The original documents are located in Box 41, folder "Weekly Briefing Notes, 8/2/1976" of the William J. Baroody Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

Attached is this week's copy of the Weekly Briefing Notes, together with the August issue of STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends.

Jim Cannon

WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOR CALENDER YEAR 1976

August 3, 1976

FREQUENCY LEGEND: W=Weekly; M=Monthly; Q=Quarterly; A=Annual; O=Other

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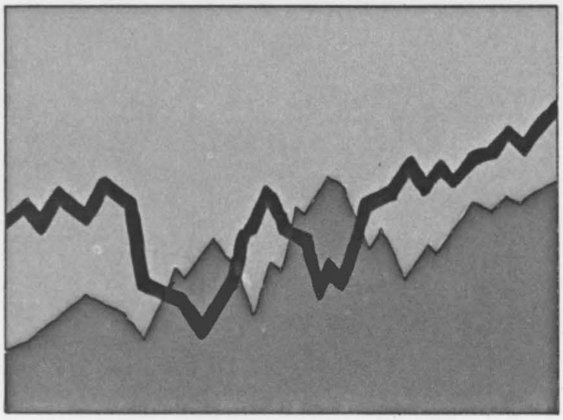

WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

Prepared for the President and the Vice-President

August 2, 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,
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SOURCES OF DATA

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States"

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

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"

Composite Index of Leading Indicators
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Business Conditions Digest"

Population Growth
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, International Statistical Programs Center, "World Population: 1975, Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World" June 1976

Population--Components of Change
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 632, "Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1975"

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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B.5.2 Earnings					
— Median Earnings, Selected Characteristics				X	

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B.5.3 Working Conditions					
— Regular and Overtime Hours, Selected Characteristics				X	
— Work Injuries by Occupation				X	
— Transportation to Work—Time, Distance, and Mode					X
B.5.4 Benefits					
— Vacations, Holidays					X
— Benefit Plans				X	
B.5.5 Retirement					
— Persons Retiring From Work				X	
— Work-Life Expectancy					X
— Retirement Benefits				X	
Part 6—Income, Consumption, and Wealth					
B.6.1 Income Levels					
— Median Family Income				X	
— Composition of Family Income				X	
— Per Capita Income				X	
B.6.2 Distribution of Income					
— Age, Race, and Sex				X	
— Regional Differences				X	
B.6.3 Poverty				X	
B.6.4 Consumption					
— Personal Consumption Expenditures			X		
— Consumption of Durable Goods				X	
B.6.5 Wealth					
— Net Worth of Consumer Units					X
— Composition of Wealth					X
B.6.6 Consumer Borrowing and Debt					
— Amount of Debt Outstanding				X	
— Debt/Income Ratio				X	
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– Single Family Dwellings				X	
– Mobile Homes				X	
– Condominiums and Other Multiunit Structures				X	
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B.7.3 Cost and Expenditures					
– Average Mortgage Payments				X	
– Upkeep and Maintenance				X	
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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
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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	
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– Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				X	
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– Prisoners by Sentence				X	
– Average Length of Sentence				X	
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– Average Prison Population				X	
B.9.7 Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice				X	
B.9.8 Selected Studies					

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C.1.1 Social Security (OASDHI)					
— Current Beneficiaries		X			
— New Beneficiaries		X			
— Average Payment		X			
C.1.2 Old Age Assistance					
— Benefits Paid		X			
— Recipients		X			
C.1.3 Aid to the Disabled					
— Blind		X			
— Deaf		X			
— Other		X			
C.1.4 Aid to Families With Dependent Children					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
C.1.5 Unemployment Insurance Coverage					
— Benefits Paid		X			
— Recipients		X			
C.1.6 Housing Assistance					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
C.1.7 Food Stamps					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
C.1.8 Aid to Disaster Victims					
— Recipients				X	
— Benefits				X	
C.1.9 Veterans Benefits					
— Recipients		X			
— Benefits		X			
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C.2.1 Equal Employment Opportunity					
— Minority Employment				X	
— Earnings, Promotions, etc.				X	
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— Payroll		X			
C.3.2 State and Local Employment and Finances					
— Employees		X			
— Payroll		X			
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D.1.1 Air Quality					
— Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphere				X	
— Ambient Air Quality-National, Major Cities				X	
— Perceived Quality					X
D.1.2 Water Quality					
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— Oil Spills, Fish Kills				X	
D.1.3 Hazardous Substances					
— Estimated Amounts Produced				X	
— Concentration in Biosphere				X	
D.1.4 Ecological Balances					
— Endangered Species (Plant and Animal)				X	
— Critical Areas (Coastal Zones)					X
— Land/People Density				X	
D.1.5 Expenditures—Public and Private					X
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— Person Years of Scientists, Engineers Engaged in R&D				X	
D.2.2 Expenditures for Research and Development					
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D.2.3 Science Achievement in Schools					
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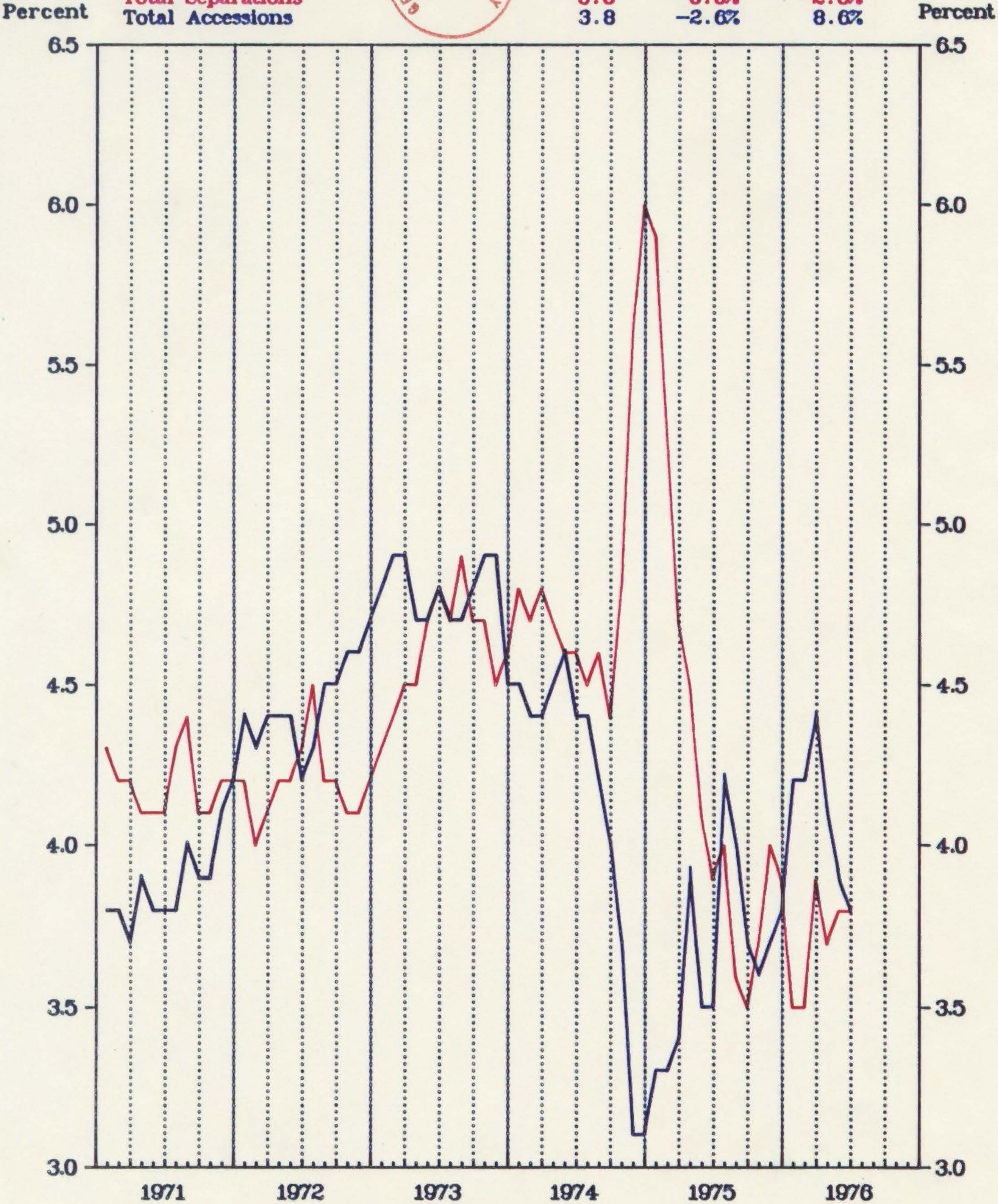
D.3.1 Persons Employed in Artistic Professions					
— By Type					X
D.3.2 Children's Skill and Appreciation of Literature Arts, Music					X
D.3.3 Participation in Cultural Activities					
— Voluntary Organizations					X
— Travel				X	
— Hobbies, Sports, Music, etc.				X	
D.3.4 Attendance at Cultural Events					
— Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures				X	
— Concerts, Museums, etc.				X	
SECTION E—Selected Subjects					

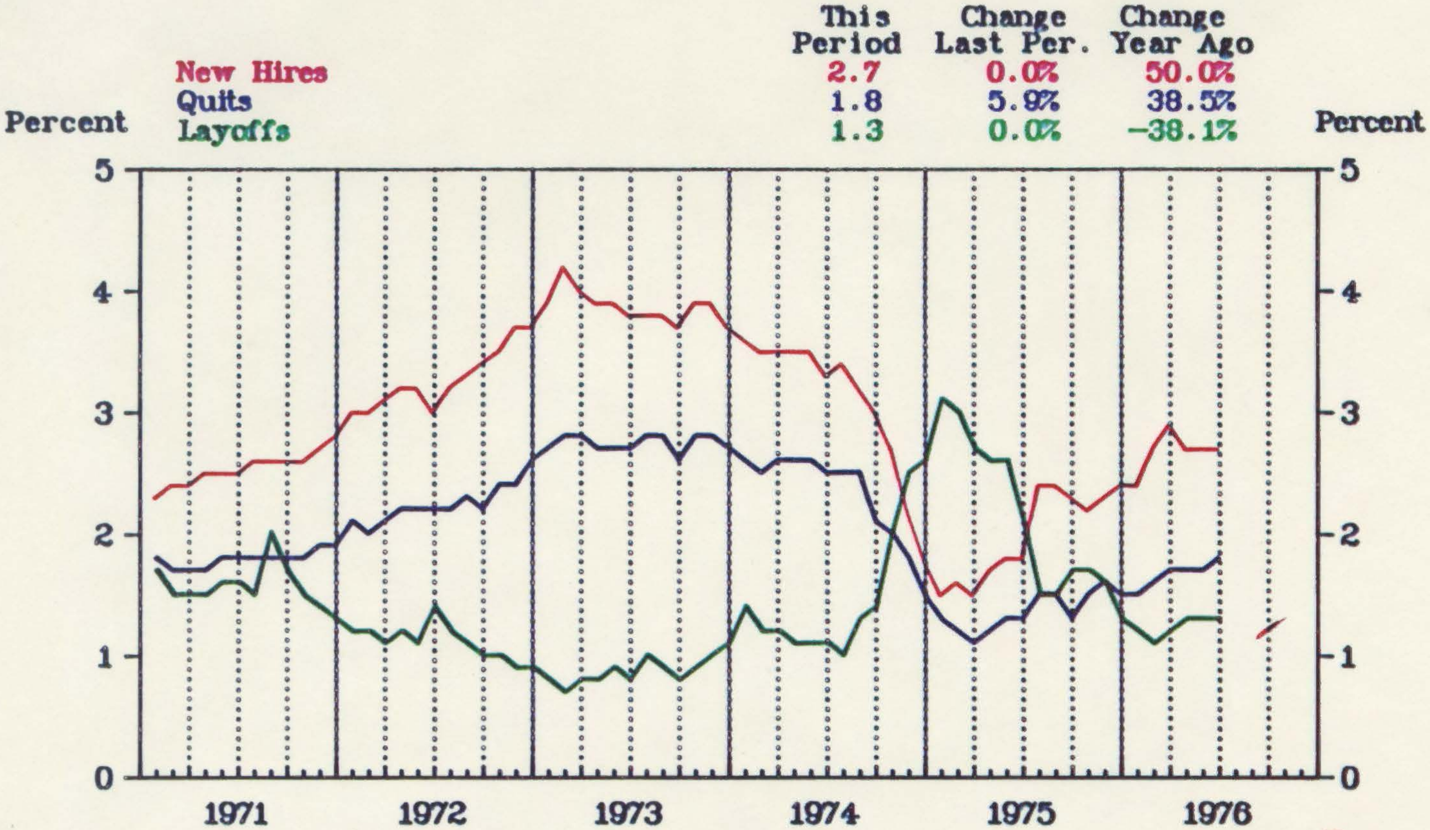
A.2.4—Labor Turnover in Manufacturing

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Total Separations	3.8	0.0%	−2.6%
Total Accessions	3.8	−2.6%	8.6%



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 August 1976

A.2.4—Components of Labor Turnover

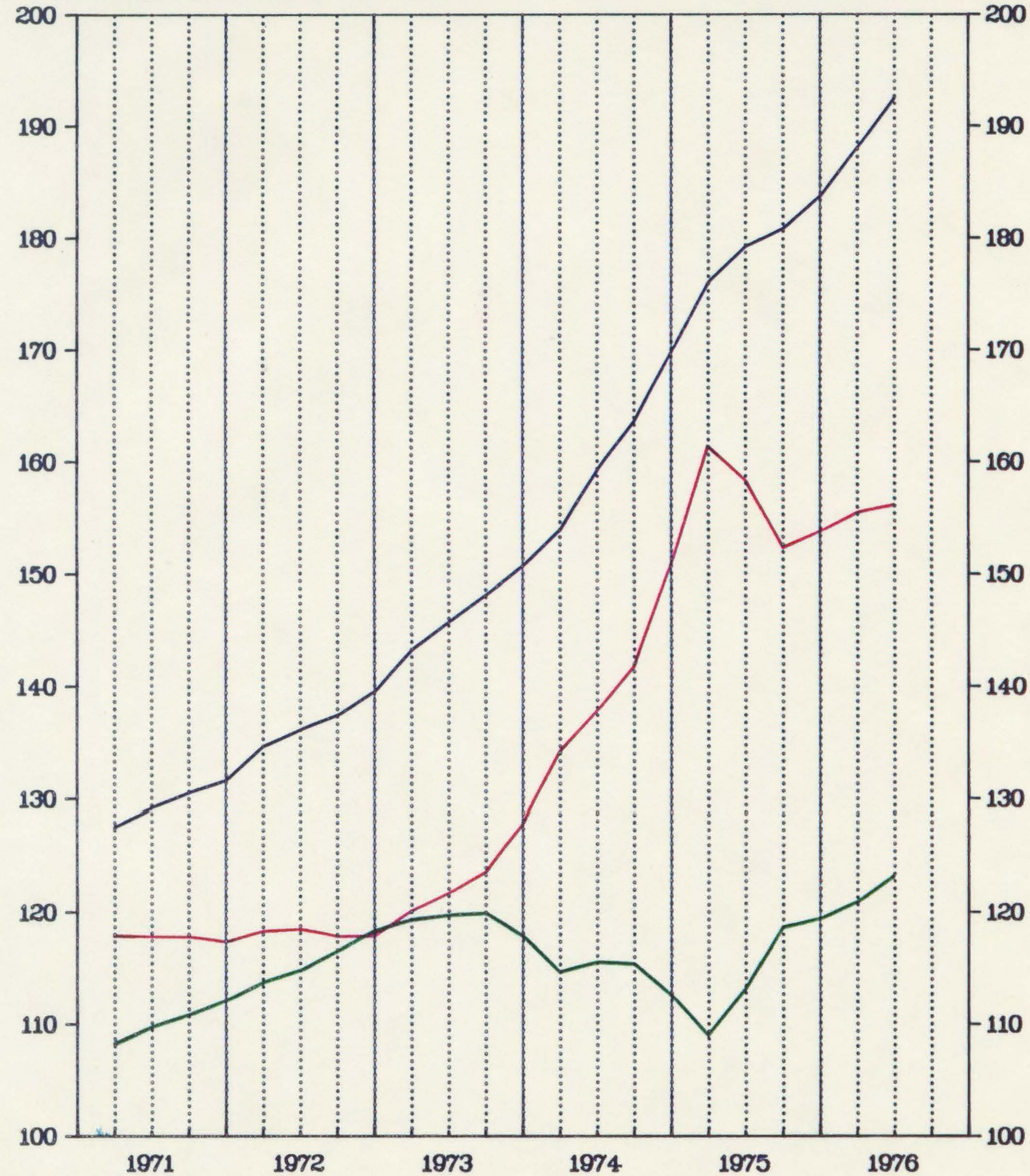


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 August 1976

- The Total Separation Rate was unchanged in June, remaining at a level of 3.8 per 100 employees.
    - Quits increased for the first time since March, rising 5.9 percent.
    - The Layoff Rate was 1.3 percent for the third month in a row.
- Total Accessions continued to decline, down a total of 13.6 percent since March.
    - New Hires remained the same at 2.7 percent.

A.3.3–Productivity and Costs Manufacturing Sector
(1967=100)

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Compensation per Hour	192.4	2.4%	7.4%
Unit Labor Costs	156.1	0.5%	-1.4%
Output per Hour of All Persons	123.2	1.9%	8.9%



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

2 August 1976

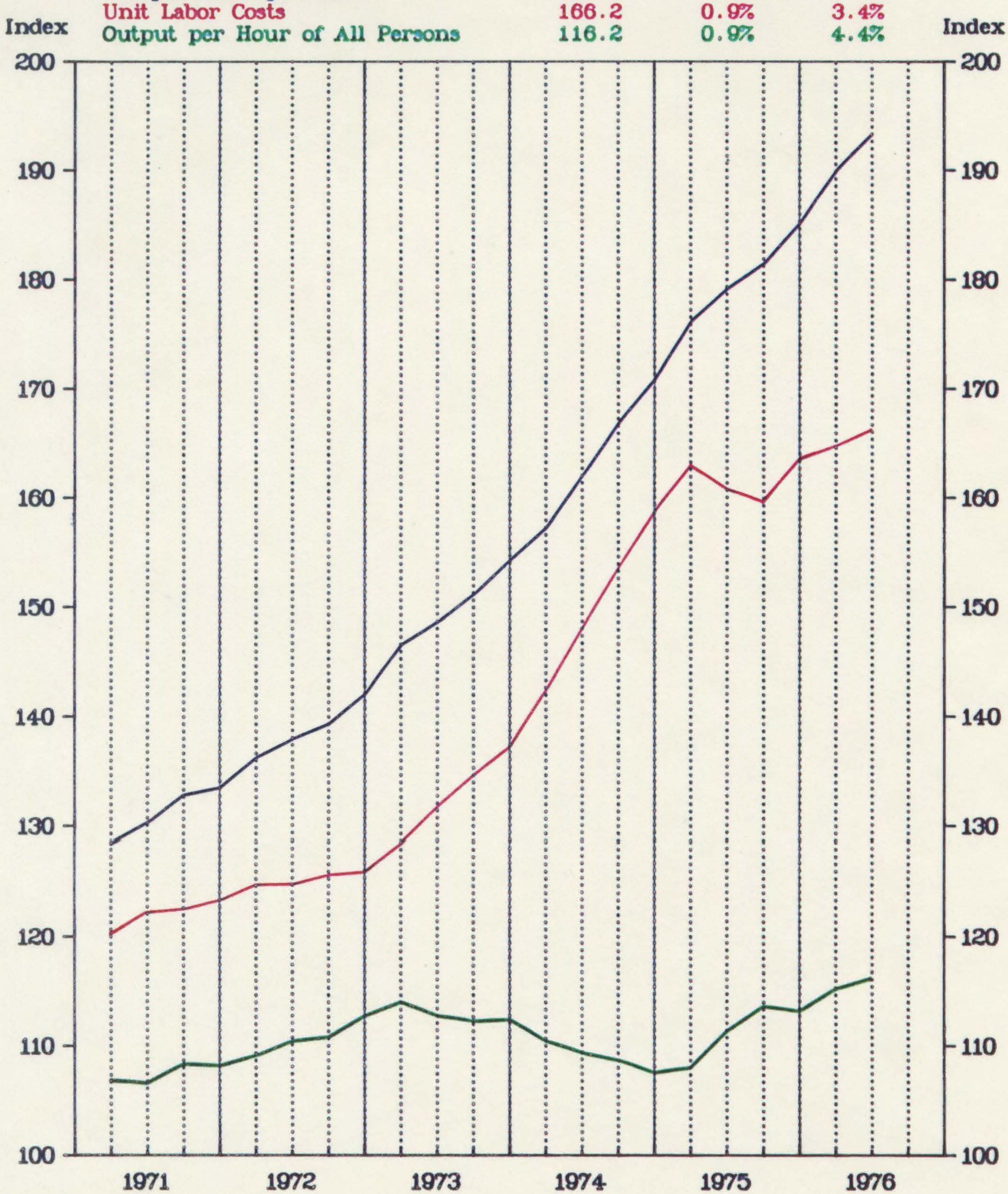
- For the second quarter 1976, Productivity in the Manufacturing Sector increased 7.8 percent (annual rates), reflecting a sharp 7.6-percent increase in output coupled with a 0.2-percent decline in hours.

- Hourly Compensation jumped 10.0 percent (annual rates) in the second quarter.

- Unit Labor Costs rose only 2.0 percent (annual rates) for the second quarter compared to 4.3 percent in the first quarter due to a larger increase in productivity in the second quarter.

A.3.3—Productivity and Costs
Private Business Sector
(1967=100)

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Compensation per Hour	193.2	1.8%	7.9%
Unit Labor Costs	166.2	0.9%	3.4%
Output per Hour of All Persons	116.2	0.9%	4.4%



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 August 1976

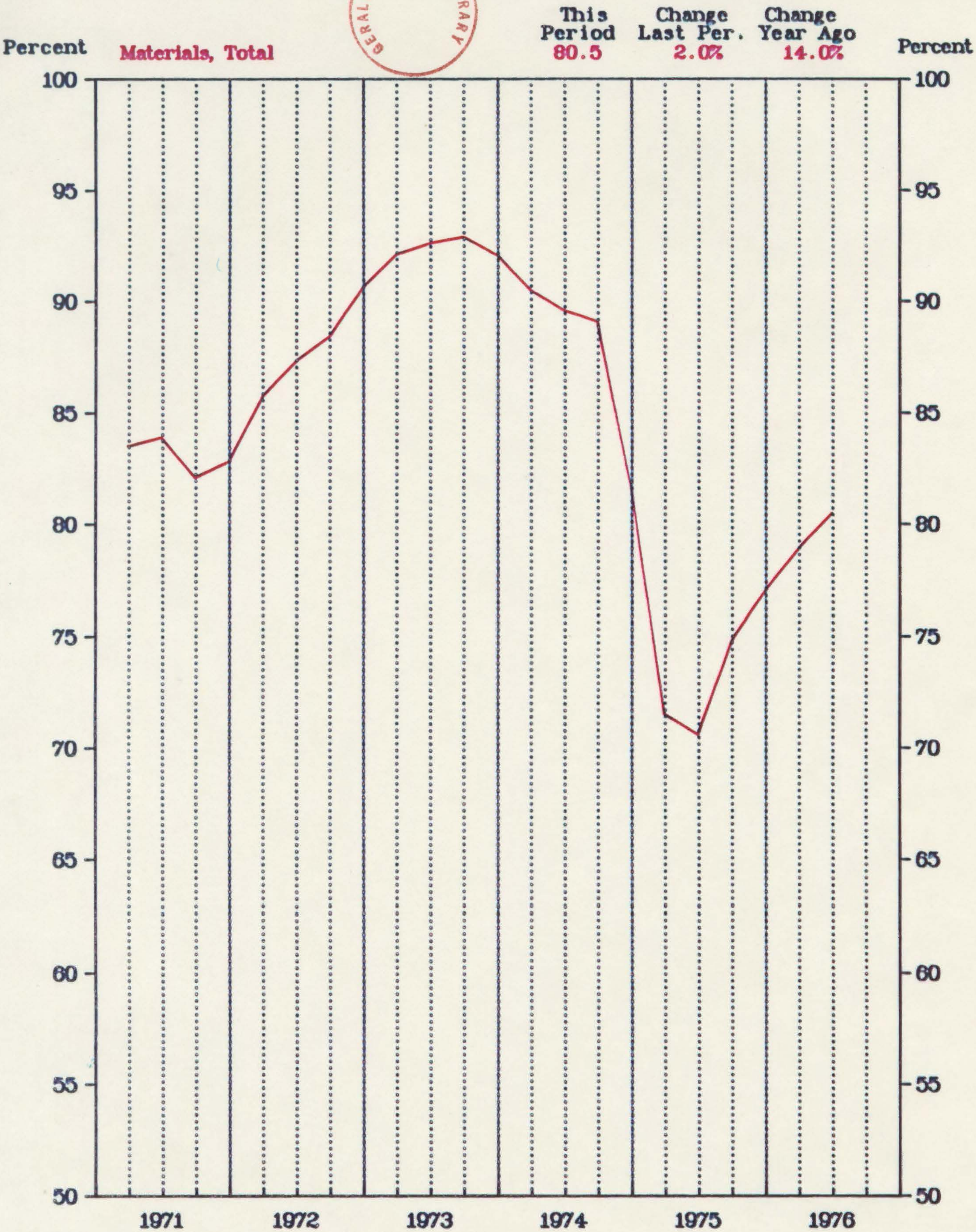
- Productivity (output per hour of all persons) in the Private Business Sector rose at a much slower pace in the second quarter, up 3.6 percent at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate compared to a 7.5-percent increase in the first quarter.

    - Reflects a 5.4-percent increase in output and a 1.8-percent rise in hours.

- Compensation per Hour recorded a 7.3-percent increase in the second quarter, compared with a 10.9-percent rise in the first quarter.

- Unit Labor Costs rose 3.6 percent at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, as the rise in hourly compensation was partially offset by the increase in productivity.

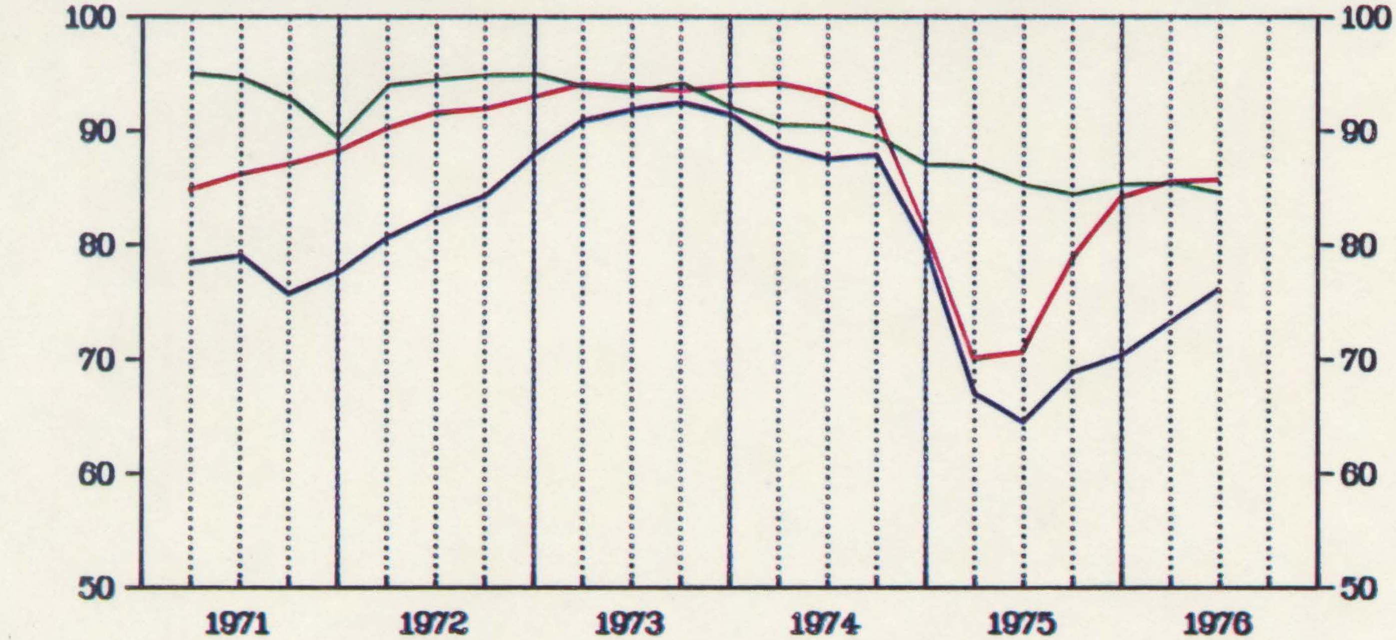
A.4.5—Capacity Utilization of Materials



Source: Federal Reserve Board
2 August 1976

A.4.5—Capacity Utilization of Materials
Components

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Energy Materials	84.5	−0.9%	−0.8%
Nondurable Materials	86.2	0.5%	18.9%
Durable Materials	76.0	4.0%	18.0%



Source: Federal Reserve Board
2 August 1976

- The factory operating rate in Materials-Producing Industries rose to 80.5 percent in the second quarter of 1976.

    - Highest rate since fourth quarter of 1974.

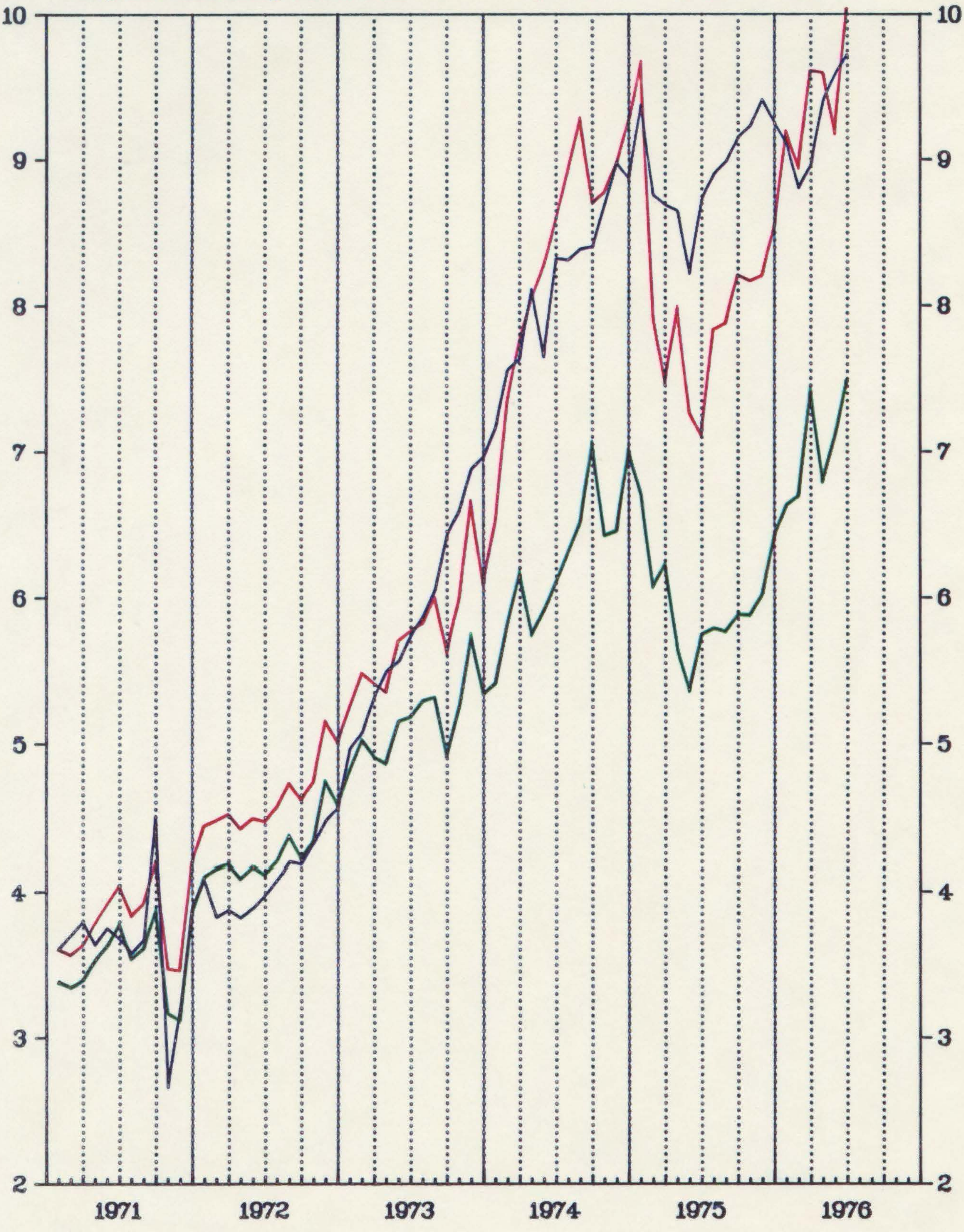
- Durable Goods Materials jumped to 76.0 percent of capacity, a 4.0-percent gain over the previous quarter.

- Nondurable Goods Materials edged up to 86.2 percent, following a sharp gain of 18.5 percent between the second quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976.

- Energy Materials declined slightly to 84.5 percent.

A.5.1–Exports and Imports

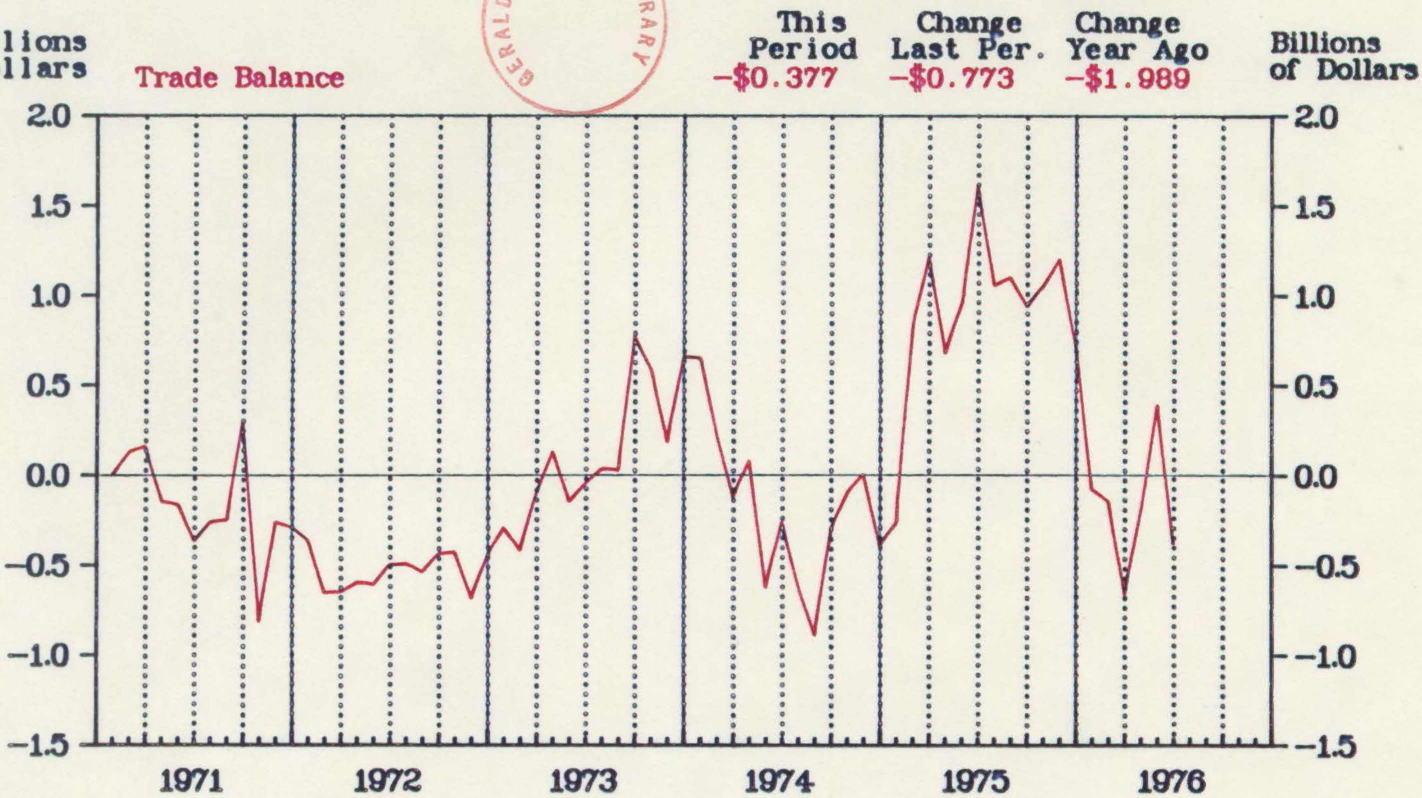
	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Total Exports	$9.72	1.4%	11.5%
Total Imports	$10.04	9.3%	41.3%
Imports Excluding Petroleum	$7.49	5.5%	30.4%



Source: Bureau of the Census
2 August 1976

A.5.1—Merchandise Trade Balance

Excluding Military Assistance



Source: Bureau of the Census
2 August 1976

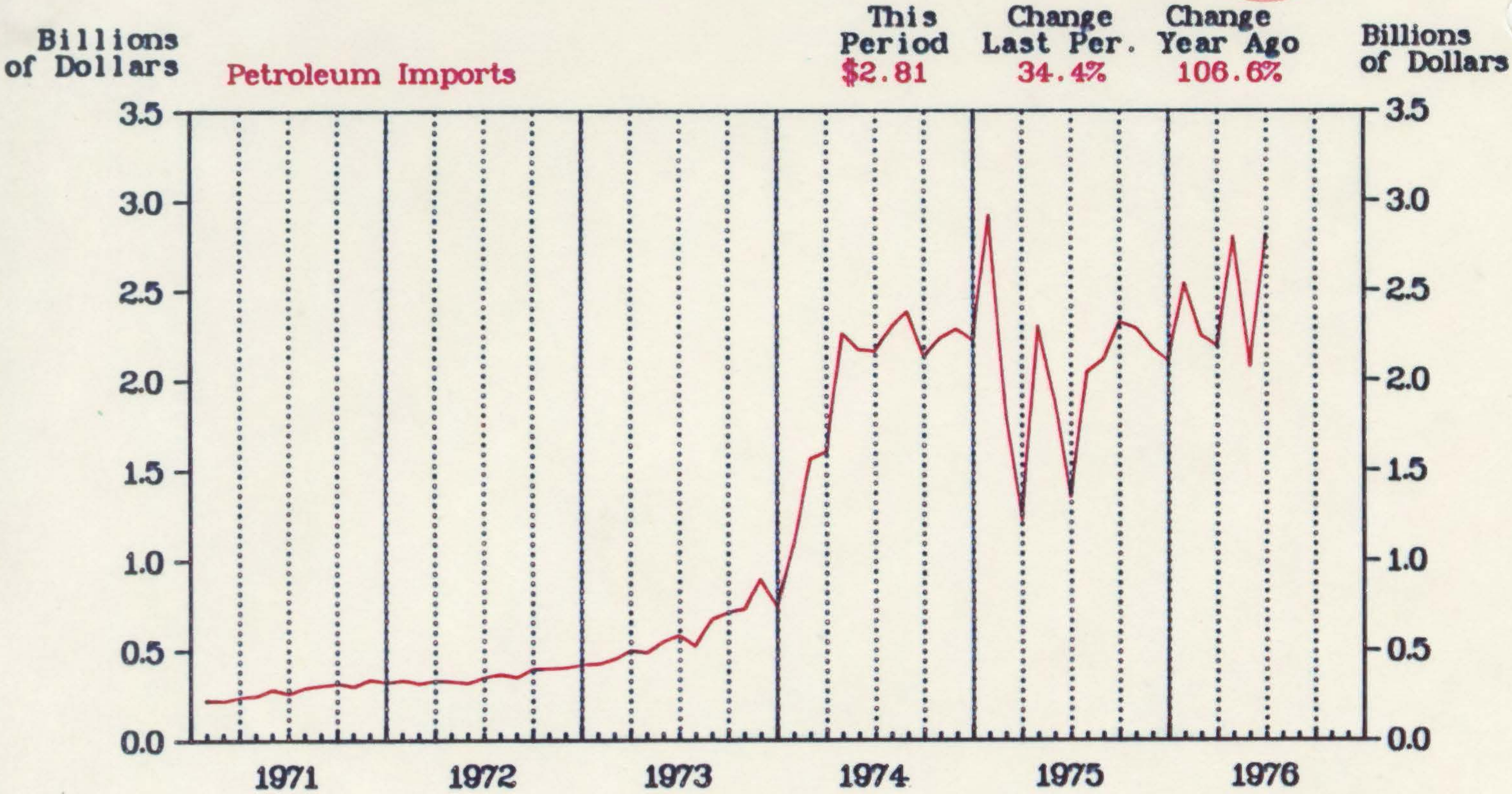
- The Merchandise Trade Balance posted the fifth deficit in the last 6 months.
  - Imports rose sharply in June, exceeding Exports by $377 million.
  - The June shortfall brought the total second-quarter deficit to $184 million, considerably narrower than the $874 million in the first quarter of 1976.

- Exports rose for the fourth month, up $138 million (1.4 percent) to a new high of $9.72 billion.

- Imports jumped $857 million to $10.04 billion, eclipsing the previous high recorded in January 1975.
  - Imports Excluding Petroleum were valued at $7.49 billion, an increase of $394 million (5.5 percent) from May.

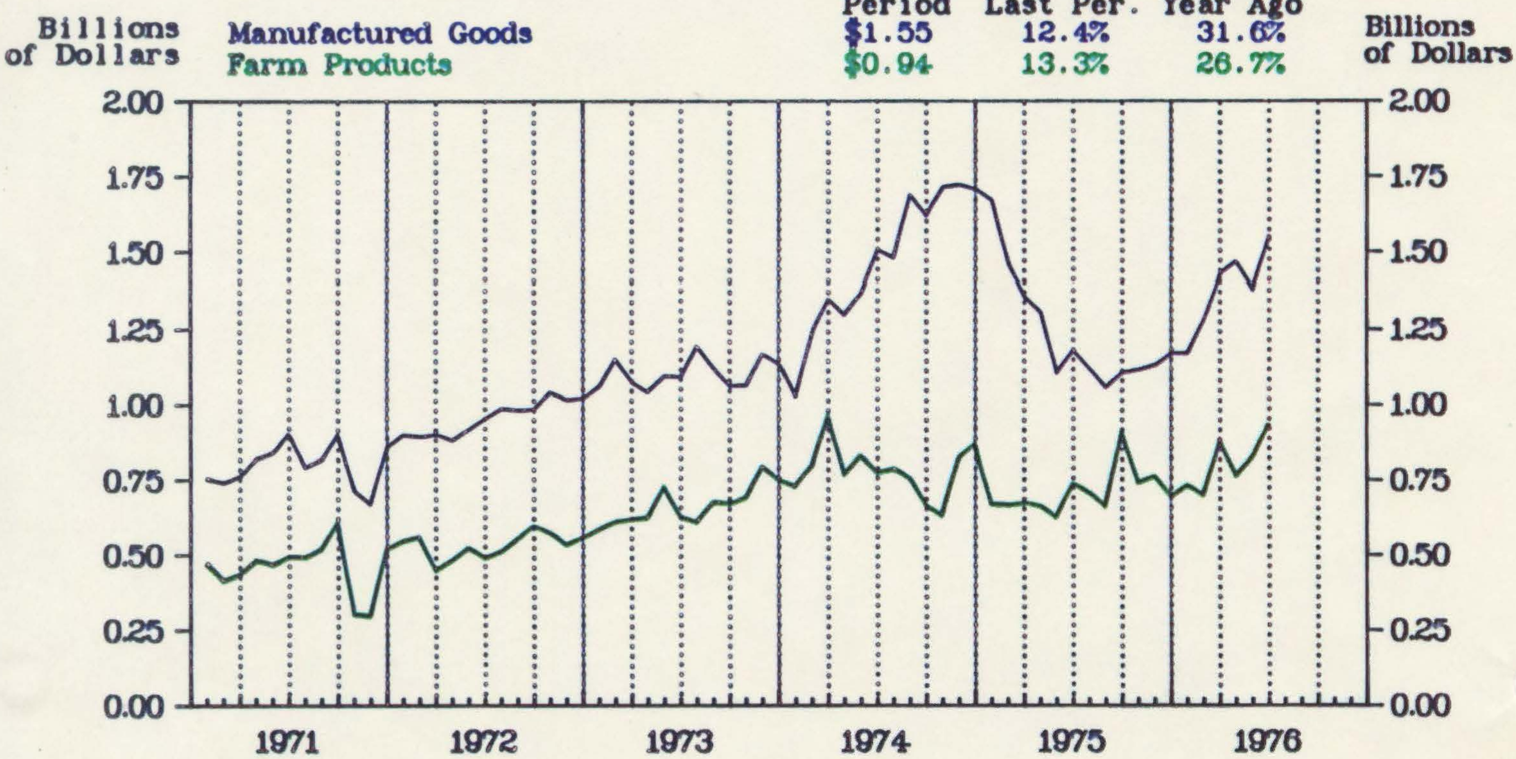
A.5.1—Imports
Petroleum and Petroleum Products

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Petroleum Imports	$2.81	34.4%	106.6%



Selected Components

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Manufactured Goods	$1.55	12.4%	31.6%
Farm Products	$0.94	13.3%	26.7%



Source: Bureau of the Census
2 August 1976

- Recovering from the May decline, Petroleum Imports rose $720 million in June to $2.81 billion. This is more than double the year-ago level of $1.36 billion.

    - Petroleum Imports are 3.8 percent below the January 1975 high of $2.92 billion.

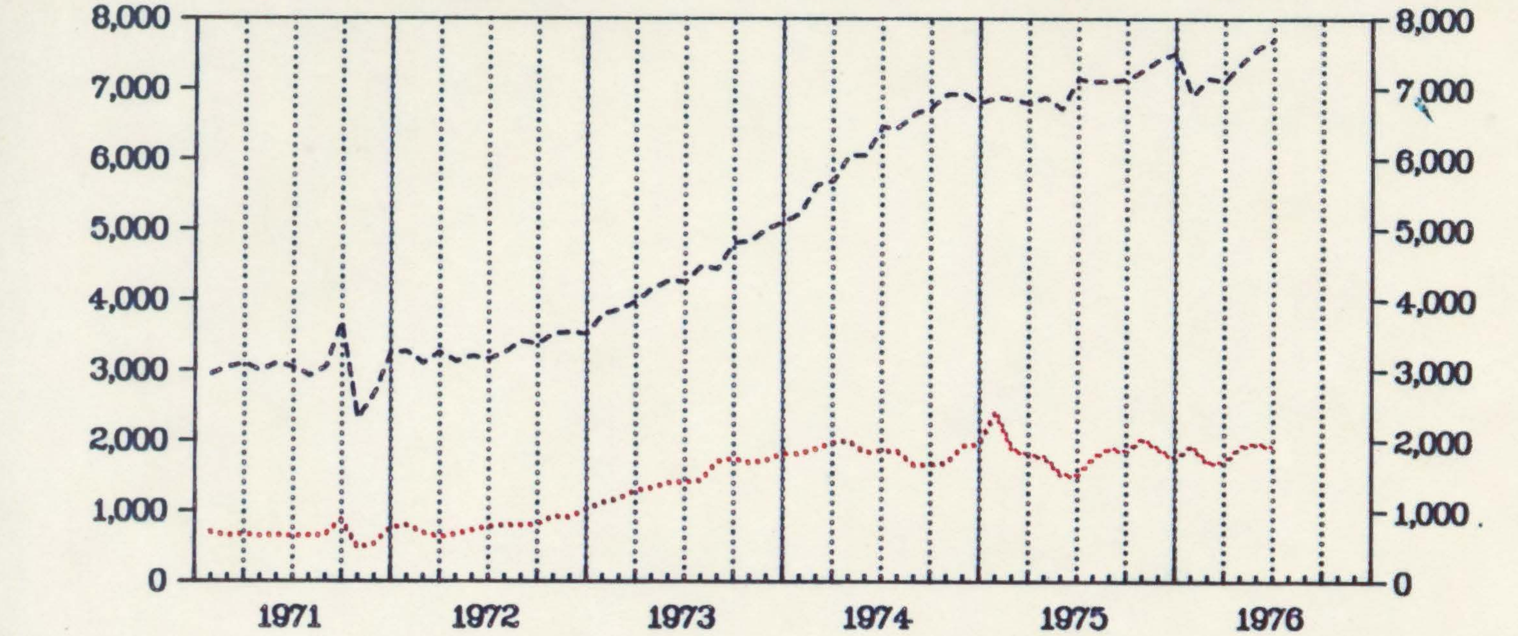
- Contributing most to the rise in Imports Excluding Petroleum were:

    - Manufactured Goods, which rose $171 million (12.4 percent) to a 17-month high of $1.55 billion; and

    - Farm Products, which rose $110 million (13.3 percent) to $0.94 billion.

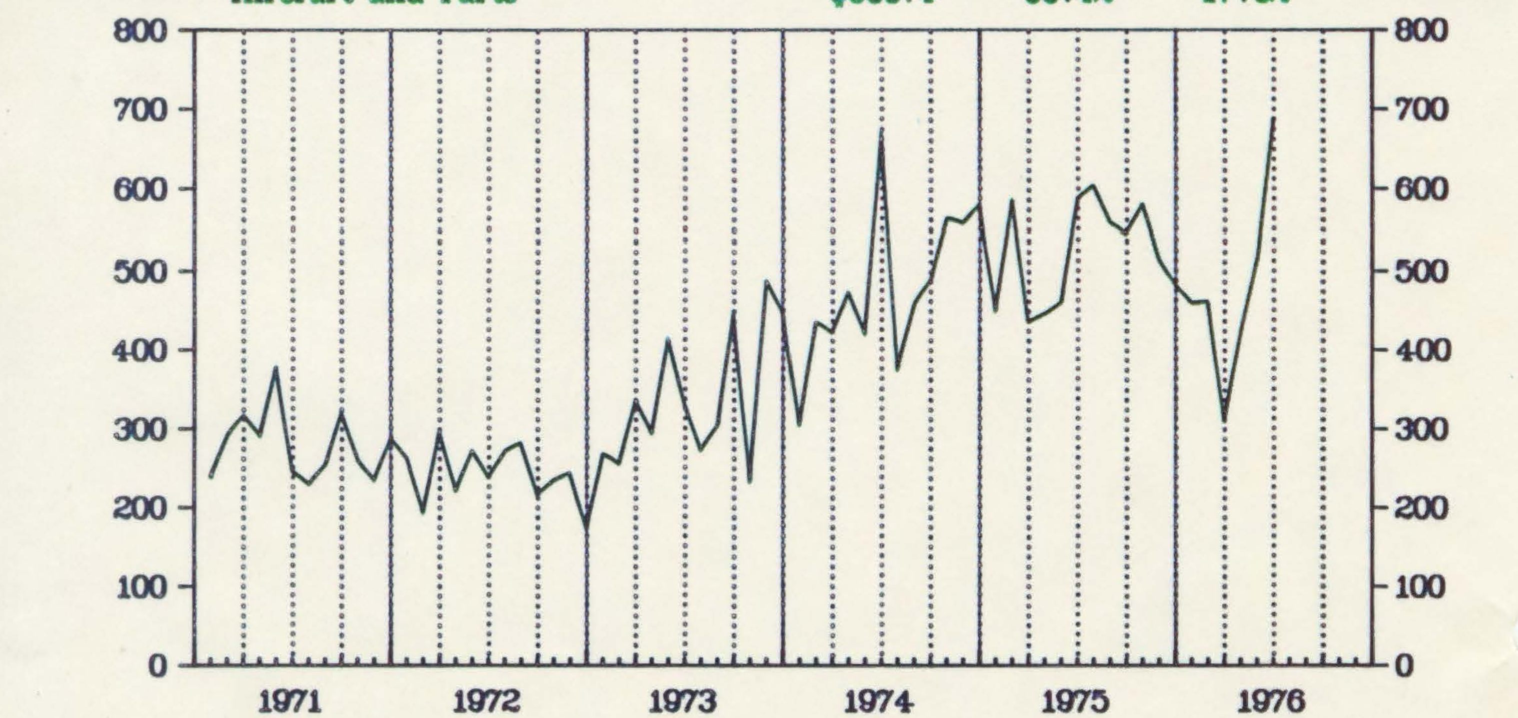
A.5.1—Exports
Domestic Nonagricultural and Agricultural Commodities

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Nonagricultural Exports	$7,673.4	1.6%	7.8%
Agricultural Exports	$1,903.2	-2.6%	26.9%



Aircraft and Parts

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Aircraft and Parts	$688.4	33.4%	17.0%



Source: Bureau of the Census
2 August 1976

- Exports of Nonagricultural Commodities rose more slowly in June, up $120 million (1.6 percent) following increases of $212 million in May and $249 million in April.

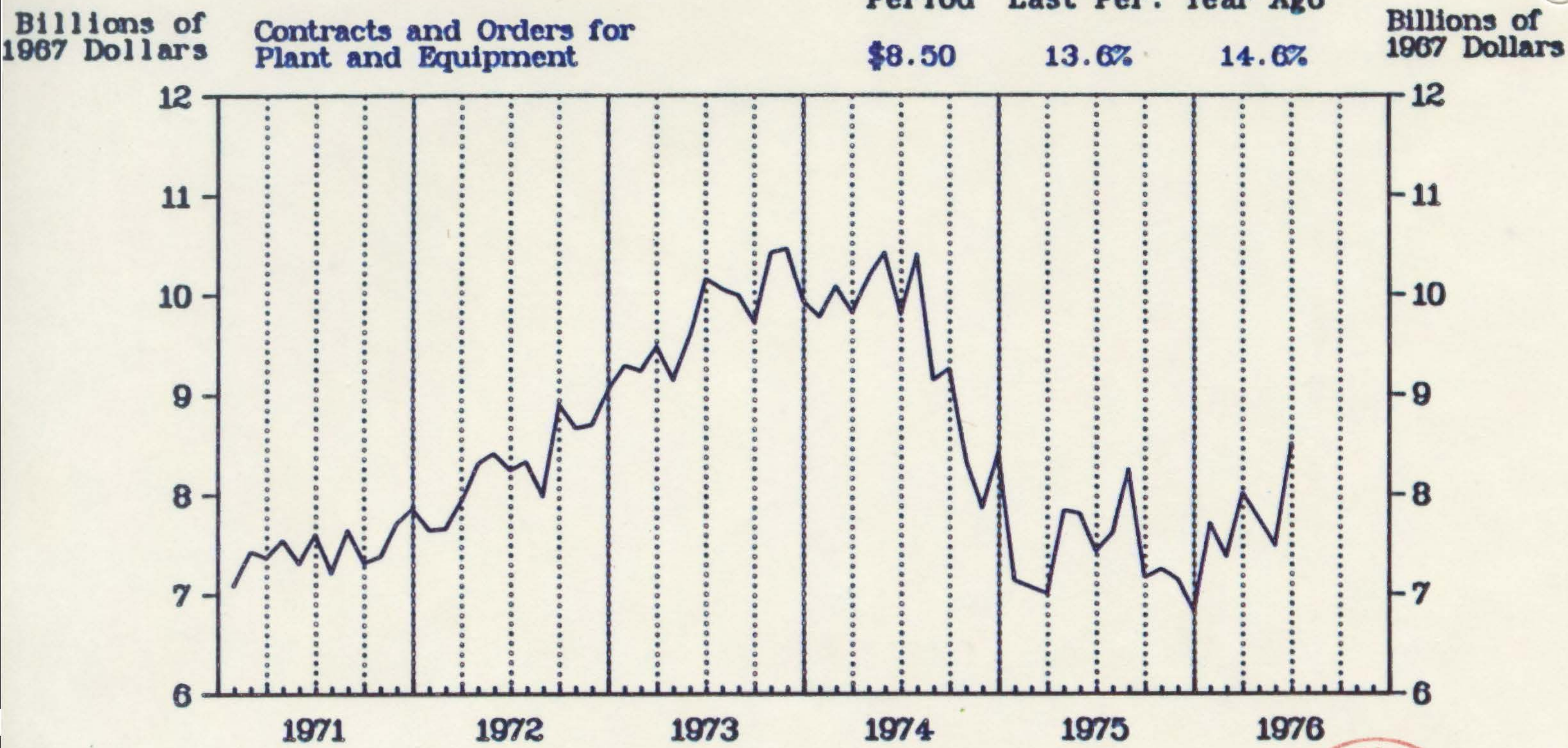
    - Contributing most to the June increase in Nonagricultural Exports was Aircraft and Parts, up $172 million (33.4 percent) to a new high of $688.4 million.

- Total Agricultural Exports declined for the first time since March, down $51 million to $1,903.2 million.

A.11.1–Composite Index of Leading Indicators

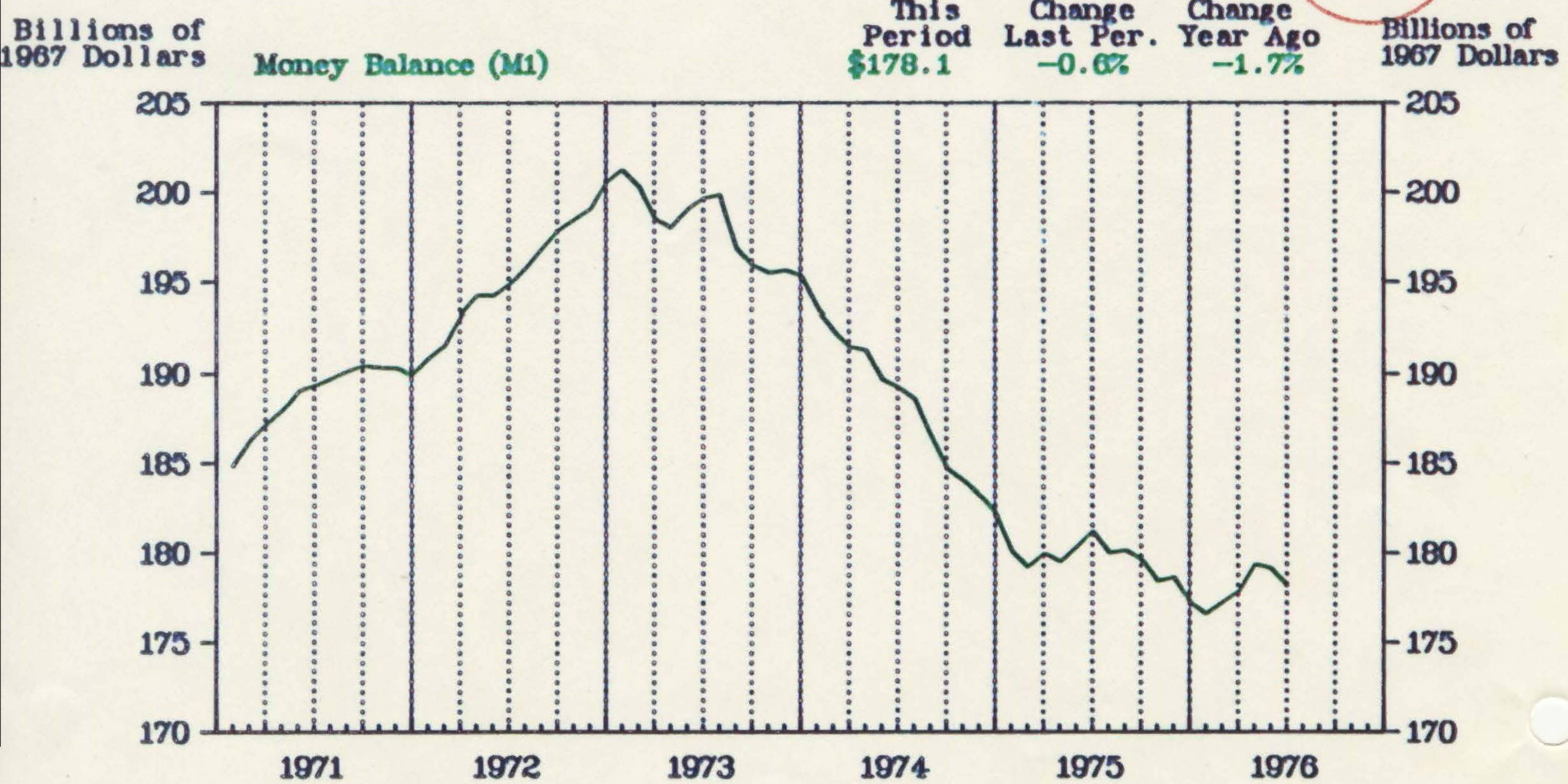
Selected Components

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Contracts and Orders for Plant and Equipment	$8.50	13.6%	14.6%



Selected Components

	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Money Balance (M1)	$178.1	–0.6%	–1.7%



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
2 August 1976

- The increase in Contracts and Orders for Plant and Equipment had the largest positive influence on the Composite Index.

    - Contracts and Orders rose $102 million (13.6 percent) to $8.50 billion (in 1967 dollars). This was the highest level since September 1974.

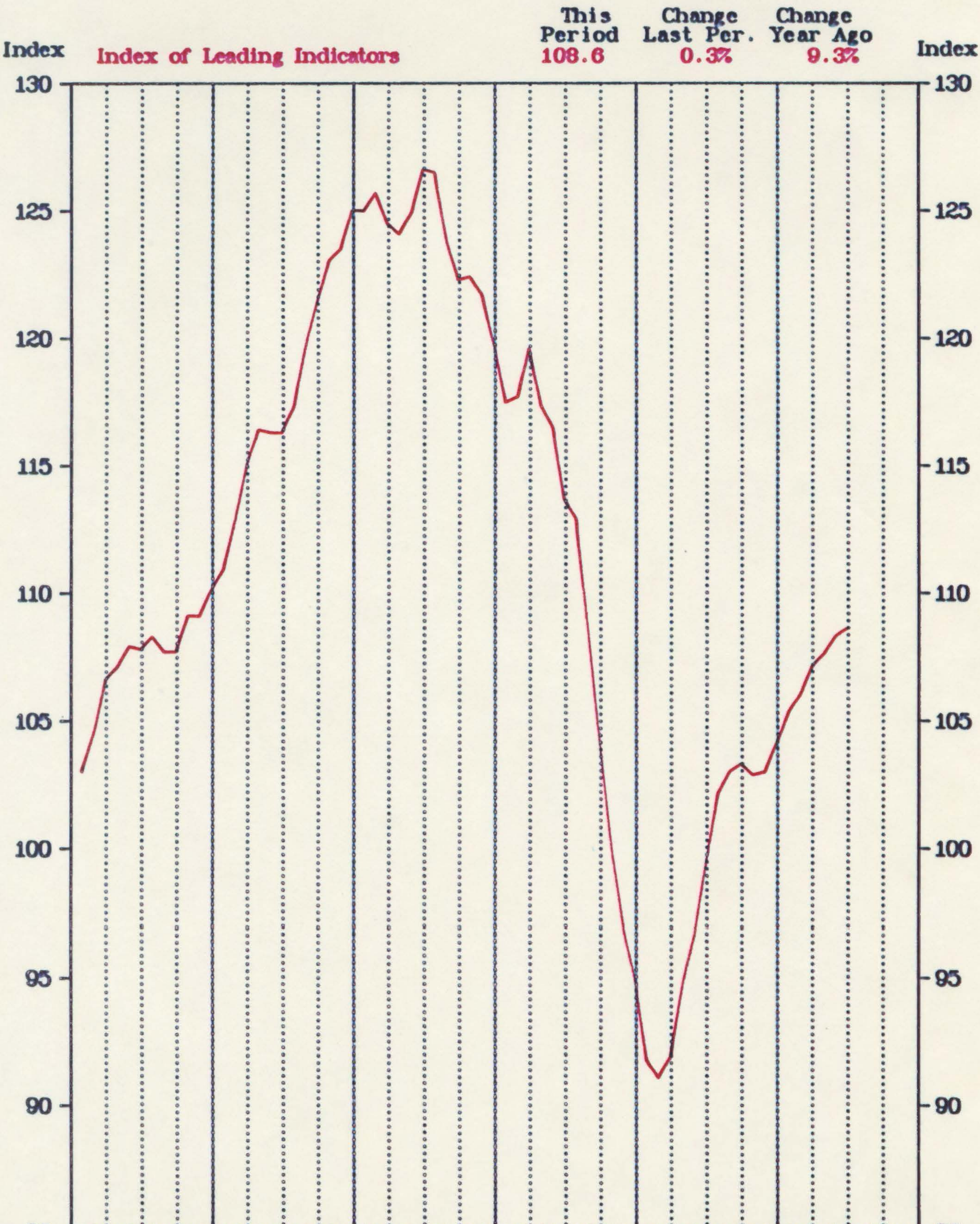
    - Up 24.6 percent from the 5-year low of $6.82 billion posted in December 1975.

