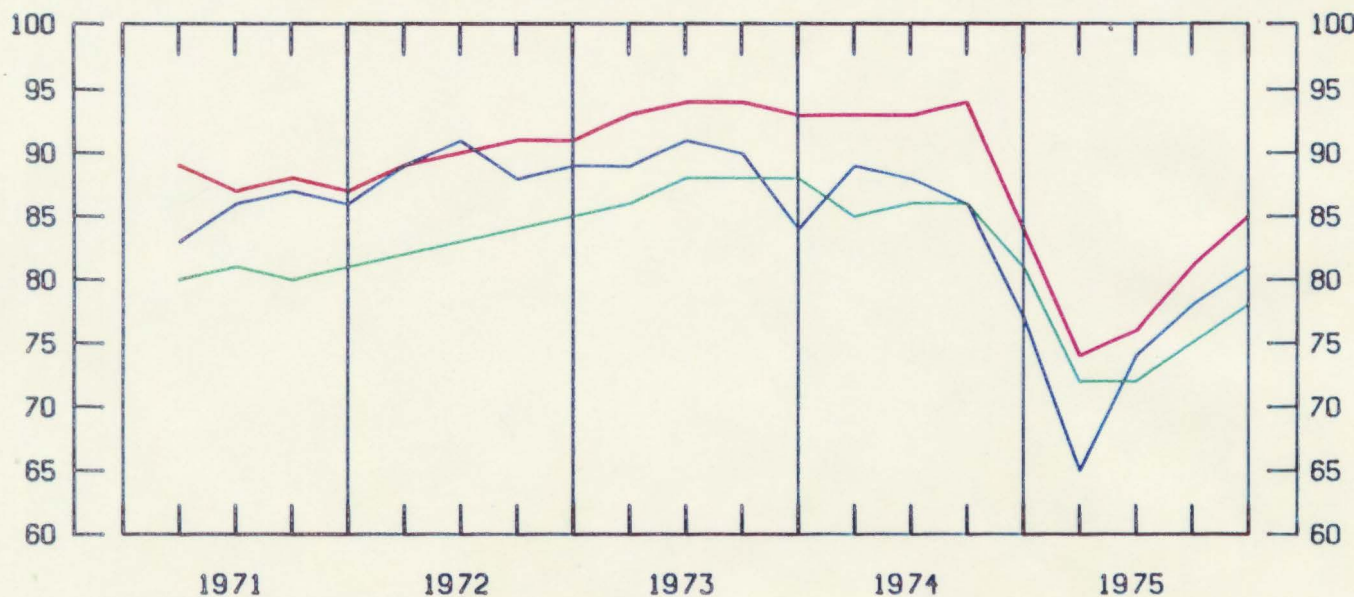


Components of Nondurable Goods Industries

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
PAPER	85	4.9%	1.2%
RUBBER	81	3.8%	5.2%
CHEMICALS	78	4.0%	-3.7%

PERCENT

PERCENT





- Among Durable Goods Industries, the largest declines in fourth quarter operating rates were reported in Primary Metals and Motor Vehicles, down 6.8 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

- The rate for Nonelectrical Machinery decreased 3.6 percent.

- In contrast to Primary Metals and Nonelectrical Machinery, Motor Vehicle Capacity Utilization for the fourth quarter of 1975 is operating well above the rate for the same quarter of 1974.

- Among Nondurable Goods Industries, Paper, Chemicals, and Rubber recorded the largest increases.

- However, the rate of growth in Capacity Utilization slowed from the third quarter for all three industries.

A.5.1 - Exports and Imports



TOTAL EXPORTS

TOTAL IMPORTS

IMPORTS EXCLUDING PETROLEUM

THIS
PERIOD

CHANGE
LAST PER.

CHANGE
YEAR AGO

\$8.8

-3.3%

0.5%

\$8.9

-2.6%

12.8%

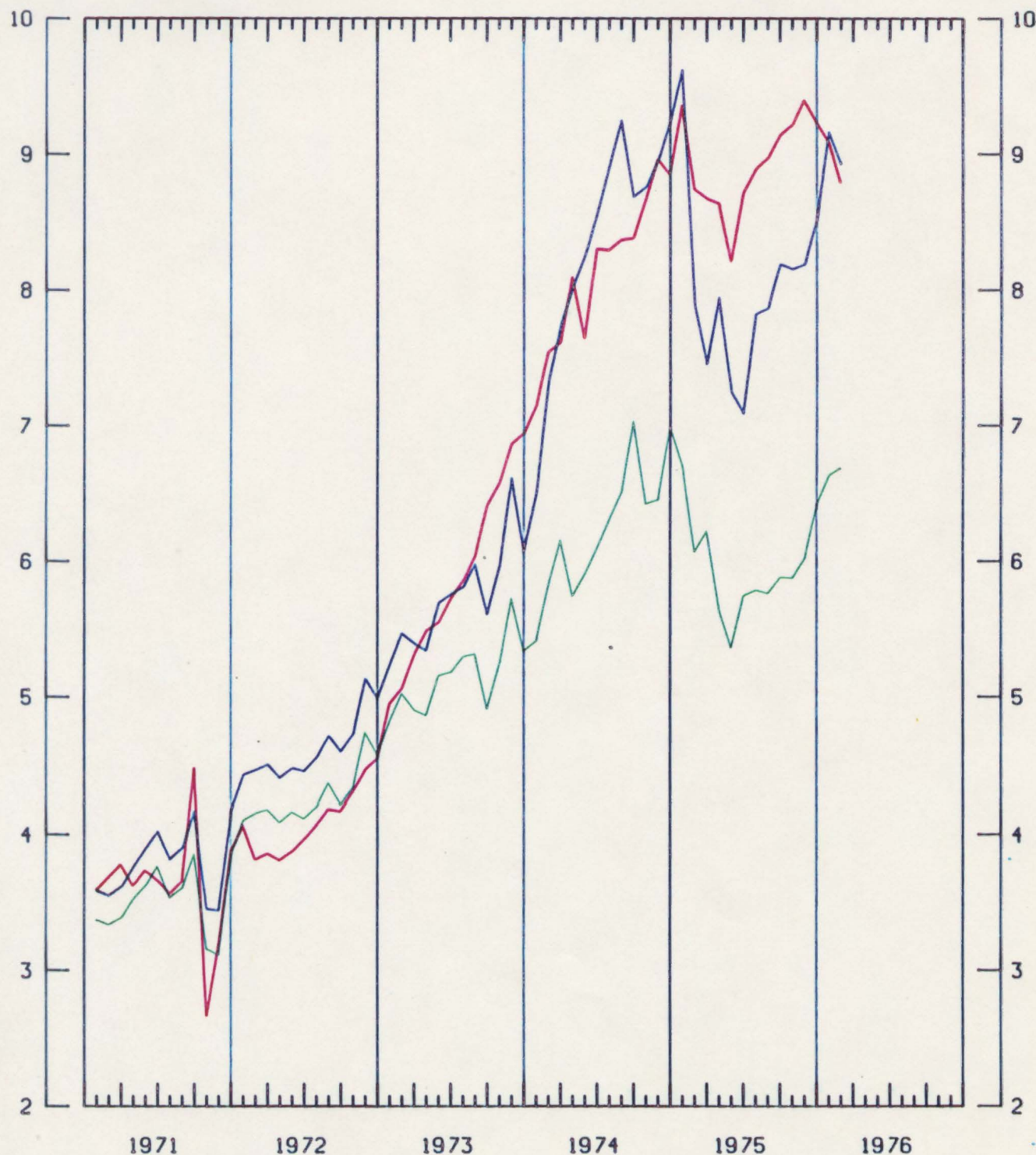
\$6.7

0.9%

10.2%

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
29 MARCH 1976

A.5.1 - Merchandise Trade Balance (Excluding Military Assistance)

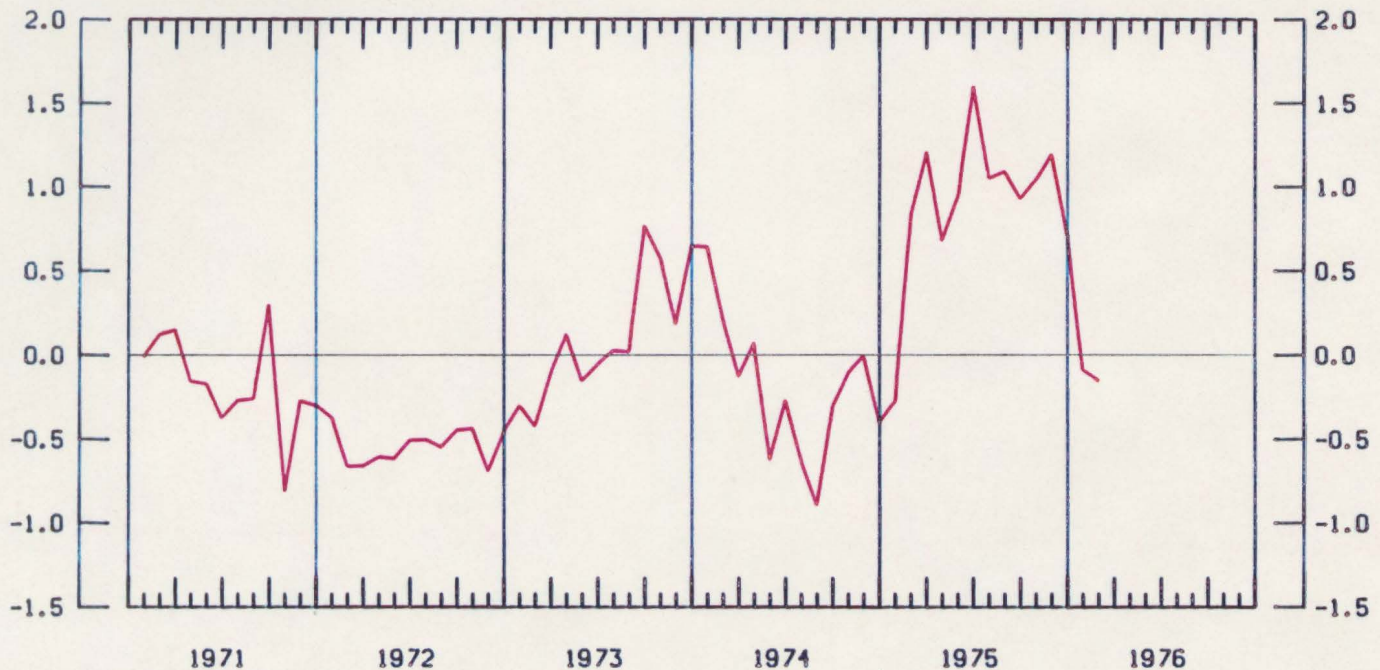


THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
-\$0.141	-\$0.07	-\$0.97

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

TRADE BALANCE

BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
29 MARCH 1976

- Total Imports exceeded Total Exports by a seasonally adjusted \$140.8 million in February, almost doubling January's Merchandise Trade Balance deficit.
- The second deficit in a row followed 11 consecutive months of surplus.
- Total Exports declined for the third month in a row, down \$303.4 million, or 3.3 percent.
- Spurred by a \$235.6 million drop in Exports of Agricultural Commodities, the February decline was the largest since last May's 4.9-percent decrease.
- Imports declined for the first time since October, but not as sharply as Exports, down 2.6 percent, or \$237.1 million.
- Petroleum and Auto Imports dropped.
- Imports Excluding Petroleum rose more slowly than in recent months, up 0.9 percent, or \$61.2 million compared to a \$220.3 million rise in January.

A.5.1 - Imports

Petroleum and Petroleum Products

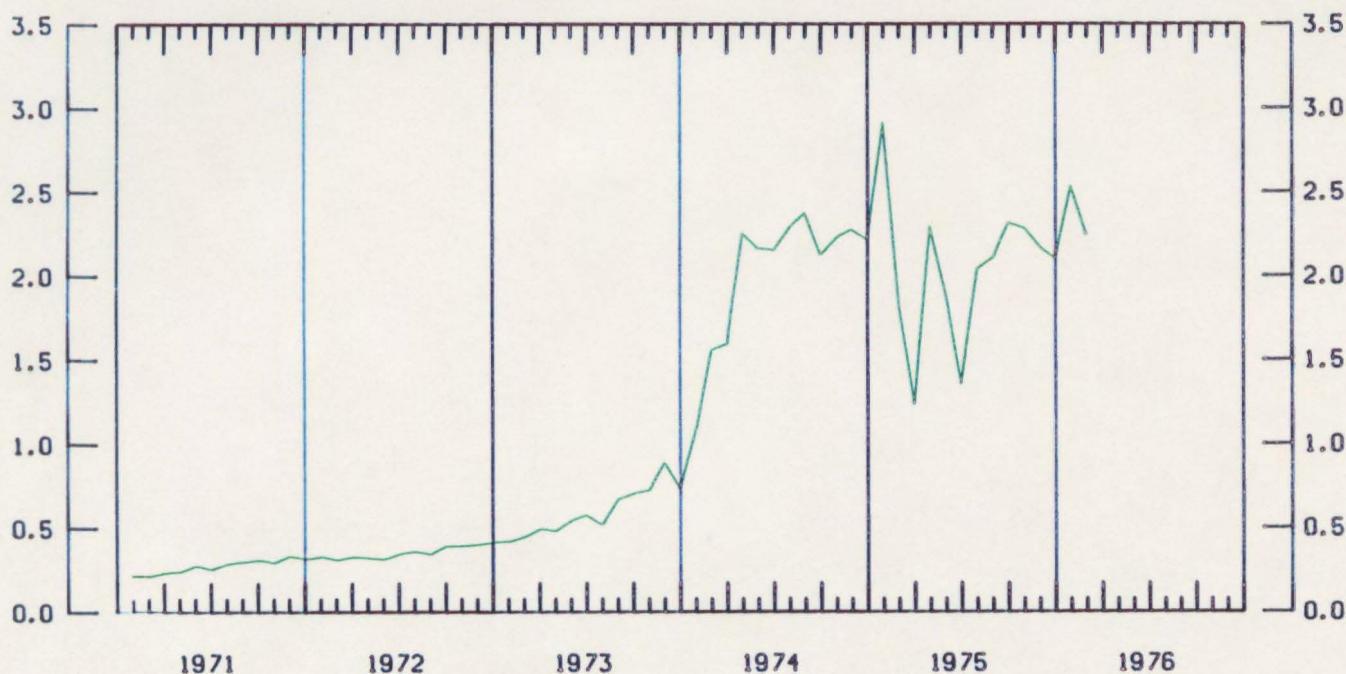


THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
\$2.25	-11.4%	21.6%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

PETROLEUM IMPORTS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



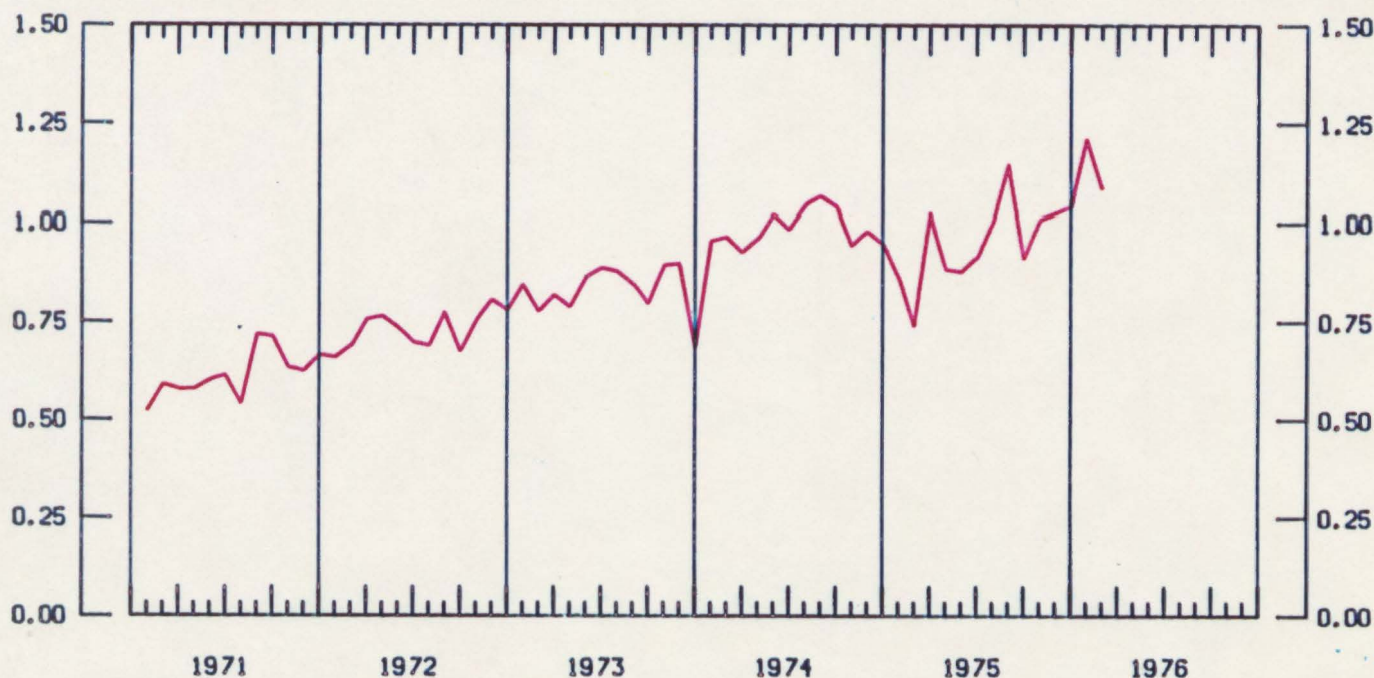
Motor Vehicles and Parts

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
\$1.09	-10.4%	46.7%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
29 MARCH 1976



- Contributing to the decline in Total Imports was a \$296.3 million drop in Petroleum Imports, a sharp contrast to the \$430 million gain posted in January.
 - Up 21.6 percent from February 1975 when Petroleum Imports were valued at \$1.85 billion.
- Imports of Motor Vehicles and Parts declined in February, down 10.4 percent, or \$126.4 million, erasing about two-thirds of January's \$171.5 million gain.

