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THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

October 6, 1976

#### MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BAROODY

Attached is this week's copy

of the Weekly Briefing Notes.

Juan

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October 4, 1976

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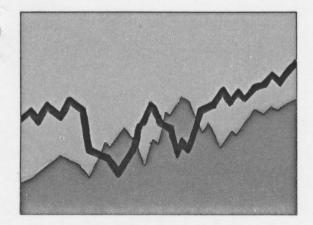
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# WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

Prepared for the President and the Vice President FORDLIBRARY

October 4, 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

Robert L. Hagan, Acting Director Bureau of the Census Joseph W. Duncan, Deputy Associate Director for Statistical Policy Office of Management and Budget

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The data on which this Chartbook are 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.



## SOURCES OF DATA



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#### COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS

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#### GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

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#### AVERAGE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR URBAN RETIRED COUPLES

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B.5.3	Working Conditions         – Regular and Overtime Hours, Selected Characteristics         – Work Injuries by Occupation         – Transportation to Work–Time, Distance, and Mode				x x	x
B.5.4	Benefits – Vacations, Holidays – Benefit Plans				x	x
B.5.5	Retirement – Persons Retiring From Work				x x	x
Part 6-	-Income, Consumption, and Wealth					
B.6.1	Income Levels - Median Family Income				x x x	
B.6.2	Distribution of Income – Age, Race, and Sex – Regional Differences				x x	
B.6.3	Poverty				х	
B.6.4	Consumption <ul> <li>Personal Consumption Expenditures</li> <li>Consumption of Durable Goods</li> </ul>			x	x	
B.6.5	Wealth — Net Worth of Consumer Units — Composition of Wealth					x x
B.6.6	Consumer Borrowing and Debt – Amount of Debt Outstanding – Debt/Income Ratio				x x	
B.6.7 Part 7-	Consumer Attitudes			х		
B.7.1	<ul> <li>Housing Conditions</li> <li>Average Size of Households</li> <li>Households Lacking Selected Facilities, by Size, Race, Tenure, and Location</li> <li>Average Persons Per Room</li> </ul>				x x x	

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TABLE	OF CONTENTS-Continued						
SERIE	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	•
SECT	ION B—Socioeconomic Series (Continued)	WE	ž	ß	A	Ы	
B.7.2	Home Tenure Single Family Dwellings Mobile Homes Condominiums and Other Multiunit Structures Vacation Homes Vacation Homes				x x x x x		
B.7.3	Cost and Expenditures Average Mortgage Payments				X X X		
B.7.4	Attitudes Towards Housing and the Community					X	
Part 8-	-Leisure and Recreation						
<b>B.8</b> .1	Use of Leisure Time					X	
B.8.2	Recreation <ul> <li>Outdoor (Social, Active Sports, etc.)</li> <li>Indoor (Television, Visiting, Other)</li> </ul>				x	x x	
Part 9-	-Public Safety						
B.9.1	Crimes Known to Police — Violent — Property			x x	X X		
B.9.2	Victims of Crime, Selected Characteristics — Violent — Property				x x		
B.9.3	Fear of Crime, Selected Characteristics					X	
B.9.4	Police Activity         Persons Arrested by Charge         Offenses Cleared				x x		
B.9.5	Judicial Activity  — Persons Sentenced for Federal Crimes				×		
<b>B.9.6</b>	Prisoners, Adults and Juveniles- Prisoners by Sentence- Average Length of Sentence- Persons Executed and Sentenced to Death- Average Prison Population				X X X X X		
B.9.7	Expenditures for Administration of Criminal Justice				×		
B.9.8	Selected Studies					ł	

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

SERI SECI	ES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
	-Social Welfare and Security					
	Social Venale and Security Social Security (OASDHI) — Current Beneficiaries — New Beneficiaries — Average Payment		X X X			
C.1.2			X X			
C.1.3	Aid to the Disabled – Blind		X X X			-
C.1.4	Aid to Families With Dependent Children — Recipients		x x			
C.1.5	Unemployment Insurance Coverage — Benefits Paid		X X			
C.1.6	Housing Assistance – Recipients		x			
C.1.7	Food Stamps – Recipients		x x			
C.1.8	Aid to Disaster Victims – Recipients				x x	
C.1.9	Veterans Benefits – Recipients		x x			
Part 2-	-Equal Opportunity					
C.2.1	Equal Employment Opportunity — Minority Employment — Earnings, Promotions, etc				X X	
C.2.2	School Desegregation — Students Attending Predominantly Minority Schools				X X	

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

	ES ION C—Government Activity (Continued)	WÉEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER	
C.3.1	Federal Employment — Employees — Payroll		X X	-			
C.3.2	State and Local Employment and Finances - Employees		x x				
SECT	ION D—Environment, Science, Culture						
Part 1-	-Environment						
D.1.1	Air Quality — Amount of Pollutants Released Into the Atmosphere				x x	x	
D.1.2	Water Quality <ul> <li>Miles of Streams Meeting EPA Standards</li> <li>Oil Spills, Fish Kills</li> </ul>				x x		
D.1.3	Hazardous Substances         - Estimated Amounts Produced         - Concentration in Biosphere				x x		
D.1.4	Ecological Balances - Endangered Species (Plant and Animal) - Critical Areas (Coastal Zones) - Land/People Density				x x	x	
D.1.5	Expenditures—Public and Private					x	
Part 2-	-Science						
D.2.1	Professionals in Scientific Fields <ul> <li>By Specialty</li> <li>Person Years of Scientists, Engineers Engaged in R&amp;D</li> </ul>				x x		
D.2.2	Expenditures for Research and Development Private Industry				x x		
D.2.3	Science Achievement in Schools — Secondary Schools					x x	

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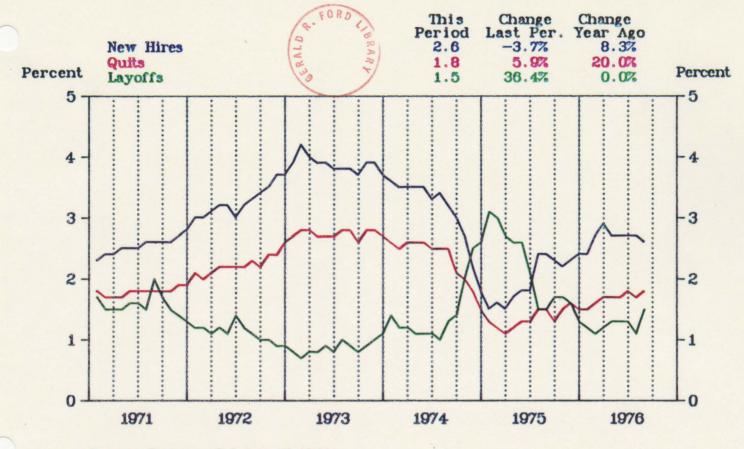
SERII	ES CRUITER AND	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
SECT	ION D—Environment, Science, Culture				-	
D.2.4	Public Attitudes Towards Science and Technology				X	
Part 3-	-Culture					
D.3.1	Persons Employed in Artistic Professions — By Type					x
D.3.2	Children's Skill and Appreciation of Literature Arts, Music					x
D.3.3	Participation in Cultural Activities					
	<ul> <li>Voluntary Organizations</li> <li>Travel</li> </ul>				x	X
	- Hobbies, Sports, Music, etc.		ł		X	
D.3.4	Attendance at Cultural Events — Plays, Galleries, Motion Pictures				x	
	- Concerts, Museums, etc.			:	x	
SECT	ION E—Selected Subjects					
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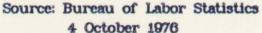
# A.2.4-Labor Turnover in Manufacturing

