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THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

May 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

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

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WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES

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May 10, 1976

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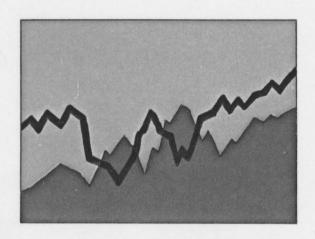
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Prepared for the Vice - President



MAY 10, 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



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The data on which this Chartbook is based come from a variety of survey and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and the data from all sources are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse, reporting, and analysis error. The tables and charts are believed to be useful within the limits of such errors.

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	- Infant Mortality		X		X	
B.3.2	Morbidity — Communicable Diseases — Acute Illness		x		×	
B.3.3	Disability					
	 Days of Disability by Type Institutionalized Population Disability by Degree of Limitation and Cause Short-Term Disability 				X X	XX
B.3.4	Health Status — Nutrition					
	Dietary Intake		,		:	X X
	- Obesity					X
	 Drug Deaths Drug Abuse Episodes Liquor Consumption 		X X		×	
	 Smoking, Physical Fitness Perceived Health Status 	;			×	x x

SECTION B—General Social Indicators (Continued) B.3.5 Health Care Delivery - Physician and Dental Visits - Costs and Expenditures - Facilities - Personnel - Attitudes Towards Health Care - Music, Art, Literature, Citizenship - High School Graduation Rate - The High School Graduation Rate - The High School Graduation Bate - College-Educated Population by Race and Sex - College-Educated Population by Race and Sex - College-Educated Population by Race and Sex - College Entrance Rates by Sex, Race, Socioeconomic Status - College Entrance Rates	IADI	LE OF CONTENTS—Continued						
SECTION B—General Social Indicators (Continued) B.3.5 Health Care Delivery Physician and Dental Visits Costs and Expenditures Facilities Personnel Attitudes Towards Health Care Part 4—Education B.4.1 Educational Achievement by Sex, Race, Socioeconomic Status, Region Math, Science, Reading, Writing Music, Art, Literature, Citizenship B.4.2 Attainment High School Graduation Rate The High School-Educated Population by Race and Sex College-Educated Population by Race and Sex X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	SER	IES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕК	
- Physician and Dental Visits	SEC	TION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)						
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- Math, Science, Reading, Writing - Music, Art, Literature, Citizenship 8.4.2 Attainment - High School Graduation Rate - The High School-Educated Population by Race and Sex - College-Educated Population by Race and Sex - College-Educated Population by Race and Sex 8.4.3 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 8.4.4 Educational Facilities and Personnel - Schools, Classrooms - Teachers, Administrative, Others 8.4.5 Costs and Expenditures - Expected Student Expenses, Higher Education - Expenditures by Level of Government Value of College Introduced Characteristics - Part-time, Part-year Workers, Selected Characteristics - Employment by Occupation, Selected Characteristics - Unemployment, Selected Characteristics - Unemployment, Selected Characteristics - Labor Union Membership 8.5.2 Earnings	Part 4	I—Education						
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- 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 B.4.4 Educational Facilities and Personnel - Schools, Classrooms - Teachers, Administrative, Others B.4.5 Costs and Expenditures - Expected Student Expenses, Higher Education - Expenditures by Level of Government 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 B.5.2 Earnings	B.4.2	High School Graduation Rate				X		
B.4.4 Educational Facilities and Personnel — Schools, Classrooms — Teachers, Administrative, Others B.4.5 Costs and Expenditures — Expected Student Expenses, Higher Education — Expenditures by Level of Government — Expenditures by Level of Government — 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 — Unemployment, Selected Characteristics — Discouraged Workers — Labor Union Membership B.5.2 Earnings	B.4.3	- 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				X X	X	
B.4.5 Costs and Expenditures - Expected Student Expenses, Higher Education - Expenditures by Level of Government Number 1 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 B.5.2 Earnings	B.4.4	Educational Facilities and Personnel — Schools, Classrooms					X	
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 X X X X X X X	B.4.5	- Expected Student Expenses, Higher Education				x	x	
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	B.5.1	 Labor Force Participation, Selected Characteristics Part-time, Part-year Workers, Selected Characteristics Employment by Occupation, Selected Characteristics Unemployment, Selected Characteristics Discouraged Workers 		×	x	X X X		
Median Earnings, Selected Characteristics	B.5.2			-				
		— Median Earnings, Selected Characteristics	1		1	X		

SERI	ES (SAND)	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕК
SECT	ION B—General Social Indicators (Continued)					
B.5.3	Working Conditions — Regular and Overtime Hours, Selected Characteristics				X X	x
B.5.4	Benefits — Vacations, Holidays				×	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			x	×	
B.6.5	Wealth — Net Worth of Consumer Units					x x
B.6.6	Consumer Borrowing and Debt Amount of Debt Outstanding				X	
B.6.7	Consumer Attitudes			X.		
Part 7-	-Housing					
B.7.1	Housing Conditions — Average Size of Households — Households Lacking Selected Facilities, by Size, Race, Tenure, and Location				x	
	- Average Persons Per Room			ļ	X	

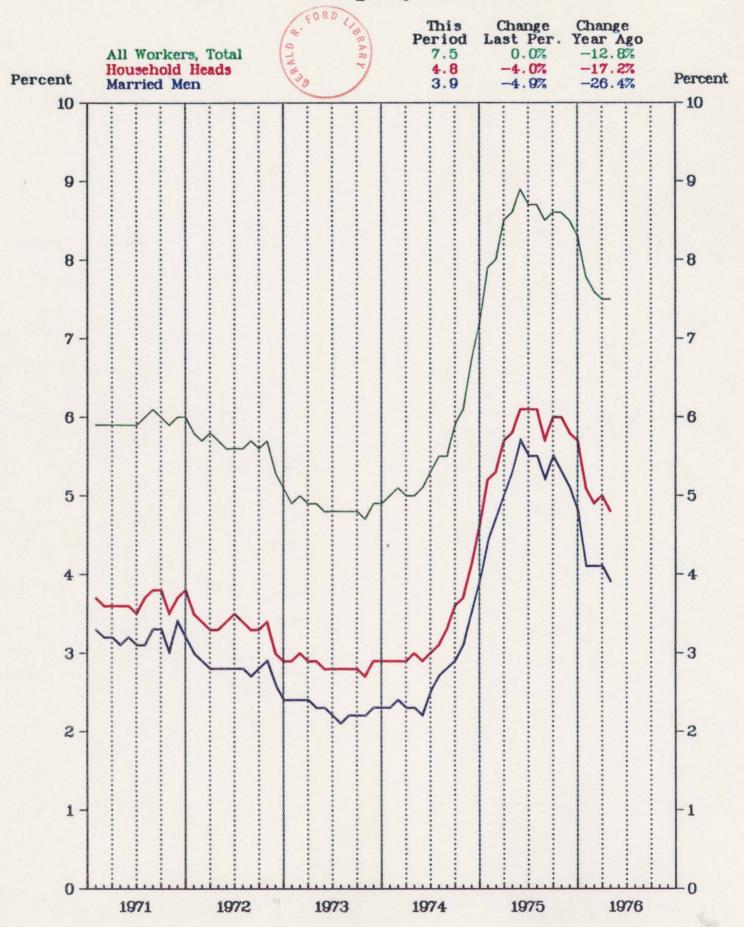
SERIE	ES PORDUBRAR AR	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕВ
SECT	TION B—Socioeconomic Series (Continued)	>	2	0	A	0
B.7.2	Home Tenure — Single Family Dwellings — Mobile Homes — Condominiums and Other Multiunit Structures — Vacation Homes				X X X	
B.7.3	Cost and Expenditures - Average Mortgage Payments				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	
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.9.5	Judicial Activity — Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				x	
B.9.6	Prisoners, Adults and Juveniles — Prisoners by Sentence				X X X	
B.9.7	Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice				X	
B.9.8	Selected Studies					

SERIES (2)	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECTION C—Government Activity						
Part 1—Social Welfare and Security						
C.1.1 Social Security (OASDHI) — Current Beneficiaries		X X X				
C.1.2 Old Age Assistance — Benefits Paid		X X				
C.1.3 Aid to the Disabled — Blind		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 X				
C.1.7 Food Stamps — Recipients		X				
C.1.8 Aid to Disaster Victims — Recipients				X X		
C.1.9 Veterans Benefits — Recipients		X				
Part 2—Equal Opportunity			1			
C.2.1 Equal Employment Opportunity - Minority Employment				X		
C.2.2 School Desegregation — Students Attending Predominantly Minority Schools				X		