A.5.1 - Exports

Nonagricultural and Domestic Agricultural Commodities

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

\$7,126.0

3.5%

4.4%

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

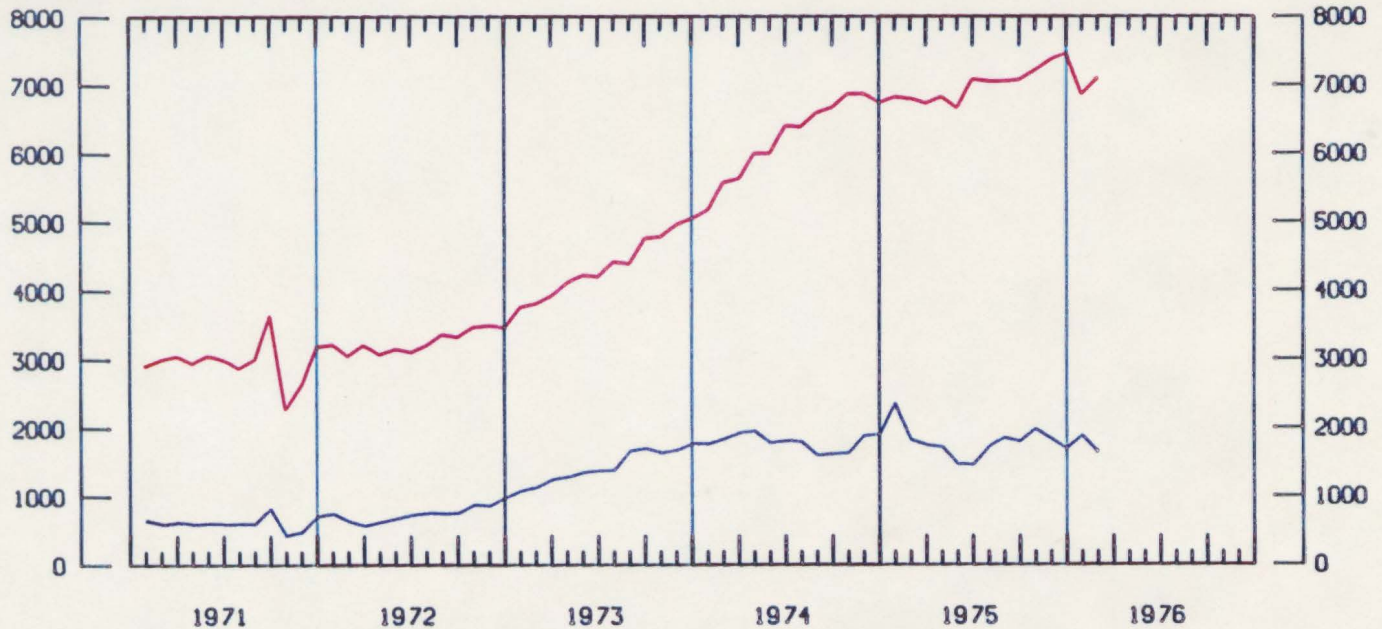
\$1,683.6

-12.3%

-10.1%

MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

MILLION
OF DOLLARS



Exports of Domestic Agricultural Commodities

Selected Components

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
----------------	---------------------	--------------------

WHEAT

\$303.2

-23.1%

-20.9%

CORN

\$412.1

10.7%

-5.8%

GRAIN SORGHUMS

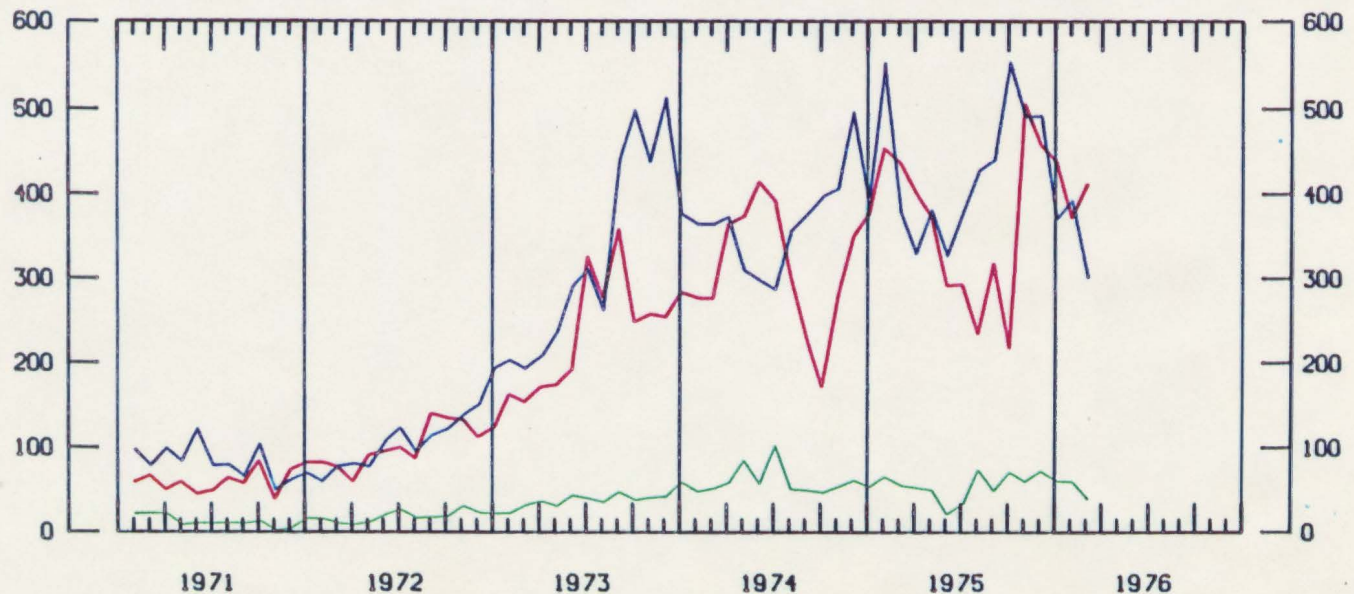
\$40.1

-33.7%

-28.6%

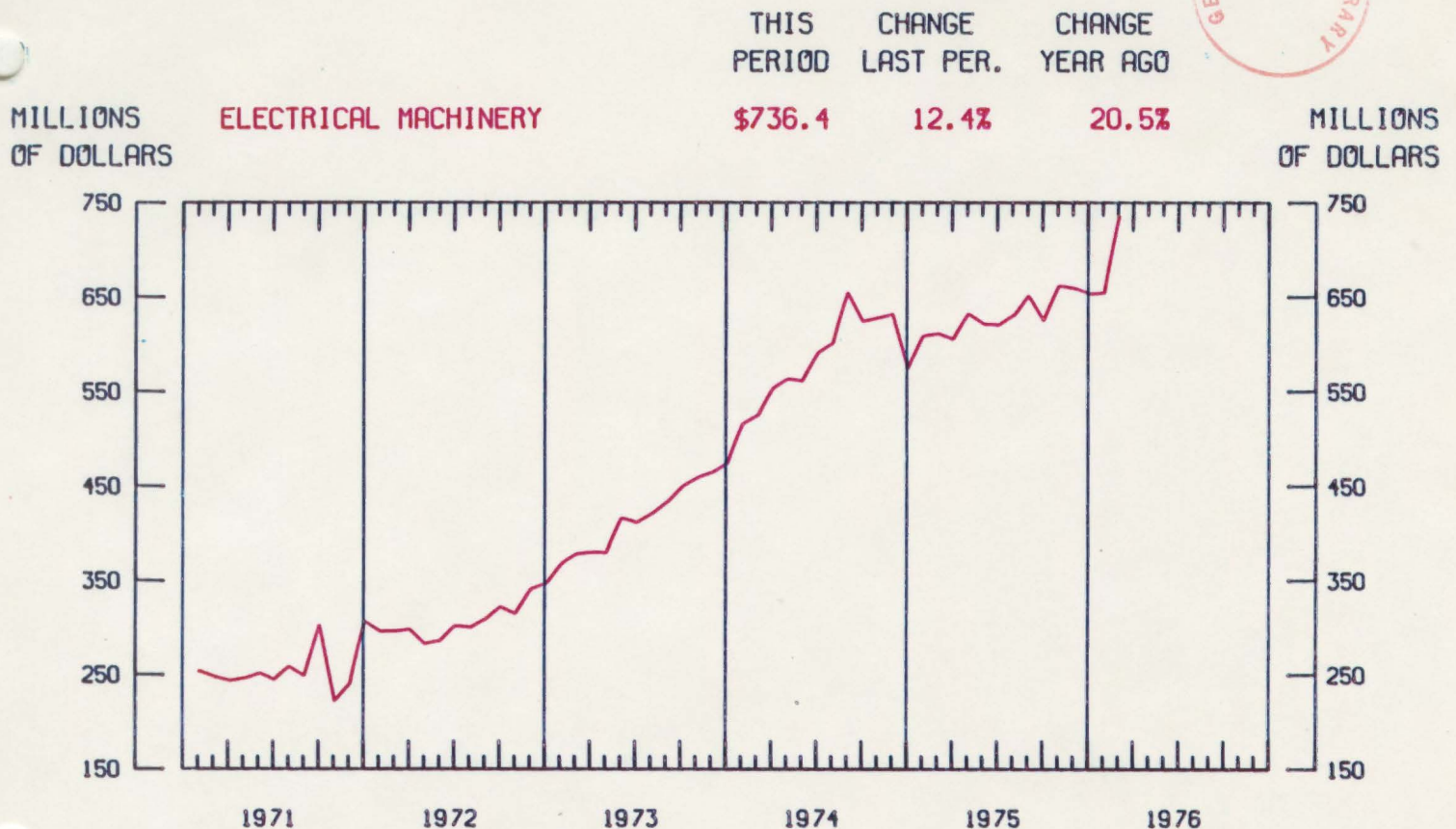
MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS

MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS



A.5.1 - Exports of Nonagricultural Commodities

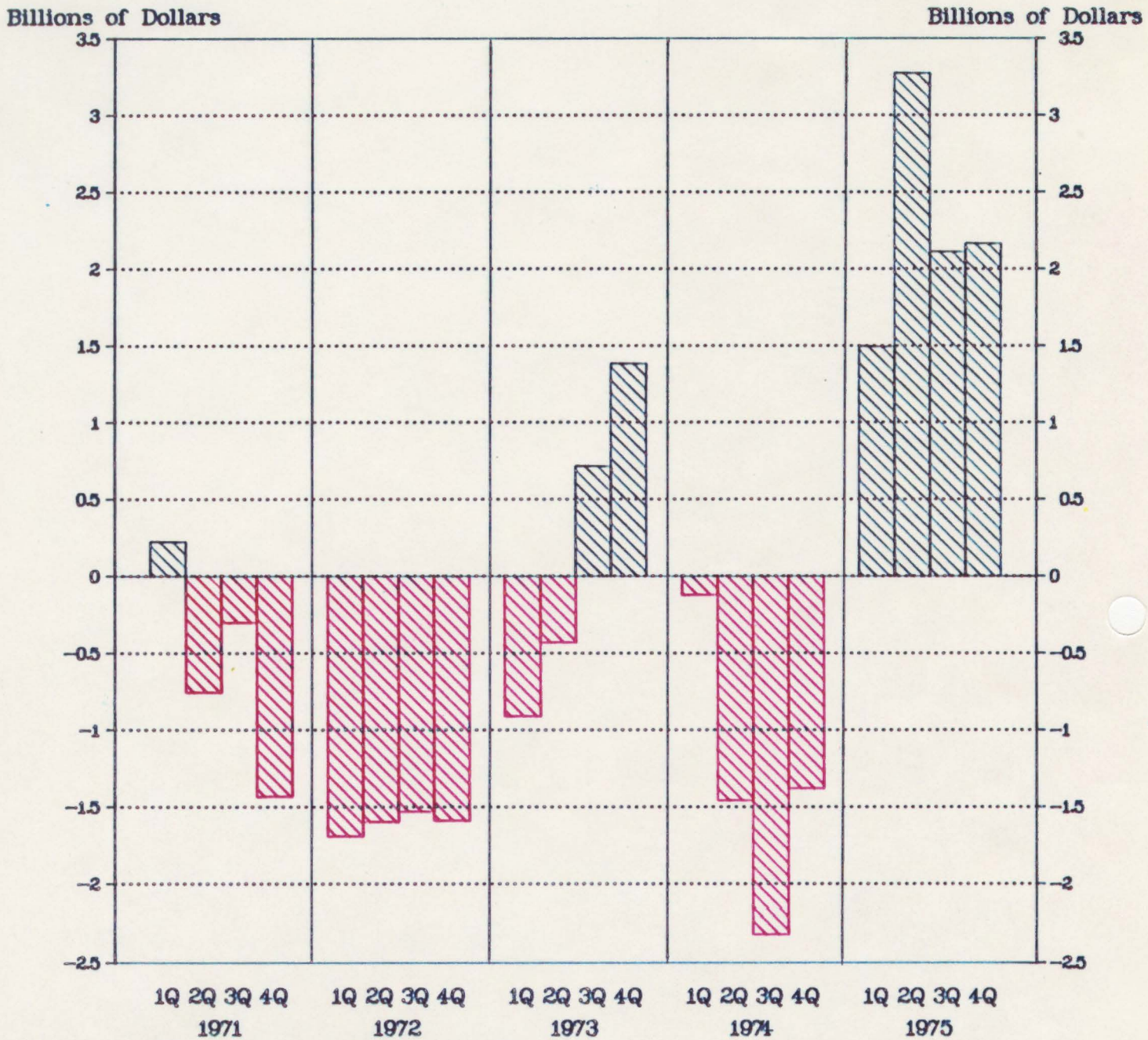
Electrical Machinery



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
29 MARCH 1976

- Agricultural Exports declined \$235.6 million, or 12.3 percent, the largest drop since last May when a \$249.4 million decline was posted.
- Wheat and Grain Sorghums posted the steepest declines, down \$91.1 million and \$20.4 million, respectively; and more than offset a \$39.7 million rise in Corn Exports.
- Exports of Nonagricultural Commodities recovered somewhat from January's \$603.9 million decline, rising 3.5 percent, or \$238.5 million.
- Exports of Electrical Machinery rose sharply in February, up \$81.1 million, or 12.4 percent.

