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Current developments in Federal statistics

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Roy L. Ash
Director

Paul F. Krueger, Acting Chief
Statistical Policy Division

Emily T. White
Editor of Statistical Reporter

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Objectives and Priorities In Statistical Programs

BY JULIUS SHISKIN¹

The unprecedented demand for expanded statistical services during a time of tight Federal budgets makes it more essential than ever to define objectives and specify priorities in Federal statistical programs. This paper describes these and sets forth the considerations which influenced the choices and decisions. It is to be noted that these objectives and priorities reflect the entire Federal statistical system and have been developed by the Statistical Policy Division of the Office of Management and Budget in collaboration with the statistical agencies.

1. MAJOR TYPES OF STATISTICAL NEEDS

Years ago the principal needs for Federal statistics were for historical studies and specific Government and business needs, such as determining Congressional voting districts, allocating advertising expenditures and locating new plants. While these needs remain, today some are overshadowed by data requirements for guiding broad economic and social policy decisions and for developing and monitoring social and economic programs both at the national and subnational levels.

a. Economic and Social Policy Formulation

Statistics which measure the whole economy have been compiled for many years in response to data needs for issues involving national policy. The most comprehensive, Gross National Product (GNP), the market value of all goods and services, is available quarterly. There are also comprehensive monthly measures of economic activity, such as manhours worked and retail sales.

Recently more attention has been directed to statistics on prices, wages, productivity and unemployment, and the relations among them, because of rising concern over inflation and economic stability. While there is as yet no comprehensive social measure of society similar to GNP, there are comprehensive measures of some aspects of society, such as total population and the total number of housing units. There also are many specific indicators of social trends, for example, life expectancy, school retention rates, and crime rates.

There is a great deal of interest in creating statistical frameworks into which relevant data can be fitted. When statistical frameworks accurately reflect a system, such as the national economy or the status of society, they may provide an apparatus for problem solving. GNP accounts, with the detailed presentation of components, provide such a framework, along with the apparatus for problem solving. Arrangement of economic indicators according to their usual timing sequences—leading, coincident, and lagging—provides another useful framework. The relations between prices and unemployment (the Phillips curve) is still a third.

Some success with these methods in economics has spurred efforts to develop similar frameworks in social and demographic areas, but these frameworks are still at a rudimentary stage, and for the present they must be viewed as experimental and tentative.

b. Program Evaluation

Program statistics relate to the needs for government programs in broad functional areas, such as housing, education, manpower training, and transportation, and to measurement of progress toward meeting objectives in these areas. Since statistical activities tend to be small in relation to the programs they support, they have typically been amply funded. Both in assessing program needs and measuring progress toward objectives, prompt, relevant, and high quality data are essential. Unfortunately, data plans related to program objectives have almost always been neglected in the developmental steps

¹ This paper is based on materials prepared by the staff of the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, for presentation at the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Statistical Organization held in Ottawa, Canada, October 3-12, 1973. Mr. Shiskin was Chief Statistician, Office of Management and Budget at the time the paper was prepared and is now Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

of new programs. Lack of good data becomes apparent in later stages when programs are being evaluated and decisions are being made on their effectiveness. A compelling need of the Federal statistics program is a strong effort to develop data designs for major programs. Budget decisions for FY '75 and the design and clearance of the report forms involved will have a crucial role in this process.

While the immediate objective of these statistics is for the guidance of programs, many programs are so large and important that the related statistics are of national policy concern as well as being operationally useful. In addition, the statistics that must be compiled for some of these programs yield by-product data, which are important for national or social policy. For example, data on job vacancies compiled for the manpower training program when matched with unemployment statistics could be helpful in guiding major economic policy decisions.

c. Internal Business and Government Management

Still another type of statistics which have more recently come to the fore are those used for the internal management of Government. These statistics, referred to as management information systems (MIS) have their analogue in data used by business concerns to manage their own activities. Government MIS data, however, are similar to those required for program evaluation. They constitute a large subject in themselves and for that reason will not be considered in this paper.

d. More Traditional Types

Other more traditional types of statistics are widely used for purposes of guiding business advertisement campaigns and plant location decisions. These are familiar to most statisticians, and so need not be described here.

2. OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Priorities assigned to different statistical activities reflect the importance of the concerns and programs with which they are identified. In general statistics to improve short-term forecasting of underlying national economic trends are among the most important, and must be given a top priority. However, at the day-to-day operating level, the questions faced are likely to be much more specific. For example, would a further expenditure of funds to improve a leading economic indicator, such as new orders, be more likely to yield a greater return than a similar expenditure for additional data to improve the

measurement of foreign trade, or to evaluate a Government program, such as the manpower training program? At the margins, the choices become increasingly difficult.

In addition, there are considerations other than balancing direct costs and benefits. Most of the information used for Government economic analysis is supplied by business concerns which incur substantial expenses in compiling relevant data on the scale and time schedules required by Government. Not only must business costs be taken into account in decisions to collect data, but also the business community often expects, as a result of their input, to be provided with substantial compilations to help them with their specific problems. Another kind of problem arises when data are collected from private citizens in household surveys (the source of our information on unemployment, income, and more recently the impact of crime) because of issues of privacy and public burden. Thus like most other situations in this multi-dimensional Government system, the allocation of Federal funds for statistics is very complex. However, decisions must be made and the day of reckoning arrives when the Federal budget is put together. These funds are included in the President's budget, and a consolidated statistical budget appears annually as one of the Special Analyses of the Budget of the U.S. Government.

Taking into account the many different types of demands for statistics, we have established five broad priority objectives for the Federal statistical program. Some of our activities in each category are briefly described in the following discussion, but I should like to repeat and emphasize that much of the decisionmaking comes at the margins, where the choices are very complex. At present these decisions are based on the judgments of top policy officials in consultation with the top statistical officers. It should also be noted that these priorities reflect present and future needs of the Federal statistical system as they are now envisaged. In some instances, considerable progress has been made, while in others, much remains to be done. In the following discussion, the priorities and programs are described, and brief notes on progress are provided.

a. Extend and improve basic data required for the system of national accounts

During the past few years, as greater reliance has been put upon GNP estimates in determining economic policy, there has been greater awareness of the deficiencies in the GNP estimates. This was especially apparent with respect to the estimates in 1971. Thus the first estimate of the annual rate of change from IQ to IIQ in constant dollar GNP—the most comprehensive measure of real

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growth—was 3.6%. This was revised upward so that by mid-September 1971 it was shown as 4.8%; then in January 1972 it was revised down again to only 3.4%. Similarly, the early estimate for 2nd quarter to 3rd quarter growth, 2.9%, was revised up to only 3.9% one month later; in January 1972, it was revised down to 2.7%, and then in July to 2.5%. There were differences of opinion regarding the impact of these revisions of the future strength of the economy. One view was that the low early figures had an adverse effect upon business expectations, and that the rate of growth would have been greater if the higher estimates had been published first. In any case, when it turned out in January that the early figures were not too low, but rather too high, this eliminated strong differences of opinion on economic policy, with arguments for an expansionary policy prevailing.

During these deliberations, it also became evident that substantial improvements in the component series were necessary to provide GNP aggregates meeting the needs of modern policymaking. Consequently, a decision was made to provide Federal funds for a major improvement

of the GNP accounts defined to include national income and product, input-output, balance of payments, flow of funds and national sector balance sheets. The total cost of this effort was estimated to be \$100 million over a 5-year period. While this would amount to a great relative increase, about 60%, in total expenditures for economic statistics, high multiples of this figure were at risk in faulty policy decisions due to deficient statistics.