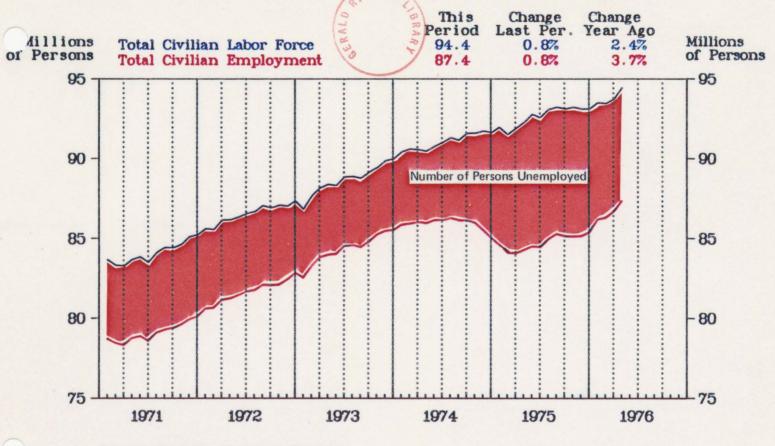
SERIES SECTION C—Government Activity (Continued)	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	ОТНЕВ
Part 3—Government Operation					
C.3.1 Federal Employment - Employees - Payroll		X			
C.3.2 State and Local Employment and Finances — Employees		x x			
SECTION D—Environment, Science, Culture					
Part 1—Environment					
D.1.1 Air Quality — Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphere				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	
D.1.4 Ecological Balances — Endangered Species (Plant and Animal) — Critical Areas (Coastal Zones) — Land/People Density				x x	×
Part 2—Science					
D.2.1 Professionals in Scientific Fields — By Specialty — Person Years of Scientists, Engineers Engaged in R&D				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,					x x

SERI	ES ION D_Environment Science Culture	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
SECT	Torr b—Environment, science, outline	3	₹.	ð	¥	0	
D.2.4	Public Attitudes Towards Science and Technology				x		
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					Х	
D.3.3	Participation in Cultural Activities — Voluntary Organizations				××	x	
D.3.4	Attendance at Cultural Events — Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures		:		X X		
SECT	ION E—Selected Subjects						
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	·					. !	•

A.2.1-Unemployment Rate

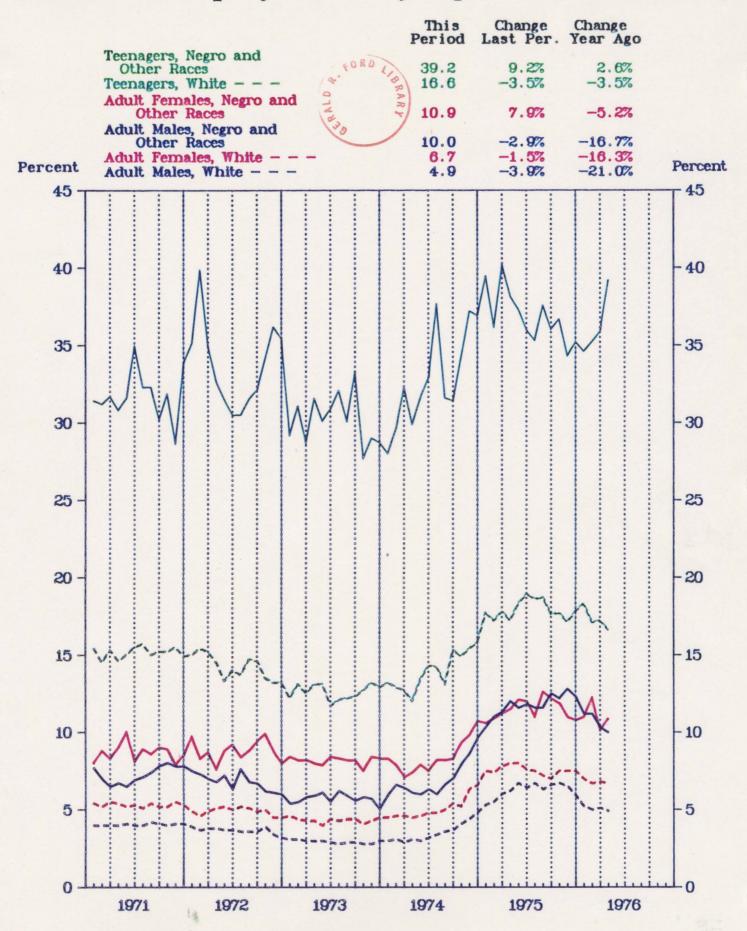


A.2.1-Civilian Labor Force and Employment



- The Unemployment Rate in April remained unchanged at 7.5 percent, the first time in 6 months that it has not declined.
- Although Total Employment rose by more than 700,000 to a new high of 87.4 million, there was a similar gain in the Civilian Labor Force leaving the overall unemployment rate unchanged.
 - · Adult Men accounted for the largest share of the gain.
- The jobless rate for Household Heads renewed its downward trend with a drop to 4.8 percent after a rise to 5.0 percent the prior month.
- After remaining unchanged at 4.1 percent for 2 consecutive months, the rate for Married Men declined to 3.9 percent.

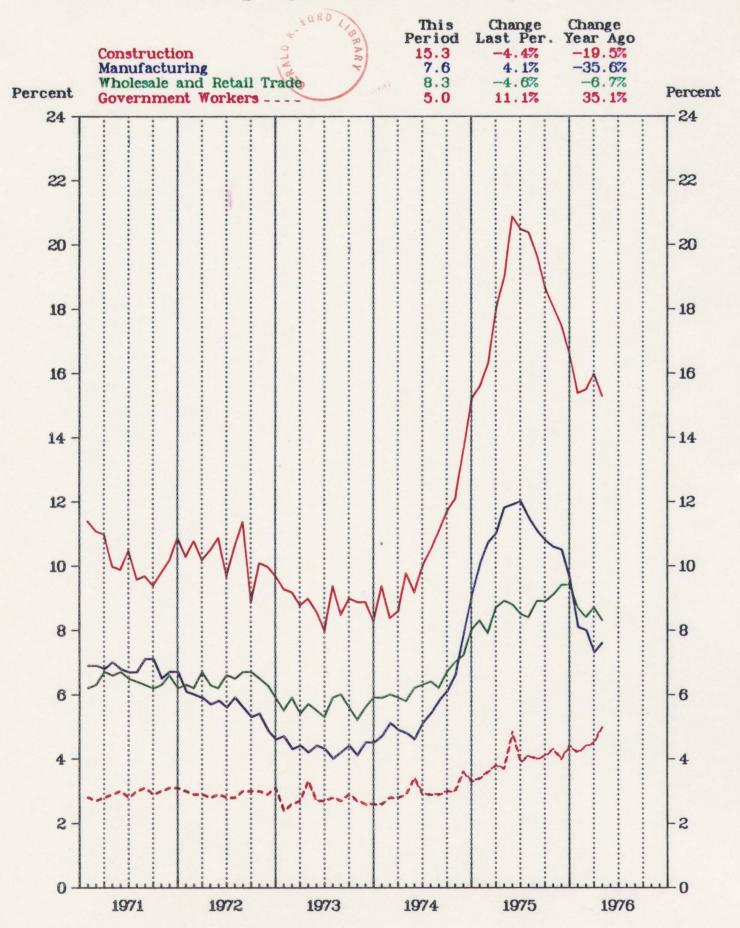
A.2.1-Unemployment by Age, Sex, and Race



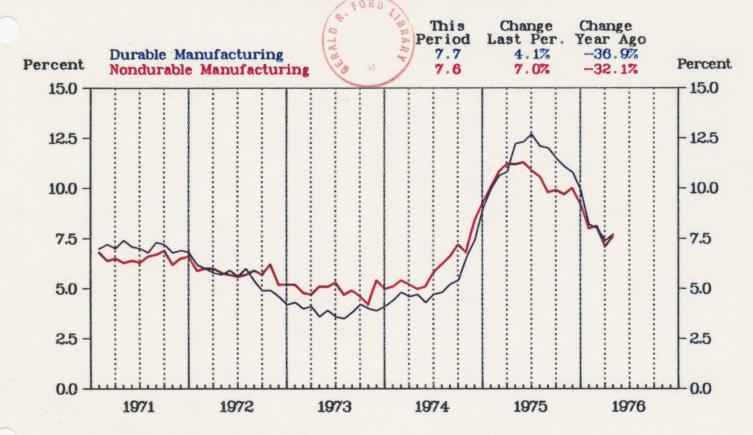


- The Unemployment Rate for Adult Males, which dropped from 5.6 to 5.4 percent overall, showed the most improvement.
 - 9 By race, the rate among Black Adult Males declined from 10.3 to 10.0 percent, while Unemployed White Males dropped from 5.1 to 4.9 percent.
- There were sharp increases in joblessness among Black Teenagers and Adult Females.
- Unemployment Rates for White Teenagers and Adult Females edged down in April.

