

SEPTEMBER 1981  
Number 81-12



# statistical reporter



# statistical reporter

Prepared Monthly by the Statistical Policy Division, Office  
of Information and Regulatory Affairs

## CONTENTS

<i>Page</i>	
469	REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL POLICY
475	IMPLEMENTING A NEW FEDERAL DATA ACCESS POLICY
480	FAST INTERACTIVE COLOR MAPPING OF FEDERAL STATISTICS IN GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONMAKING
487	CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS
487	Bonnen Wins Shiskin Award
487	Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979
487	Social and Economic Characteristics of Americans During Midlife
488	Population Profile of the United States: 1980
489	Health Service Workers, 1970-79
489	Recent Justice Statistics Reports
490	Disability Survey 72
490	Report on Consistency of Disability Decisions
490	Recent Social Security Bulletin Reports
491	Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1981
491	Corporation Income Tax Data, 1976
492	U.S. Corporations and Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1974-1978
492	Private Foundations, 1974-78
492	Recent NSF Reports
493	Psychiatric Drug Orders in VA Extended Care Facilities
493	VA Statistical Publications
494	SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS
497	PERSONNEL NOTES

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** (\$24.00 a year) should be sent to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

**SUGGESTIONS**, contributions, and inquiries may be addressed to: Statistical Reporter, Statistical Policy Division, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.



## OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

David A. Stockman  
*Director*

James C. Miller III  
*Administrator for Information and  
Regulatory Affairs*

Joseph W. Duncan  
*Chief Statistician and Assistant  
Administrator for Statistical Policy, Office  
of Information and Regulatory Affairs*

Suzann K. Evinger  
*Editor, Statistical Reporter*

**STATISTICAL REPORTER** is prepared primarily for the interchange of information among Government employees engaged in statistical and research activities. Views expressed in contributed notes or articles do not necessarily reflect the policy or opinions of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sources and availability are shown for each publication and requests should be made to the source indicated. If "GPO" is shown, order from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Pamela Powell-Hill, *Chairman*  
Office of Management  
and Budget

Richard J. Schrimper  
Department of Agriculture

Roger A. Herriot  
Department of Commerce  
Census Bureau

Henry Lowenstern  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Berdj Kenadjian  
Internal Revenue Service

Albert Mindlin  
D.C. Government

Richard E. Schmidt  
Department of  
Health and Human Services

Robert M. Fisher  
Federal Reserve Board

## Reorganization of Federal Statistical Policy

The Office of Management and Budget seal on the cover of this issue of *Statistical Reporter* reflects the transfer of statistical policy functions from the Department of Commerce to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) effective August 23. This article aims to inform users of Federal statistics about this reorganization and the establishment of the Statistical Policy Division to perform this function in OMB.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, signed into law December 11, 1980,<sup>1</sup> required this transfer of functions and established in OMB the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). Currently, the Administrator of this new office is James C. Miller III. The Director of OMB has delegated to him the authority to develop and implement Federal information policies, principles, standards, and guidelines; provide direction and oversee the review and approval of information collection requests; reduce the paperwork burden; plan and coordinate Federal statistical activities; establish policy for records management activities and privacy; encourage interagency sharing of information; and develop policy for acquisition and use of automatic data processing, telecommunications, and other technology for managing information resources.

Within OIRA, the statistical policy function will be performed by the Statistical Policy Division (SPD) which will report to Thomas Hopkins, one of the two Deputy Administrators in OIRA. The Division is headed by Joseph W. Duncan, who is Chief Statistician and the Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy in OIRA. The core staff of the new Statistical Policy Division are former members of the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards in the Department of Commerce. The staff will be located in the New Executive Office Building. The mailing address is:

Statistical Policy Division  
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs  
Office of Management and Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20503

A listing of SPD staff, functional assignments, and business telephone numbers can be found on page 470.

September 1981

Under Section 3(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the President and the Director of OMB are required to delegate to the Administrator of OIRA all their functions, authority, and responsibility for statistical policy and coordination under Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 18b). Under this section, the Administrator is authorized and directed:

"...to develop programs and to issue regulations and orders for the improved gathering, compiling, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating of statistical information for any purpose by the various agencies in the Executive Branch of the Government. Such regulations and orders shall be adhered to by such agencies."