- The decline in the Money Balance had the largest negative impact on the Total Index.

    - M1 (in 1967 dollars) fell a further $1.0 billion to $178.1 billion.

    - The June level is 0.8 percent above the 10½-year low of $176.6 billion reported in January 1976, and remains 11.5 percent below the record high of $201.2 billion posted in January 1973.

A.11.1–Composite Index of Leading Indicators
(1967=100)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
2 August 1976

- According to preliminary data, the Composite Index of Leading Indicators rose 0.3 percent in June to 108.6.

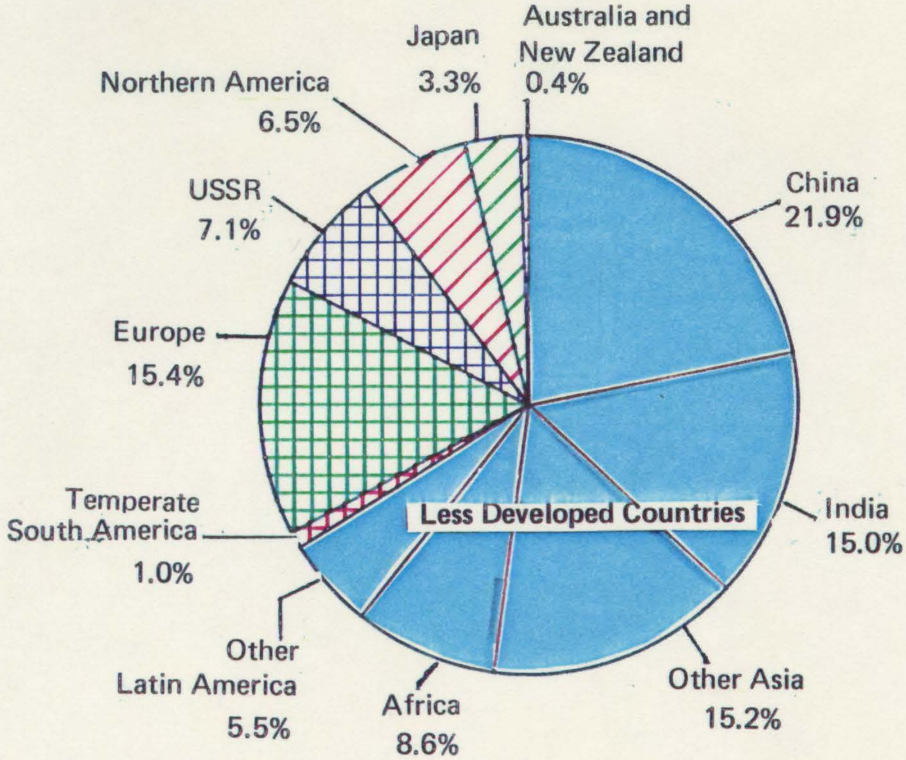
  - It was the smallest gain in 7 months and follows a 0.7-percent increase in May, downward revised from the 1.4 percent originally estimated.

  - Five of the eleven available indicators showed increases over May; four indicators declined; and two remained unchanged.

  - The Index has climbed 19.2 percent since the February 1975 low of 91.1 and stands 14.2 percent below the June 1973 peak of 126.6.

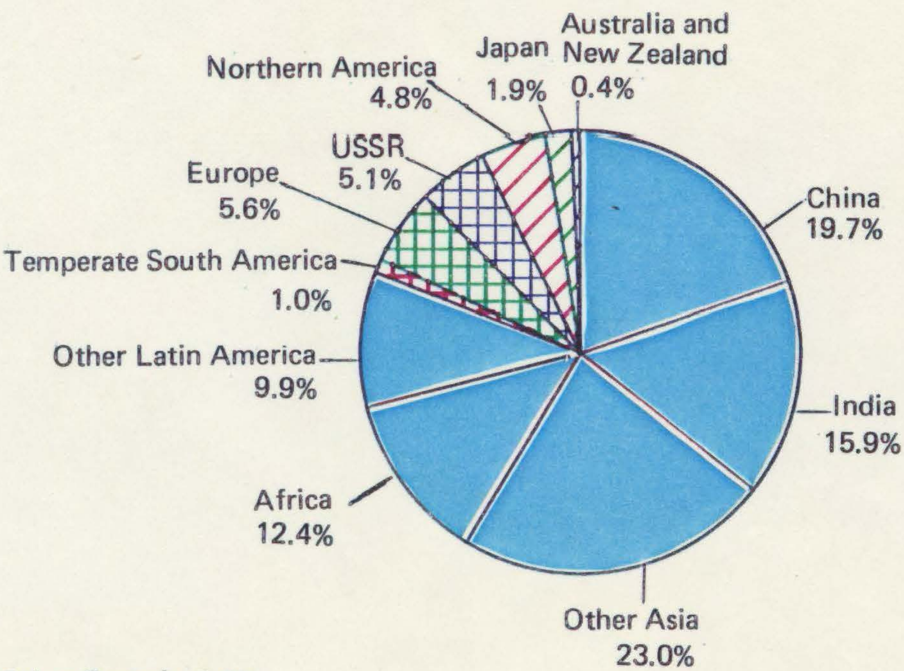
B.1.1–World Population Growth

1950 Population
2.543 Billion



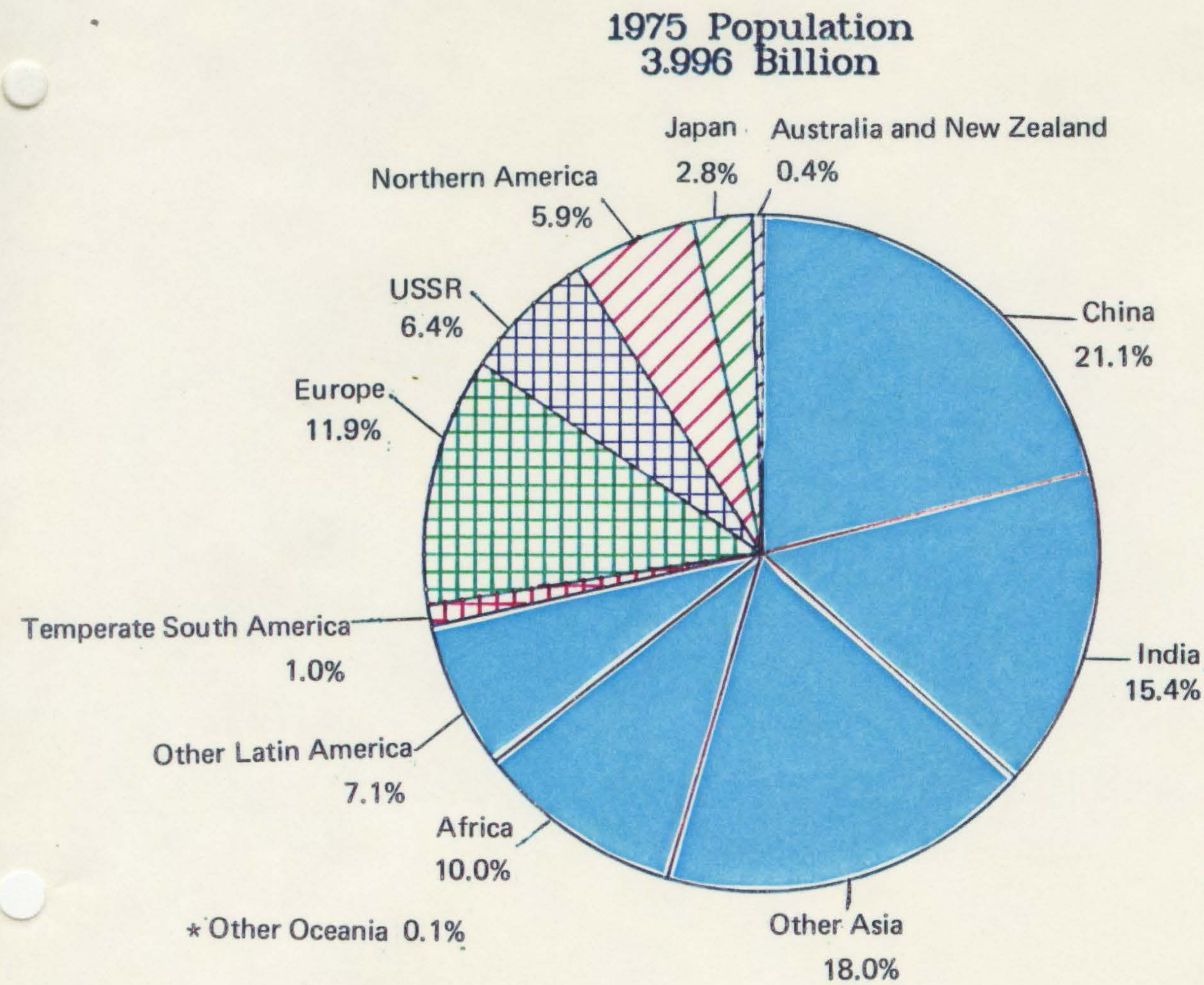
* Other Oceania 0.1%

Growth 1950–1975
1.453 Billion



* Other Oceania 0.2%

B.1.1–World Population Growth



Source: Bureau of the Census
2 August 1976

- During the 25 years from 1950 to 1975, the world's population went up 1.5 billion, or 57 percent.

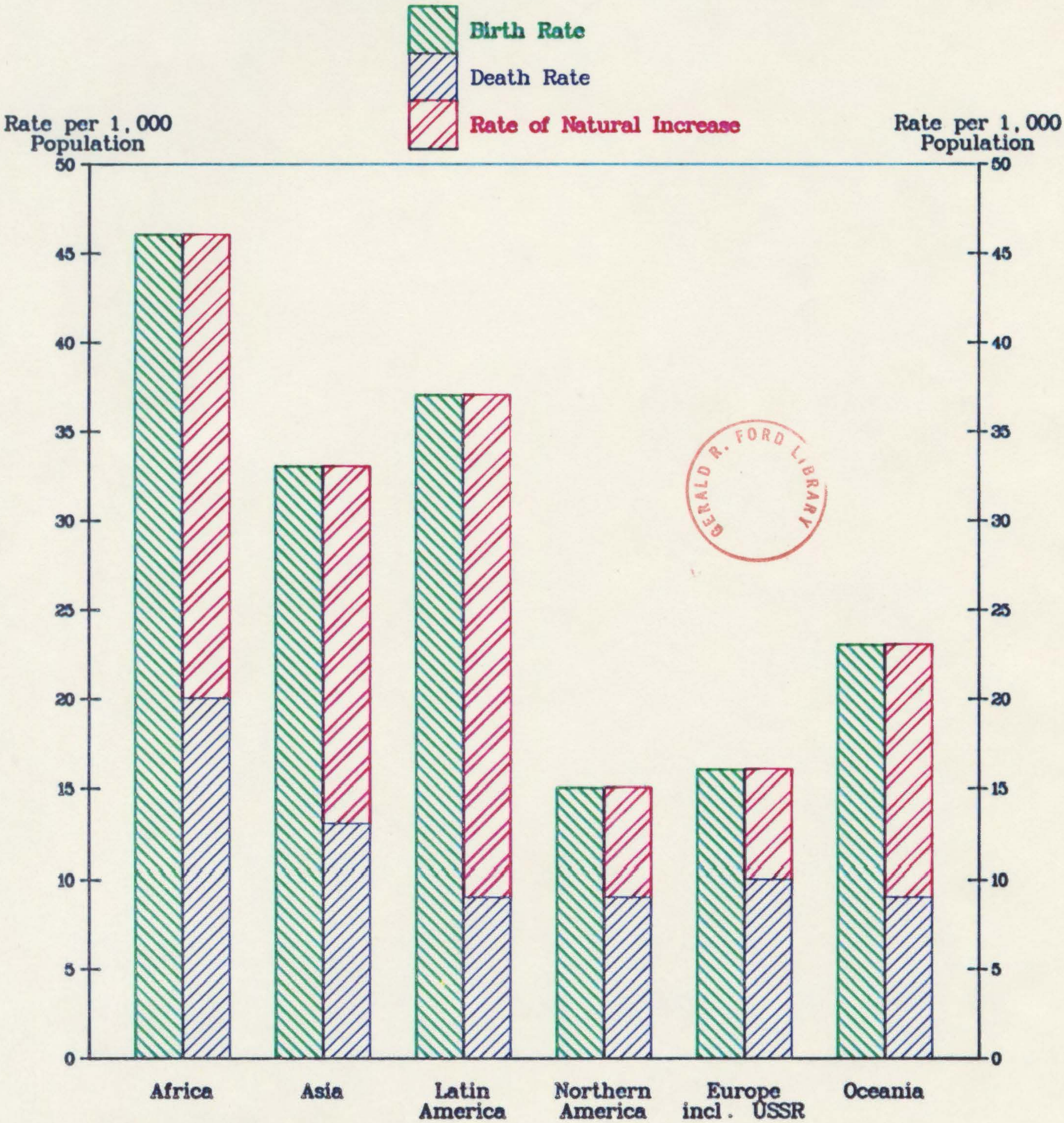
- Four-fifths of the growth took place in the less developed regions.

  - As a result, the share of the world's population in less developed nations rose from 66 percent in 1950 to 72 percent in 1975.

  - Since 1950 death rates have fallen faster than birth rates in the less developed regions, with the result that their average growth rate increased from 1.8 percent annually in the 1950-55 period to 2.2 percent annually in 1970-75.

- At the end of this 25-year period world population was growing at an annual rate of 1.8 percent--a rate of increase which, if continued, would double the world population to 8 billion inhabitants in 39 more years.

B.1.1—Birth Rates, Death Rates, And Rates of Natural Increase, by Continent: 1974



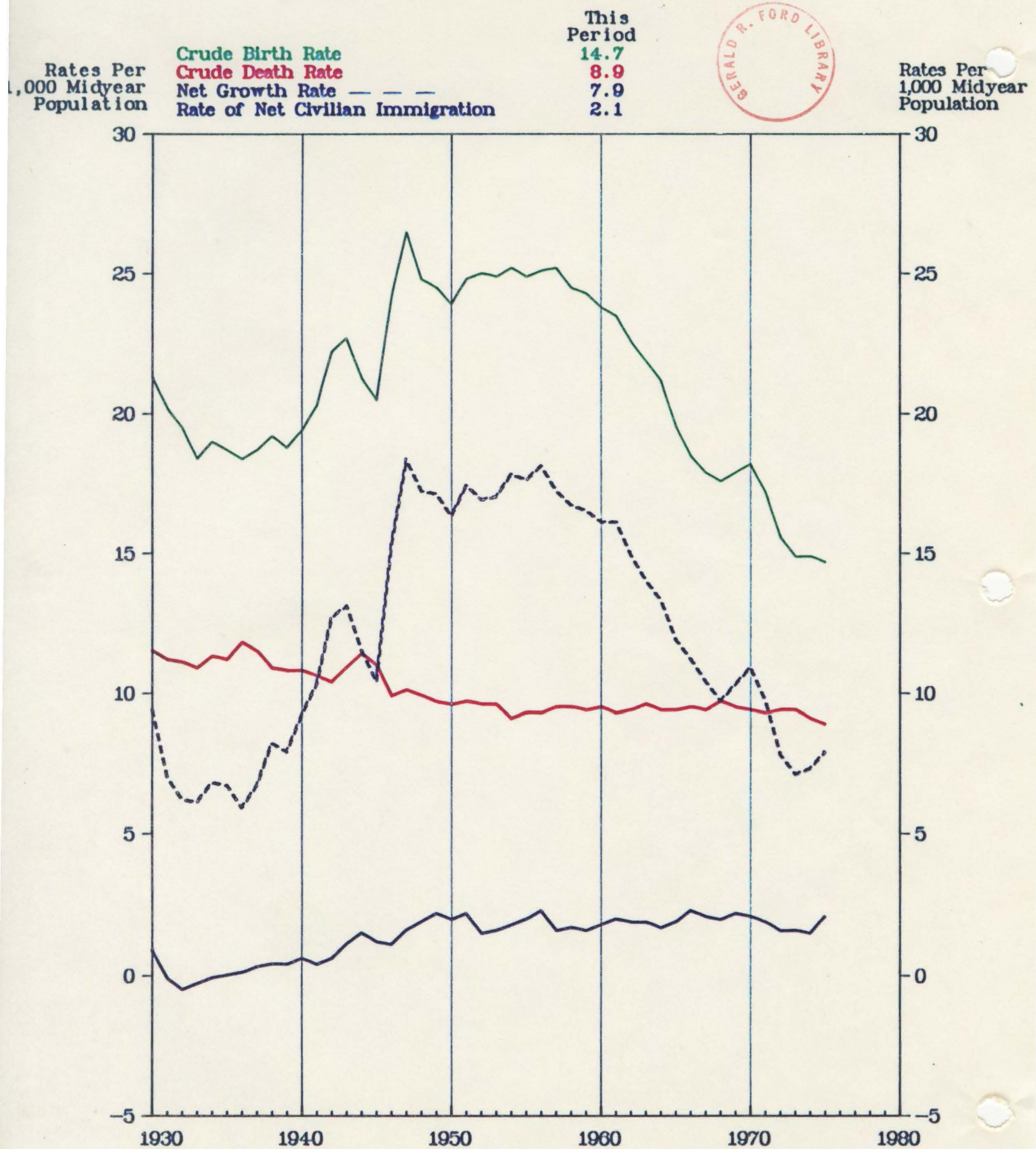
Source: Bureau of the Census
2 August 1976

- In 1974, Latin America and Africa had the highest rates of natural increase among the continents--28 per 1,000 population, and 26 per 1,000 population, respectively.

    - Latin America has had the highest annual growth rate of any continent during the period since 1950, rising to 28 per 1,000 population (or 2.8 percent) by 1970-75.

- Although the population growth rate in Asia is a moderate 2 percent (or 20 persons per 1,000 population), given the large population base to which it applies it yields an absolute increase of nearly 46 million persons annually, or almost two-thirds of the world's population increase.

B.1.1–Components of U.S. Population Change



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Center for Health Statistics
2 August 1976

- The 1975 growth rate of 7.9 per 1,000 midyear population was the highest in the last 3 years.

- Since 1972 the rate of growth has remained below 8.0 per 1,000 although for most of the period since World War II, the population grew much more rapidly: between 1941 and 1967, the rate of growth stayed above 10 per thousand, while in 1947 and 1956, growth rates surpassed 18 per thousand.

  - Fluctuations in population growth since the Second World War have been due largely to fluctuations in fertility because the levels of death and immigration have not varied much.

- During 1975 both the crude birth rate and the crude death rate reached their lowest levels in American history.

- Net civilian immigration to the United States in 1975 was estimated at 2.1 persons per 1,000 population. About 130,000 Vietnamese refugees are included, making the number of immigrants higher than it has been since 1969.

  - Even in a year of high immigration such as 1975 (50 percent more immigrants than in 1974), the relative contribution of immigration to population change is small--about one-quarter of the net change in population was attributable to immigration in 1975.

AUGUST 1976

ST76-2

STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

PEOPLE

COMMUNITY

ECONOMY

OTHER TRENDS

Special Feature

HEALTH

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

message from the president

This second edition of STATUS magazine continues to fulfill the promise of the first issue. It allows the American people to make sense—and good use—of the flood of statistics which the Federal Government generates.

STATUS contains essentially the same computer-drawn charts which have been prepared regularly for my information over the past year. It seemed to me that other Americans could benefit from these presentations and deserved access to them. Thus, the idea of STATUS magazine was born.

Prior to STATUS, statistics generated by over 150 Government agencies and some 20,000 Federal employees were so overwhelming in total that they were useful only on a piecemeal basis.

STATUS magazine pulls together, in one place, the facts of American life, interrelates them intelligently, and presents them simply and graphically so that the reader can see where the Nation is headed.

STATUS provides an essential raw material of intelligent decisionmaking. It offers a perspective that can improve our personal plans as well as our Nation's future.

Gerald R. Ford

AUGUST 1976
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STATUS

A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

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Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

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INTRODUCTION

STATUS, a monthly chartbook which depicts social and economic trends, and important events, is an attempt to breathe life into the many numbers which spill daily from the multiple and diverse agencies of the Federal Statistical System.

STATUS is a graphic presentation of current statistical information focussing on major social and economic conditions within the United States.

There is an extensive use of color in presenting charts and maps. The major purpose of the chartbook is to digest complex statistical information, and to relay this information in a readily understandable form, quickly and accurately. The graphic techniques used represent the current "state of the art." However, experimentation with different and innovative techniques is continuous, and as new techniques are developed they will be applied. The goal is to constantly improve the understandability of timely, important statistical information.

STATUS has been designed for different audiences. It is not intended for the exclusive use of professional statisticians, economists, or other social scientists. Although it will be useful for the professional, it is directed also at the general public, and decisionmakers and policymakers in numerous fields of business, government, and academia.

In each edition of STATUS, major sections provide current statistical graphic information about the people, the community, and economy, and other areas such as science and the environment. Each

(Continued on page 86)

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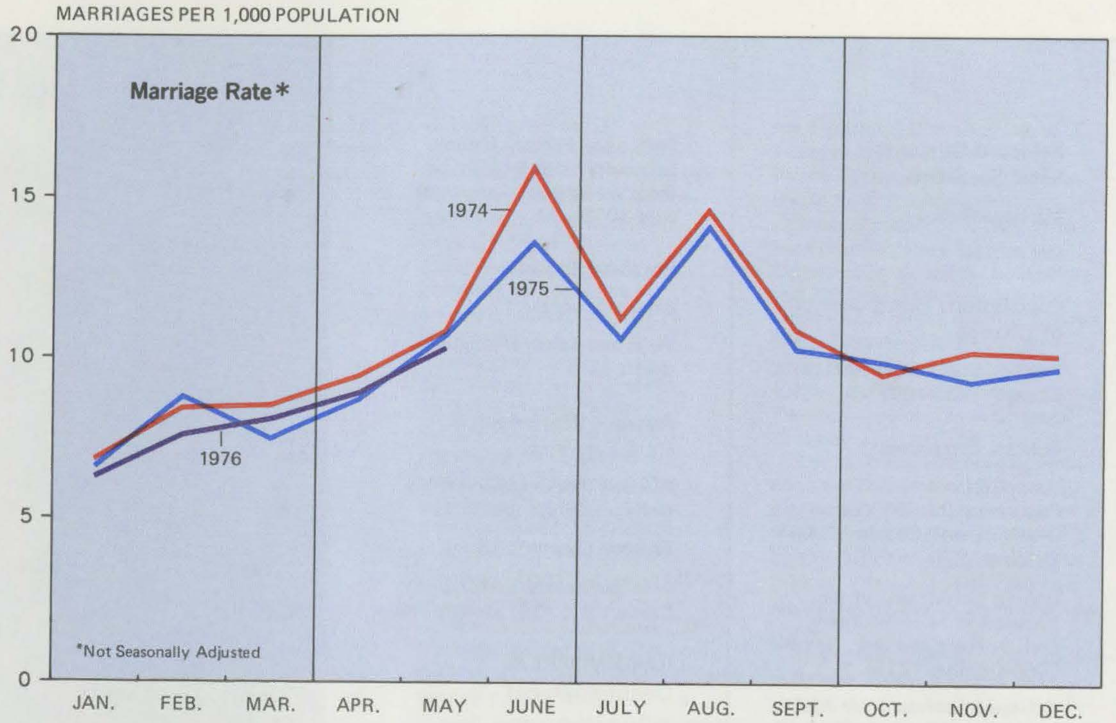
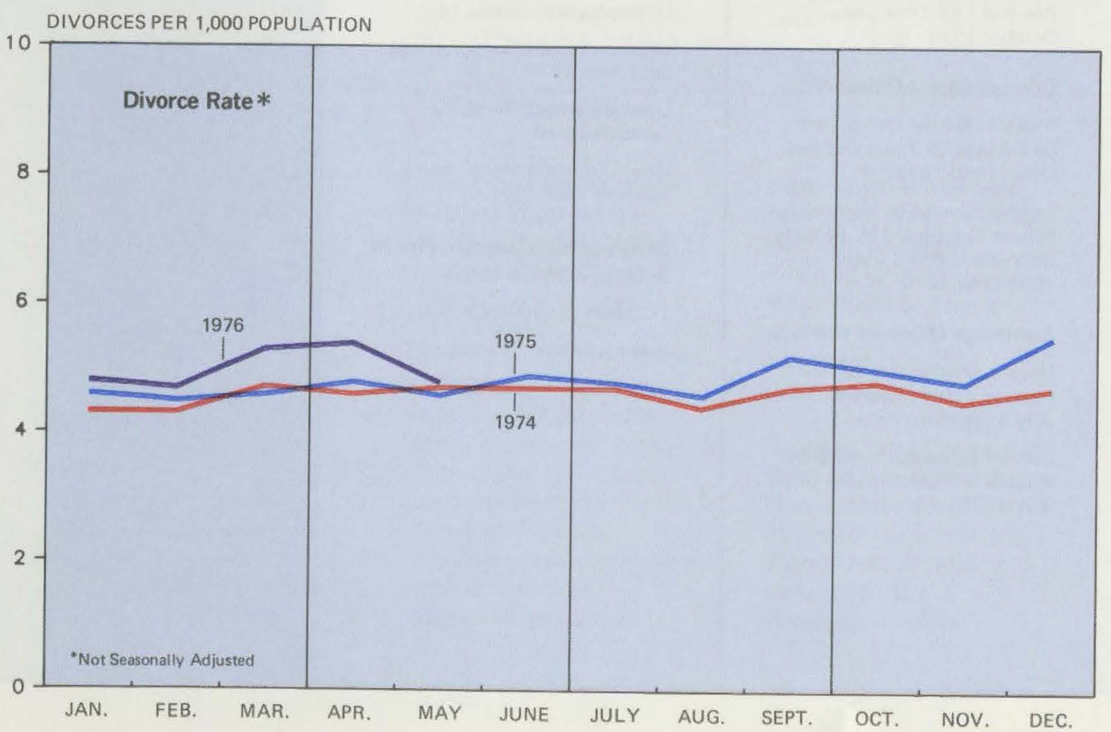
Divorces Increase, Marriages Decrease in First 5 Months of '76

For the period January to May 1976 a total of 733,000 marriages were reported, one percent fewer than the total for the first 5 months of 1975. The marriage rate for January to May was 8.2 per 1,000 population compared to 8.4 a year earlier.

From January to May, there were 433,000 divorces. The divorce rate for the period was 5.0 per 1,000 population. Both the number and rate for the first 5 months of 1976 exceeded those of 1975 by 9 percent.



MARRIAGE RATE	Per 1,000 Population
May 1974	10.8
May 1975	10.7
May 1976	10.3



DIVORCE RATE	Per 1,000 Population
May 1974	4.7
May 1975	4.6
May 1976	4.8

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

POPULATION: COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

'75 Population Story: Lowest Birth, Death Rates in U.S. History

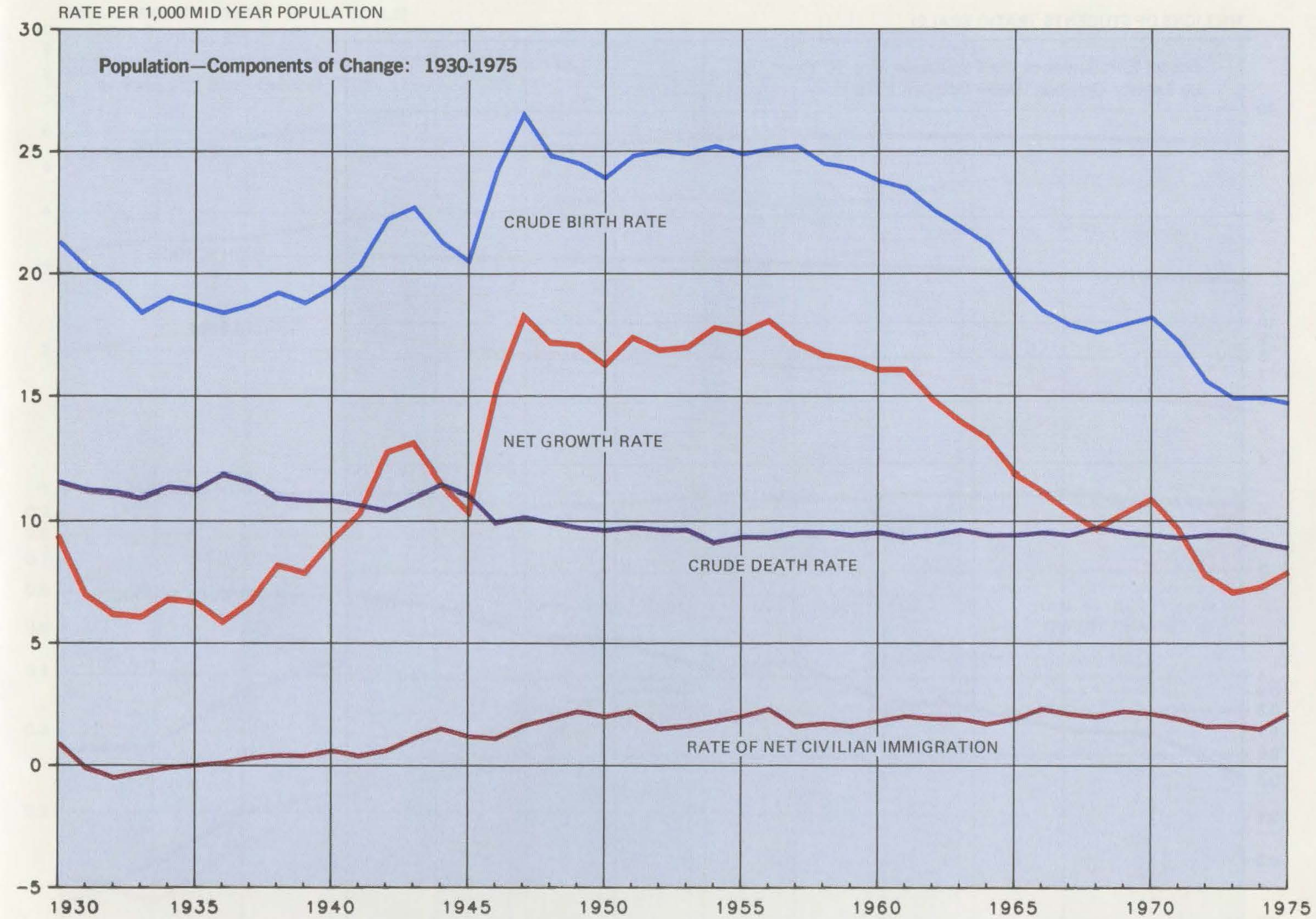
The 1975 growth rate of 7.9 per 1,000 midyear population was the highest in the last 3 years. Since 1972 the rate of growth has remained below 8 per 1,000. For most of the period since World War II, the population grew more rapidly: Between 1941 and 1967, the rate of growth stayed above 10 per 1,000, while in 1947 and 1956, growth rates surpassed 18 per 1,000.

Fluctuations in population growth since the Second World War have been due largely to fluctuations in fertility because the levels of death and immigration have not varied much.

During 1975 both the crude birth rate and the crude death rate reached their lowest levels in American history.

Net civilian immigration to the United States in 1975 was estimated at 2.1 persons per 1,000 population. About 130,000 Vietnamese refugees are included, making the number of immigrants higher than it has been since 1969.

Even in a year of high immigration such as 1975 (50 percent more immigrants than in 1974), the relative contribution of immigration to population change is small: about one-quarter of the net change in population was attributable to immigration last year.



COMPONENTS OF CHANGE	1960	1970	1975
	Rate Per 1,000 Midyear Population		
Net Growth Rate	16.1	10.9	7.9
Crude Birth Rate	23.8	18.2	14.7
Crude Death Rate	9.5	9.4	8.9
Net Civilian Immigration Rate	1.8	2.1	2.1

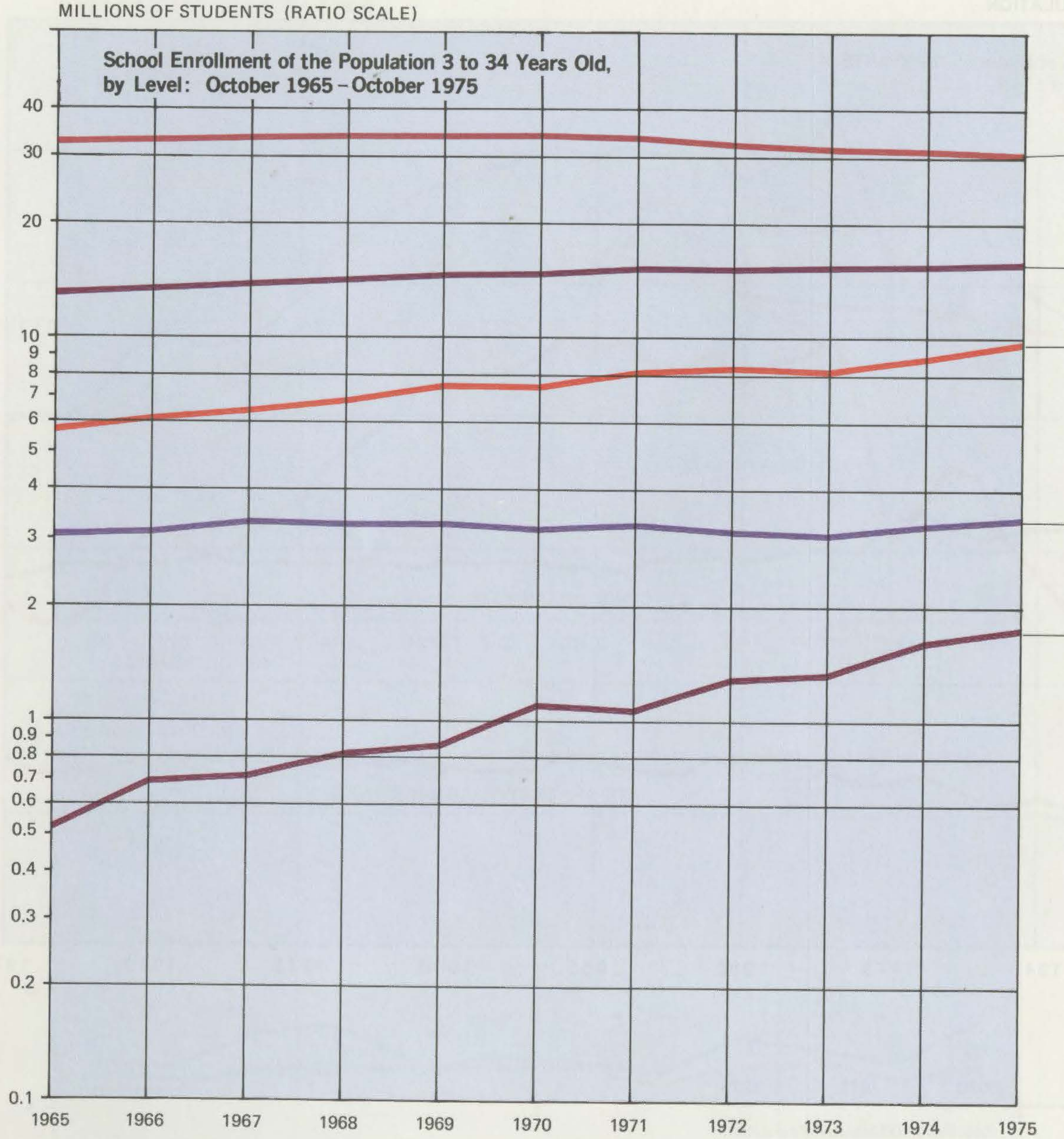
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

College, Nursery School Enrollments Up; Grade School Down 6%

The number of persons enrolled at the highest and lowest levels of the education system increased substantially from 1965 to 1975.

During the 10-year period, large increases in enrollment were reported for nursery schools (a 236-percent gain) and colleges (a gain of 71 percent), while there were more moderate increases in high school (21 percent) and kindergarten (11 percent).

At the same time elementary school enrollment decreased by 6 percent.



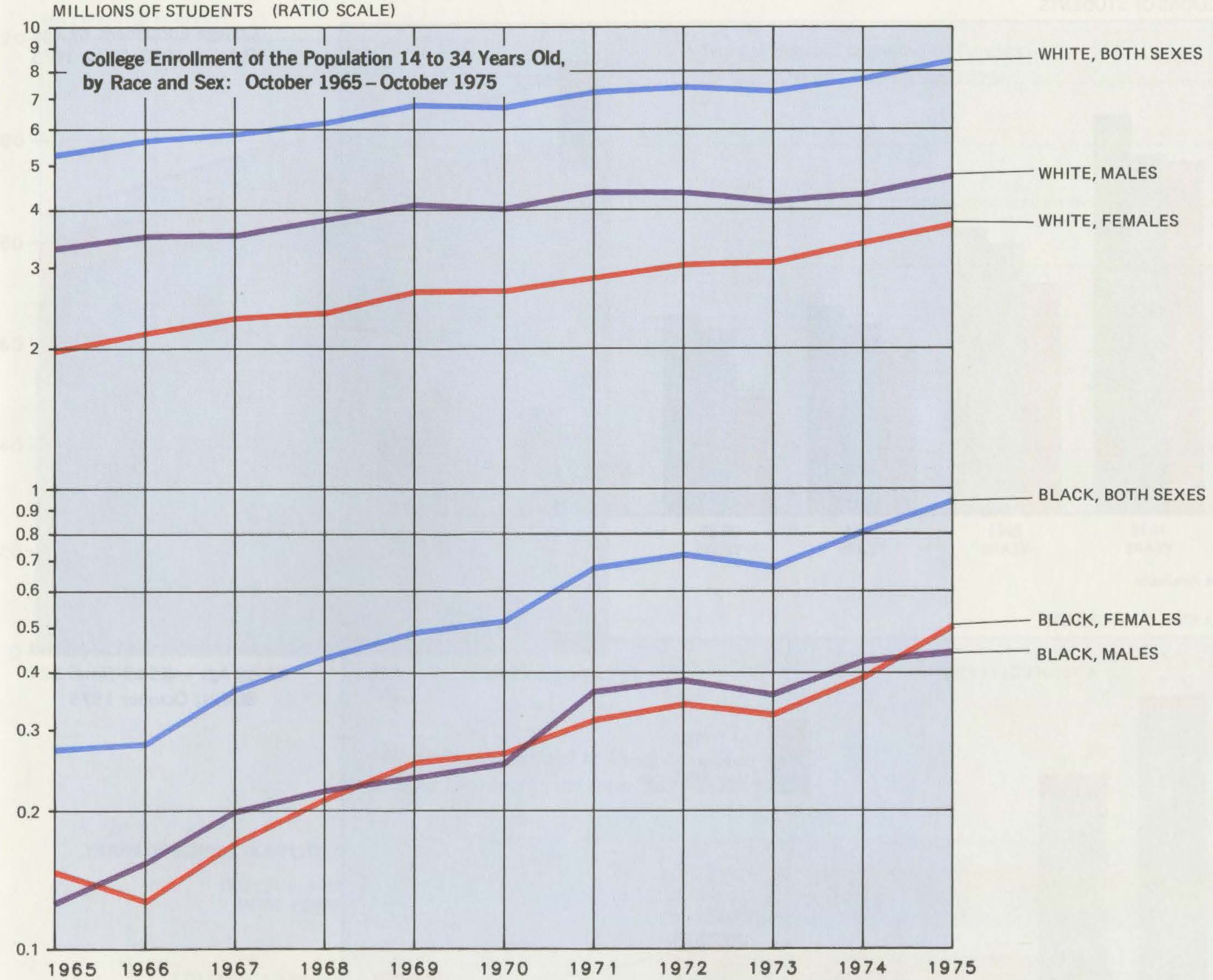
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (Persons 3-34 Years)	1965	1970	1975
		Millions of Students	
Elementary School	32.5	34.0	30.4
High School	13.0	14.7	15.7
College	5.7	7.4	9.7
Kindergarten	3.1	3.2	3.4
Nursery School	0.5	1.1	1.7

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Black Enrollment in College Up 2½ Times Between 1965 and 1975

The rate of increase in college enrollment was greater for blacks than whites from 1965 to 1975. During that period, black college enrollment of 14- to 34-year-olds increased about 2½ times while white enrollment increased by only 60 percent.

As a group, females have had a greater rate of increase in college enrollment than males. White females have increased to 44 percent of white college enrollment in 1975 from 37 percent in 1965. Black females have remained about half of black college enrollment.



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Persons 14-34 Years)	1965	1970	1975
		Millions of Students	
White, Both Sexes	5.32	6.76	8.52
Male	3.33	4.07	4.77
Female	1.99	2.69	3.74
Black, Both Sexes	0.27	0.52	0.95
Female	0.15	0.27	0.51
Male	0.13	0.25	0.44

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

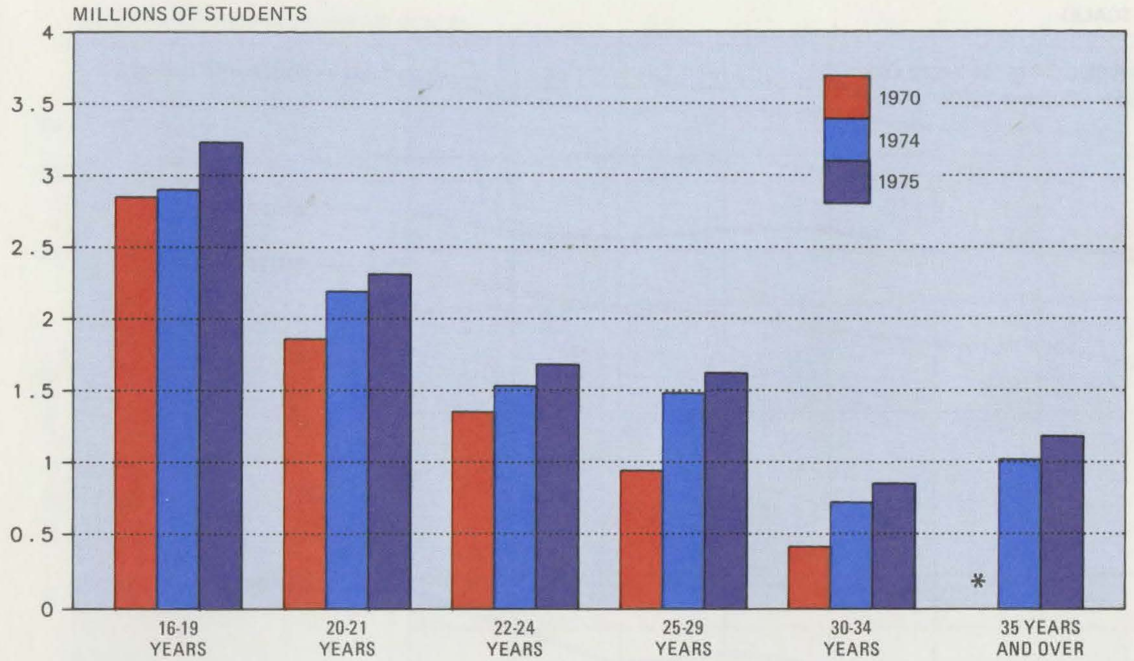
10.9 Million Persons Enrolled in College; Up One-Third Since '70

There were about 10.9 million persons enrolled in college in October 1975, an increase of about one-third since 1970. The largest increase in college enrollment during the past 5 years occurred among persons 25 to 34 years old; although the number of 16- to 19-year-old college students increased substantially between 1974 and 1975. Most college students are still in the traditional age groups for college attendance—16 to 21 years old.

Two-Thirds of All Undergraduates Attend 4-Year Colleges

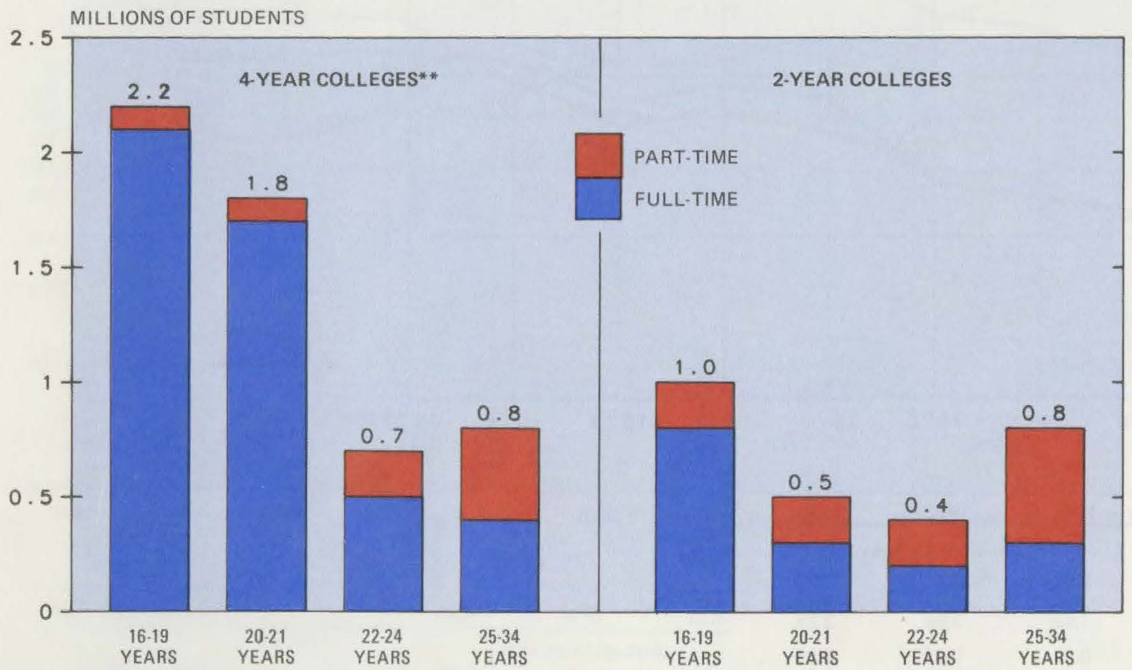
Approximately two-thirds of undergraduate students under 25 years old were attending 4-year colleges in 1975, and most were attending full time.

Older students, 25 to 34 years old, were equally divided between 2- and 4-year colleges, and slightly more than half were attending part time.



*Not Available

College Enrollment by Age: October 1970, 1974, 1975



**Includes Persons Not Reporting Type of College

Undergraduate Enrollment by Age and Full-Time Status: October 1975

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

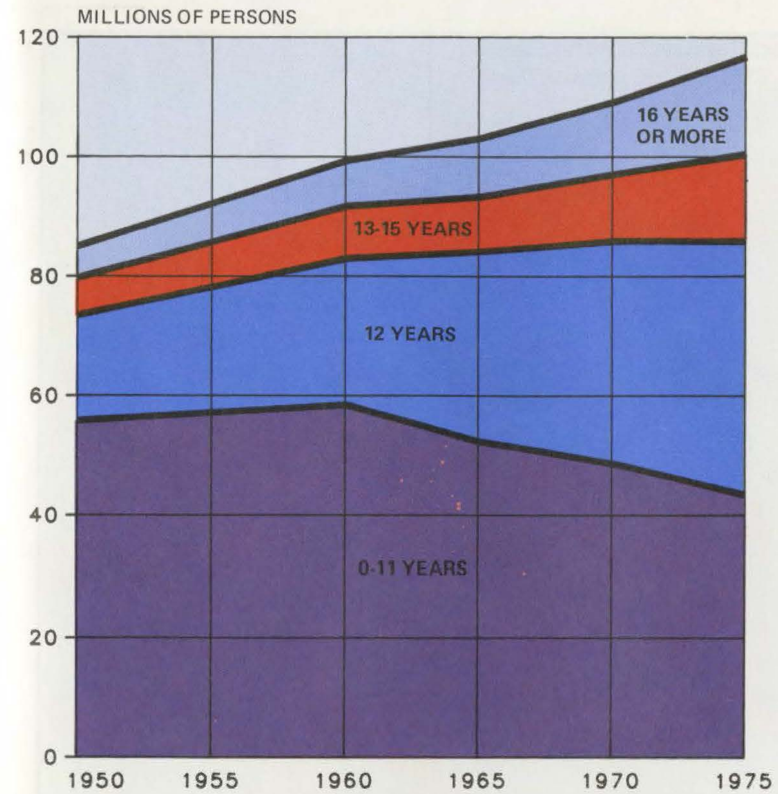
Adults Go to School Longer; 2 of 3 Finish High School in 1975

Between 1950 and 1975, while the size of the adult population (25 years old and over) in the U.S. increased by a third, the number of adults with less than 4 years of high school decreased by approximately one-fifth.

During the same period, the number of high school graduates more than doubled in size, from 17.6 million in 1950 to 42.4 million in 1975. By 1975, two out of three adults had a high school diploma.

At the college level, 1 out of 14 adults had completed 4 years of college in 1950, compared with 1 out of 7 in 1975.

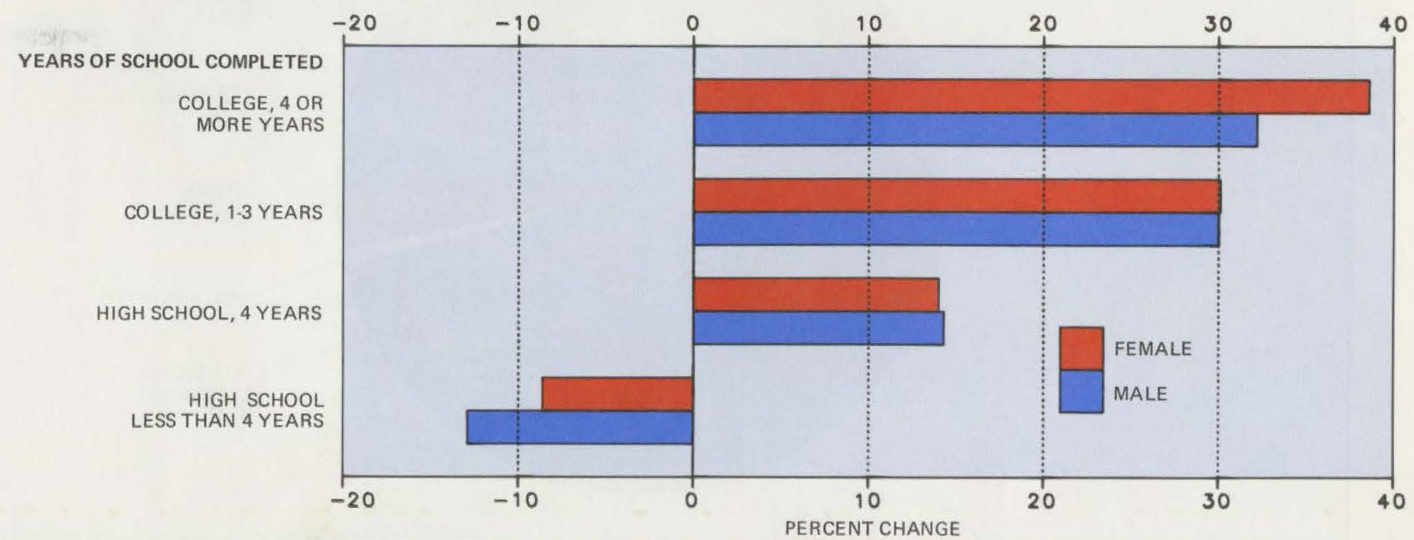
The greatest percent increase in educational attainment for adults from 1970 to 1975 occurred among female college graduates—a gain of 38.6 percent. The increase among male college graduates was slightly lower—32 percent. Between 1970 and 1975, there was a decrease among both males and females with less than 4 years of high school—12.9 and 8.6 percent, respectively.



Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1950-1975

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1950	1960
	Millions of Persons	
0-11 Years	56.0	58.7
12 Years	17.6	24.4
13-15 Years	6.2	8.7
16 Years or More	5.3	7.6
	1970	1975
	Millions of Persons	
0-11 Years	48.9	43.7
12 Years	37.1	42.4
13-15 Years	11.2	14.5
16 Years or More	12.1	16.3

Percent Change in Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1975 Over 1970



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Spanish Spoken as Usual Language by 4 Million in U.S.

In July 1975, 96 percent of the population 4 years old and over in the United States reported English as their usual language.

About 3.3 percent, or 6.5 million persons, reported they usually speak a language other than English.

Spanish was the usual language of 4 million persons—2 percent of the population. No other language was reported by as much as 1 percent of the population.

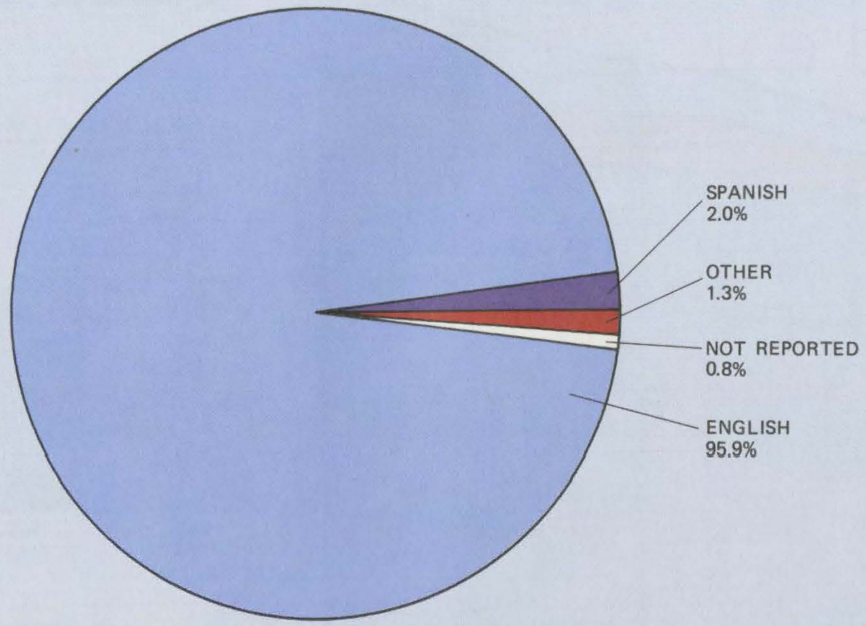
10% of U.S. Population Speak Second Language; English, Spanish Lead

Approximately 90 percent of the population reported that they did not speak a second language.

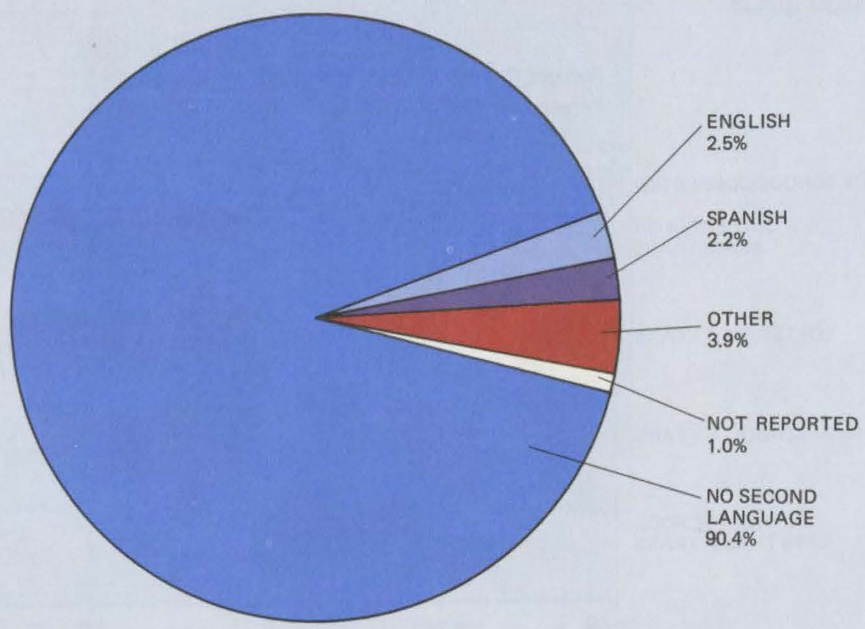
However, among those who did use a second language, Spanish—2.2 percent (4.3 million persons)—was close behind English—2.5 percent (4.9 million persons).

Other languages reported as the second language of a million or more persons 4 years old or over included French, German, and Italian.

Usual Language Spoken by Persons 4 Years Old and Over: July 1975



Second Language Spoken by Persons 4 Years Old and Over: July 1975



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

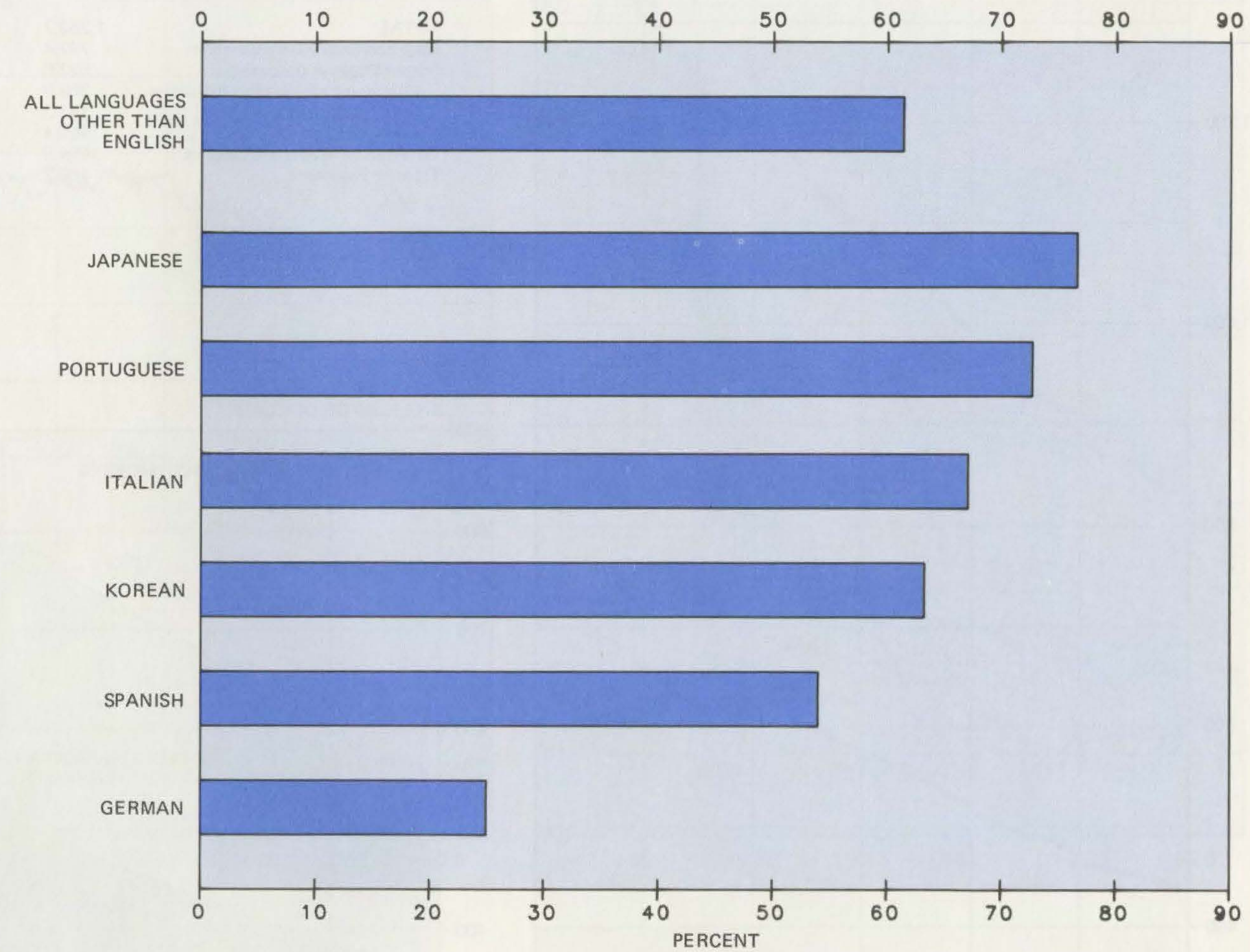
English Difficult for 61% of Persons Using Other Languages

Among persons whose usual language was not English, a substantial 61 percent reported they experience difficulty with English.

The proportion having difficulty varied by the primary language used by survey respondents.

NOTE: Some of the estimates in the chart below are based on a small number of sample cases. The percentages for persons who usually speak Japanese, Portugese, Italian, and Korean may not differ from each other if a complete census were taken.

Percent of Persons Having Difficulty With English, by Selected "Usual" Languages: July 1975



LANGUAGE USAGE	Number in Millions	Percent of Population 4 Years or Older
USUAL LANGUAGE		
English	188.8	95.9
Spanish	4.0	2.0
Other	2.5	1.3
Not Reported	1.5	0.8
SECOND LANGUAGE		
No Second Language	178.0	90.4
English	4.9	2.5
Spanish	4.3	2.2
Other	8.1	3.9
Not Reported	1.5	1.0

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

$6-Billion Increase in Personal Income Posted During June

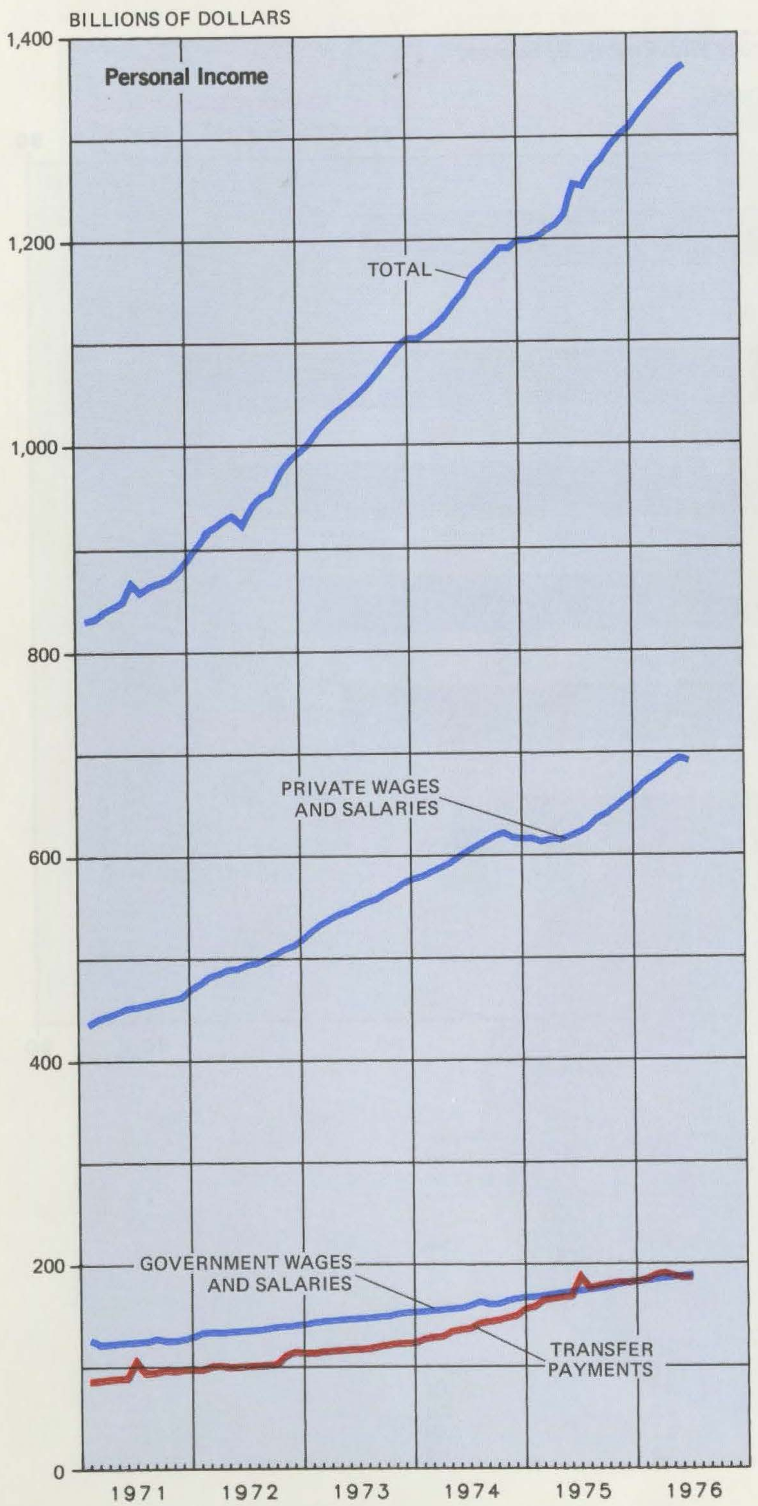
Total personal income increased $6 billion in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $1,368.9 billion. This was the smallest dollar increase in 14 months.

Private wages and salaries declined $2.2 billion in June, compared with a May increase of $5.3 billion. This was the first decrease since April 1975 and was largely a result of declining average weekly hours. Payrolls in commodity-producing industries were virtually unchanged following a $1.8-billion increase in May. Distributive industry payrolls declined $2.2 billion in June, compared with a $1.6-billion increase in May. Payrolls in service industries edged up $0.2 billion, compared with a $1.9-billion increase in May.