A.2.1-Unemployment Rate by Industry

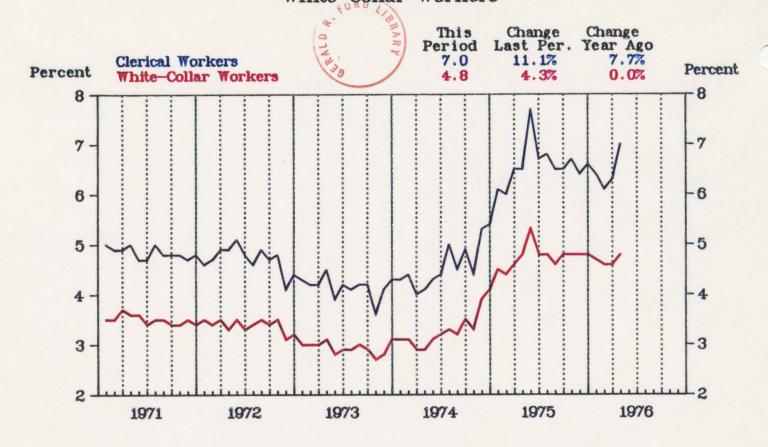


A.2.1-Unemployment Rate by Industry Components of Manufacturing

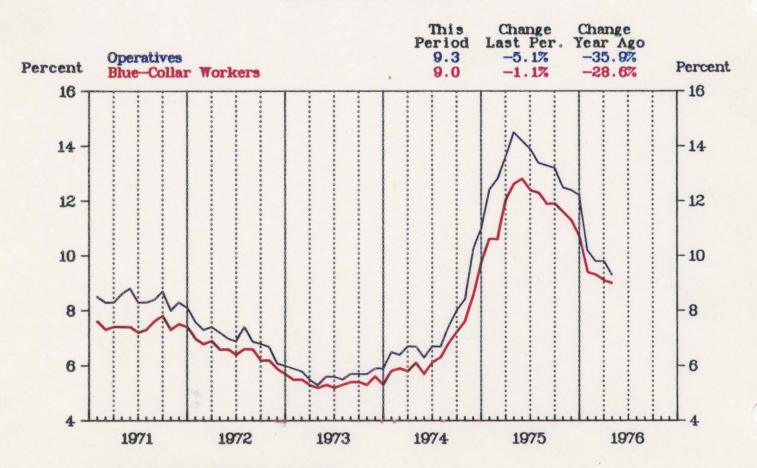


- Offsetting movements in the jobless rate occurred among the major industry groups.
 - The Unemployment Rate rose in Manufacturing for the first time since June 1975.
 - Nondurable Manufacturing was the primary factor, increasing
 7.0 percent.
 - Reversing the pattern of the 2 previous months, Construction declined to a rate of 15.3 percent.
 - Wholesale and Retail Trade reversed the previous month's increase, dropping to an 8.3-percent rate.
 - Unemployment among Government Workers rose to a new high of 5.0 percent, up from 4.5 percent in March.

A.2.1-Unemployment Rate by Occupation White-Collar Workers



Blue-Collar Workers

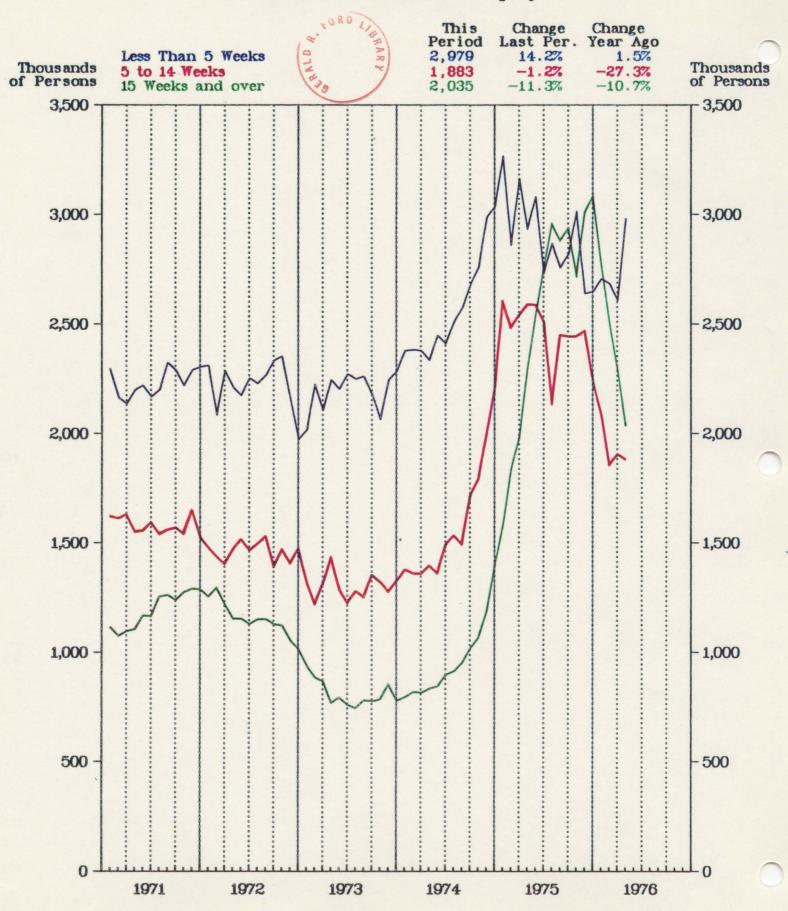


A.2.1-Unemployment Rate by Occupation

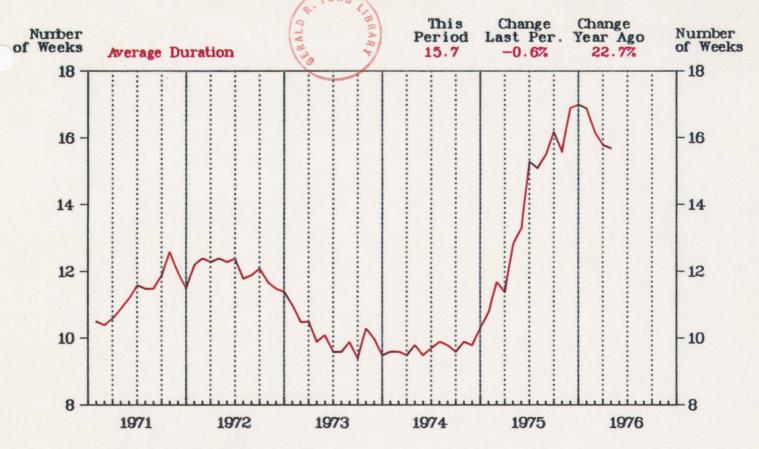


- In April, the White-Collar rate edged upward as a result of offsetting movements among occupational groups in this category.
 - A rise of 11.1 percent in the Unemployment Rate among Clerical Workers more than offset the small declines recorded among all other major White-Collar groups.
- Unemployment among Blue-Collar Workers continued to decline.
 - A 5.1-percent decline in unemployed Operatives overcame increases in other Blue-Collar categories.
- The rate for Service Workers declined from 8.6 to 8.1 percent, the sharpest 1-month drop since mid-1974.