A.5.3 - Merchandise Trade Balance



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
29 March 1976



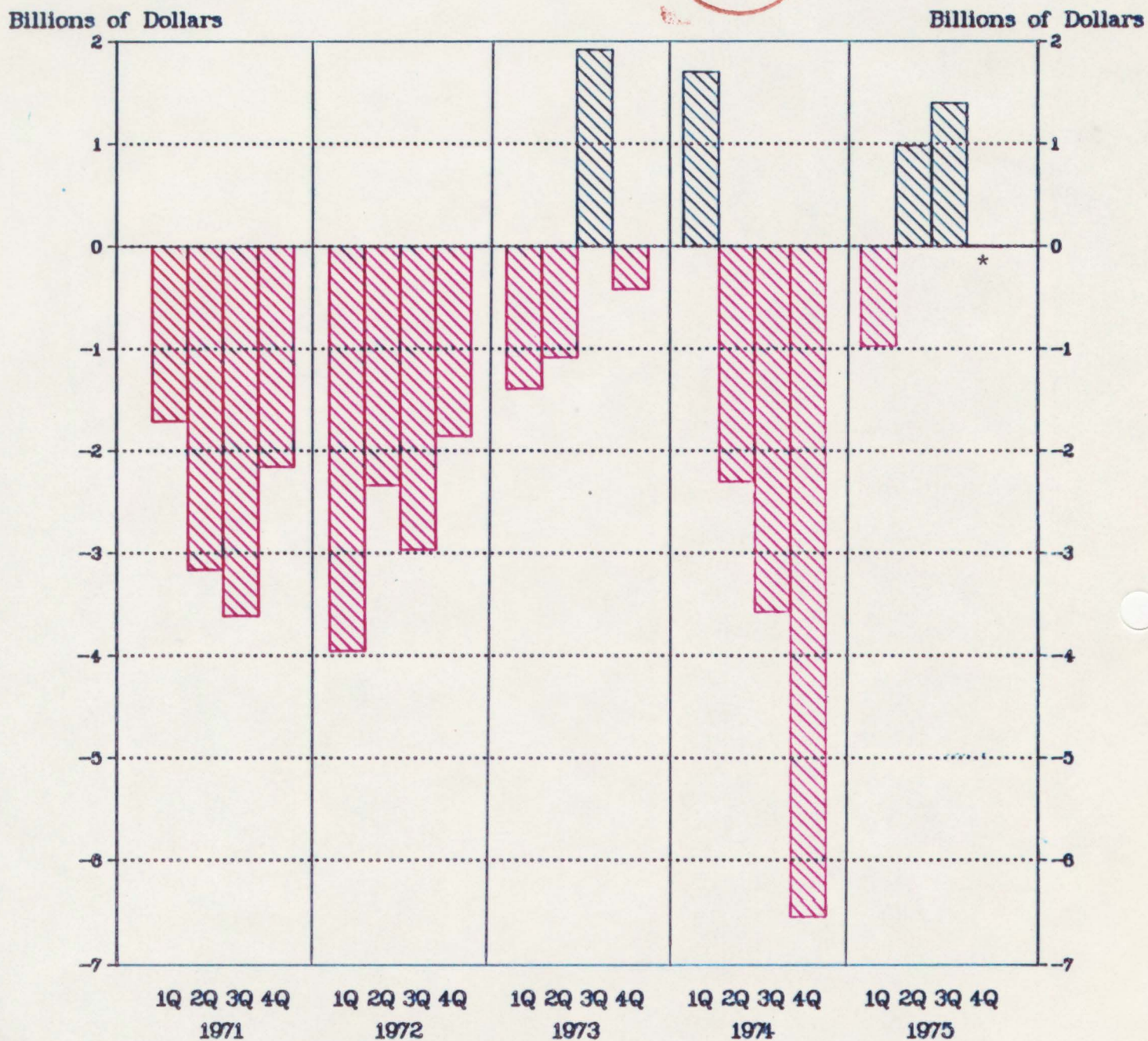
• The Merchandise Trade Balance registered a small increase of \$0.1 billion to a total of \$2.2 billion in the fourth quarter.

• Although substantially below the record high of \$3.3 billion recorded in the second quarter, the 1975 fourth quarter level is a marked improvement over the deficit of \$1.4 billion in the last quarter of 1974.

• For the year 1975, the Merchandise Trade Balance swung from a deficit of \$5.3 billion to a surplus of \$9.0 billion.

• The shift of \$14.3 billion resulted from an increase of \$8.9 billion in exports and \$5.4 billion decline in imports.

A.5.3 - Balance on Current Account and Long-Term Capital



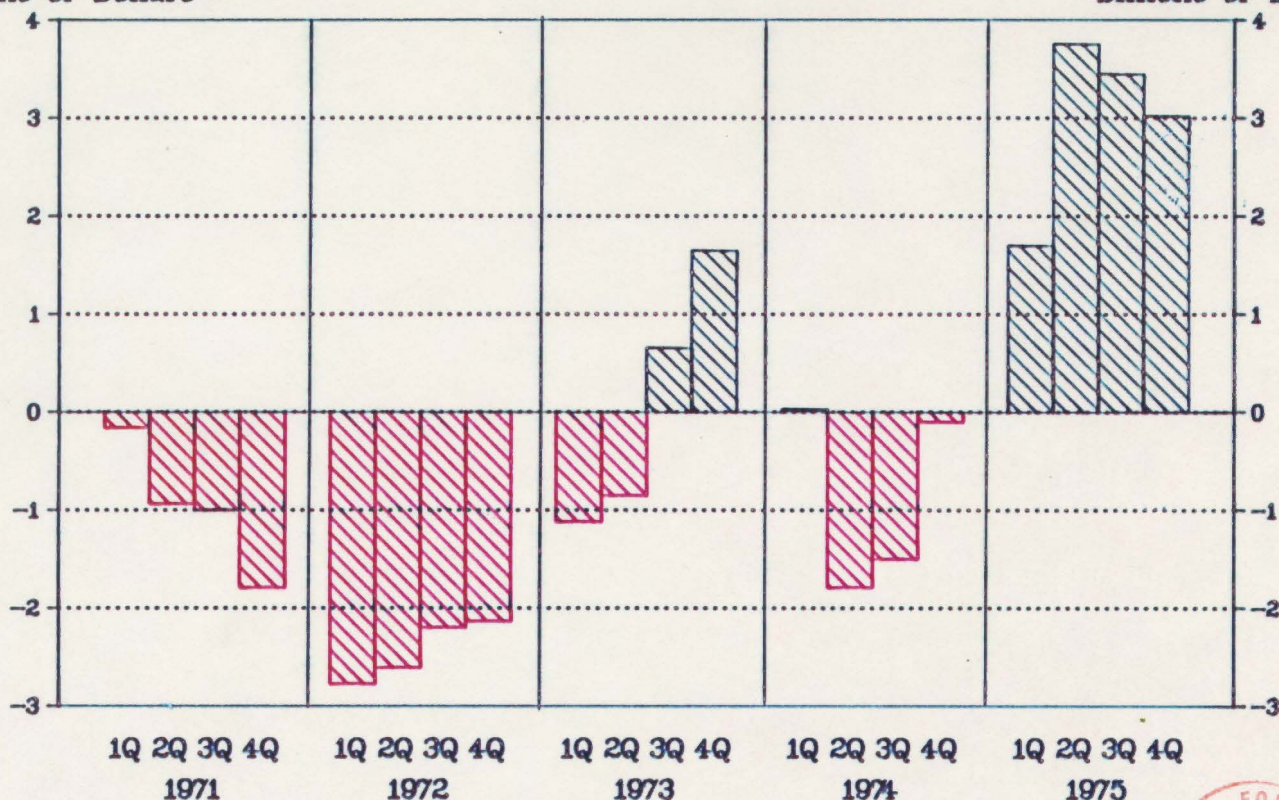
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
29 March 1976

*Deficit of \$4 million in the fourth quarter.

A.5.3 - Balance on Current Account

Billions of Dollars

Billions of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
29 March 1976

- Despite a shift from a \$1.4 billion surplus in the third quarter to a slight deficit of \$4 million in the fourth quarter, the U.S. Balance of Payments on Current Account and Long-Term Capital registered a \$1.4 billion surplus for all of 1975--the first annual surplus since the United States began recording this basic international transactions measure in 1960.
- A marked improvement over the \$6.5 billion deficit recorded in the fourth quarter of 1974 and the \$10.7 billion imbalance for all of 1974.
- The \$4 million deficit was primarily the result of a \$1.1 billion increase in direct foreign investment by U.S. companies.
- The Balance on Current Account declined 12.4 percent to \$3.0 billion in the fourth quarter.
- For the year 1975, a surplus of \$11.9 billion was registered; a shift of \$15.3 billion from the deficit of \$3.4 billion in 1974.





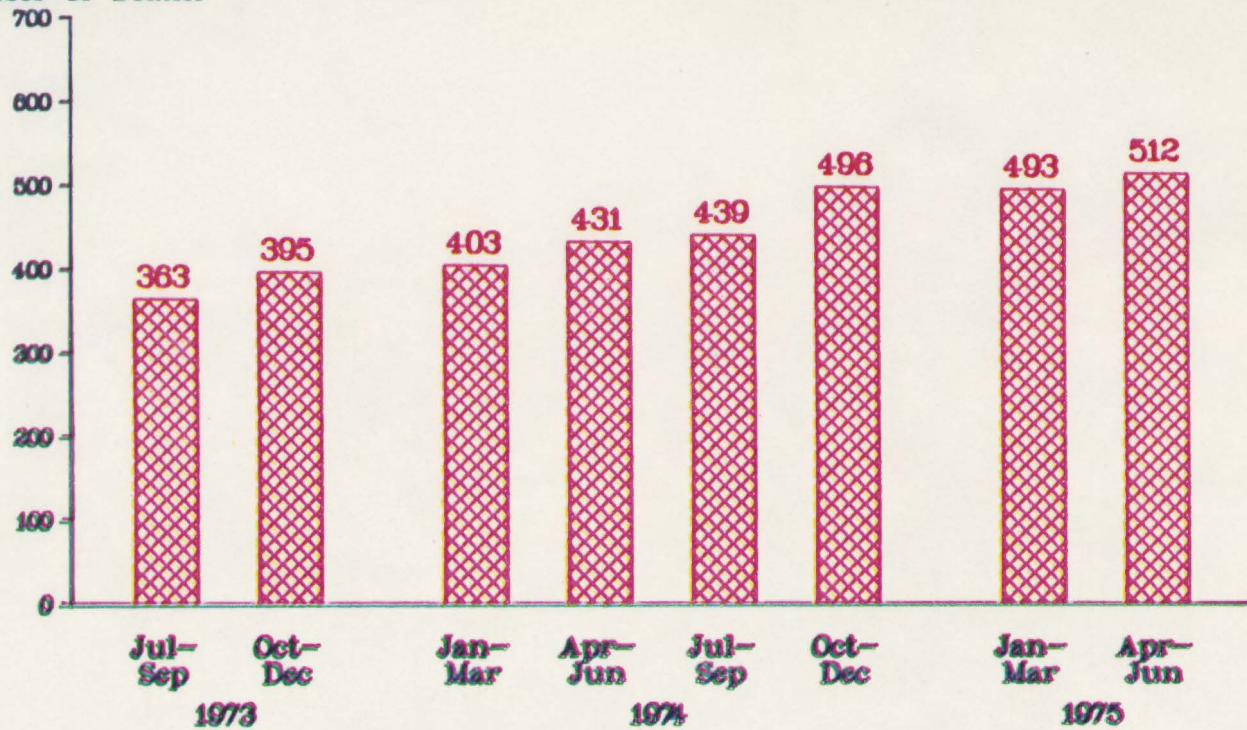
Heroin Indicators Trend Report

Data is not available concerning the actual numbers of heroin users. The information utilized in this report has been collected from a variety of data sources which are generally considered to have an association with trends in drug use. The absolute nature of this association between drug use and the indicators is not known, and as a result, the indicators should be viewed as relative measures of change rather than absolute measures.

Based on the reported indicators which follow, it seems apparent that heroin use has been increasing at a slow but relatively constant rate since mid-1973.

B.3.4 - Number of Heroin-Related Deaths

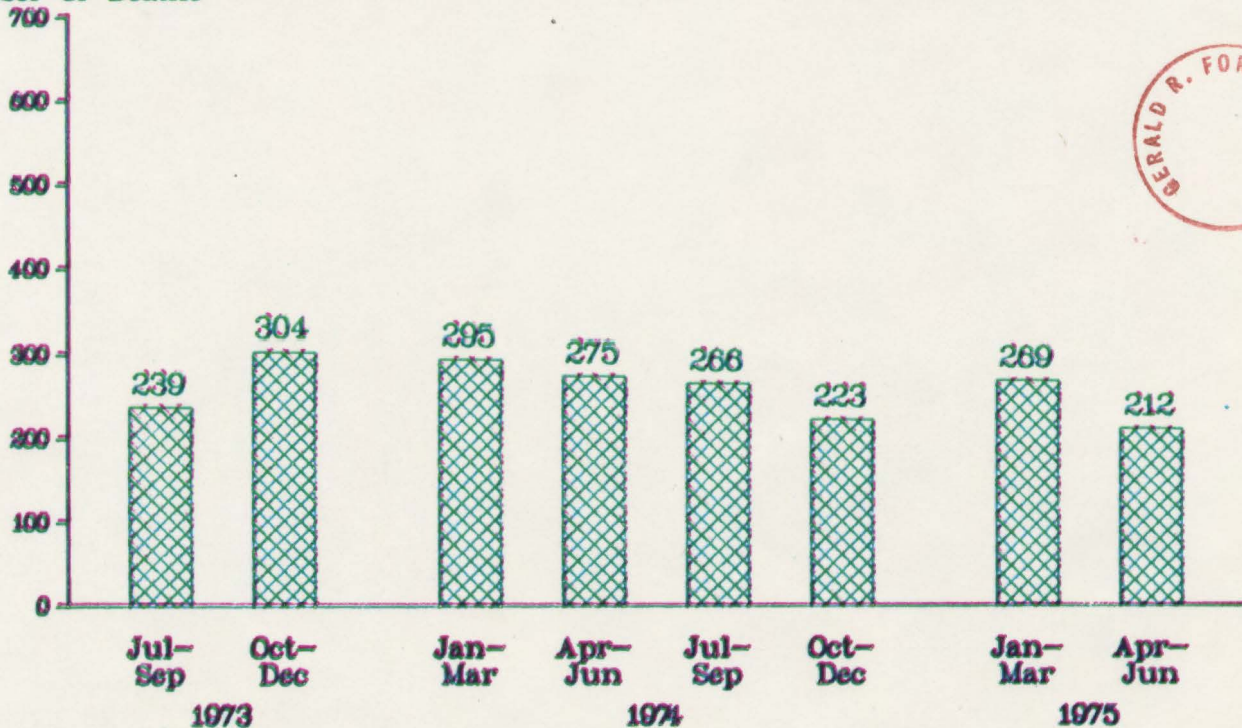
Number of Deaths



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976

B.3.4 - Number of Methadone-Related Deaths

Number of Deaths



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976





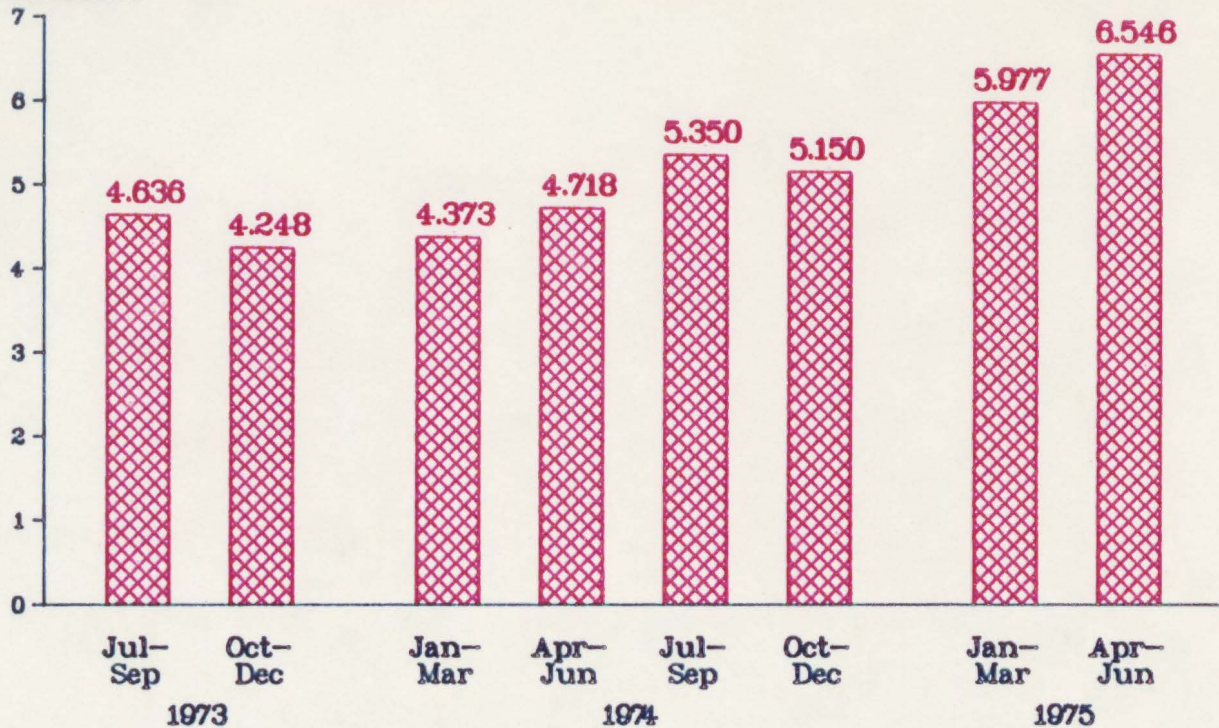
The number of heroin-related deaths and methadone-related deaths are based on data reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), an information and intelligence system funded jointly by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The data are raw numbers based on reports from June 1973 through June 1975 from approximately 100 medical examiners located in 24 metropolitan areas throughout the United States. Methadone-related death data are included since it represents the largest group of narcotic-related deaths excluding heroin.