Percent 6.5 T	Total Se Total A	eparations ccessions	C O TV BRARY	This Period 3.8 3.8	Change Last Per. 7 -2.6% -5.0%	Change Year Ago 5.6% -5.0%	Percent
0.0							0.0
6.0 -							- 6.0
5.5 -							- 5.5
5.0 -				M			- 5.0
4.5 -	$\backslash \Lambda$						- 4.5
4.0 -							- 4.0
3.5 -						U	- 3.5
3.0							3.0
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
S	ource: Bu	reau of Labor S	tatistics				

4 October 1976

### A.2.4-Components of Labor Turnover

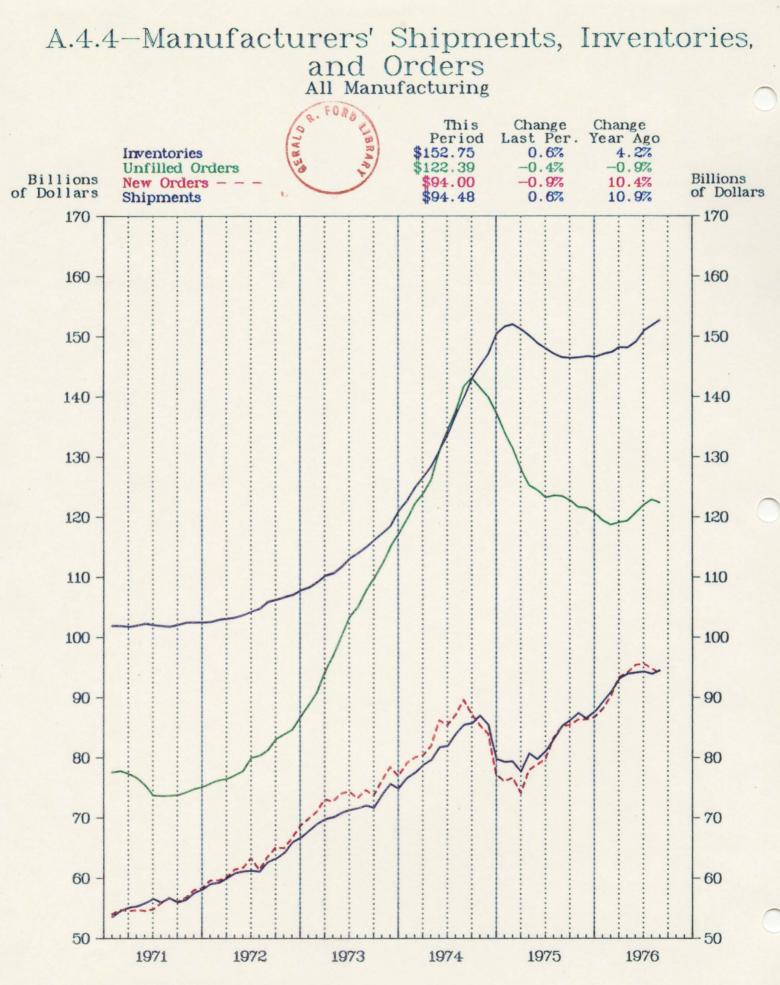


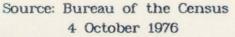


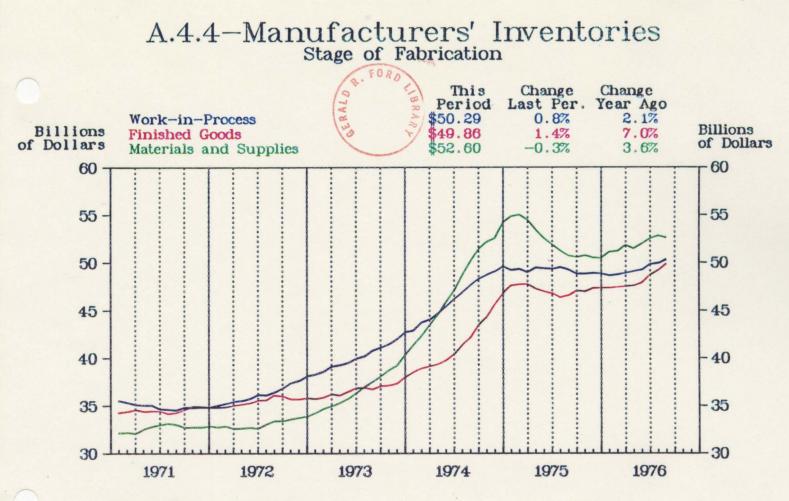
- The Total Separation Rate declined 0.1 percentage point in August to 3.8 percent.
  - The Layoff Rate, which has shown very little change since December 1975, jumped 36.4 percent to a rate of 1.5 per 100 employees.

The 0.4-percentage point increase was the largest in 22 months.

- The Quit Rate, which partially reflects worker assessment of job opportunities, increased from 1.7 percent in July to 1.8 percent in August.
- The rate of Total Accessions, which include new hires, recalls, and transfer from other establishments within the same company, declined to a rate of 3.8 per 100 employees in August.
  - New hires declined in August to a rate of 2.6 after remaining at a rate of 2.7 since April.