A.2.2-Duration of Unemployment Number of Workers Unemployed

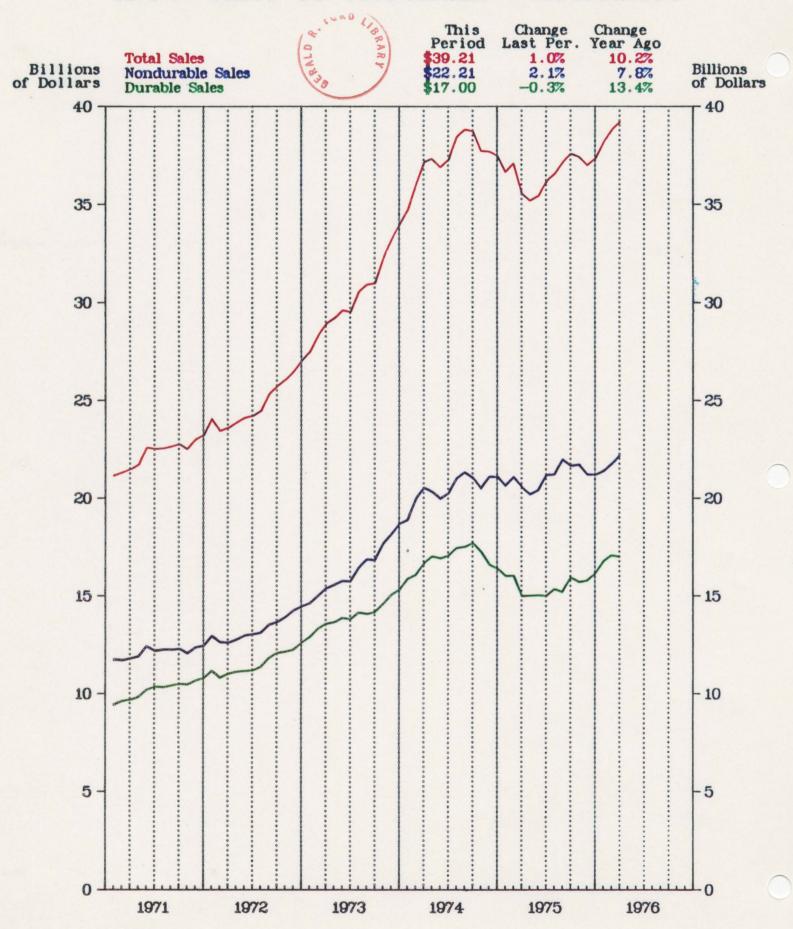


A.2.2-Average Duration of Unemployment



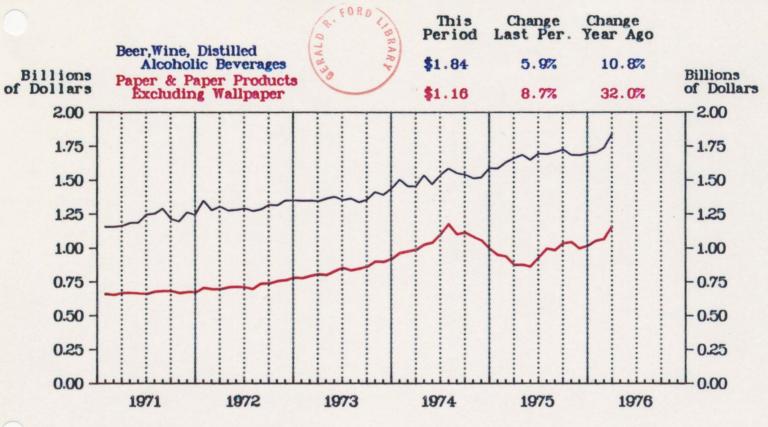
- Long-term unemployment continued to 'decline in April as those jobless for 15 weeks or more fell by 259,000 to 2.0 million.
 - A decline of more than a million from the December 1975 high.
- Workers unemployed less than 5 weeks rose sharply by 370,000, or 14.2 percent.
- Those unemployed 5 to 14 weeks showed little change.
- The Average (Mean) Duration of Unemployment continued downward in April to 15.7 weeks.
 - More than 1 week below last December's peak.

A.4.7-Sales of Merchant Wholesalers



Source: Bureau of the Census 10 May 1976

A.4.7—Sales of Merchant Wholesalers Components of Nondurable Goods



Source: Bureau of the Census 10 May 1976

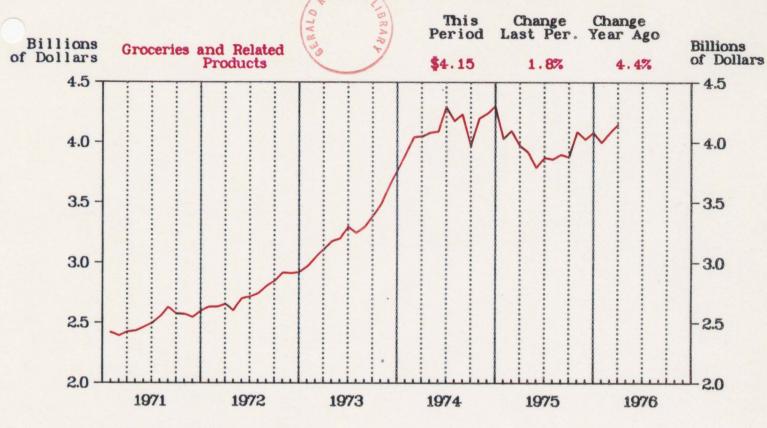
Preliminary data indicate that:

- Total Sales of Merchant Wholesalers rose 1.0 percent in March to a new high of \$39.21 billion.
 - Fourth consecutive monthly rise for a total gain of 5.9 percent since November.
- The March rise was centered in the Nondurable Goods sector, which reported an increase of 2.1 percent to \$22.21 billion; eclipsing the previous high reported last August.
 - The largest increases were reported in Sales of Beer, Wines, and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages, which rose 5.9 percent (\$102 million); and Paper and Paper Products, which advanced 8.7 percent (\$93 million).
- Durable Goods Sales were virtually unchanged at \$17 billion, halting a 4-month advance totaling 8.1 percent.
 - The March level remains 3.9 percent below the September 1974 peak of \$17.69 billion.

A.4.7-Inventories of Merchant Wholesalers



A.4.7-Inventories of Merchant Wholesalers Components of Nondurable Goods



- Following a 2-month rise totaling 2.6 percent, Inventories of Merchant Wholesalers were basically unchanged at \$46.36 billion.
 - The March level represents an increase of 1.8 percent over a year ago, and is only 0.4 percent below the December 1974 peak of \$46.56 billion.
- Nondurable Inventories edged up 0.5 percent (\$93 million), more than
 offsetting a narrow decline in Durable Inventories.
 - Groceries and Related Products reported the largest increase, up 1.8 percent or \$72 million.
- Durable Inventories were valued at \$28.27 billion, little changed from February.

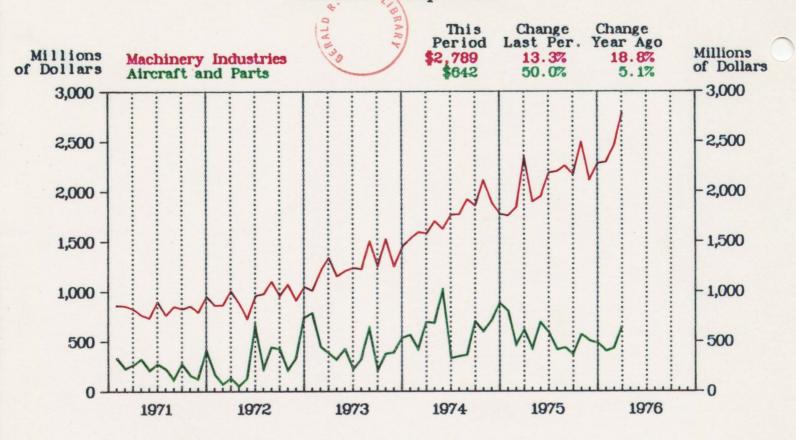
A.5.2-Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders for Durable Goods



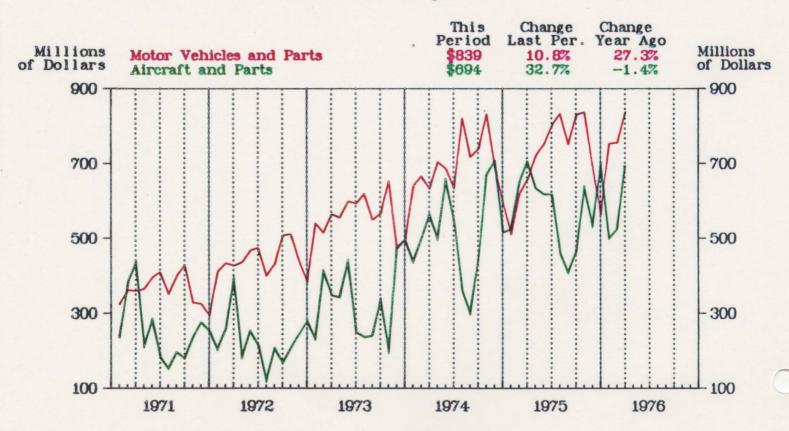


- In March, Total Export Sales of Durable Goods rose for the fourth consecutive month, up \$275 million to a new high of \$4,867 million.
- Export New Orders of Durable Goods (excluding Motor Vehicles and Parts)
 recorded a sharp rise of 15.1 percent to \$4,215 million.
 - Almost 8.0 percent above the previous high of \$3,905 million posted in October 1975.
- Export Sales of Durable Goods (excluding Motor Vehicles and Parts) rose a 5.0 percent (\$193 million) to \$4,028 million.