An increase in the number of active heroin users in the Nation is thought to result in an increase in the number of fatal reactions to the drug.

- Heroin-related deaths have been generally rising upwards in the past 2 years.
 - More than 20 percent more deaths were recorded in the first half of 1975 than in the first half of 1974.
- Over the same period, the number of methadone-related deaths has been decreasing somewhat despite a sharp increase in the first quarter of 1975.

B.3.4 - Number of Heroin-Related Emergency Room Episodes

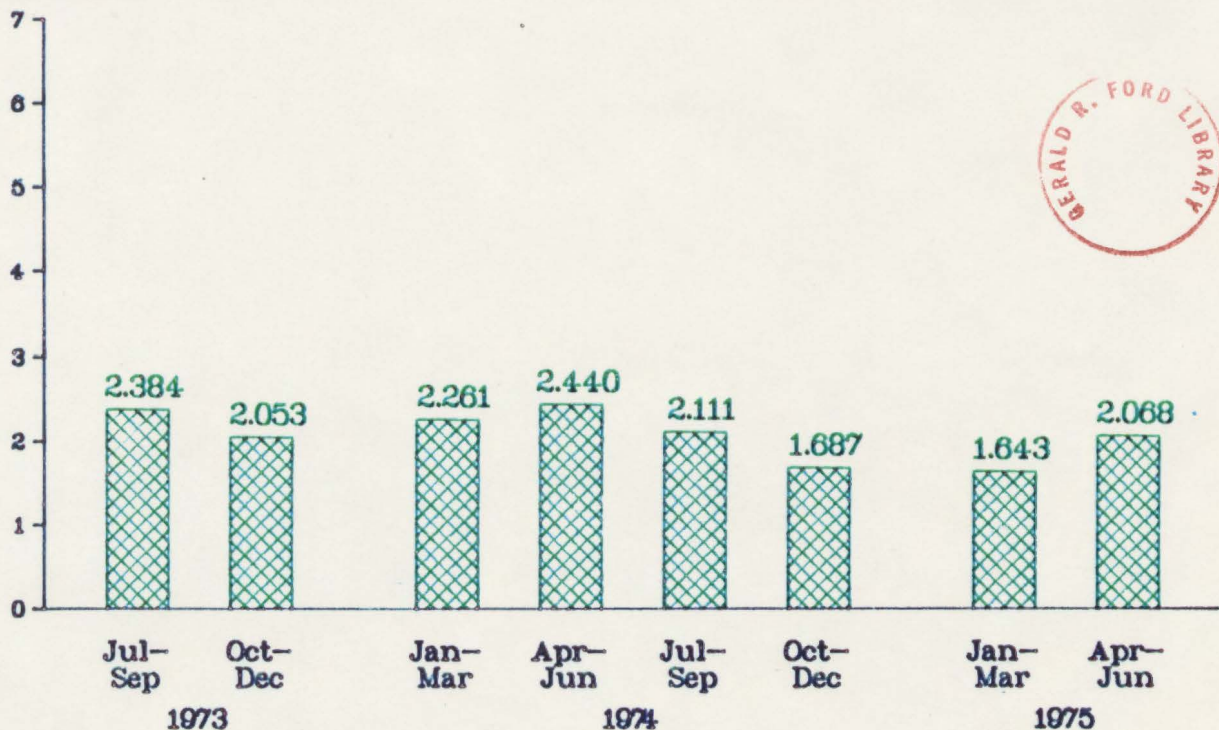
In Thousands



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976

Number of Methadone-Related Emergency Room Episodes

In Thousands



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976





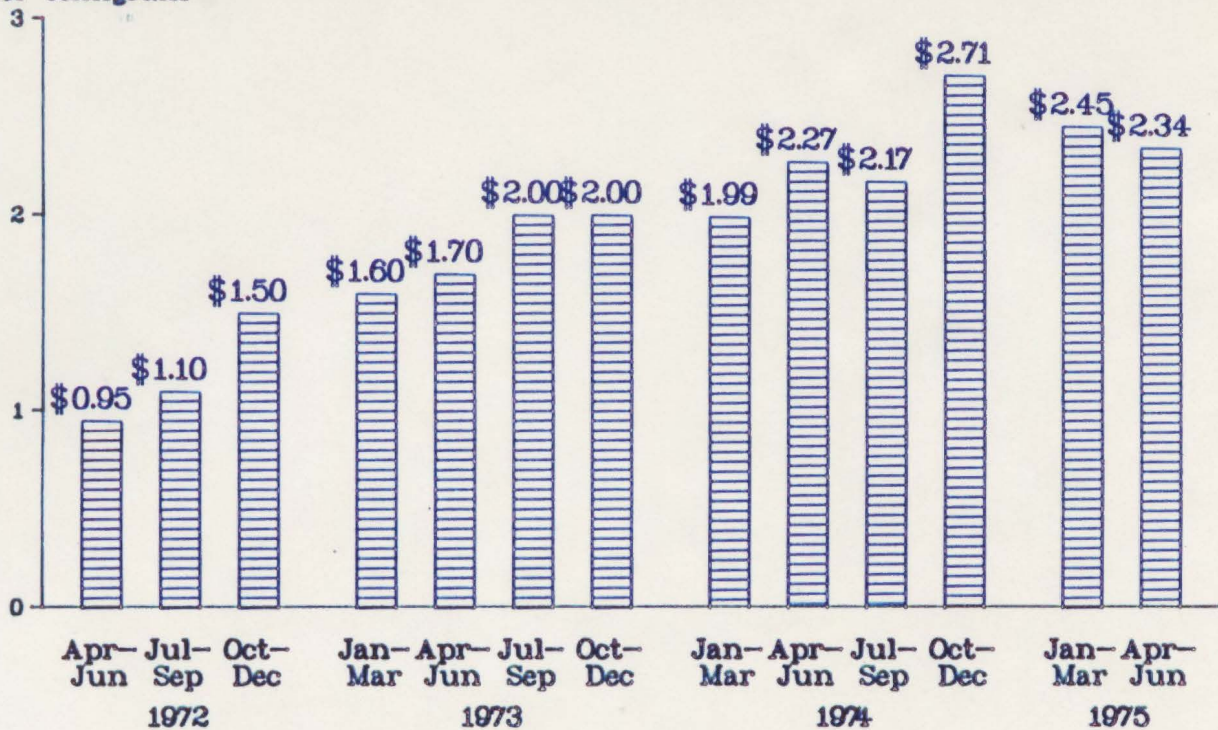
The number of heroin- and methadone-related emergency room episodes is based on data reported to DAWN. The data are drawn from reports submitted by more than 800 emergency rooms throughout the country.

Similar to drug-related deaths, the number of nonfatal reactions to heroin is thought to increase as the number of heroin users increases.

- There has been a relatively steady increase in the number of heroin-related emergency room episodes, again indicating that overall drug usage is increasing.
- Episodes in the first half of 1975 have risen almost 40 percent over the same period in 1974 to a level of more than 6,500.
- Methadone-related emergency room episodes were on the decline until a 25-percent increase in the second quarter 1975 again brought the total number of episodes above 2,000.

B.3.4 - National Average Retail Price of Heroin

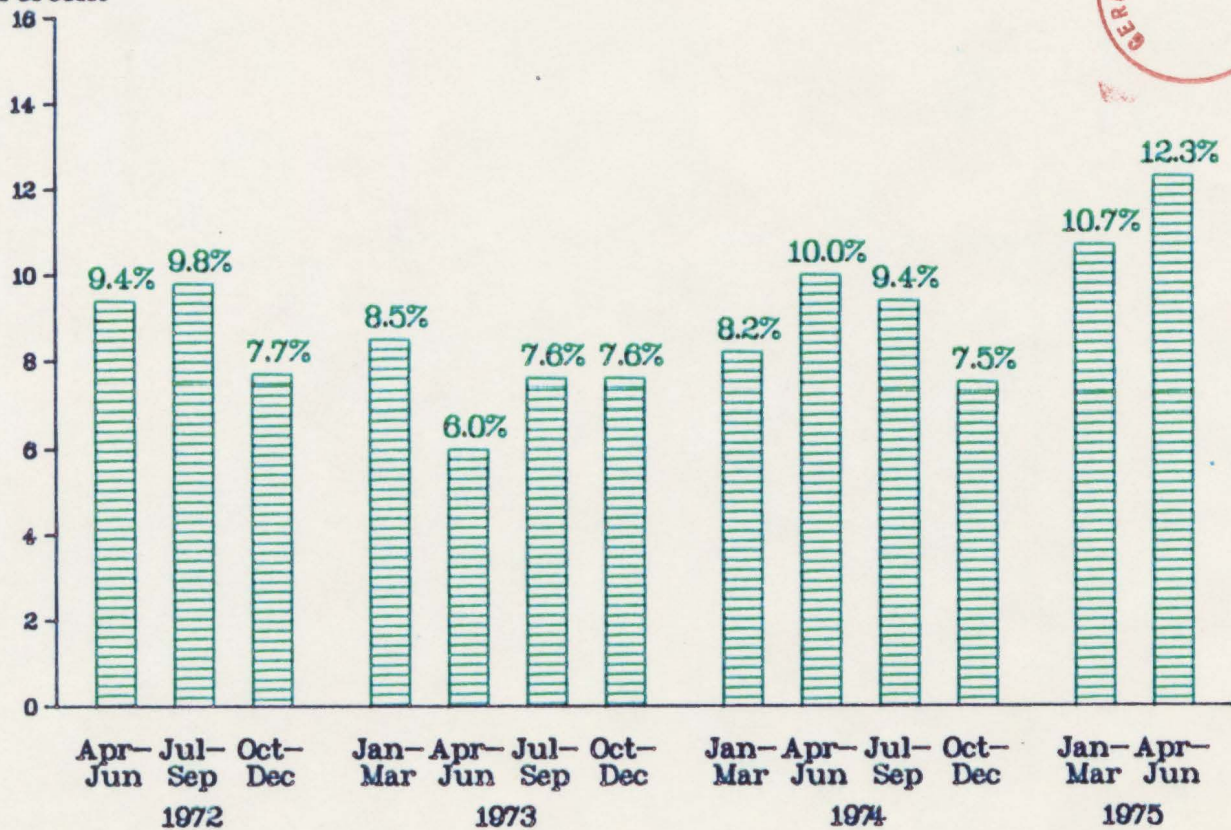
Price Per Milligram



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976

B.3.4 - Average National Purity of Heroin

Percent



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976



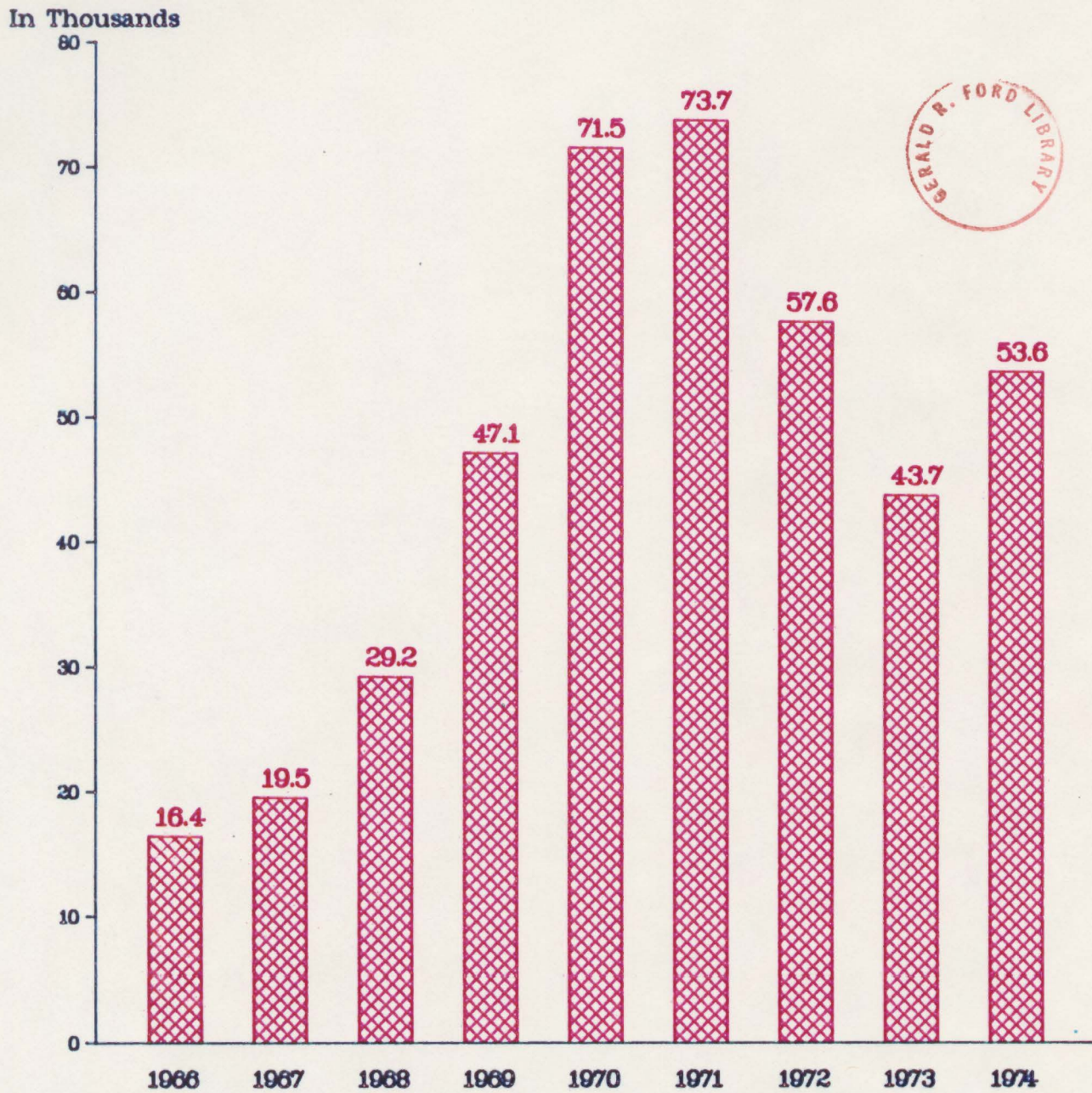


Data on heroin price and purity are based on the Drug Enforcement Administration's STRIDE (System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence) and on analysis developed by the Institute for Defense Analyses. STRIDE is a system in which drugs purchased by DEA field agents are submitted to a DEA forensic chemist for quantitative and qualitative analyses. Results of these analyses along with data concerning the amount of money involved in the purchase are then used to calculate average price and purity. The data presented represent retail (or street-level) purchases defined as purchases costing \$100 or less.

Generally, an increase in the average purity and a decrease in the average retail price of street-level heroin indicates greater availability and is usually associated with an increase in heroin use.

- Following a generally upward trend from 1972 to 1974, the national average retail price per milligram of heroin has declined 14 percent in the first 2 quarters of 1975.
- The average national purity of heroin rose to a high of 12.3 percent in the second quarter of 1975.
- More than double the second quarter 1973 low of 6 percent.
- Thus, both of these indicators support the conclusion that drug usage has increased significantly.