The broad objective of this effort is to increase substantially the extent to which the GNP estimates are based upon collected statistics, especially the estimates of current quarters, with a resultant reduction in the frequency and magnitude of revisions. Emphasis will be given to improvement in benchmark as well as short-term estimates. The immediate objective is to develop a comprehensive plan for making these improvements. To this end, an outside expert group was appointed early in 1973 to prepare a blueprint containing a detailed 5-year plan for collecting new data over fiscal '76 to '80, giving detailed estimates of costs for each component series and a time table for introducing the various new data programs. The committee members are Daniel

Table 1.—Expenditures for Federal Statistical Programs Compared with GNP and Unified Budget, 1950-1974
(current dollars)

Year	Gross national product ¹ (billion \$)		U.S. unified budget ² (billion \$)		Obligations for principal statistical programs ³		
	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	Total (1967=100)	Economic (1967=100)	Demo. & social (1967=100)
1950	\$284.8	35.9	xxx	xxx	24.8	29.8	10.6
1951	328.4	41.4	xxx	xxx	NA	NA	NA
1952	345.5	43.5	xxx	xxx	NA	NA	NA
1953	364.6	45.9	xxx	xxx	NA	NA	NA
1954	364.8	46.0	70.9	44.8	NA	NA	NA
1955	398.0	50.1	68.5	43.3	NA	NA	NA
1956	419.2	52.8	70.5	44.5	29.7	35.6	13.1
1957	441.1	55.6	76.7	48.5	33.1	38.5	18.8
1958	447.3	56.3	82.6	52.2	36.5	41.9	23.0
1959	483.7	60.9	92.1	58.2	39.6	45.6	24.7
1960	503.7	63.4	92.2	58.2	43.0	50.1	25.1
1961	520.1	65.5	97.8	61.8	48.9	56.1	31.5
1962	560.3	70.6	106.8	67.5	53.3	61.1	34.5
1963	590.5	74.4	111.3	70.3	61.5	69.9	42.2
1964	632.4	79.7	118.6	74.9	68.9	76.6	48.7
1965	684.9	86.3	118.4	74.8	77.4	85.6	55.8
1966	749.9	94.5	134.7	85.1	86.6	90.9	75.9
1967	793.9	100.0	158.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	864.2	108.9	178.8	113.0	109.1	103.1	123.1
1969	930.3	117.2	184.5	116.6	120.8	110.4	145.4
1970	976.4	123.0	196.6	124.2	134.6	119.1	171.7
1971	1050.4	132.3	211.4	133.5	150.1	125.5	215.7
1972	1152.1	145.1	231.9	146.5	174.1	143.7	255.8
1973	1267.0	159.6	249.8	157.8	200.9	158.8	313.6
1974			268.7	169.7	216.2	166.4	349.7

Note: GNP figures on calendar year basis; budget figures on fiscal year basis.

¹ 1973 figure—CEA projection.

² Source: *The Budget of the United States Government*, FY 1974.

³ Based on figures from special analyses on Principal Federal

Statistical Programs published in the President's budget. The indexes were calculated by chaining the successive percentage changes between the estimated obligations for a given year (not the President's budget, except for 1974, but the amount after Congressional action) and the actual obligations for the preceding year with FY 1967=100.

Table 2.—Expenditures for Federal Statistical Programs Compared with GNP, 1950-1974
(constant dollars)

Year	Gross national product ¹		Obligations for principal statistical programs ²			
	(billion \$)	(1967=100)	Total (1967=100)	Economic (1967=100)	Demo. & social (1967=100)	Implicit deflator ³ (1967=100)
1950	355.3	52.6	48.5	58.3	20.7	51.1
1951	383.4	56.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
1952	395.1	58.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1953	412.8	61.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
1954	407.0	60.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	438.0	64.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
1956	446.1	66.1	47.6	57.1	21.0	62.4
1957	452.5	67.0	50.7	59.0	28.8	65.3
1958	447.3	66.2	52.6	60.4	33.1	69.4
1959	475.9	70.5	52.7	60.7	32.9	75.1
1960	487.7	72.2	56.4	65.7	32.9	76.3
1961	497.2	73.6	60.6	69.5	39.0	80.7
1962	529.8	78.5	65.9	75.5	42.6	80.9
1963	551.0	81.6	74.4	84.5	51.0	82.7
1964	581.1	86.1	78.0	86.7	55.2	88.3
1965	617.8	91.5	83.0	91.8	59.9	93.2
1966	658.1	97.5	88.5	92.9	77.6	97.8
1967	675.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	706.6	104.7	103.2	97.5	116.5	105.7
1969	725.6	107.5	101.3	92.5	121.9	119.3
1970	722.1	106.9	105.1	93.0	134.0	128.1
1971	741.7	109.8	107.2	89.6	154.1	140.0
1972	789.7	117.0	118.4	97.7	173.9	147.1
1973	843.4	124.9	131.8	104.2	205.8	152.4
1974			135.7	104.5	219.5	159.3

Note: GNP figures on calendar year basis; budget figures on fiscal year basis.

¹ 1973 figure—CEA projection.

² Based on figures from special analyses on Principal Federal Statistical Programs published in the President's budget. The indexes were calculated by chaining the successive percentage changes between the estimated obligations for a given year (not the President's budget, except for '74, but the amount after Congressional action) and the actual obligations for the preceding year with FY 1967=100.

³ An implicit price deflator for average employee compensation (all Federal employees 1950-68; four large statistical agencies—Office of Business Economics/Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Statistics Division—Internal Revenue Service—1969-74) was used as a deflator for statistical programs outlays data. The deflator was derived by multiplying the number of positions in each grade level for each fiscal year by an estimated average salary for each grade level. This product was summed for each fiscal year and divided by the total number of employees. An index was derived from these data on average employee compensation with FY 1967=100.

Creamer, Conference Board, Chairman; Roseanne E. Cole, IBM; Alan Greenspan, Townsend-Greenspan and Co.; Raymond W. Goldsmith, Yale University; Edward F. Denison, Brookings Institution; and John W. Kendrick, Conference Board. This committee is supported by a small staff from several Federal agencies.

b. Improve the accuracy and timeliness of current economic indicators

Major efforts have been devoted to outlining specific requirements for the improvement of timeliness and accuracy of the principal current economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate and the consumer price indexes. Many of these indicators provide the information required for making decisions on wage-price policies and forecasting business cycle turning points.

These efforts received a major impetus from President Nixon's directive, issued only 3 weeks after his taking office, requiring the issuance of monthly and quarterly statistics "without unnecessary delay." The Director of OMB, who has responsibility for carrying

out the President's directive, issued guidelines to attain this objective and, through the staff of the Statistical Policy Division, has monitored this program. Consequently, nearly one-third of the releases of the principal economic indicators are now issued by the major statistical agencies more promptly than before the President's directive. In the case of other economic statistical reports, where there was more room for improvement, the proportion is even larger—70%.

As a result of the speedup program, 59% of the principal economic indicators were released in 20 working days or less in the 4th quarter of 1972 compared with 53% in the last quarter in 1968. A contributing factor is that about 80% of the indicators are published within 2 days of compilation compared with 60% 2 years ago.

We have also monitored the scheduling and releases of the principal Federal statistical indicators. Advance target dates for the release of about 120 principal indicators have now been published for almost 3 years. Occasionally, agencies have been able to release data a

day or so early or, because of unavoidable compilation problems, have missed some dates. In the last quarter of 1972, the target dates were met in about 88% of the cases; 7% of the series were released before the target date, and 5% were late.

These efforts to speed up the release of data appear to have brought the key monthly and quarterly indicators to the stage where further speedup prospects are very limited. On the other hand, scheduling and speedup of the publication of annual and other longer-term statistical reports has not yet been tackled adequately and is a goal for the year ahead. There is also the question of balancing further speedup against losses in accuracy. Guidelines have been developed to assist in making such decisions.

Many improvements in accuracy accompanied the earlier releases during the past few years. Among the most important are improvements in price statistics, especially consumer, wholesale, and export prices. Consumer Price Indexes are now published by city size-class, and the pricing of medical care and ancillary services has been improved. A plan has been developed and will soon be put into effect, for conducting a monthly survey of rents. These data would raise the monthly coverage of the CPI from 40% to 45%, and further plans have been completed to raise the monthly coverage to 76%. Wholesale prices are currently being collected for 2700 commodities, up from 2400 about 3 years ago. In 1971, BLS published its first annual indexes of export prices; in 1972, the program coverage was brought up to about 13% of total exports and by the end of 1973, about 17% of exports and 5% of imports will be covered. By the end of 1974, about 30% of exports and 15% of imports will be covered.