This section is implemented by Executive Order No. 10253 of June 11, 1951, entitled "Providing for the Improvement of the Work of Federal Executive Agencies with Respect to Statistical Information."

In addition to this responsibility to develop the statistics needed for the Government's activities, Section 3504(d) of the act specifies that the statistical policy and coordination functions include:

- (1) developing long range plans for the improved performance of Federal statistical activities and programs;
- (2) coordinating, through the review of budget proposals and as otherwise provided in this section, the functions of the Federal Government with respect to gathering, interpreting, and disseminating statistics and statistical information;
- (3) developing and implementing Government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines concerning statistical collection procedures and methods, statistical data

<sup>1</sup>A section-by-section analysis of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96-511, appeared in the January 1981 issue of *Statistical Reporter*.

STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

*Staff and Functional Assignments*

Joseph W. Duncan .....	395-7313
<i>Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy and Chief Statistician; Deputy Director, White House National Indicators System; Co-chair, Decision Information Display System Steering Committee; Federal-State-Local Cooperative Statistical Programs; Standard Classifications; Privacy and Confidentiality</i>	
Helen Peck, <i>Secretary to the Assistant Administrator</i> .....	395-7313
John Berry .....	395-7313
<i>Coordinator, Economic Statistics; Labor; Prices; Agriculture; Productivity</i>	
Sharlane Carter, <i>Secretary for Economic Statistics</i> .....	395-7316
Milo B. Sunderhauf .....	395-7316
<i>Coordinator, Social Statistics; Income Distribution; Poverty; Family Budgets; Income Maintenance; Wealth; Housing; Nutrition; Food Consumption; Land Use; Education</i>	
Barbara Wallace, <i>Secretary for Social Statistics</i> .....	395-7313
Jerry Coffey .....	395-7316
<i>Energy; Environment and Natural Resources; Uses of Statistics in Rulemaking</i>	
Norman Frumkin .....	395-7316
<i>National, Regional, and Flow of Funds Accounts; Economic Indicators; Banking and Taxation; Manufacturing; Production and Distribution; Construction; Inventories; Small Business Statistics; International Financial Statistics (foreign trade, balance of payments, investment)</i>	
Joseph Gastwirth (1 day/week) .....	395-7316
<i>Mathematical Statistician; Judicial Applications; Statistical Procedures; Nonparametric Measures; Statistics for Regulation</i>	
Jeanne E. Griffith .....	395-7313
<i>Demographic Statistics; Censuses of Population and Housing; Population Projections; Civil Rights; Race and Ethnicity; Revenue Sharing and Fiscal Assistance; Health and Health Care; Disability</i>	
Maria E. Gonzalez .....	395-7316
<i>Statistical Methodology, Sampling, and Estimation Procedures; Recreation and Leisure; Criminal Justice; Fish and Wildlife</i>	
Pamela Powell-Hill .....	395-7313
<i>Land Price Index; Transportation; Technology Transfer Statistics; Natural Resources</i>	

*National Indicators System*

J. Timothy Sprehe .....	395-7313
<i>Manager, White House National Indicators System; Data Access</i>	
Catherine Coleman, <i>National Indicators System Secretary</i> .....	395-7316
Suzann K. Evinger .....	395-7313
<i>Editorial Control, National Indicators System; Editor, Statistical Reporter; Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; International Statistical Coordination; Interagency Committees</i>	
Cynthia Clark (3 days/week) .....	395-7316
<i>Technical Review of Data Quality, National Indicators System; Models and Analytical Methods; Time Series; Statistical Estimation; Statistics for Federal Funds Allocation; Standard Statistical Establishment List</i>	

- classifications, and statistical information presentation and dissemination; and
- (4) evaluating statistical program performance and agency compliance with government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines.

In order to implement these statistical policy provisions of the act, President Reagan signed on August 21, 1981, Executive Order No. 12318, entitled "Statistical Policy Functions." The text of this order appears on pages 473-474, as well as in the *Federal Register* for August 25, Vol. 46, No. 164.

When the statistical policy function was located in the Department of Commerce, standards and guidelines were implemented by Statistical Policy Directives. Having been transferred to OMB, these directives will be issued as an OMB circular covering Federal statistical activities.