B.3.4 - Number of State and Local Arrests for Heroin and Cocaine



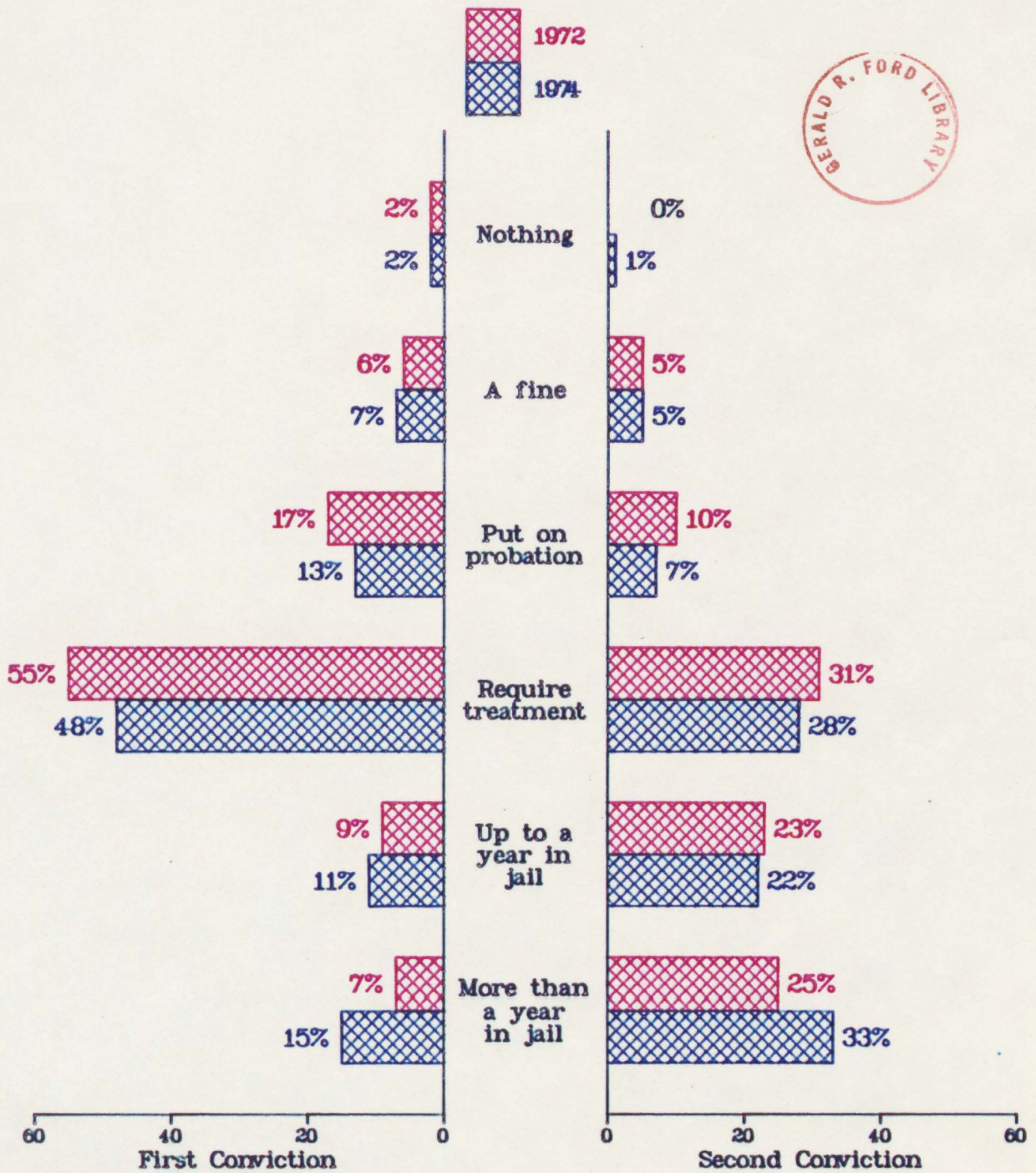
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
29 March 1976



The number of arrests by State and local law enforcement authorities for drug law violations is thought to bear a relationship to overall drug use in the Nation. It is assumed that as drug-related activity increases, public concern also increases, resulting in more law enforcement activity and a greater number of arrests for drug-related offenses.

- The rate of arrests for heroin and cocaine made by local and State enforcement officials increased substantially through 1971, reaching a peak level of 73,700 in 1971.
- After declining a total of 41 percent from 1971 to 1973, State and local drug law arrests jumped almost 25 percent in 1974.

B.3.4 - Attitudes Toward Heroin Offenses



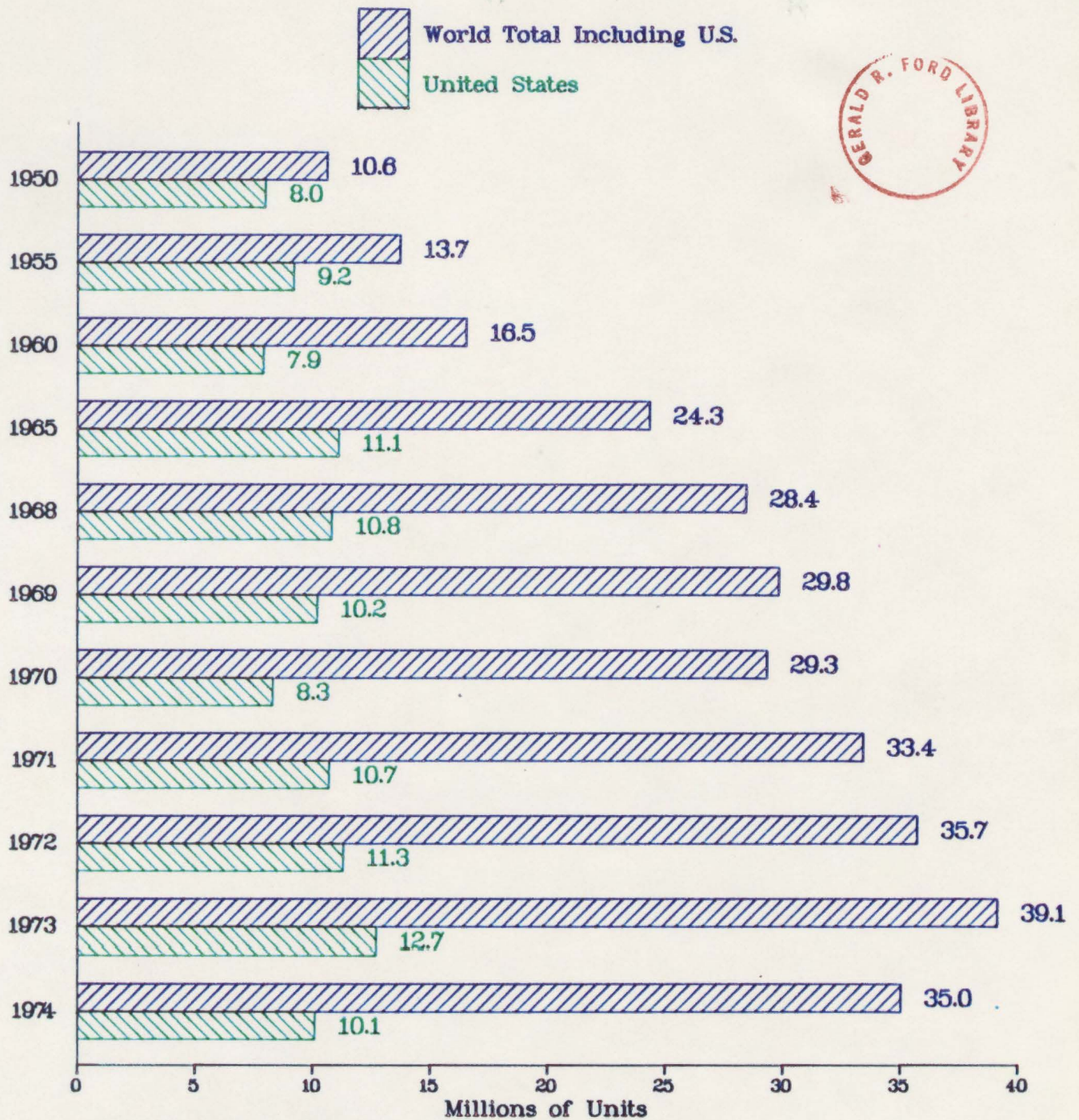
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
 29 March 1976



In a separate report, the National Institute on Drug Abuse reports that attitudes towards use or possession of heroin have hardened from 1972 to 1974.

- There was a notable shift towards more severe treatment of people convicted of possessing or using heroin.
 - 15 percent of adults now regard jail sentences of over a year as appropriate for a first conviction for possession and 33 percent regard such sentencing for a second conviction.
- In 1974, 26 percent of adults would have required some jail term for a first conviction compared to only 16 percent 2 years earlier.
- Although the majority response for a first conviction is still "to require treatment" without jail, this has dropped 7 percentage points since 1972.

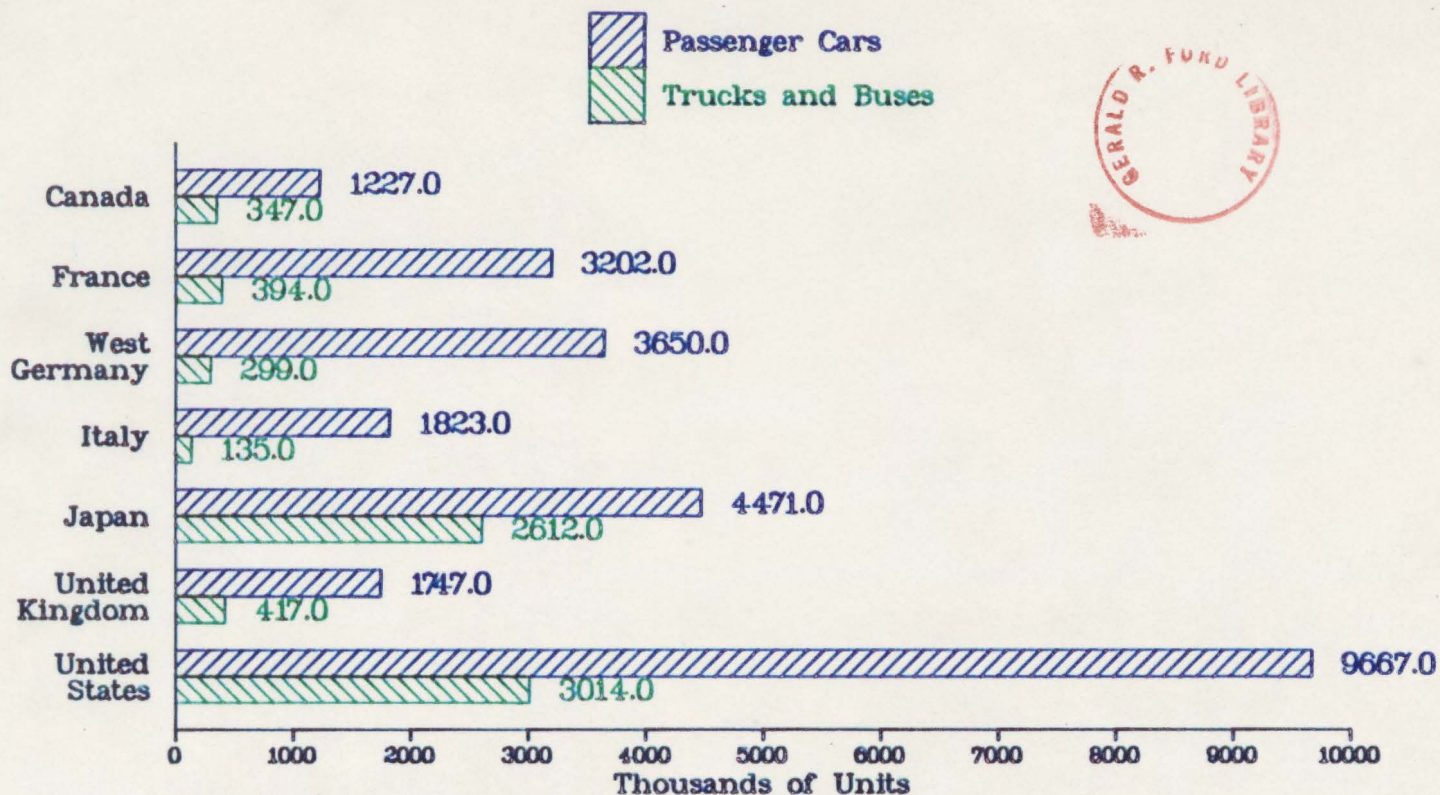
E.6 - World Motor Vehicle Production: 1950 to 1974



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

E.6 - Motor Vehicle Production by Country: 1973

Leading Producers

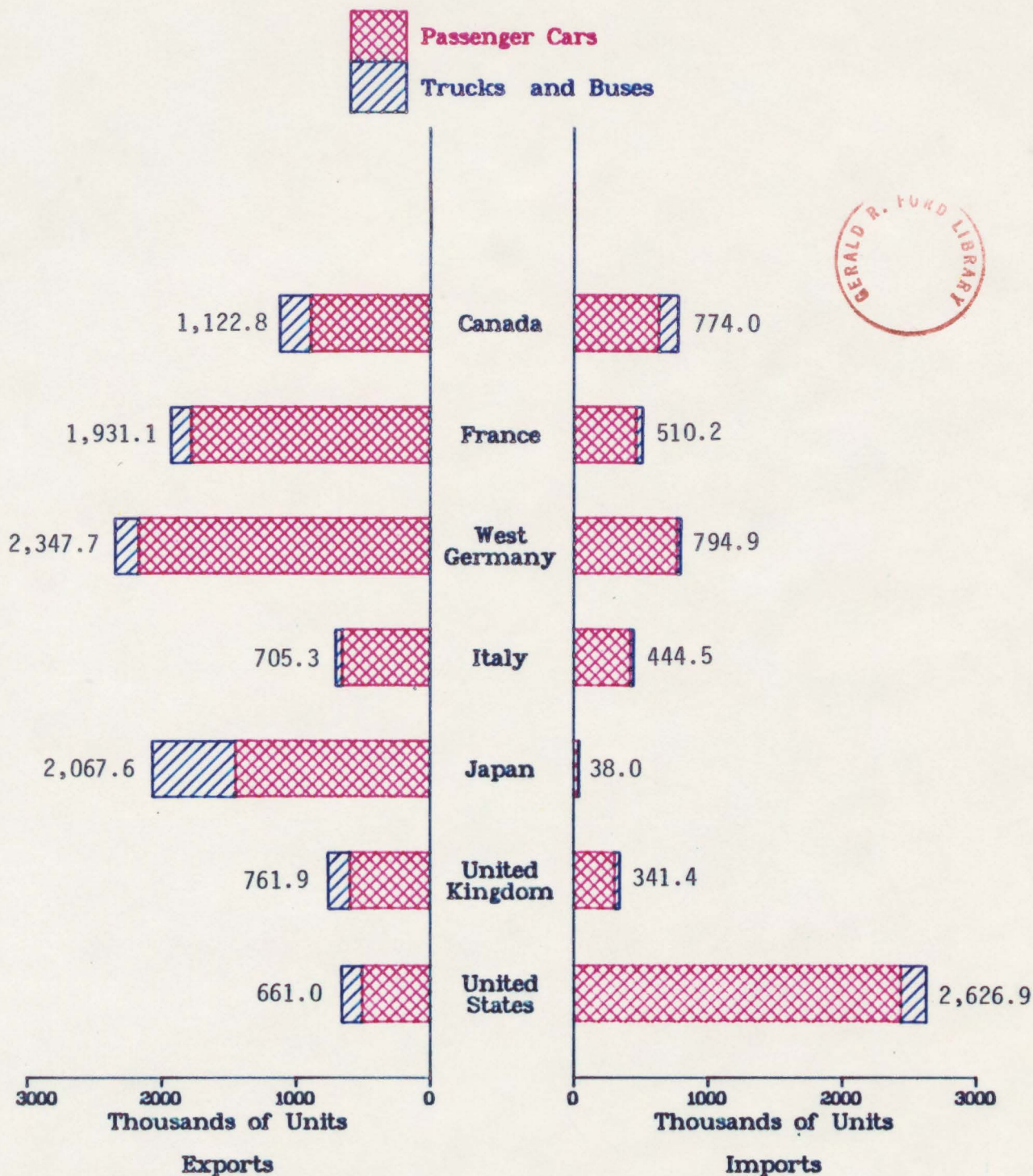


Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

- World Motor Vehicle Production declined in 1974, down 10.5 percent from the record 39.1 million units produced in 1973.
- Since 1950, World Motor Vehicle Production has more than tripled.
- While the United States remains the single largest manufacturer of Motor Vehicles accounting for nearly a third of the world-wide total in 1973, the fastest rates of growth in Total Production have occurred outside the U.S.
- In 1973, Passenger Cars accounted for approximately 77 percent of Total Motor Vehicle Production.
- The United States total of 9.7 million Passenger Cars was more than double the output of the nearest competitor, Japan.