A.5.2-Manufacturers' Export New Orders Selected Components



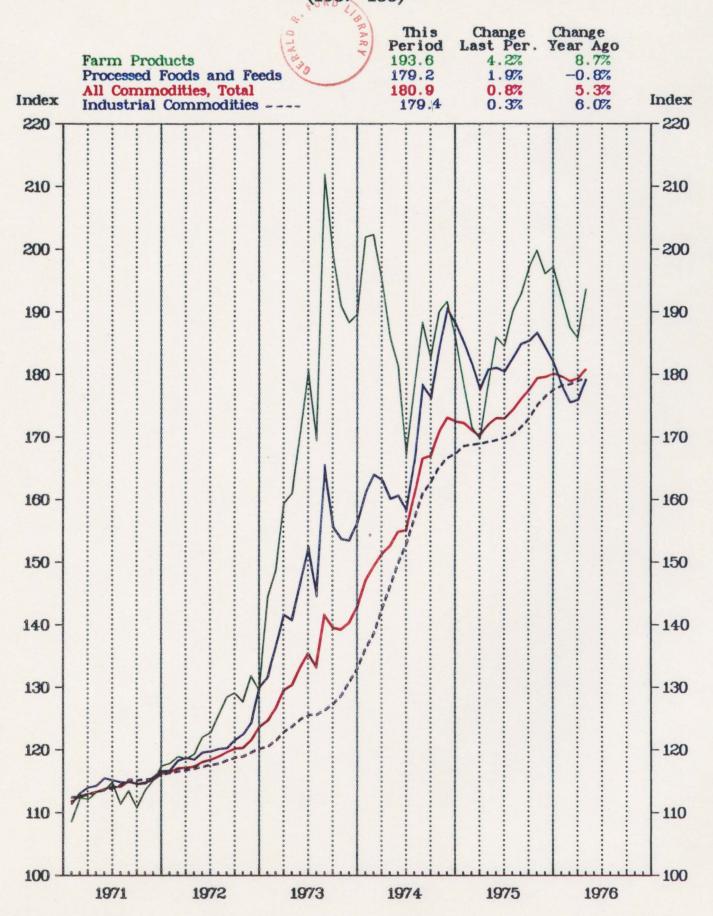
A.5.2-Manufacturers' Export Sales
Selected Components



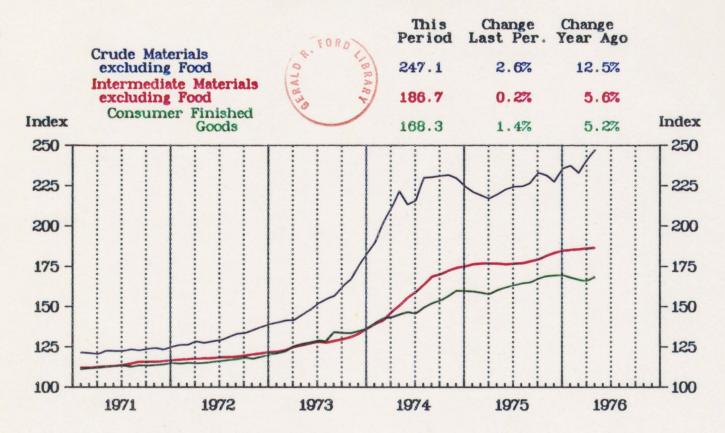


- The largest increases in Manufacturers' Export New Orders were reported in the Machinery Industries and Aircraft and Parts.
 - The Machinery Industries, which accounted for nearly 60 percent of the increase, rose \$327 million, or 13.3 percent, to a new high of \$2,789 million.
 - Aircraft and Parts rose \$214 million to \$642 million, to reach its highest level since May 1975.
- The increase in Manufacturers' Export Sales was dominated by a \$171 million rise in Aircraft and Parts.
 - · Motor Vehicles and Parts increased \$82 million.

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

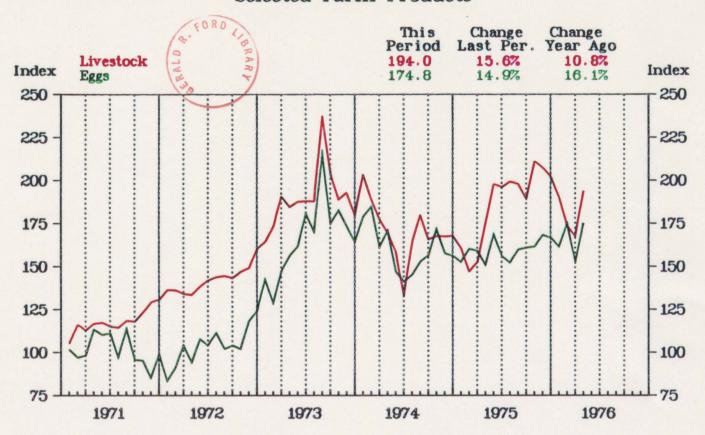


A.6.2-Wholesale Price Index By Stage of Processing

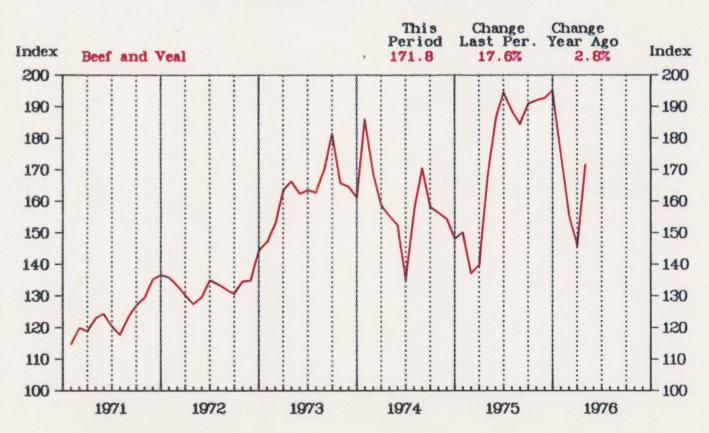


- Contrary to a pattern of little change evident in the previous 5 months, the Wholesale Price Index for All. Commodities rose 0.8 percent (9.6 percent at annual rates), the largest gain since last October when prices surged 1.1 percent.
- A resurgence in Farm Prices was the major impetus to the April advance.
 - After 3 consecutive declines, Farm Products spurted 4.2 percent, the largest gain since last May.
- Following a modest (0.2 percent) increase in March, the first in 5 months, Processed Foods and Feeds accelerated sharply, up 1.9 percent.
 - Largest gain since November 1974 when the index rose 3.6 percent.
- Industrial Commodities rose 0.3 percent maintaining the pace of the first 3 months of 1976.
- By Stage of Processing:
 - Crude Materials advanced sharply for the second month, up 2.6 percent;
 - Intermediate Materials rose 0.2 percent; and
 - Consumer Finished Goods (including food) rose 1.4 percent; the largest increase since April a year ago.

A.6.2-Wholesale Price Index Selected Farm Products



Selected Processed Foods and Feeds





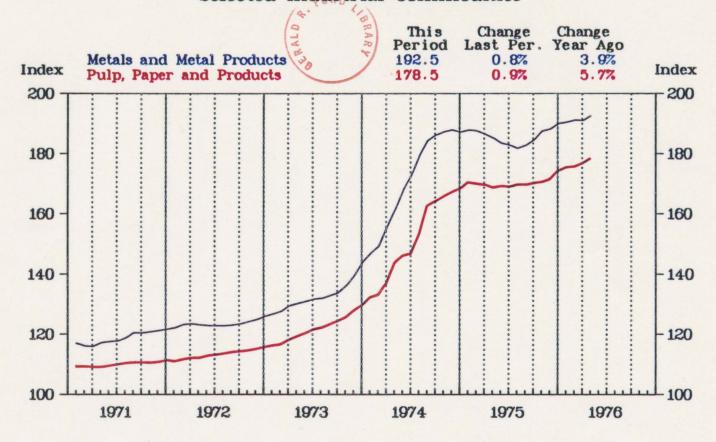
Contributing to the April rise in Farm Products were:

- Livestock, which posted a 15.6-percent hike halting a 5-month decline totaling 21.0 percent.
 - Largest increase since the 22.5-percent gain reported in July 1974.
- Egg prices, which rose 14.9 percent erasing the 12.8-percent decline posted in March.