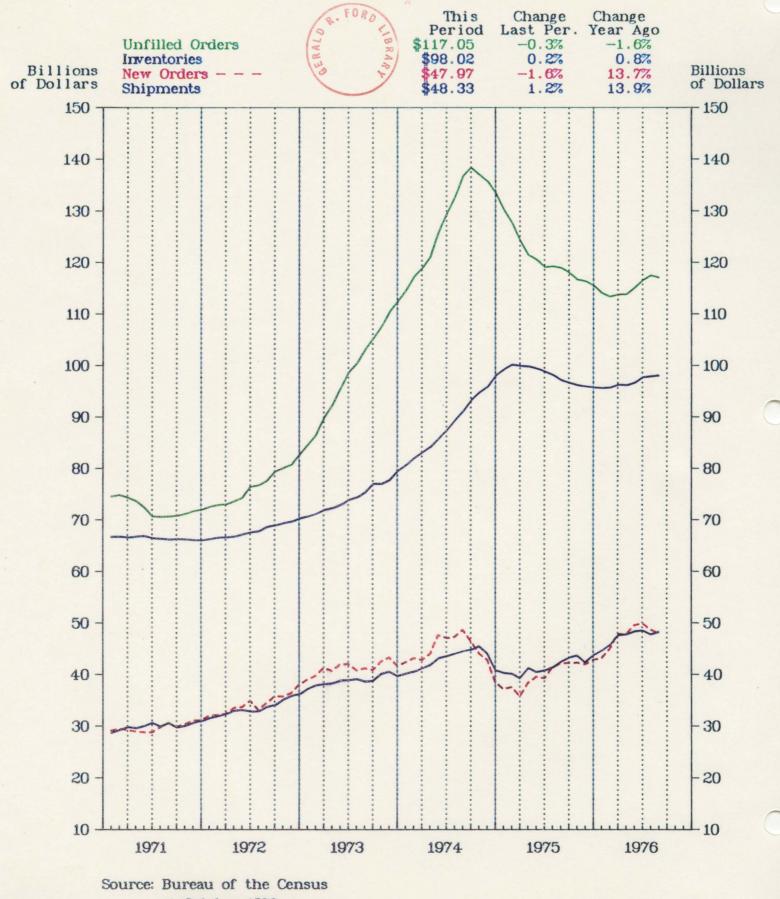




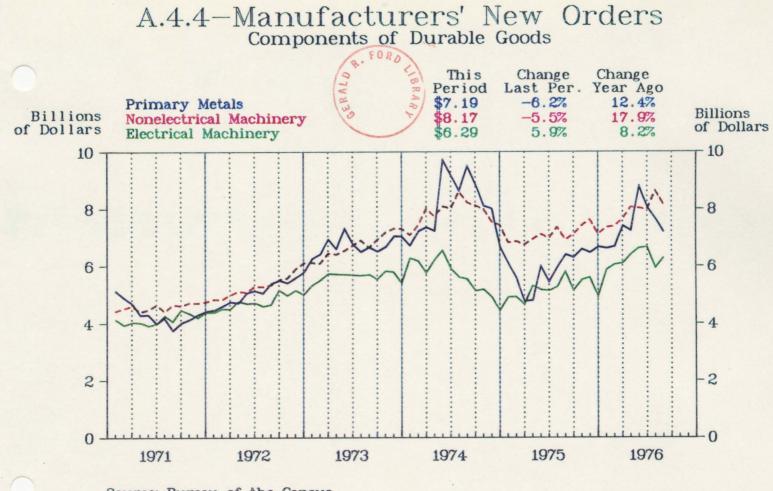
Source: Bureau of the Census 4 October 1976

- Manufacturers Inventories rose 0.6 percent (\$921 million) to \$152.75 billion, surpassing the previous high of \$151.99 billion in February 1975.
- Unfilled Orders declined 0.4 percent (\$482 million) to \$122.39 billion in August.
  - Down \$1.09 billion from a year ago.
- New Orders declined for second straight month, down to \$94.0 billion.
- Shipments rose 0.6 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted \$94.48 billion.
- Finished Goods (up \$700 million) accounted for most of the change in Inventories.
  - Materials and Supplies showed a slight decline of \$171 million.

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



4 October 1976

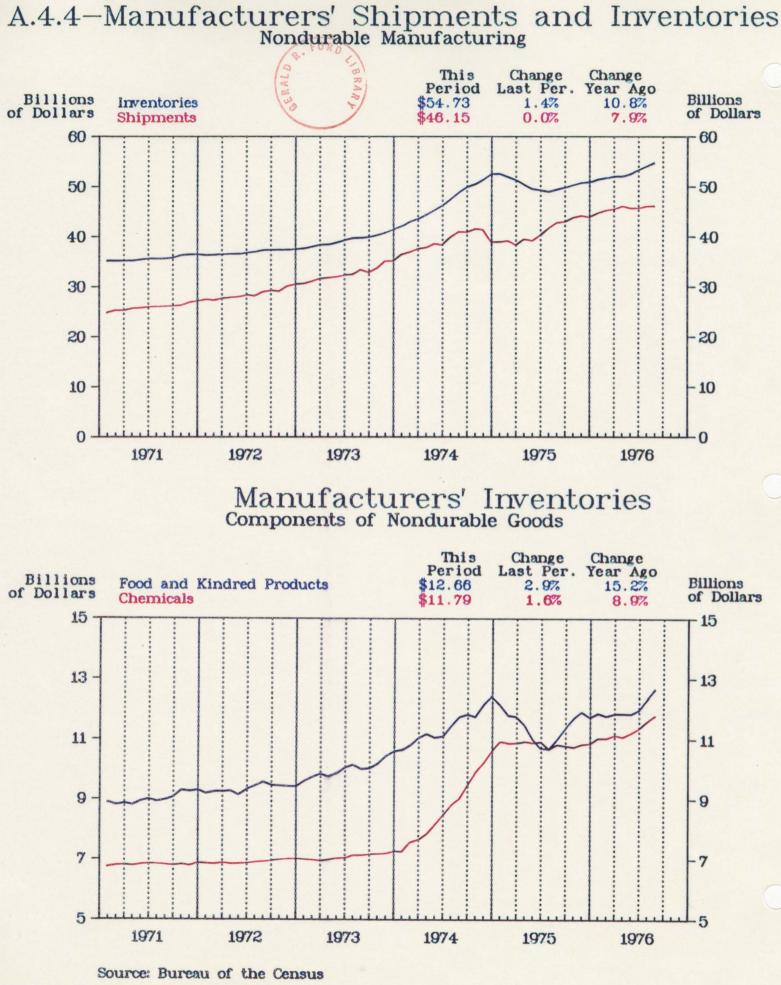


Source: Bureau of the Census 4 October 1976

- New Orders for Durable Goods declined for the second consecutive month to a seasonally adjusted \$47.97 billion.
  - New Orders for Primary Metals (down \$471 million) and Nonelectrical Machinery (down \$472 million) were responsible for the overall decline.
  - The \$351 million increase in New Orders for Electrical Machinery was partially offsetting.

Shipments for Durable Goods climbed 1.2 percent to \$48.33 billion.

• Unfilled Orders for Durable Goods declined \$360 million to \$117.05 billion as Inventories edged up 0.2 percent to 98.02 billion.



4 October 1976

1976



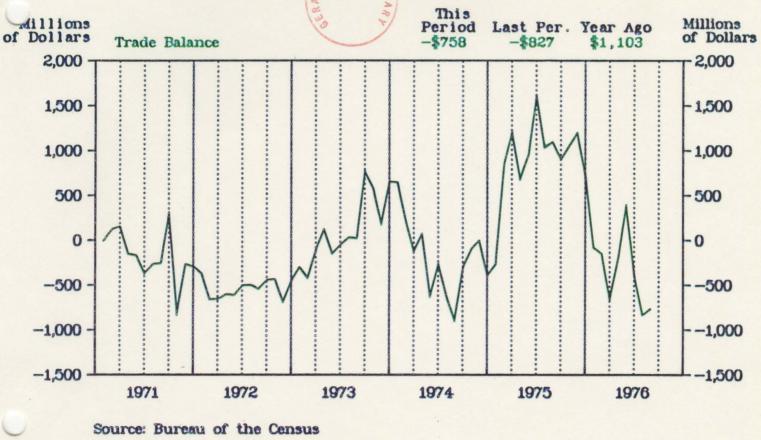
- Shipments of Nondurable Goods remained virtually unchanged at \$46.15 billion in August.
- Inventories of Nondurable Goods, which increased \$731 million (1.4 percent) to \$53.8 billion, were up 10.8 percent over last year.
  - Nondurable Goods accounted for 78.5 percent of the August increase in Inventories.
- Inventories of Food and Kindred Products increased \$351 million to \$12.66 billion.
- Inventories of Chemicals, up \$190 million (1.6 percent), now stand at \$11.79 billion.