E.6 - Exports and Imports of Motor Vehicles: 1973

Selected Countries

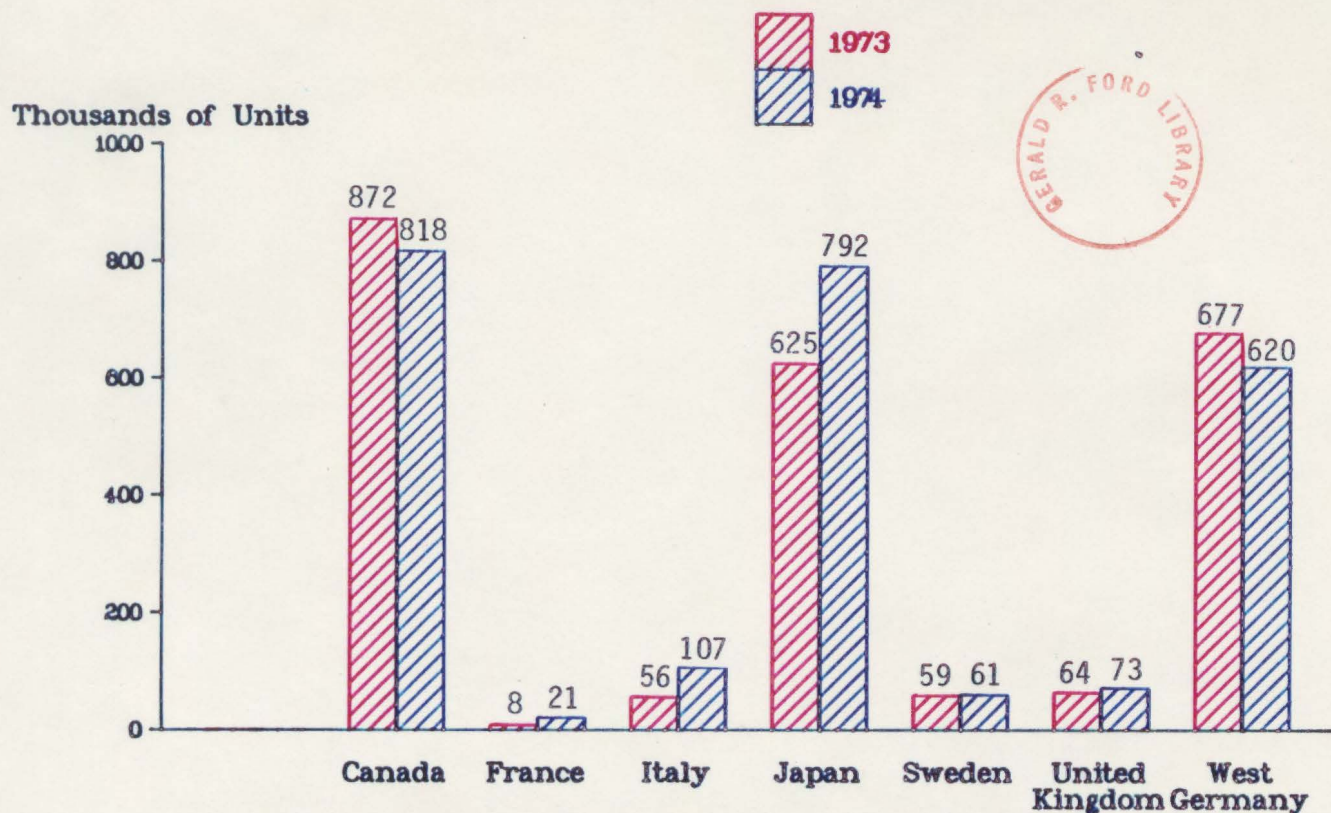


Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976



E.6 - U.S. Passenger Car Imports

By Country of Origin: 1973 and 1974

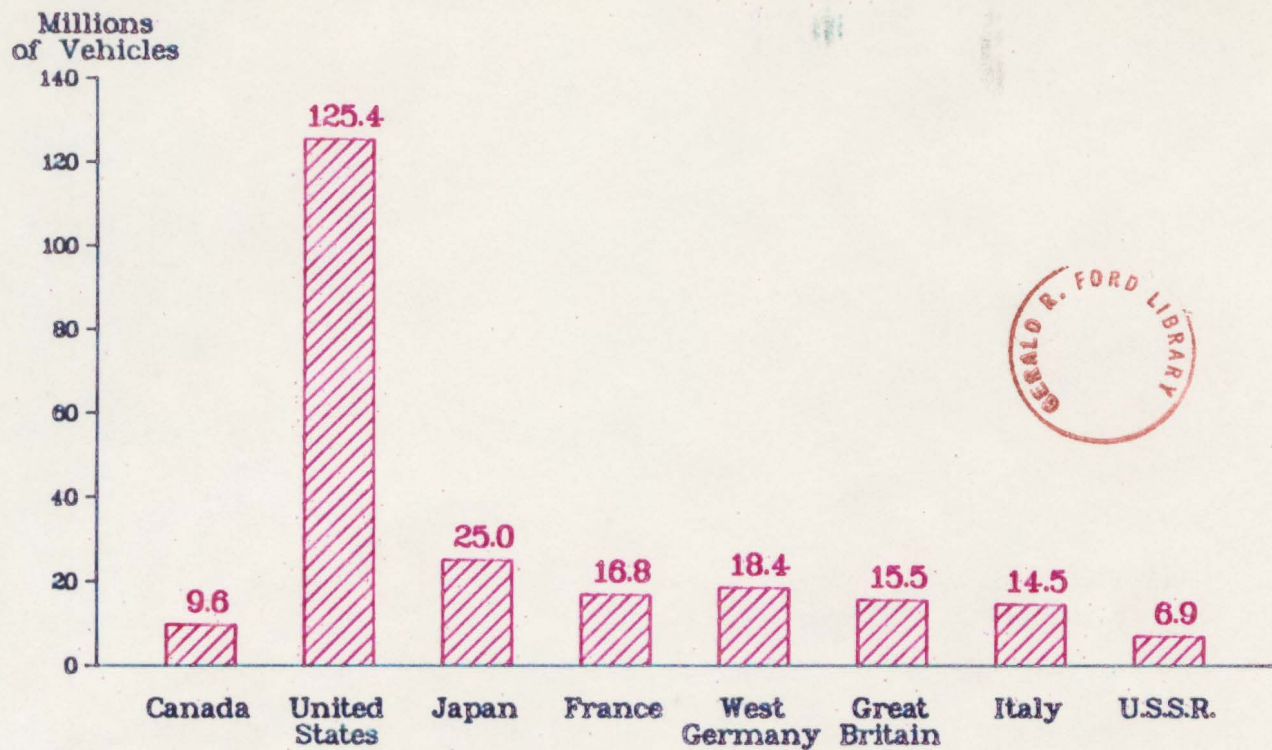


Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

- In 1973, West Germany was the leading exporter of motor vehicles:
- Japan was the leading exporter of trucks, 617,000, more than twice as many as Canada, the nearest competitor.
- Canada exported 71 percent of its total production in 1973--more than four-fifths, or 985,000 units, of which were shipped to the United States.
- France and West Germany each exported more than half of their total 1973 production.
- Canada was the largest customer for U.S. passenger car exports, importing about 90 percent of our total exports of 509,000.
- In addition to being the largest producer of motor vehicles in 1973, the U.S. was also the largest importer, over three times as many as West Germany and Canada, and about four times as many as we exported.
- Canada, West Germany, and Japan accounted for approximately 90 percent of the 2.4 million passenger cars imported by the U.S.

E.6 - World Motor Vehicle Registrations: 1973

Selected Countries



E.6 - Population Per Vehicle: 1973

Selected Countries





- World Motor Vehicle Registrations totaled 296 million in 1973, an increase of 19 million over 1972.
- The United States accounted for 42.3 percent of total registrations in 1973.
- Passenger Car registrations totaled 101.8 million units, or 81 percent of the U.S. total.
- In the United States, there were 1.7 persons for each registered vehicle. Canada was a close second with a ratio of 2.3.
- Although the U.S.S.R. had the eighth largest number of registered vehicles, the ratio of persons to vehicles was more than 20 times that of the U.S.

E.6 - Traffic Fatality Rate Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles: 1972



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

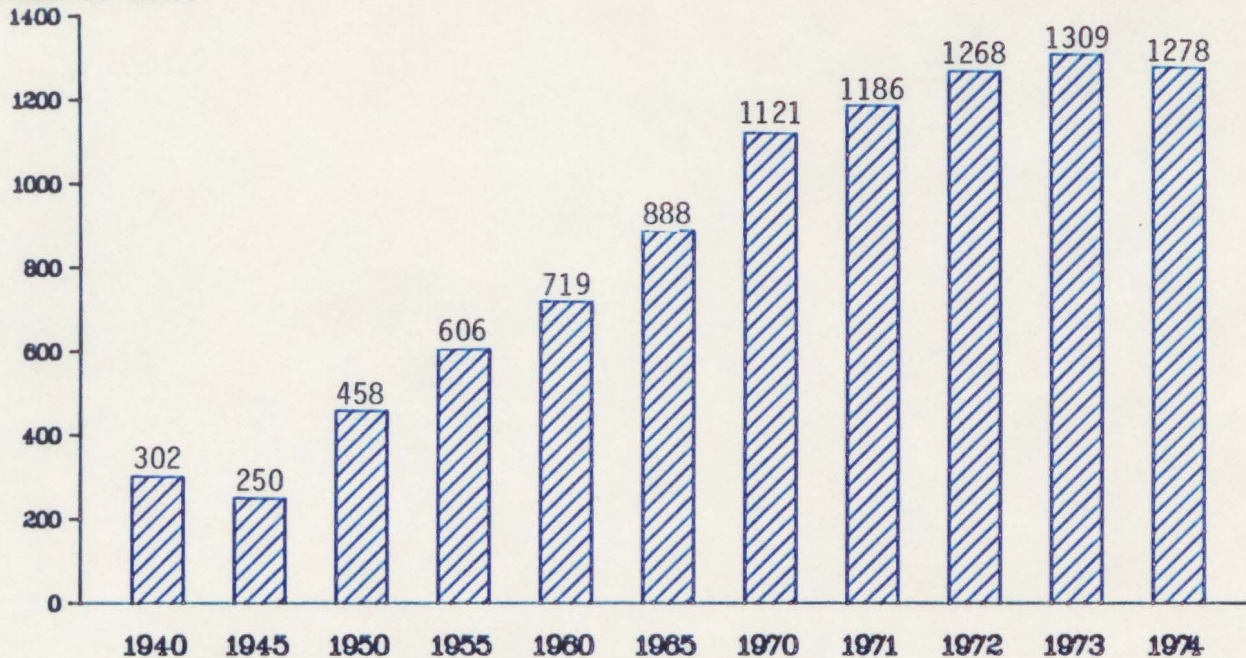


- The United States continued to have the lowest traffic fatality rate* of any nation, 4.5 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles in 1972.
- The next lowest rate of 5.6 deaths was recorded in Great Britain, with Belgium the highest of all reporting countries at 19.4 per 100 million vehicle miles.
- The U.S. rate declined even further in 1973 and 1974--4.3 deaths in 1973 and 3.6 deaths in 1974, the lowest in U.S. history.

*Based on deaths occurring within one year after the accident.