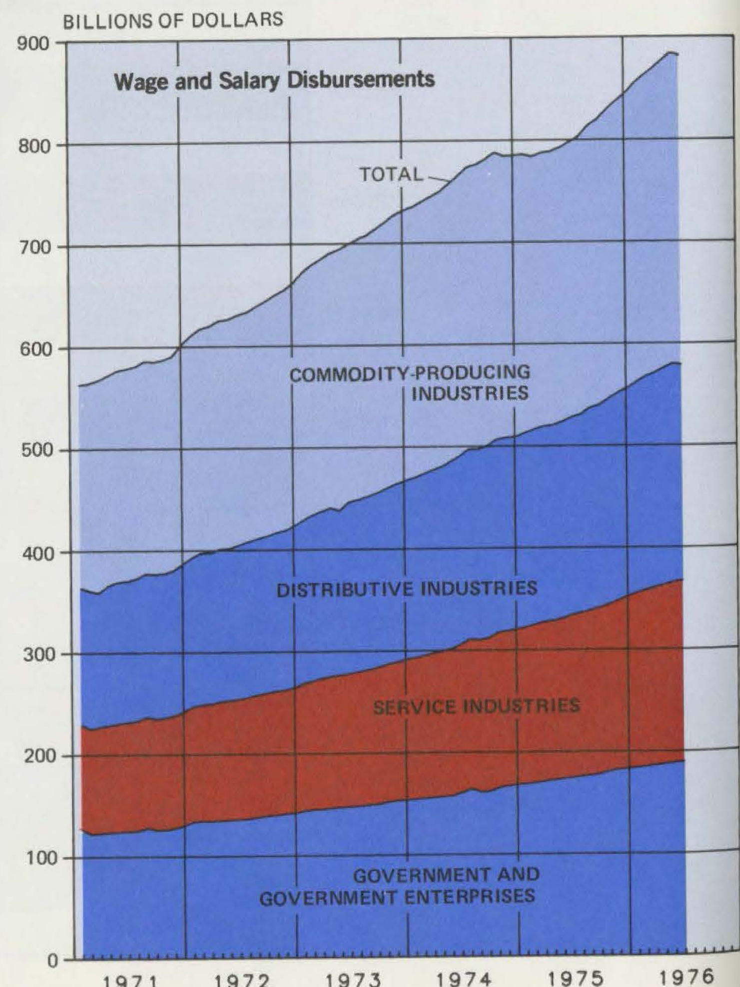
Government and government enterprise wages and salaries increased $1 billion, about the same as in May.

Transfer payments were unchanged in June, remaining at a level of $187.1 billion. This was the second straight month that transfer payments did not increase.

Note: Personal income data have been revised back to 1973 to reflect the revisions of the national income and product accounts that are made each July.



PERSONAL INCOME	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
TOTAL	1,253.7	1,362.9	1,368.9
Wage and Salary Disbursements	797.4	883.3	882.1
Private Wages and Salaries	622.6	694.6	692.4
Commodity-Producing Industries	269.9	303.5	303.4
Distributive Industries	193.3	213.9	211.7
Service Industries	159.4	177.2	177.4
Government Wages and Salaries	174.8	188.7	189.7
Transfer Payments	189.2	187.1	187.1



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Average Workweek, Spendable Earnings Drop During June

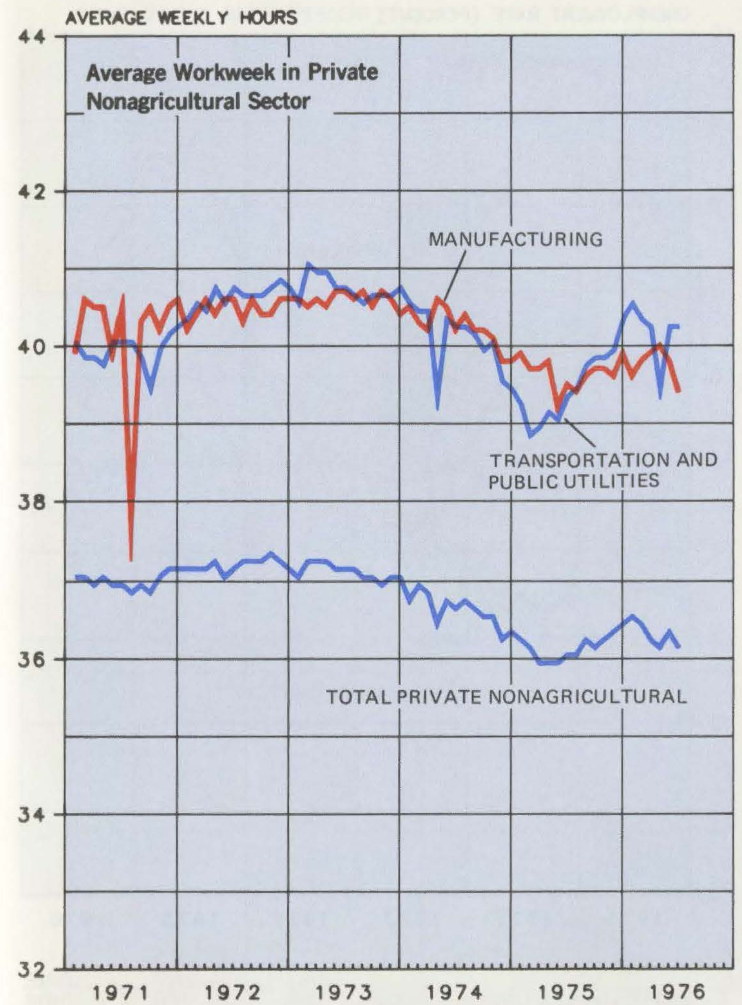
The length of the average workweek for all production and nonsuperviosry workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined 0.2 hour in June to 36.1 hours, a return to the lower April level.

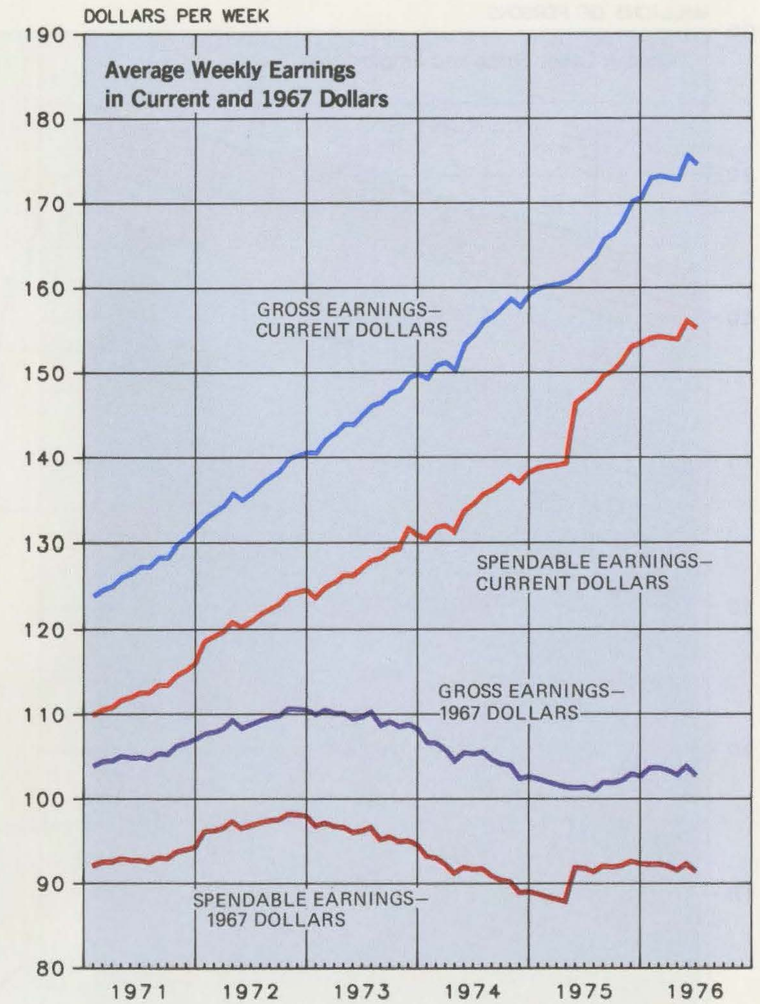
With the exception of the manufacturing workweek, which remained unchanged, all major U.S. industries declined over the month. Transportation and public utilities dropped 0.4 hour to 39.4 hours and led all decreases.

Factory overtime edged downward 0.1 hour, but remained 0.8 hour above the low recorded in April 1975.

Real gross average weekly earnings (1967 dollars) decreased 1 percent in June to $102.50. This was due to the combined effects of the 0.6-percent decrease in average weekly hours, no change in the average hourly earnings, and a 0.5-percent increase in the consumer price index.

Real spendable earnings—average real weekly pay minus Social Security and Federal income tax rates applicable to a married worker with three dependents who earned the average amount—decreased 0.9 percent to $91.15. Over last May, real spendable earnings dropped 0.4 percent, due to the offsetting effect of reduced tax liabilities starting in May 1975.





AVERAGE WORKWEEK	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Average Weekly Hours	
Private Nonagricultural	36.0	36.3	36.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	39.5	39.8	39.4
Manufacturing	39.3	40.2	40.2
Factory Overtime	2.4	3.2	3.1
REAL EARNINGS		Dollars Per Week	
Gross Average Weekly Earnings			
Current Dollars	$162.26	$175.33	174.36
1967 Dollars	$101.10	$103.56	102.50
Spendable Average Weekly Earnings			
Current Dollars	$146.91	$155.78	$155.04
1967 Dollars	$91.48	$92.01	$91.15

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate Up to 7.5% During June While Employment Dips

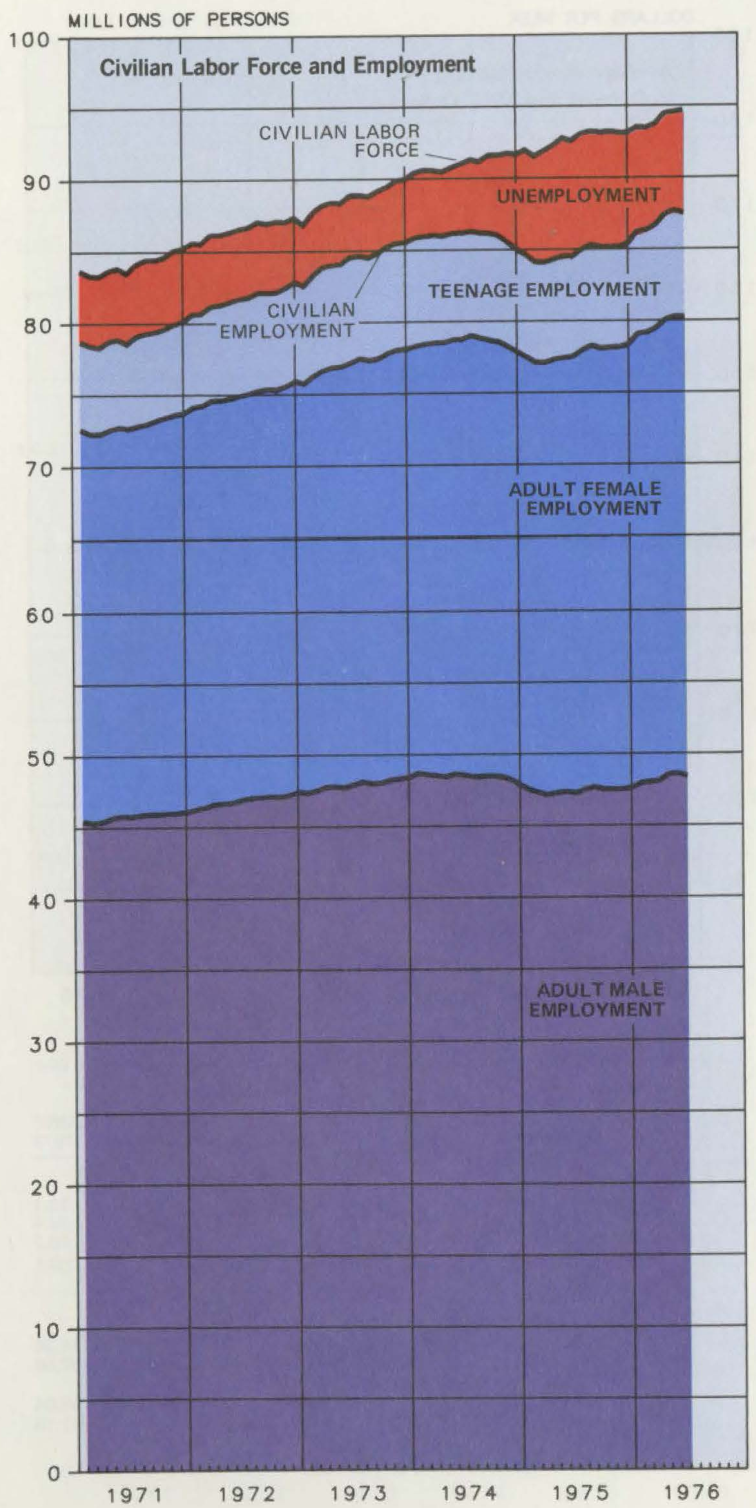
Total civilian employment moved downward for the first time since November 1975 while unemployment moved upward.

The number of people with jobs declined 197,000 to 87.5 million. Adult men were the hardest hit group, with 311,000 losing their jobs. Adult female employment, rising 181,000 in June, was partially offsetting.

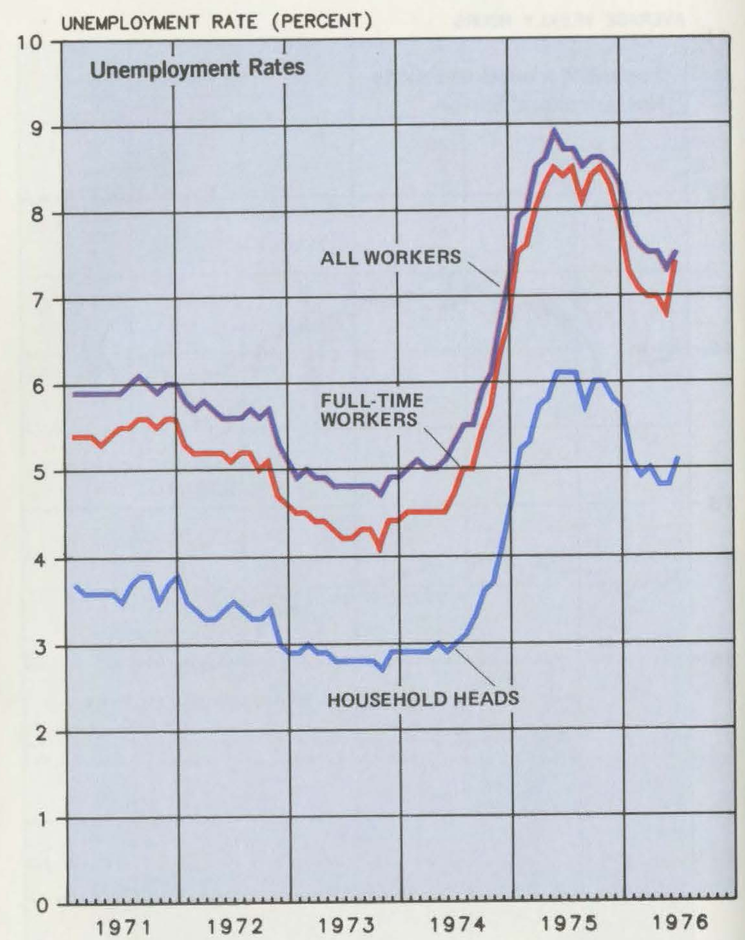
An additional 283,000 workers were unemployed in June, bringing the total up to 7.1 million.

The civilian labor force, edging upward 86,000, remained virtually unchanged at 94.6 million.

The overall unemployment rate moved upward in June to 7.5 percent, the first increase in 9 months. Unemployment among heads of households, especially among male family heads, increased in June, as did the rates for married men and full-time workers.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



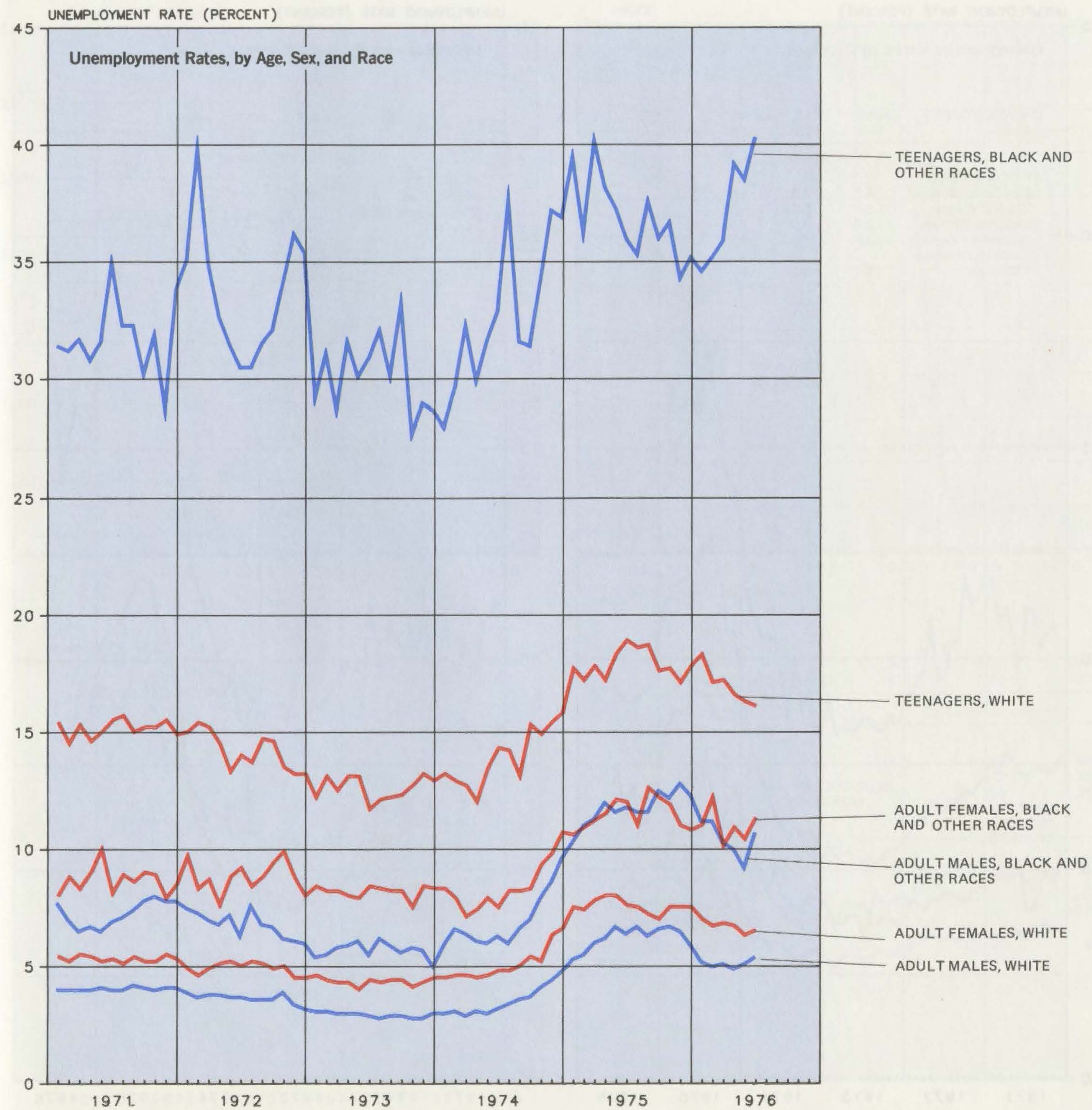
EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Millions of Persons		
Civilian Labor Force	92.6	94.6	94.6
Civilian Employment	84.5	87.7	87.5
Adult Males	47.3	48.6	48.4
Adult Females	30.3	31.7	31.8
Teenagers (ages 16-19)	7.0	7.4	7.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	Percent		
All Workers, Total	8.7	7.3	7.5
Full-Time Workers	8.4	6.8	7.4
Household Heads	6.1	4.8	5.1
White, Total	8.0	6.6	6.8
Adult Males	6.4	5.1	5.4
Adult Females	7.6	6.3	6.5
Teenagers	18.9	16.3	16.1
Black and Other, Total	14.0	12.2	13.3
Adult Males	11.8	9.2	10.7
Adult Females	12.0	10.4	11.3
Teenagers	36.0	38.5	40.3

Black Jobless Rates Increase for Males, Females, Teenagers

Increased unemployment rates were registered for every category of worker except white teenagers.

Joblessness rose most among black workers. The rate for black adult males jumped from 9.2 percent to 10.7 percent, while the rate among black adult women climbed from 10.4 percent to 11.3 percent. The unemployment rate for black teenagers edged upward to a 5-year high of 40.3 percent.

Unemployment increases among white worker categories were less pronounced. An overall increase from 6.6 percent to 6.8 percent was the result of small gains among male and female workers, which was partially offset by a decline in white teenage unemployment.



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

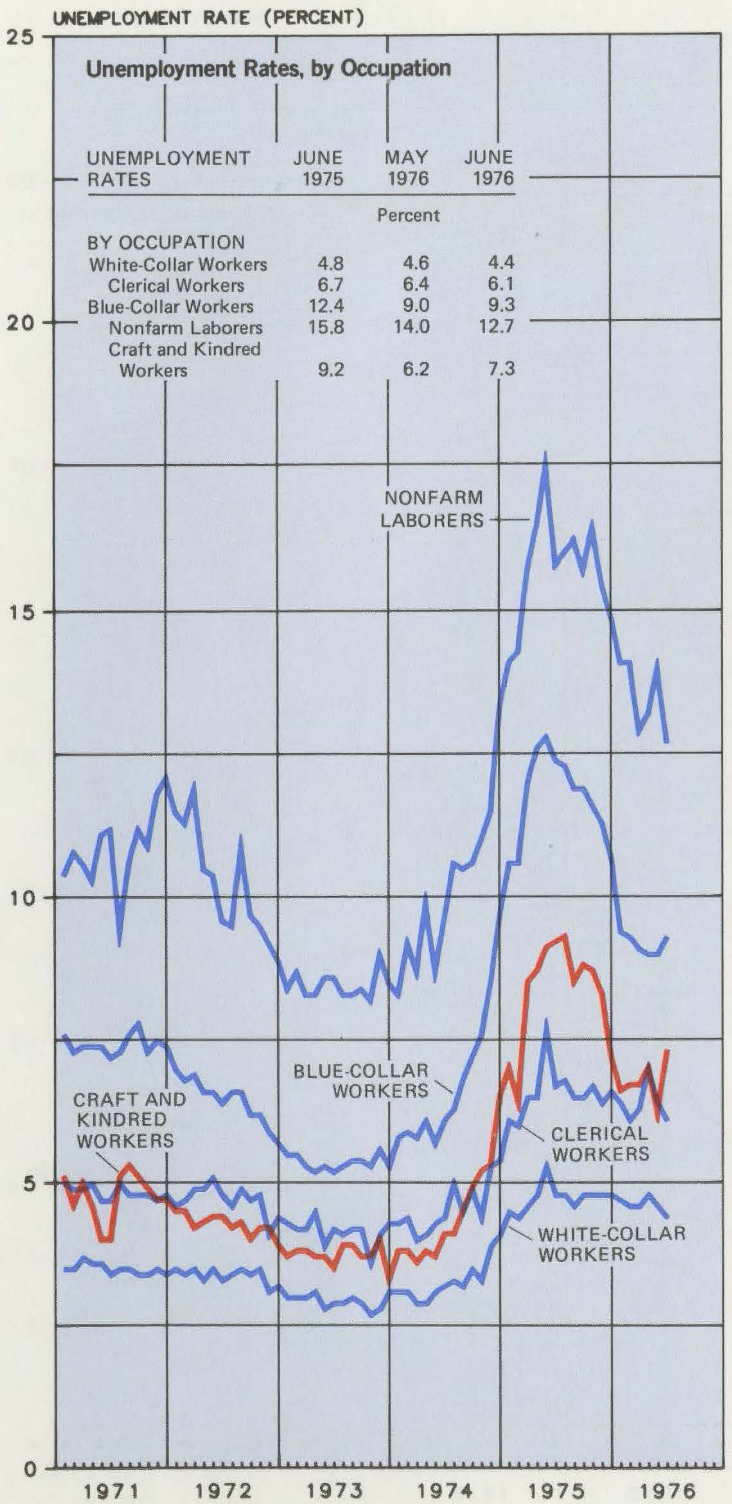
Unemployment Rate for White-Collar Workers Down to 4.4%

The overall white-collar unemployment rate dropped to 4.4 percent, the lowest level since February 1975. A decline to 6.1 percent in the jobless rate for clerical workers was mainly responsible for the lowered white-collar unemployment rate.

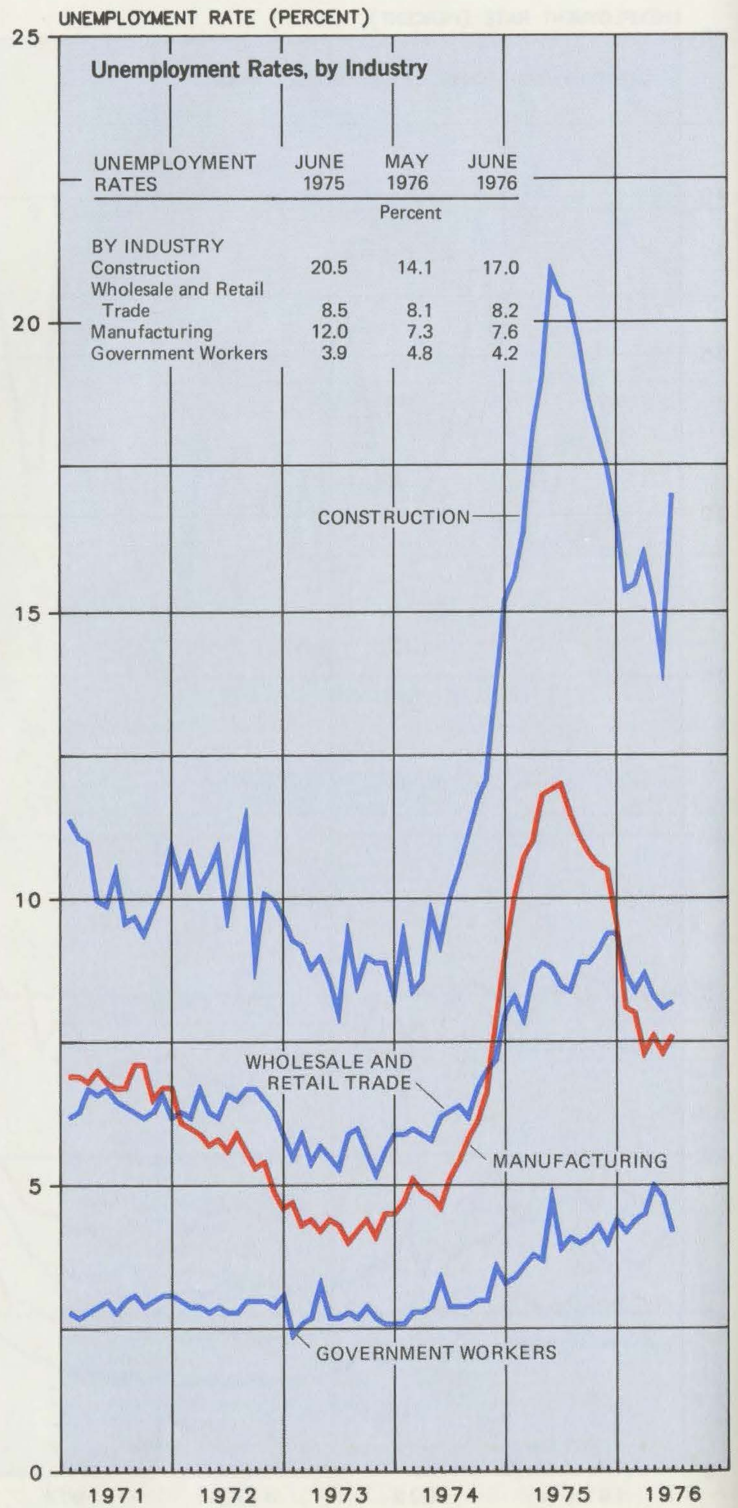
Joblessness among blue-collar workers rose from 9 percent to 9.3 percent in June. The increased rate resulted from a rise of 1.1 percentage points in the rate among unemployed craft and kindred workers. The jobless rate in construction, rising from 14.1 percent to 17 percent, led all industries in June unemployment rate increases.

The increase from 7.3 percent to 7.6 percent in manufacturing primarily occurred in the nondurable sector, which surpassed the jobless rate in durable manufacturing for the second time this year.

The drop to 4.2 percent in the unemployment rate among government workers was the major offsetting movement among industry groups.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Percent	
BY OCCUPATION			
White-Collar Workers	4.8	4.6	4.4
Clerical Workers	6.7	6.4	6.1
Blue-Collar Workers	12.4	9.0	9.3
Nonfarm Laborers	15.8	14.0	12.7
Craft and Kindred Workers	9.2	6.2	7.3



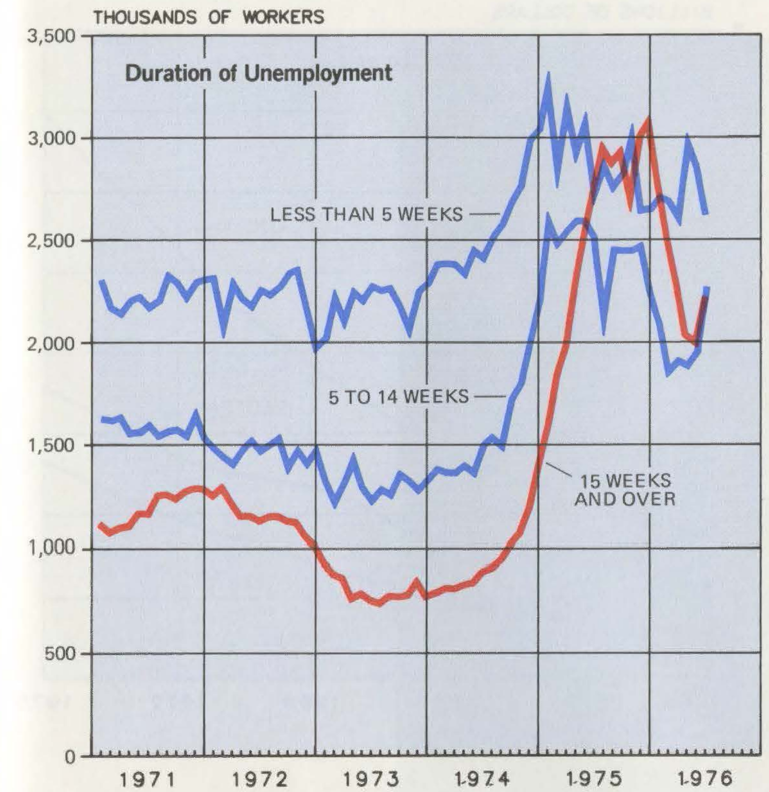
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Percent	
BY INDUSTRY			
Construction	20.5	14.1	17.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.5	8.1	8.2
Manufacturing	12.0	7.3	7.6
Government Workers	3.9	4.8	4.2

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

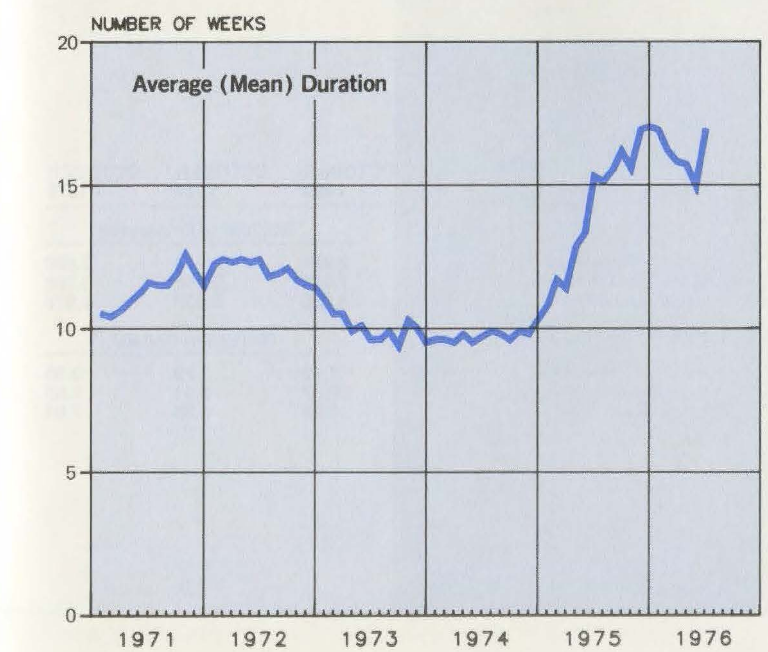
Number of Long-Term Unemployed Increases; Help-Wanted Ads Dip

The number of workers unemployed from 5 to 14 weeks rose 314,000 (16.1 percent) in June, and the number unemployed 15 weeks or more went up 217,000. This marks the first increase in this category in 6 months. As a result, the average unemployed worker was without a job for 16.9 weeks, up almost 2 weeks over the May level and about equal to the recession high of last December. The number of workers unemployed less than 5 weeks declined for the second consecutive month.

The Index of Help-Wanted Advertising, reflecting the 0.2-percent decline in May's unemployment rate, rose to 93 in May, 19 points above the level of a year ago. However, the Index, which measures the volume of classified advertising in 51 major U.S. newspapers, remains 36 points below the July 1973 high.



SOURCE THE CONFERENCE BOARD



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Thousands of Persons	
NUMBER OF WORKERS UNEMPLOYED			
Less Than 5 Weeks	2,733	2,855	2,618
5 to 14 Weeks	2,511	1,947	2,261
15 Weeks and Over	2,751	1,998	2,215
		Number of Weeks	
AVERAGE (MEAN) DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	15.3	15.0	16.9
	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
INDEX OF HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING (Index, 1967=100)	74	91	93

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

States, Localities Pace '74-'75 Increase in Public Employment

Total civilian public employment in October 1975 was 14,986,000, an increase of 358,000 (2.4 percent) over October 1974. Most of the rise was accounted for by local governments, which recorded an increase of 189,000 employees.

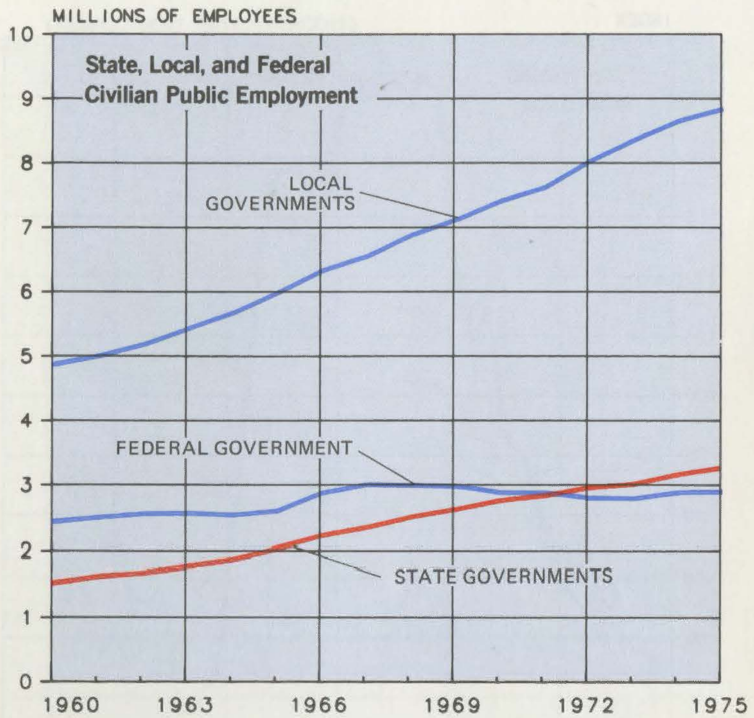
The number of State government workers rose 113,000 to 3,268,000, while Federal employment edged upward to 2,890,000.

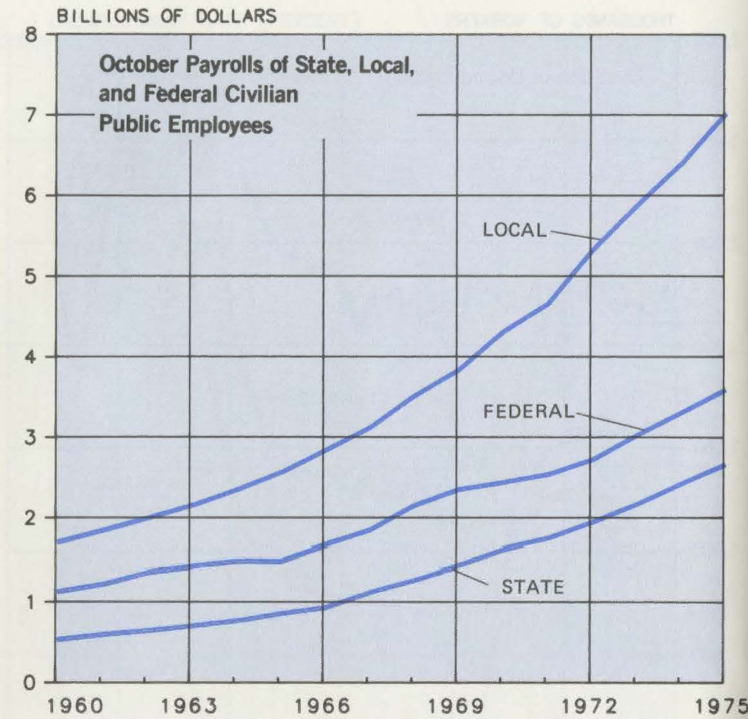
Since 1960 the number of local government employees has shot up over 80 percent, while State employment has more than doubled. In contrast, Federal employment has increased 19 percent over the same period.

In 1975 school districts employed nearly one-third of all public employees

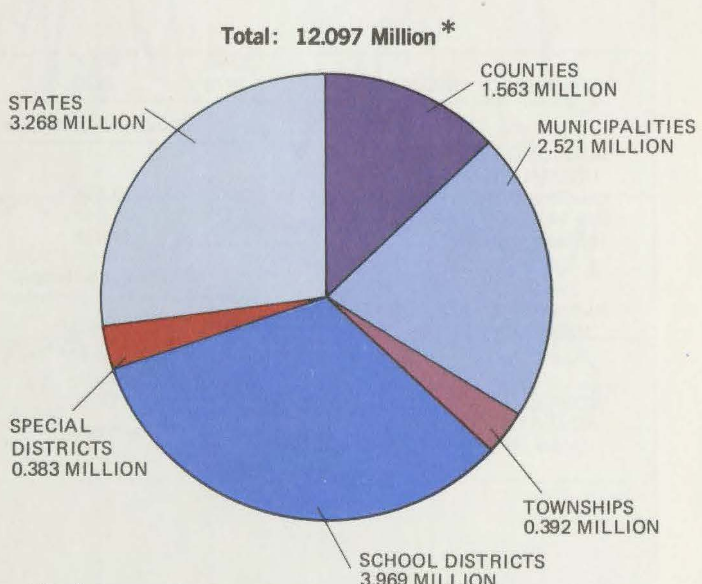
Local government payrolls in 1975 continued to increase more rapidly in absolute amount than those of Federal or State governments. Public civilian payrolls for the month of October 1975 totaled $13.2 billion, about $1.2 billion more than for October 1974.

The Federal Government portion was nearly $3.6 billion, and payrolls of State and of local governments were about $2.7 billion and $7 billion, respectively.





Number of State and Local Government Employees, by Type of Government: October 1975



* Detail does not add to total due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	OCTOBER 1960	OCTOBER 1974	OCTOBER 1975
	(Millions of Employees)		
Federal Government	2.421	2.874	2.890
State Governments	1.527	3.155	3.268
Local Governments	4.860	8.639	8.828
PUBLIC CIVILIAN PAYROLLS	(Billions of Dollars)		
Federal Government	1.12	3.29	3.58
State Governments	0.52	2.41	2.65
Local Governments	1.69	6.38	7.01

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

health

National Health Expenditures

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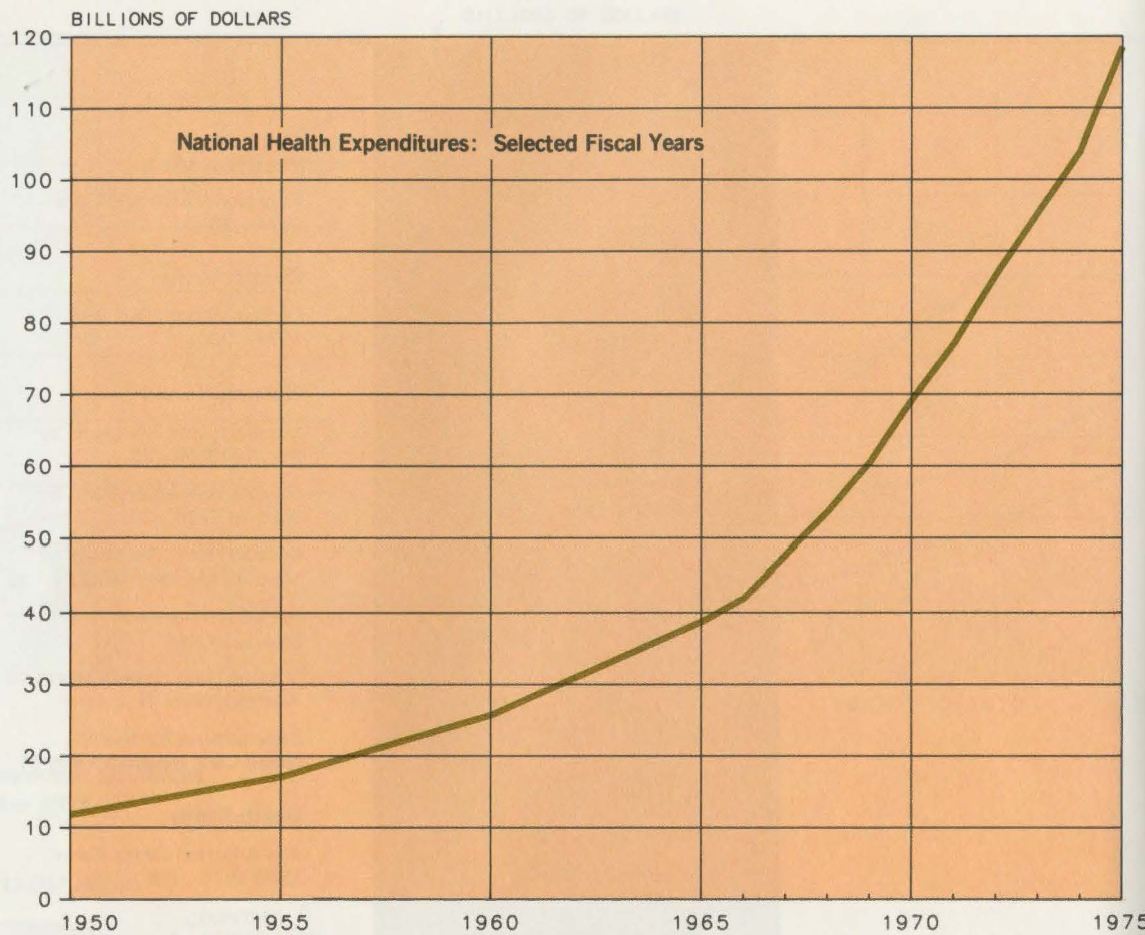
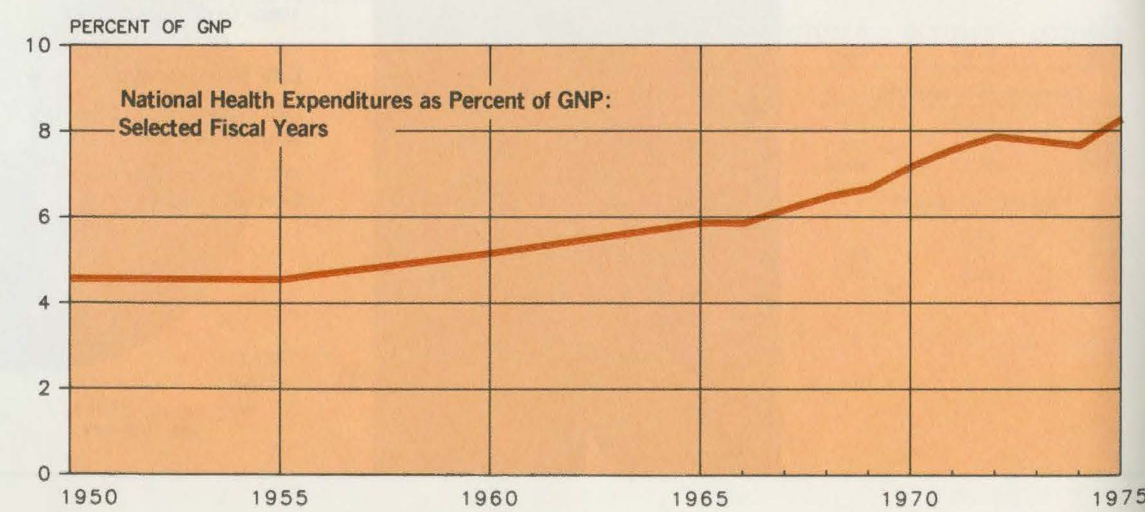
Health Care Spending Increases 14% After Price Freeze Ends

Americans spent $118.5 billion for health care in Fiscal Year 1975. This amount, spent during the first full year after the economic stabilization program ended, was up 14 percent from the 1974 total.

This increase in health expenditures was accompanied by a slackening in the growth of the gross national product (GNP) in 1975. Accordingly, health care outlays as a proportion of GNP rose from the 1974 level of 7.7 to an unprecedented level of 8.3 percent.

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES — FISCAL YEARS	TOTAL (Billions of Dollars)	PERCENT OF GNP (Percent)
1950	12.0	4.6
1955	17.3	4.6
1960	25.9	5.2
1965	38.9	5.9
1966	42.1	5.9
1967	47.9	6.2
1968	53.8	6.5
1969	60.6	6.7
1970	69.2	7.2
1971	77.2	7.6
1972	86.7	7.9
1973	95.4	7.8
1974	104.0	7.7
1975	118.5	8.3





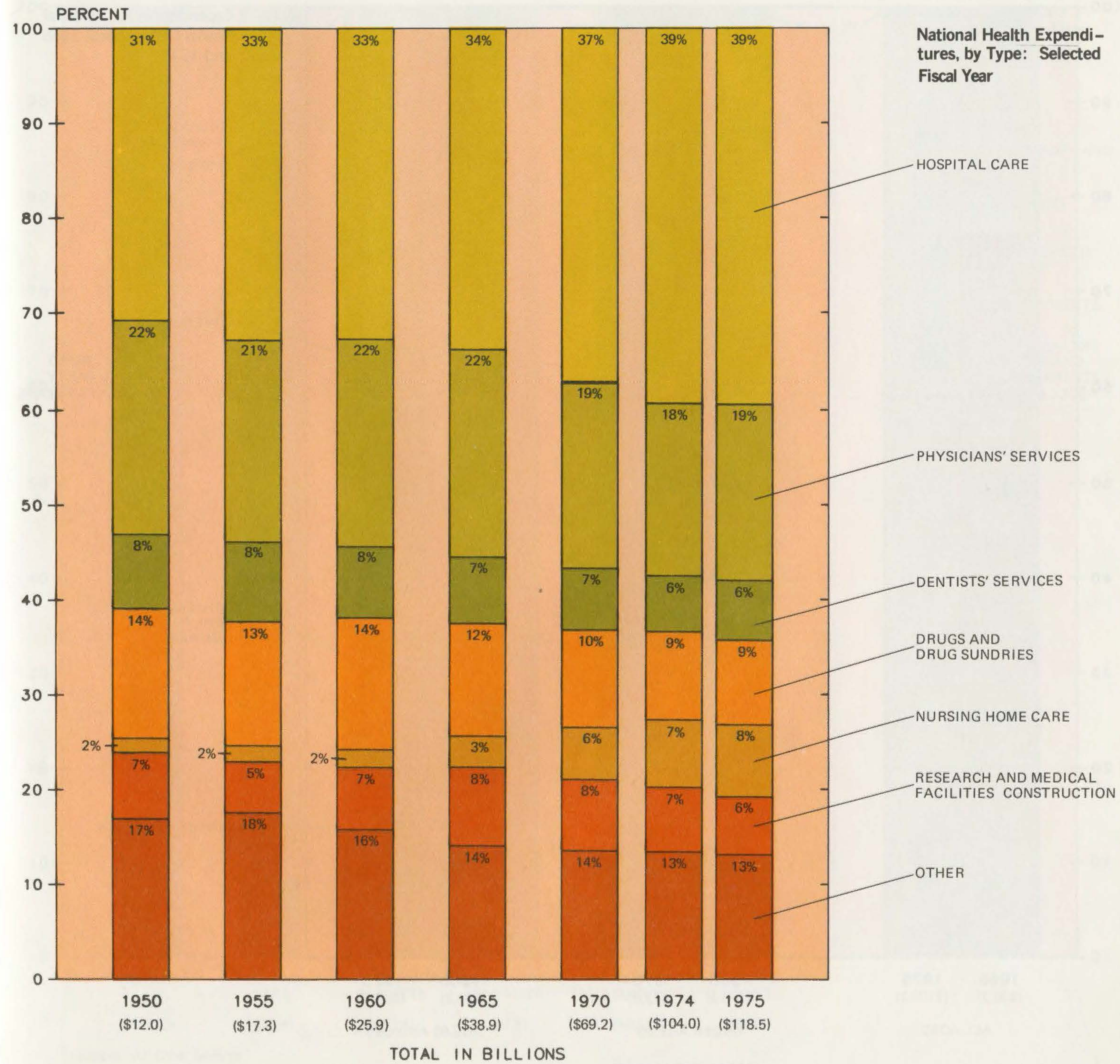
SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Hospital Care Takes Major Share of Health Expenditures in U.S.

Hospital care continues to represent the major share (39.4 percent) of spending for health purposes. Hospital expenditures in 1975 totaled $46.6 billion, 16.5 percent more than the amount a year earlier. This rise in hospital expenditures in recent years has been due primarily to increased expense per patient day rather than to increased use of hospitals.

Expenditures for nursing home care is the most rapidly growing component of medical care, increasing from $3.8 billion (or 5.5 percent of the total) in 1970 to $9.0 billion (or 7.6 percent) in 1975.

Note: Other expenses—13.1 percent of the total—are composed of Government public health activities, expenses for prepayment and administration, eyeglasses and appliances, professional services other than physicians and dentists, plus other miscellaneous health services.



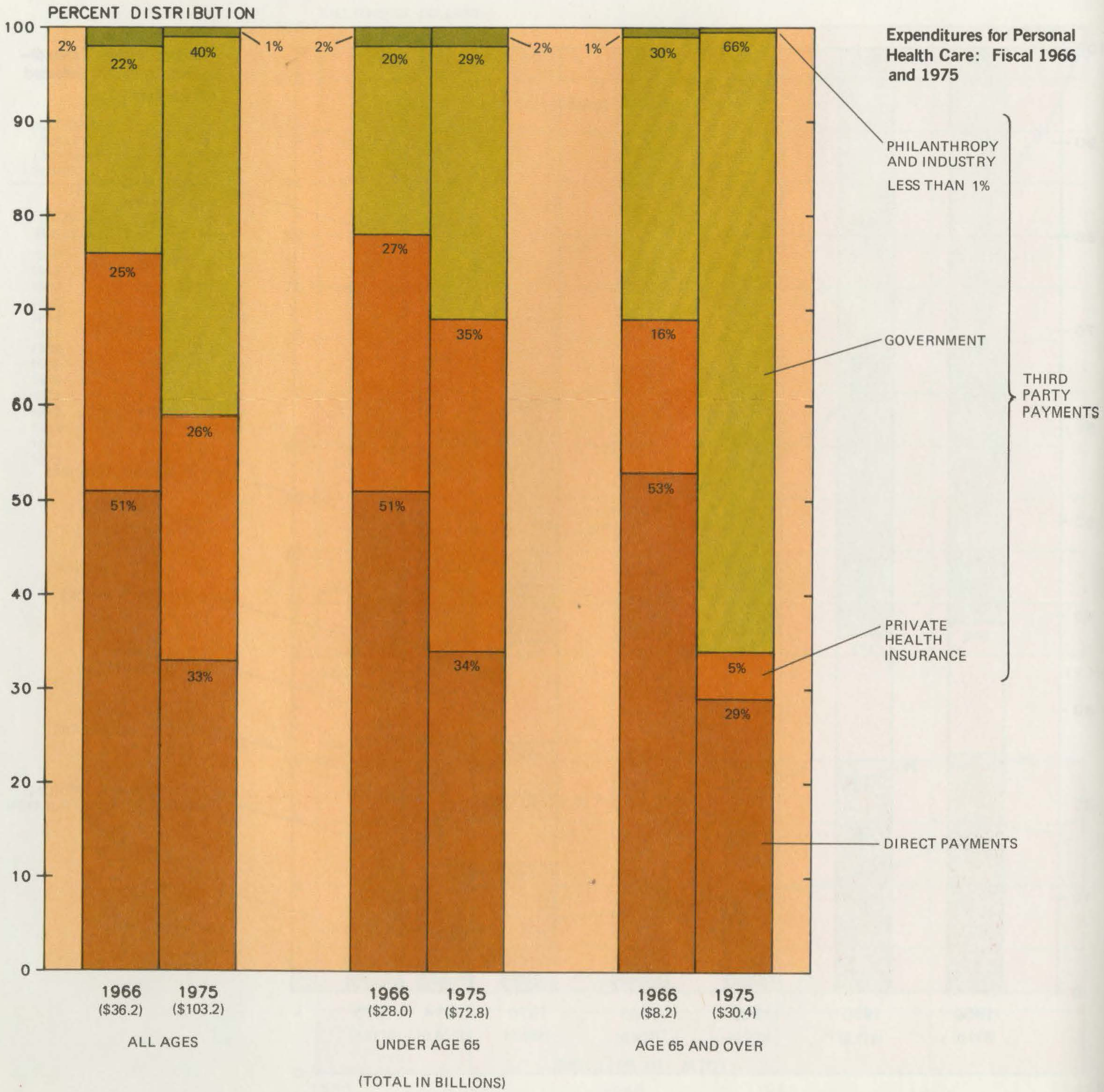
SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Public Funds Pay 66% of Elderly Health Care Expenditures in 1975

Of the total $118.5 billion spent in 1975 for health, $103.2 billion was spent on personal health care. The proportion of personal health expenditures paid directly by the individual has been declining.

In 1975, one-third of all personal health care expenditures were paid directly by the individual, compared with one-half of all expenditures a decade ago. The most dramatic change has been the increase in public spending for the elderly, largely as a consequence of the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Public funds—Federal, State and local—now pay for two-thirds of the health care for the elderly compared with less than one-third a decade ago.



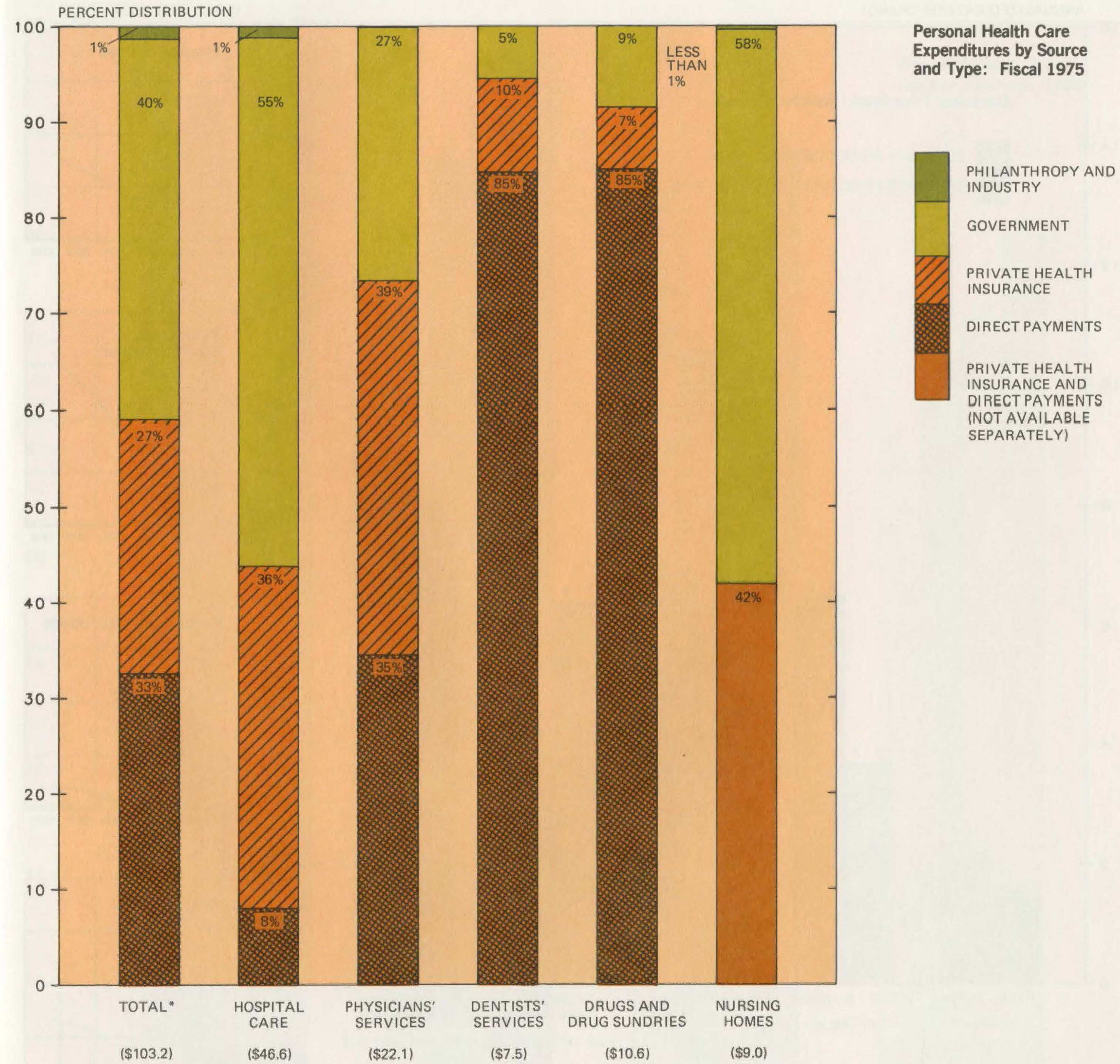
Expenditures for Personal Health Care: Fiscal 1966 and 1975

SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Over 90% of Hospital Expenses Paid by Third Parties During 1975

Third party payments during 1975 accounted for over 90 percent of all hospital expenses, 66 percent of physician expenses, and only 15 percent of dental expenses and expenses for drugs and drug sundries.

Almost 60 percent of expenditures for nursing home care are made from government funds.



Personal Health Care Expenditures by Source and Type: Fiscal 1975

*Includes "All Other Services"

SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

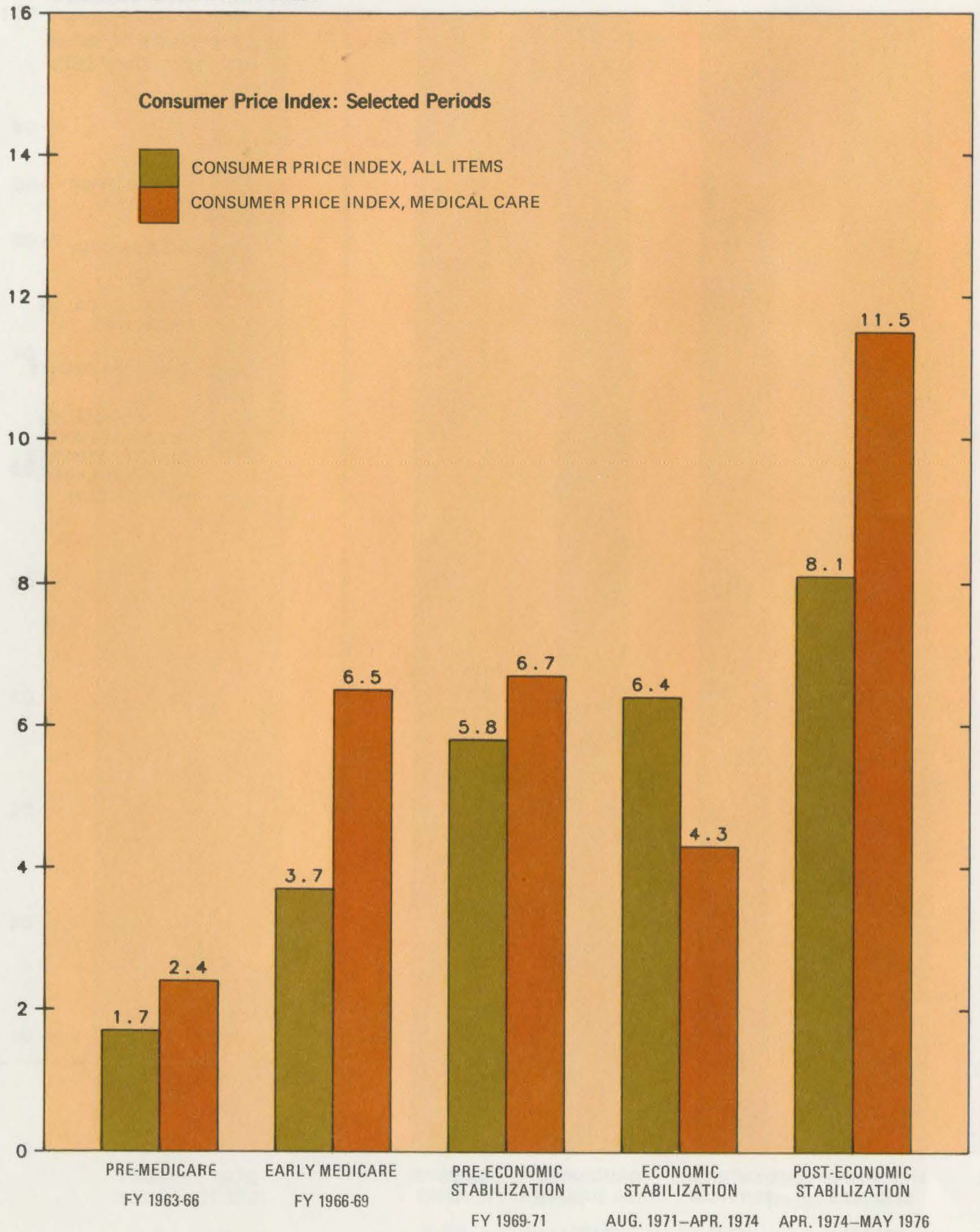
Medical Care Costs Rise Faster Than All Consumer Payments

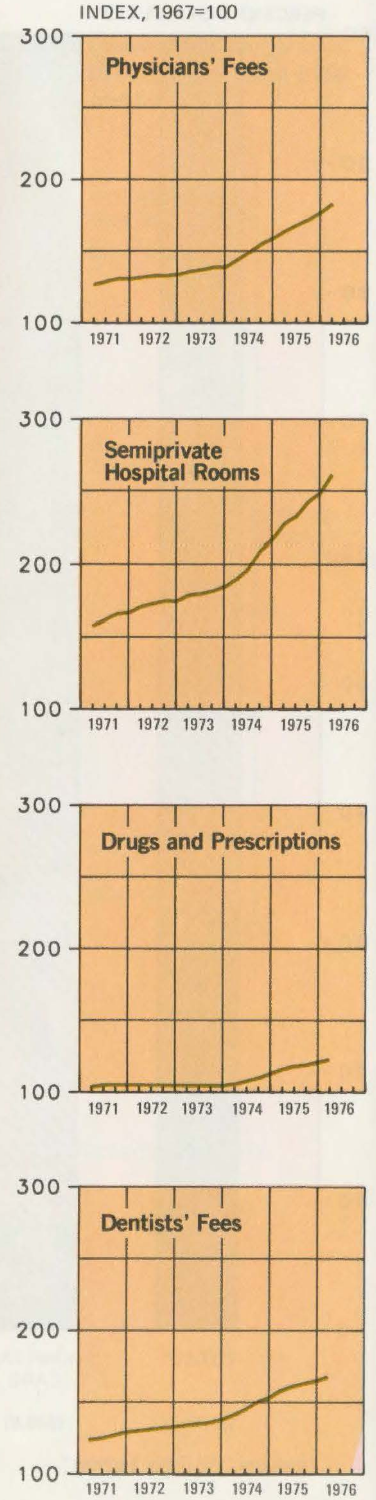
Medical care prices have generally been rising more rapidly than the prices of all consumer goods and services combined. The only exception was during the economic stabilization period of August 1971 to April 1974.