# A.5.1-Exports and Imports

Millions of Dollars 11,000 —	Total Exports Total Imports Imports Excluding	Petroleum	This Period \$9,688 \$10,446 \$7,569	Change Last Per. -3.3% -3.7% -1.9%	Change Year Ago 7.9% 32.6% 31.3%	Millions of Dollars
10,000 -						- 10,000
9,000 -			M		NN I	- 9,000
8,000 -			N			- 8,000
7,000 -					N	- 7,000
6,000 -			N	h		- 6,000
5,000 -			/Y	V		- 5,000
4,000 -	and the					- 4,000
3,000 -	Y N					- 3,000
2,000	1971 1973 ource: Bureau of th		1974	1975	1976	2,000

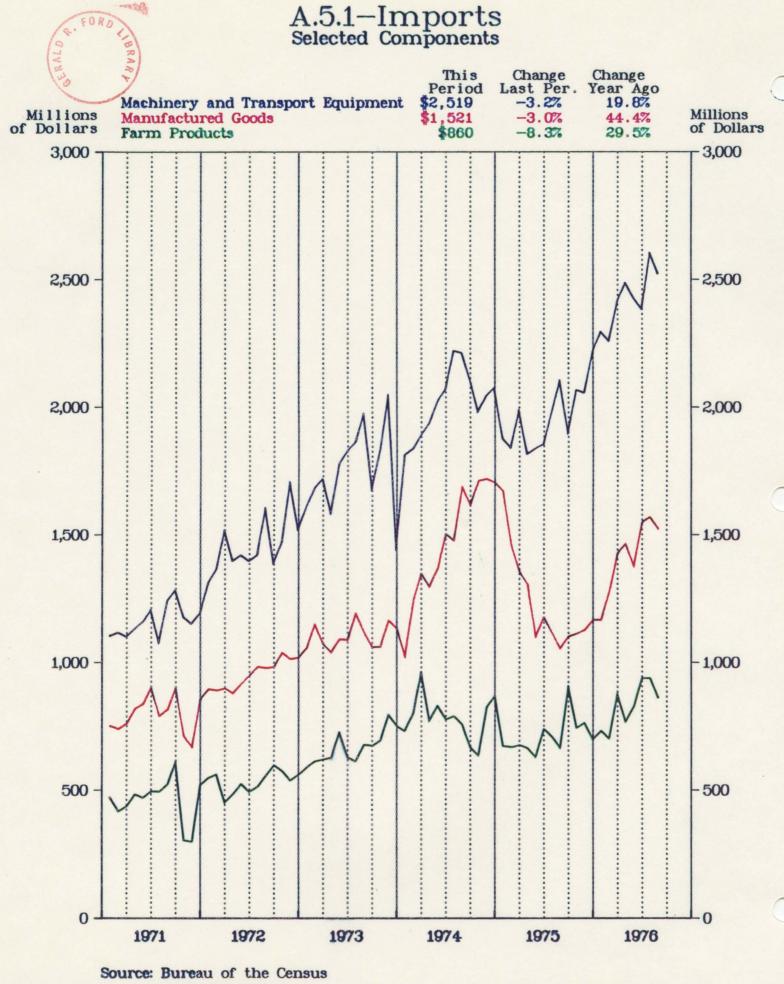
Source: Bureau of the Census 4 October 1976

### A.5.1-Merchandise Trade Balance Excluding Military Assistance



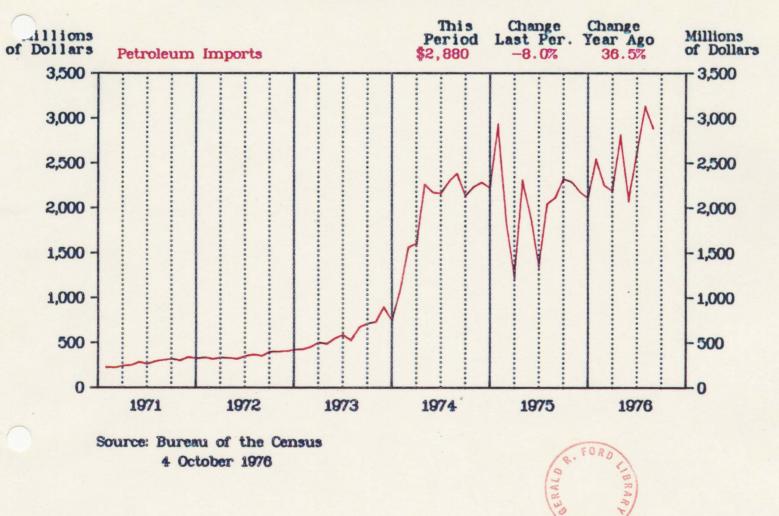
4 October 1976

- In August the Merchandise Trade Balance posted its seventh deficit of the last 8 months.
  - Imports exceeded exports by \$758 million for a total deficit of \$2.6 billion in 1976.
- Exports dropped for the first time in 6 months to \$9,688 million, down \$334 million (3.3 percent) from July.
- Imports declined \$403 million (3.7 percent) to \$10,446 million.
  - Imports excluding petroleum decreased in value \$147 million (1.9 percent) to \$7,569 million.