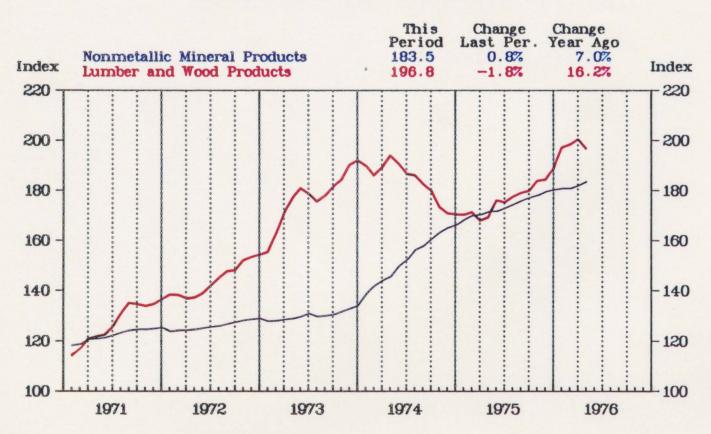
Among Processed Foods and Feeds:

- The April advance reflected a steep rise in prices for Beef and Veal.
 - In sharp contrast to a 3-month decline totaling 25.2 percent, Beef and Veal rose 17.6 percent.
 - Still 12.0 percent below the December 1975 high of 195.3.

A.6.2—Wholesale Price Index Selected Industrial Commodities



Selected Industrial Commodities





- The largest increases in Industrial Commodities were reported in:
 - Metal and Metal Products, which rose 0.8 percent, the largest gain since December;
 - Pulp and Paper, which advanced 0.9 percent, more than in the previous 3 months; and
 - Nonmetallic Mineral Products, which reported the largest gain since November, up 0.8 percent.
- Lumber and Wood posted the largest decline, down 1.8 percent from the March peak of 200.5.

A.7.1—Existing Single—Family Home Sales Seasonally Adjusted (1972=100)

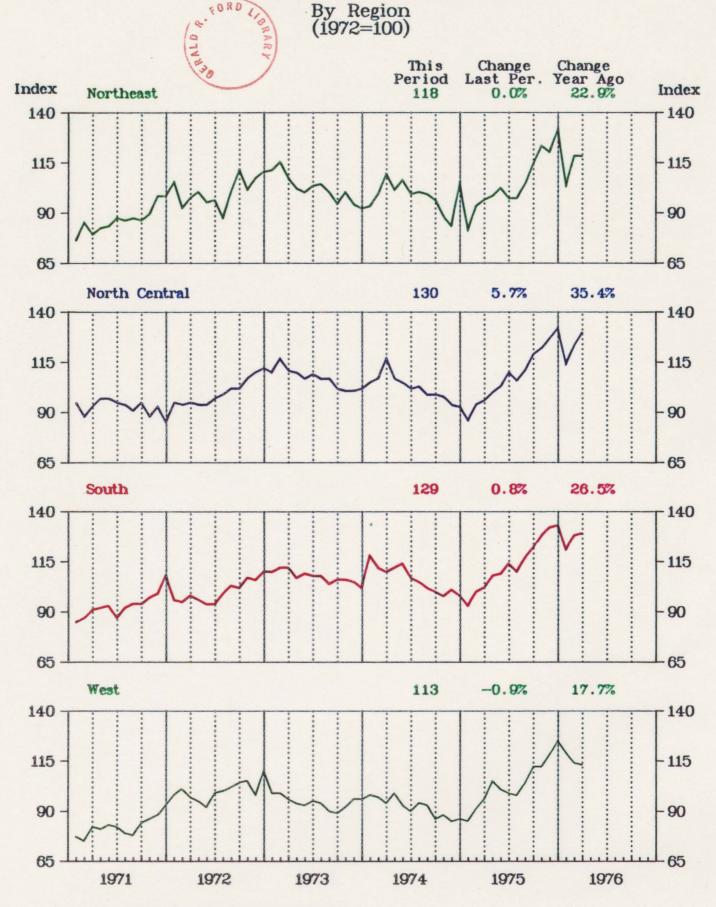


Source: National Association of Realtors 10 May 1976



- Sales of Existing Single-Family Homes rose for the second consecutive month, up 2 points to 124 in March.
 - The 2-month gain, totaling 8 points, recovered more than half of the 15-point setback recorded in January.
 - Still 7 points below the December 1975 high, but 26 points above a year ago.

A.7.1-Existing Single-Family Home Sales Volume Index



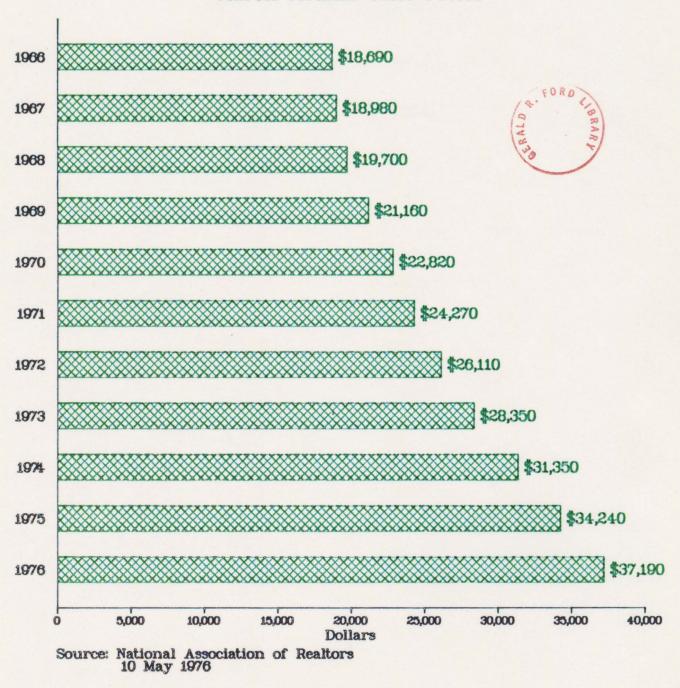
Source: National Association of Realtors 10 May 1976



- The North Central region accounted for a majority of the overall increase, rising 5.7 percent.
- The other regions were little changed from February.