	MARCH 1975	DEC 1975	MARCH 1976
PHYSICIANS' FEES	165	178	184
SEMIPRIVATE HOSPITAL ROOMS	228	249	262
DRUGS AND PRESCRIPTIONS	117	122	124
DENTISTS' FEES	159	166	169

Hospital Care Rates Fastest Rising Part of Medical Costs

The charges for semiprivate hospital rooms has been the fastest rising component of medical goods and services since 1971. However, drugs and prescriptions rose at the unusually high rate of 7.4 percent in 1975.



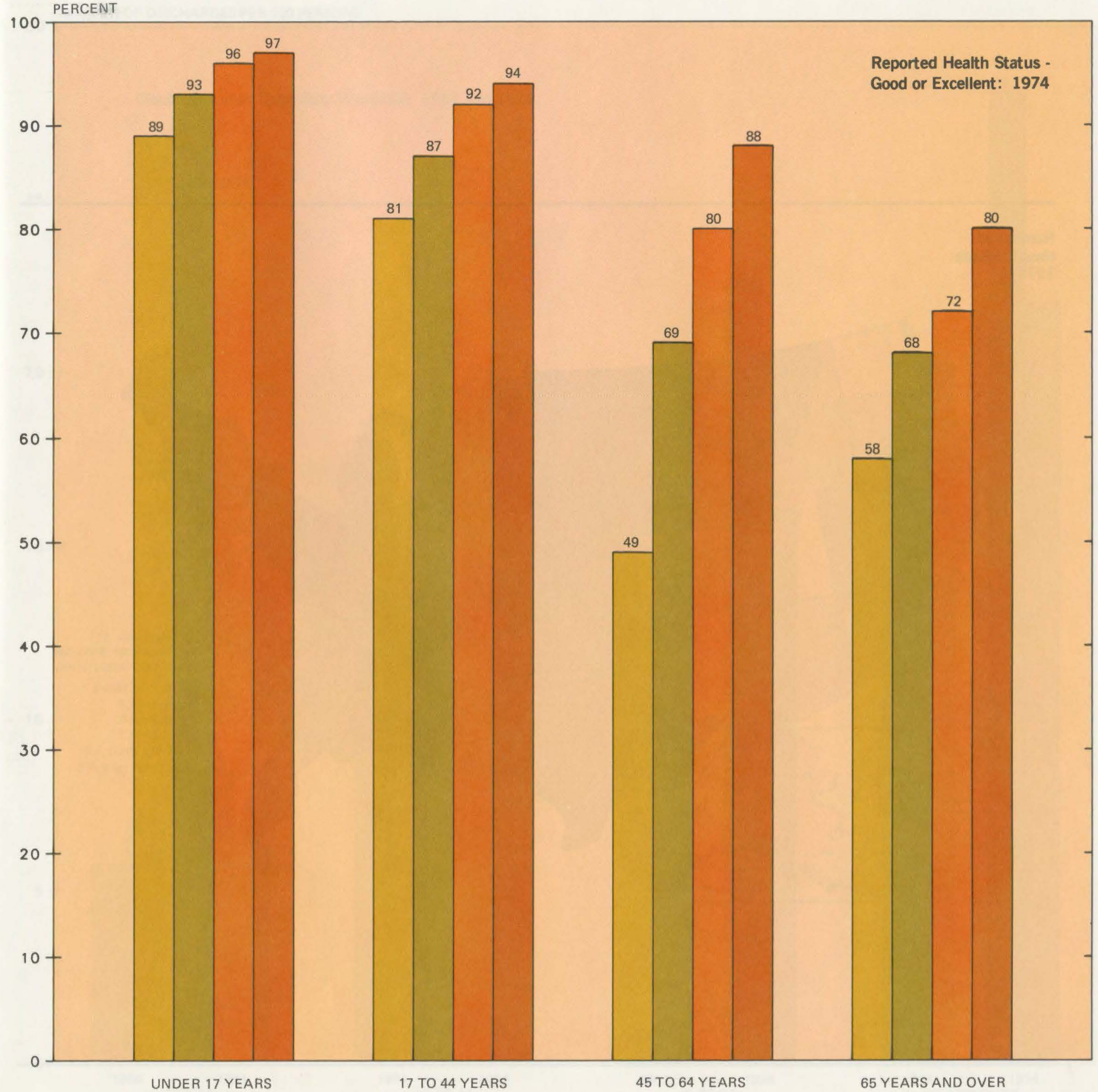


SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

In General, Americans Believe Their Health Excellent or Good

Most Americans think of themselves as being in good health. In response to the Health Interview Survey, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, the majority of people regarded their overall health as excellent or good as compared with other people their own age.

However, those with lower incomes assess their health less favorably than do those with higher incomes. The largest differential is in the 45-to 64-age group. Within this age group chronic illness often results in reduced family income.



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

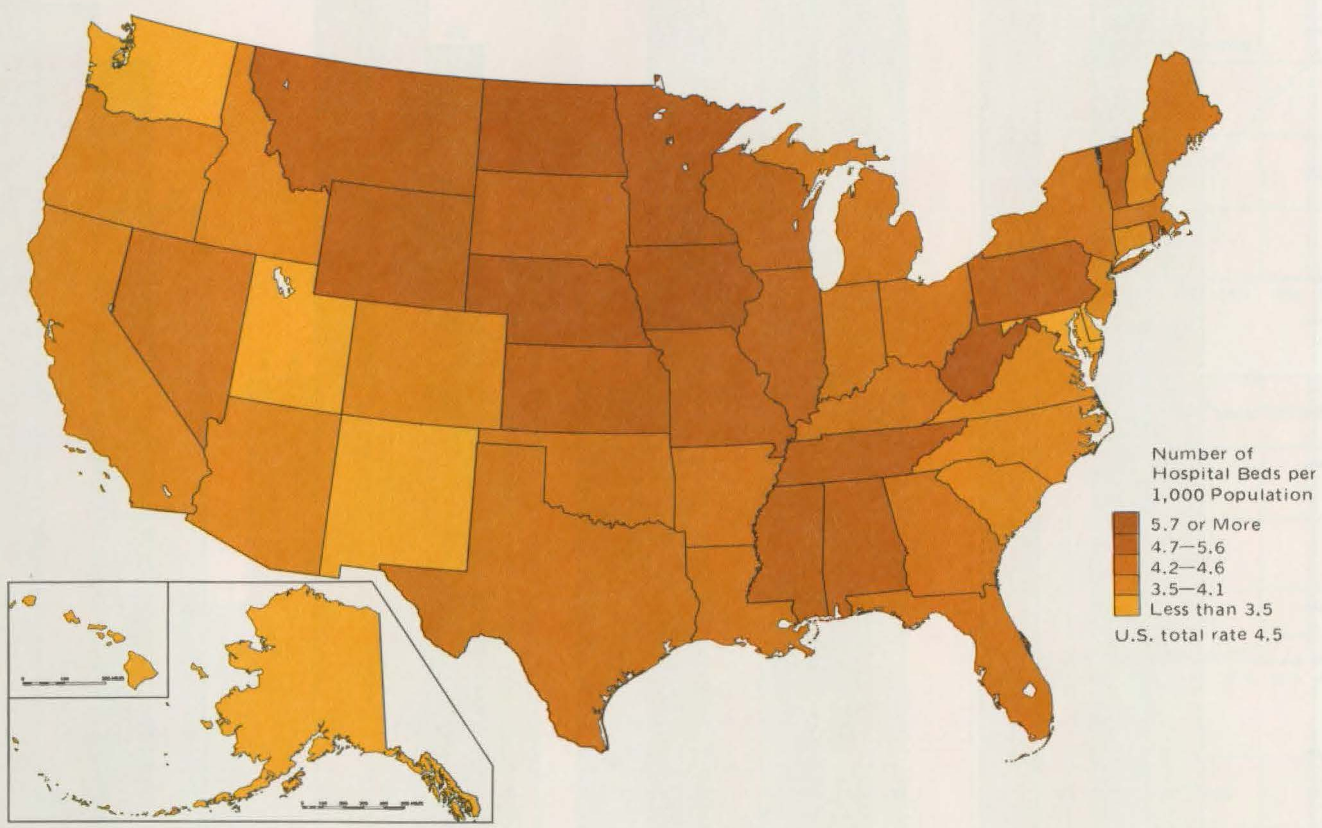
Nonfederal Hospital Beds Average 4.5 Per 1,000 Persons in U.S.

The number of general nonfederal hospital beds per 1,000 persons in 1974 ranged from 2.1 in Alaska to 6.7 in North Dakota.

States with a high bed/population ratio are concentrated in the upper Midwest. Many of the States in this area have a low physician/population ratio, reflecting alternate patterns of medical care.

In general, States with stable or declining population tend to have high bed/population ratios while States with growing populations are among the States with low bed/population ratios.

Nonfederal Hospital Beds: 1974



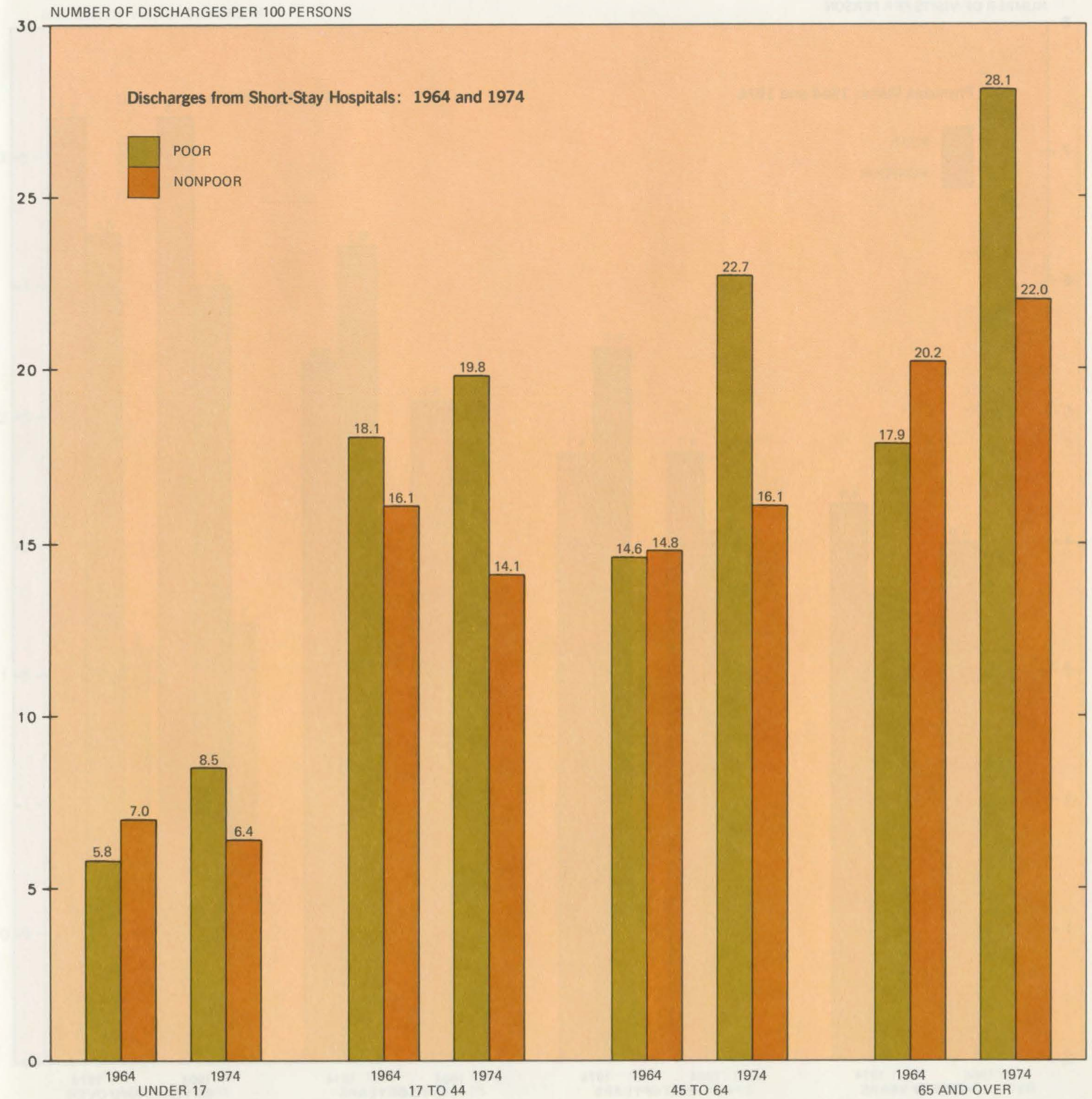
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Hospitalizations Greater for Poor Than for Nonpoor in 1974

The number of hospitalizations per 100 persons has increased markedly over the past decade among the poor. (The poor are defined as the lowest 20 percent of the population with respect to family income—less than $3,000 in 1964 and less than $6,000 in 1974.)

This trend reflects to a large extent the increased access to medical facilities made available to the poor through the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

Among the remainder of the population there has been no marked change in hospital use.

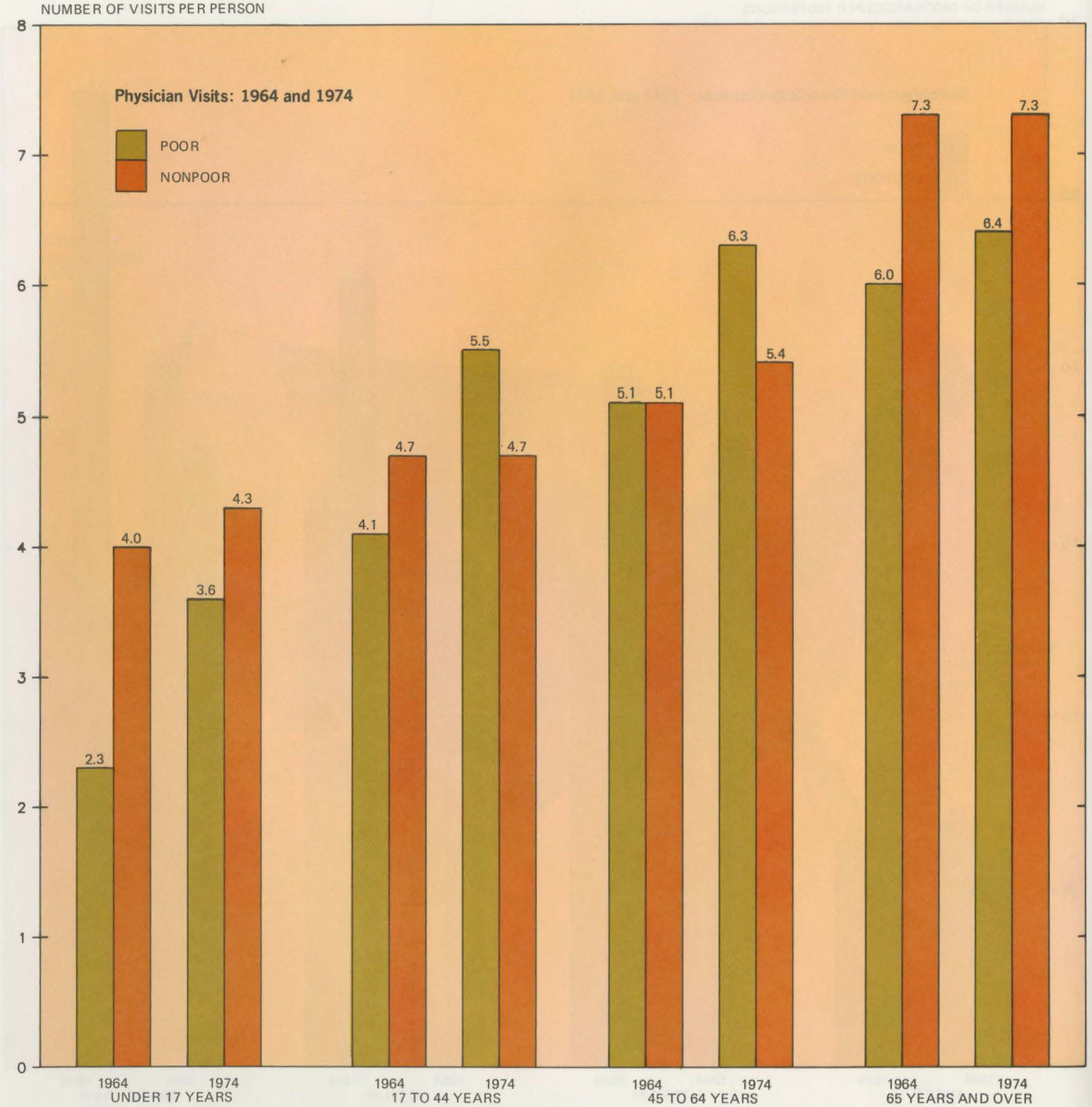


SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Visits to Physicians by Poor Increase From 1964 to 1974

In general, there is more illness among the poor than the nonpoor. In 1964, the poor had fewer visits to physicians per person than the nonpoor.

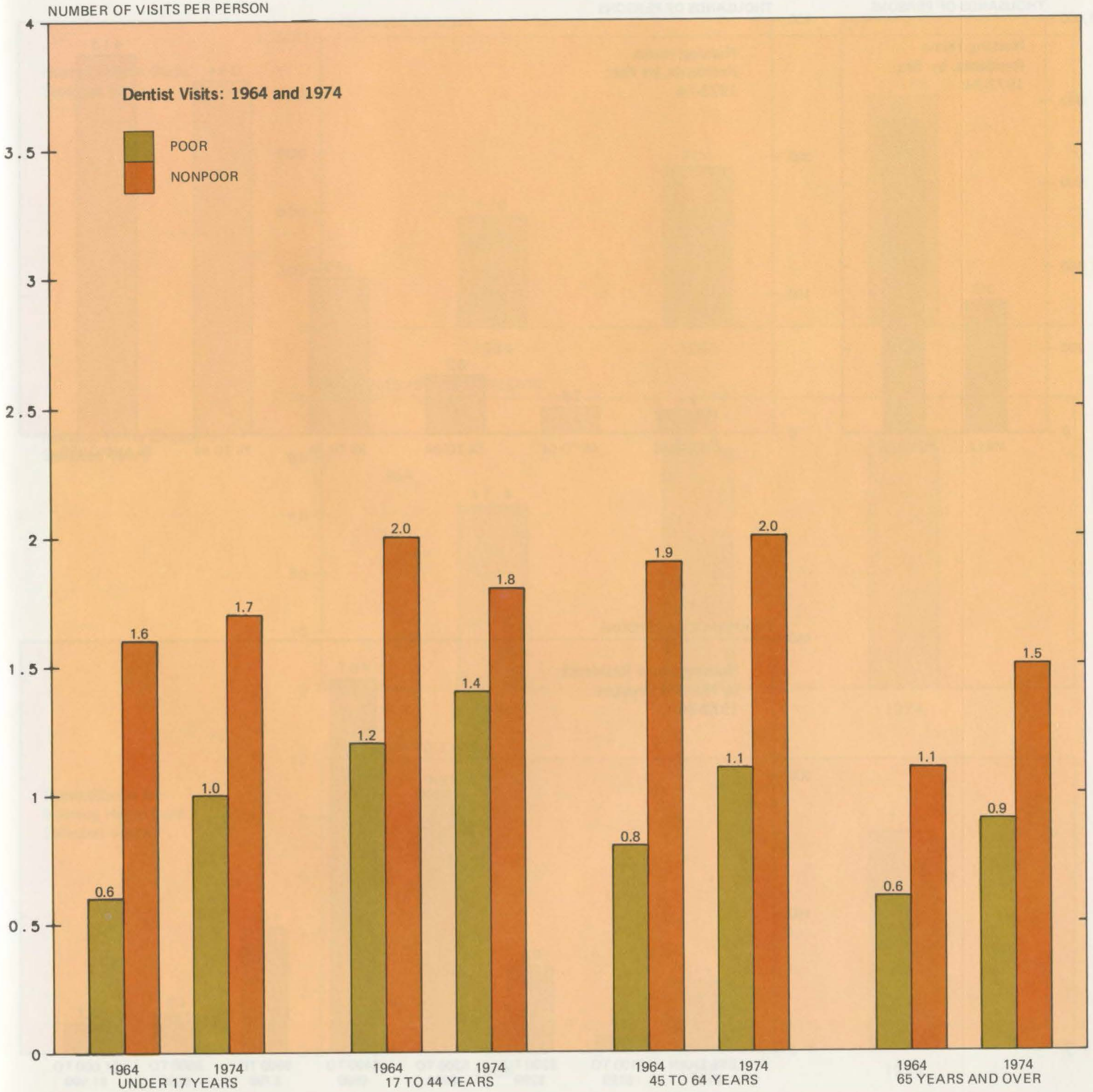
However, by 1974 the differences had either been reversed or decreased considerably.



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Dentist Visits by Poor Still Lag Behind Those of Nonpoor Population

In dental care, where there have not been major Federal programs, there have been only slight decreases in the gap between the average number of visits to the dentist by the poor and the nonpoor.



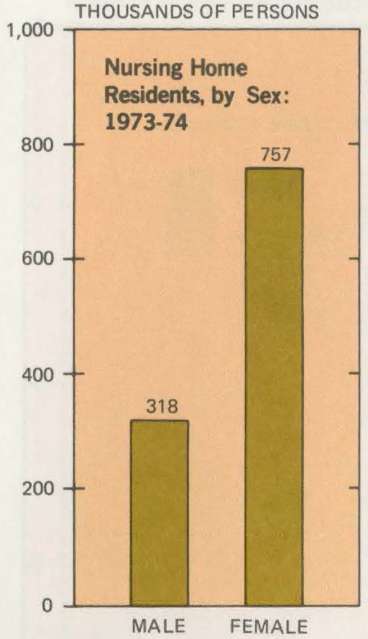
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

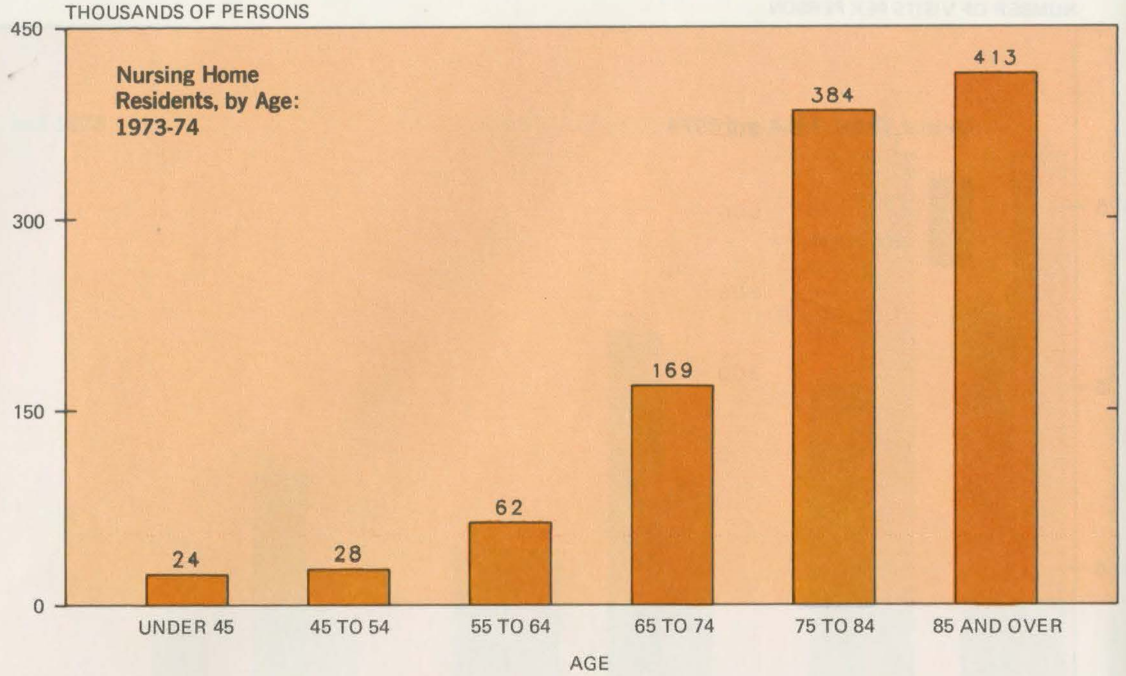
Average Nursing Home Resident is Female Over 75 Years Old

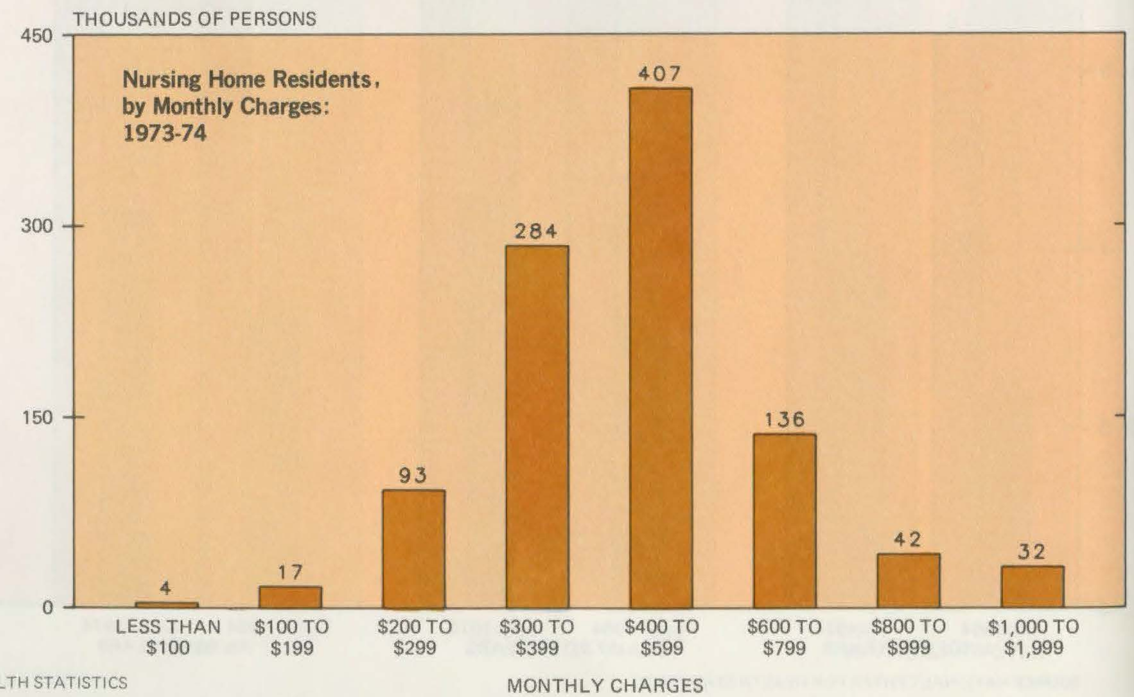
Due to greater longevity of the female population, more than 7 out of 10 nursing home residents are women.

And, on the average, more than 75 percent of nursing home residents are 75 years of age or older.

The average monthly charge for a nursing home resident is more than $450.





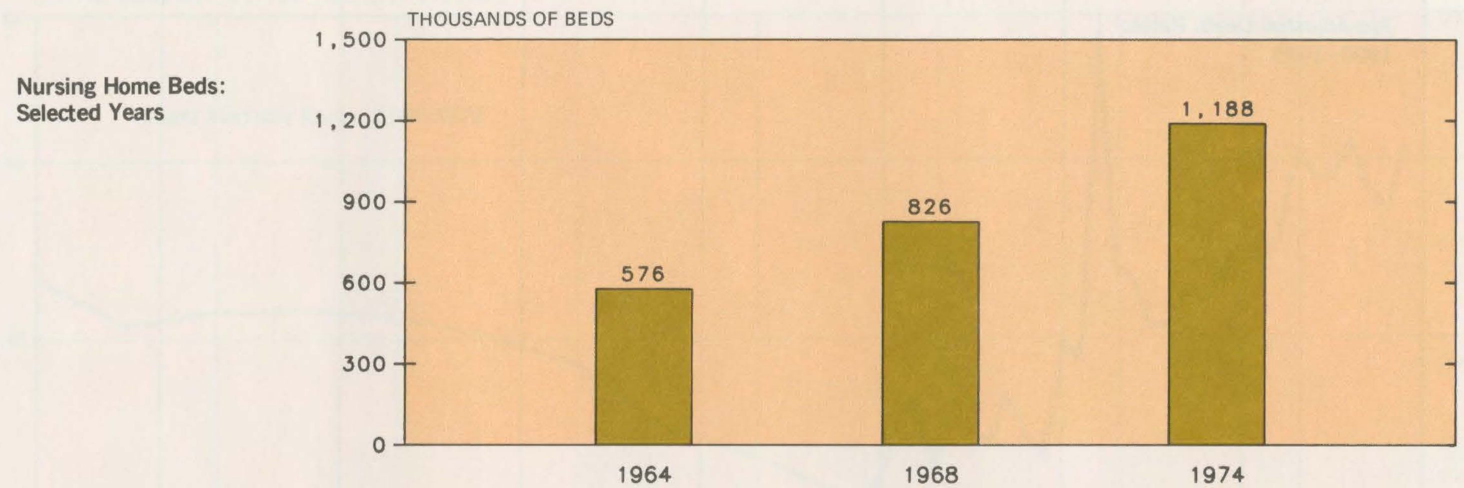


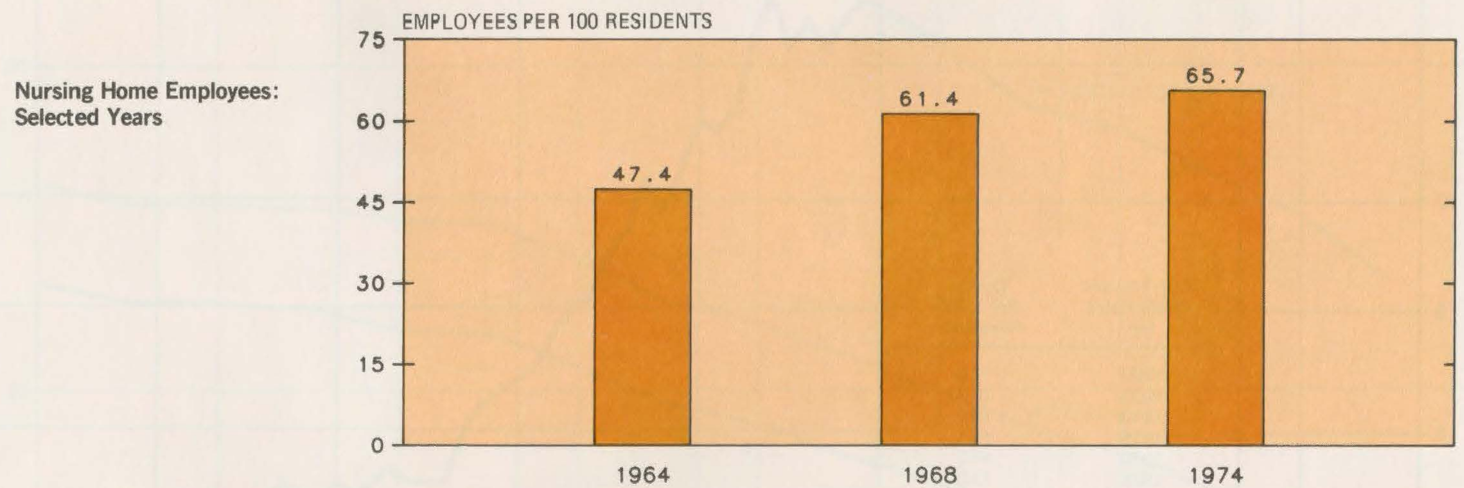
SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

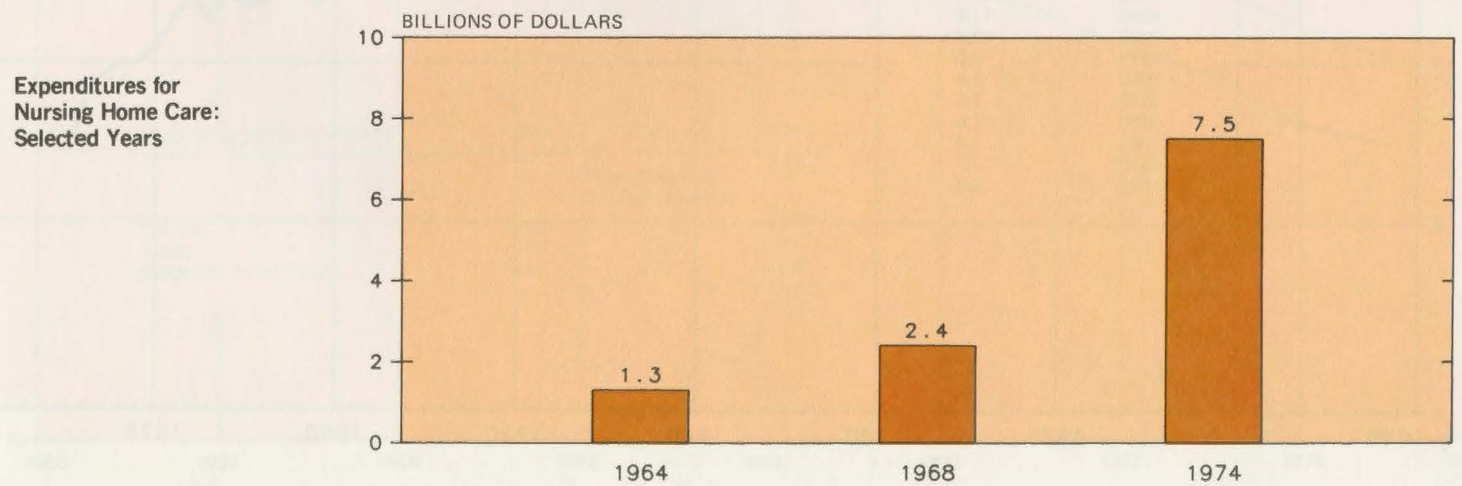
Nursing Home Care Expenditures Zoom Over Past Decade

Over the past decade the number of nursing home beds has more than doubled. Expenditures for nursing home care have increased almost six-fold.

Part of the increase in expenditures and beds is the result of the present substitution of care within nursing homes for care which previously had been provided in mental hospitals and other settings.







SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

U.S. Death Rate Decline Continues to '75 Low of 6.4

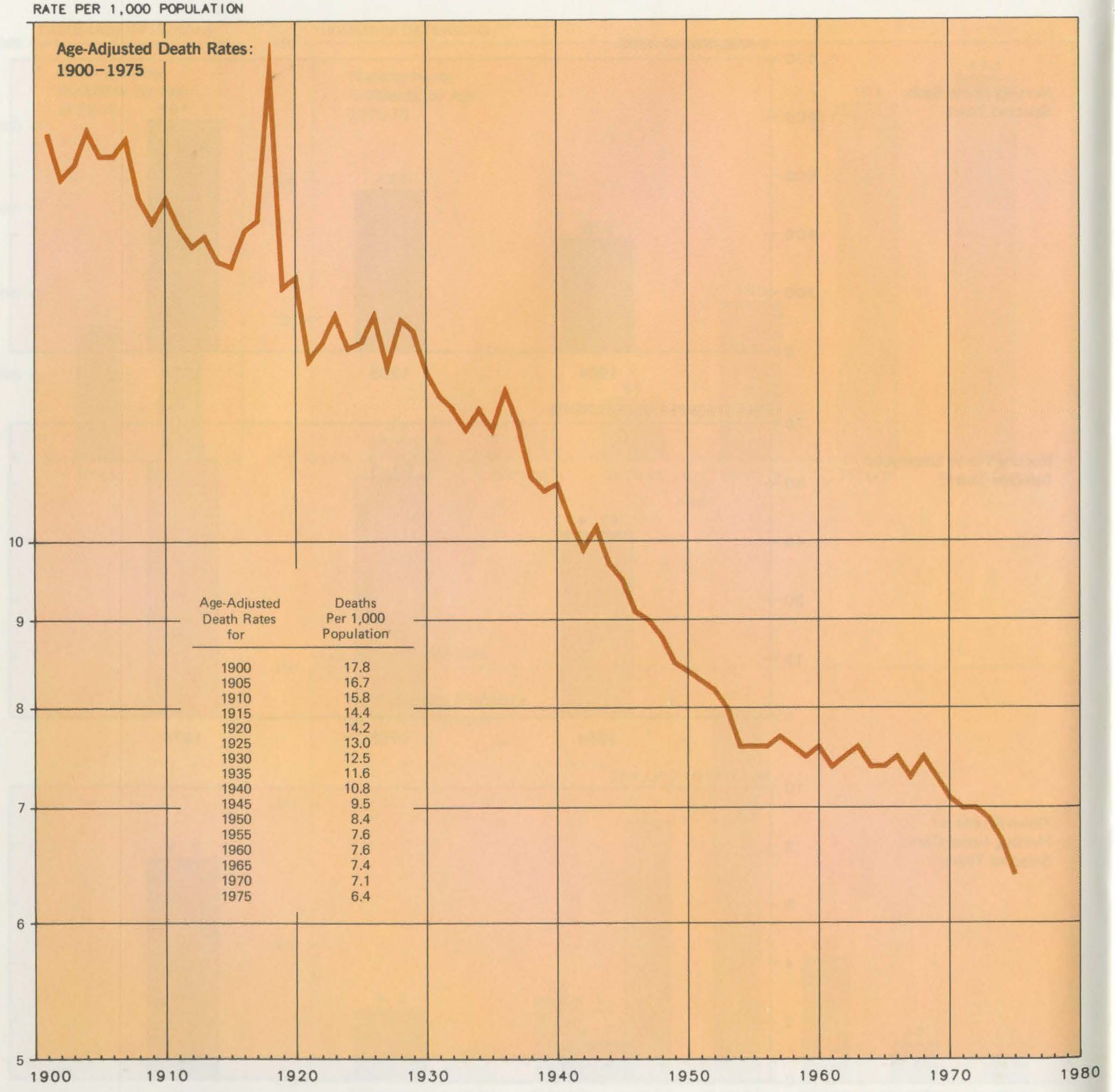
From the mid-1930's to the early 1950's overall mortality rates had been declining.

From about 1954 to 1969 mortality rates remained relatively stable; however since that time the rate has been declining once again.

The sharp increase in the death rate in 1918 was due to the influenza epidemic.

In 1975, the age-adjusted death rate reached its lowest point: 6.4 per 1,000 population.

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION



Age-Adjusted Death Rates for	Deaths Per 1,000 Population
1900	17.8
1905	16.7
1910	15.8
1915	14.4
1920	14.2
1925	13.0
1930	12.5
1935	11.6
1940	10.8
1945	9.5
1950	8.4
1955	7.6
1960	7.6
1965	7.4
1970	7.1
1975	6.4

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

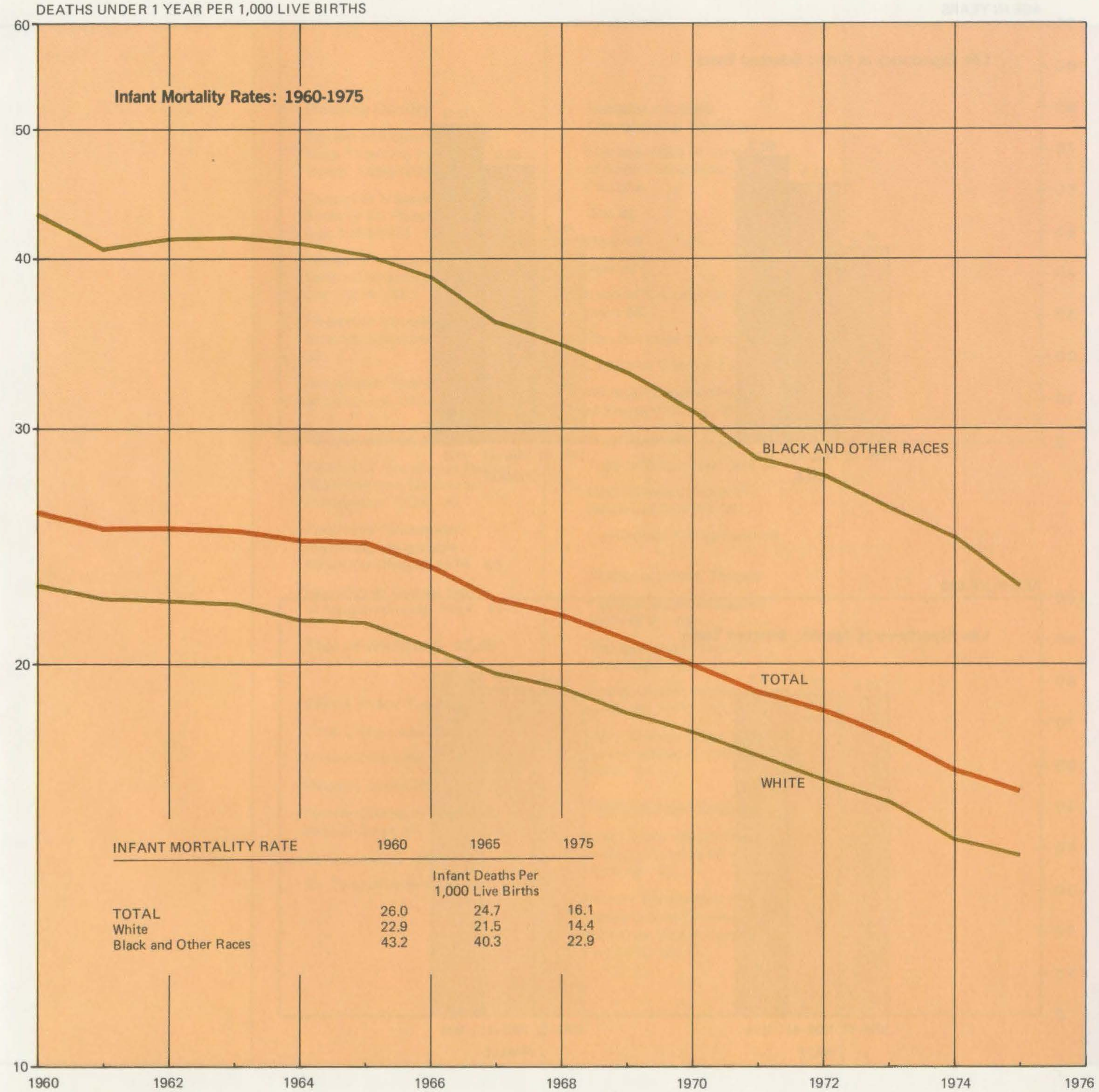
Mortality Rate for Infants Drops 38% Since 1960

Since 1960, the total infant mortality rate in the United States has declined by 38 percent.

The infant mortality rate for black and other race infants was almost 60 percent higher than for white infants.

However, the decline in infant mortality during the past 10 years has been greater for black and other races than for white infants.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



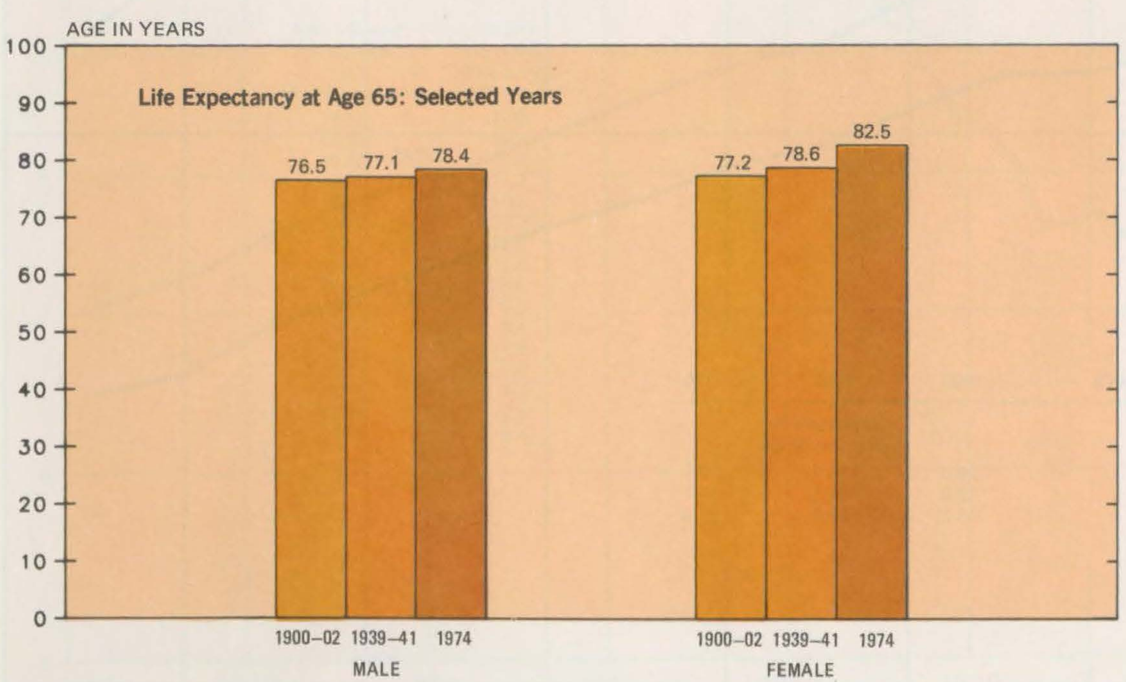
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	1960	1965	1975
		Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births	
TOTAL	26.0	24.7	16.1
White	22.9	21.5	14.4
Black and Other Races	43.2	40.3	22.9

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Life Expectancy at Birth Continues Rise; Females Outlive Males

Since 1900, the life expectancy at birth for both males and females has increased markedly. But the gap between the two sexes is widening, with females outliving males by almost 8 years.

Males at age 65 in 1900 could expect to live to age 76.5, while in 1974 they could expect to live to age 78.4. The comparable figures for females are 77.2 years in 1900 and 82.5 years in 1974.



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

community

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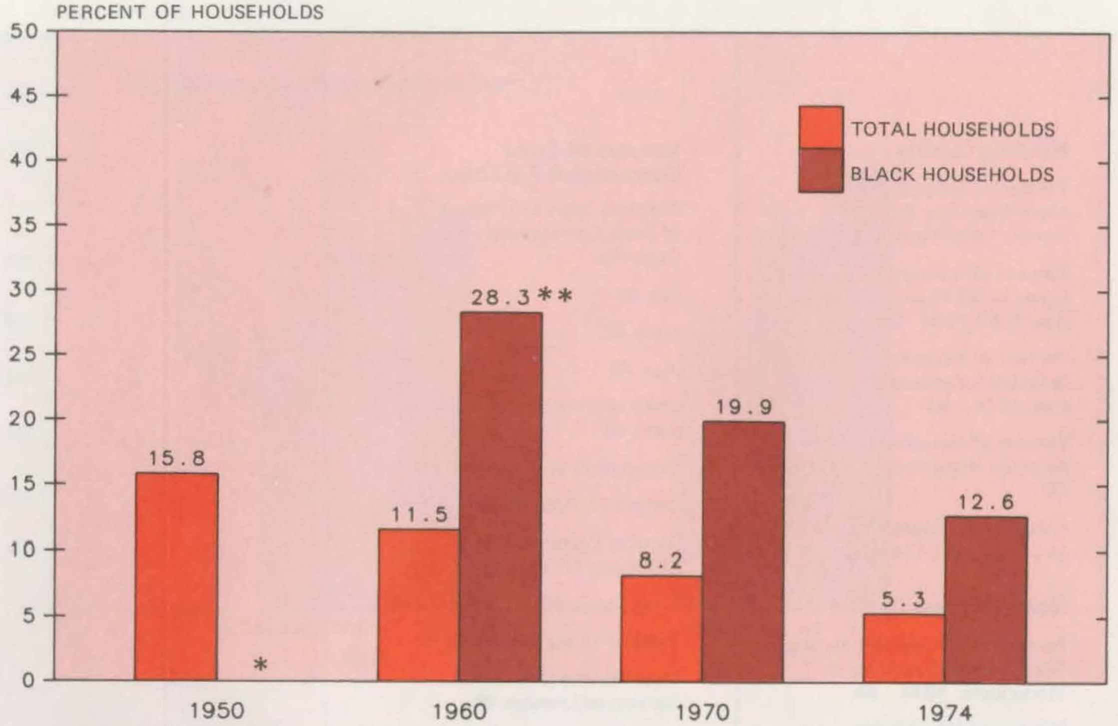
Percent Distribution of Public School Systems and Pupils, by Size of System: Fall 1975 52

Continual Decline Seen in Households With More Than One Person Per Room

The number of U.S. households with more than one person per room has declined steadily since 1950. In that year, nearly 16 percent of all households averaged more than one person per room. By 1974 only 1 out of 20 households reported more than one person per room. While a larger percentage of black households reported more than one person per room, there has also been a continuing decline in their proportion.

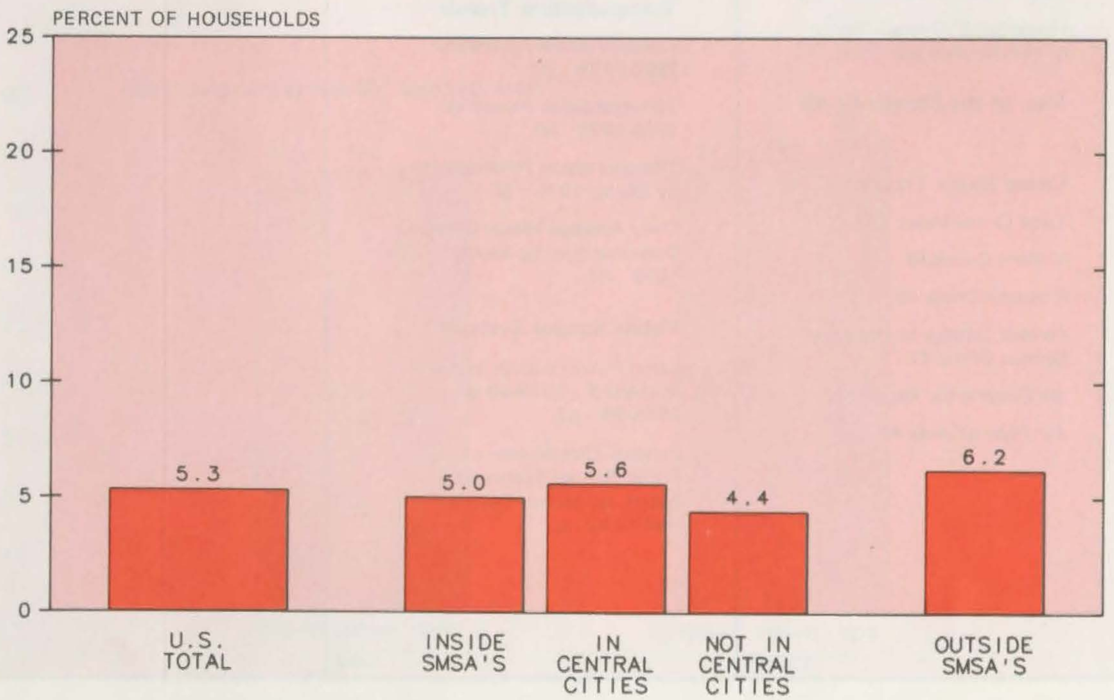
By location, there were small variations in the proportions of households reporting more than one person per room, with households outside of large metropolitan areas reporting the largest proportion.



*DATA NOT AVAILABLE
**DATA ARE FOR BLACK AND OTHER RACES. SEE NOTES AND DEFINITIONS.

Percent of Households With More Than One Person Per Room

By Race: 1950-1974



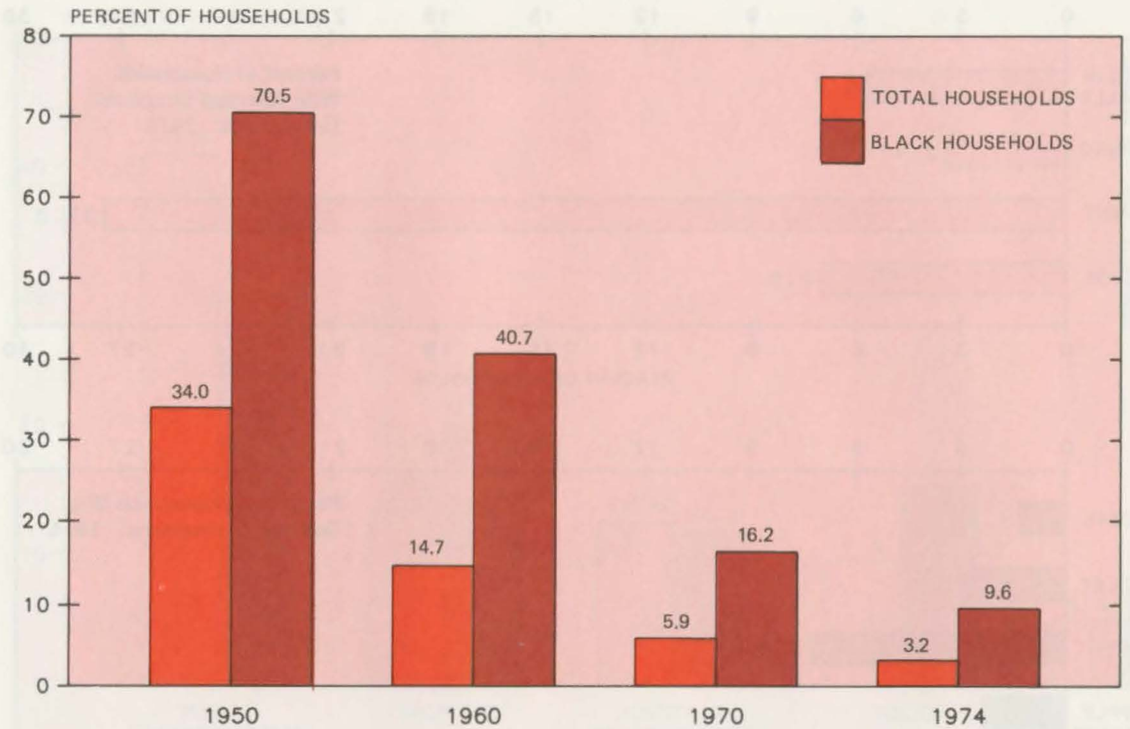
By Location: 1974

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Plumbing Facilities in U.S. Households Show Marked Improvement

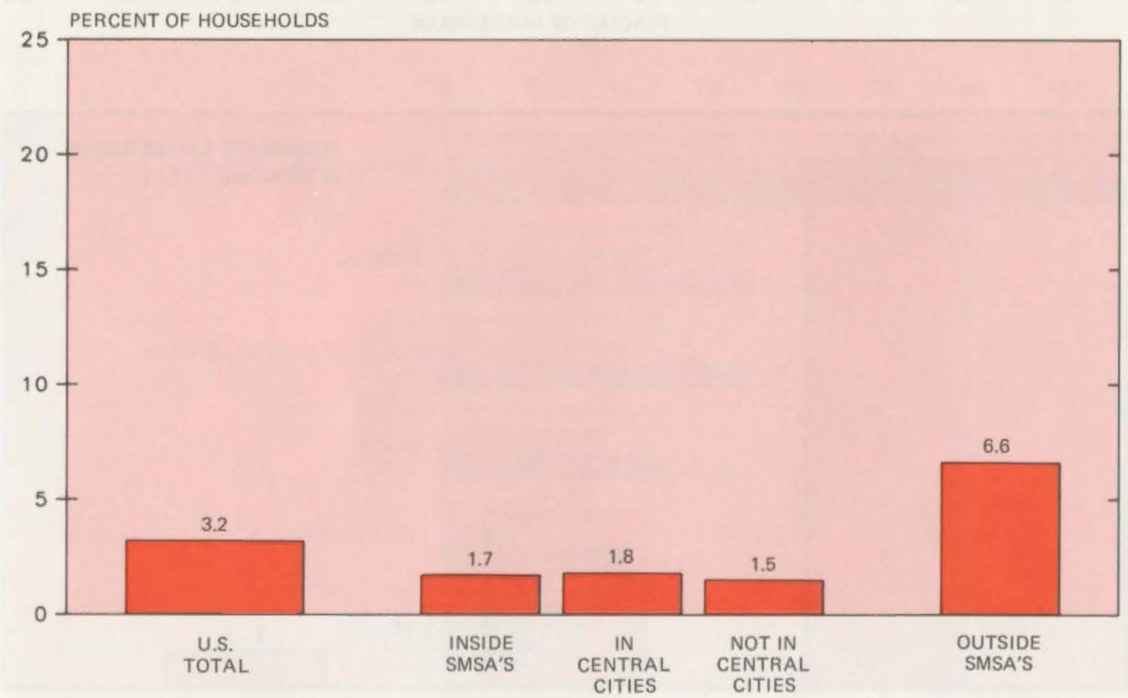
The proportion of total U.S. households reporting less than complete plumbing facilities dropped from 34 percent in 1950 to 3 percent in 1974. The percentage for black households also decreased dramatically, from 70 percent in 1950 to 10 percent in 1974.

Nearly 7 percent of the Nation's households located outside large metropolitan areas reported incomplete or no plumbing. This was a considerably higher proportion than in any other location.



Percent of Households Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities

BY RACE: 1950-1974



BY LOCATION: 1974

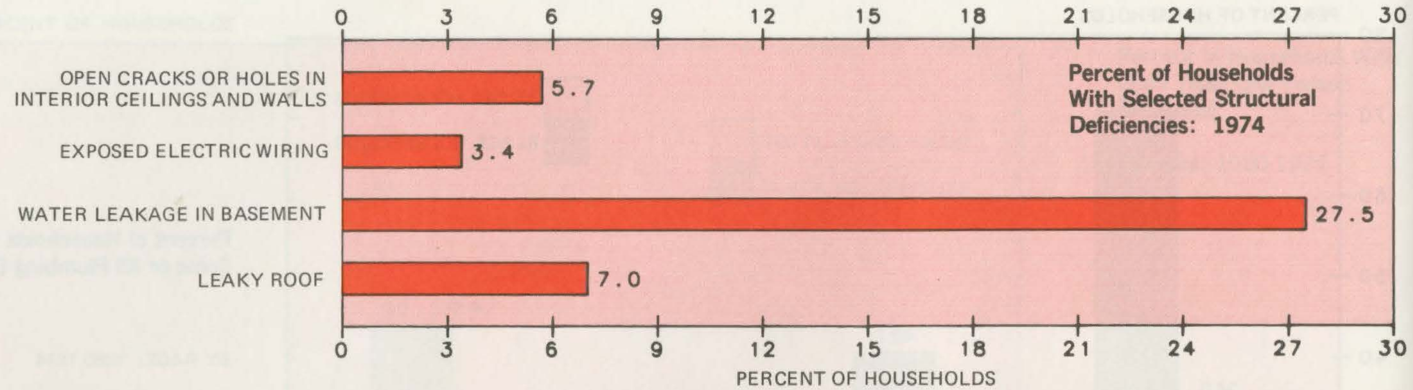
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

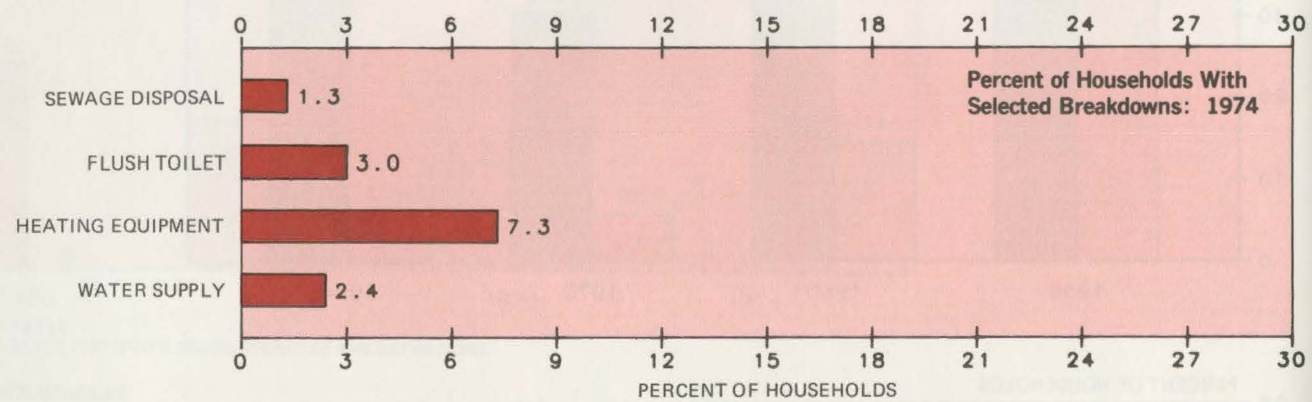
Wet Basements Ranked Highest Among Reported Housing Deficiencies

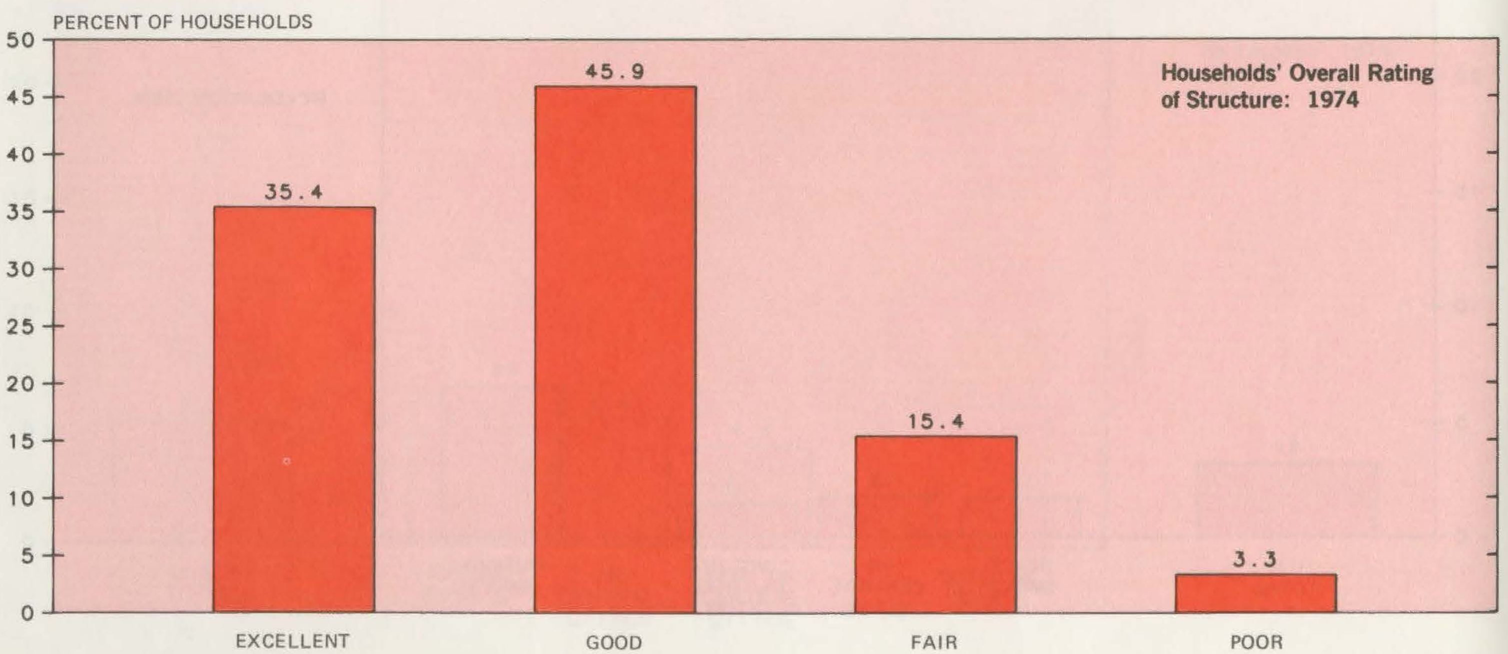
The general structural deficiency reported most often by U.S. households was basement water leakage—28 percent of total households. Exposed electric wiring, the least frequent problem, was reported by only about 3 percent.

Nationally, 7 percent of all households reported breakdowns in heating equipment during 1974. This was the most frequently reported serious equipment or facility failure. The least reported problem was with sewage disposal—1 percent.

Overall, most households rated their structures as excellent or good. More than 35 percent considered their homes in excellent condition, and 46 percent good. Only 3 percent of all housing units nationwide were rated poor by their occupants.