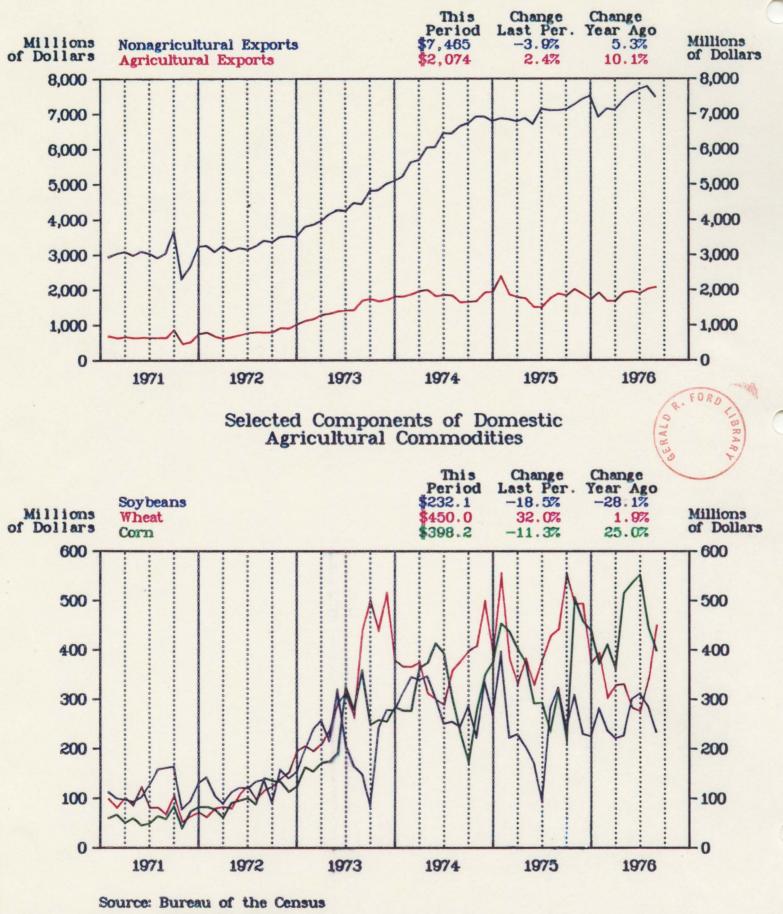
<sup>4</sup> October 1976

## A.5.1-Imports Petroleum and Petroleum Products



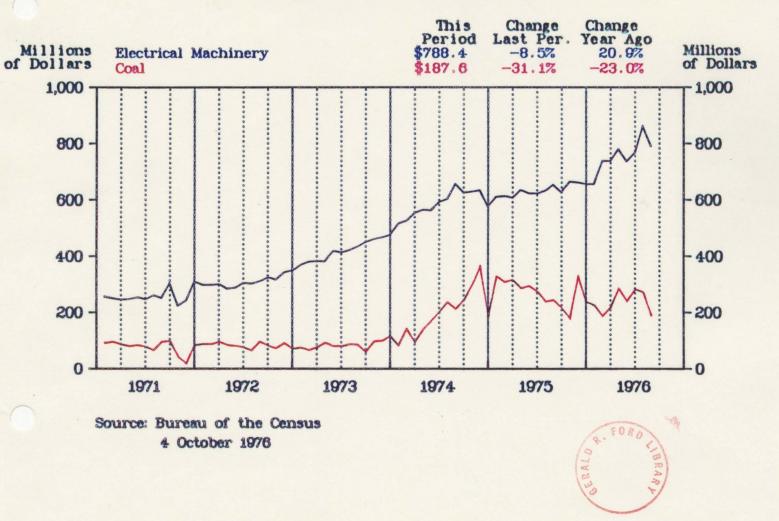
- After peaking at \$3,130 million in July, Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products dropped 8.0 percent to \$2,880 million in August.
- Contributing most to the decline in Imports Excluding Petroleum were:
  - Machinery and Transport Equipment, down \$83 million (3.2 percent) to \$2,519 million.
  - Manufactured Goods, down \$47 million (3.0 percent) to \$1,521 million.
  - Farm Products, down \$78 million (8.3 percent) to \$860 million.





4 October 1976

## A.5.1—Exports Selected Components of Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities

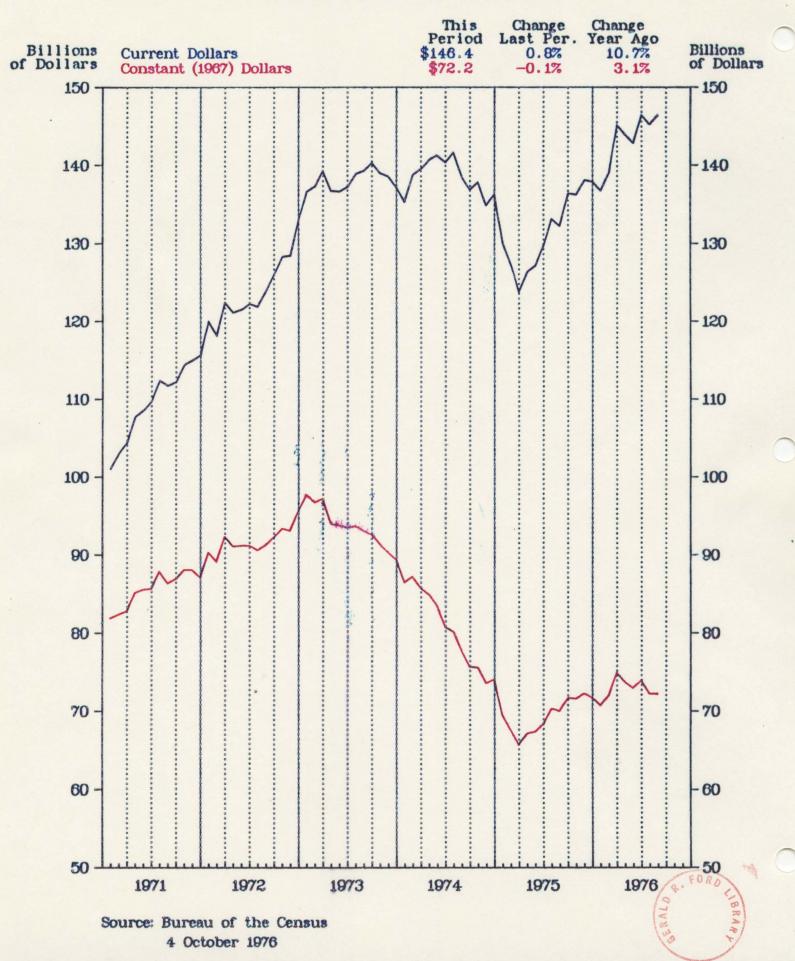


- Reversing the upward trend of the last 4 months, exports of Nonagricultural Commodities decreased 3.9 percent to \$7,465 million.
  - Contributing most to the August decline in Nonagricultural Exports was Coal, down 31.1 percent to \$187.6 million.

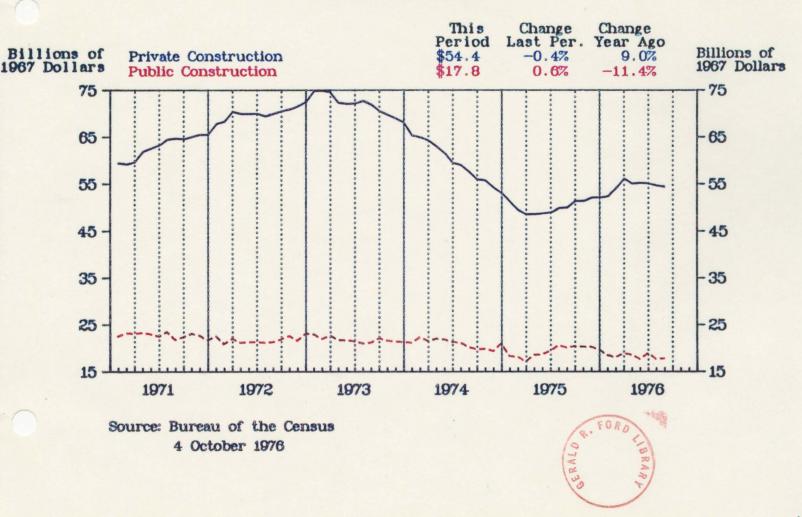
Agricultural Exports advanced 2.4 percent to \$2,074 million in August.

 The increase in Agricultural Exports was the result of a 32-percent increase in Wheat Exports, coupled with decreases in Soybean and Corn Exports.

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



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



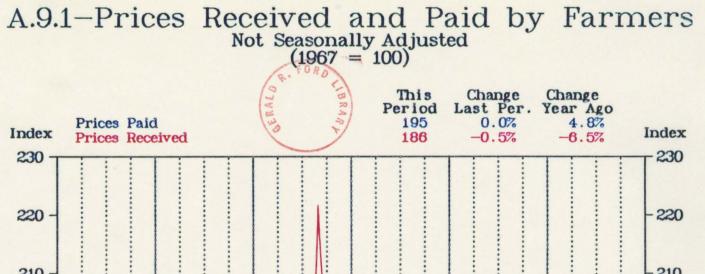
- During August 1976, the Value of New Construction Work Done rose \$1.2 billion (0.8 percent) from July's upward-revised annual rate of \$145.2 billion.\*
  - Measured in constant (1967) dollars, however, the Value of New Construction decreased 0.1 percent to \$72.2 billion.
- The Value of Private Construction in constant dollars edged down \$0.2 billion (0.4 percent) to \$54.4 billion. The revised July rate of \$54.6 billion was about \$1.8 billion above estimates previously issued.\*
- A \$0.1 billion (0.6 percent) increase in Public Construction was partially offsetting.
  - \*NOTE: January-July data was revised to reflect higher-than-expected outlays for additions and alterations.