The U.S. productivity index has been improved through the development of new indexes for several service sectors including trucking and other transportation, telephone, laundry and cleaning establishments and retail trade. For hours and earnings, new monthly indexes, adjusted for overtime, industry employment shifts, and seasonal factors were introduced in April 1972.

More reliable national estimates and more geographic and commodity detail were made available for retail sales in 1971, and advance estimates (10 days after the month covered) could be reestablished as an official published series in 1972 through the development of improved measurement techniques. Further, coverage of nonresidential construction projects has been expanded, to permit separate tabulations for stores and office build-

ings. Improved procedures for measuring value put-in-place for State and local government have also been instituted.

c. To improve and more effectively focus social and demographic statistics

In recent years, increasing attention on the part of both the Government and the public has been devoted to the quality of life in this country and to solving social ills, in addition to achieving economic well-being. Vast new programs devoted to these purposes have been voted by the Congress and by State and local bodies. The need for improved statistics for purposes of assessing social conditions and monitoring social changes has become clearly evident. Up to this time, social statistics had developed primarily as a by-product of program operation. A main thrust, therefore, has been the re-examination of these data from the standpoint of their scope, validity, and relevance to current issues and to identify significant gaps in informational needs.

Major gaps which have been identified and to which focus has been given in developing new statistical initiatives are mainly in emerging areas of social concern such as crime, drug abuse, population growth, and adequacy of health services. In the crime field, improved programs for measuring the incidence and impact of crime and for assessing the operation of our criminal justice system are underway. Many new initiatives have been launched in the area of drug abuse, including exploration of improved methods of estimating the incidence of the problem, the development of various key indicators, and the institution of an "early warning" network on new forms of drug abuse. A new program in the area of population growth will investigate many areas of family planning and preferences and provide a much sounder basis for estimating future trends in birth rates. Much effort has been invested in better measurements of the use and delivery of health services and a start is being made in developing approaches for assessing the quality of such services. Funds for statistics in these fields have grown rapidly as can be seen in the charts, but at an annual level of about \$125 million in 1973 are still well below the level for economic statistics at about \$167 million.

A companion effort to achieve better planning and organization of social statistics in the future is the development of a system of social indicators related to the principal social concerns of the public in education, health, public safety, housing, income adequacy, and other social fields. In July 1969, the Director of OMB charged the Statistical Policy Division with responsibility for developing a statistical publication containing im-

portant data series needed to measure status and change in shifting social conditions in the United States. The first such publication will soon be sent to the printer.

Social Indicators comprises a collection of statistics selected and organized to describe social conditions and to identify social trends in the United States. This publication is expected to serve two purposes. First, the indicators would reflect changes in major social conditions of broad interest to the public and the Government. Second, it could provide a focal point for organizing and developing a comprehensive social statistics program. This volume is limited to the presentation of basic data in chart and tabular form. As in the case of other major Government statistical publications, commentary on the data and policy-oriented interpretation of the data is not included.

Eight major social areas are examined: (1) health, (2) public safety and criminal justice, (3) employment, (4) education, (5) income, (6) housing and the physical environment, (7) leisure and recreation, and (8) population. In subsequent editions of *Social Indicators* other areas may be added, and some of the present ones may be reorganized or dropped.

Within each of the eight categories, broad social concerns have been identified. These social concerns are expressions of social issues and social problems widely recognized in public discussions. In the area of health, for example, the identified concerns are a long life, a life free from disability, and access to medical care. These statements of concerns have been defined and selected not to represent only short-term, immediately pressing social problems, nor the problems of particular groups within society, but rather to reveal the underlying state of the entire population. These statements of concerns are intended to encompass most of the important social issues, and to depict conditions that are, or are likely to be, dealt with by national policies.

The concerns thus are related to widely held basic social objectives: good health and a long life; freedom from crime and the fear of crime; sufficient education to take part in society and make the most of one's abilities; the opportunity to work at a job that is satisfying and rewarding; income sufficient to cover the necessities of life, with opportunities for improving one's income; housing that is comfortable within a congenial environment; time and opportunities for discretionary activities.

A second issue of *Social Indicators* is expected within a few years, depending upon the demand. In the new issue, the emphasis and selection of indicators would be

Table 3.—Principal Statistical Programs

	Million dollars 1974	Percent change ¹	
		1966-70	1970-74
Current dollars (millions)			
Total	\$312.6	55.4%	60.6%
Economic statistics	174.8	31.0	39.7
BLS	37.2	21.0	53.7
SESA	38.8	29.7	64.4
Demographic and social statistics	137.8	126.4	103.5
Constant dollars (millions)			
Total	196.2	18.7	29.2
Economic statistics	109.7	0.1	12.3
BLS	23.4	-7.4	23.8
SESA	24.4	-1.1	32.6
Demographic and social statistics	86.5	72.5	63.8
Implicit deflator for statistical programs ²		31.0	24.4

Note: Excludes periodic programs, e.g., all the censuses, the mid-decade (1975) population statistics program, and the revision of the Consumer Price Index.

¹ Based on figures from special analyses on Principal Federal Statistical Programs published in the President's budget. Actual obligation figures used for BLS and SESA; chained indexes for total, economic, and demographic and social. (For additional information on method of calculation, see footnote 3 to Table 1).

² An implicit price deflator for average employee compensation (all Federal employees 1950-68; four large statistical agencies—Office of Business Economics/Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Statistics Division, Internal Revenue Service—1969-74) was used as a deflator for statistical programs outlays data. The deflator was derived by multiplying the number of positions in each grade level for each fiscal year by an estimated average salary for each grade level. This product was summed for each fiscal year and divided by the total number of employees. An index was derived from these data on average employee compensation with FY 1967=100.

changed to reflect new data, new knowledge about social trends, and new societal concerns.

d. To develop a set of subnational data

President Nixon's policy to decentralize Federal agency decisionmaking and to return resources and responsibilities to State and local governments has transformed interest in subnational data into a matter of priority attention.

Basic advances in Federal statistics have generally been closely related to major economic and social events. For example, since the new revenue sharing program requires current local area information on population, income, and revenue, strong support is being given to the Bureau of the Census population estimates program centered on

a mid-decade population statistics program. Plans begun in mid-1971 called first for a research program to determine whether administrative records together with vital statistics could produce area population estimates with a reasonable degree of accuracy. If this approach proved promising, the intention was to combine this procedure with a moderate-sized (1½ to 2%) population sample to provide population estimates and characteristics for States and for areas of 50,000 or more population at mid-decade. It was also envisaged that through these methods more frequent population estimates would become available throughout the decade, and that they might be available for smaller-sized areas as well. In addition, control totals for estimates for smaller geographic levels would become available.

During fiscal 1972, the Bureau of the Census conducted a series of tests leading to the conclusion that the use of administrative records was feasible and could be further improved by the mid-decade target date.

The President's budget for fiscal 1974 contains substantial funds for preparatory work for a mid-decade population statistics program of this scope, to be fully implemented in the 1975-76 period. Achievement of the program depends, of course, on Congressional approval of the budget request.

The revenue sharing program is also having a number of other effects, such as:

- advances in geocoding methods, and
- providing to States current estimates of county level income and employment for broad industrial groups.

The combination of national concerns and local responsibilities is fostering growth in Federal-State cooperative statistical activities. For example, high priority national concern about a rising level of criminal activity has led in 2 years to more than a doubling of Federal expenditures for cooperatively produced law enforcement and criminal justice statistics.

In like manner, national concern about occupational injuries and illnesses is reflected in growth in the cooperative program for developing health and safety statistics. From \$200,000 in FY 1971, the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses has jumped to a proposed \$4.8 million for FY 1974. This is a Federal-State cooperative program in the fullest sense of the word.