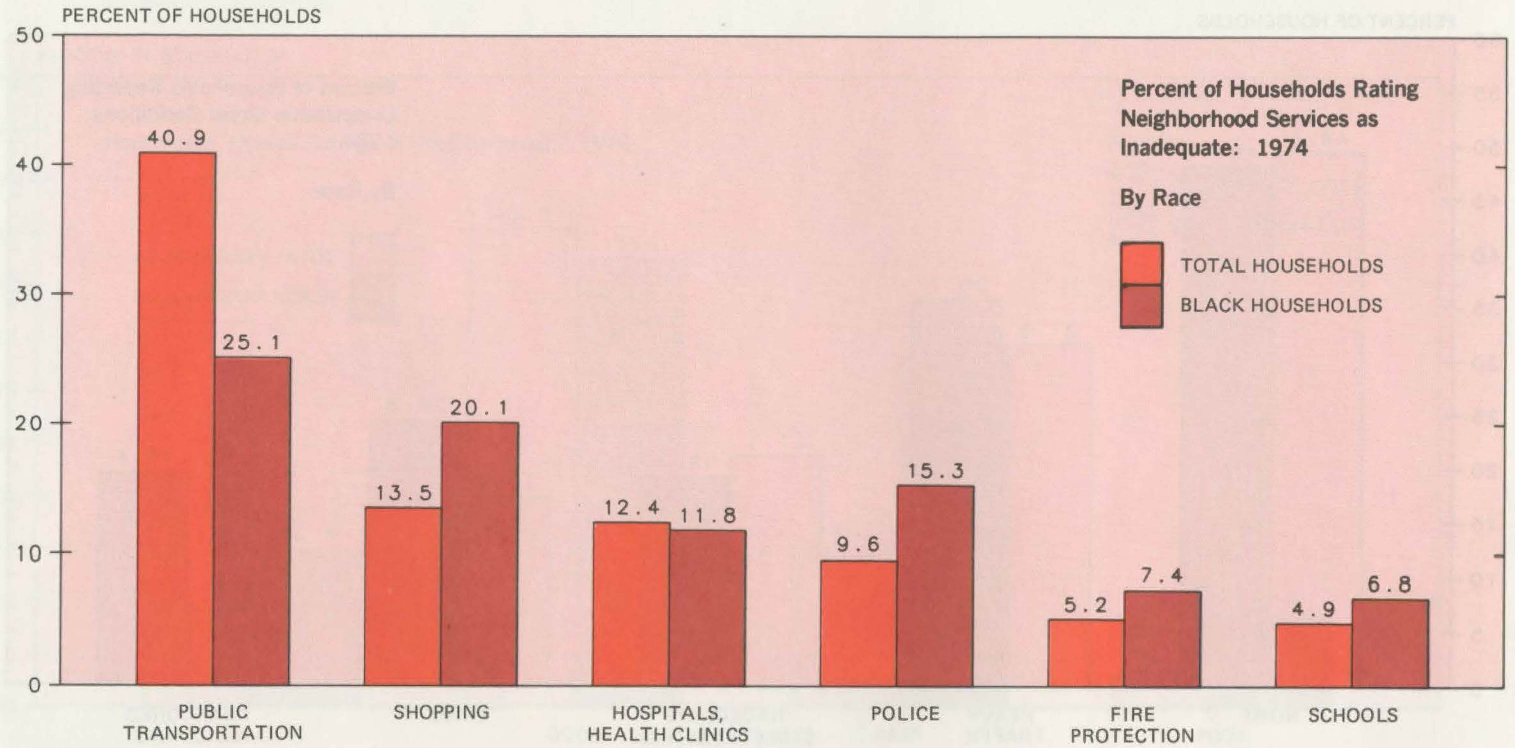


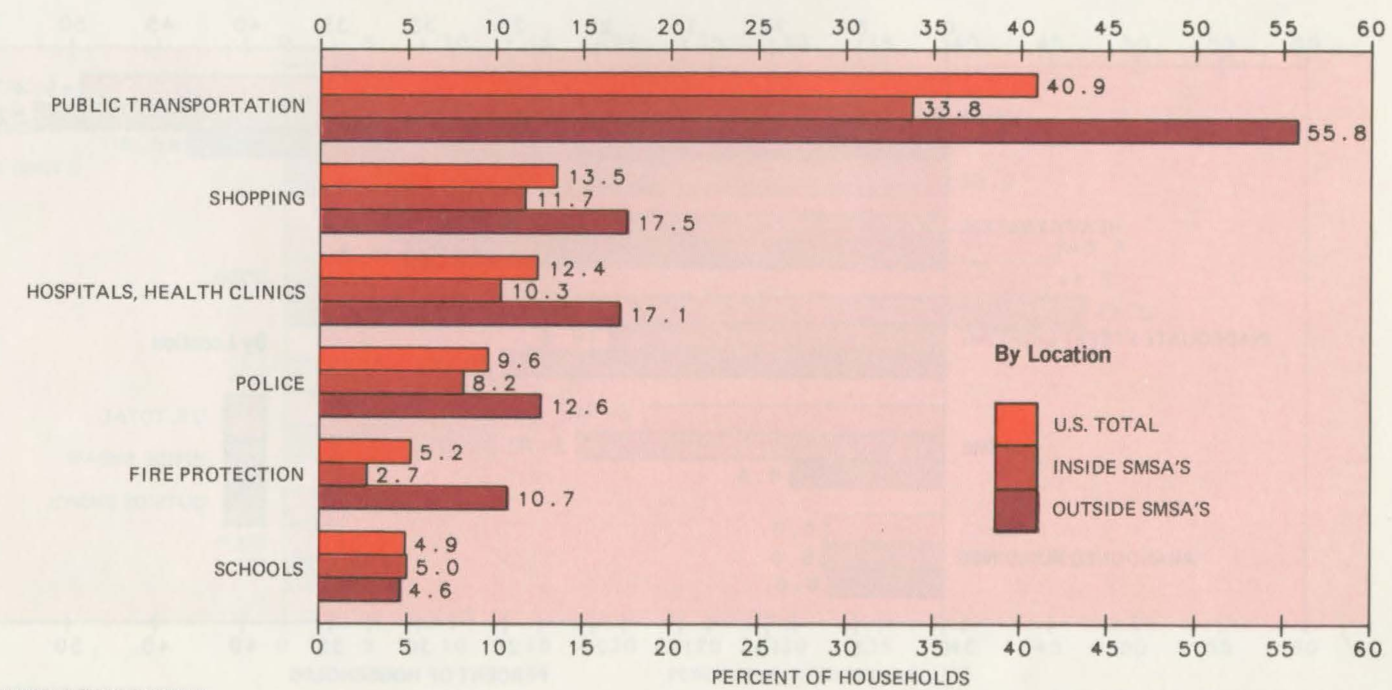
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Public Transportation Rated Inadequate by 41% of All Households

Of neighborhood services rated across the Nation, public transportation was considered the most inadequate, with 41 percent of all households reporting dissatisfaction. Black households also rated public transportation as the most inadequate neighborhood service. Shopping facilities were reported inadequate by 13½ percent of total U.S. households and by 20 percent of black households. Schools received the most satisfactory rating by households of all races.

Neighborhood services on the whole received better ratings inside than outside of large metropolitan areas.



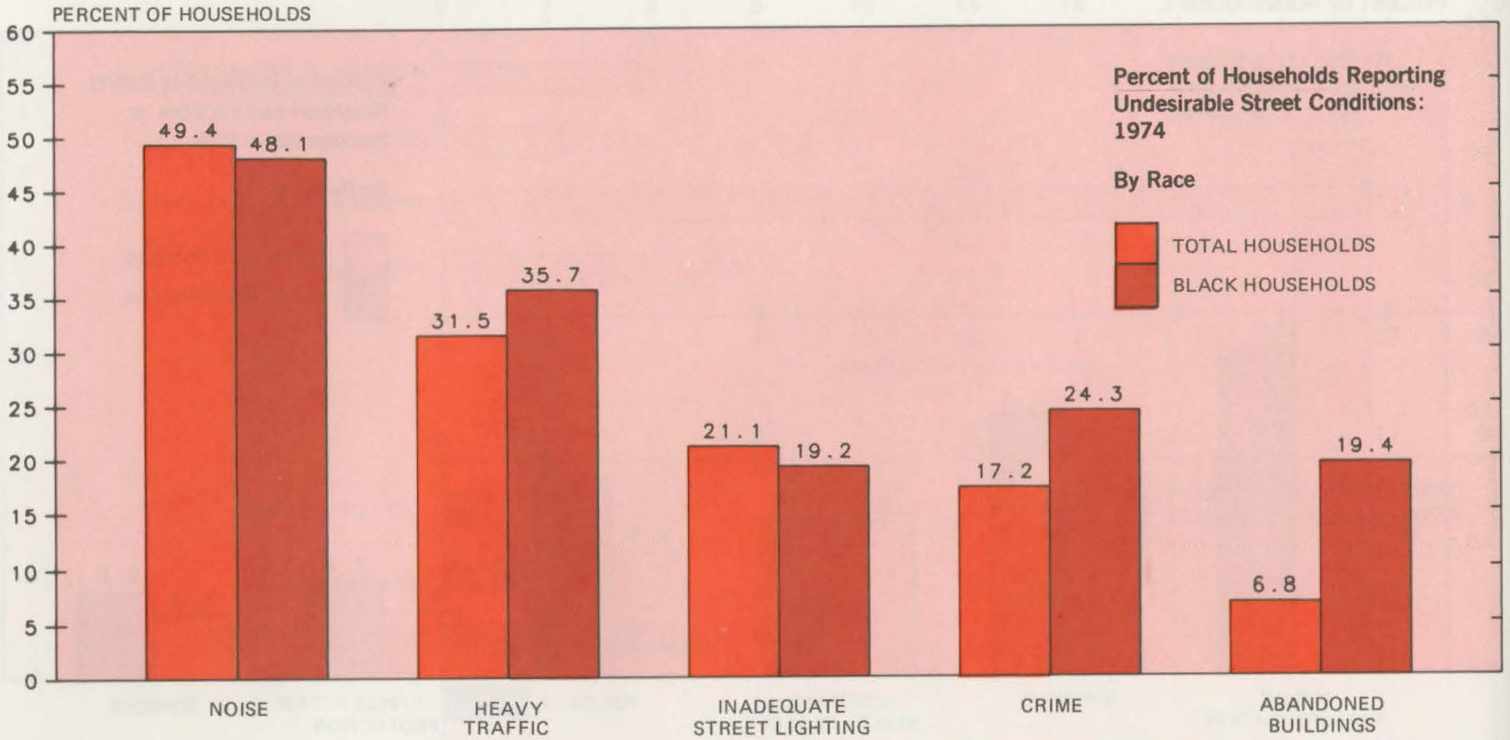


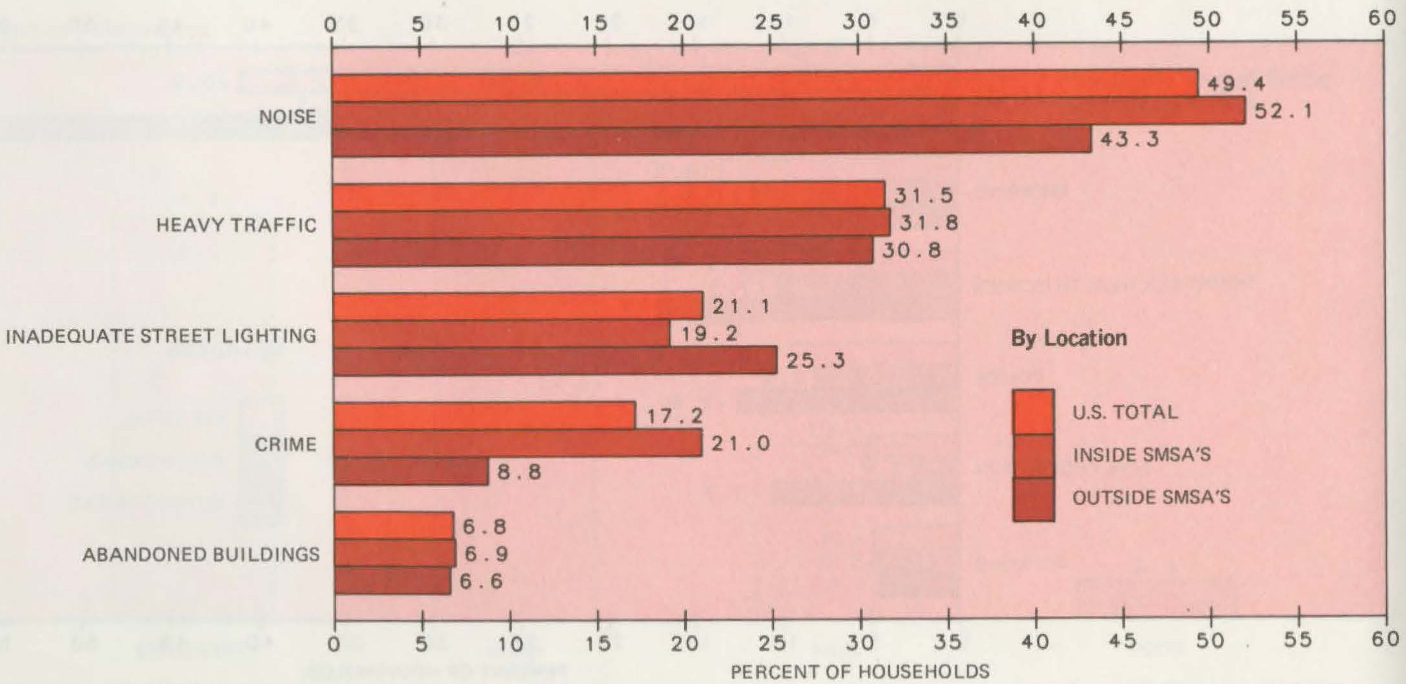
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Street Noise, Traffic Lead Complaint List in U.S. Neighborhoods

Undesirable street noise was reported in their neighborhoods by nearly half of all U.S. households in 1974. Thirty-two percent of total households, and 36 percent of black households also reported the presence of heavy traffic. The proportion of black households reporting the presence of abandoned buildings was more than twice the national average.

Noise and crime were reported more frequently inside than outside of large metropolitan areas, while inadequate street lighting occurred more frequently outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

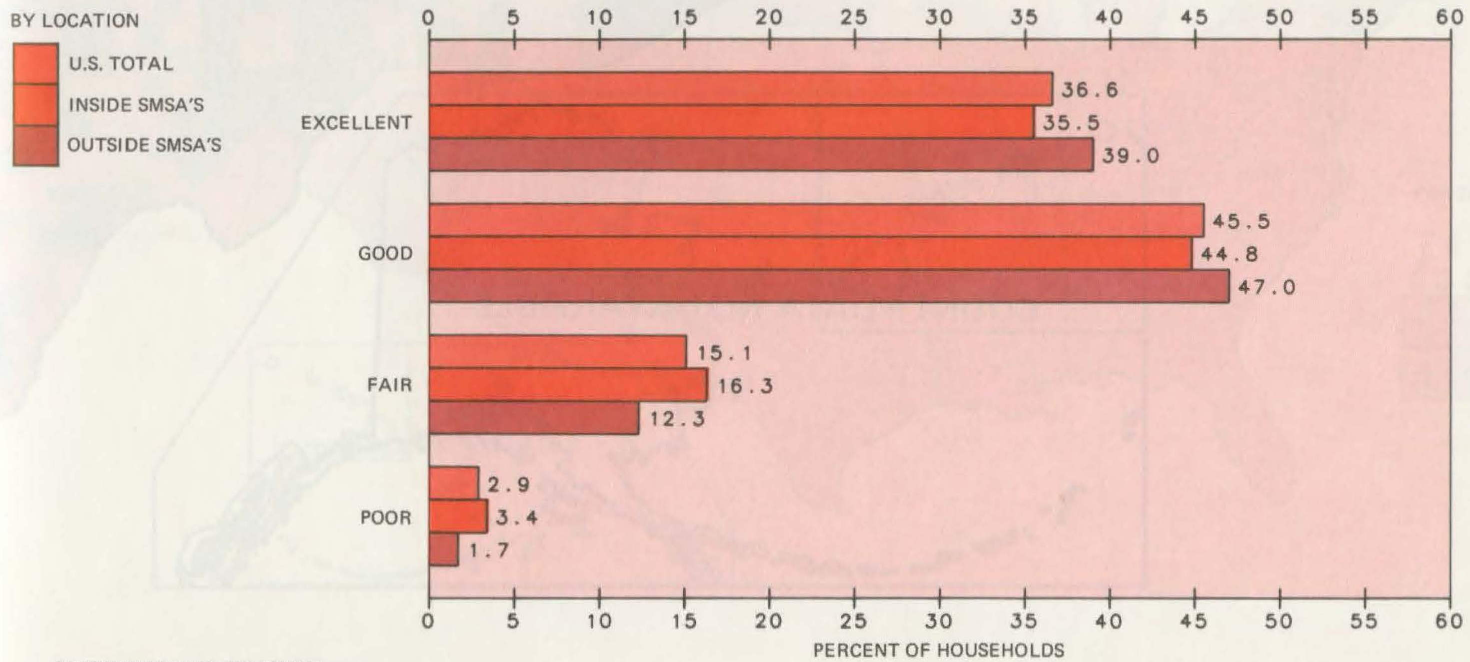




SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Most Residents Rank Their Neighborhoods 'Excellent' or 'Good'

More than four-fifths of all U.S. households considered the condition of their neighborhood as either excellent or good. Fifty-seven percent of black households gave their neighborhoods the same ratings. A small proportion of households considered their neighborhoods in poor condition—3 percent of total households and 9 percent of black households. Overall neighborhood ratings were slightly higher outside of large metropolitan areas than within them.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

map of the month

INTRODUCTION

The centerfold which follows contains a map designed to identify geographic areas of special concern. A major purpose of the map is to show its potential as an analytical tool. By presenting two variables in contrasting colors on a single map, a graphic portrayal of the spatial relationships existing between them can be shown. The map was created by combining or "crossing" two single variable maps. Small versions of each variable map are shown on page 43. The red and yellow map presents information on overcrowding. The blue and yellow map presents information on a 4-year period of male deaths (ages 35-74) from cardiovascular disease expressed in rates per 100,000 males.

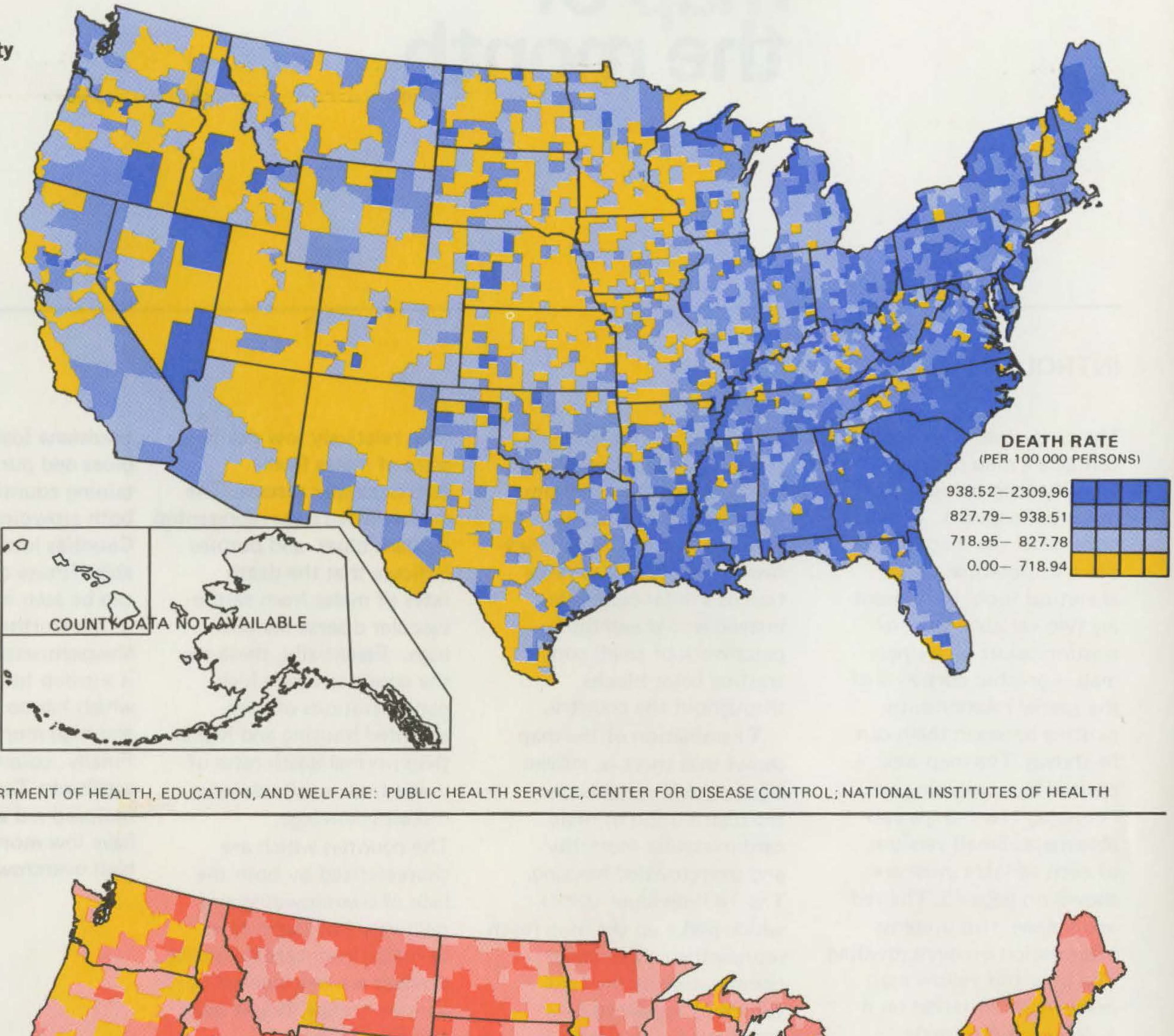
When examining the two-variable centerfold map, interrelations can be discerned. If the geographic relationships were random, the resulting map would show no particular tendency toward an areal concentration of similar colors, but instead would exhibit a patchwork of small contrasting color blocks throughout the country.

Examination of the map shows that there is, indeed, a geographic variation in the distribution of male cardiovascular mortality and overcrowded housing. The 16 individual colors which make up the map (each representing a particular combination of the two variables) appear to be concentrated in sizable groups of contiguous counties.

The color spectrum selected to differentiate overcrowded housing and high death rate variables, uses greens and blues to identify these areas. Among these relatively "overcrowded" areas, those in red, purple, and violet represent those counties with relatively low death rates of males from cardiovascular disease. The overcrowded areas represented by dark blues and purples indicate that the death rates of males from cardiovascular disease are also high. Essentially, these are the counties where high concentrations of overcrowded housing and higher than normal death rates of males from cardiovascular diseases converge. The counties which are characterized by both the lack of overcrowding and relatively low death rates of males from cardiovascular diseases are represented by yellow, orange, bright blue, and light green.

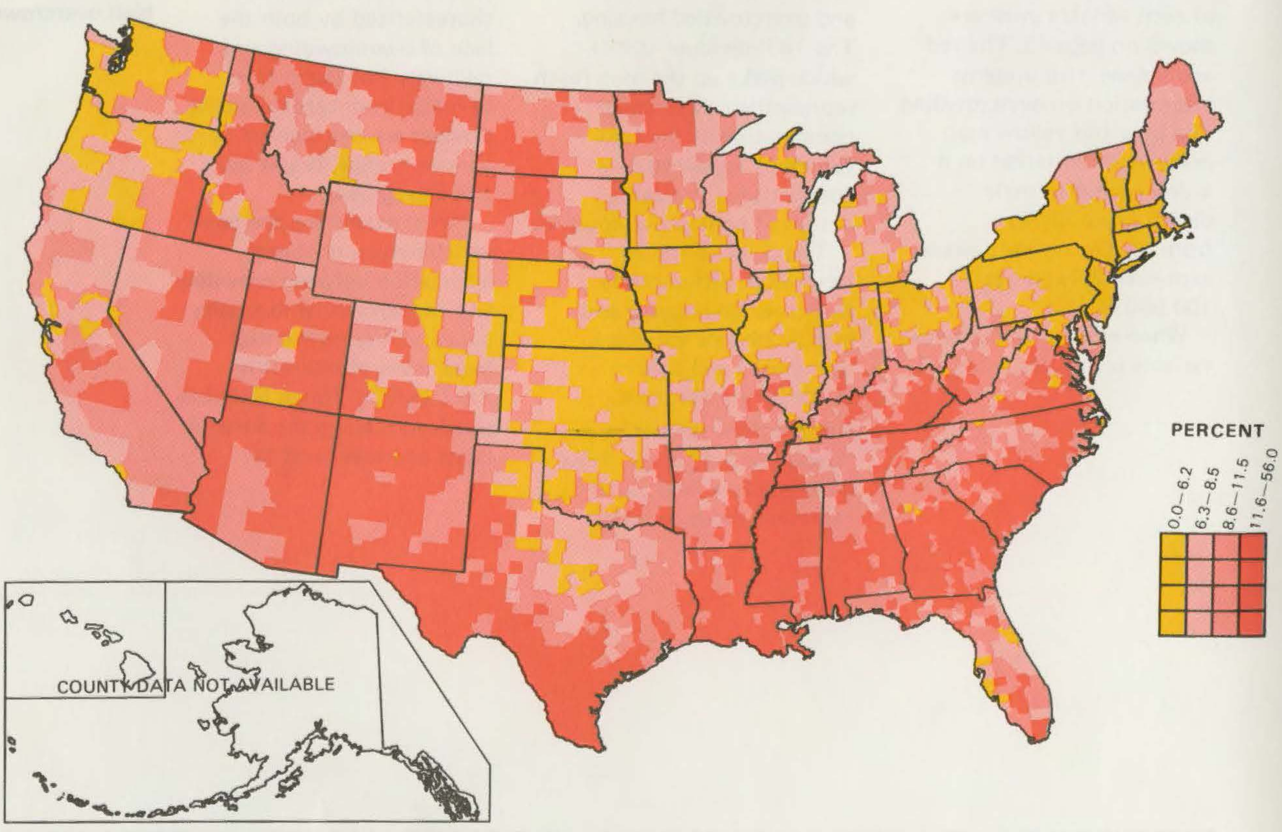
When examining the two-variable map, no direct association between crowding and cardiovascular mortality appears. Among the four large areas of interest is the area from North Carolina southward along the Atlantic coast and then west to Louisiana (colored dark blues and purples) and containing counties high for both crowding and mortality. Counties low for both variables (those colored yellow) can be seen in the Midwest. In the Northeast, from Massachusetts to Illinois, is a group (mostly green) which has no overcrowding and high mortality. Finally, counties from southwest Texas to Utah (colored red and violet) have low mortality and high overcrowding.

Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Males Aged 35-74 U.S. Counties 1968-1971



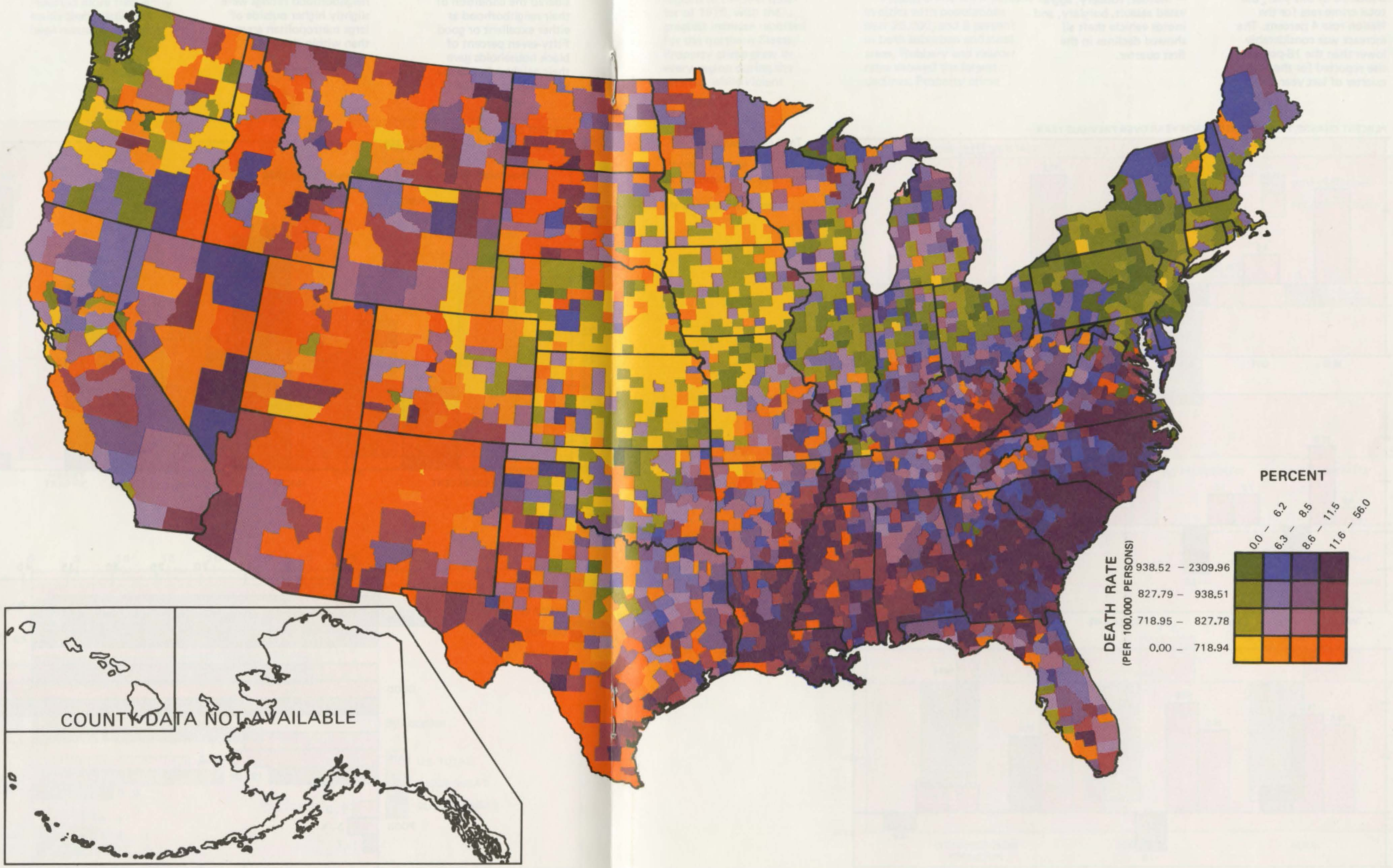
SOURCE U.S. DEAPRTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Percent With 1.01 or More Persons Per Room, by County, 1970



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Convergence of Male Cardiovascular Disease Mortality and Percent With 1.01 or More Persons Per Room, 1968-1971

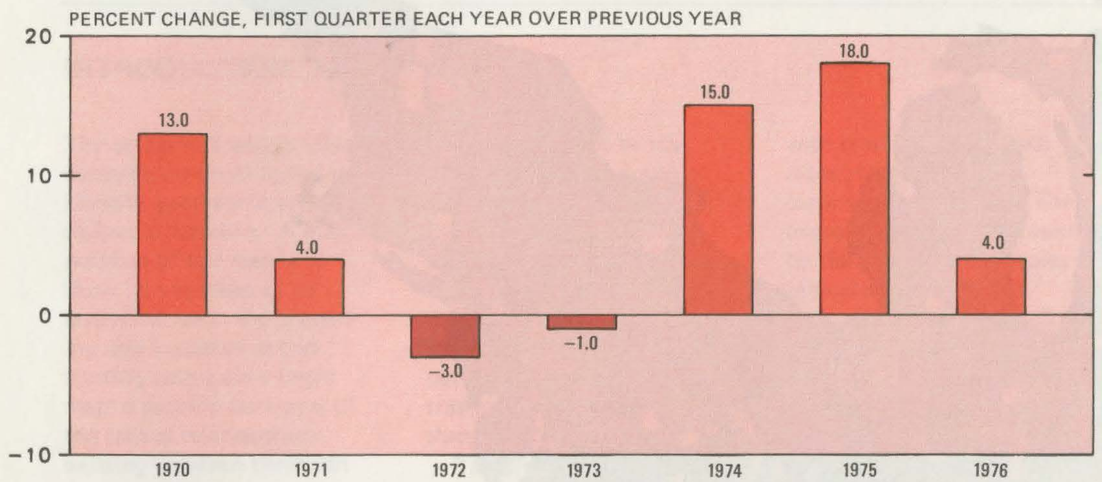


Rise in Total Crime Rate Slows to 4%; Larcenies Up 14%

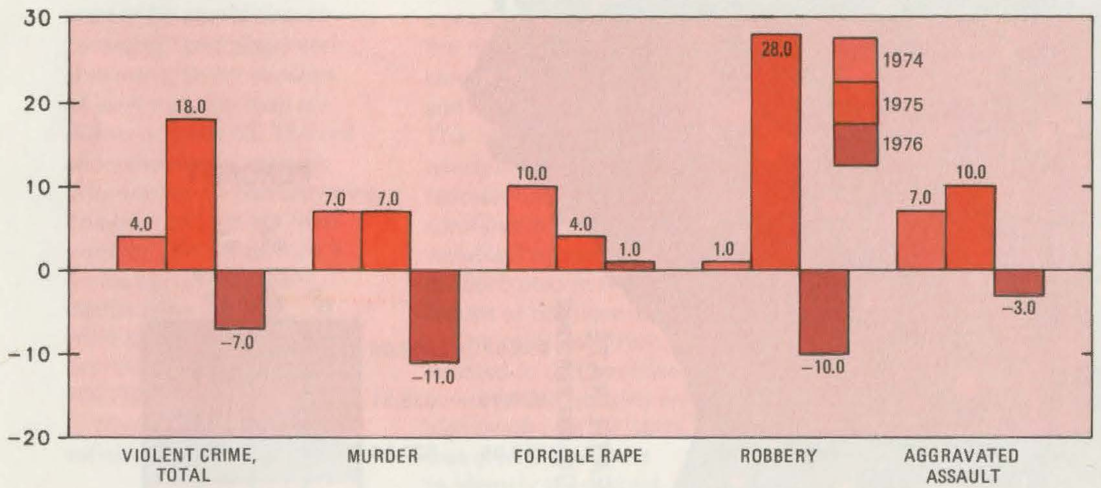
While violent crime decreased sharply during the first 3 months of this year, the total crime rate for the Nation rose 4 percent. The increase was considerably lower than the 18-percent rise reported for the first quarter of last year.

A 14-percent surge in larcenies—the only category besides rape to show an increase—was largely responsible for the continuing climb.

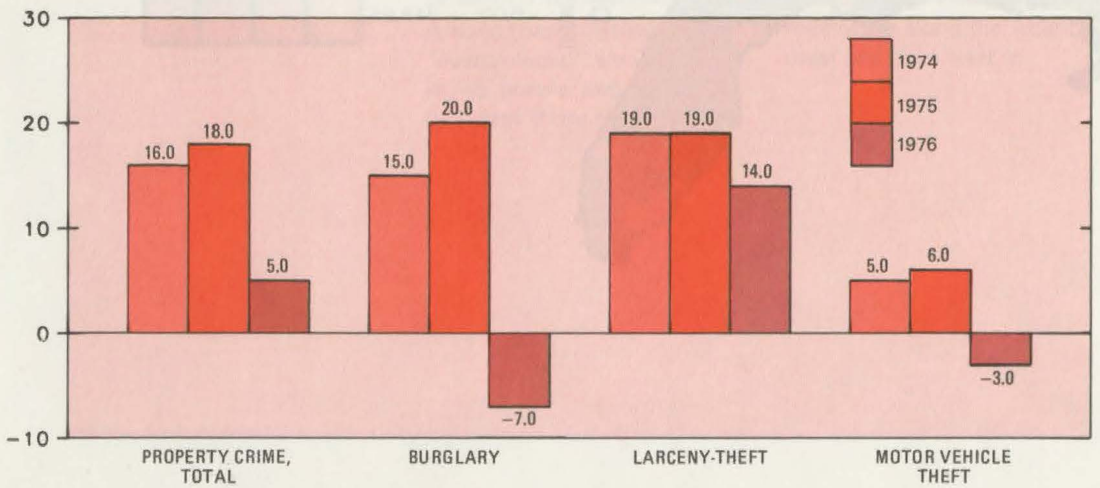
Murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft all showed declines in the first quarter.



Total Crime Index



Violent Crime



Property Crime

SOURCE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

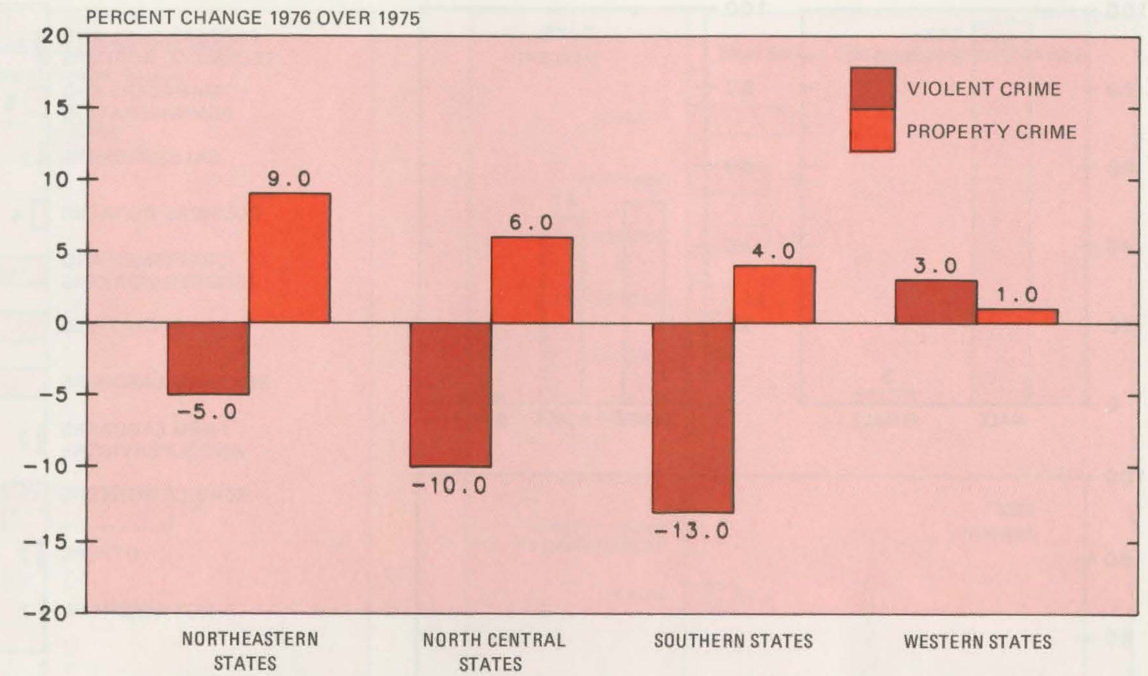
Violent Crime Down in First Quarter; Property Crime Up

The total crime rate rose in all four geographic regions in the first quarter of 1976, with the greatest increase reported for the northern States. Property crime grew in every region during the quarter, while violent crime decreased in all but the western states. The South reported the largest drop in violent crime—a 13-percent decline.

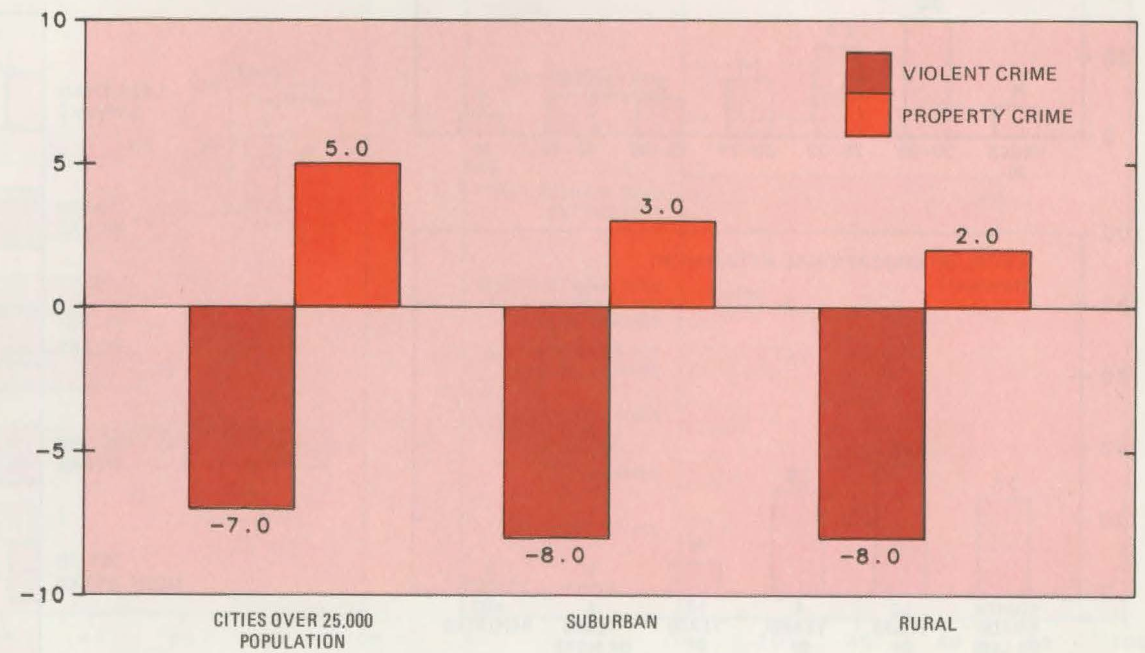
Violent crime fell 7 percent in cities with populations over 25,000, and 8 percent in both suburban and rural areas. Robbery and murder rates showed the largest declines. Property crime rose in all areas, with greatest increases reported for the larceny-theft category.

Percent Change in Reported Serious Crime

By Geographic Region



By Type of Area



SOURCE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Two-Thirds of State Prisoners Between 20 and 34 Years Old

Males constituted an overwhelming majority of all inmates under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, with females accounting for about 3 percent of the total.

White inmates outnumbered black inmates, 51 to 47 percent. Other racial groups, mainly American Indians and Orientals, accounted for about 2 percent.

Two-thirds of all prisoners were aged 20 to 34, while the largest portion of prisoners was in the age group 20 to 24.

Sixty-one percent of sentenced prisoners had never received a high school diploma.

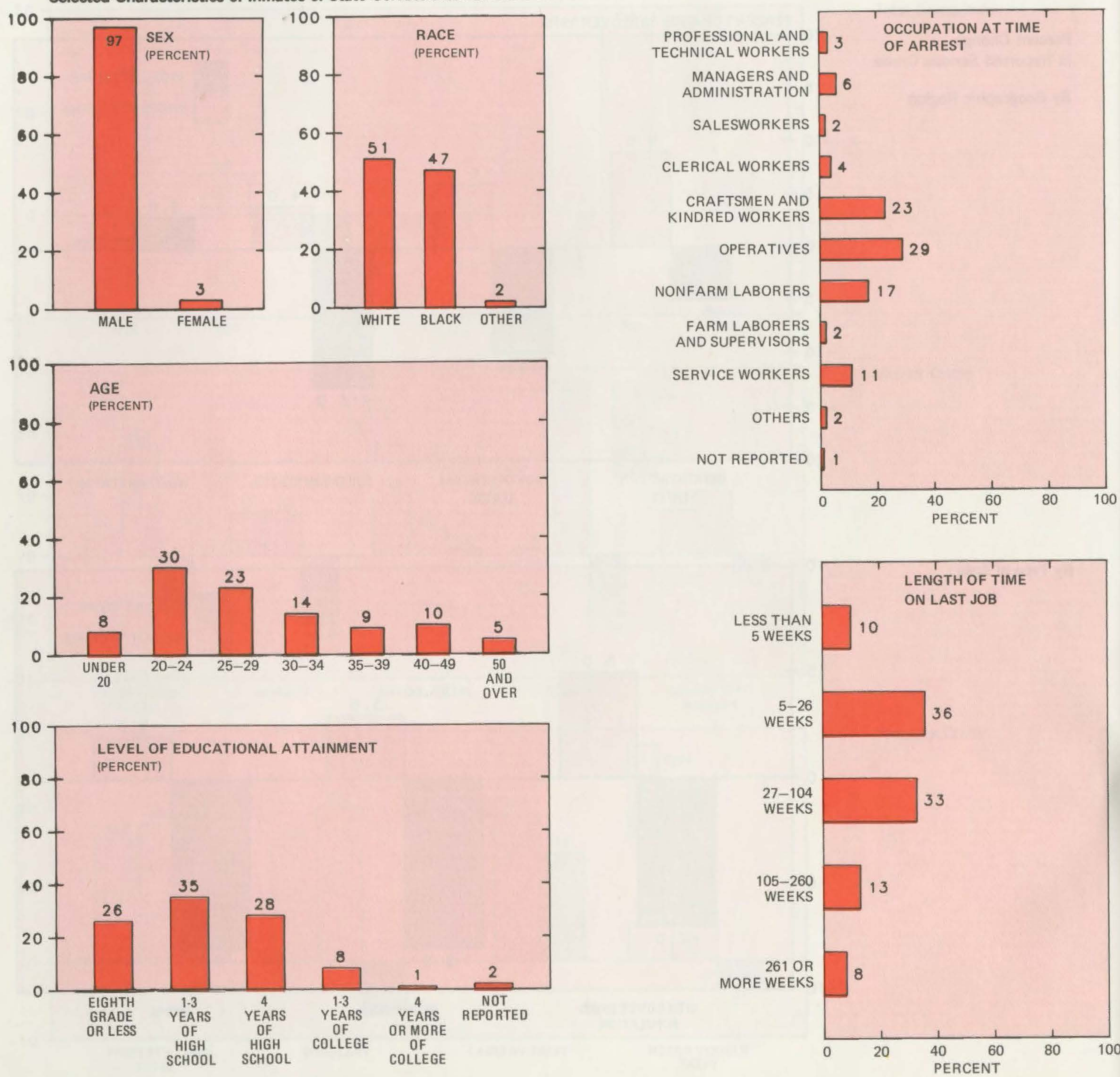
Most State Inmates List Occupations as Operatives, Craftsmen

About 69 percent of the prisoners had worked most recently as nonfarm laborers, operatives, or craftsmen and kindred workers.

Eight percent of the inmates had held their most recent job for 5 years or more, while 10 percent had stayed less than 1 month.

Note: Data are for the year prior to arrest for the present offense and were collected only for those inmates—both sentenced and unsentenced—who had held a full-time job after December 1968 or who had been employed during most of the month prior to their arrest.

Selected Characteristics of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities: 1974



SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Alcohol Plays Role in Offenses of 43% of State Prison Inmates

An estimated 43 percent of all inmates reported that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of their offenses. About 10 percent had been drinking beer only ; 4 percent, wine only; 17 percent, liquor only; and 12 percent, some combination of these beverages.

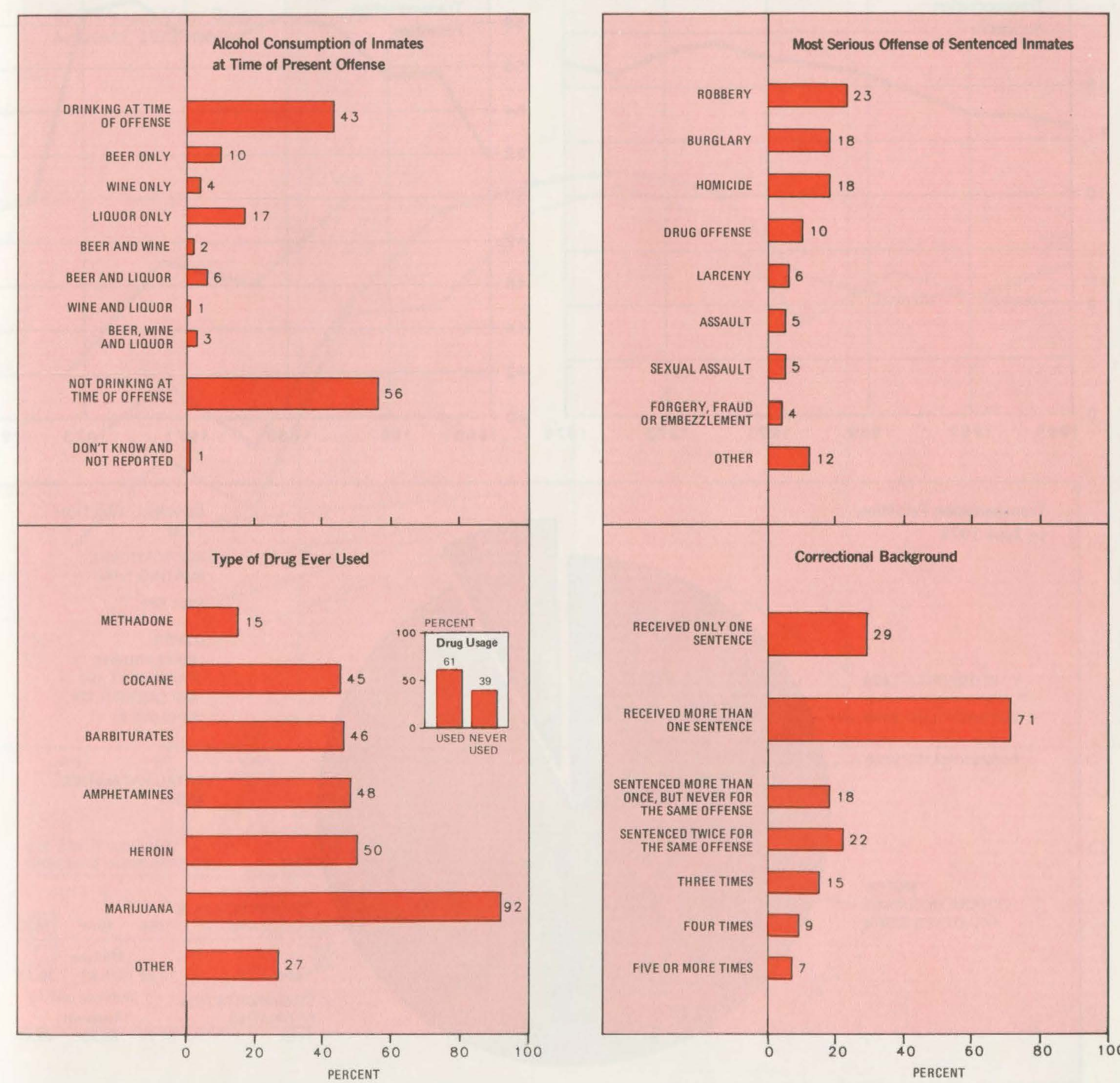
Sixty-one percent of all inmates had used illicit drugs sometime during their lifetime. Marijuana was the most prevalent at 92 percent, but hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine also had high rankings. The detail exceeds the total shown because inmates may have used more than one drug.

Robbery, Burglary, Homicide Total 59% of State Convictions

Three criminal offenses—homicide, burglary, and robbery—accounted for three-fifths of the convictions that led to imprisonments of sentenced inmates held in custody of State correctional authorities as of January 1974. Prisoners sentenced for robbery were the most numerous, making up 23 percent of all sentenced inmates.

Many repeat offenders tended to commit the same offense more than once. An estimated 53 percent of the inmates who had received more than one sentence had been sentenced at least twice to serve time for the same offense.

Selected Characteristics of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities: 1974



SOURCE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Transporation-Related Accidents Up in 1975; Fatalities Drop 1.2%

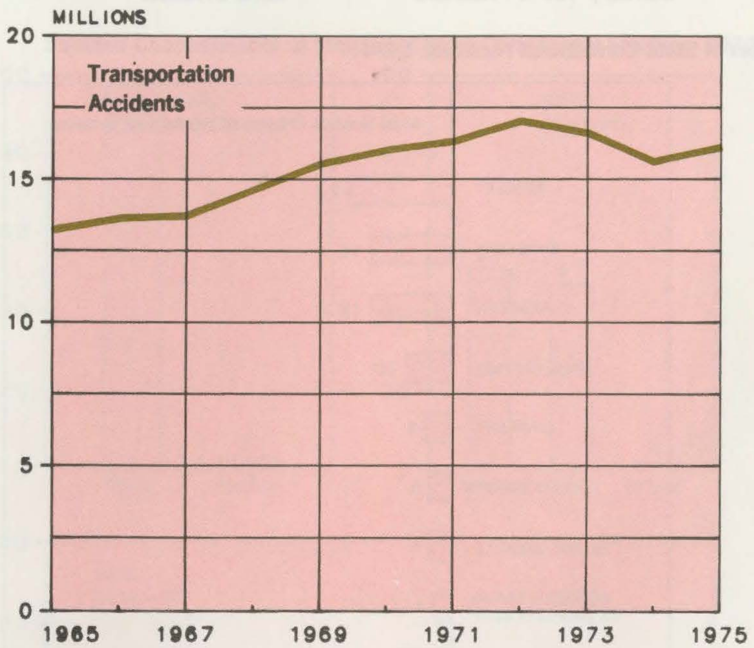
While the number of transportation-related accidents increased 3.1 percent in 1975, the number of fatalities associated with transportation accidents dropped 1.2 percent in 1974. This fatality decline continued a trend begun in 1973.

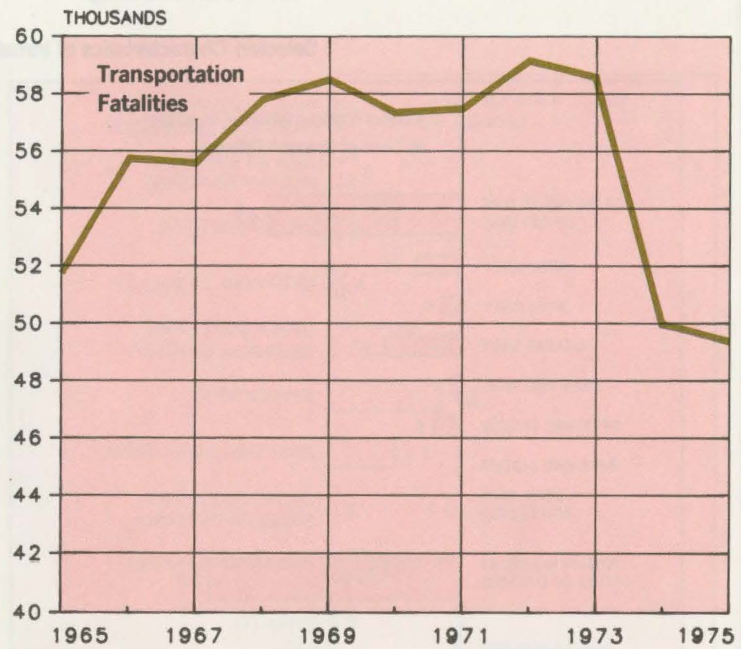
A large share of transportation-related accidents, fatalities, and injuries has traditionally involved the highway and traffic mode of transportation. In 1975, for example, 92.5 percent of the 49,379 transportation fatalities was attributed to highways and traffic.

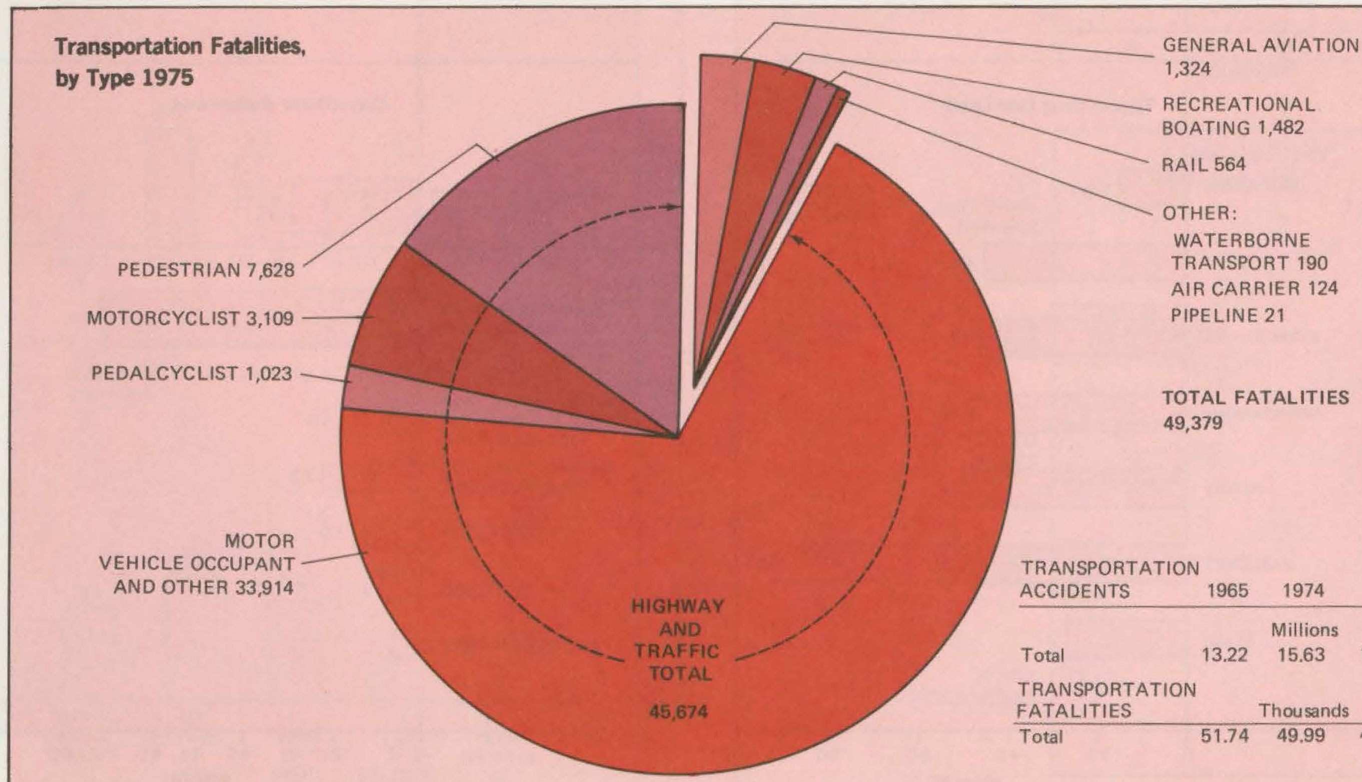
The 1975 highway and traffic fatality total of 45,674 represents a dramatic 17.1-percent drop from the 1973 figure of 55,069.

Even though the number of vehicle-miles driven has steadily increased, the fatality rate has continued to fall, from 4.2 per 100 million vehicle-miles in 1973 to 3.6 in 1974 and 3.5 in 1975.

The Department of Transportation says the decline "clearly demonstrates the life-saving value of the Nation's highway traffic-safety programs and reduced speed, combined with improved driver habits such as the use of available seat belts and precautions against alcohol abuse. Credit must also be given to the improved highway systems."







TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS	1965	1974	1975
		Millions	
Total	13.22	15.63	16.12
TRANSPORTATION FATALITIES		Thousands	
Total	51.74	49.99	49.38

Gasoline Consumption Grows Through April, Tops '73-'75 Period

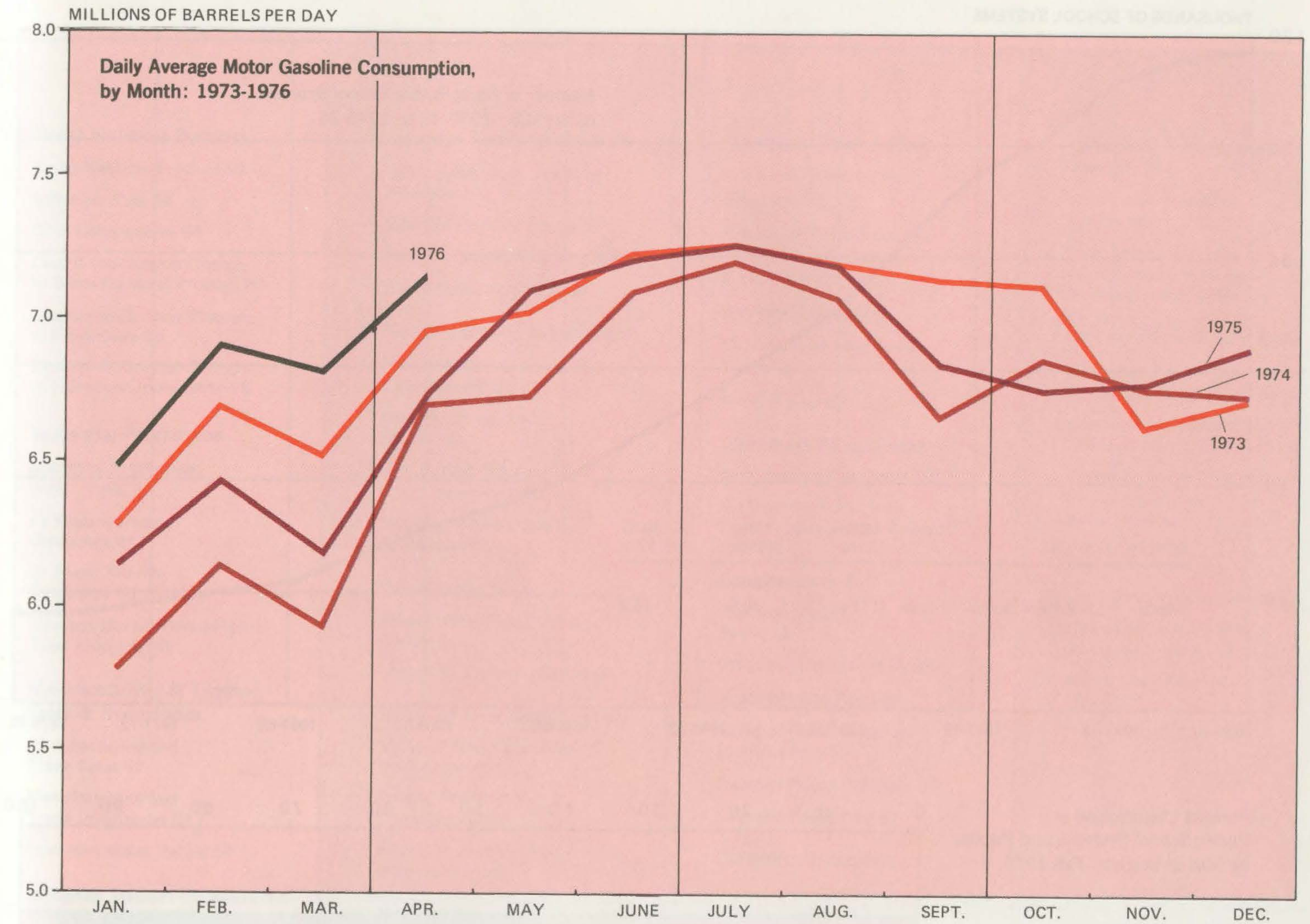
During the first 4 months of this year average daily gasoline consumption was higher than in the comparable period for the previous 3 years.

Motor gasoline consumption for April 1976 was 6.2 percent higher than April 1975 and 6.7 percent higher than April 1974* February and March 1976 showed changes of 7.2 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively, over the same months last year.

Based on reports from all States and the District of Columbia, motor gasoline consumption in 1975 was 2.4 percent higher than in 1974, but still 1.4 percent below the average for 1973.

NOTE: Motor gasoline consumption is a sum of gross gallons of motor gasoline reported in each State from State taxation reports at the wholesale level. There are time lags of up to 6 weeks between wholesale and retail sales. The data include highway use, nonhighway use, and losses. Large monthly changes sometimes result from delays in processing reports from a few large distributors, exceptional weather conditions, or variations in the timing of holidays.

*Total U.S. consumption estimate is based on reports from 30 States.



U.S. DAILY AVERAGE MOTOR GASOLINE CONSUMPTION	MARCH	JUNE	SEPT.	DEC.
	Millions of Barrels Per Day			
1973	6.5	7.2	7.1	6.7
1974	5.9	7.1	6.7	6.7
1975	6.2	7.2	6.8	6.9
1976	6.8	NA	NA	NA

NA Not available.