#### A.7.2-Value of New Construction Work Done **Private Residential Structures** in Constant 1967 Dollars This Change Change Period Last Per. Year Ago \$30.9 **Residential Buildings** -1.6% 16.2% **Billions** of Billions of \$20.3 1-Unit Structures 0.0% 28.1% 1967 Dollars 1967 Dollars \$3.7 **Multiunit Structures** -7.5% 15.6% 50 50 40 .40 30 30 20 20 10 10 0 0 1971 1972 1974 1976 1973 1975 FOR **Private Nonresidential Structures** In Constant 1967 Dollars Change Last Per. This Change Period Year Ago -6.0% Nonresidential Buildings \$12.5 1.6% Billions of **Billions** of \$8.0 \$3.2 **Commercial Buildings** -3.2% -4.8% 1967 Dollars 1967 Dollars Industrial Buildings 6.7% -22.0% 25 25 20 20 15 - 15 10 - 10 5 5 0 0 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976

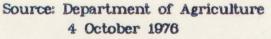
Source: Bureau of the Census 4 October 1976



- The \$0.5 billion (1.6 percent) decline in Residential Buildings (in 1967 dollars) chiefly reflected a \$0.3 billion decrease in Multiunit Structures.
  - Despite the August decline, Multiunit Structures were about 15.6 percent above the 1975 low of \$3.2 billion reported last August.
  - One-Unit Structures were unchanged from July's rate of \$20.3 billion.
- Recovering from a \$0.2 billion decline in July, the Value of Private Nonresidential Buildings rose 1.6 percent to \$12.5 billion.
  - A \$0.2 billion decrease in Commercial construction was offset by a \$0.2 billion increase in Industrial Buildings.





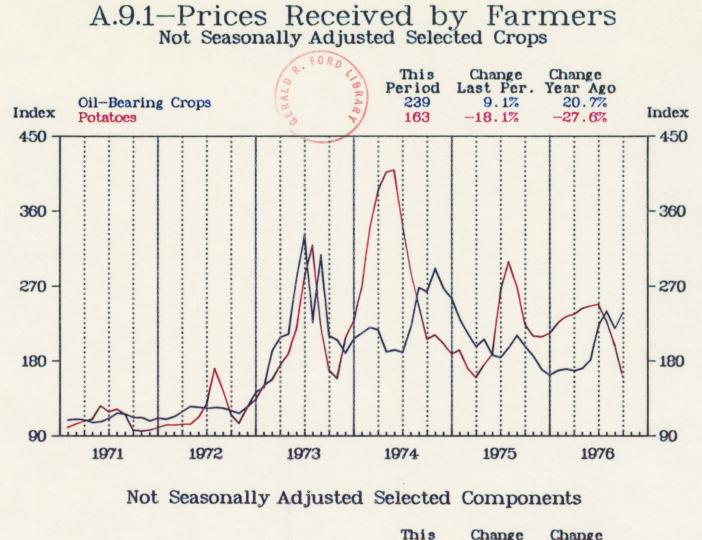


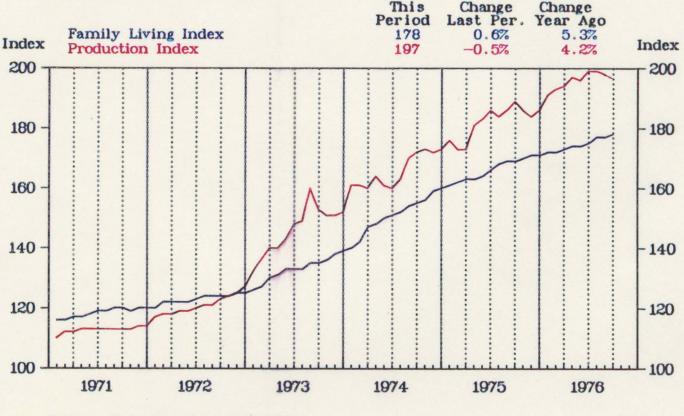


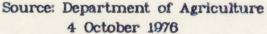


Source: Department of Agriculture 4 October 1976

- The Index of Prices Received by Farmers edged down 1 point (0.5 percent) to 186 in September--down 13 points (6.5 percent) from September 1975.
- The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates remained unchanged from August at 195--up 9 points (4.8 percent) from September 1975.
- The Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid declined 1.0 percent to 95 from August to September.
  - Prices Received have remained below Prices Paid for 8 out of the last 9 months.









- The Index of Prices Received for Oil-Bearing Crops increased 20 points (9.1 percent) to 239 in September, 20.7 percent above the year-ago index.
  - The price of soybeans (\$6.65 per bushel) was up 58 cents; flaxseed (\$7.48 per bushel) up 44 cents; and cottonseed (\$96.00 per ton) up \$4.00 from August.
- Prices Received for potatoes fell 36 points (18.1 percent) to 163 in September--62 points (27.6 percent) below the year-ago figure.
- Prices Paid by Farmers for Family Living Items was 178, 1 point (0.6 percent) above the August Family Living Index.
  - Prices Paid for Food in September dropped slightly from August, while Prices Paid for Autos and Auto Supplies and Clothing and Textiles edged upward.
- Prices Paid by Farmers for Production Goods declined 1 point to 197 in September.
  - A 6.6-percent decrease in Prices Paid for Feeder Livestock offset increases in Prices Paid for Feed and Farm Machinery.

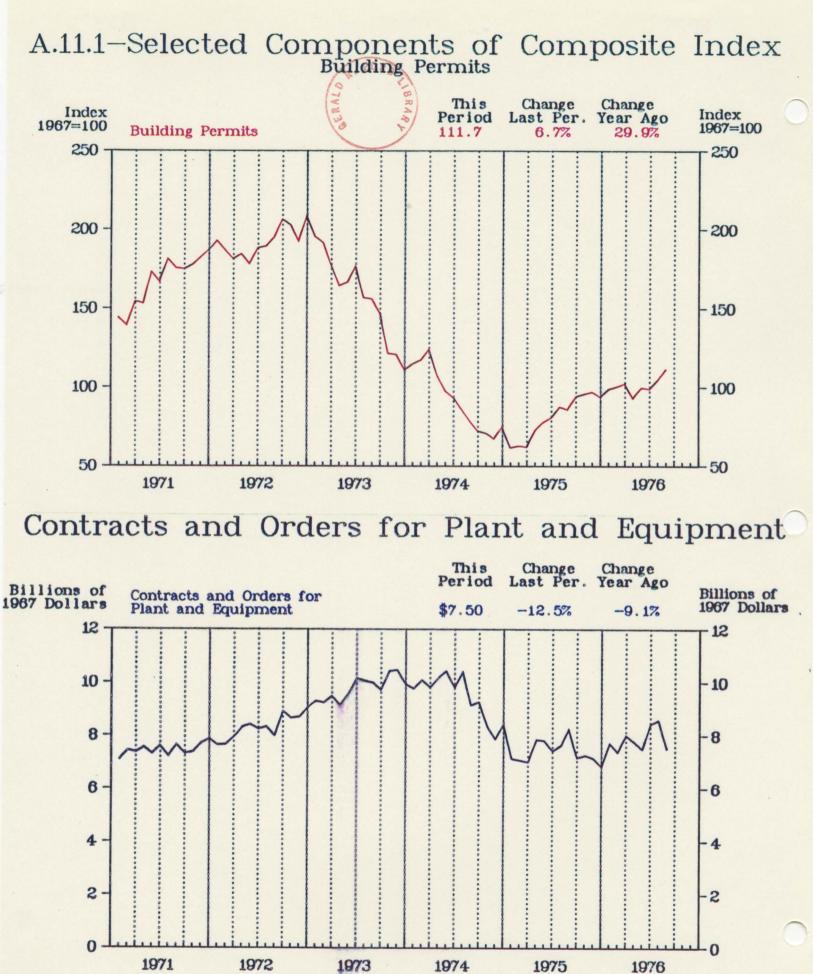
# A.11.1-Composite Index of Leading Indicators