There is more to come, for the various special revenue sharing programs and the growing responsibilities of the ten Federal Regional Councils will accelerate the growth of cooperative programs, facilitate the accessibility of

data and increase subject matter coverage. As a consequence, we are in the midst of a major statistical effort to improve subnational statistics.

e. To improve the usefulness of statistics for program planning and monitoring

Program statistics measure needs for Government programs and they evaluate program effects. Examples of Federal programs for which associated statistics are required include: education and manpower, health, income security, agriculture and rural development, and natural resources and environment. Agencies having responsibility for programs in the broad functional areas often produce the related statistics. The fact that some of these agencies, rather than the large data centers such as the Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics, compile these statistics, has had several important consequences. The most important is that the design and conduct of relevant statistical surveys has suffered from the lack of the required technical know-how. Without such technical assistance, program managers have found it difficult to specify statistical needs. There has also been an inadequate realization of the demands for analysis within short time frames, the time and effort required to develop adequate program data, and difficulty in maintaining objectivity when those responsible for program operation are also charged with statistical evaluation of their programs. Consequently, hard information required for measuring program impact has frequently not been available at critical junctures.

To insure as much objectivity as possible in the collection of program as well as general-purpose data, SPD has urged employing the resources of the major statistical collection centers. Funds for developing program statistics would continue to be allocated to agencies with responsibility for program operations, but the agencies would be encouraged to contract with the statistical centers for the development of the required data.

3. COMPANION ELEMENTS REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH OBJECTIVES

The accomplishment of this set of objectives also depends in large part on three key elements in the improvement of the Federal statistical system.

a. Statistical reorganization

In addition to program expansions, efforts have been underway to achieve a more effective organization of Federal statistical activities. At present, some 35 to 40 agencies are engaged in the gathering of statistics, often

resulting in inconsistencies in the data from different sources, in differing standards and quality, in inefficient and overlapping operations. The objective of the reorganization in progress is to retain decentralization of the planning of statistical needs in the policymaking and program agencies, but to concentrate the collection and processing activities in some six to eight major statistical centers.

In July 1971, an OMB request was sent to the four departments with the largest statistical programs—Commerce, Labor, HEW, and Agriculture—to prepare and submit plans for reorganization of their statistical activities in accordance with certain specific guidelines, namely, the creation of a centralized data collection and processing center in each department (with up to three in HEW, one for each major sector) and a unified data planning and analytical office for general-purpose statistics. Since that time, major progress along these lines has been achieved in the Commerce and Labor Department and a start has been made in the others. The principal activities in prospect are completion of the reorganization in HEW and Agriculture and the gradual transfer to the main Government statistical centers of collection and processing responsibility for statistical programs being carried out ineffectually in small agencies. At the same time, better coordination of activities in the two major economic statistical centers, Census and BLS, will be pursued.

b. Safeguarding the credibility of Federal statistics

Another important element in furthering the broad objectives noted earlier was to take steps to safeguard the credibility of Federal statistics. In addition to provisions for improving the timeliness of the release of economic indicators, described more fully in an earlier section of this paper, OMB Circular A-91 also calls for (1) advance publication of a schedule of release dates; (2) release of statistical series by the statistical agency in a written report, and (3) a one-hour separation between the issuance of the release by the statistical agency and related commentary.

During the last year and a half, after the Director of OMB called attention to the importance of strict observance of these rules, there have been only two or three inadvertent infractions.

c. Maintenance of standards

There have also been several major developments in line with the traditional function of SPD of promulgat-

ing and maintaining standards applicable to many aspects of statistics.

The first of these was the issuance in April 1972 of the first major revision of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual in 15 years. This manual is widely used by Government and by business and industry. Revisions were made in each of its divisions to reflect the current structure of industry.

Another important development was the designation of four new Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the combination of 12 former SMSAs into 6 areas, making a new total of 267 SMSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico. The actions followed a comprehensive review of all SMSAs over the past 2 years and reflect the application of explicit criteria published in advance to information from the 1970 Population Census.

Among the important measures recently taken in the direction of improving the statistical products of the Federal statistical systems has been the issuance of guidelines for striking a balance between the accuracy and timeliness of the principal economic indicators. The first objective of these guidelines is to indicate a standard of acceptability on final figures for principal monthly and quarterly economic indicators. The second objective is to set a standard for the accuracy of preliminary estimates. The third objective is to limit the number of preliminary estimates of final figures. The final objective is to consolidate revisions occurring for various reasons, such as benchmark and seasonal revisions, and replacement of "preliminary" by revised figures. These guidelines are expected to reduce the total number of figures released on a current basis for principal current economic indicators, as well as raise standards of accuracy for both preliminary and final figures.

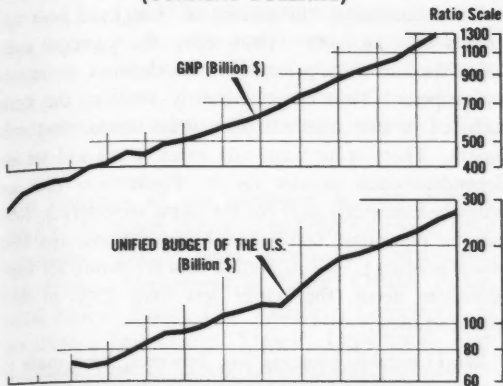
4. RECENT BUDGET DEVELOPMENTS

Before concluding, it would be useful to describe recent budget actions that have been taken in the light of these objectives and priorities. It is convenient to compare developments during the past 4 years (FY 1970 to 1974) with developments over the preceding 4 years (FY 1966-1970). The figures which provide a basis for such a comparison are shown in Table 3. Trends over a longer period, 1950-74, are shown in the charts and supporting tables.

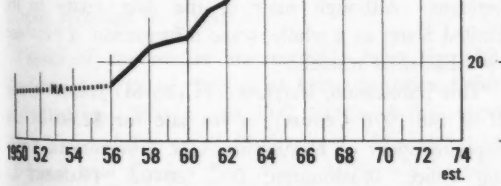
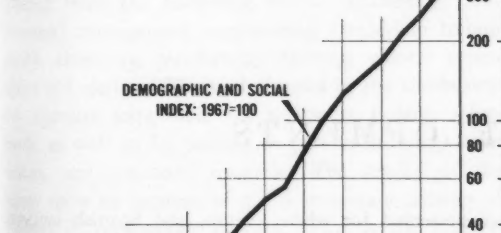
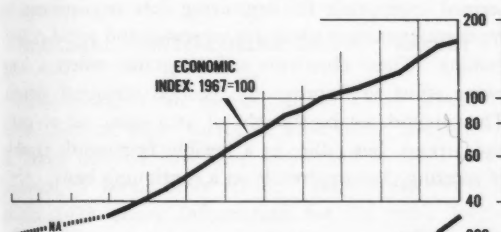
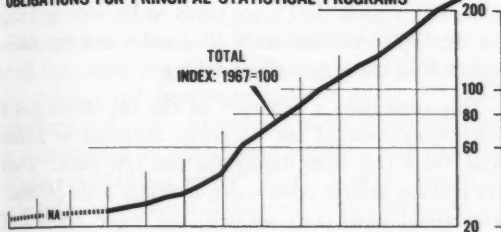
The total increase in the principal statistical programs was equal to a little more than 60% for the most recent 4 years compared to about 55% during the preceding 4 years. Most of the increase in both periods was for

OBLIGATIONS FOR FEDERAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS COMPARED WITH GNP AND UNIFIED BUDGET, 1950-1974

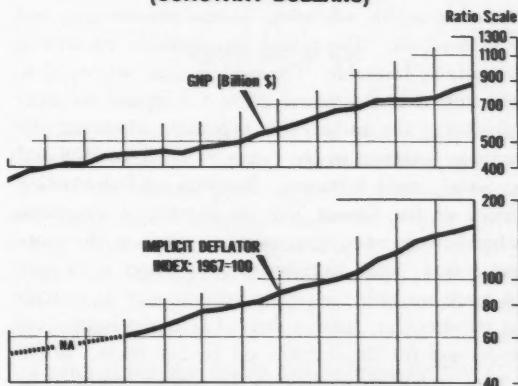
(CURRENT DOLLARS)