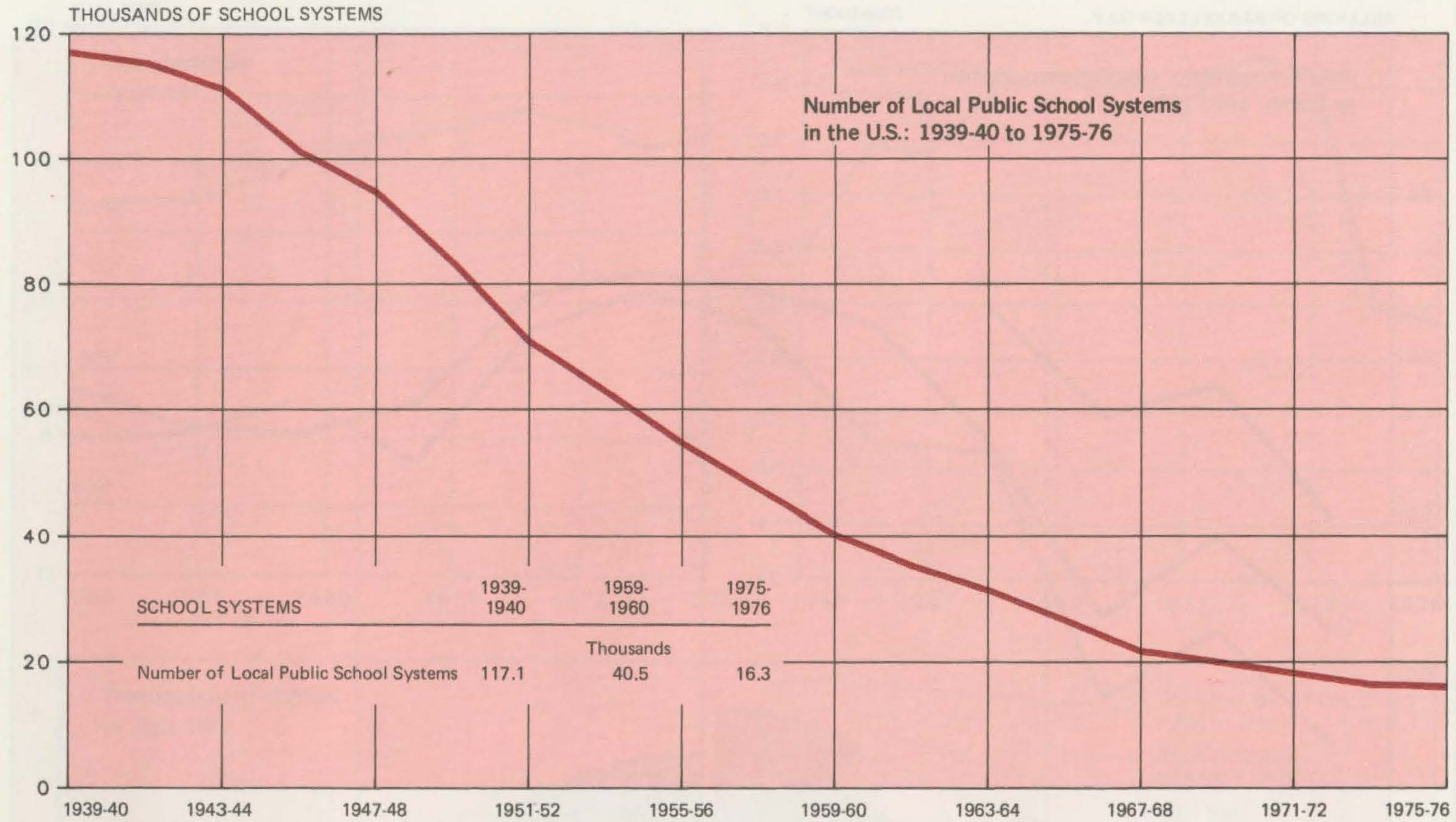
Total School Systems Decline Sharply From 117,000 to 16,300

Since 1944 the number of local public school systems in the U.S. has declined dramatically from more than 100,000 to 16,300 in 1976.

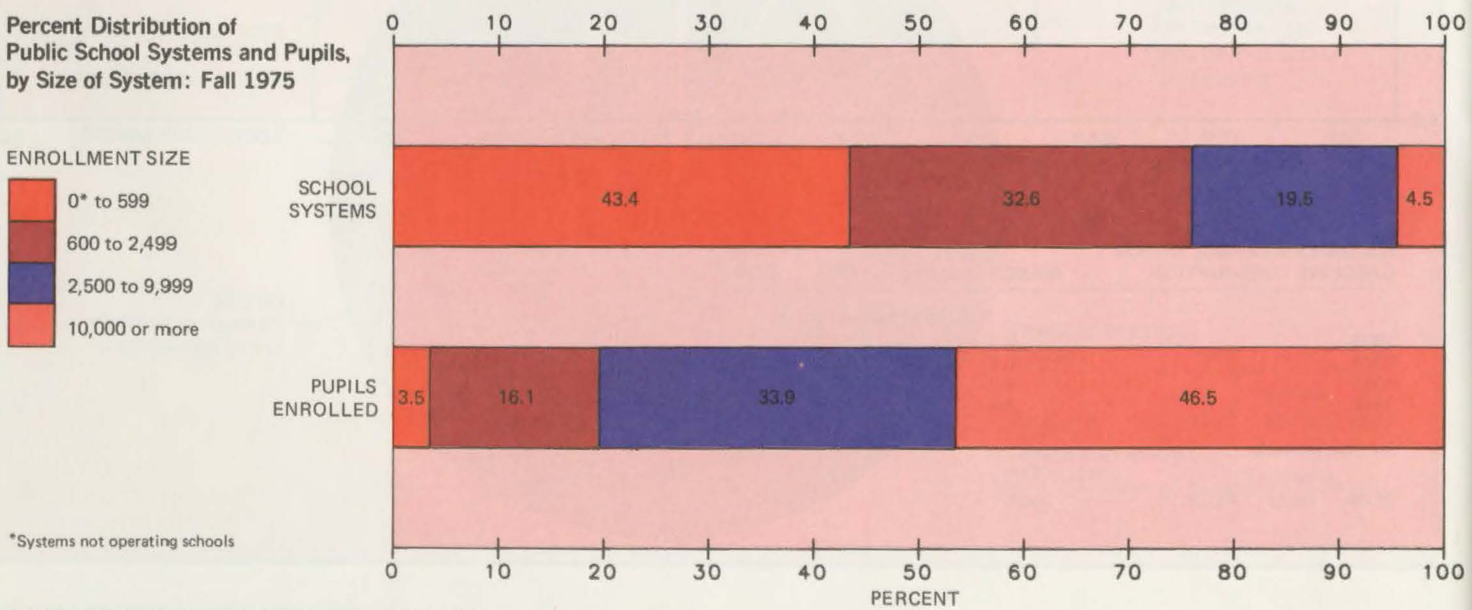
School system reorganization, consolidation of small systems, and elimination of nonoperating systems are the reasons for the significant drop.

The most rapid reduction occurred between 1947-48 and 1959-60 when the number of school systems dropped 57 percent. The rate of decline has slowed since the 1960's. In the past 4 years, the reduction has been less than 1,000 systems.

In 1975 there was a strong concentration of pupils in the large and middle-size school systems. More than four-fifths of the pupils were in the 3,900 systems with enrollments of 2,500 or more pupils. The average enrollment for all school systems in the country was about 2,700 pupils.



Percent Distribution of Public School Systems and Pupils, by Size of System: Fall 1975



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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2nd Quarter "Real" GNP Growth Rate Slows to Half of 1st Quarter

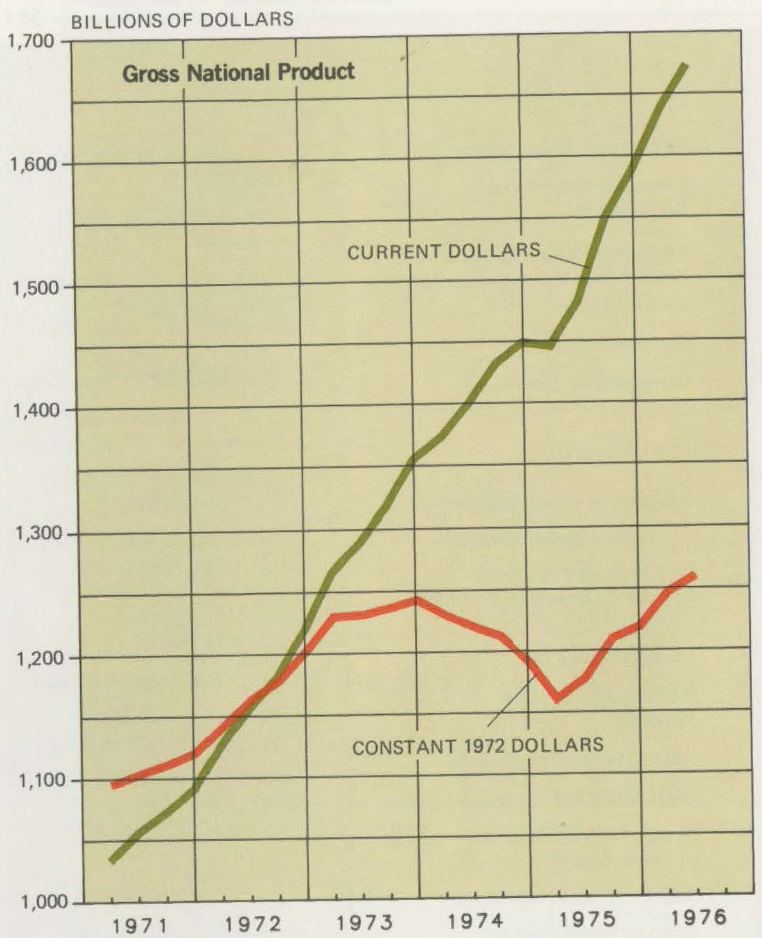
In the second quarter of 1976, "real" Gross National Product—the Nation's total output of goods and services adjusted to cancel the effects of inflation—rose at a 4.4-percent annual rate, less than half of the 9.2 percent pace of the first quarter of the year.

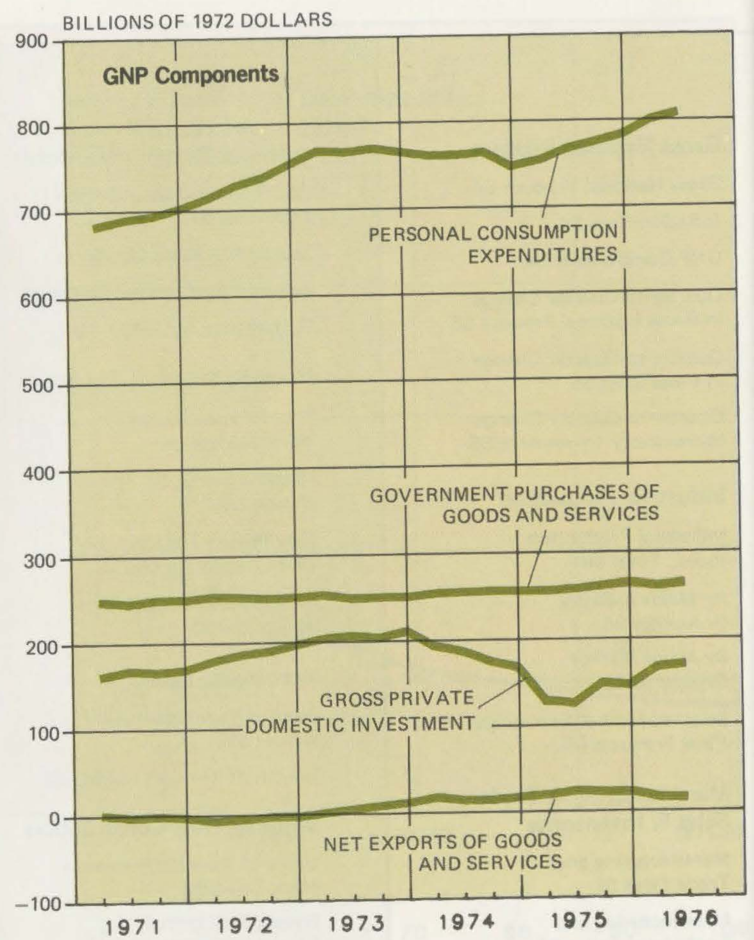
Output in current dollars increased $36.8 billion or at an annual rate of 9.3 percent in the second quarter, down from the 12.6-percent annual rate increase of $48 billion in the first quarter.

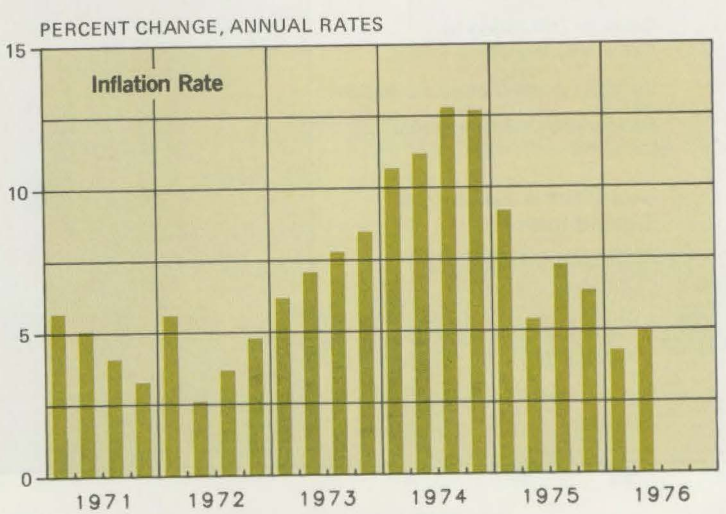
Prices, as measured by the more comprehensive GNP chain price index, edged upward 0.7 percent to a 5 percent annual rate. In constant 1972 dollars, personal consumption expenditures increased $8 billion to an annual level of $808.7 billion, compared to a $16.8 billion in the first quarter.

Gross private domestic investment increased $3.4 billion. The reduced growth in this sector largely resulted from a sharply reduced rate of inventory accumulation after last quarter's large gain.

Net exports of goods and services declined to $15.8 billion, the lowest annual rate recorded since the third quarter of 1974. Government purchases of goods and services rose $2.7 billion, recouping most of the first quarter decline.







GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT*	2ND QTR. 1975	1ST QTR. 1976	2ND QTR. 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
Current Dollars	1,482.3	1,636.2	1,673.0
Constant 1972 Dollars	1,177.1	1,246.3	1,259.7
Personal Consumption Expenditures	767.5	800.7	808.7
Government Purchases of Goods and Services	259.1	261.9	264.6
Gross Private Domestic Investment	126.2	167.1	170.5
Net Exports of Goods and Services	24.3	16.6	15.8
	Percent Change, Annual Rates		
Inflation Rate (Chain Price Index)	5.4	4.3	5.0

*Data revisions since the first quarter of 1976 reflect the annual revision each July for the three preceding years to incorporate source data not available when previous estimates were made.

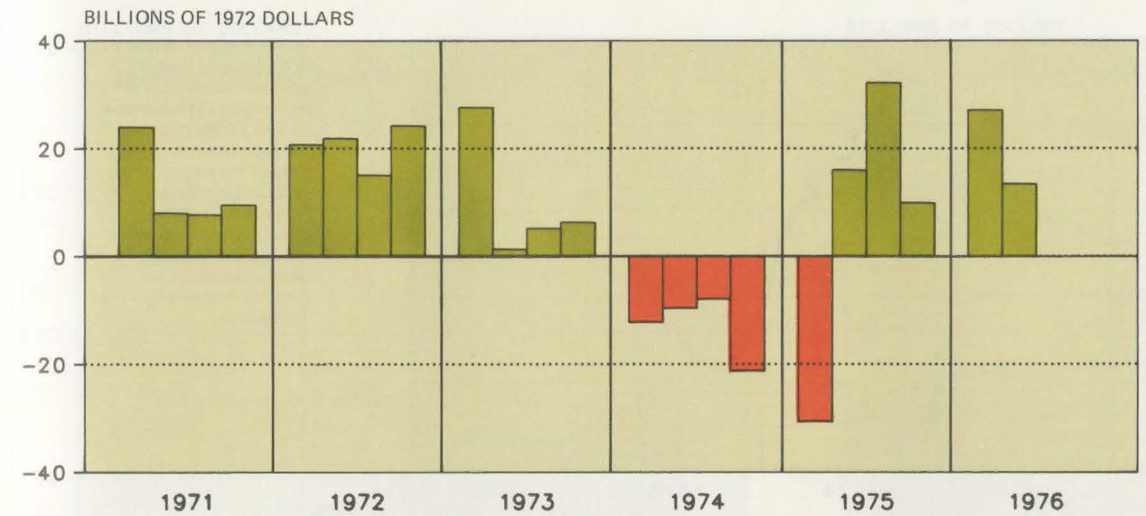
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Inventory Investment Declines; Final Sales Increase Moderately

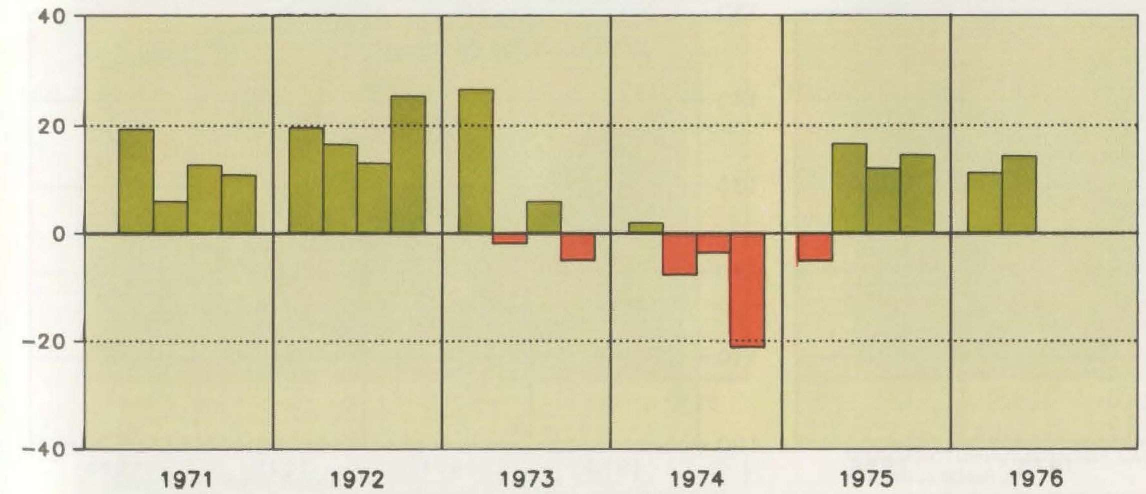
The $13.4 billion increase in real GNP in the second quarter was modest This is the fifth consecutive quarterly increase and still 8.5 percent above the low point recorded in the first quarter of 1975.

In contrast to the prior quarter gain of $15.9 billion to an annual rate of $10.4 billion, inventory accumulation declined to a $9.5 billion annual rate in the second quarter.

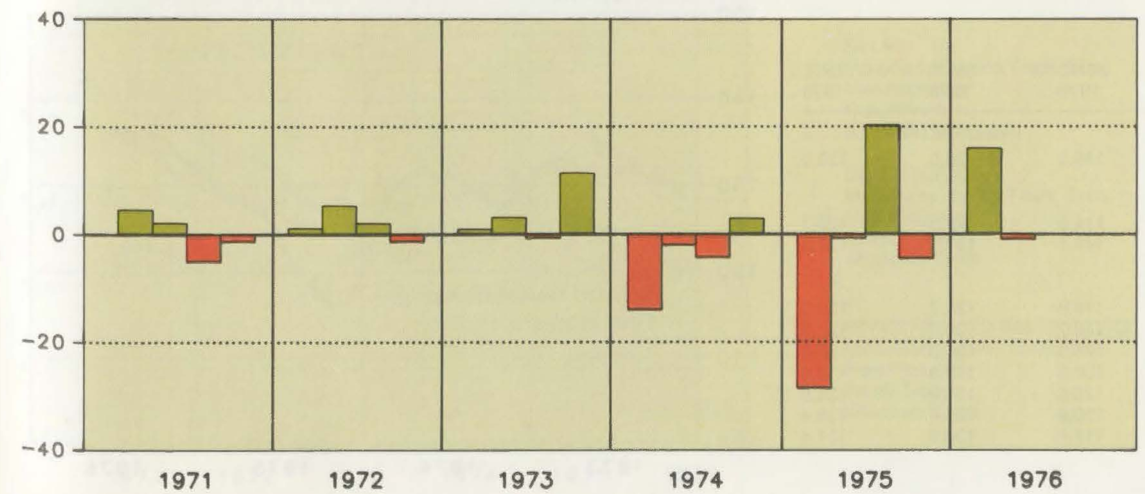
Real final sales—the portion of GNP sold to ultimate users—increased $14.3 billion, as businessmen have sold off stocks faster than they have built up inventories in two out of the last three quarters.



Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Gross National Product



Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Final Sales



Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Inventory Investment

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

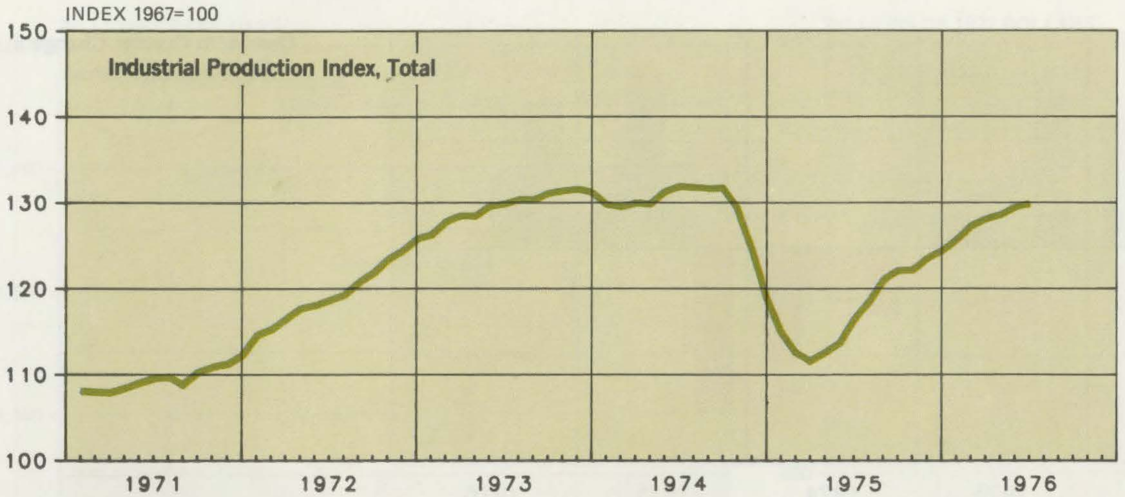
June Production Index Up 0.3% Over May; 2d-Quarter Gain Slows

The total industrial production index rose an estimated 0.3 percent in June following a 0.7-percent increase in May. The June index of 129.9 was about 16 percent above the March 1975 low of 111.7 and about 1.5 percent below the June 1974 high of 131.9. Output rose an estimated 1.4 percent in the second quarter of 1976, compared to a first-quarter gain of 3 percent. The May and June levels were reduced by approximately 0.2 percent as a result of the rubber strike.

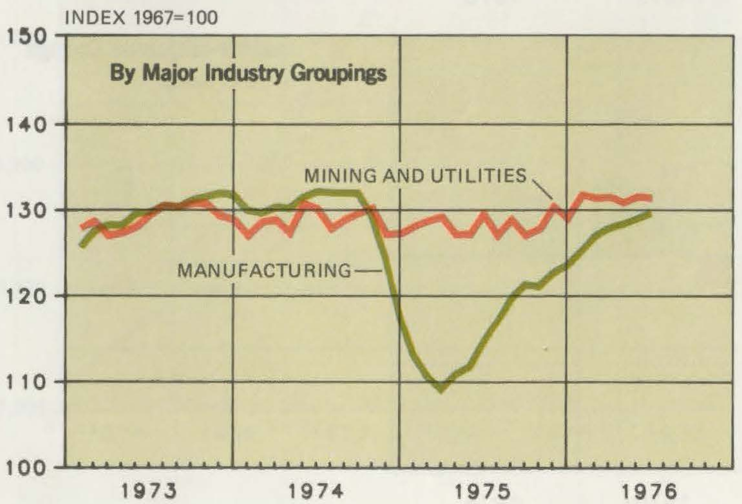
The mining and utilities index, which has shown little change since January, was estimated at 131.5 in June. Manufacturing rose 0.5 percent to 129.7.

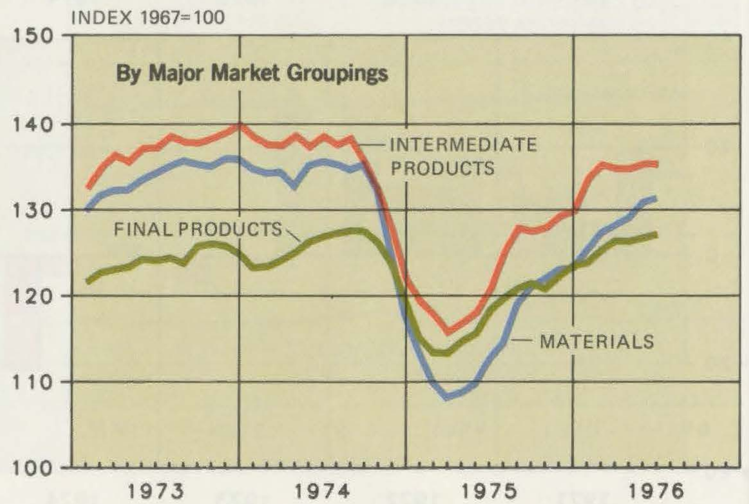
The total products index rose more slowly in June. Final products rose 0.3 percent to 127.2, and the intermediate products index was unchanged at 135.4. The materials index increased 0.4 percent to 131.4, reflecting continued gains in output of durable materials.

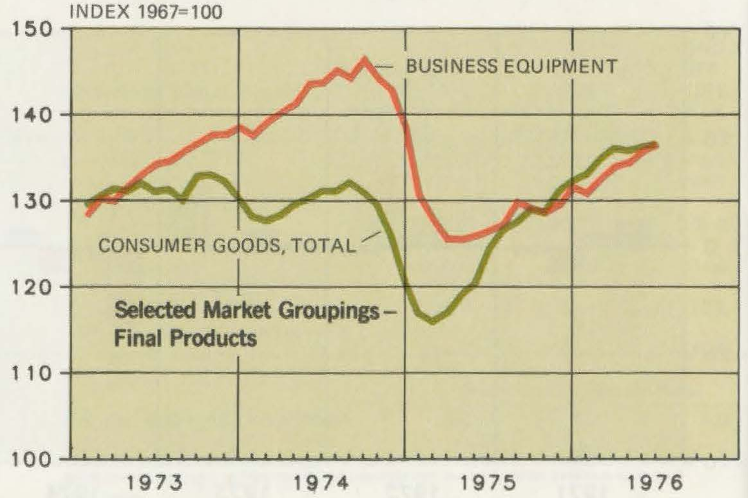
The consumer goods index edged up 0.2 percent in June for a total second-quarter increase of 0.4 percent. This compares to a first-quarter gain of 2.9 percent. Business equipment rose 0.6 percent in June for a total gain of 1.9 percent in the second quarter. Output is still 6.8 percent below the September 1974 peak.



NOTE: A general revision of the industrial production index was announced by the Federal Reserve Board on June 28. The data on this page reflect the changes. The revision will be described in the June *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, and a complete series of revised data will be published in late fall in *Industrial Production*, 1976 edition.







INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Index, 1967=100		
Total	116.4	129.5	129.9
Industry			
Manufacturing	114.6	129.0	129.7
Mining and Utilities	129.7	131.6	131.5
Major Market Groupings			
Products, Total	118.8	128.7	129.0
Final Products	118.2	126.8	127.2
Consumer Goods	124.3	136.3	136.6
Equipment	109.8	113.8	114.4
Business Equipment	126.6	135.8	136.6
Intermediate Products	120.8	135.4	135.4
Materials	112.6	130.9	131.4

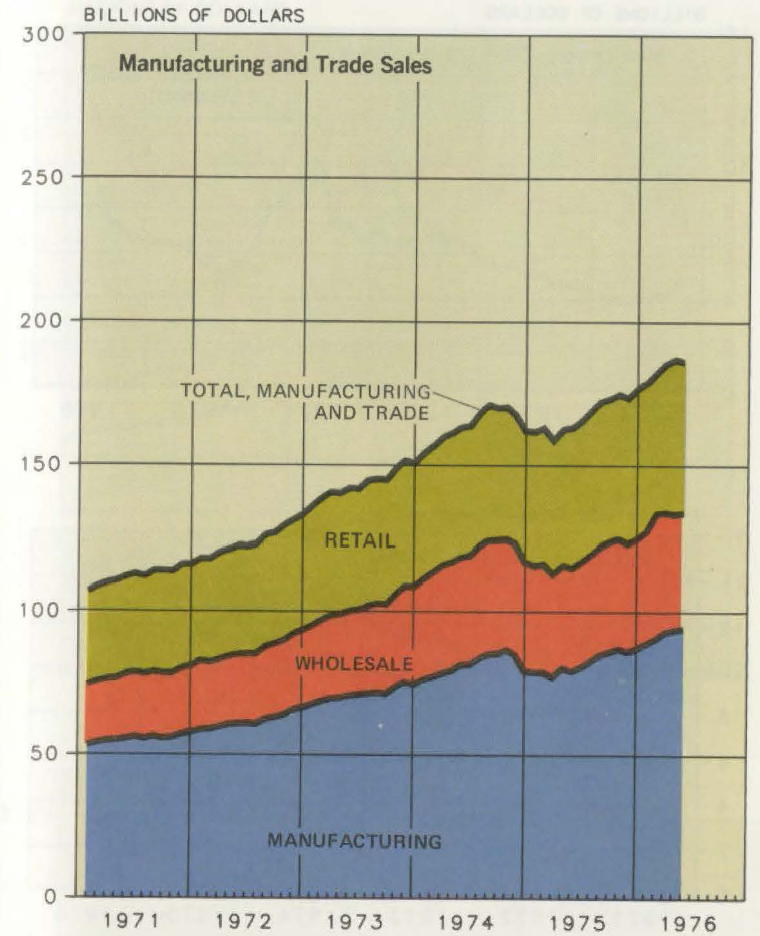
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

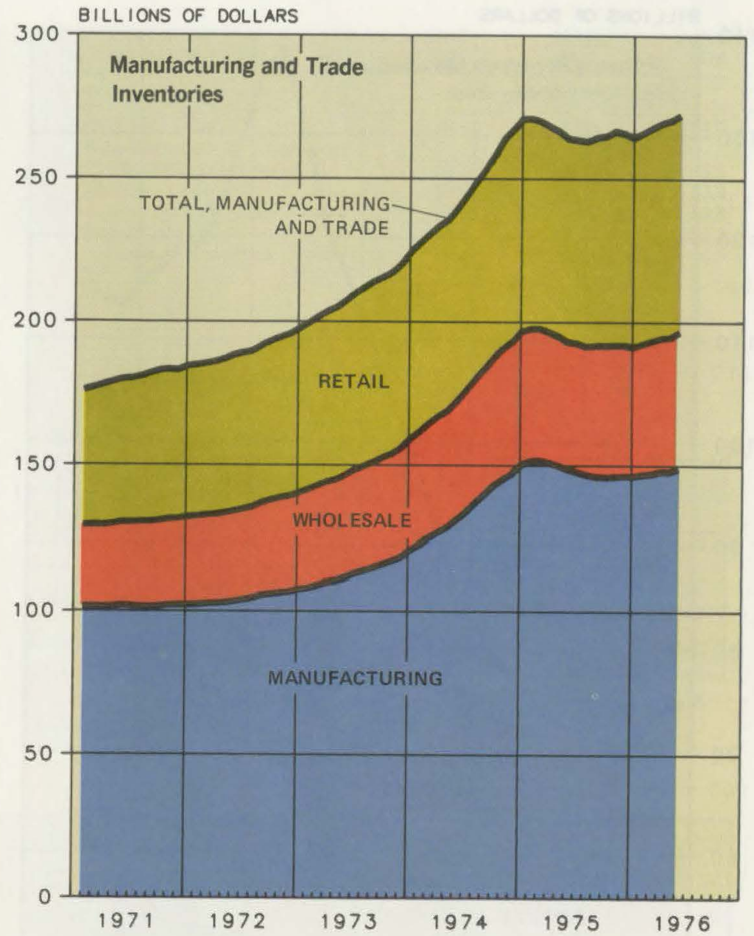
Sales Drop in May; Inventories Continue '76 Expansion Trend

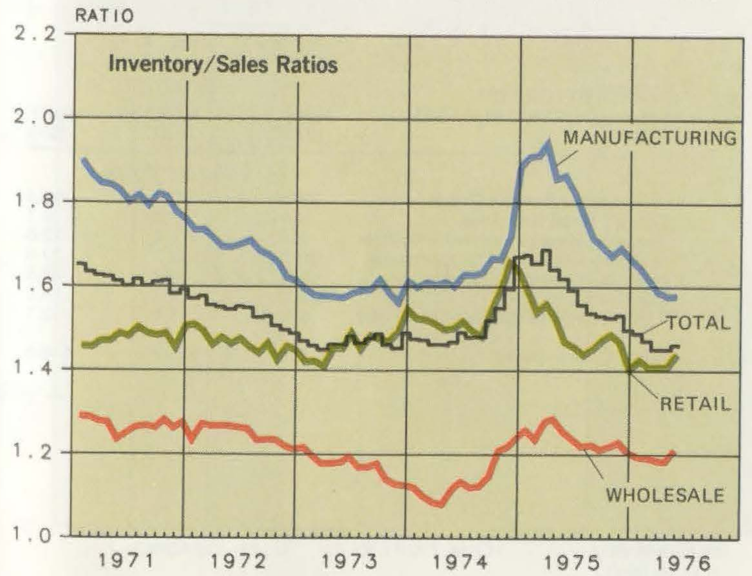
Total manufacturing and trade sales declined for the first time since last November. May sales were valued at $186.4 billion, down $651 million from the April peak. A $663 million increase in manufacturers' sales was offset by declines in retail and wholesale sales. Retail sales fell $1.1 billion and wholesale sales edged down $179 million. Combined sales for May were 14 percent above May 1975.

Total manufacturing and trade inventories continued to expand in May. Stocks rose $1.9 billion (0.7 percent) the largest gain since December 1974, to a new high of $272.5 billion. This follows an upward-revised $962 million gain in April. Manufacturers' inventories, which rose $1.0 billion, accounted for 54 percent of the rise. Wholesale inventories were up $829 million, and retail inventories were basically unchanged at $75.7 billion.

Combined inventories were equal to 1.46 months of sales at the May rate. The manufacturing inventory-to-sales ratio was unchanged at 1.58 as inventory accumulation kept pace with sales gains. Reflecting declines in sales, the retail and wholesale ratios rose to 1.44 and 1.21, respectively.







MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES AND INVENTORIES	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
SALES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	163.3	187.1	186.4
Manufacturing	79.7	93.8	94.5
Retail Trade	48.2	53.7	52.6
Wholesale Trade	35.4	39.5	39.4
INVENTORIES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	264.3	270.6	272.5
Manufacturing	149.0	148.1	149.2
Retail Trade	70.8	75.7	75.7
Wholesale Trade	44.6	46.8	47.7
		Ratio	
INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIOS			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	1.62	1.45	1.46
Manufacturing	1.87	1.58	1.58
Retail Trade	1.47	1.41	1.44
Wholesale Trade	1.26	1.19	1.21

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

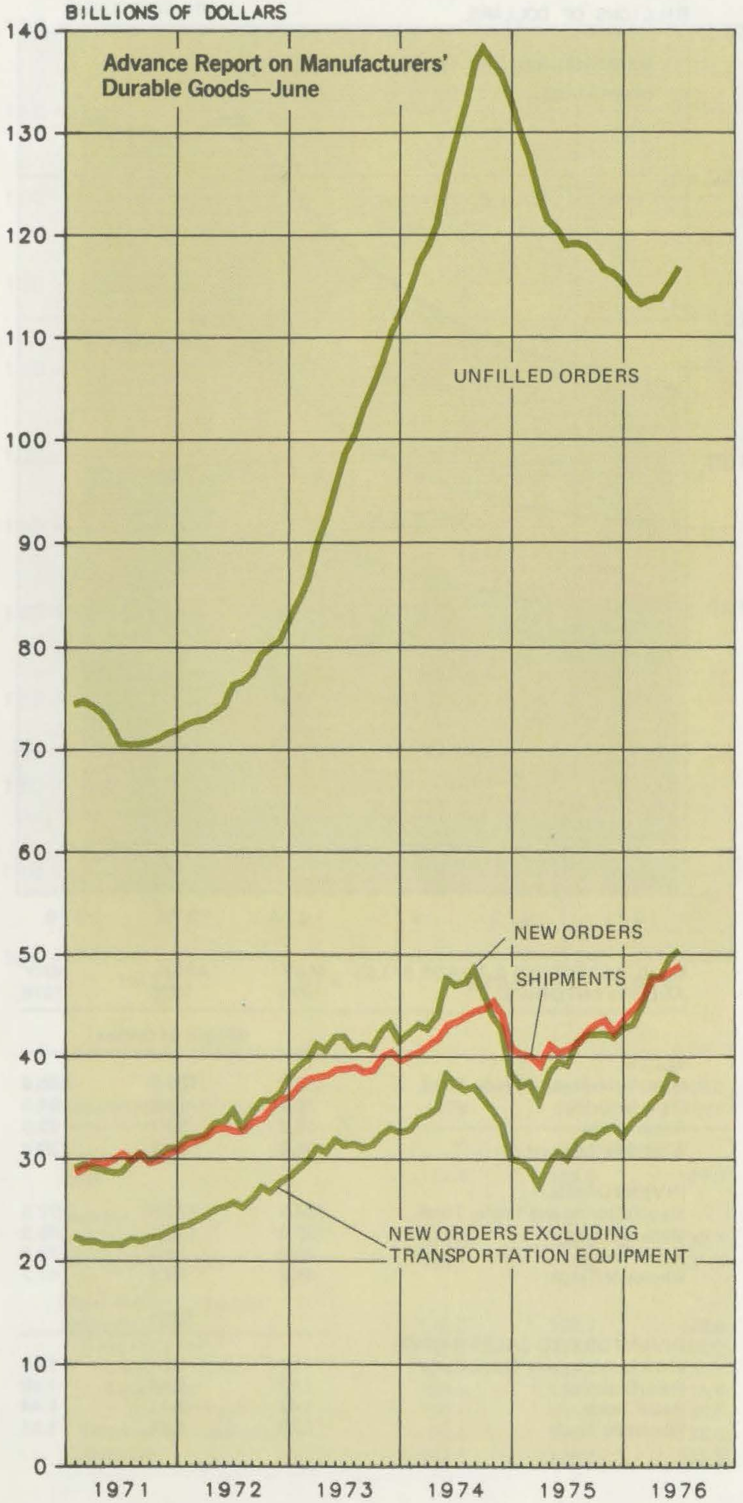
June Durable Goods Orders Up Slightly; Shipments Also Gain

New orders for durable goods rose $716 million (1.4 percent) to $50.4 billion in June, according to preliminary data. This is less than half the May gain of $1.8 billion.

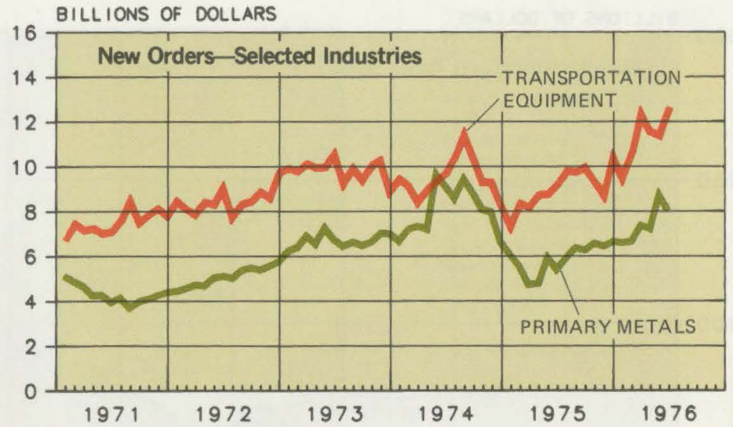
A sharp $1.2-billion (10.2 percent) rise in new orders for transportation equipment paced the June advance. A $745 million decrease in new orders for primary metals was partially offsetting. New orders for durable goods—excluding transportation equipment industries—declined $444 million, 1.2 percent. Total new orders for durable goods have climbed 28.3 percent since June 1975.

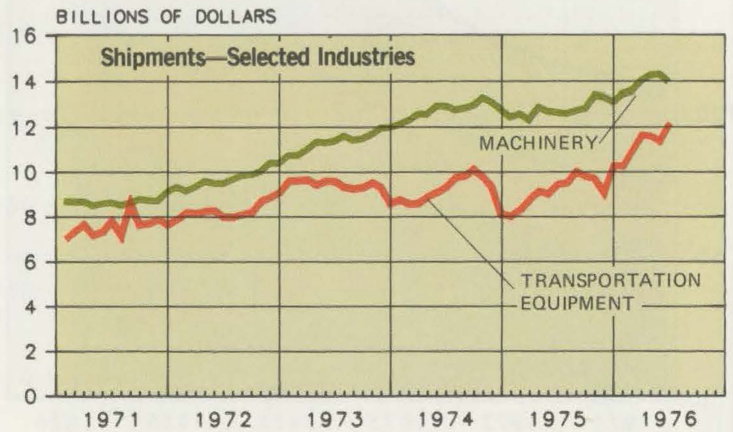
Shipments by durable goods industries rose $497 million (1 percent) to another new high of $48.8 billion. Shipments of transportation equipment, which rose $754 million (6.6 percent), posted the largest gain. A $315-million decline in machinery shipments was partially offsetting. Durable shipments were up 19.8 percent from last June.

The June rise in new orders continued to outpace the increase in shipments resulting in a $1.6 billion rise in the backlog of unfilled orders. This is the largest gain since the $1.7-billion increase reported in September 1974.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS





ADVANCE REPORT ON MANUFACTURERS' DURABLE GOODS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
New Orders for Durable Goods	39.3	49.7	50.4
Primary Metal Industries	5.4	8.8	8.1
Transportation Equipment Industries	9.2	11.4	12.6
New Orders Excluding Transportation	30.1	38.3	37.8
Shipments of Durable Goods	40.8	48.3	48.8
Machinery Industries	12.7	14.3	14.0
Transportation Equipment Industries	9.5	11.4	12.1
Unfilled Orders—Durable Goods	119.1	115.2	116.8

June Retail Sales Rebound From May Drop; Autos Spurt

According to advance data, total retail sales rose 2.7 percent ($1.4 billion) in June, completely recovering from the 2.1-percent drop posted in May. June sales, estimated from weekly sales reported by a sampling of retail outlets, were valued at a new high of $54 billion, an increase of 11 percent since June 1975.

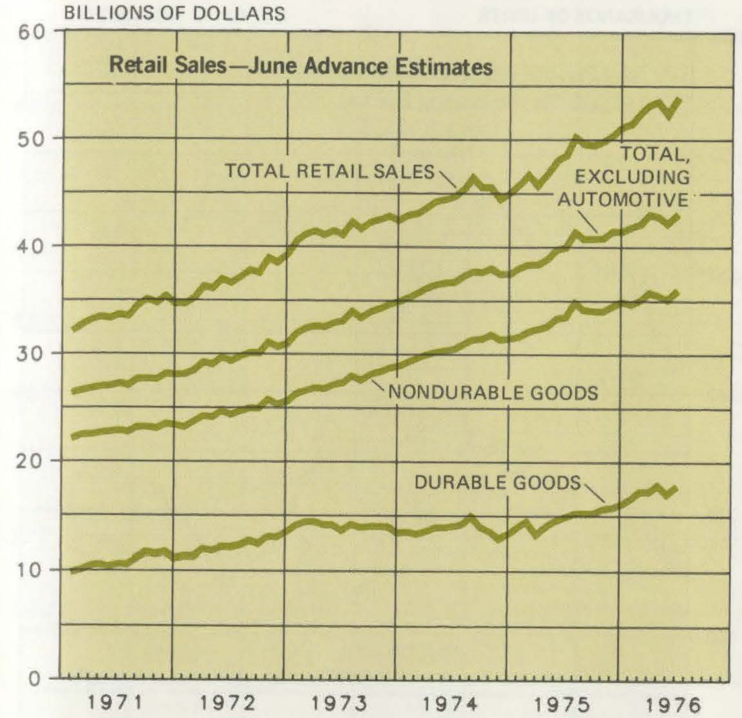
Sales of durable goods advanced $645 million (3.7 percent) to $17.9 billion. A $622 million rise in automotive sales accounted for nearly all of the increase. Automotive sales, estimated at $10.8 billion, were 6.1 percent above May and 27 percent above last June.

Reflecting widespread gains, nondurable sales rose 2.2 percent, ($788 million) to $36.1 billion. The general merchandise group rose $328 million (4 percent) to $8.5 billion.

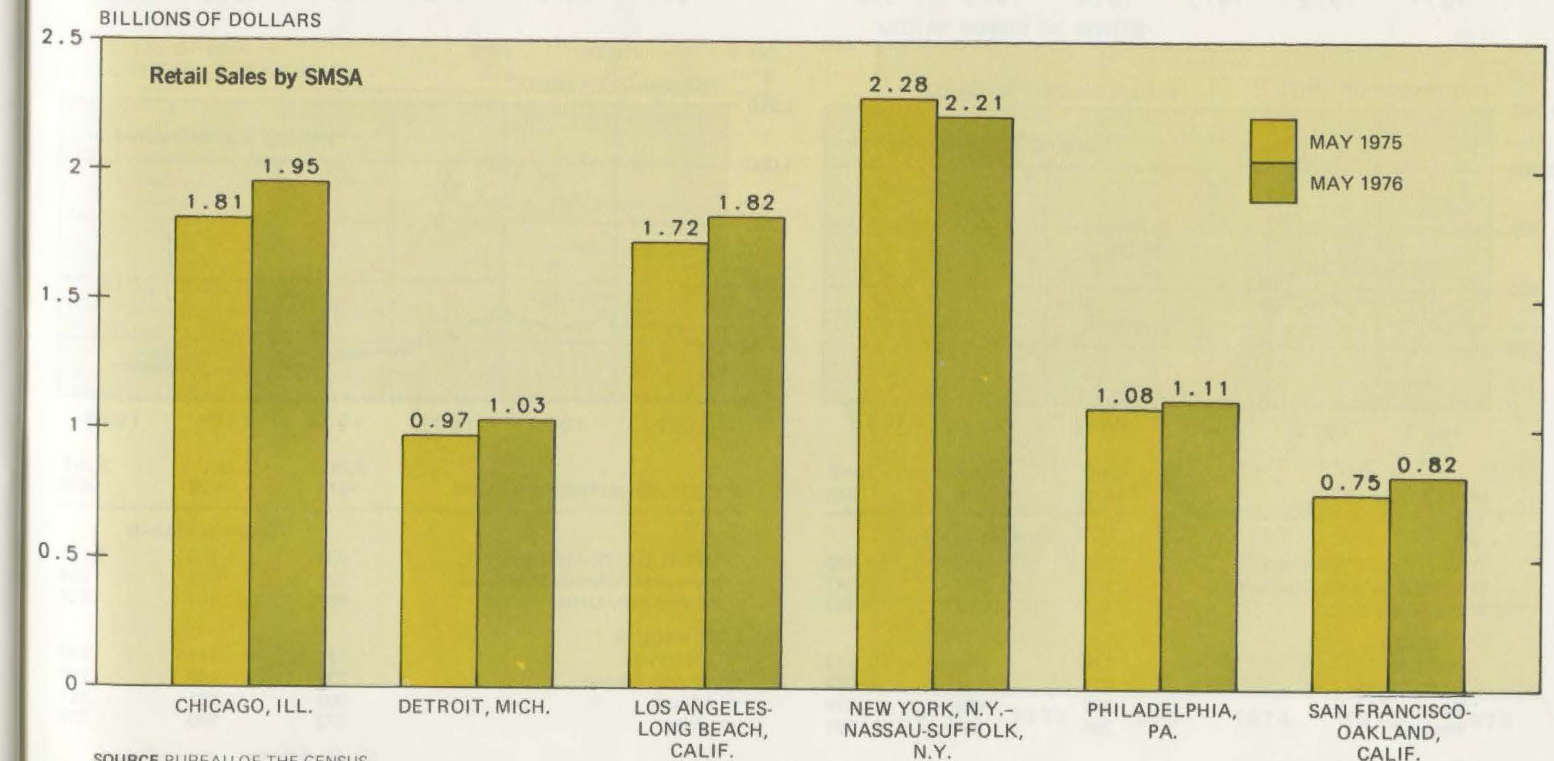
RETAIL SALES IN SELECTED SMSA's:* May retail sales were generally above year-ago levels. The New York, N.Y.–Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. area reported the only decline (3 percent). Largest gains were reported by the San Francisco-Oakland area—9 percent, the Chicago area—8 percent.

The Detroit and Los Angeles-Long Beach areas posted increases of approximately 6 percent each.

*Not seasonally adjusted



RETAIL SALES—JUNE ADVANCE	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
Retail Sales, Total	48.7	52.6	54.0
Sales Excluding Automotive Dealers Group, Total	40.1	42.4	43.2
Durable Goods	15.0	17.3	17.9
Automotive Dealers, Total	8.5	10.2	10.8
Nondurable Goods	33.6	35.3	36.1
General Merchandise Group, Total	8.0	8.2	8.5



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Private Housing Starts Rise in June to 1.5 Million Rate

Privately-owned housing units started in June rose 4.3 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,492,000. Starts of single-family units were up 83,000 units, while starts of units in multifamily structures declined 21,000 units.

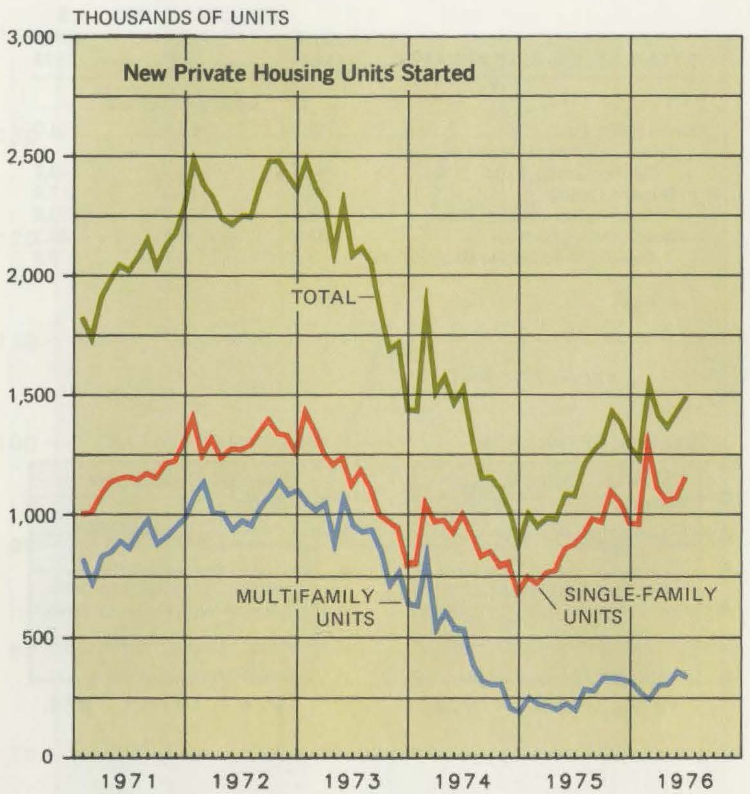
The South showed the greatest unit increase (88,000 units), followed by the Northeast region's increase of 28,000 units. The North Central region declined sharply, down 52,000 units to its lowest level since January, while the West remained relatively unchanged.

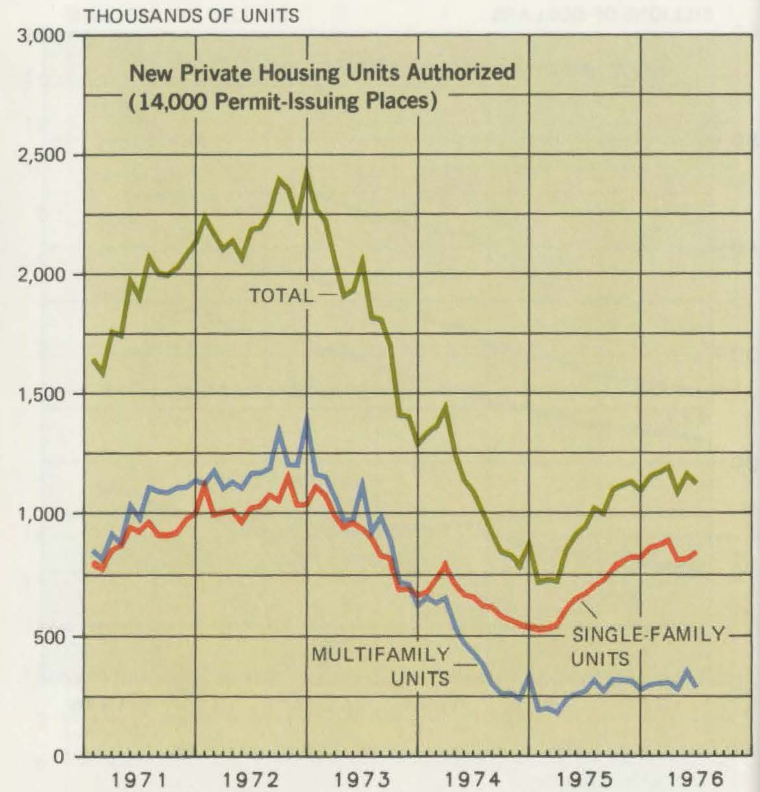
Authorized Permits for Private Housing Dips 3.1% in June

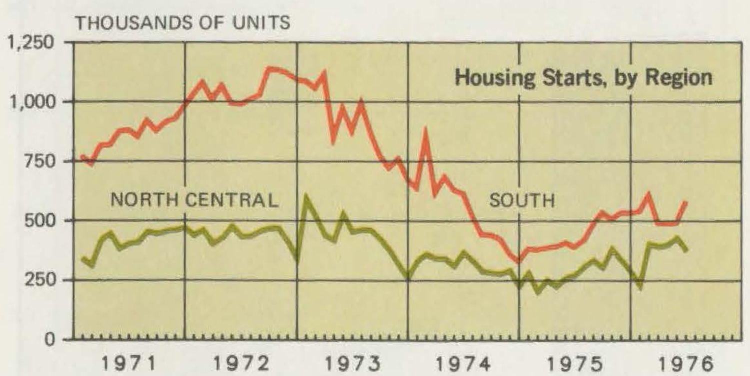
Privately-owned housing construction was authorized in June at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,122,000 in the 14,000 permit-issuing places, a decline of 3.1 percent. Permits for single-family units rose 27,000 units which was more than offset by a 63,000-unit drop in multifamily units.

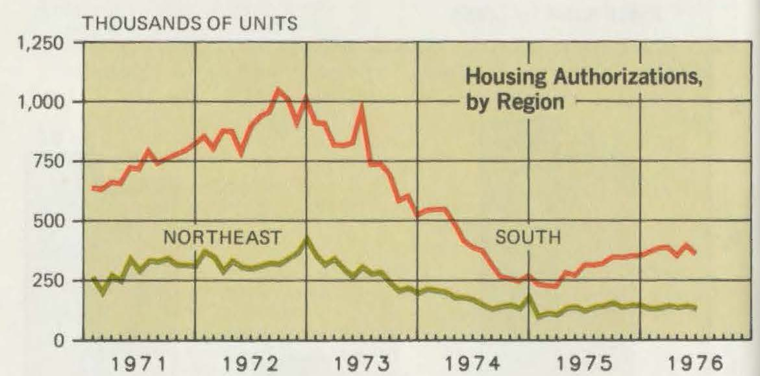
All regions except the West reported declines with the South and the Northeast falling a total of 45,000 units.

Note: Authorization data has been revised from January 1974 to May 1976.









HOUSING STARTS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Thousands of Units	
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,080	1,430	1,492
Units in Multifamily Structures	206	363	342
Single-Family Units	874	1,067	1,150
BY REGION			
Northeast	129	145	173
North Central	275	431	379
South	391	491	579
West	285	363	361

HOUSING AUTHORIZATIONS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Thousands of Units	
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	938	1,158	1,122
Units in Multifamily Structures	271	351	288
Single-Family Units	667	807	834
BY REGION			
Northeast	121	141	130
North Central	236	286	283
South	309	391	357
West	272	340	352

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

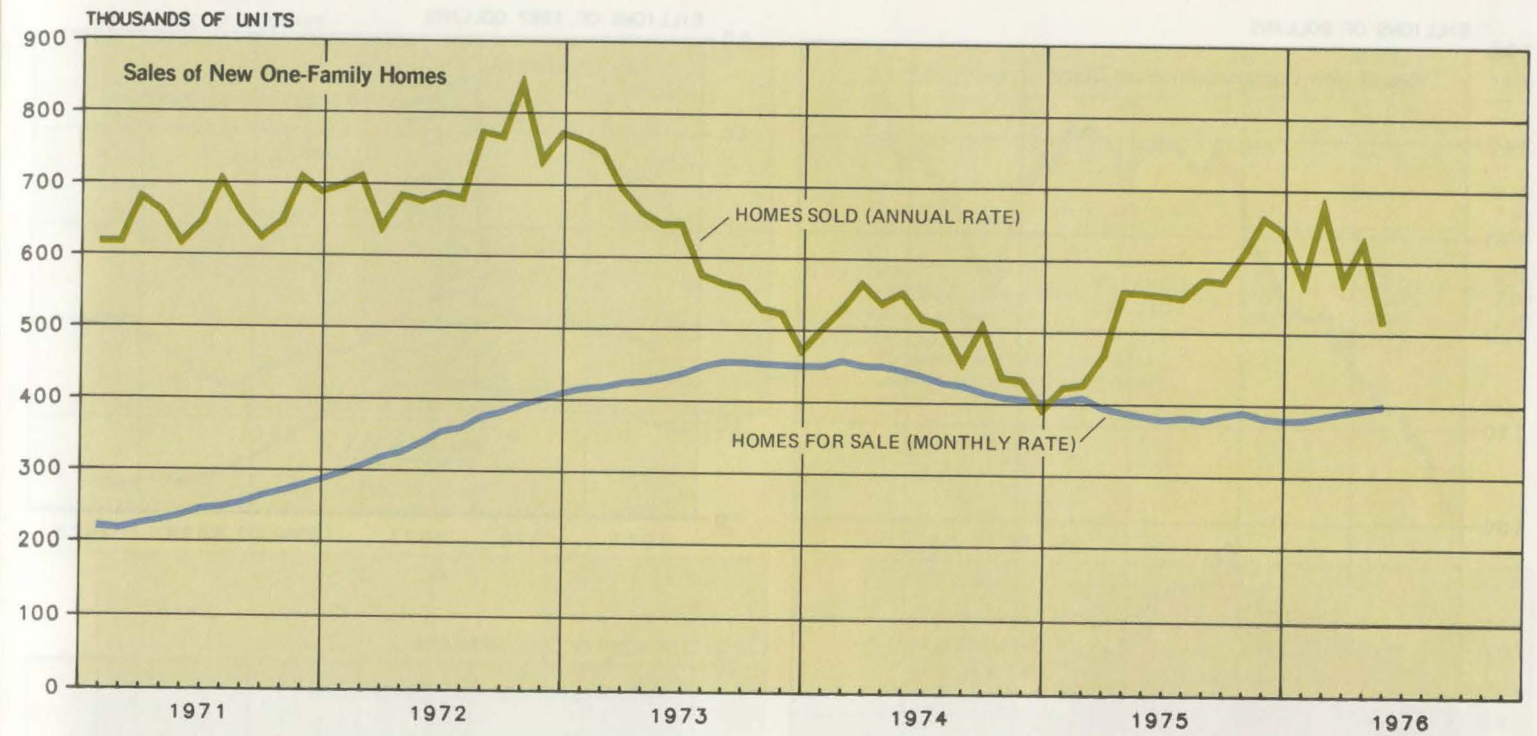
New Home Sales Drop 18% During May to 514,000 Annual Rate

The number of new one-family homes sold in May 1976 dropped to an annual rate of 514,000 units, 114,000 units lower than the April 1976 rate of 628,000 units. This represents an 18-percent decrease.

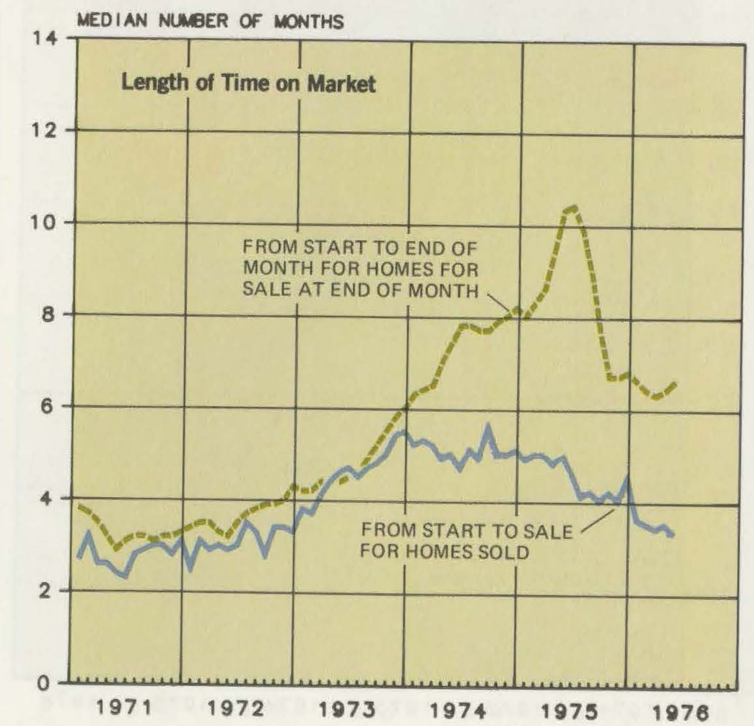
The inventory of new one-family homes available for sale has continued to remain between 380,000 and 400,000 units over the last 20 months.

Time That New Homes Stay on Market Dips From Earlier Highs

During 1971, the median number of months homes sold and homes for sale stayed on the market (as measured from month of start) was the lowest in a decade. During 1972, 1973, and 1974, the length of time increased for both categories. For homes sold, time on market peaked at 5.6 months in September 1974 and is currently about 3.5 months; homes for sale peaked 9 months later in mid-1975 at 10.4 months and is now about 6.5 months.



SALES OF NEW ONE-FAMILY HOMES	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Number in Thousands	
Homes Sold During Month Annual Rate, Total	554	628	514
Homes for Sale at End of Month Monthly Rate, Total	381	390	396
		Number of Months	
Median Number of Months From Start to Sale for Homes Sold	5.0	3.5	3.3
Median Number of Months From Start to End of Month For Homes for Sale at End of Month	10.3	6.4	6.6



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

New Construction Dips During May to Annual $140 Billion Rate

In May 1976 the value of new construction work done (in current dollars) declined 1.5 percent to an annual rate of $140 billion.

In real terms (expressed in constant 1967 dollars) new construction activity declined for the second straight month to $71.2 billion, 1.9 percent below the April level of $72.6 billion.

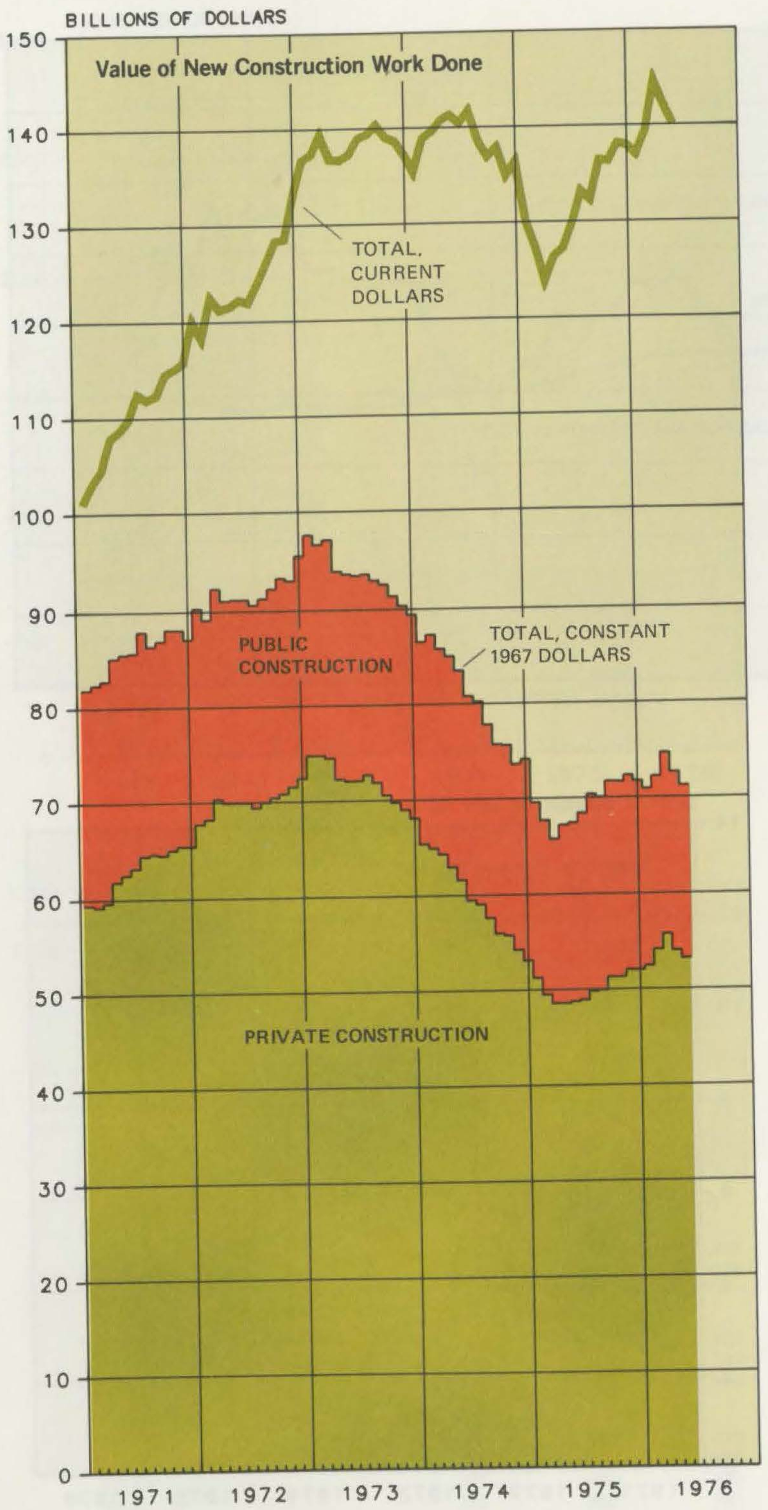
Private construction, which comprises almost three-quarters of total new construction work done, declined 1.5 percent; public construction dipped 3.2 percent.