A.7.1—Median Sales Price of Existing Single—Family Homes

March Median Sales Prices

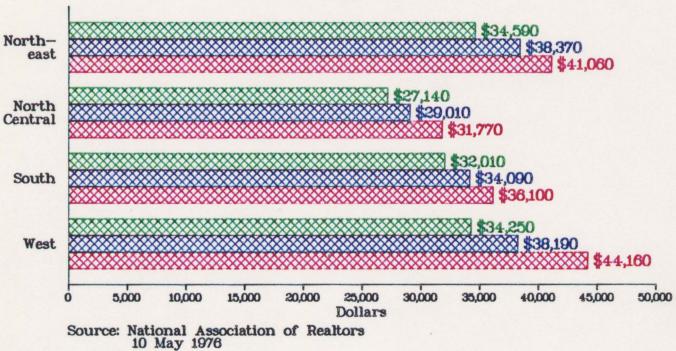


A.7.1—Median Sales Price of Existing Single—Family Homes By Region

March Median Sales Prices

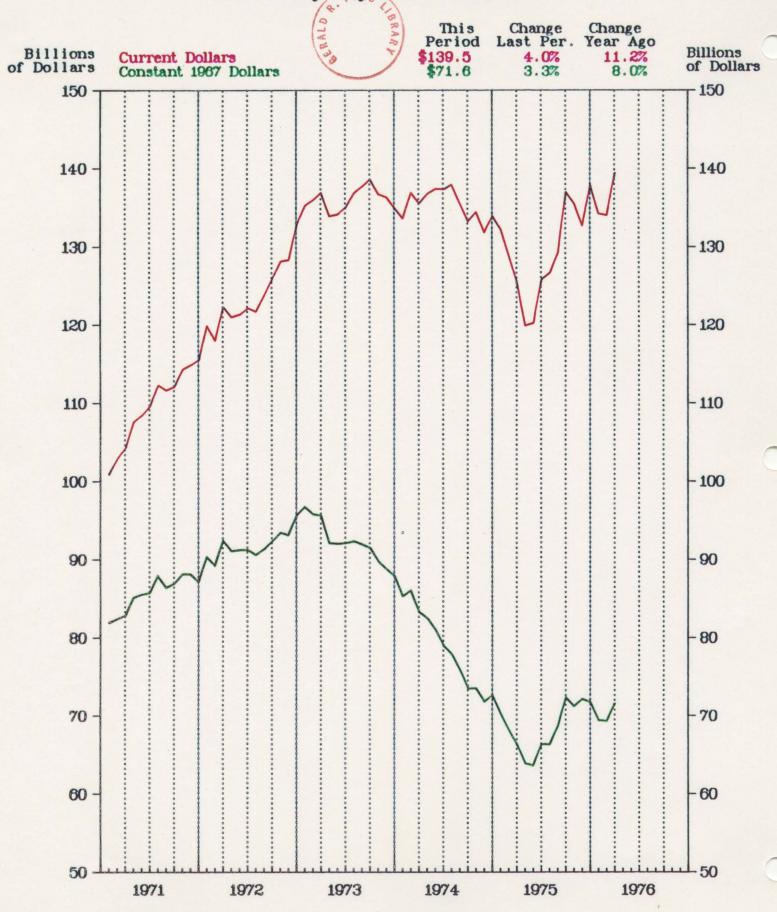




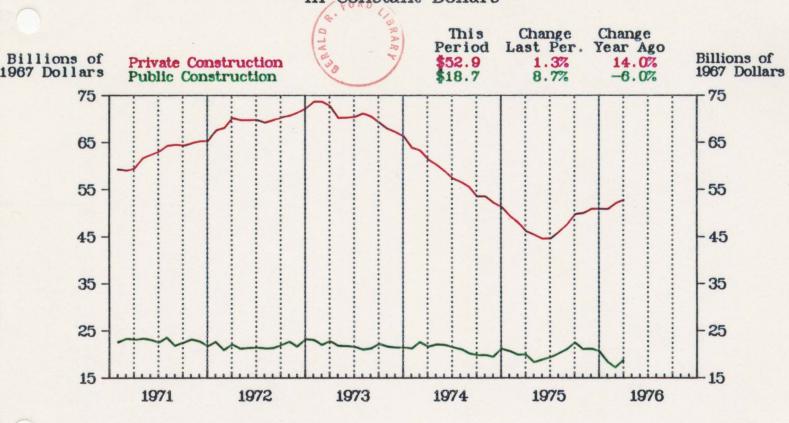


- The median price of Existing Single-Family Homes Sold in March was \$37,190, an 8.6-percent rise over the year.
 - Fourth consecutive month in which the year-to-year advance has been less than 10 percent.
- The moderating rise in prices is evident in three of the four regions of the country.
 - The West, with a March increase of 15.6 percent, was the only region where prices were still advancing at a double-digit pace.

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 In Constant Dollars

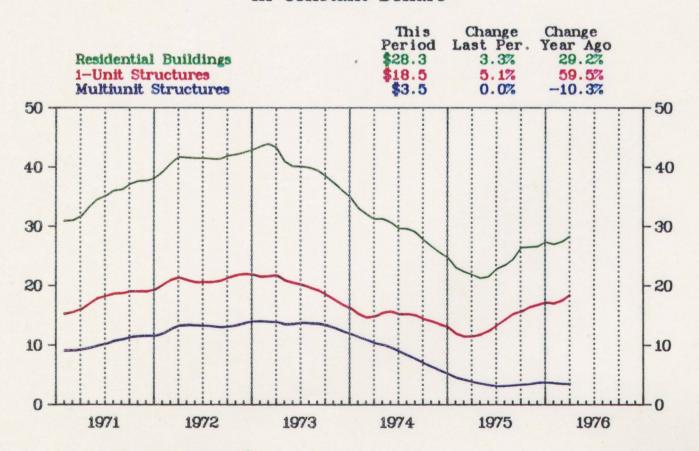


- On the basis of preliminary data, New Construction Expenditures (expressed in constant 1967 dollars) rose to an annual rate of \$71.6 billion in March; 3.3 percent above the revised estimate of \$69.3 billion for February.
 - Construction Expenditures in current dollars increased 4.0 percent to an annual rate of \$139.5 billion.
- Private Construction edged upward for the second consecutive month to \$52.9 billion, 14.0 percent above the level of a year ago.
- After declining over 30 percent in 5 months, Public Construction recorded a 1-month increase of 8.7 percent (from \$17.2 billion to \$18.7 billion).

A.7.2-Value of New Construction Work Done Private Nonresidential Structures In Constant Dollars



Private Residential Structures In Constant Dollars

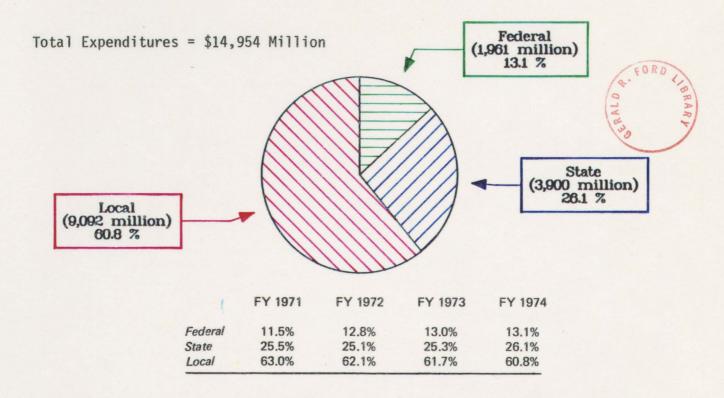




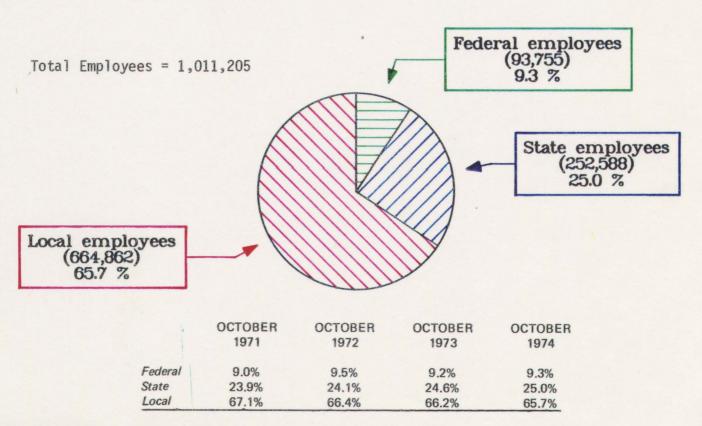
- A 3.3-percent increase, from \$27.4 billion to \$28.3 billion in Residential Buildings accounted for all of the increase in Private Construction in March.
 - The level of New Construction of 1-Unit Structures increased from \$17.6 billion to \$18.5 billion, or 5.1 percent.
 - The Value of New Construction in Multiunit Structures remained unchanged at \$3.5 billion.
- Expenditure on Nonresidential Buildings decreased 3.6 percent.
 - Industrial Buildings, dropping \$0.2 billion or 4.9 percent, accounted for the entire decline.

B.9.7-Criminal Justice Direct Expenditures

Percent Distribution by Government Level:1974



Full-time Equivalent Employment



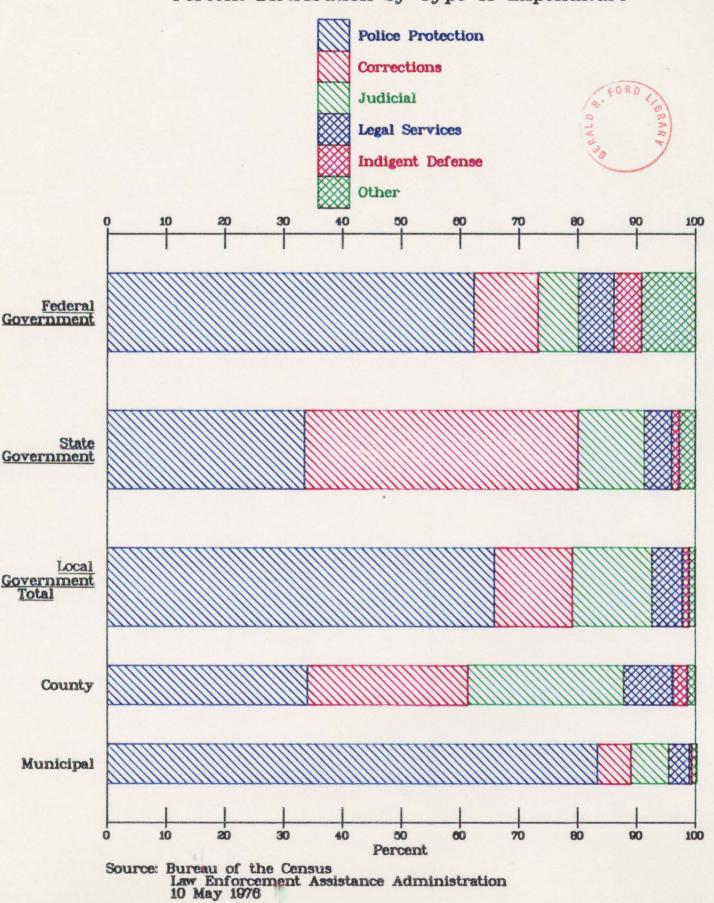
Source: Bureau of the Census Law Enforcement Assistance Administration 10 May 1976



- Local governments continue to spend substantially more for criminal justice activities than Federal and State governments combined.
 - During Fiscal Year 1974, local governments disbursed \$9.1 billion for Direct Criminal Justice Expenditures--60.8 percent of the nearly \$15 billion spent by the whole Criminal Justice System.
 - State government expenditures accounted for 26.1 percent, while the Federal government contributed only 13.1 percent.
 - The percent distribution among the three levels of government has remained basically unchanged since 1971 (since the inception of the current Criminal Justice Expenditures series).
- The Percent Distribution of Criminal Justice Employment among the levels of government has followed the pattern of Expenditures.
 - In October 1974, nearly two-thirds of the 1 million full-time equivalent criminal justice employees of all governments were employed by local governments.
 - Federal level: 9.3 percent--93,755 F.T.E. employees. State level: 25.0 percent--252,588 F.T.E. employees.