Index 1967=100 130 —	Index of Leading Indicators	This Change Change Period Last Per. Year 108.0 -1.5% 5.	ge Ago Index 4% 1967=100
125 -			- 125
120 -			- 120
115 -			- 115
110 -			- 110
105 -			- 105
100 -			- 100
95 -			- 95
90 -			-90
85	1971 1972 1973		976

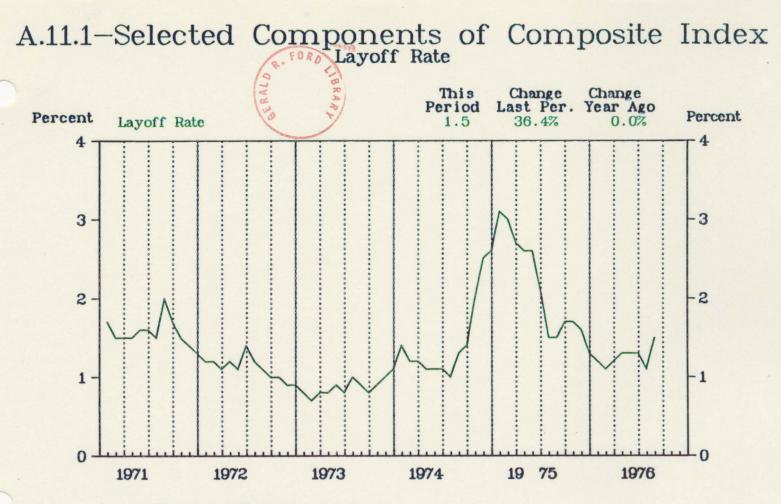
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis 4 October 1976



- The Composite Index of Leading Indicators dropped 1.5 percent in August to 108.
  - The August decline was the first since February 1975 and the steepest slide in 19 months.
- Eight of the eleven indicators available for August moved negatively, while only three moved favorably.

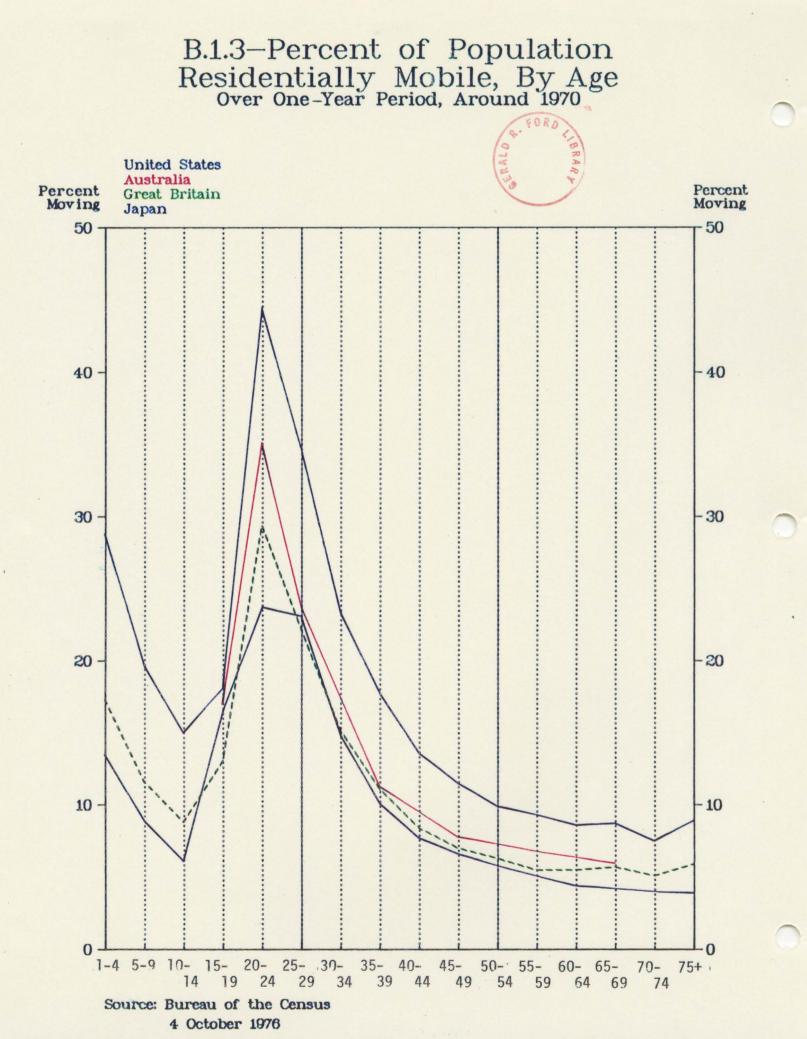


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis 4 October 1976 1



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis 4 October 1976

- The Layoff Rates in manufacturing rose to 1.5 percent in August from a revised 1.1 percent in July.
  - Biggest jump in more than a year and the highest rate since November 1975 when it was 1.6 percent.
- Contracts and Orders for Plant and Equipment fell to \$7.50 billion from a revised \$8.57 billion in July.
- The only component to increase significantly was Building Permits, which increased 6.7 percent above the July index.
  - Highest mark since March 1974.

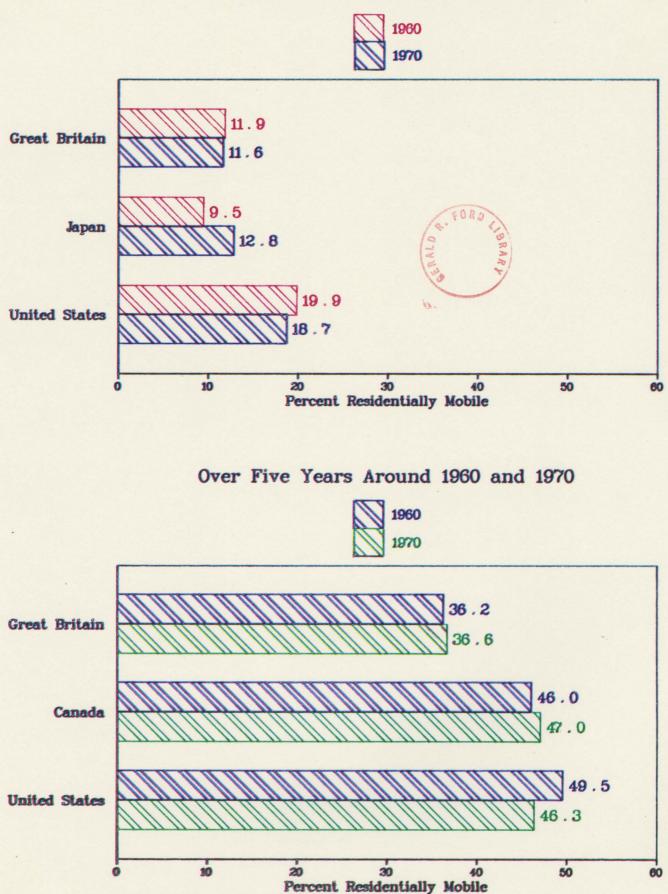




- In spite of large differences in the percent of the population changing residence in 1 year in Australia, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, several regularities appear in the geographic mobility of the various age groups in the different countries.
- The rate reaches a low point around age 15 or 16 and then rapidly rises to a peak around age 22.
  - About 50 percent of Americans can be expected to change residence between their 22d and 23d birthdays.
  - After this peak has been reached, rates of moving steadily decline with age, except for a small increase in the rate around age 65.
- The differences among countries are least between the late teens and late twenties when young people leave their parental homes to go to work, to go away to continue their education, or to get married.