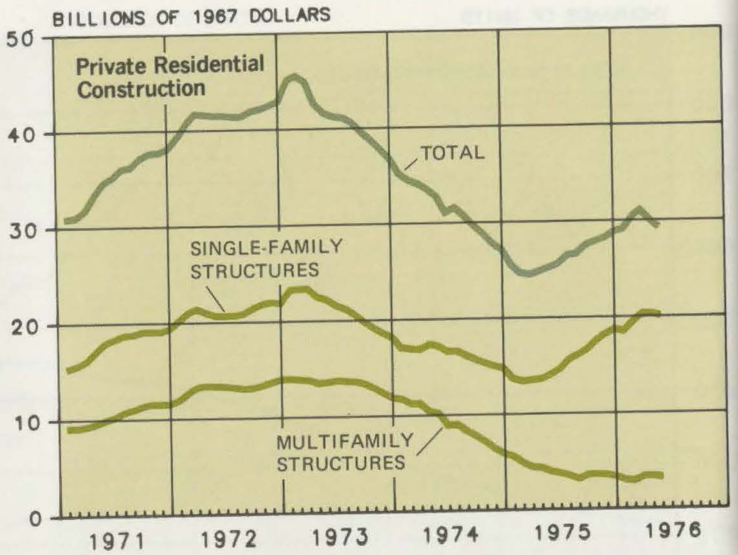
Industrial, Commercial Building Declines

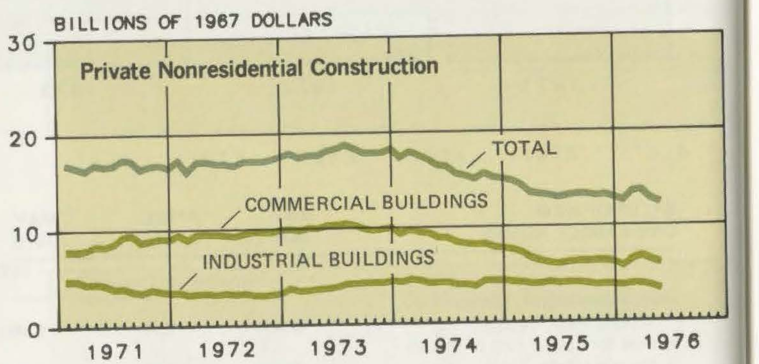
The overall decrease in construction activity was a result of declines in both private residential and nonresidential construction work done. Residential construction decreased 2.7 percent to $29.3 billion; new construction on multifamily and single-unit structures declined 2.9 and 1 percent, respectively.

New construction on nonresidential buildings dropped 3.1 percent; construction of industrial buildings fell 8.1 percent, while commercial buildings declined 4.7 percent.

NOTE: Value-in-place estimates were revised from January 1973 to April 1976.







VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	127.1	142.1	140.0
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	67.4	72.6	71.2
Private Construction	48.7	54.0	53.2
Residential Buildings	25.2	30.1	29.3
Single-Family Structures	18.1	23.7	23.4
Multifamily Structures	14.1	20.3	20.1
Nonresidential Buildings	13.2	12.8	12.4
Commercial	6.3	6.4	6.1
Industrial	4.2	3.7	3.4
Public Construction	18.7	18.6	18.0

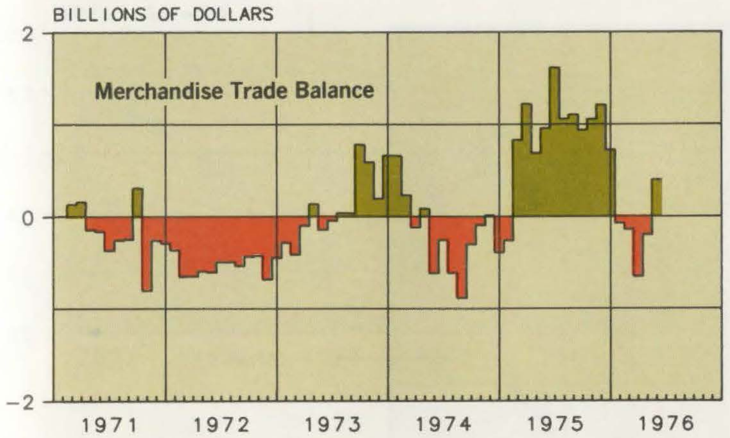
SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. Trade Balance Shows $395.6 Million Surplus During May

In May, the U.S. trade balance recorded a surplus for the first time in 5 months, with exports exceeding imports by $395.6 million. As a result, the cumulative deficit for the year dropped from $1.07 billion to $670.8 million.

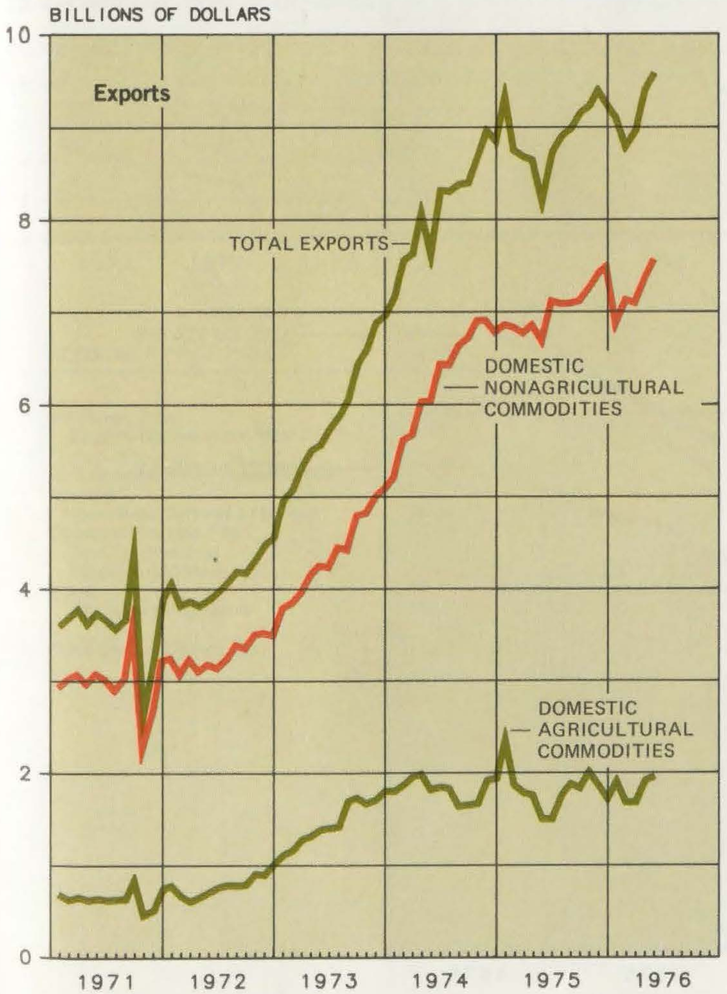
Total exports rose for the third straight month, but the increase of $184 million, or 2 percent, to a record $9.58 billion was less than half of April's gain of 4.9 percent. The increase of $211.6 million in nonagricultural exports to a record $7.55 billion was paced by aircraft and parts, up $95.1 million to $516.2 million. Agricultural exports rose $41.8 million to $1.95 billion. Soybean exports, up $73 million, made the strongest contribution to increased agricultural exports. Offsetting movements occurred in grain sorghums and wheat exports.

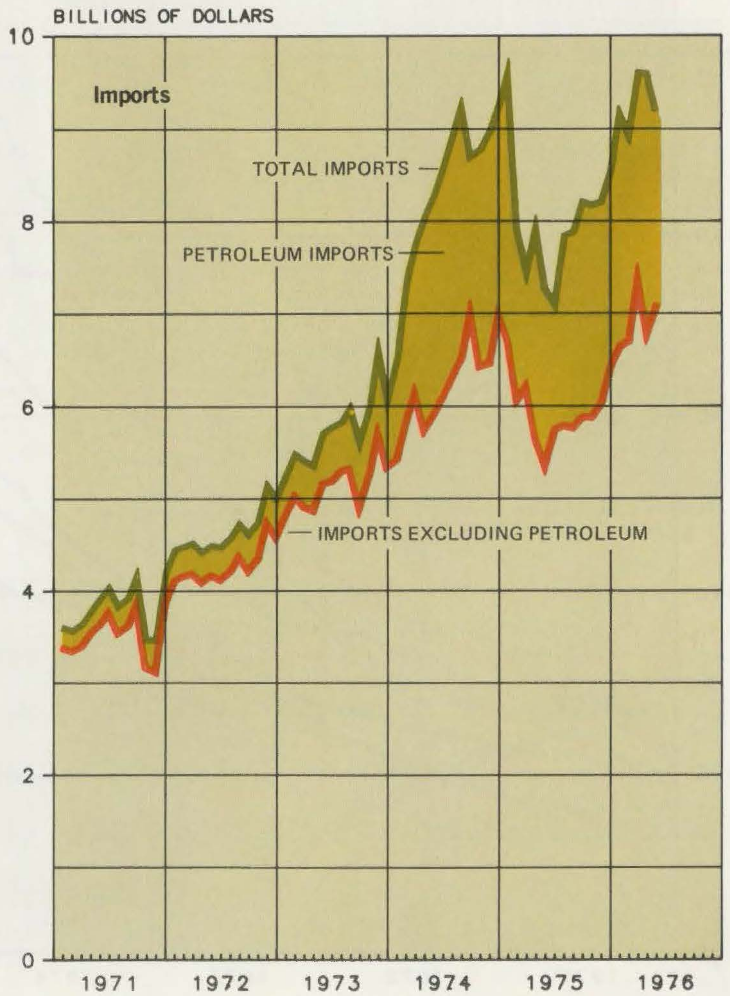
Total imports declined $420 million to $9.18 billion. A $710 million plunge in petroleum imports more than offset a $290 million increase in all other imports.



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Billions of Dollars	
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	0.955	−0.202	0.396
EXPORTS, TOTAL*	8.22	9.39	9.58
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	6.69	7.34	7.55
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.51	1.91	1.95
IMPORTS, TOTAL*	7.27	9.60	9.18
Imports, Excluding Petroleum	5.37	6.80	7.09
Petroleum Imports	1.90	2.80	2.09

*Detail may not add to total due to seasonal adjustment of individual series.





SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

UNITED KINGDOM: The composite index of consumer prices continued to rise in May, up a further 1.2 percent to 249. This means that average prices paid by consumers during May 1976 were 2½ times the average of prices paid during 1967. The index has climbed 15.3 percent since May 1975.

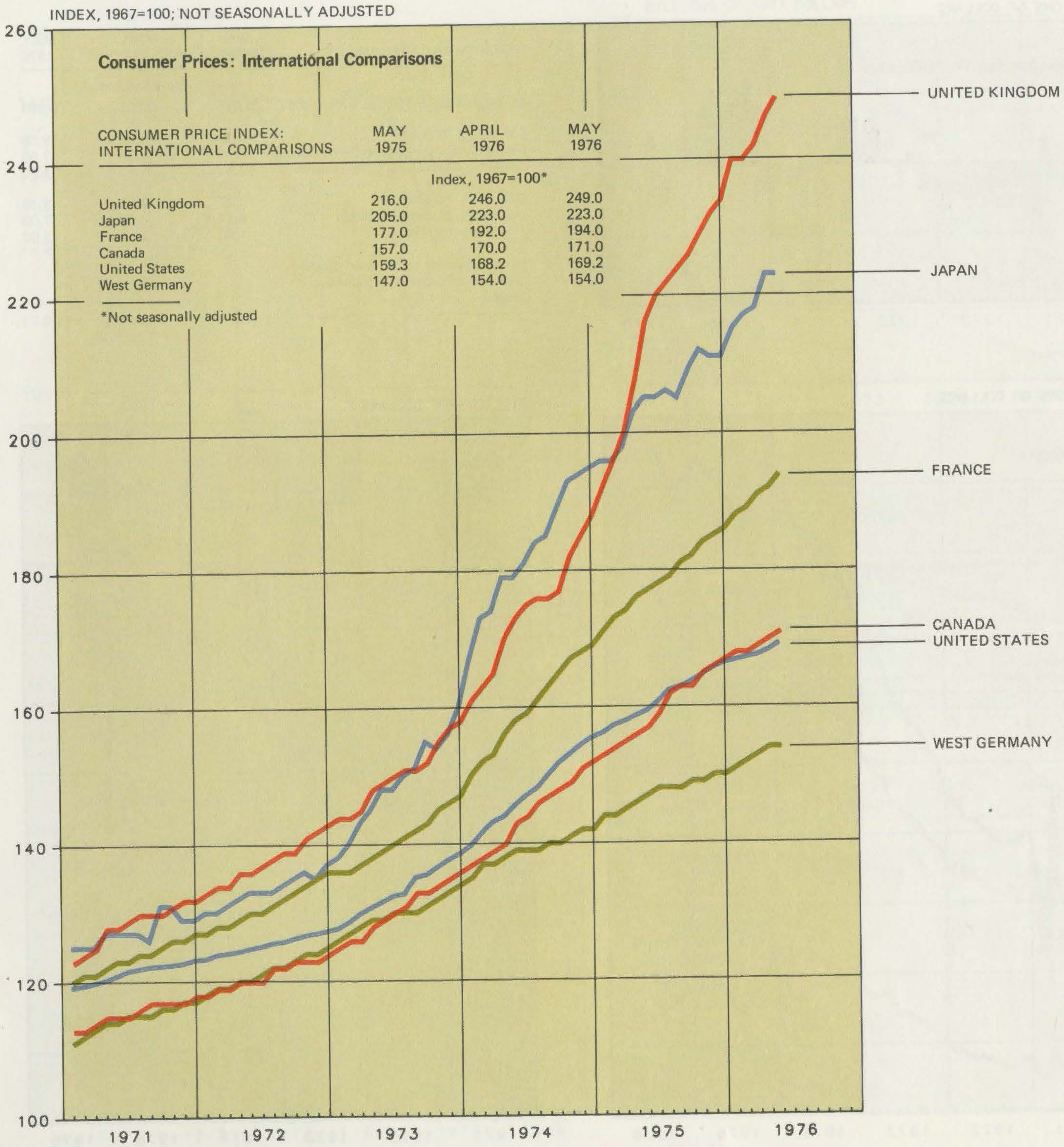
JAPAN: Consumer prices were unchanged in May after posting a steep 2.3-percent rise in April, the largest in a year. Prices have risen a total of 8.8 percent since May a year ago. This compares to a 14.5-percent advance during the May 1974-May 1975 period.

FRANCE: Continuing its uninterrupted climb, the consumer price index rose 1 percent in May to 194. Prices are 9.6 percent above May 1975.

CANADA: The consumer price index continued to rise moderately in May—up 0.6 percent to 171. Prices have risen a total of 8.9 percent since May 1975, compared to a 9.8-percent gain during the May 1974-May 1975 period.

UNITED STATES: In the largest increase since November 1975, prices rose 0.6 percent in May compared to an average monthly increase of 0.3 percent during the November-April period.

WEST GERMANY: Prices remained stable in May at 154, representing an increase of 4.8 percent since May 1975.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
	Index, 1967=100*		
United Kingdom	216.0	246.0	249.0
Japan	205.0	223.0	223.0
France	177.0	192.0	194.0
Canada	157.0	170.0	171.0
United States	159.3	168.2	169.2
West Germany	147.0	154.0	154.0

*Not seasonally adjusted

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Second Quarter CPI Rises at Double the First Quarter Rate

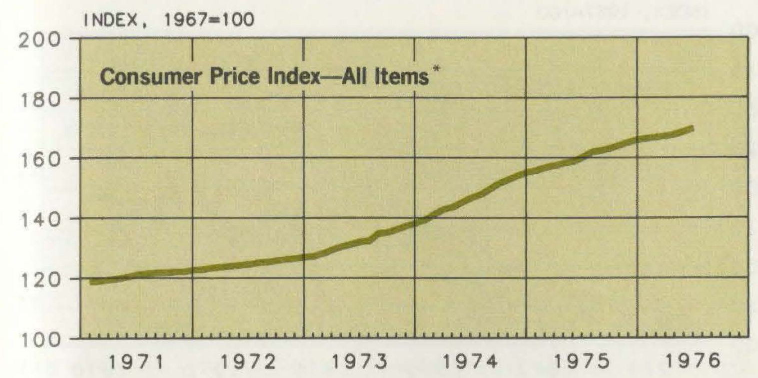
The consumer price index for all items rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.5 percent in June compared with a 0.6-percent increase in May. The energy group (gasoline, motor oil, fuel oil, coal, natural gas and electricity) accounted for almost a third of the June rise.

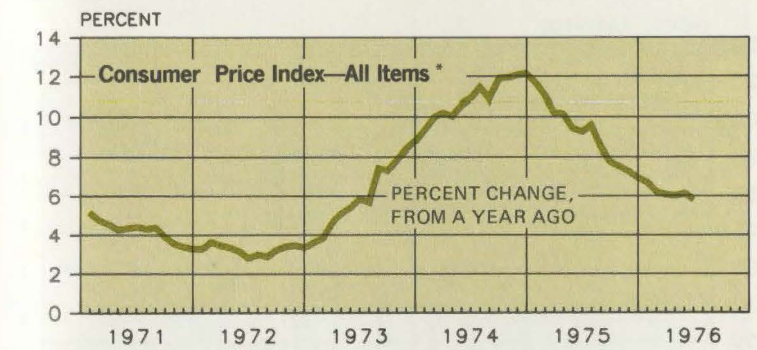
The all items index rose at an annual rate of 6 percent in the June quarter compared with a 2.9-percent gain in the March quarter. The unadjusted June index stood at 170.1, up 5.9 percent from June 1975.

The services index rose 0.6 percent compared with a 0.4 percent rise in May. The cost of household services, except rent, rose more in June (0.7 percent), reflecting sharp increases in charges for natural gas, electricity, and home repair services.

The commodities less food index rose 0.5 percent in June following a 0.6-percent increase in May. The gasoline and motor oil index rose 2.1 percent and the fuel oil and coal index rose 1.5 percent.

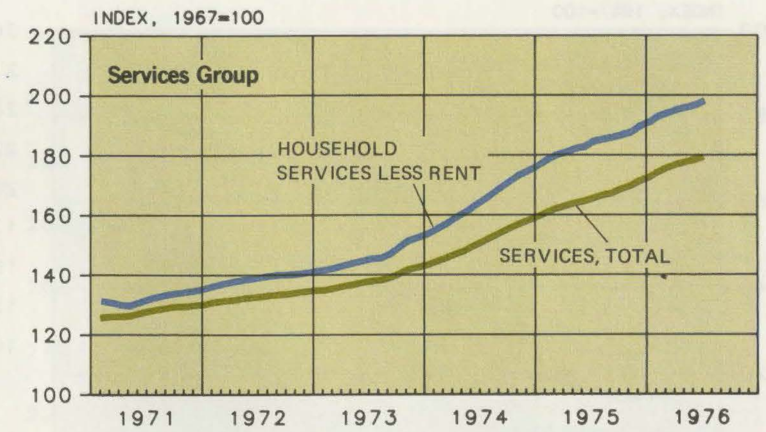
The food index edged up 0.2 percent in June, considerably less than the 1-percent advance posted in May. A 2.8-percent decrease in fruits and vegetables limited the increase in the overall index.

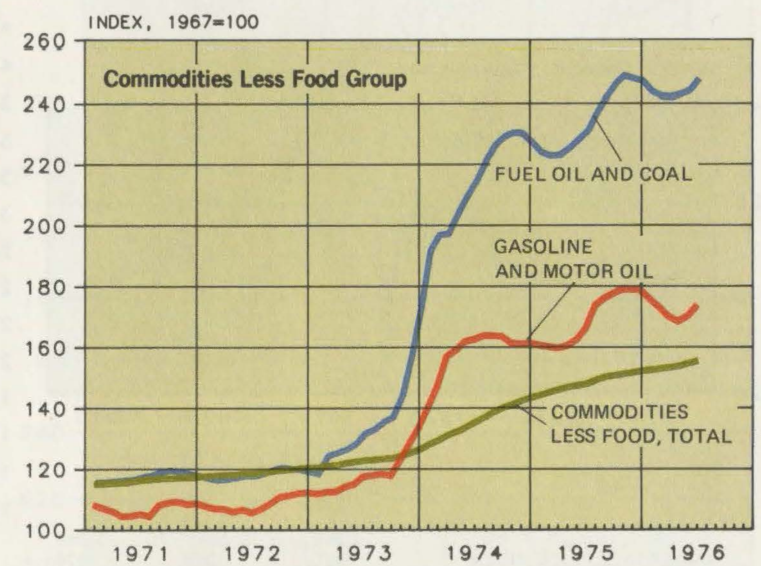


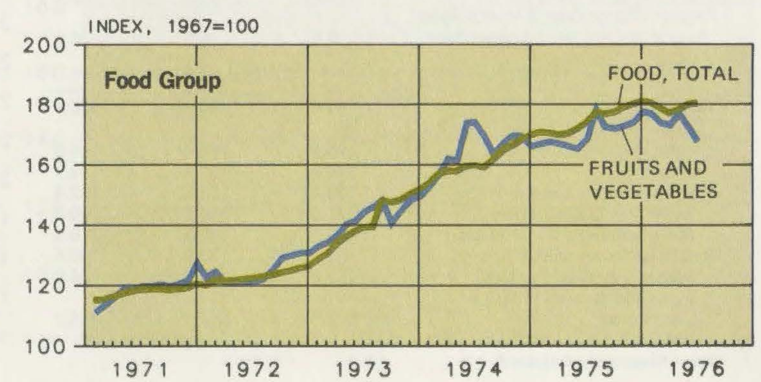


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
All Items, Total*	160.6	169.2	170.1
Percent Change From Year Ago*	9.3	6.2	5.9
By Commodity and Service Groups			
Services	166.0	178.8	179.9
Household Services Less Rent	184.7	196.9	198.3
Commodities Less Food	148.5	155.3	156.0
Fuel Oil and Coal	231.1	244.2	247.8
Gasoline and Motor Oil	166.6	170.5	174.0
Food	174.6	180.6	181.0
Fruits and Vegetables	168.7	172.9	168.0

*Not Seasonally Adjusted







SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

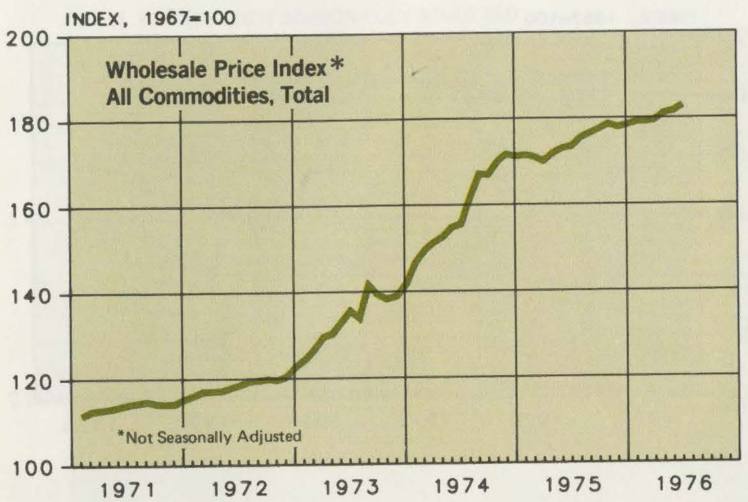
Wholesale Prices Up At 6.6% Annual Rate For April-June 1976

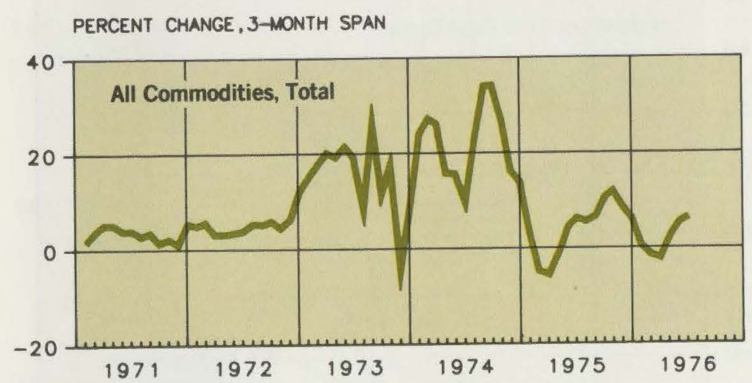
The wholesale price index for all commodities rose 0.4 percent seasonally adjusted in June. This follows a 0.3-percent rise in May and a 0.8-percent advance in April. A slower rise in farm products and processed foods and feeds partially offset a larger increase in prices for industrial commodities.

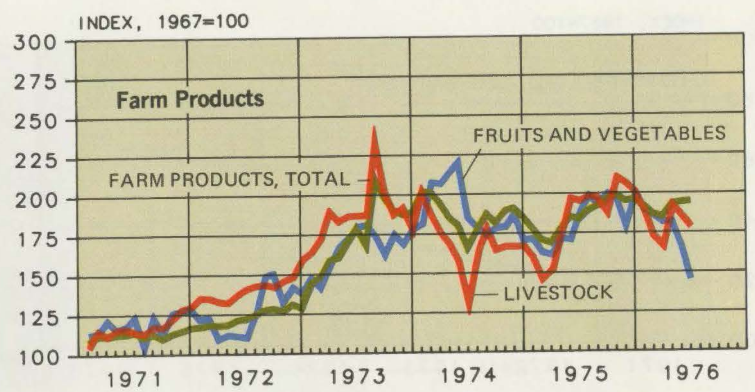
Wholesale prices rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.6 percent during the April-to-June period, the largest increase since the 3 months ending last November. The unadjusted index rose to 183.1 percent of its 1967 average.

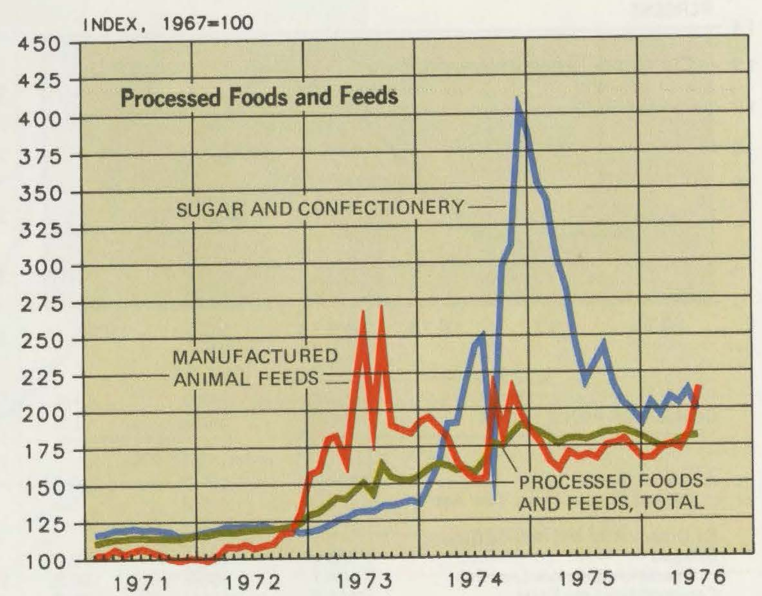
By commodity classification, the farm products index edged up a seasonally-adjusted 0.3 percent in June. A 12.8-percent drop in fresh and dried fruits and vegetables was a major factor. Livestock prices also declined. Processed foods and feeds rose 0.4 percent, considerably less than the gains posted in April and May. A decline in sugar and confectionery almost completely offset a rise in manufactured animal feeds.

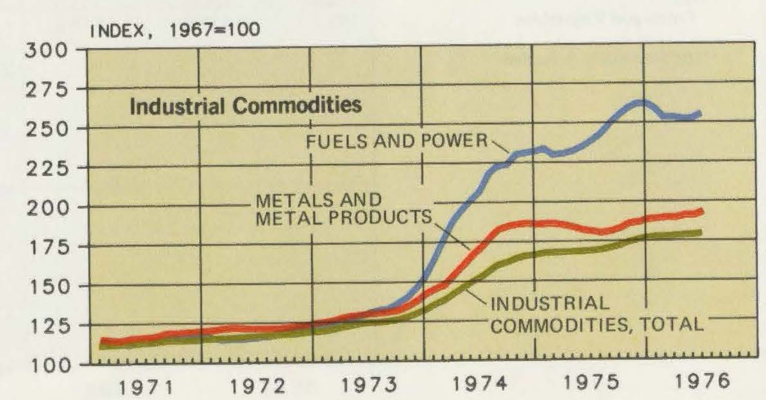
Industrial commodities rose 0.5 percent, the largest increase since December 1975. Accounting for more than half of the June rise were increases in metal products (1.1 percent) and fuel and related products and power (1 percent).











WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL* (Index, 1967=100)	173.7	181.8	183.1
Percent Change Over 3-Month Span, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate	6.5	5.5	6.6
		Index, 1967=100	
Farm Products	184.5	194.9	195.4
Fresh and Dried Fruits and Vegetables	188.8	168.4	146.8
Livestock	196.5	187.1	179.7
Processed Foods and Feeds	180.4	181.6	182.4
Sugar and Confectionery	221.1	214.9	200.4
Manufactured Animal Feeds	170.5	186.3	215.3
Industrial Commodities	169.9	179.6	180.5
Metals and Metal Products	182.9	192.5	194.6
Fuels and Related Products and Power	239.6	254.1	256.7

*Not Seasonally Adjusted

SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Farmers Prices, Costs Hit Same Rate; First Time in 14 Months

The index of prices received by farmers for their products rose for the second consecutive month, increasing 4 points (2 percent) to 195 during the month ended June 15. This was the highest level in 8 months.

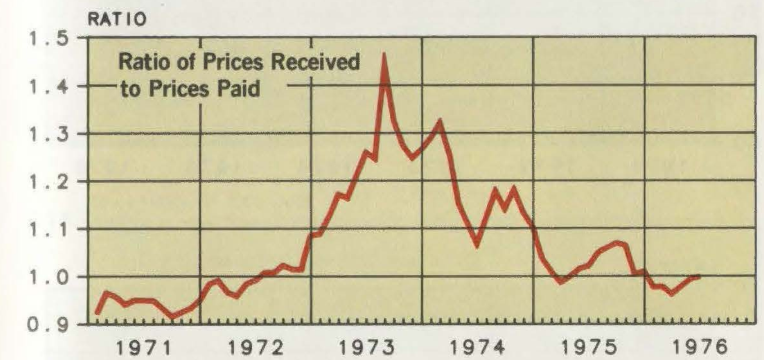
Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates edged up 2 points (1 percent) to a new high of 195.

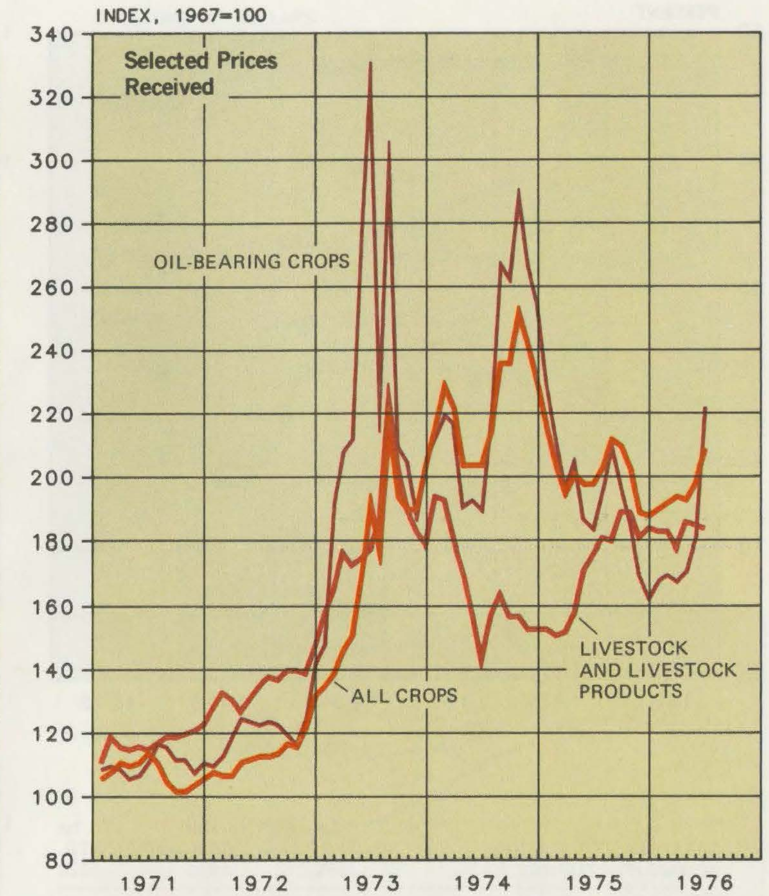
The ratio of prices received to prices paid rose to 100 percent. This was the first time since April 1975 that prices received equaled prices paid.

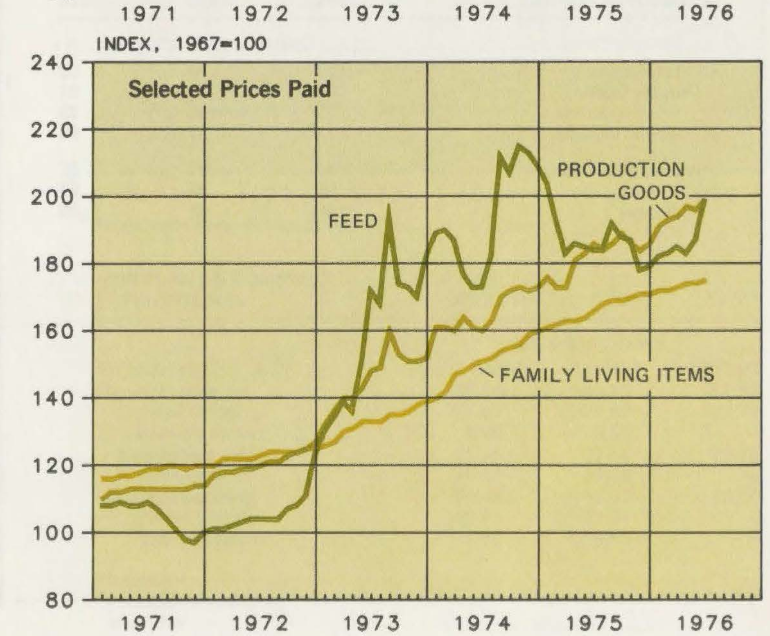
Oil-Bearing Crop Prices Rise 23%; All Crops Up 6%

Prices received for all crops rose 11 points (6 percent) to 209, its highest level since September 1975. Oil-bearing crops rose 41 points (23 percent) to 222; soybeans were up at $6.16 per bushel, $1.29 above a month earlier. Livestock and livestock products declined 1 point (0.5 percent) to 184.

The production goods index was up 3 points (2 percent) to a high of 199 and has increased in 6 of the past 7 months. Feed prices rose 12 points (6 percent) to 199. The last time the feed price index broke 200 was in Jan. 1975.







AGRICULTURAL PRICES	JUNE 15, 1975	MAY 15, 1976	JUNE 15, 1976
		Index, 1967=100	
Prices Received by Farmers	186	191	195
All Crops	198	198	209
Oil-Bearing Crops	184	181	222
Livestock and Livestock Products	176	185	184
Prices Paid by Farmers	183	193	195
Family Living Items	166	174	175
Production Items	186	196	199
Feed	184	187	199
Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid	102	99	100

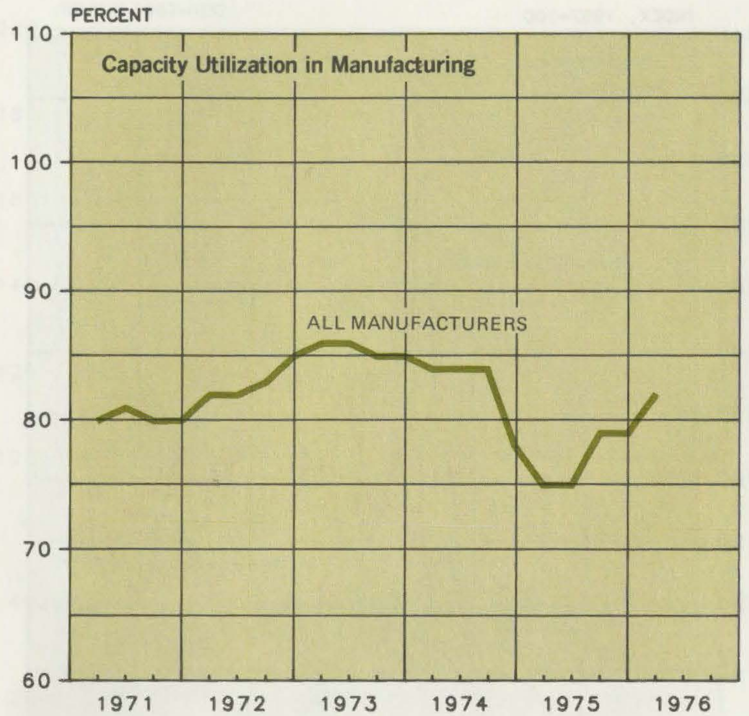
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

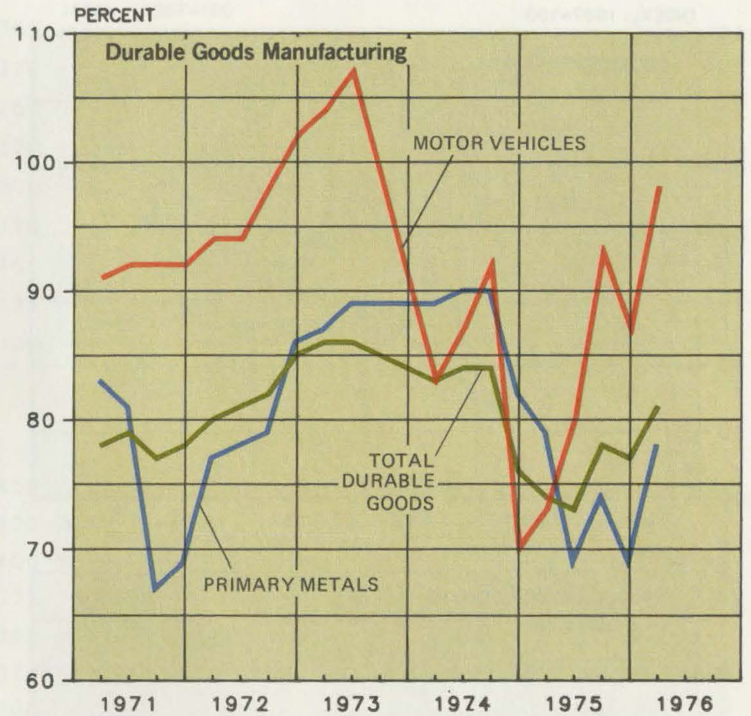
Motor Vehicles Pace 3% Rise in Manufacturing Capacity

The rate of manufacturing capacity in the first quarter of 1976 was 82 percent, 3 percentage points higher than in the fourth quarter of 1975. The January-March rate was 7 points above the rates in the first half of 1975. Increases occurred in all major industries, but were larger in durables than in nondurables.

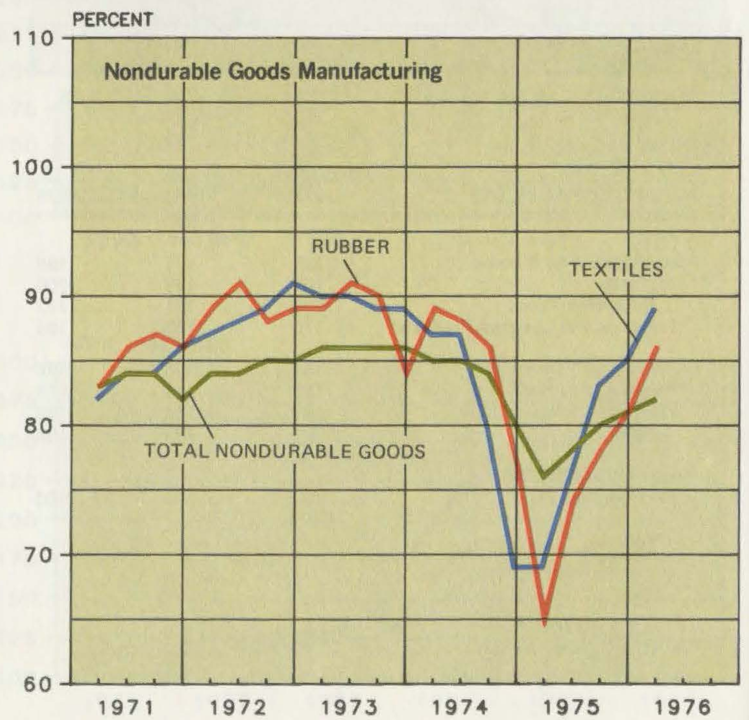
The capacity utilization rate in durable goods manufacturing advanced 4 percentage points, to 81 percent. Motor vehicles rose 11 points to 98 percent as auto-makers stepped up output of large- and intermediate-sized models. That rate was the highest since the third quarter of 1973. Partly reflecting the step-up in motor vehicle production, primary metals rose 9 points, to 78 percent.

In nondurables, the 1-percentage point increase in the rate of capacity utilization was a result of a 5-point increase in rubber to 86 percent, and a rise of 4 points in textiles to a rate of 89 percent.





CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN MANUFACTURING	1st QTR. 1975	4th QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976
	Operating Rates (Percent)		
All Manufacturers	75	79	82
Durable Goods	74	77	81
Primary Metals	79	69	78
Motor Vehicles	73	87	98
Nondurable Goods	76	81	82
Textiles	69	85	89
Rubber	65	81	86



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

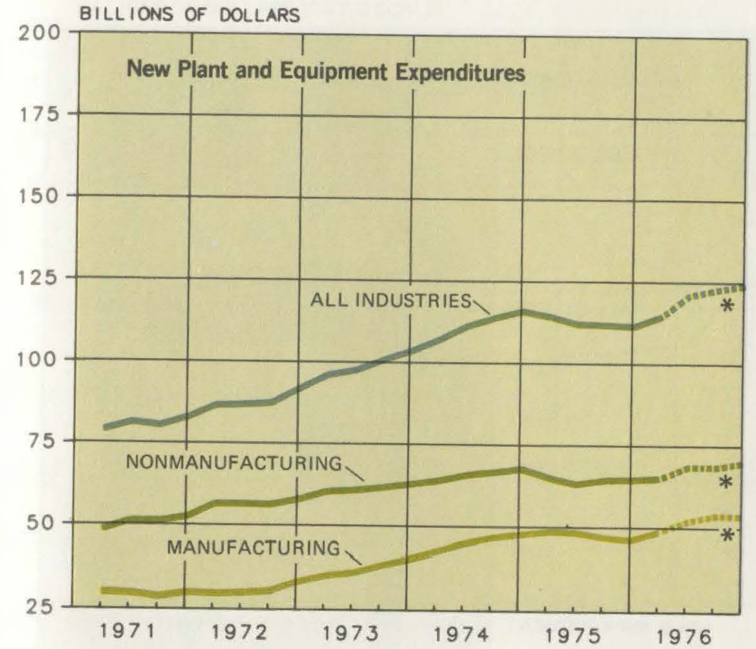
First Quarter Gain Reverses Down Trend in Capital Spending

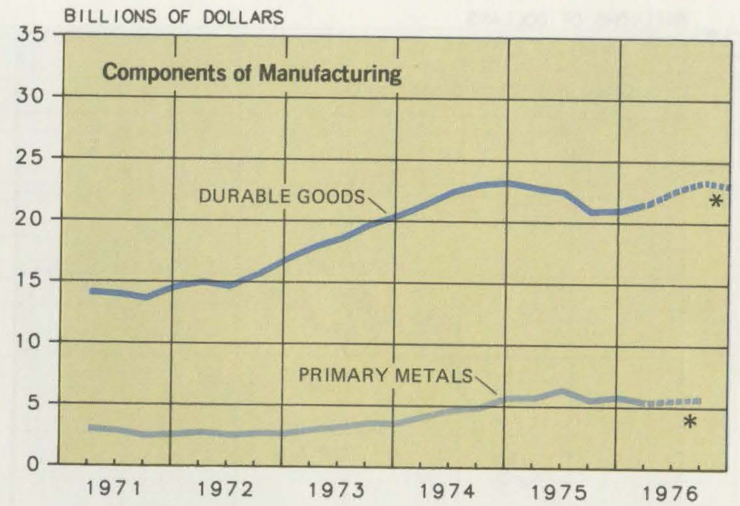
Reversing a trend of four consecutive quarterly declines, actual new plant and equipment expenditures in the first quarter of 1976 rose 2.6 percent to an annual rate of $114.72 billion. Capital spending in manufacturing, rising $2.39 billion to a seasonally adjusted rate of $49.21 billion, accounted for most of the increase. Outlays for plant and equipment in nonmanufacturing industries, edging upward $530 million, remained virtually unchanged.

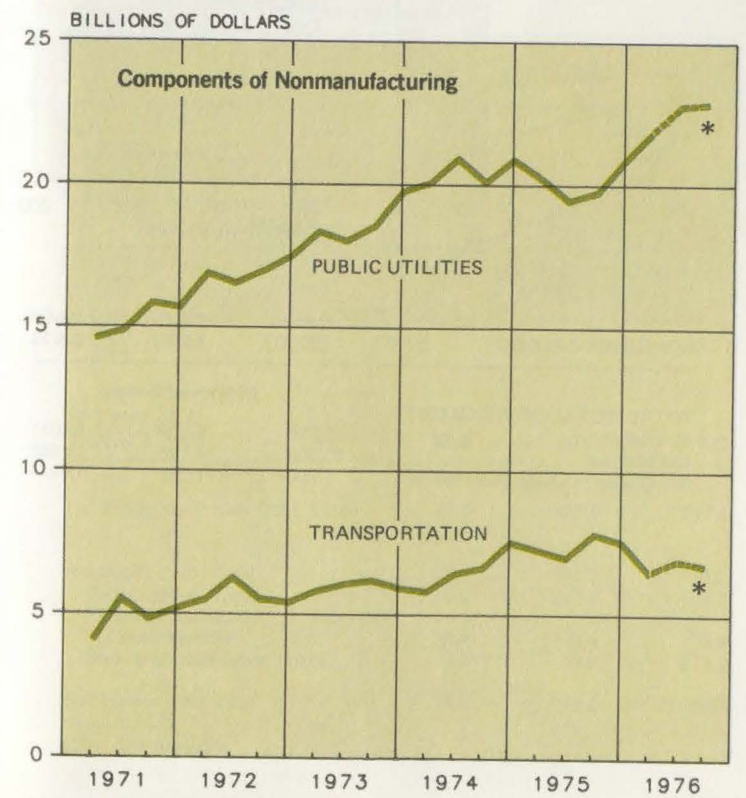
Capital investment in petroleum, rising $1.06 billion to $11.38 billion, comprised almost three-fifths of the total increase of $1.83 billion in nondurable goods industries.

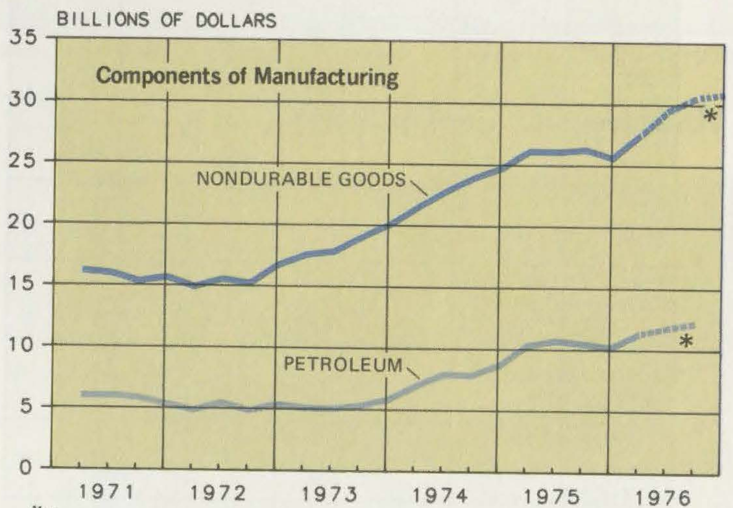
A decline in primary metals was offset by small increases in other industries in the durable goods sector, which rose $560 million to a total of $21.63 billion.

Capital spending is projected to increase 7.3 percent in 1976 to an annual rate of $121.03 billion. Manufacturing investment will rise 9.5 percent to $52.52 billion, while nonmanufacturing capital investment is expected to rise 5.7 percent to $68.50 billion. However, this represents an overall gain of only 0.8 percent in real capital expenditure after subtracting a 6.5-percent projected pace for inflation in 1976.









* Projections show as Dash Lines

NEW PLANT & EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	4th QTR.	1st QTR	1976*
	Billions of Dollars		
All Industries	111.80	114.72	121.03
Manufacturing	46.82	49.21	52.52
Durable Goods	21.07	21.63	22.74
Primary Metals	5.89	5.51	–
Nondurable Goods	25.75	27.58	29.78
Petroleum	10.32	11.38	–
Nonmanufacturing	64.98	65.51	68.50
Public Utilities	20.91	21.91	–
Transportation[1]	7.60	6.55	–

*Projected
[1] Includes railroad, air, and other

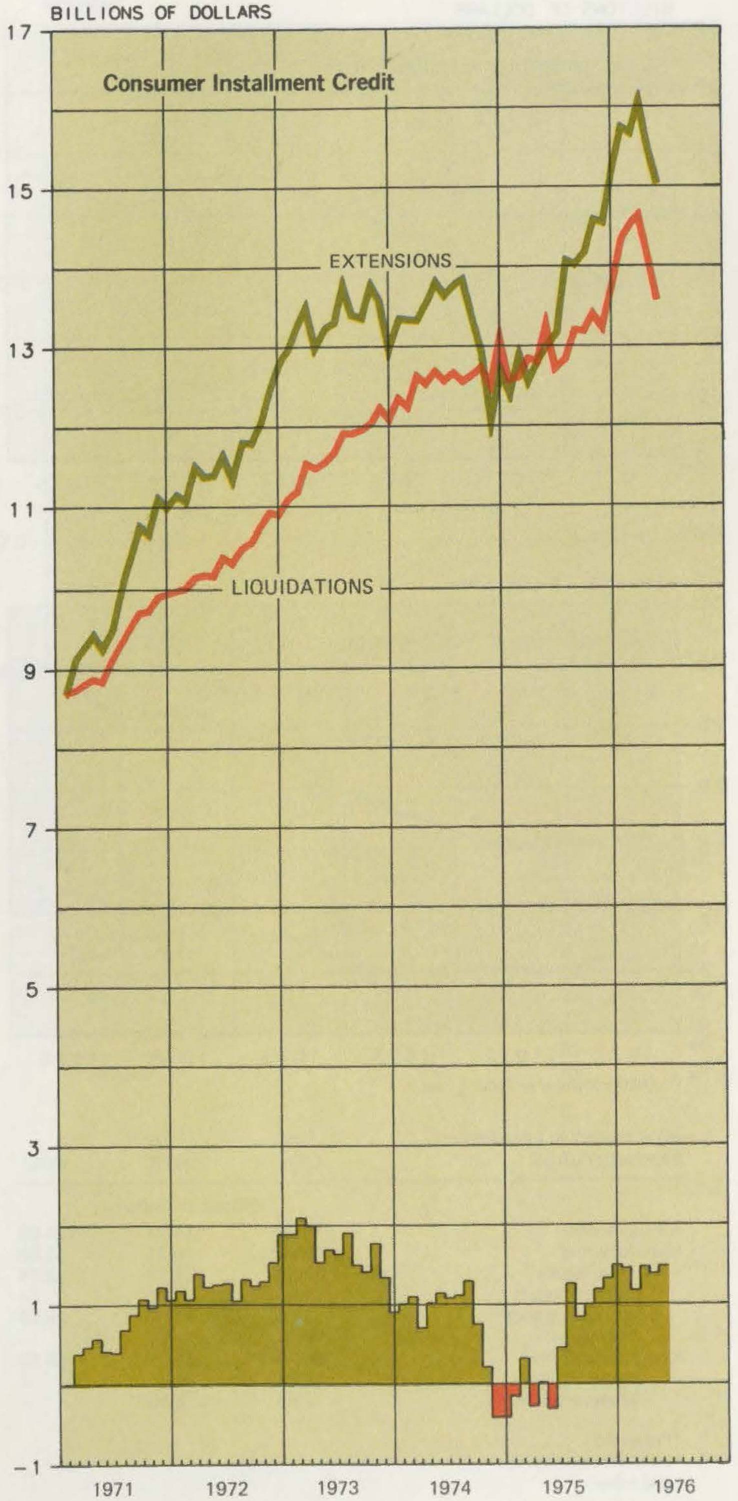
SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

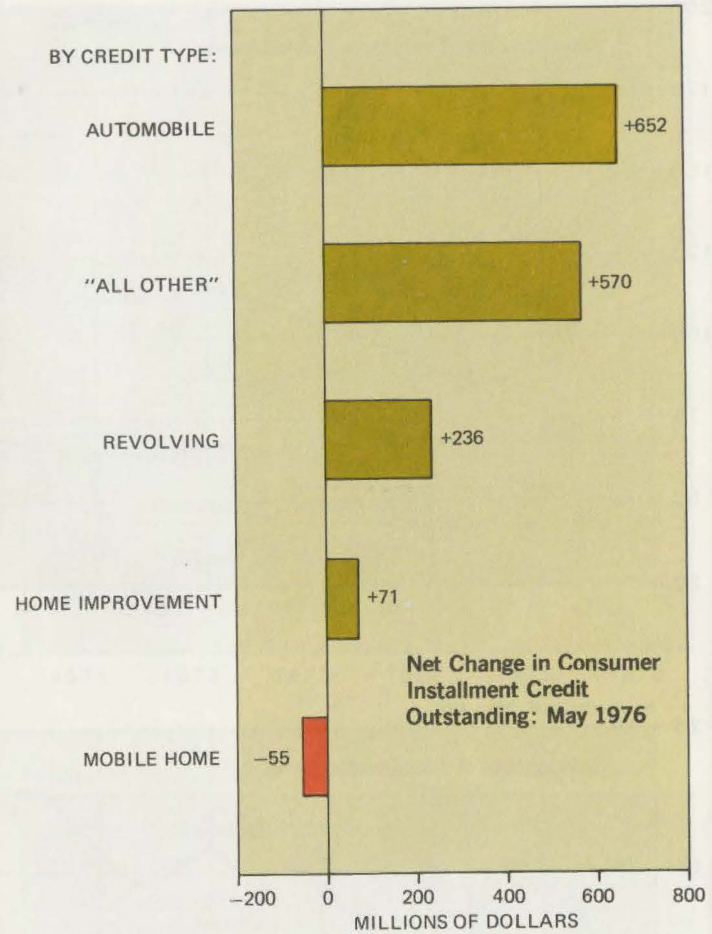
Gain of $1.47 Billion in May Consumer Credit Highest Since Dec. '75

Outstanding consumer installment credit increased by $1.47 billion in May, resulting from liquidations of credit decreasing at a more rapid rate than extensions. Extensions totaled $15.04 billion, down 3 percent from April. Liquidations dropped 4 percent to a level of $13.57 billion.

The $1.47-billion gain was the largest since the $1.49-billion increase of December 1975. All major credit types except mobile homes registered an increase in credit outstanding. A gain of $652 million in automobile credit accounted for nearly half the total increase, with most of the remaining rise occurring in the "all other" category.

Note: There were substantial revisions due to the recent availability of benchmark information from several major holders of consumer credit. However, only revisions of the total credit categories were available as of this printing.





CONSUMER CREDIT	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Millions of Dollars	
TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT			
Extensions	12,999	15,508	15,041
Liquidations	13,300	14,126	13,566
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	−300	+1,382	+1,474

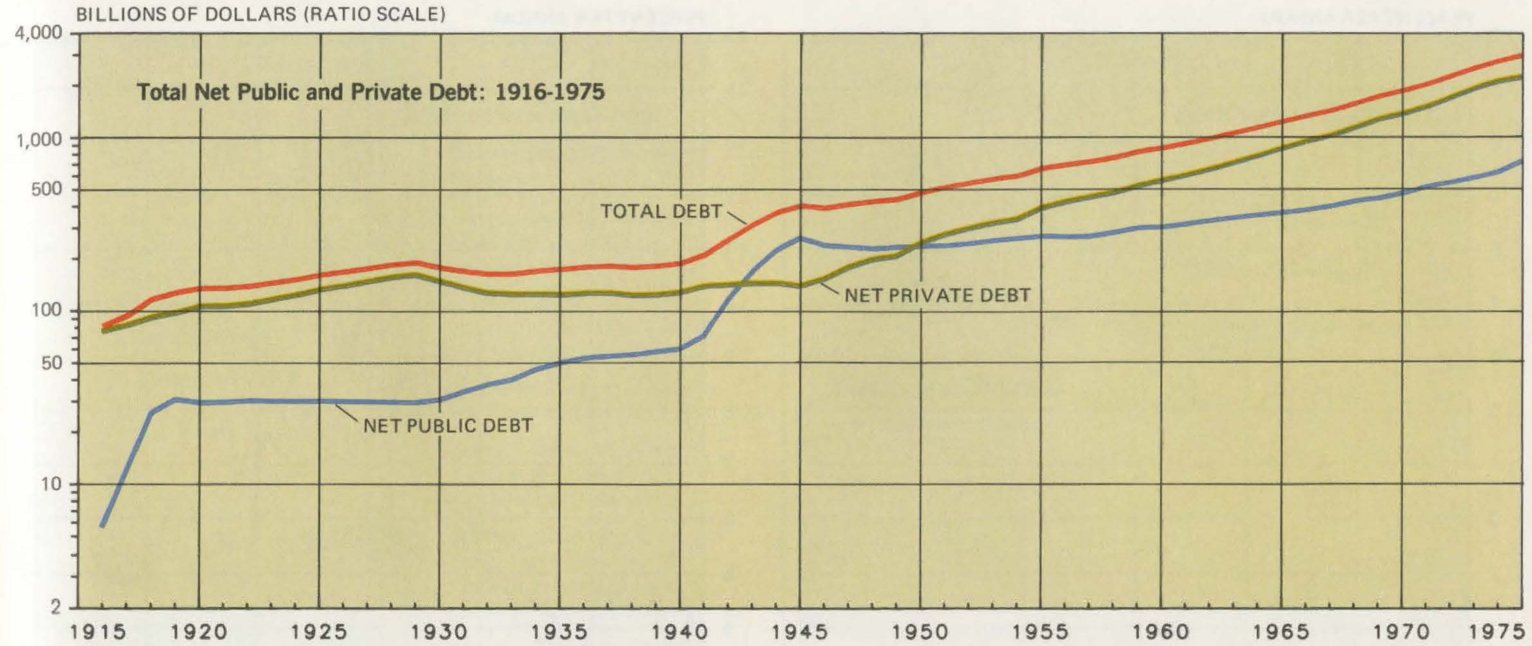
SOURCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Net Public, Private Debt Nears $3 Trillion by the End of 1975

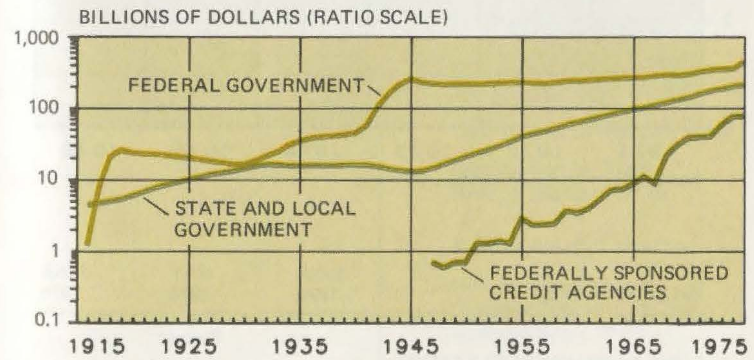
Net public and private debt reached $2,997.1 billion by the end of 1975, 8.3 percent higher than at the same time in 1974. Net public debt increased more rapidly (15.1 percent) than net private debt (6.2 percent) for the first time since World War II.

Federal Government debt led the sharp rise in net public debt. Heavy Treasury financing requirements increased Federal Government debt almost 24 percent in 1975. This was the fastest rate of increase since World War II. State and local government debt grew at a slower pace in 1975 (4.7 percent) than in 1974 (8.4 percent). Debt of federally sponsored credit agencies increased 3.1 percent in 1975, compared with 27.8 percent in 1974.

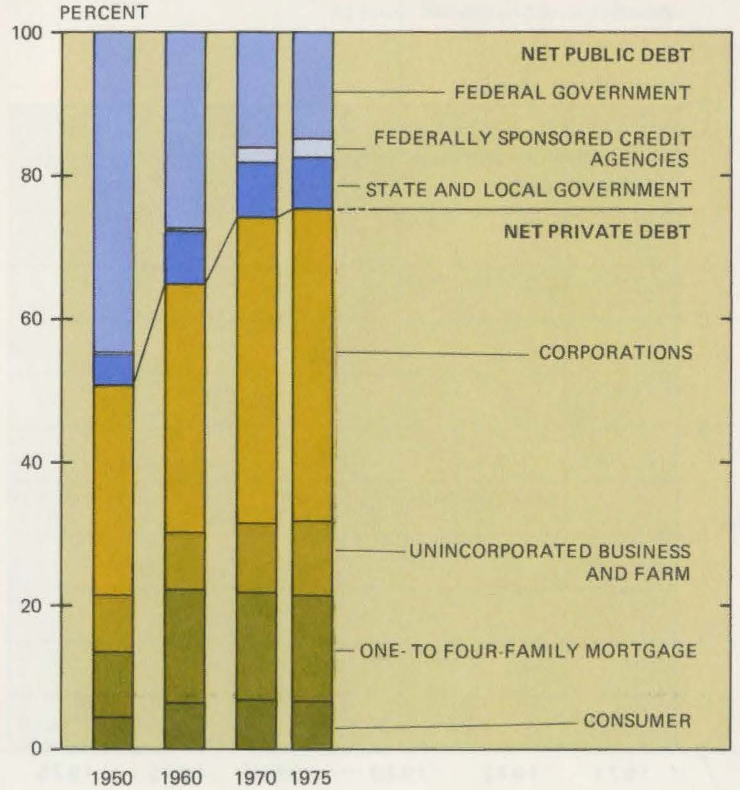
Net private debt has steadily grown as a proportion of total net debt since 1950. In 1950, the total net debt was almost evenly split between the private and public sectors. However, in 1975, private debt comprised approximately three-quarters of total debt. Despite the heavy borrowing, the Federal debt remained at a historically low level as a proportion of all debt outstanding.