E.6 - Motor Vehicle Miles Traveled in the U.S.: 1940 to 1974

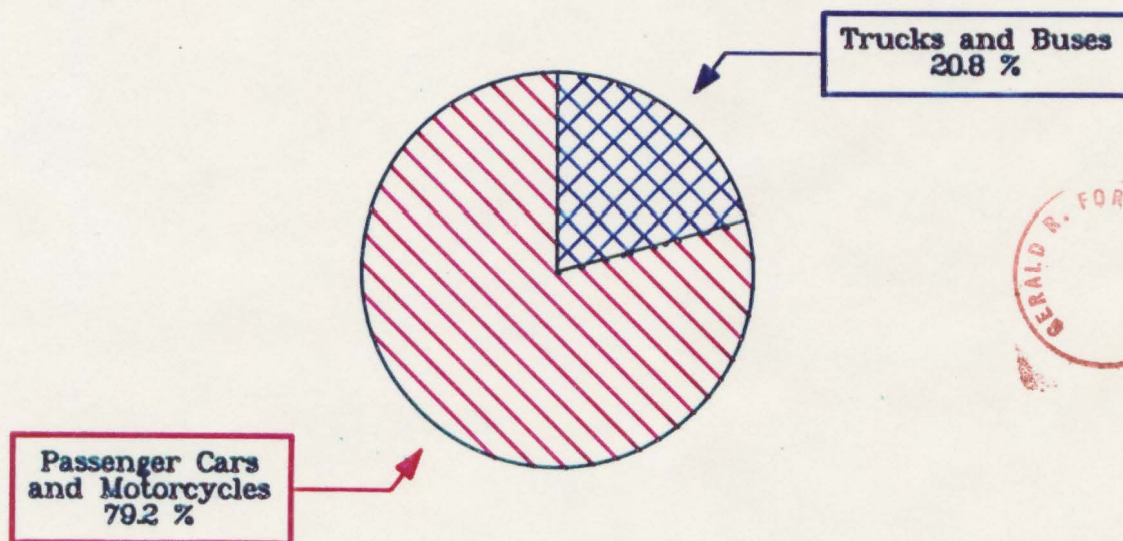
Billions of Miles



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

E.6 - Percent of Vehicle Miles Traveled

By Mode of Transportation: 1973

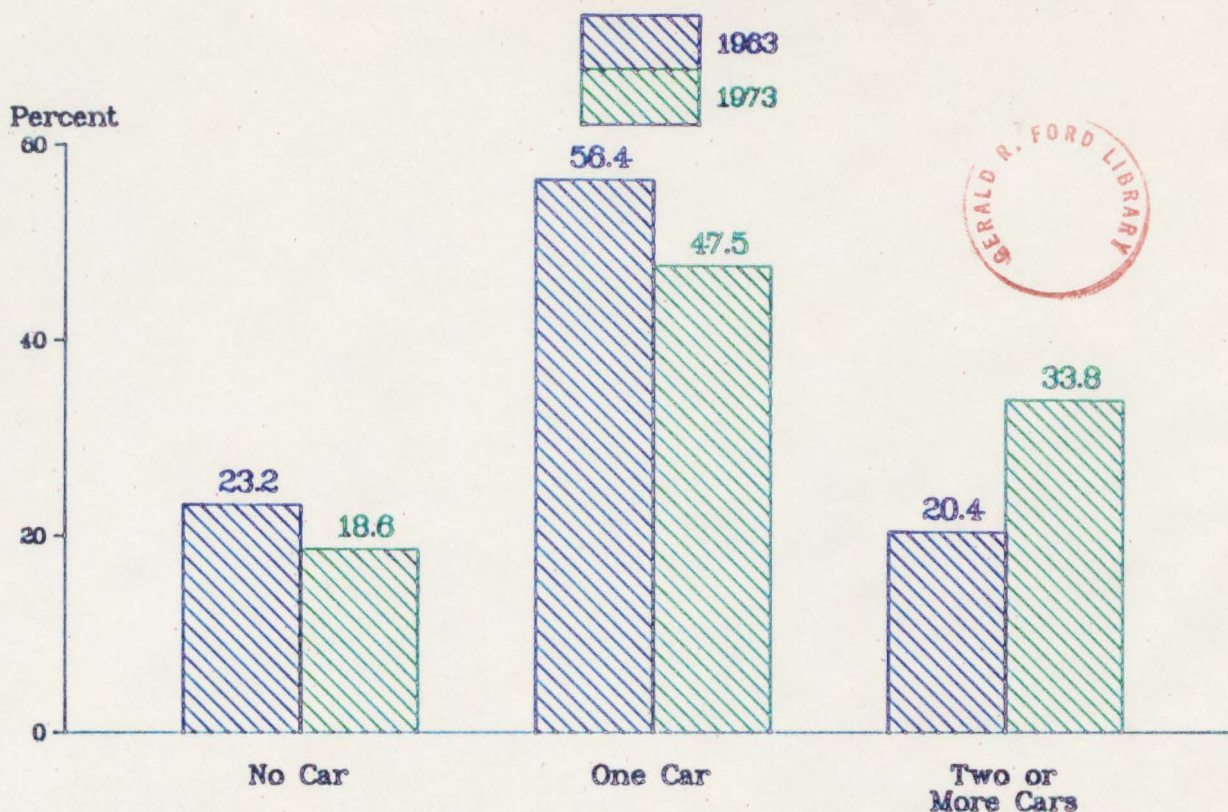


Source: Motor Vehicles Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976



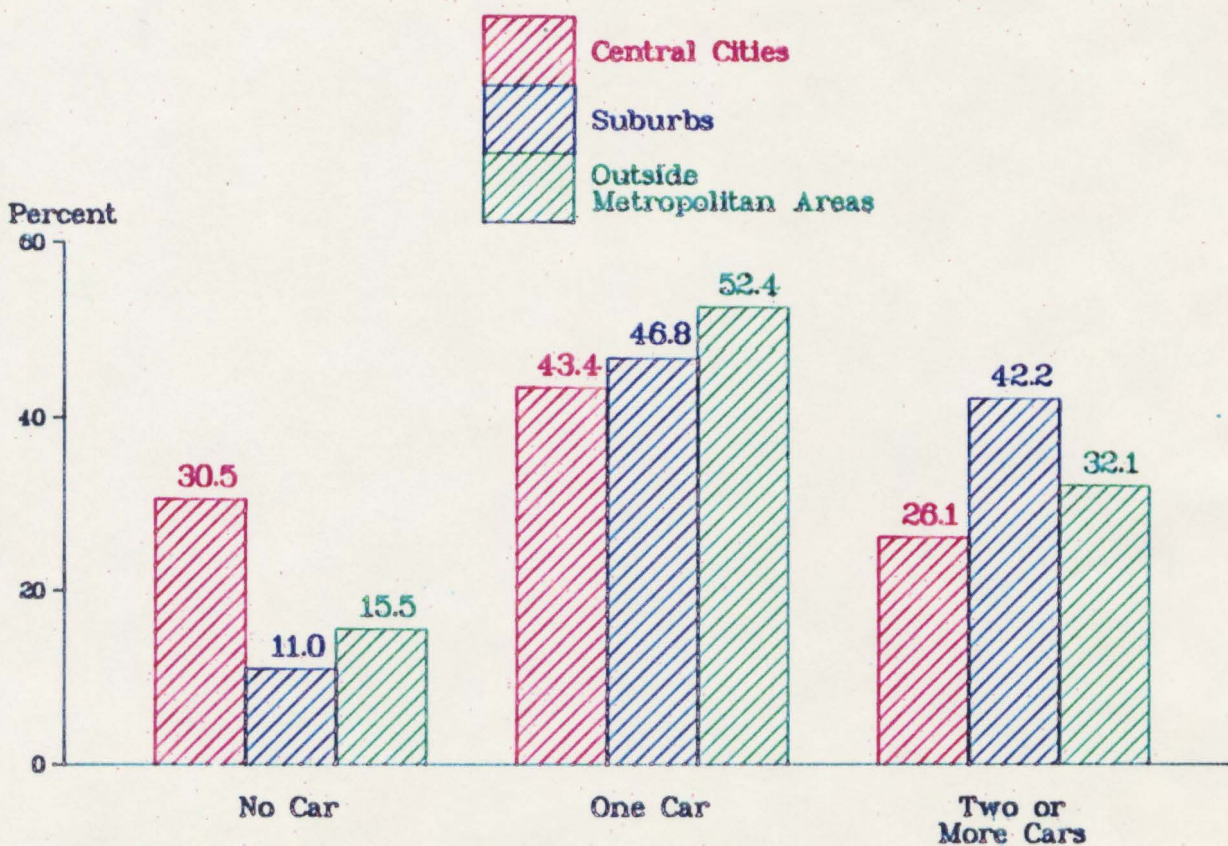
- Total Vehicle Miles Traveled declined 2.3 percent in 1974 from the 1973 total of 1,308.6 billion miles, the equivalent of 52 million trips around the world.
- Approximately 54 percent, or 707.4 billion miles, of total motor vehicle travel in 1973 was on urban streets and highways.
- Passenger Cars accounted for the largest share of motor vehicle travel, 1.0 trillion miles in 1973, or about 78 percent.
- Motorcycles traveled 19.6 billion miles, or 1.5 percent, a four-fold increase since 1965.
- Trucks (cargo vehicles) logged 267.1 billion miles, about one-fifth of total travel.
- Buses (school and commercial) accounted for only 0.4 percent of vehicle miles traveled.

E.6 - Household Ownership of Automobiles: 1963 and 1973



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

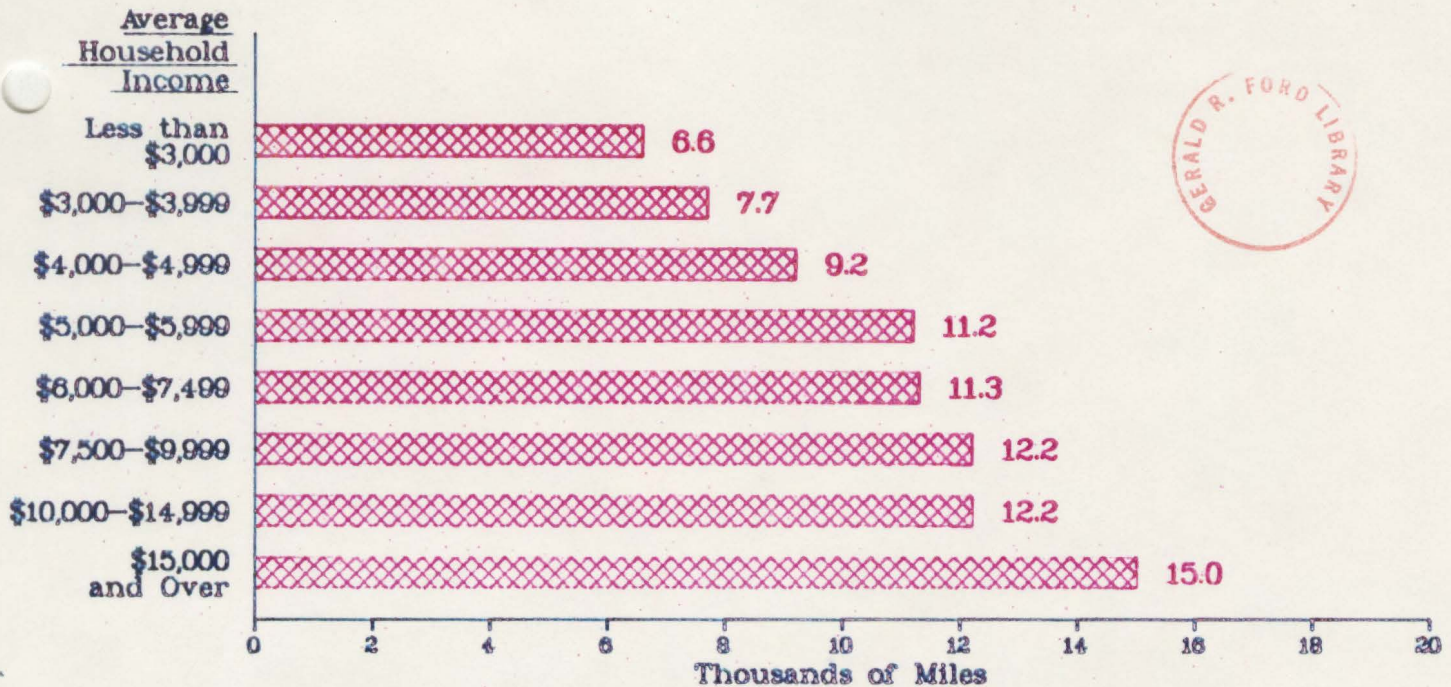
E.6 - Household Ownership of Automobiles by Residence: 1973



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

E.6 - Average Annual Miles Per Automobile

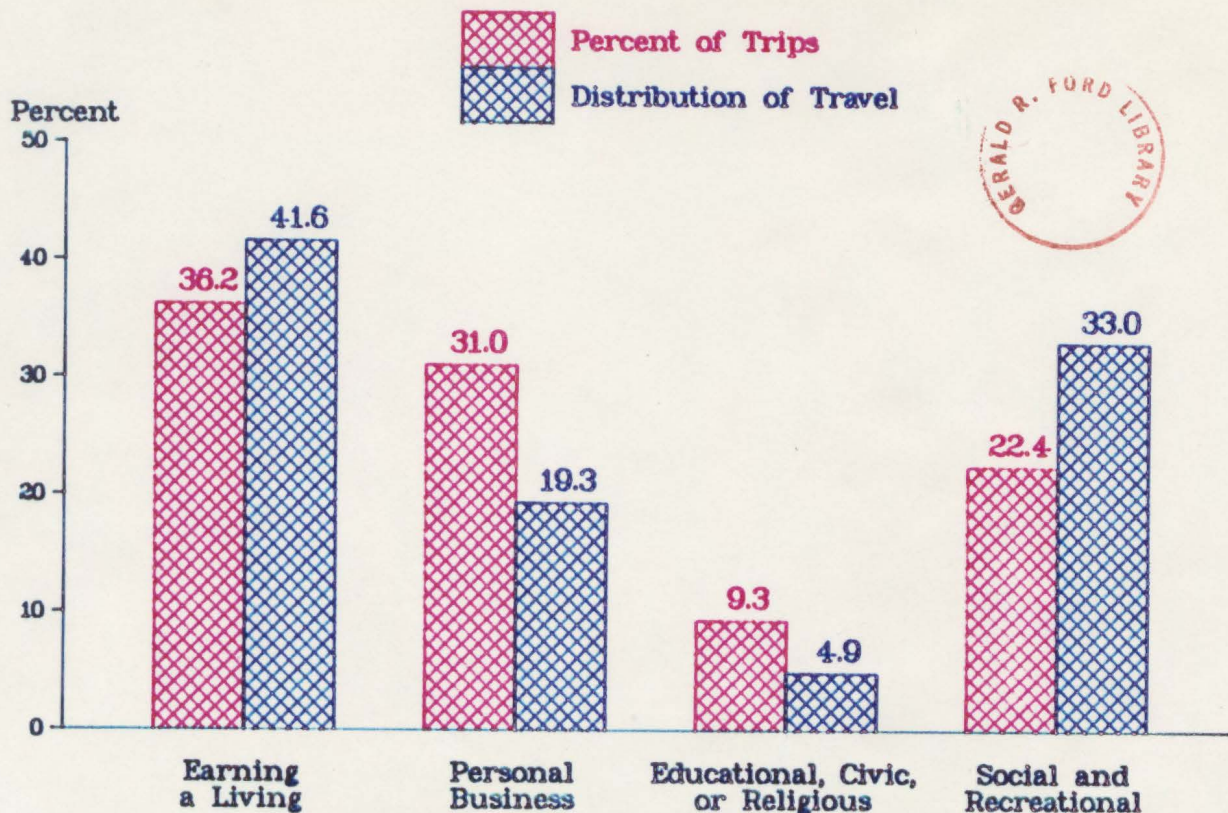
By Annual Household Income



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

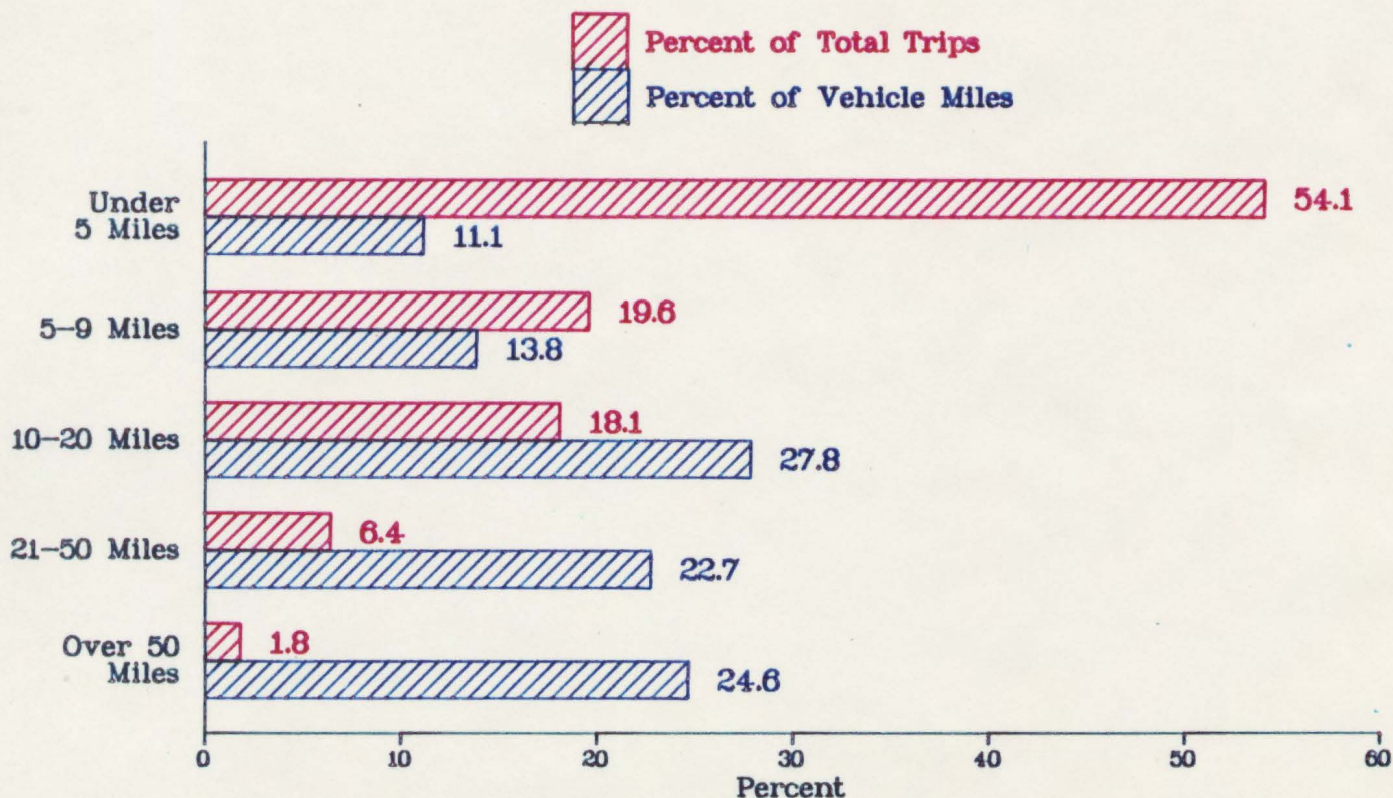
- Four out of five households, 81.3 percent, owned at least one passenger automobile in 1973 compared to 76.8 percent in 1963.
- The proportion of households owning two or more cars has increased 65.7 percent from 20.4 percent in 1963 to 33.8 percent in 1973.
- In 1973, households owning no automobile were most likely to be located in central cities. The suburbs claimed the highest percentage of automobile ownership--89.0 percent.
- Family income is a contributing factor in determining the number of miles traveled annually per automobile.
- Families earning \$15,000 or more averaged about twice as many miles per vehicle as families earning less than \$5,000.