B.9.7-Direct Expenditures for Criminal Justice: 1974

Percent Distribution by Type of Expenditure





- In 1974, more than half of all Federal and local governments direct expenditures for criminal justice activities were for Police Protection.
 - Federal expenditures for Police Protection reflected cost increases in the U.S. Capitol Police Unit, Drug Enforcement Administration, Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division, and the Postal Inspection Service.
 - Police Protection accounted for 83 cents of every dollar budgeted by Municipal governments for criminal justice expenditures.
 - More than a third of the County criminal justice budget was spent for Police Protection.
- At the State level, Police Protection accounted for 33.5 percent of all Direct Criminal Justice Expenditures; 46.5 percent was spent for Corrections.
- Judicial Expenditures claimed 26.5 percent of funds at the County level—the highest proportion for any level of government.

D.2.2-National Research and Development Expenditures: 1960 to 1974





- Total National Research and Development Expenditures in current dollars rose steadily from 1960 to 1974 to \$32 billion.
 - · More than double the 1960 total.
- However, when measured in constant 1967 dollars, R&D funding slowed concurrently with the acceleration in inflation.
 - 1974's level of \$22.9 billion was 7 percent below 1968, the peak year of total expenditures.

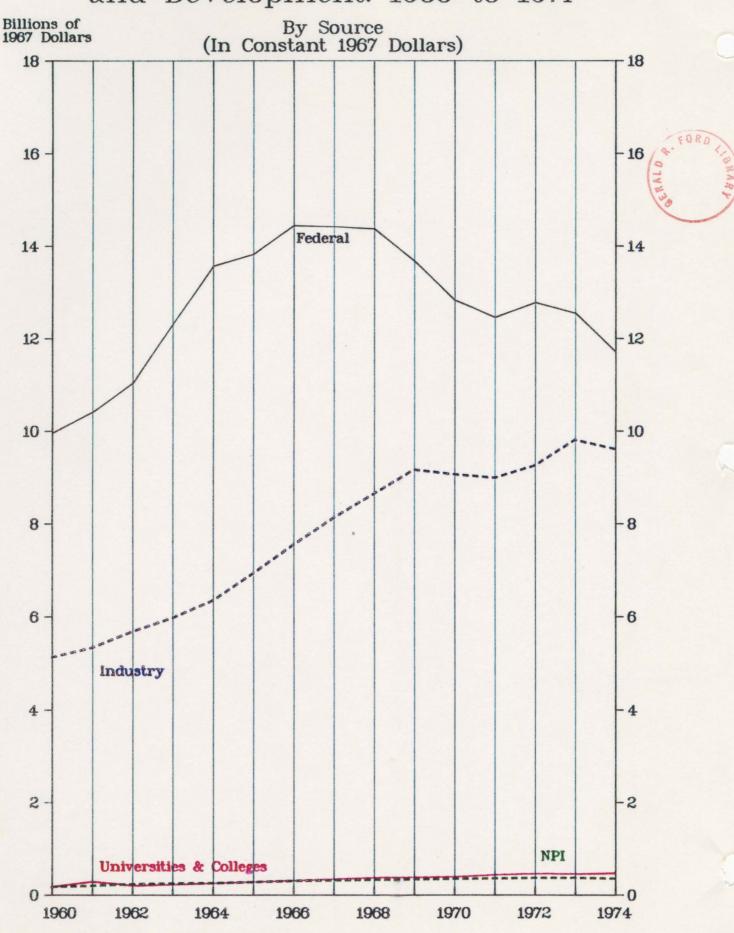
D.2.2—National Research and Development Expenditures by Source: 1960 to 1974





- The share of the Gross National Product represented by Research and Development has dropped continuously over the last 10 years.
 - From a high of 2.99 percent in 1964, it declined to 2.29 percent in 1974.
 - The slower growth of Federal R&D funding accounted for the decrease.
 - Federal R&D funding, as a percentage of GNP, declined from 1.99 percent in 1964 to 1.22 percent in 1974.
- R&D funds from the private sector, particularly industry, kept pace with GNP throughout the 1960 to 1974 period.

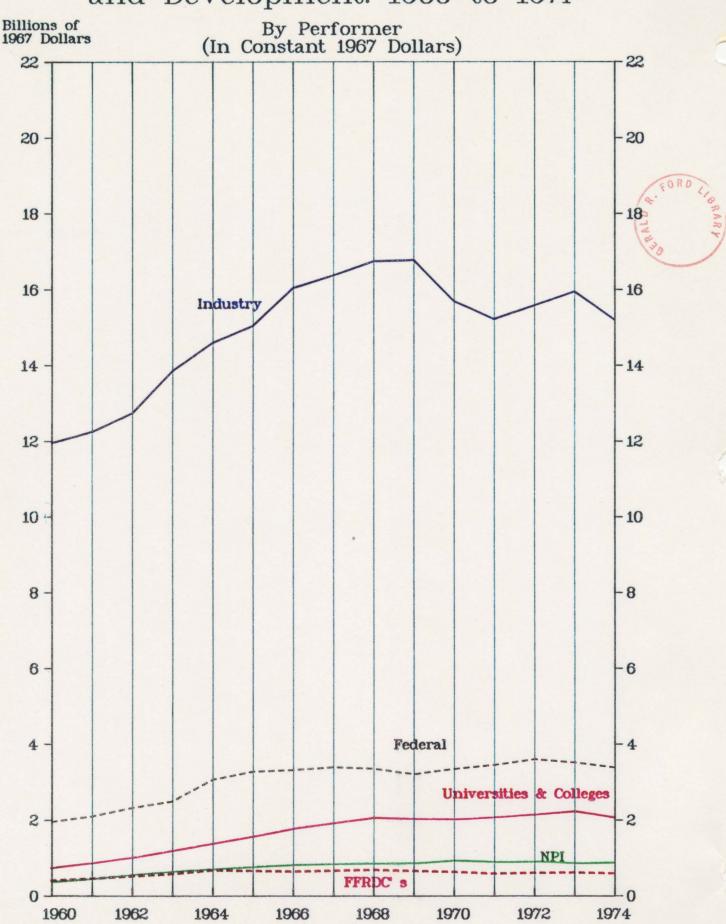
D.2.2-National Expenditures for Research and Development: 1960 to 1974





- In all sectors, Expenditures for 1974 declined after reaching peak levels in 1973.
 - Largest decline was registered in Industry where R&D expenditures in 1974 were 9 percent lower than in the peak year of spending recorded in 1969.
- Within the national R&D total, some changes have occurred in the proportions accounted for by the four sectors.
 - Industry's share, the largest, decreased from 78 percent in 1960 to 69 percent in 1974.
 - The Federal Government expended.15 percent of the total for 1974 compared to 13 percent in 1960.
 - The university and college portion rose from 5 to 10 percent from 1960 to 1974, while their associated FFRDC's (Federally Funded Research and Development Centers) remained at about 2 percent.

D.2.2—National Expenditures for Research and Development: 1960 to 1974





- The Federal Government has been the principal source of Research and Development funds throughout the 1960 to 1974 period, although the proportion of its support within total R&D funding has declined.
 - In 1966, the peak year for Federal support of R&D, expenditures in constant dollars were over \$14 billion. By 1974 expenditures had dropped to less than \$12 billion.
- Industry-supported R&D expenditures, which together with Federal support accounted for 96 percent of total national R&D expenditures in 1974, have diminished only slightly from the 1973 peak year.
- Although Universities and Colleges represented a small source of R&D expenditures, their contribution increased considerably during the period, rising from \$168 million in 1960 to \$472 million in 1974.
 - Partly reflects increased support provided to public institutions by State and local governments.
- Other Nonprofit Institutions (NPI) also increased their spending, growing from \$160 million in 1960 to a high of \$359 million in 1973.