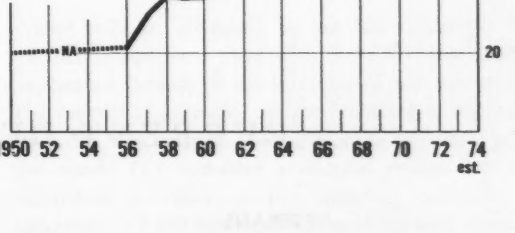
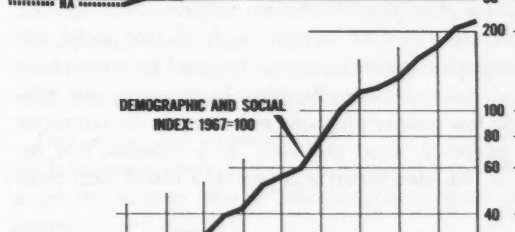
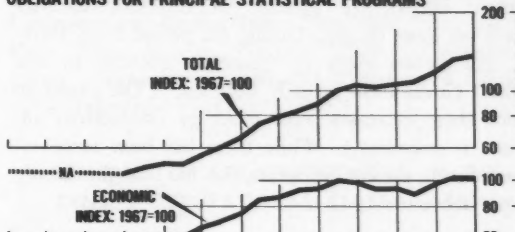
OBLIGATIONS FOR PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS



(CONSTANT DOLLARS)



OBLIGATIONS FOR PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS



LEGEND:

GNP 1973 FIGURE—CEA PROJECTION.
UNIFIED BUDGET OF THE U.S.—FY 1974
FIGURE FROM THE BUDGET OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

STATISTICAL PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS—
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR PERIOD
1951-1955. FY 1974 FIGURES TAKEN
FROM PRESIDENT'S BUDGET, SPECIAL
ANALYSIS "F".

June 1973

demographic and social statistics, where the funds provided more than doubled for the period from FY 1966-70 and then more than doubled again during the period from FY 1970-74. These funds have gone mostly for statistics on health, education, income maintenance, and law enforcement. The record for economic statistics is not nearly so favorable. The total increase was equal to about 40% over the period 1970-74 compared to about 30% during the earlier 4-year period. However, the percentage increases in the funds available to BLS and the Social and Economic Statistics Administration (Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis) were more than twice as great in the more recent period. Small increases or no increases at all have been made available for certain subjects such as agricultural statistics, for statistics derived from the income tax records, and for the statistics on foreign trade. While the same trends are evident in the figures expressed in constant dollars, the pattern for economic statistics stands out more clearly. During the period from 1967-71, real dollars spent for economic statistics by the Federal Government actually declined. (The extent to which these decreases were offset by productivity increases is unknown.) While there has been some increase during the last few years, this has brought us only a little above the 1967 level.

These data point to major problems. On the one hand, the four-fold increase in funds for social and demographic statistics suggests the need to organize the social statistics more effectively by screening out relatively low priority programs and focusing the remainder on important social problems. It is expected that the *Social Indicators* report will provide a useful focal point

for such an effort. The economic statistics problem is more serious. Despite the fact that current economic indicators, including the GNP, played a greater role in providing a basis for economic forecasting and economic policy formulation, the quality of data have been upgraded only modestly. Thus today, the principal indicators used in wage-price policy are deficient in important respects. Thus at present only 40% of the items included in the consumer price index are covered each month. There is no wage rate index at all and we are dependent upon proxies for it. Productivity data are published quarterly only for the major sectors (e.g., total private; non-farm; non-financial corporations; and total manufacturing). While annual data are shown for some industries detail, they cover less than 25% of total manufacturing.

While notable progress has, however, been made in recent years in improving particular series and more is underway, a great deal more needs to be done to bring the data up to the standards of accuracy and timeliness required for modern decisionmaking.

This constitutes a summary of the objectives and a brief description of the programs followed to accomplish these objectives during the last few years. There are perhaps several other ways in which a set of objectives could have been selected, but those noted here seemed appropriate for organizing data requirements to meet major current needs for economic and social policymaking. These objectives and programs reflect a long range effort to improve the Federal statistical system. They should not be thought of as a static set of goals and actions, but rather as a flexible framework capable of meeting changing needs on a continuing basis.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

VETERANS

A special report on *Veterans* from the 1970 Census of Population has recently been published by the Bureau of the Census. Among the data presented are age, period of service, marital status, years of school completed, labor force status, income, mobility status, and whether veterans are owners or renters of their homes. In addition, selected data on characteristics of housing units occupied by veterans are included. Generally, statistics

are presented for white, Negro, and Spanish language veterans. Although most of the data relate to the United States as a whole, some information is provided by urban-rural residence.

This publication, *Veterans* (PC(2)-6D from Volume II of the 1970 Census), is for sale for \$2.60 by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (ROBERT L. ROWLAND, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-5226.)

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS

A standing committee has been set up under the Council of Economic Policy to provide a forum for inter-agency discussions between governmental producers and users of economic statistics. The committee will provide advice and guidance on statistical priorities and will consider special issues relating to economic statistics as they arise.

The Chairman of the committee is Gary Seevers, Council of Economic Advisers, and the following serve as members: Sidney Jones, Commerce Department; Julius Shiskin, Department of Labor; Charles Partee, Federal Reserve Board; Don Paarlberg, Department of Agriculture; Edgar Fiedler, Treasury Department; Marvin Kosters, Cost of Living Council; and Jack Carlson and Paul Krueger, Office of Management and Budget.

The committee has held three meetings. Some issues which have been discussed to date include a plan to review statistics and forecasting methods in the food and agriculture sector, the procedures under which statistics are disseminated by government agencies, and statistics relating to prices and wages. (GARY SEEVERS, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS, Telephone (202) 395-5046.)

NATIONAL WHITE-COLLAR SALARY SURVEY

Initial results from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual national salary survey of white-collar occupations in private industry have been announced in a U.S. Department of Labor news release. The release contains March 1973 salary information for 73 work levels selected from the following fields: accounting, law, personnel management, engineering (including technicians), chemistry, purchasing, drafting, clerical supervisory and clerical. The study is used by the administrative agencies responsible for reviewing Federal salary levels, as well as by persons in private industry, labor unions, and economic research. The results of the survey show an increase of 5.4% in average salaries of workers in occupations covered. This is the smallest increase recorded in 5 years.

Copies of the release are available from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Publications, Washington, D.C. 20212. A full report titled *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, March 1973* will be published late this year and will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing

Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (GEORGE L. STELLUTO, DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURES, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Telephone (202) 961-2246.)

PUBLIC DATA USE

The Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data (CLCD) has published the summer issue of the Review of *Public Data Use*. Among articles included are a review of the research potential and problems associated with the National Longitudinal Survey (Parnes Files), a book review on the Current Population Survey, an abstract on the application of the 1960/1970 Census Public Use Samples in demographic research and a description of the new 1970 Census Data Finder.

Copies of the new review may be purchased for \$3.50 each. Orders should be sent to the Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data, Suite 900, 1601 North Kent Street, Rosslyn, Virginia 22209. (CONSTANCE CITRO, CLEARINGHOUSE AND LABORATORY FOR CENSUS DATA, Telephone (703) 525-1480.)

REMOVAL OF SEX-STEREOTYPING IN THE CENSUS OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

There has been a review of the Bureau of the Census Occupational Classification System for the purpose of identifying and modifying those occupational titles which denote or connote sex stereotypes.

This review was accomplished by a subcommittee of the Interagency Committee on Occupation Classification under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget.