Components of Total Net Public Debt: 1916-1975



Distribution of Total Net Public and Private Debt: Selected Years



NET PUBLIC & PRIVATE DEBT	1916	1945	1975
		Billions of Dollars	
Net Public and Private Debt, Total	82.2	405.9	2,997.1
Net Public Debt, Total	5.7	265.9	741.2
Federal Government	1.2	252.5	446.3
Federally Sponsored Credit Agencies	NA	NA	78.8
State and Local Government	4.5	13.4	216.1
Net Private Debt, Total	76.5	140.0	2,255.9

NA Not Available

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

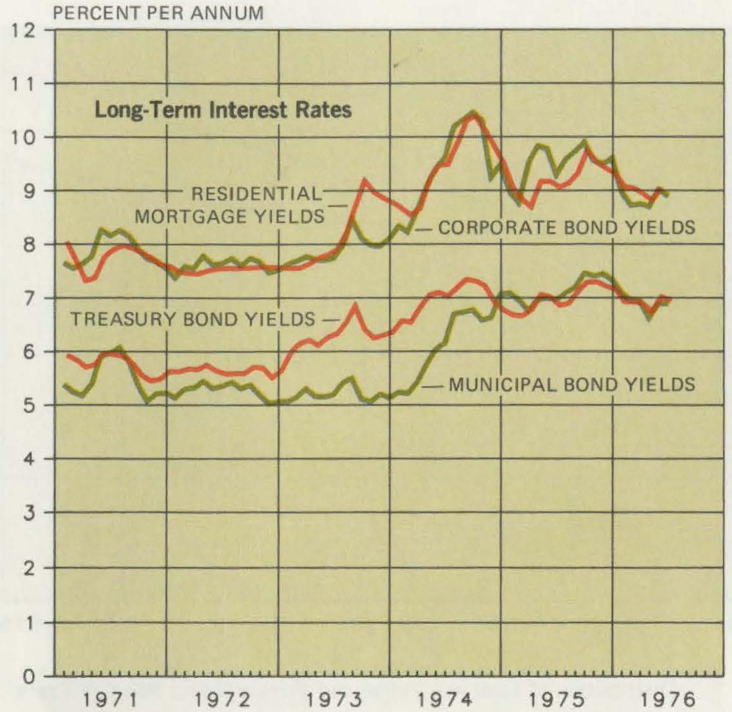
Interest Rates Drop for Most Long-Term Bonds During June

LONG-TERM RATES: The average yield on corporate AAA bonds declined to 8.88 percent after rising sharply in May. The June 1976 level is about 15 percent below the September 1974 peak. After rising for the first time in 7 months in May, yields on long-term treasury bonds declined to an average of 6.94 percent. The yield from a 20-bond average of high-grade municipal bonds was unchanged at 6.87 percent. Residential mortgage yields rose 2.4 percent in May (the latest month for which data are available) to 9.03 percent. This was the first increase since last September.

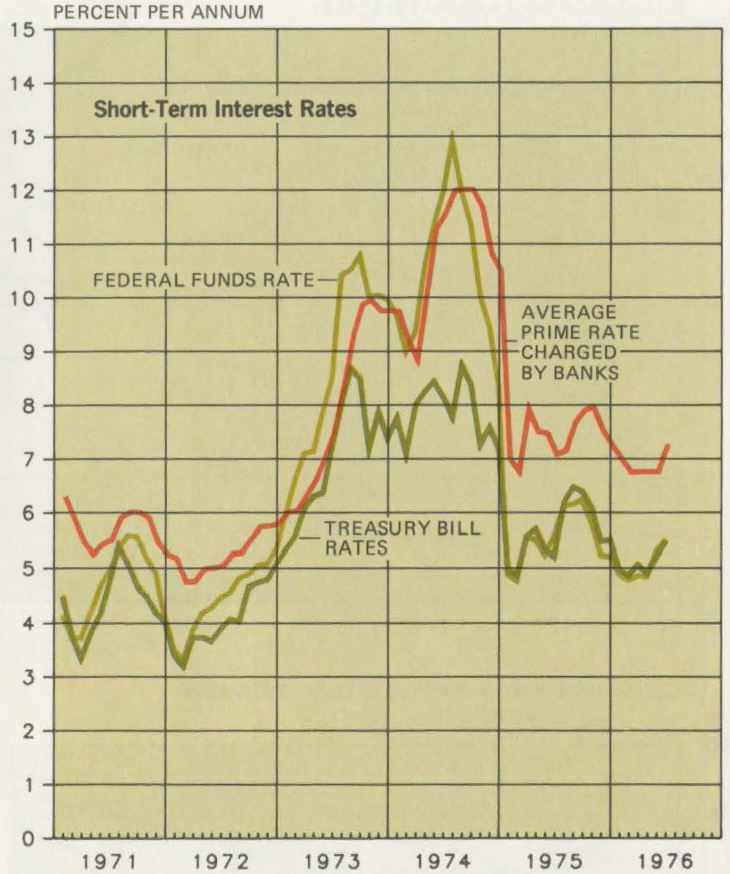
CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE RATES: The effective rate on conventional loans to buy existing homes continued to decline in May, reaching 9.03 percent. Following a general decline in recent months, the average rate on loans to buy new homes posted a slight upturn to 8.98 percent in May.

SHORT-TERM RATES: Short-term rates rose sharply in June. The average rate on Federal funds rose to 5.48 percent. The average prime rate charged by banks, which had remained stable at 6.75 percent since February, jumped to 7.25 percent. Rates on 3-month treasury bills rose to 5.47 percent.

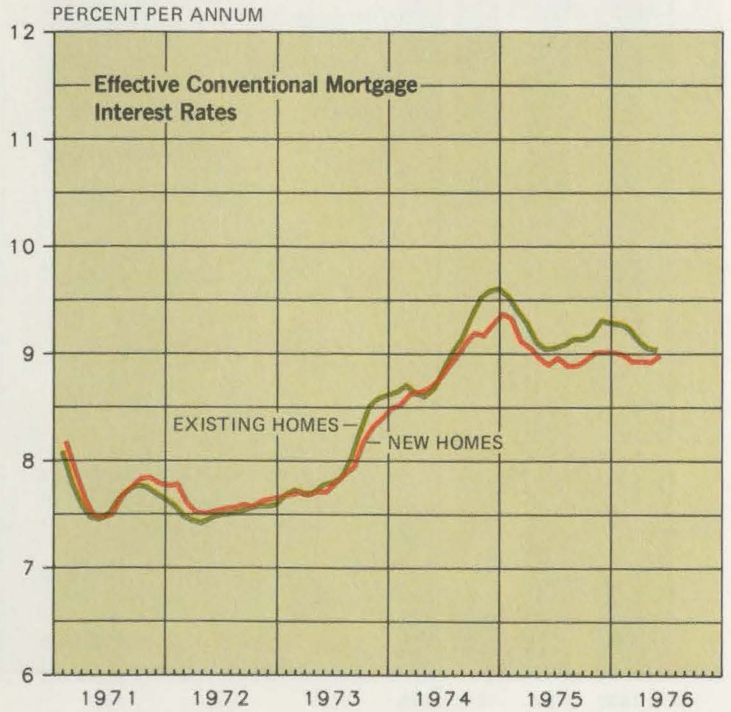
Note: Mortgage yields apply only to single-family homes.



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



SOURCE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

INTEREST RATES*	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
		Percent	
LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES**			
Corporate Bond Yields	9.27	9.00	8.88
Treasury Bond Yields (10 or more years)	6.86	7.01	6.94
Municipal Bond Yields	6.95	6.87	6.87
Residential Mortgage Yields	9.06	9.03	NA
EFFECTIVE CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES			
Existing Homes	9.05	9.03	NA
New Homes	8.96	8.98	NA
SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES**			
Federal Funds Rate	5.55	5.29	5.48
Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks	7.08	6.75	7.25
Treasury Bill Rates	5.19	5.18	5.47

*Not Seasonally Adjusted
**June Estimates
NA Not Available

other trends

Science & Engineering Personnel

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Physical Scientists With Doctorates Drop to 31% of Total

According to the latest data available (1973), there are about 245,000 doctoral scientists and engineers in the United States. Among them, physical scientists declined over the 1966-73 period from 45 percent of the total to 31 percent, while life scientists increased sharply to 31 percent.

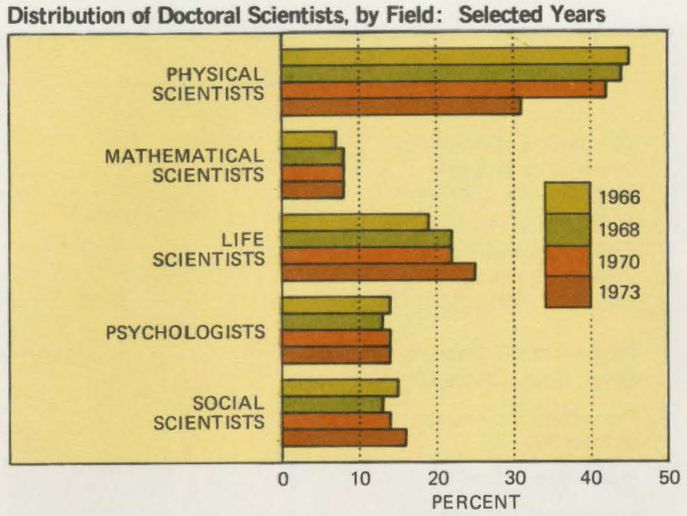
Teaching and research and development represent the primary work activities of doctoral scientists. A declining proportion was involved in research and development, while there was an increase in the proportion reported as primarily teaching.

Science, Engineering Bachelor's Degree Recipients Double

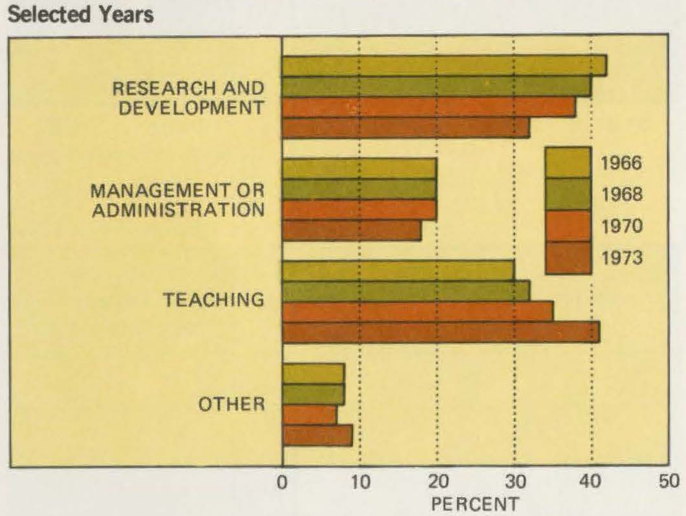
From 1960 to 1972, the annual recipients of science and engineering bachelor's degrees doubled to a level of 281,228 recipients. The number of recipients of social science degrees tripled, and recipients of mathematical science and life science degrees also showed strong gains.

Enrollments for advanced degrees in science and engineering fields also doubled in size from 1960 to 1972, despite a slight decline in 1972. Engineering had the largest enrollment from 1960 through 1968, and since 1969, enrollment in the social science field has been the highest.

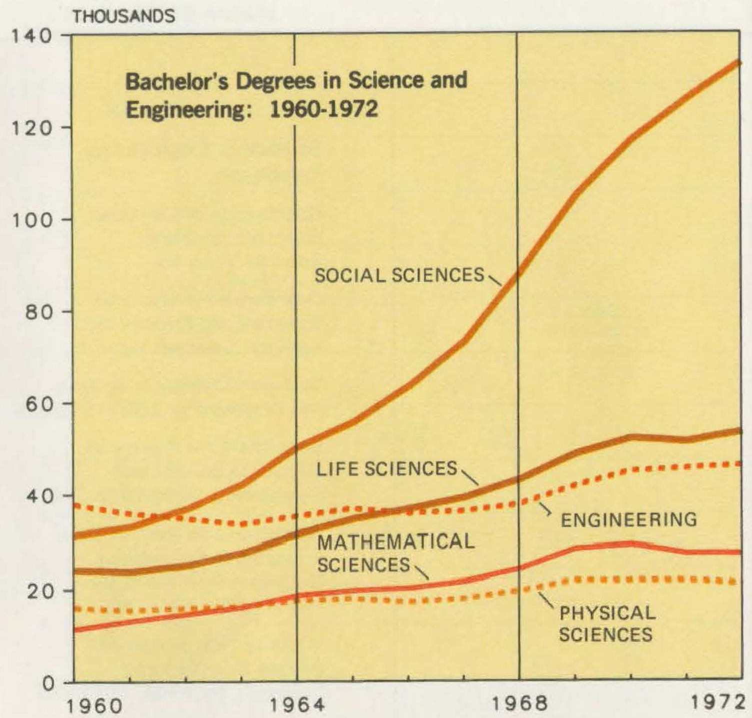
Distribution of Doctoral Scientists, by Field: Selected Years

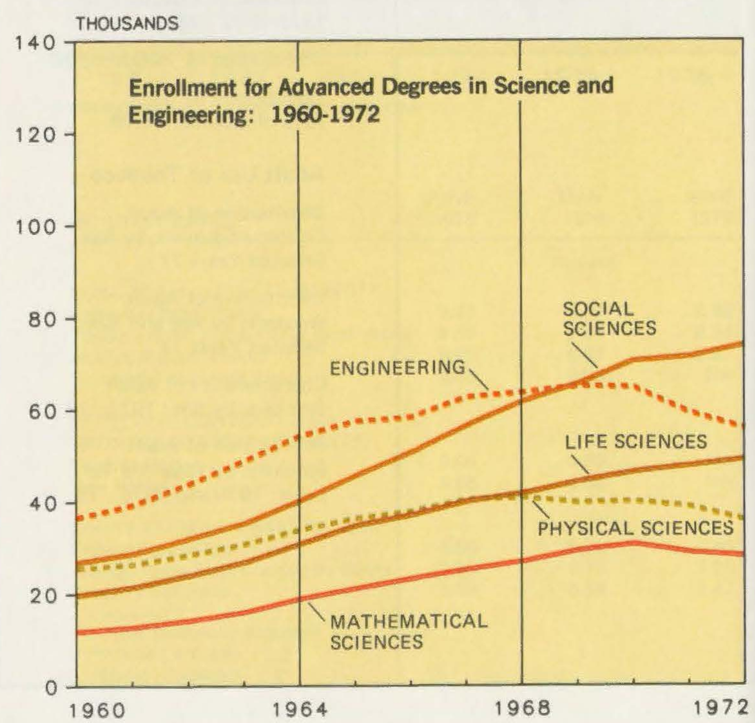


Distribution of Doctoral Scientists, by Primary Work Activity: Selected Years



BACHELORS' DEGREES	1960	1966	1972
		Thousands	
All Sciences and Engineering	120.9	173.5	281.2
Physical Sciences	16.1	17.2	20.9
Engineering	37.8	35.8	46.0
Mathematical Sciences	11.4	20.2	27.3
Life Sciences	24.1	37.0	53.5
Social Sciences	31.5	63.4	133.6
ENROLLMENT FOR ADVANCED DEGREES			
All Sciences and Engineering	120.6	207.0	243.0
Physical Sciences	25.7	38.0	36.0
Engineering	36.6	58.3	55.8
Mathematical Sciences	11.8	23.2	28.1
Life Sciences	19.7	37.0	49.1
Social Sciences	26.8	50.6	73.9





SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS AND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

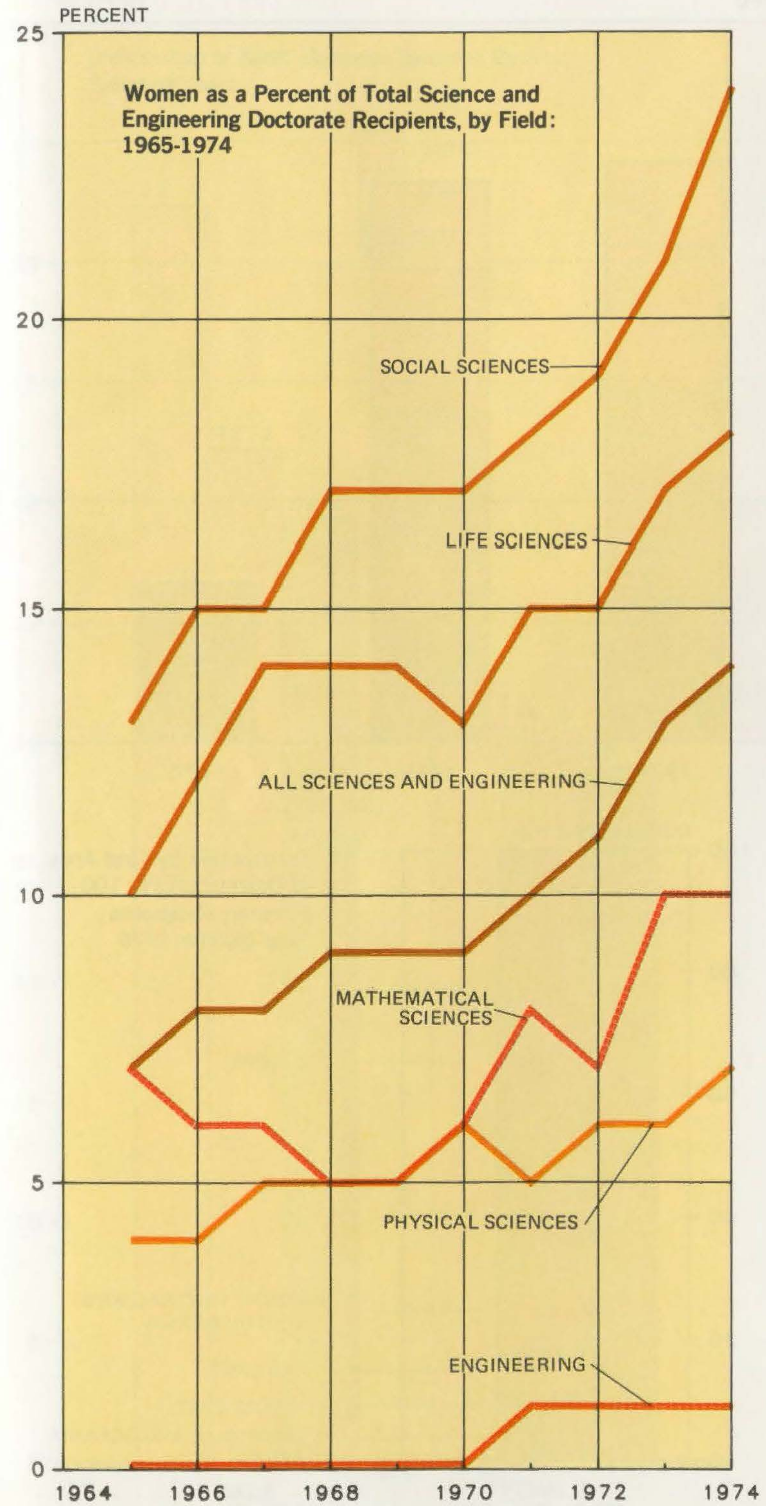
Science, Engineering Doctorates Increase 250% for Women

An increasing number of women are pursuing advanced studies in science and engineering. Between 1965 and 1974, the number of women receiving doctoral degrees in these fields increased by almost 250 percent, from 744 to 2,590. This absolute growth also represents an increase in the share of science and engineering doctorates earned by women. The proportion grew from 7 percent in 1965 to 14 percent in 1974 when women were awarded 24 percent of the social science doctorates, but 10 percent or less of those in mathematical sciences, physical sciences, and engineering.

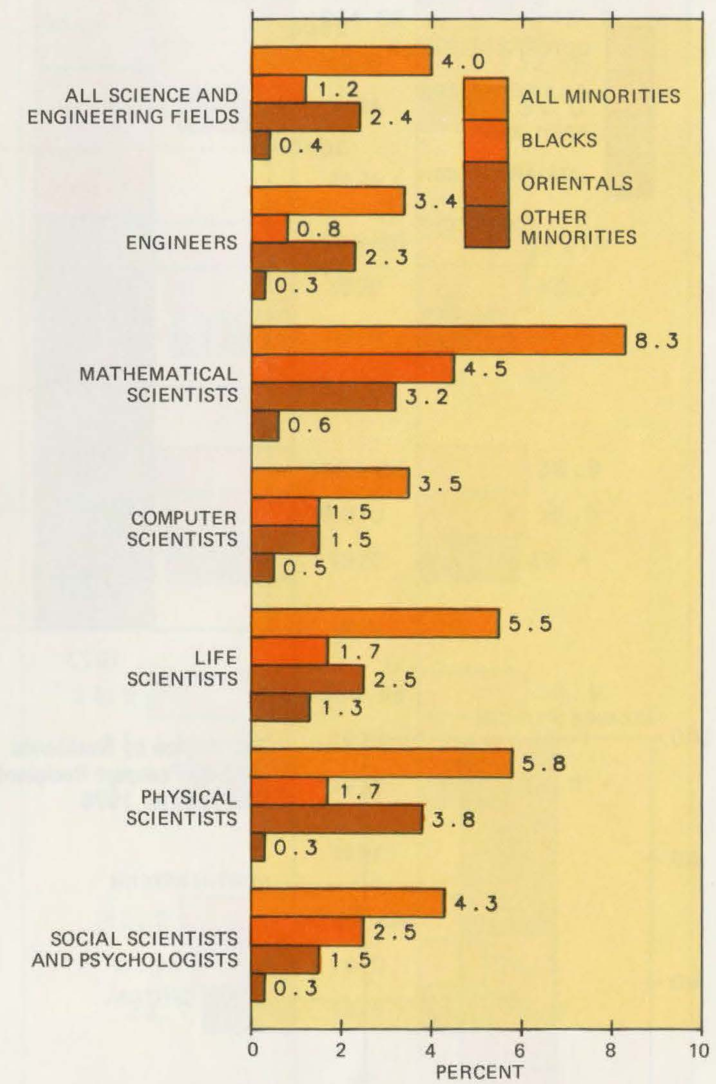
Mathematics Draws Largest Proportion of Racial Minorities

The field of mathematics has the largest proportion of racial minorities (8.3 percent), followed by the physical sciences (5.8 percent) and the life sciences (5.5 percent). Blacks have the highest level of participation in mathematics, representing 4.5 percent of all mathematicians. Orientals are the largest minority in the physical sciences (3.8 percent).

The largest absolute number of minorities, by total and for each group, are found in engineering, although minorities have the smallest proportional representation in this field.



Minority Representation Among Scientists and Engineers, by Field: 1972



WOMEN AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS, BY FIELD	1965	1969	1974
		Percent	
TOTAL	7	9	14
Physical Sciences	4	5	7
Engineering	Z	Z	1
Mathematical Sciences	10	14	18
Social Sciences	13	17	24

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

SOURCE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Americans Planning Foreign Trips Boost Passport Issuances in 1976

Passport issuances during recent years have shown a steady decline. The number of passports issued to U.S. citizens decreased 14.4 percent, from 2,729,000 during 1973 to 2,334,000 in 1975. However, this trend was reversed during January-March 1976 when the number of passports issued rose to 662,000, surpassing first-quarter issuances for both 1974 and 1975. More passports are issued during the second quarter of the year (April-June) than during any other period.

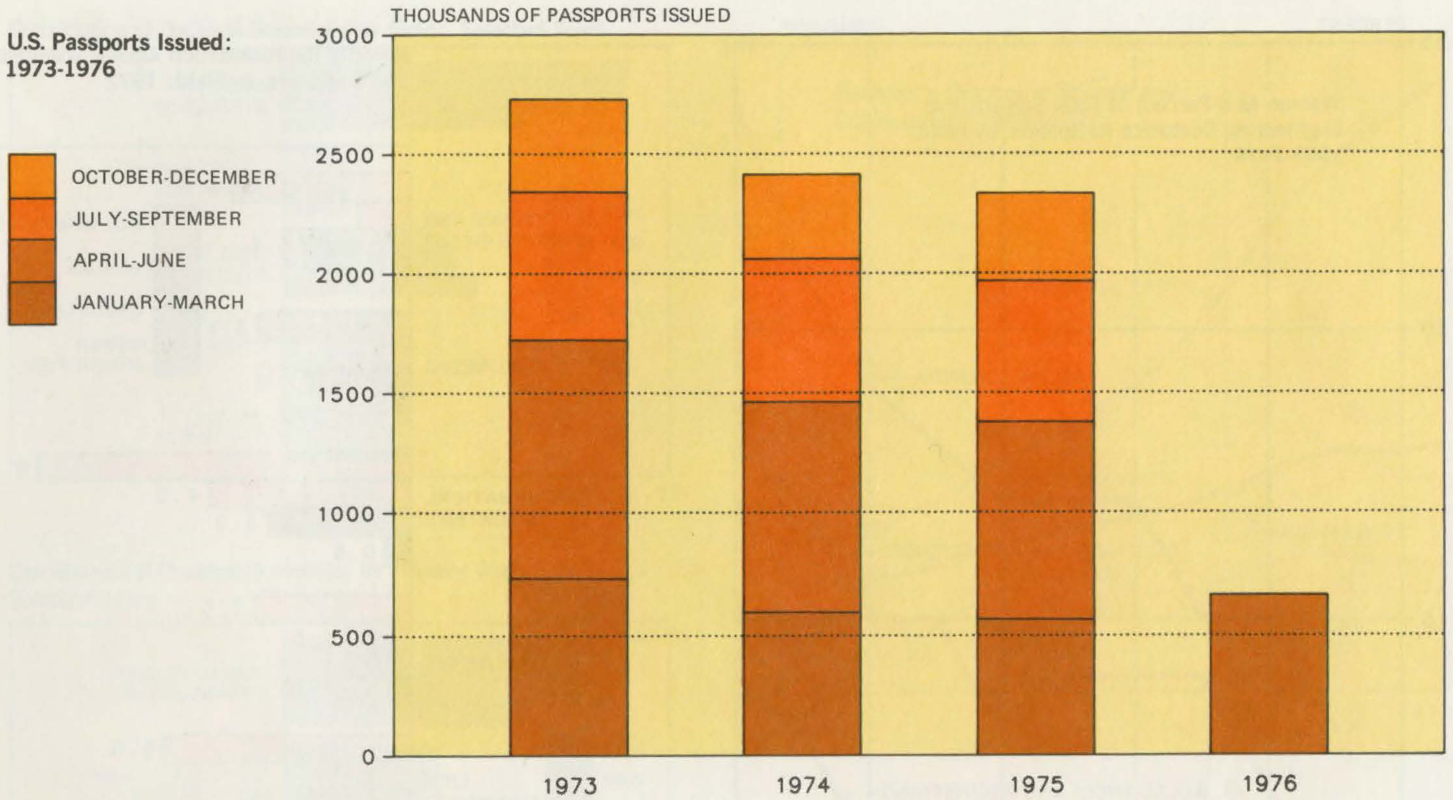
The largest percentage of persons receiving passports during the first 3 months of 1976 were residents of the northeastern region of the U.S. The smallest proportion (5 percent) resided in the mountain regions.

Europe continues to be the most popular destination, accounting for 69 percent of all passport recipients who reported their destination during first quarter 1976.

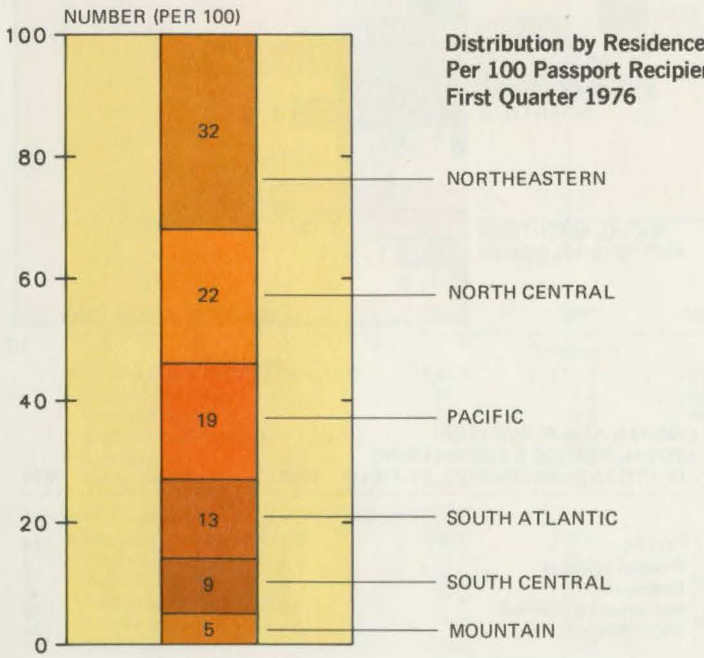
The 10 most popular countries intended to be visited during the January-March quarter of 1976 were United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Netherlands, Israel, and Japan.

Note: Data are based on a random sample of 9.9 percent of all passports issued, and reflect information included in passport application.

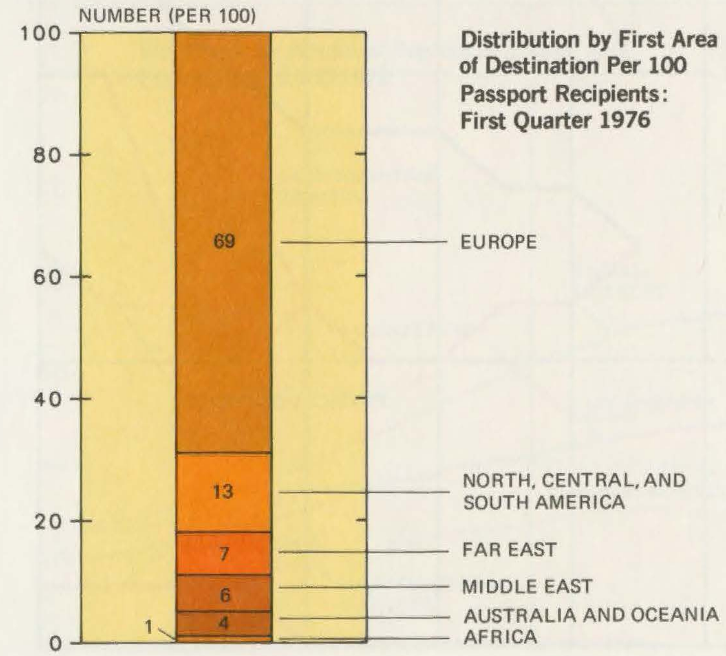
U.S. Passports Issued: 1973-1976



Distribution by Residence Per 100 Passport Recipients: First Quarter 1976



Distribution by First Area of Destination Per 100 Passport Recipients: First Quarter 1976



SOURCE U.S. PASSPORT OFFICE

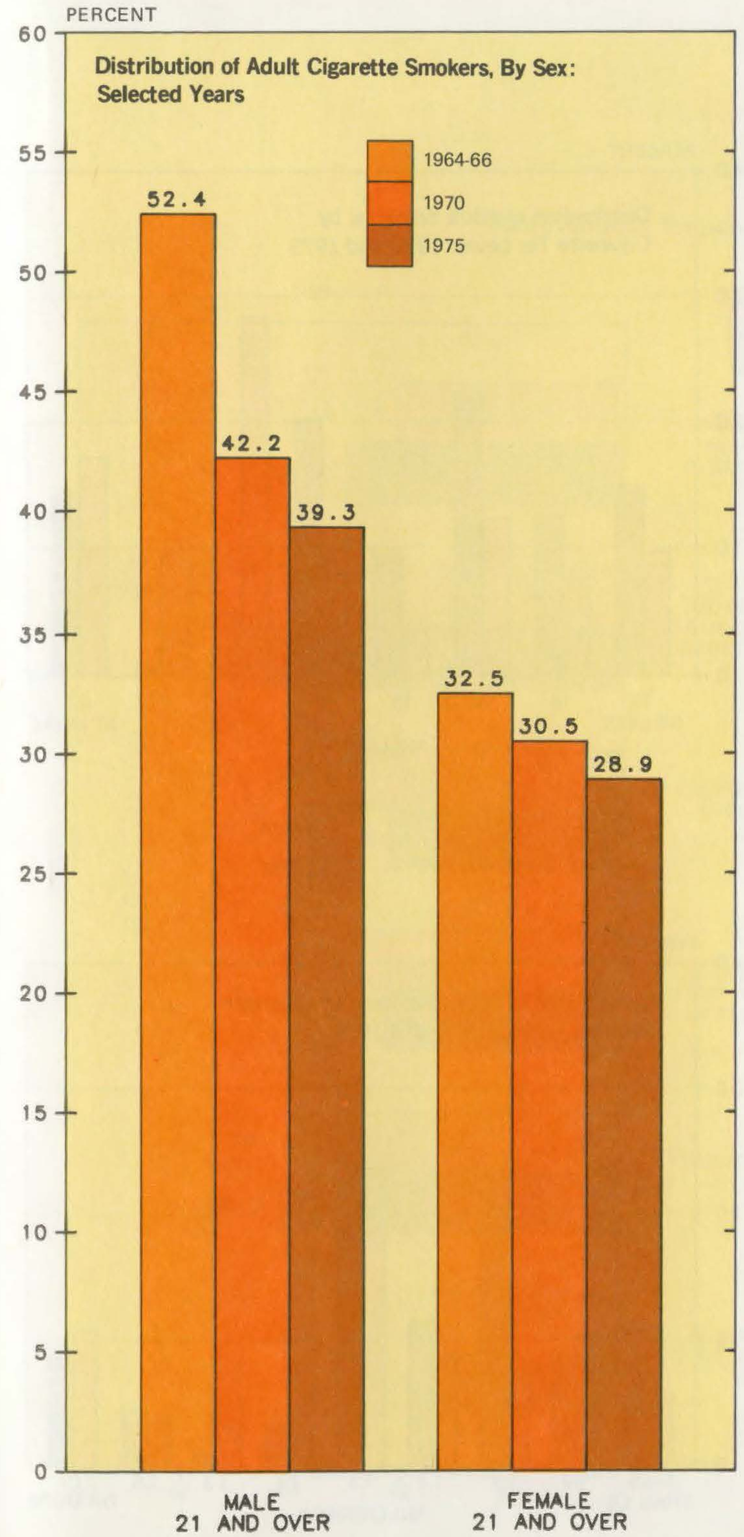
Adult Male Smokers Decline 25%

Since 1964 there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of adult male and female cigarette smokers in the United States. In 1964-66, more than half of adult males reported that they were cigarette smokers while in 1975, 39.3 percent were smokers—a 25-percent decline. The corresponding percentages for females were 32.5 percent in 1964-66 and 28.9 percent in 1975.

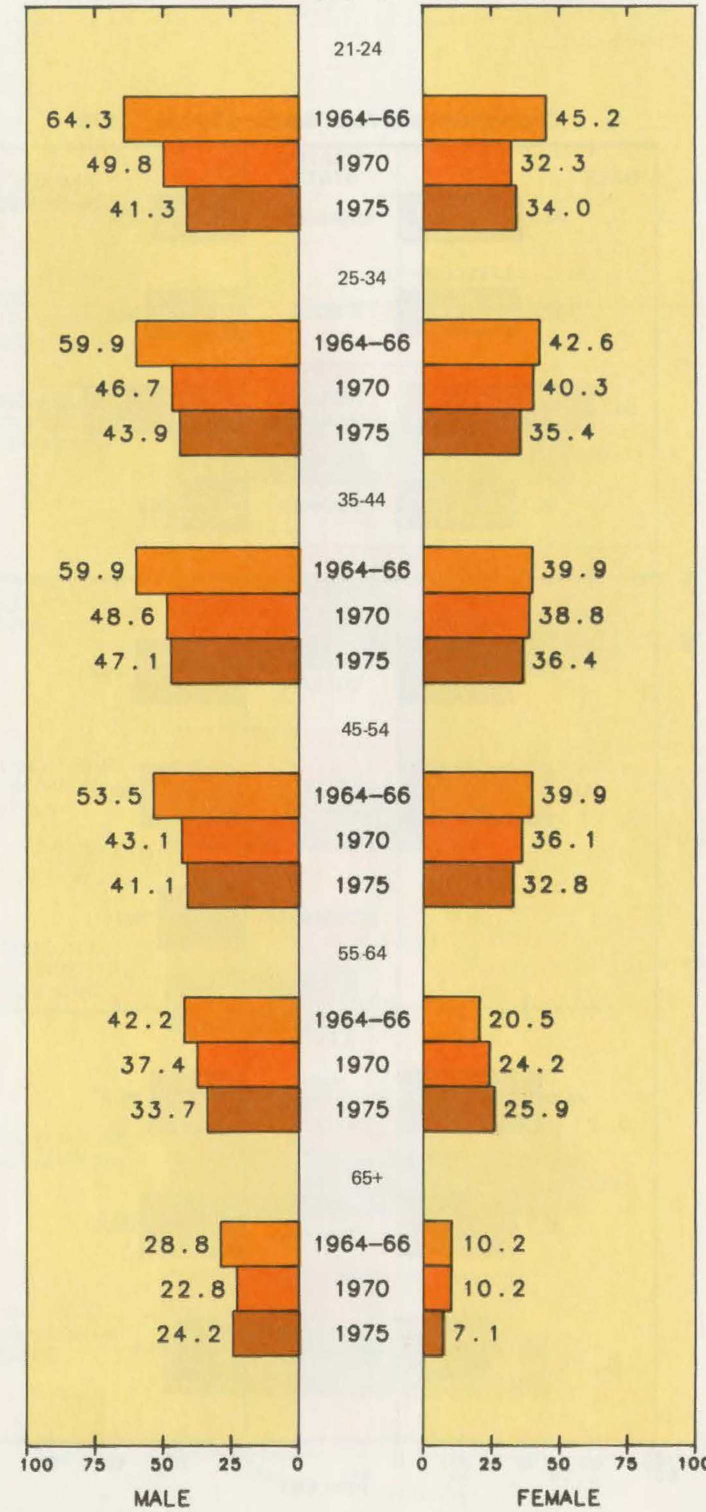
Among males, decreases in the proportion of smokers were observed in every age group except the oldest from 1970 to 1975. There was a 5.7-percent increase in the proportion of men aged 65 and over who were cigarette smokers. The greatest decline occurred among males 21 to 24 years of age between 1970 and 1975. In all but two age groups in 1964-66 more than half of males smoked cigarettes. In 1975, there was not a majority of smokers in any category. In 1964-66 the greatest concentration of smokers was found in the 21- to 24-age group. By 1975, this concentration had shifted to those aged 35 to 44.

Among women, there was an increase in the portion of smokers in the age group 21 to 24 years, and in the 55- to 64-age group between 1970 and 1975. There was a decrease or no change in the proportion of cigarette smokers in all other age groups.

Distribution of Adult Cigarette Smokers, By Sex: Selected Years



Distribution of Adult Smokers, By Age and Sex: Selected Years



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Highest Smoking Rates Among Divorced or Separated Persons

In 1975, while only one-third of the married respondents living with their spouses were smokers, 60.1 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females who were divorced or separated were smokers.

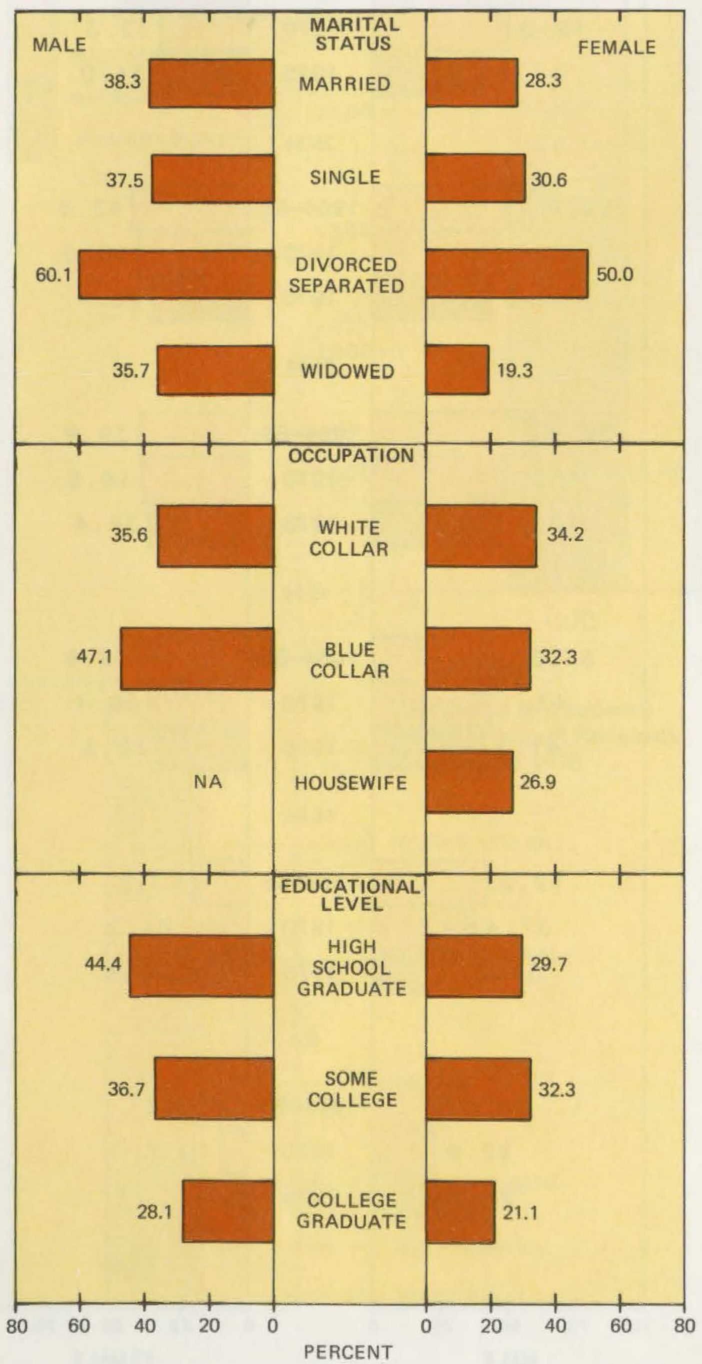
Among males, white-collar workers were less likely to be smokers (35.6 percent) than those in blue-collar occupations (47.1 percent). Among females, this relationship was found to be the reverse.

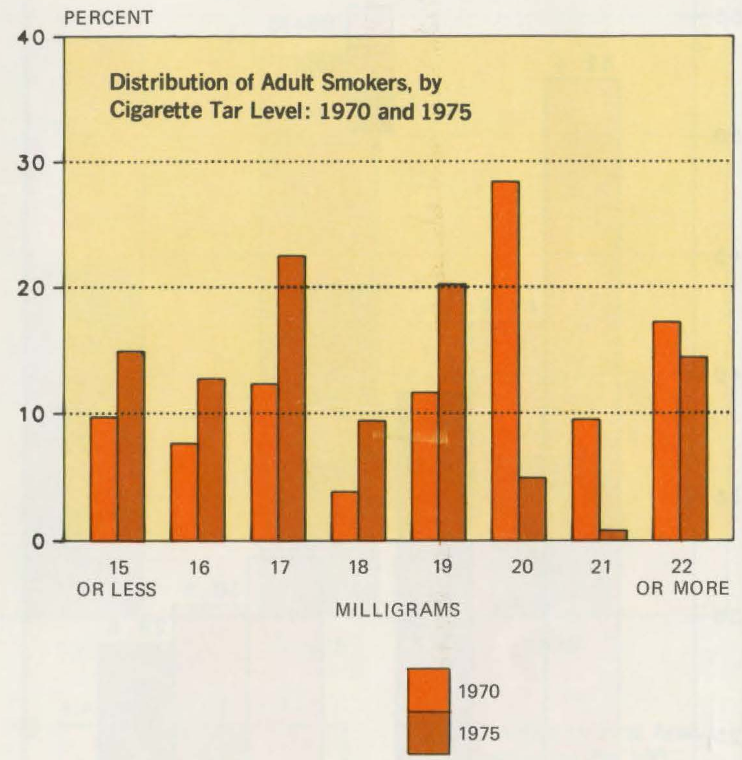
A large portion of male high school graduates were smokers (44.4 percent), and 32.3 percent of females with some college were smokers.

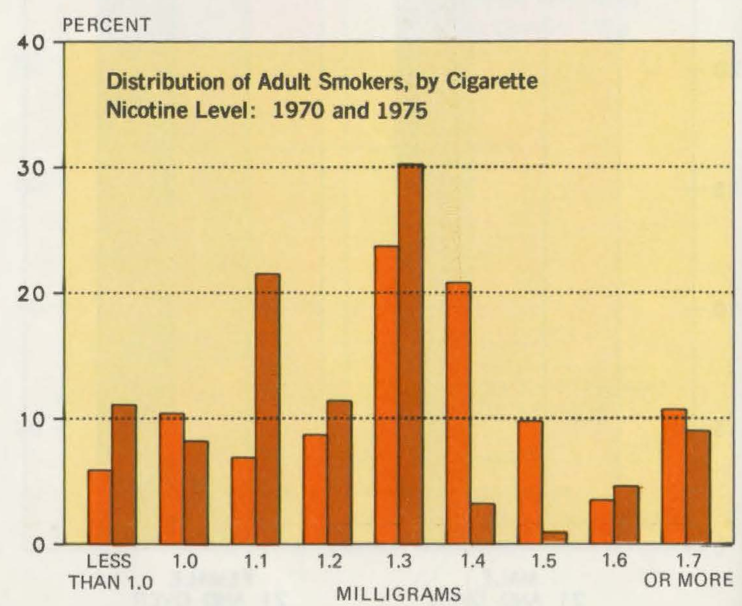
More Adults Smoke 'Safer' Cigarettes

Most adults who continue to smoke are smoking cigarettes with lower tar and nicotine levels. In 1975, 20 percent of smokers said they used a cigarette with 20 or more milligrams of tar, down from 55 percent in 1970. The proportion smoking cigarettes with nicotine levels of 1.4 milligrams and above declined from 45 to 18 percent. In 1970, less than 10 percent of smokers smoked cigarettes with tar levels of 15 milligrams or less, compared to 15 percent in 1975. Cigarettes with less than 1.0 milligrams of nicotine were smoked by less than 6 percent in 1970, but by more than 11 percent in 1975.

Characteristics of Adult Smokers, by Sex: 1975







SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

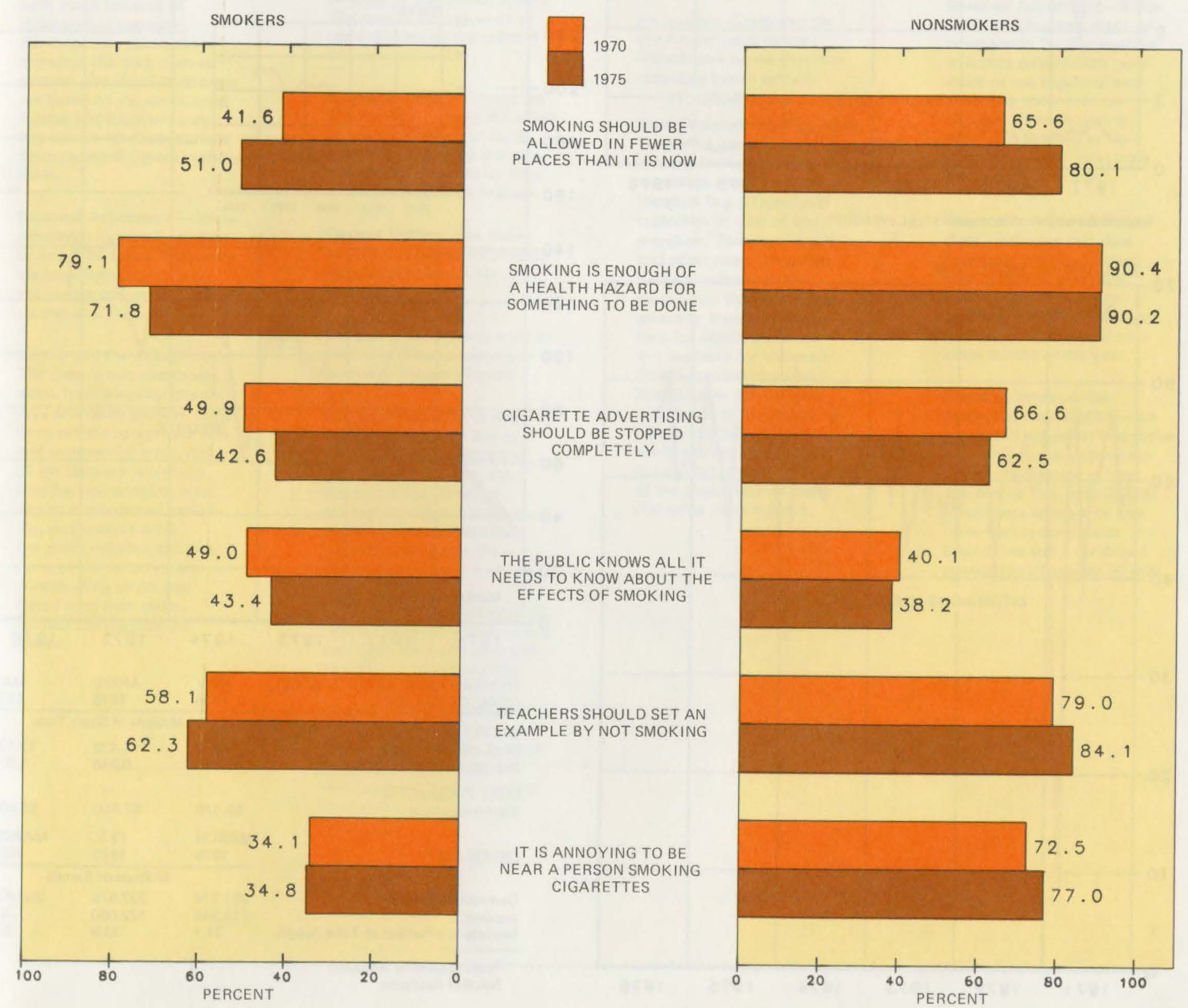
Smoking Restrictions Receive Increased Support From Public

The American public, smokers and nonsmokers, have become increasingly less tolerant of smoking.

This change in attitude is evidenced by response to the statement "smoking should be allowed in fewer places than it is now." Between 1970 and 1975, the proportion of smokers in agreement with this statement rose from 42 percent to 51 percent, and the proportion of nonsmokers in agreement rose from 66 percent to 80 percent, despite the fact that there are increasing restrictions on places where people are allowed to smoke.

A large proportion of both groups felt teachers should set an example by not smoking. While it is understandable that fewer smokers than nonsmokers agree, it is significant that almost two out of three smokers felt that teachers should set an example.

Public Attitudes Towards Cigarette Smoking: 1970 and 1975



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Crude Oil, Raw Steel Production Increase; Bituminous Coal Dips

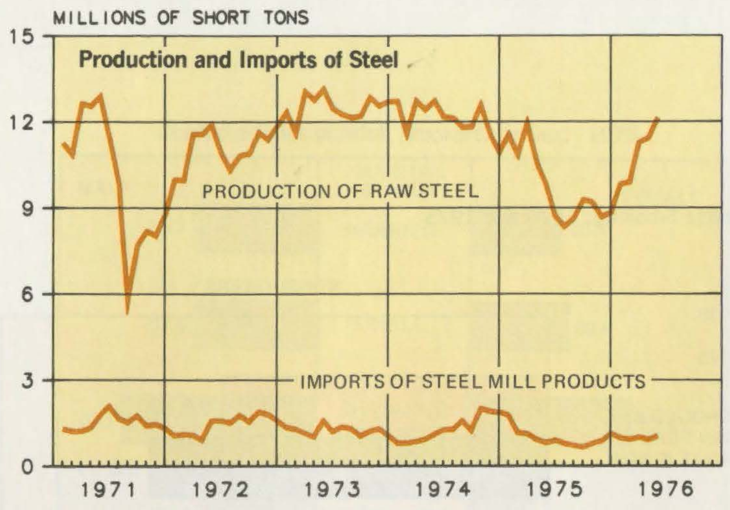
STEEL: Production of raw steel during the month of May totaled 12.1 million short tons, the highest level since October 1974. This represents an increase of 6.1 percent over the April level and a total gain of 45 percent since last July's 3½-year low of 8.4 million tons.

In May, imports of steel mill products rose 13 percent to 1.1 million short tons, the highest level since last December. Imports have increased 25 percent since May 1975.

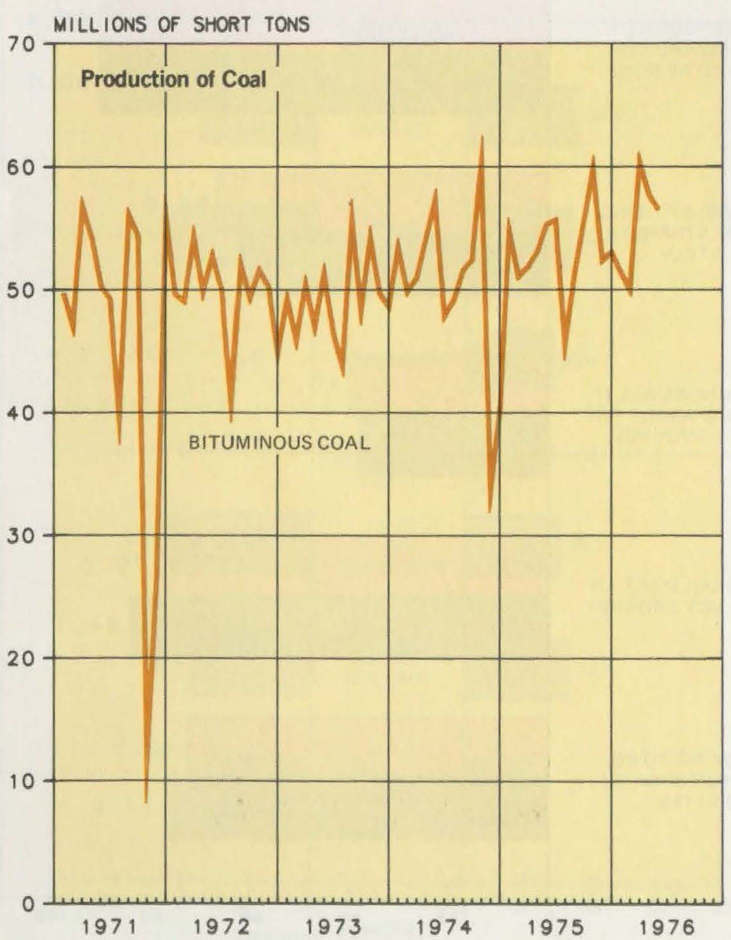
COAL: Production of bituminous coal declined for the second month in May, down 2.2 percent to 56.6 million short tons. However, May 1976 production was 2.2 percent above May 1975.

CRUDE OIL: In March, domestic crude oil production jumped 6.6 percent to 253.4 million barrels, the highest level since October 1974. Imports posted a 14.3-percent drop in February (the latest month for which data are available) to 122.0 million barrels.

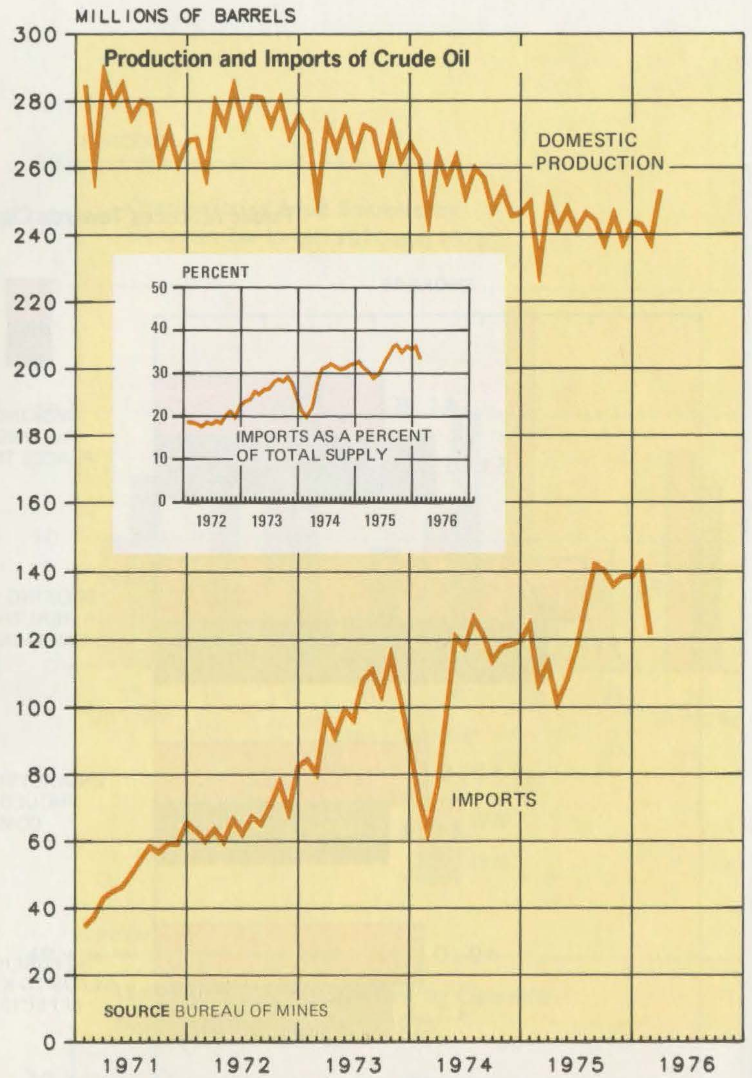
Imports have accounted for an increasingly larger share of total U.S. crude oil supply. The imports' share has increased from approximately one-fifth in 1972 to more than one-third in 1976.



SOURCE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE



SOURCE BUREAU OF MINES



PRODUCTION & IMPORTS: STEEL, COAL, CRUDE OIL	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
		Millions of Short Tons	
STEEL*			
Production of Raw Steel	9.864	11.439	12.136
Imports of Steel Mill Products	0.856	0.948	1.071
COAL PRODUCTION*			
Bituminous Coal	55.370	57.850	56.605
CRUDE OIL*	MARCH 1975	FEB. 1976	MARCH 1976
		Millions of Barrels	
Domestic Production	251.274	237.675	253.427
Imports	113.345	122.030	NA
Imports as a Percent of Total Supply	31.1	33.9	NA

*Not Seasonally Adjusted
NA Not Available

notes & definitions

NOTES

Rounding—Detailed data in the tables may not agree with totals because of independent rounding. Furthermore, calculations shown in the text, such as percent and absolute changes are based on the unrounded figures and therefore may not agree with those derived from rounded figures in the table.

Seasonal Adjustment—Unless otherwise indicated, all data of less than annual frequency are seasonally adjusted by the source agency or exhibit no seasonal fluctuation.

Survey and Sampling Error—The data in this chartbook come from a variety of surveys and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and all the data are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse, reporting, and analysis error. For more detailed explanations of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with each series, contact the appropriate source.

DEFINITIONS

GENERAL

Average or Arithmetic Mean—The sum of the values of all cases divided by the number of cases.

Constant Dollars—Computed values which remove the effect of price changes over time, generally derived by dividing current-dollar values by their corresponding price indexes.

Current Dollars—The dollar as valued in any given period, with no adjustment for price changes.

Durable Goods—Items with an extended life expectancy, normally 3 years or more.

Housing Unit—One or more rooms intended for use as separate living quarters and including access from the outside, either direct or through a common hall, or complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use by the occupants.

Index Number—A measure of relative value compared with a base figure (usually set equal to 100) for the same series.

Median—The value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half exceeding this value.

Nondurable Goods—Items which are consumed by their utilization or with a short life expectancy (less than 3 years).

Projections—Estimates for the future based on past records and on assumptions regarding future growth.

Race Designations—The term "black" is used for data relating to black persons regardless of earlier classification (e.g., Negro) and regardless of date of enumeration. The term "black and other races" describes data for persons of all races other than white and generally is used whenever data for blacks alone are not available for the specific time period required. Statistics for the national population of black and other races largely reflect the condition of the black population, since 90 percent of the population of black and other races is black.

Real—Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power. See constant dollars.

Seasonal Adjustment—Statistical modifications made to compensate for fluctuations in a time series which recur more or less regularly each year. The cause may be climatic (farm income is highest in the fall) or institutional (retail sales peak just before Christmas).

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate—Indicates that data have been adjusted for seasonal variation and then expressed as if the same level of performance for the reported period would continue for the entire year.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)—An integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus containing at least one central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more or two cities having contiguous boundaries and a combined population of at least 50,000.

NOTES & DEFINITIONS— *Continued*

Section I
PEOPLE

Selected Current Vital Statistics

Rates are on an annual basis, per 1,000 estimated resident population for specific months. Divorce figures include reported annulments.

Population—Components of Change

Net Civilian Immigration—Includes (1) alien immigrations, (2) net arrivals from Puerto Rico, (3) net immigration of civilian citizens affiliated with the U.S. government, and (4) immigration not included in (2) or (3) above.

School Enrollment

Part-Time College Student—An enrolled student taking less than 12 hours of instruction during the average school week.

Full-Time Student—An enrolled student taking 12 or more hours of instruction during the average school week.

Employment and Unemployment

Average (Mean) Duration of Unemployment—Length of time through the current survey week during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work.

Civilian Labor Force—All civilians 16 years old and over who were employed or unemployed during a specified week.

Employed Persons—Persons who did any work for pay or profit, worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, or who were temporarily absent from their jobs for noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed Persons—Persons not working but available and looking for work, on layoff from a job, or waiting to report to a new job.

Personal Income

Income received by all individuals in the economy from all sources.

Distributive Industries—Industries involved in the flow of goods and services from production to consumption, including buying, selling, advertising, transporting, etc.

Wage and Salary Disbursements—All employee earnings, including wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, payments in kind, incentive payments and tips, paid to employees in a given period of time, regardless of when earned.

Special Feature
HEALTH

Life Expectancy—The average remaining lifetime (or expectation of life) at any given age is the average number of years remaining to be lived by those persons surviving to that age on the basis of a given set of age-specific rates of dying.

National Health Expenditures—Total amount Americans spend in both private and public funds for all health care, including hospital care, physicians' services, dentists' services, drugs and drug sundries, eyeglasses and appliances, nursing home care, expenses for prepayment and administration of health insurance, government public health activities, other health services, research, and medical facilities construction.

Personal Health Expenditures—Includes all categories listed under National Health Expenditures except expenses for prepayment and administration of health insurance, government public health activities, research, and medical facilities construction.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate—A hypothetical summary measure of mortality that is independent of the age composition of the given population.

Section II
COMMUNITY

Housing Quality

Standard Metropolitan Statistical (SMSA)—See General Definitions.

Housing Unit—See General Definitions.

Complete Plumbing Facilities—Hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower.

Crime Index Trends

Burglary—Breaking or entering—burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. Any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud.

Robbery—Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person, by force or by violence, or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

Section III
ECONOMY

Industrial Production

Industrial Production Index—Measures average changes in the physical volume of output produced by the Nation's factories, mines, and generating plants.

Major Market Groupings—Groupings of industries to reflect the end uses (or primary customers) to which the goods are put.

Manufacturing and Trade Sales and Inventories

Inventory-to-Sales Ratio—Indicates the number of months supply of goods on hand at the current rate of sales. The respective ratios are derived by dividing the value of inventories at the end of a given period by the value of sales during the same period.

Advance Retail Sales

General Merchandise Group With Nonstores—Includes department stores, variety stores, general stores, and those selling general merchandise by mail and vending machine.

Value of New Construction

Value of New Construction Put in Place—Measures the estimated value of both private and public construction activity, including additions and alterations of existing structures. The estimates are intended to represent value of construction installed or erected during a given time period and cover the cost of labor and materials, as well as the cost of architectural and engineering fees, charges for equipment and overhead, and profit on construction operations.

Consumer Price Index

Measures average changes in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is based on prices of about 400 items obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities, chosen to represent all urban areas in the United States.

Wholesale Price Index

Measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in large quantities by producers in primary markets in the U.S. The index is based on a sample of about 2,700 commodities selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced.

Agricultural Prices

Ratio of Index of Prices Received by Farmers to Index of Prices Paid—Measures the purchasing power of products sold by farmers compared to their purchasing power in the base period. Above 100, products sold by farmers have an average per-unit purchasing power higher than in the base period. Below 100, the average per-unit purchasing power of commodities sold by farmers is less than in the base period. It is a price comparison, not a measure of cost, standard of living, or income parity.

Capacity Utilization Rate

Equals actual output divided by capacity output. Capacity output is the maximum amount of output that can be produced during a given time with existing plant and equipment.

New Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Expenditures by all private business (except farming, real estate, the professions, and nonprofit and other institutions) for new plant, machinery, and equipment. Includes automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment and excludes expenditures for land and mineral rights, maintenance and repair, and expenditures made in foreign countries.

Consumer Installment Credit

"All Other" Credit—Consists of consumer goods other than automobiles and personal loans.

Net Public and Private Debt

Federally Sponsored Credit Agencies—Those in which there is no longer any Federal proprietary interest; currently there are five such agencies—Federal Land Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and Banks for Cooperatives.

Interest Rates

Prime Rate Charged by Banks—The rate of interest charged by large commercial banks for loans to top-rated borrowers.

Federal Funds Rate—Rate of interest charged for secured, 1-day loans of immediately available funds.

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HEALTH

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INTRODUCTION *—(Continued from page 2)*

issue contains a special feature which covers in greater depth a subject of major public interest. Also, a special map will be designated each month to identify geographic areas of special concern.

STATUS also provides listings of sources for the materials presented. This enables readers needing more detailed data to follow up directly with the source agencies. STATUS contains a final section on notes and definitions. This section briefly describes caveats associated with the data, and defines the major terms or headings used in the charts.

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SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS
Suggestions for improving the presentation of statistical data in STATUS are welcomed. These suggestions will be useful in planning future editions.

Also, comments on this edition of STATUS are welcomed. Suggestions and comments may be sent to:

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Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

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