E.6 - Purpose of Passenger Car Travel



Length of Passenger Car Trips

One-Way Miles



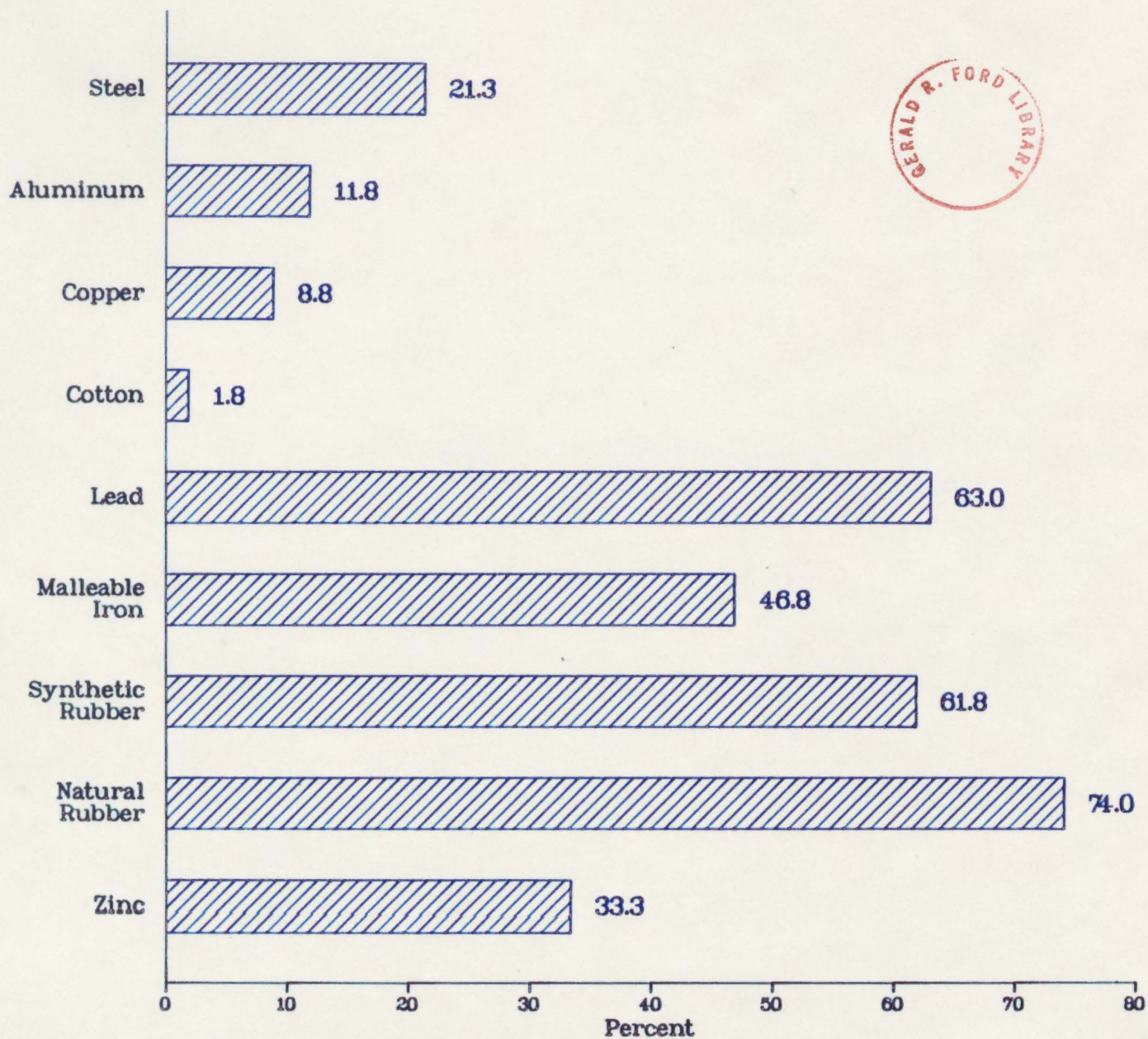
Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976



- In 1969, the latest year for which this information is available, approximately 36.2 percent of all passenger car trips and 41.6 percent of miles traveled were made to earn a living.
- Nearly nine of ten such trips were to and from work.
- Personal and family business trips (shopping, medical, and dental treatment, etc.) accounted for 31.0 percent of total trips but only 19.3 percent of miles traveled.
- More than half of all car trips involve distances of less than 5 miles and 91.8 percent of all trips are for distances of less than 20 miles. Only about 1 percent cover distances of 100 miles or more.

E.6 - Automotive Consumption of Materials: 1973

Percent of Total U.S. Consumption



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

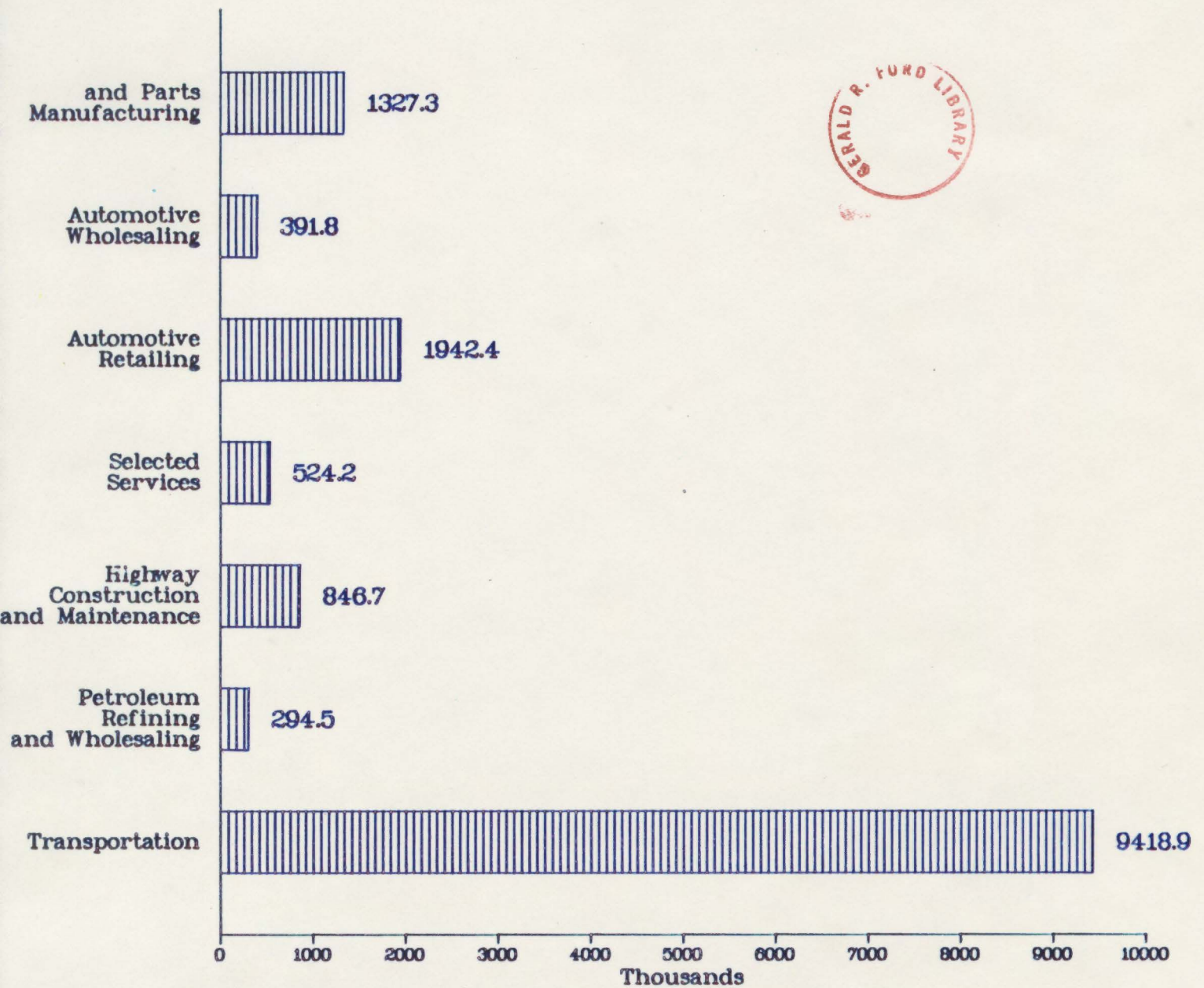


- During 1973, consumption of raw materials by U.S. motor vehicle manufacturers and their primary suppliers ranged from 74 percent of all natural rubber consumed to 1.8 percent of cotton.

NOTE: Includes materials used for trucks, buses, and replacement parts.

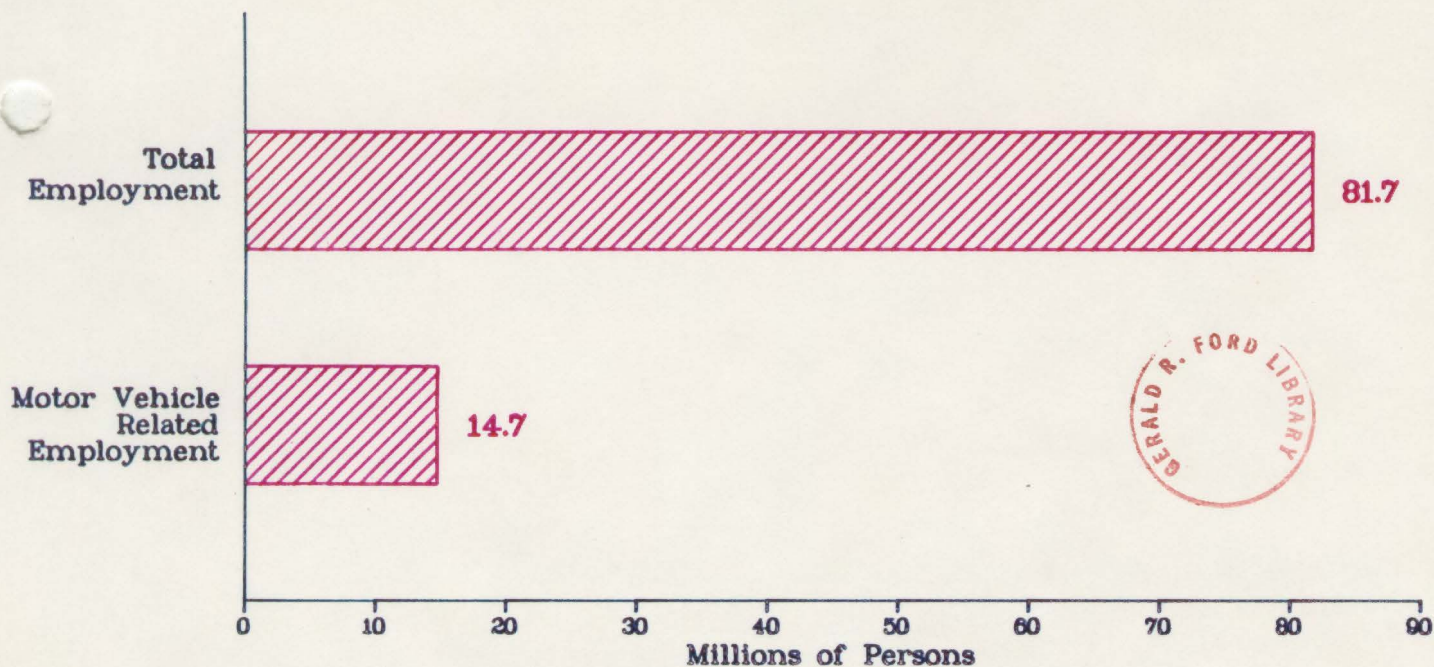
Data reported for lead includes amounts used in anti-knock compounds.

E.6 - Motor Vehicle Industry Employment by Industry Group: 1972



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

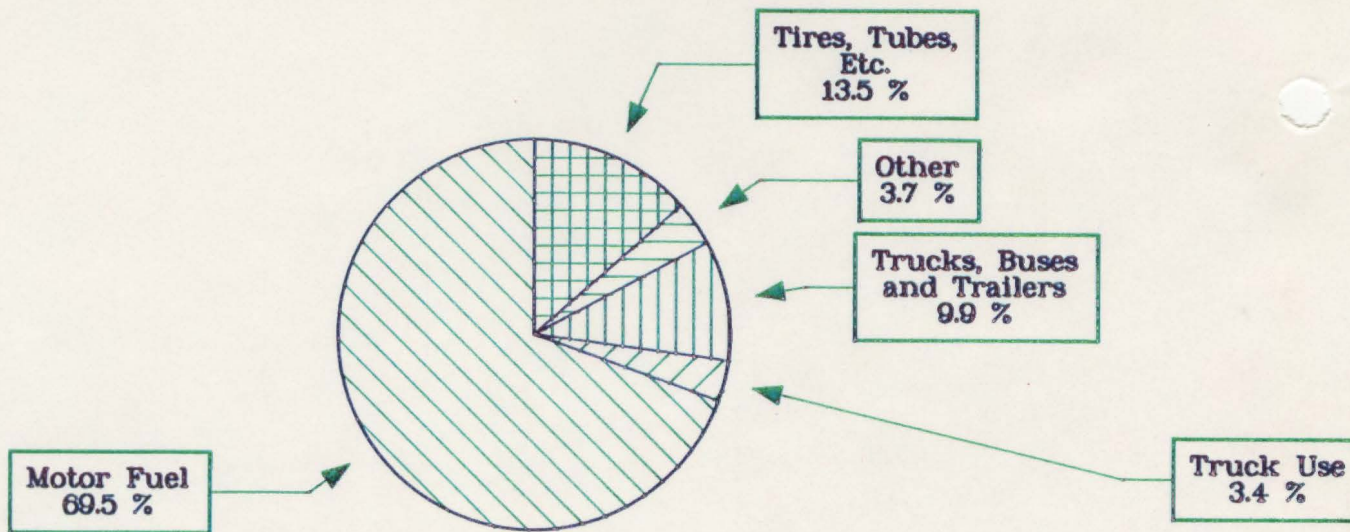
E.6 - Number of Persons Employed: 1972



Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976

- In 1972, approximately 1.3 million persons were employed directly in the manufacture of motor vehicles, parts, and equipment. Another 13 million were employed in motor vehicle-related jobs. The combined total of 14.7 million accounted for approximately 18 percent of the total number of persons employed in 1972.
- Passenger and freight transportation, which supports 9.4 million employees, accounts for nearly two-thirds of all motor vehicle-related employment.
- Retailing, which includes new and used motor vehicle dealers, auto and home supply stores, and gasoline dealers, employed 1.9 million.
- Selected Services, which includes vehicle leasing, parking, repair, and service, reported 524,200.

E.6 - Federal Automotive Excise Taxes: 1974

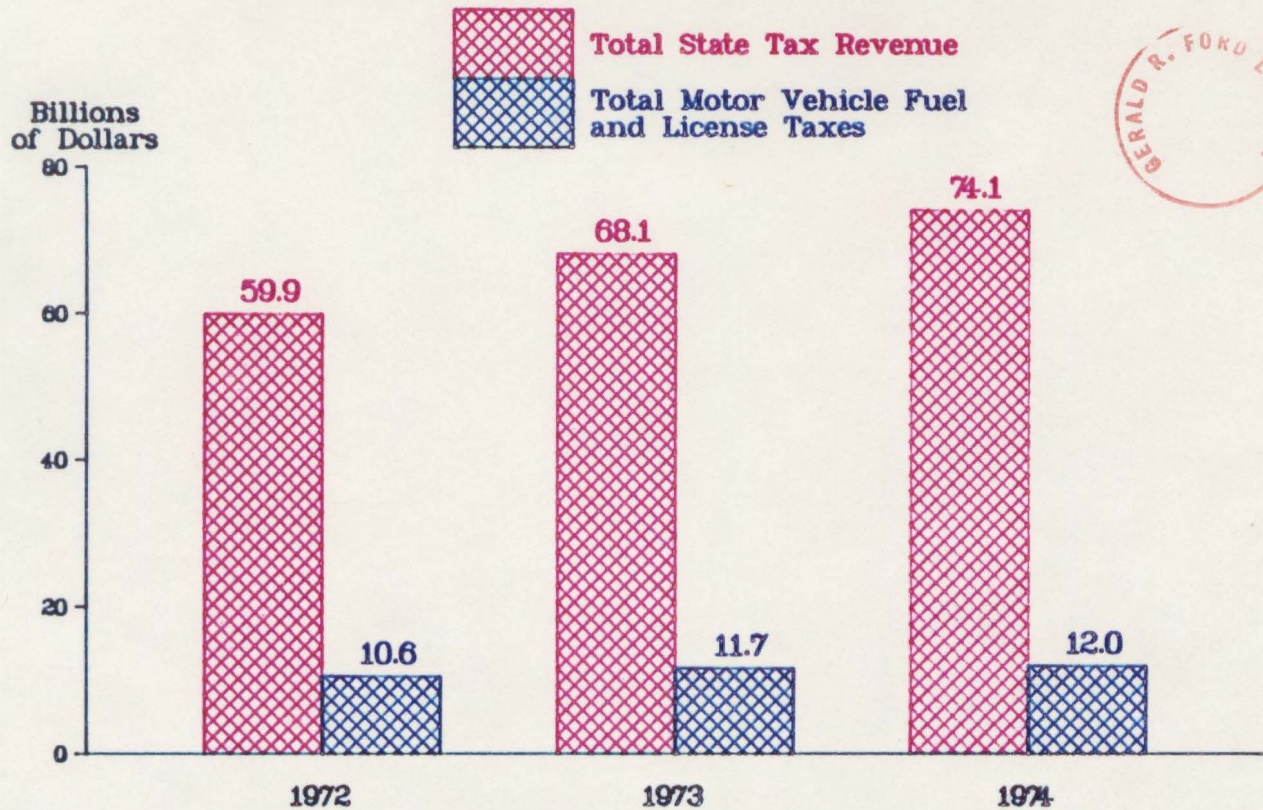


Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
29 March 1976



- Motor-Use Taxes accounted for 16 cents of every tax dollar collected by the States in Fiscal Year 1974.
- State Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes accounted for the largest portion of Motor-Use Tax Receipts--68.6 percent.
- During 1974, the Federal Government collected \$6.1 billion in Automotive Excise Taxes.
- Receipts from motor fuel levies totaled \$4.3 billion, or 69.5 percent.

E.6 - State Tax Receipts: 1972 to 1974



E.6 - State Receipts From Motor-Use Taxes: 1974