One point of discussion by the full committee was whether occupational titles with the suffix *men* should be changed because of the inference of sex stereotypes. The committee instructed its subcommittee to eliminate the suffix *men* unless the best alternative to current practice would (1) introduce a material change into the occupation described, or (2) introduce confusion or uncertainty. It felt that substitution of the term *operator* or *worker* would frequently provide an adequate alternative.

Fifty-two or the 441 occupation categories in the classification system were modified, as well as the title for the major group Craftsmen and kindred workers, which was changed to Craft and kindred workers. The 52 occupation titles being modified, and their new titles are as follows:

OCCUPATION BY MAJOR GROUP

Census code	Former title	Revised title
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS		
086	Clergymen	Clergy
192	Public relations men and publicity writers	Public relations specialists and publicity writers
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM		
210	Credit men	Credit and collection managers
SALES WORKERS		
260	Advertising agents and salesmen	Advertising agents and sales workers
266	Newsboys	Newspaper carriers and vendors
271	Stock and bond salesmen	Stock and bond sales agents
280	Salesmen and salesclerks, n.e.c.	Sales workers and sales clerks, n.e.c.
284	Salesmen, retail trade	Sales workers, except clerks, retail trade
285	Salesmen of services and construction	Sales workers, services and construction
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS		
333	Messengers and office boys	Messengers and office helpers
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS		
423	Printing trades apprentices, except pressmen	Printing trade apprentices, except printing press
424	Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen	Crane, derrick, and hoist operators
433	Electric power linemen and cablemen	Electric power line and cable installers and repairers
441	Foremen, n.e.c.	Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.
442	Forgemen and hammermen	Forge and hammer operators
472	Automobile body repairmen	Automotive body repairers
475	Data processing machine repairmen	Data processing machine repairers
492	Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen	Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers
495	Not specified mechanics and repairmen	Not specified mechanics and repairers
516	Piano and organ tuners and repairmen	Piano and organ tuners and repairers
530	Pressmen and plate printers, printing	Printing press operators
531	Pressman apprentices	Printing press apprentices
542	Shoe repairmen	Shoe repairers
550	Structural metal craftsmen	Structural metal workers
552	Telephone installers and repairmen	Telephone installers and repairers
554	Telephone linemen and splicers	Telephone line installers and repairers
575	Craftsmen and kindred workers, n.e.c.	Craft and kindred workers, n.e.c.
586	Craftsmen and kindred workers—allocated	Craft and kindred workers—allocated
OPERATIVES EXCEPT TRANSPORT		
603	Blasters and powdermen	Blasters
605	Chainmen, rodmen, and axemen; surveying	Surveyor helpers
613	Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	Dressmakers, except factory
622	Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers	Furnace tenders, smelters, and pourers, metal
666	Stationary firemen	Furnace tenders and stokers, except metal
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES		
701	Boatmen and canalmen	Boat Operators
704	Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit	Conductors and operators, urban rail transit
705	Deliverymen and routemen	Delivery and route workers
710	Motormen; mine, factory, logging camp, etc.	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c.
712	Railroad brakemen	Railroad brake operators and couplers
713	Railroad switchmen	Railroad switch operators
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM		
752	Fishermen and oystermen	Fishers, hunters, and trappers
760	Longshoremen and stevedores	Longshore workers and stevedores
761	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	Timber cutting and logging workers
770	Warehousemen, n.e.c.	Warehouse laborers, n.e.c.
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD		
901	Chambermaids and maids, except private household	Lodging quarters cleaners, except private household
902	Cleaners and charwomen	Building interior cleaners, n.e.c.
911	Busboys	Waiters' assistants
931	Airline stewardesses	Flight attendants
961	Firemen, fire protection	Fire fighters
962	Guards and watchmen	Guards
964	Policemen and detectives	Police and detectives
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS		
983	Laundresses, private household	Launderers, private household
984	Maids and servants, private household	Private household cleaners and servants

(ROBERT RAYNSFORD, STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.)

CAB STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

The Civil Aeronautics Board has issued a publication entitled *Civil Aeronautics Board Statistical Programs: Publications and Reports—A Tabular Summary*, which is a summary and index giving an overview of the number and variety of statistical reports regularly published by the Board. The publication summarizes, in readable and convenient tabular form, the CAB's 38 recurring reports, showing their subject matter, frequency of issue, time of publication, content, and uses and users.

Copies of the summary are available from the CAB Publications Services Section, Room 515, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20428. (Telephone (202) 382-6031.)

PRODUCTIVITY: A SELECTED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1965-71

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released the third in a series of bibliographies, listing and annotating books and articles that were published between 1965 and 1971 on the concepts and methods of productivity, measures of productivity, factors affecting productivity change, and the relations between productivity, and prices, costs, employment and economic growth. Pertinent theses and dissertations are also listed. There are about 800 entries, as well as a subject and author index.

Copies of this 107-page publication may be purchased for \$1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. A limited supply of copies is available free from the Office of Productivity and Technology, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212. (CHARLES W. ARDOLINI, DIVISION OF INDUSTRY PRODUCTIVITY STUDIES, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Telephone (202) 961-3640.)

NSF AWARDS \$400,000 FOR CONTINUATION OF CENSUS USE ACTIVITIES

The Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data (CLCD) was developed jointly by the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago and National Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs) in Washington, D.C. in January 1972 to insure the maximum application of census data to research applied to National needs. The CLCD's major activities have been in training of users of the census, providing orientation and guidance on the use of the census data for particular problems, de-

veloping a broad range of publications, catalogs, and reference guides, and assisting users in finding the census data they need for their research.

Over 4,000 people have received assistance to date through the CLCD and its network of User Contract Sites located in 19 States. Any person with a problem to which census data might be applied can go to these sites for free orientation and guidance.

The new grant from the National Science Foundation assures that the CLCD will continue to serve users through 1974. Economists, administrators, educators, planners, demographers, and all others whose work may benefit from the application of census data are encouraged to write to the CLCD for detailed information about the publications, seminars, free guidance and data reference services available to them. The address is 1601 No. Kent St., Rosslyn, Va. 22209 (Telephone: (703) 525-1480).

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CENSUS BUREAU METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The seventh in a series of annual publications which lists published and unpublished papers, memoranda, and reports on methodological research has recently been issued by the Bureau of the Census. The listed papers and publications describe research in progress and give research results when advanced sufficiently enough to be made available.

Copies of *Census Bureau Methodological Research, 1972: An Annotated List of Papers and Reports* (20 pp., 60 cents) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Single copies for official use are available upon request to the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (DEANE H. HARRIS, DATA USER SERVICES OFFICE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-5460.)

LOW-INCOME POPULATION

A special report entitled *Low-Income Population* from the 1970 Census of Population has recently been published by the Bureau of the Census. This report presents detailed cross-classifications of data on the poverty status of the population in 1969. Data are presented in terms of all income levels and incomes below the poverty level. Tables are generally for the United States, although some are repeated for regions and

metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. Information is given on such characteristics as age, sex, detailed race, Spanish origin by type, family status, country of origin, presence and age of related children, size and type of family, marital status, children ever born, school enrollment, educational attainment, work experience, employment status, vocational training, weeks worked, occupation and class of worker, place of work, means of transportation to work, earnings, and number of earners in family. Data are also provided on type of residence, size of place, place of birth, residence in 1965, and selected housing characteristics. In addition, separate tables present selected characteristics of veterans, disabled persons, and the potentially poor. All applicable data in the report are shown for all races, white, and Negro, and most are repeated for Spanish origin.

Low-Income Population, PC(2)-9A, from Volume II of the 1970 Census, is for sale for \$4.80 by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (ARNO I. WINARD, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-5790.)

U.S. COMMODITY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AS RELATED TO OUTPUT, 1970 AND 1969

U.S. Commodity Exports and Imports as Related to Output, 1970 and 1969 (ES 2-13) has been published by the Bureau of the Census. This report is the thirteenth in a series on the relationship between U.S. domestic output and U.S. commodity exports and imports. The report shows quantity and value of exports and imports and value of import duty at the most detailed commodity classification level comparable to domestic output data from published government sources. The statistics used in this report include output data from the Census Bureau's Current Industrial Reports as well as the Annual Survey of Manufactures and commodity data from the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Department of Commerce, and the Tariff Commission.