# B.1.3-Percent of Population Residentially Mobile

Over One Year Around 1960 and 1970



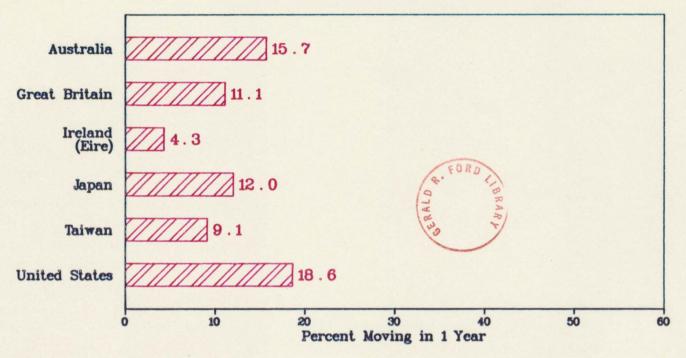
Source: Bureau of the Census 4 October 1976

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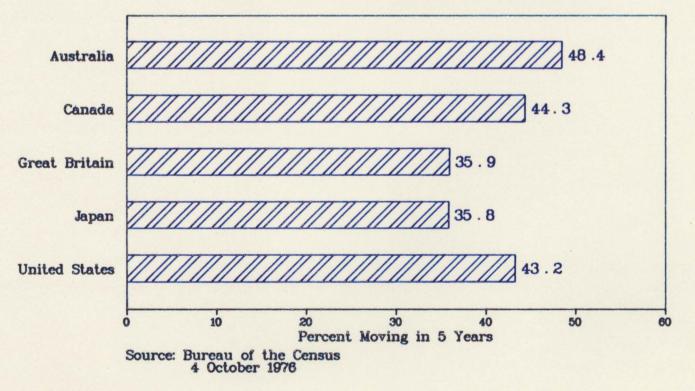
- Over the 10 years from 1960 to 1970, residential mobility in Japan increased from a 1-year rate of 9.5 percent to 12.8 percent.
- Over the same period there is indication of a modest decline in the rate of residential mobility in the United States, for both the lyear rate and the 5-year rate.
- Both Canada and Great Britain show relative stability in the rates of residential mobility between 1960 and 1970.

# B.1.3-Percent of Population Residentially Mobile

Over One-Year Period Around 1970



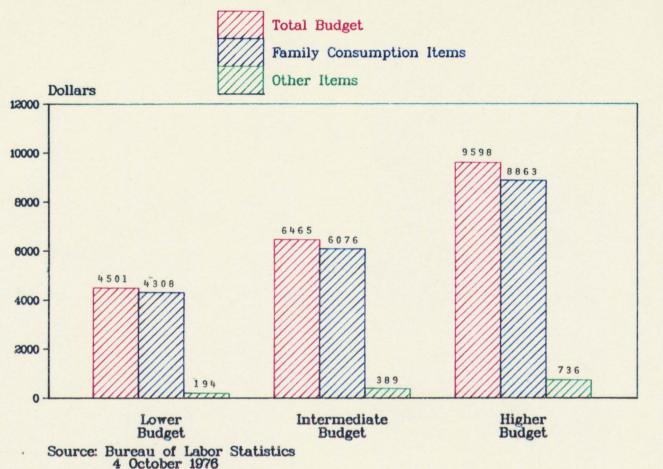
Over Five-Year Period Around 1970





- Over the 1-year period around 1970 people in the United States changed residence more frequently than residents of at least five other countries.
  - Excluding movement from abroad, about 18.6 percent of the U.S. population moves in 1 year, compared with 11 percent in Great Britain and 12 percent in Japan.
- A long interval tends to mask the effect of repeat moves. Also, the longer the interval, the smaller the differences among countries will appear.
- Over a 5-year period around 1970, over 43.2 percent of the U.S. population changed residence at least once, about the same proportion as in Canada and Australia.

# B. 6.4-Annual Budget for Retired Couples

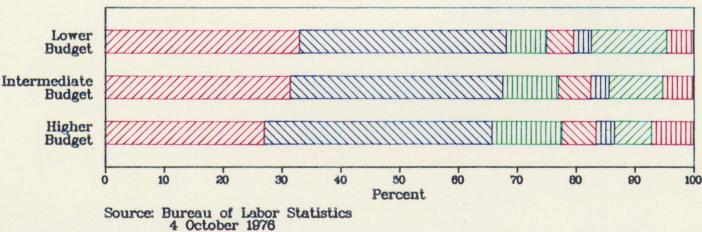


B.6.4-Family Consumption Items as a Percent of Total Family Consumption

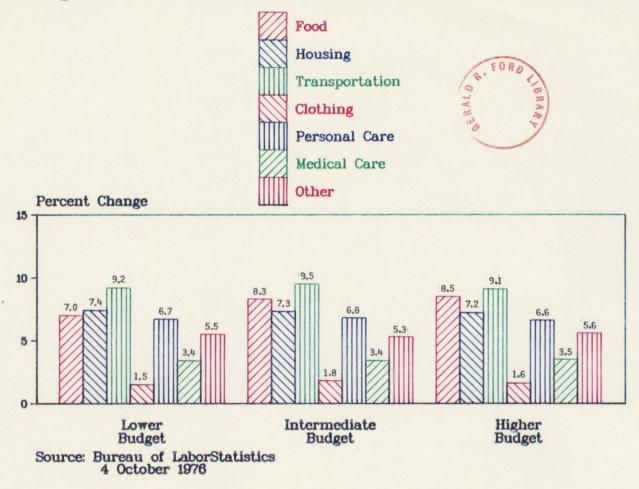


Housing Transportation Clothing Personal Care Medical Care





## B.6.4-Percent Change in Family Consumption Items: Autumn 1974 to Autumn 1975



- The average annual cost of three typical budgets for an urban retired couple rose about 7 percent from autumn 1974 to autumn 1975. This is less than increases reported in the previous 2 years. These three budgets, which are comprised of three hypothetical lists of goods and services specified in the mid-1960's to portray three relative levels of living, are simply termed lower, intermediate, and higher.
- The largest porportion of all three budgets was spent on housing which includes both rental and homeowner costs. The second largest portion was spent on food. These two items combined accounted for about two-thirds of all spending for family consumption.
- The cost of transportation rose more than 9 percent at all three levels and housing costs rose more than 7 percent. The impact of these increases was greater at the higher level since the amounts spent on these items accounted for a larger proportion of consumption costs.
  - NOTE: The retired couple is defined as a husband, age 65 and over, and his wife. They are assumed to be self-supporting, living in an urban area, in reasonable good health, and able to take care of themselves.