The report highlights, for the principal 4-digit SIC-based commodity classes, the 1970-69 changes in the relation of exports to domestic output and of imports to new supply (i.e., output plus imports); in addition, it summarizes the trend of these relationships by comparing 1970 with the average for 1965-1969. The publication also presents annual series for the period 1964 through 1970 both in dollars and percentage terms, for (a) ex-

ports related to domestic output and (b) imports related to new supply, for each comparable 5-digit and 4-digit SIC-based commodity groups. Further, the report conveniently aggregates exports, imports and calculated import duty for each of the broad 2-digit SIC-based commodity groups.

Copies of the report (204 pp, \$2.60) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or the Department of Commerce district offices in major cities. (WALTER E. NEECE, ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND SURVEYS DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-5449.)

NATIONAL ORIGIN AND LANGUAGE

A recent Census Bureau publication is a Subject Report on the native and foreign stock populations in its 1970 Census Volume II Series. The report, *National Origin and Language*, is based on data from the 1970 census, presents statistics on the native population of native parentage, native population of foreign or mixed parentage, and foreign-born population cross-classified by various social and economic characteristics for the United States, regions, selected standard metropolitan statistical areas, and country of origin of the foreign stock. Cross-classifications are by such characteristics as marital status, education, mother tongue, fertility, employment, income, occupation, and industry.

Copies of this report, PC(2)-1A, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$4.50. (PATRICIA BERMAN AND PATRICIA JOHNSON, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-7572).

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY—SUMMER TRAVEL REPORT

The National Travel Survey is a sample survey and is a component part of the Census of Transportation. Earlier travel surveys were conducted as part of the 1963 and 1967 censuses. The present survey, covering travel during 1972 is a part of the 1972 Census of Transportation and provides profiles of the volume and characteristics of travel by the civilian population of the United States.

A probability sample of households yields information on household trips, terms of relationship to head of

household, place traveled, time of trip, length of stay, means of transport, primary reason for travel and related socio-economic factors. The number of sampled households is 4 times the 1963 sample size and twice the 1967 sample size. A trip is defined as, "each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns," thus omitting all travel under 100 miles regardless of whether one or more nights were spent away from home. The following types of travel were specifically excluded by definition: (1) Travel as part of an operating crew on a train, plane, bus, truck, or ship; (2) commuting to a place of work; (3) student trips to school or those taken while in school.

This report, *Summer Travel*, presents data for travel ending June-Sept. 1972. The report *Spring Travel* (previously issued) covered travel ending in January-May 1972. A final report will be issued shortly covering travel for the entire year 1972.

More information is presented on origin/destination for 1972 than in previous survey reports. Included are tables for each destination "travel region" showing the number of households taking trips, persons taking trips, trips taken, person-trips, person-miles, person-nights, and type of overnight accommodations used by origin travel regions. The same data sets are presented for travel to destinations outside the United States by origin travel region. For the first time, a State was selected as a "visited State," when the number of observations obtained in the State sample indicated sufficient reliability for publication. Data are shown by origin and destination travel region.

Copies of *Summer Travel* are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The price is \$1.00 at the GPO Bookstore or \$1.35 postpaid. (DONALD G. WRIGHT, TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-7330.)

MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY

The International Labour Office (ILO) has published a volume entitled *Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy*. The volume consists of (1) the working paper submitted to the October 1972 meeting of experts from Government, employers' and workers' circles on the relationship between multinational corporations and social policy, and (2) the report and conclusions adopted by that meeting.

The publication contains a general survey of the nature and significance of multinational enterprises, their impact on manpower, the working and living conditions they imply, and what place is taken in this context by international labor standards and the social principles developed by the ILO. Is the application of a "code of conduct" possible and useful for multinational enterprises? What is their contribution to human resources development in developing areas? And what is to be done in view of the greater difficulties arising, because of them, in the important fields of collective bargaining, cooperation with the employers and labor organizations, inter-country differences of wages, workers' participation in management, and availability of information and data?

Copies of *Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy* may be purchased from the ILO Branch Office, 666 Eleventh St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20001, Telephone (202) 638-5656.

PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME

The Bureau of the Census has recently published a subject on *Persons of Spanish Origin* (PC(2)-1C) in its 1970 Census Volume II Series. The report contains new data and some previously published data on the population of Spanish origin. The data, which are cross-classified by such characteristics as education, employment, income, marital status, occupation, and industry, are given for the United States standard metropolitan statistical areas and cities. Selected housing characteristics are also included in the report.

The Bureau has also published a subject report in its Volume II Series on *Persons of Spanish Surname* (PC(2)-1D). The report presents data for persons of Spanish surname in the 5 southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas). Data are given for characteristics that include nativity, parentage, urban and rural residence, migration, education, occupation, income, and housing.

Copies of these reports (\$2.85 each) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (EDWARD FERNANDEZ, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Telephone (301) 763-5219.)

SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

November 1973

Release dates scheduled by agencies responsible for the principal economic indicators of the Federal Government are given below. These are target dates that will be met in the majority of cases. Occasionally agencies may be able to release data a day or so earlier or may be forced by unavoidable compilation problems to release a report one or more days later.

A similar schedule will be shown here each month

covering release dates for the following month. The indicators are identified by the titles of the releases in which they are included; the source agency; the release identification number where applicable; and the *Business Conditions Digest* series numbers for all BCD series included, shown in parentheses. Release date information for additional series can be found in publications of the sponsoring agencies.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
November 1	Money Stock Measures, Federal Reserve (FRS), H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending October 24
1	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS H.4.1 (93)	Week ending October 31
1	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, Census, M3-1 (20, 65, 852)	September
1	Construction Expenditures (Press release), Census, C-30 (69)	September
1	Wholesale Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), (55, 58, 750, 751, 752)	October
2	The Employment Situation, BLS, (1, 21, 40, 42, 43, 44, 740, 841-848)	October
5	Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders, Census M4-A (506)	September
5	Consumer Credit (FRS), G.19 (66, 113)	September
5	U.S. Government Security Yields and Prices, FRS, G.14 (114)	October
7	Retail Trade Report (Press release), Census (54)	September
7	Monthly Wholesale Trade (Press release), Census, BW	September
7	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending October 31
8	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending October 31
8	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending November 7

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
November 9	Advance Monthly Retail Sales (Press release) Census, (54)	October
14	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending November 7
15	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending November 7
15	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending November 14
15	Business Indexes (Industrial Production and Components), FRS, G.12.3 (47, 853)	October
15	Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), (31, 56, 71, 851)	September
15	Balance of Payments on official reserve transactions and net liquidity balance, BEA, (521, 522)	3 Q '73
16	Housing Starts (Press release), Census, C-20 (28, 29)	October
16	Personal Income, BEA (52, 53)	October
16	Yields on FHA Insured New Home 30-Year Mortgages, HUD, (118)	November 1
20	Corporate Profits, BEA, (16, 22, 68)	3 Q '73
20	Federal Receipts and Expenditures, NIA Basis, BEA, (600, 601, 602)	3 Q '73
20	Gross National Product (Revised), BEA, (200, 205)	3 Q '73
21	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS H.4.2 (72)	Week ending November 14
21	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending November 14
21	Consumer Price Index, BLS, (781, 782, 783, 784)	October
21	Real Earnings, BLS, (741, 859)	October
21	Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders, Census (6, 24, 25, 96, 647, 648)	October
23	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending November 21
26	Average Yields of Long-Term Bonds, Treasury Bulletin (115, 116)	October
27	Productivity and Costs in Nonfinancial Corporations, BLS	3 Q '73
27	Export and Import Merchandise Trade, Census, FT-900 (500, 502, 512)	October
28	Advance Business Conditions Digest, BEA: (12, 33, 69, 813, 817)	September
	(5, 10, 17, 45, 59, 62, 810, 811, 814 815, 816, 820, 825, 830, 853, 860)	October
28	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending November 21
29	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending November 21
29	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending November 28
29	Defense Indicators, BEA, (625)	October
30	Agricultural Prices (Agriculture)	Mid-November

SELECTED NEW REPORTING PLANS AND FORMS

The following listing gives brief descriptions of selected new reporting plans and forms approved in the previous month by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of the Federal Reports Act. These descriptions provide information on surveys and data collection programs currently being started or soon to be started.

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Quit rates in the Appalachian lumber industry (single-time).—This survey, to be conducted through the Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, Princeton, West Virginia, is to serve as the data base for an empirical investigation of the cost, other effects, and probable determinants of the unusually high employee turnover rates in the lumber industry. In addition to collecting information from payroll records and plant site visits (72 in the sample), managers of sawmills in the Appalachian lumber industry will also be interviewed. The data are to be incorporated into multiple regression models to test the empirical validity of the underlying hypothesized behavioral and production function relationships. (For further information: Dean N. Quiney, USDA-Forest Service, telephone (202) 447-3730.)

Rural Electrification Administration

Development of power requirement studies (occasional).—This is a report on forthcoming system power requirements of REA borrowers with forecasts to be revised on a 3-year cycle. The data are used to determine the character, extent and need for facilities for REA long term loans. These studies, formerly completed by REA staff, will now be the responsibility of electric borrowers for their systems with REA providing guidelines, assistance and evaluation. The information covers metered demand, load shifting between power suppliers, substation data, operating data, past and current usage, irrigation pumping loads, average yearly increase in customer usage, estimated requirements for the next 5 and 10 years, etc. (For further

information: Richard Grant, Department of Agriculture, telephone (202) 447-6201.)

Statistical Reporting Service

Farm tractor and equipment price survey (single-time).—The purpose of this survey is to begin a statistical series which will enable a study to be made of the factors affecting changes in the prices paid by farmers for farm tractors and other equipment. These factors include changes in: (1) dealer cost, (2) markup, (3) dealer delivery and set-up costs, (4) transportation costs, (5) required safety features, and (6) purchase of optional equipment. It is being performed in response to the need for an adequate explanation of rapid increase over the past 5 years in prices paid by farmers for farm machinery. Repetition of the survey at annual intervals is planned to develop the required information on changes. The Department is planning an article for publication in the Marketing and Transportation Situation to describe the survey and highlights of information collected. The expected publication date is August 1974. (For further information: Leland Southard, Department of Agriculture, telephone (202) 447-8486.)

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Survey of post-secondary school enrollment—October 1973 CPS (single-time).—In addition to the annual Current Population Survey educational supplement, a Survey of Post-Secondary School Enrollment is proposed for October 1973. Data provided through this survey will be used by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to project the estimated expenditures of the newly established Basic Educational Opportunity Grants Program (BEOG); to provide basic demographic, educational, and financial characteristics of the universe of eligible grant recipients, to determine the equality of fund distribution of current student aid programs, and to measure the effectiveness of efforts to alert the public of the

grant program. A basis for making population estimates of the characteristics of persons attending post-secondary schools other than "regular" colleges will also be provided. In addition, the employment data collected will offer an opportunity for comparing the employment detail provided by the regular CPS household respondent to that supplied by the designated student. (For further information: Larry Suter, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, telephone (301) 763-5050.)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

National Institutes of Health

Mobility of holders of non-nursing undergraduate degrees into nursing (annual).—Study will attempt to evaluate an experimental accelerated 12-month nursing baccalaureate program for holders of non-nursing B.A. or B.S. degrees. Program is being conducted by the Saint Louis University School of Nursing. Graduates of the accelerated program will be compared with regular 4-year nursing program graduates of the Saint Louis University by use of achievement tests, rating of supervisors, personality inventories, etc. (For further information: Helen Koutroulis-Lotsikas, telephone (301) 496-6874.)

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Quick response notification of fatal school bus accidents with three or more fatalities (occasional).—In school bus collisions where three or more fatalities occur or when less than 3 fatalities, but where occupants of the bus are in such critical condition that three or more fatalities seem imminent, this information will be transmitted via telephone through the U.S. Coast Guard to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) officials. These officials will then dispatch a Federal Accident Investigation Go Team to the scene of the accident. A full report of the accident investigation will then be transmitted to NHTSA. (For further information: Lee Scott, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, telephone (202) 426-4820.)

Environmental Protection Agency

Pesticides report (annual).—This is a mandatory report. Any producer of insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides operating a registered establishment is re-

quired to submit information on types and amounts of pesticides he has produced, sold, and distributed within 30 days of registration and annually thereafter. The forms will be mailed to respondents at the times provided for by the regulations promulgated pursuant to section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended (86 Stat. 973-999). (For further information: Suzanne Howe, Pesticide Enforcement Division, Environmental Protection Agency, telephone (202) 755-2881.)

Waste oil survey questionnaire for Pittsburgh, Pa. metropolitan area (singletime).—A sample of 100 service stations within the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area will be made to obtain the amounts of waste oil generated and what happens to the waste oil products. These data will be used to aid in determining the feasibility of developing a waste oil recycling system. (For further information: Leo T. McCarthy, Technology Division, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency, telephone (201) 548-3594.)

Interstate Commerce Commission

Expenditures for additions and betterments—special supplement on motor vehicle expenditures in 1972 (singletime).—The Interstate Commerce Commission is cooperating with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce to supplement information gathered in BEA's quarterly capital expenditures survey. Using the annual 1972 data reported on the March 1973 quarterly survey as the reference point, the following information will be obtained:

1. The extent to which respondents follow the instructions regarding new motor vehicle expenditures,
2. The extent to which rentals paid for leased motor vehicles are included with expenditures for new equipment,
3. The gross net value of motor vehicle purchases,
4. The basis used by respondents for reporting dollar expenditures for motor vehicles. i.e., gross values paid for new vehicles before allowances for trade-ins or net values after allowances for trade-ins are deducted from gross values paid,
5. The number of years new cars and trucks are retained.

(For further information: Agatha L. Mergenovich, Chief, Bureau of Accounts, Section of Reports, Interstate Commerce Commission, telephone (202) 343-8328.)

PERSONNEL NOTES

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Division of Research and Statistics: WILLIAM A. BARNETT, a Ph.D. candidate, Carnegie-Mellon, has joined the staff as an economist in the Econometric and Computer Applications Section. PAUL W. BOLTZ, a Ph.D. candidate, University of Illinois, has joined the staff as an economist in the Banking Section. DAVID HAMILTON, who recently received an M.B.A. degree from Harvard University, has joined the staff as an economist in the Financial Structure Section. LEWIS O. JOHNSON, a Ph.D. candidate, University of Washington at Seattle and STEPHEN F. LEROY, formerly with the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, have joined the staff in the Special Studies Section as economists. STEPHEN S. ROACH, a Ph.D. candidate, New York University, has joined the staff as an economist in the National Income, Labor Force and Trade Section. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, a Ph.D. candidate, Princeton University, has joined the staff as an economist in the Capital Markets Section. DONALD P. TUCKER, has transferred from the Special Studies Section to the Financial Studies Section. ROGER N. WAUD, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of North Carolina, has joined the staff for a year as a senior economist (visiting professor) in the Special Studies Section.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Social and Economics Statistics Administration

Bureau of Economic Analysis: George Jaszi, Director, was elected Chairman of the Council of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth for 1973-5 at the 13th General Conference (Balatonfured, Hungary, August 31-September 5). WILLIAM K. CHUNG, formerly an Assistant Professor of Economics at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, has joined the International Investment Division as an economist.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BRUCE M. BEARDSLEY, formerly manager of the Computer Science Center at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho Falls, Idaho, has been appointed Director of the newly established Office of Computer Science in the Office of the Secretary.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

After a year of leave at the University of Sussex, CHARLES E. FALK has resumed the position of Director, Division of Science Resources Studies.

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