The Statistical Policy Division will continue to be responsible for assuring the integrity, accuracy, and timeliness of Federal statistics. It will be concerned with the development and coordination of statistical policy and the development and implementation of statistical standards and guidelines.

The staff of the Statistical Policy Division will also provide support for the National Indicators System (NIS). This is a program for systematically informing the President, Vice President, and White House staffs of the social, demographic and economic trends in America in a policy-relevant format. The objective is a communication system which draws on the enormous statistical resources of the Federal Government to describe national conditions with data that relate to the policies currently pending before the President, Cabinet, Cabinet Councils, or that are anticipated to go to them. The system is designed to be an honest broker of information linked to the policy planning process. The briefings are not to be part of the policy advocacy process.

The system is structured to (1) conduct regular briefings with the President that give him an objective review of national conditions, (2) respond to requests for special briefings on particular national problems, and (3) prepare periodic documents for the President, Vice President, and White House staff on domestic indicators.

The NIS is supervised by the Office of Planning and Evaluation under the guidance of the Long-Term Policy Group of the White House. The

*September 1981*

operational component of the NIS is under the guidance of the members of the Federal Council on Statistical Plans and Programs.

The NIS is coordinated by the Statistical Policy Division of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget. The Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy, Joseph Duncan, serves as Deputy Director of the System, reporting to the Director, Dr. Beal. Full-time leadership is provided by Timothy Sprehe who serves as Manager of the National Indicators System. The entire staff of the Statistical Policy Division provide support to the NIS on topics where their specific functional responsibilities are important. The responsibility for developing the briefing materials is assumed by the participating agencies under the general coordination of the Statistical Policy Division.

In addition, the Statistical Policy Division will have responsibility for providing U.S. data to international organizations such as the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Europe. The authority for this liaison function on statistical matters is derived from Executive Order No. 10033 of 1949 entitled "Regulations Governing the Providing of Statistical Information to Intergovernmental Organizations."

As a result of the transfer of the statistical policy function to the Office of Management and Budget, the work program of the Statistical Policy Division will be revised to conform to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act and the functions and activities of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

### *Appendix*

Reprinted below is the text of Executive Order Nos. 10253 and 10033 as amended by Executive Order No. 12318. The responsibilities and authorities contained in these orders have been delegated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget along with the transfer of the statistical policy function to the Office of Management and Budget. Executive Order No. 10253 of June 11, 1951 implements Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 and specifies the objectives to be sought. Executive Order No. 10033 of February 8, 1949 sets forth the regulations whereby the Office of Management and Budget will handle requests from

international organizations for U.S. data. The text of these Executive orders follows:

*EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10253*

*As Amended by Executive Order No. 12318*

Providing for the Improvement of the Work of Federal Executive Agencies With Respect to Statistical Information

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 18b), and as President of the United States, and in order to carry out the purposes of said section, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (hereinafter referred to as the Director) shall develop programs and issue regulations and orders, for the improved gathering, compiling, analyzing, publishing and disseminating of statistical information for any purpose by the various agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. In order to carry out the provisions of Section 1 of this order, the Director shall maintain a continuing study for the improvement of the statistical work of the agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government with a view to obtaining the maximum benefit from the funds and facilities available for such work, giving due consideration to the constantly changing character of the various needs for statistical information both within and without the Government and, where the statistical work is primarily concerned with operating programs, giving due consideration to administrative needs, statutory requirements, and the needs involved in the development of administrative and legislative recommendations. The Director, either upon his own initiative or upon the request of any such agency, shall (a) provide for the interchange of information calculated to improve statistical work, (b) make appropriate arrangements for improving statistical work involving relationships between two or more agencies, and (c) assist the agencies, by other means, to improve their statistical work.

Sec. 3. The following shall be included among the objectives sought in carrying out the provisions of Section 1 hereof:

(a) To achieve an adequate program of statistical work in the agencies of the executive branch, in relation to overall needs for statistical information, including the filling of gaps and overcoming of weaknesses in presently available statistical information.

(b) To achieve the most effective use of resources available for statistical work by the agencies, in relation to overall needs.

(c) To minimize the burden upon those furnishing statistical data needed by the various Federal agencies.

(d) To improve the reliability and timeliness of statistical information.

(e) To achieve maximum comparability among the several statistical series and studies.

(f) To improve the presentation of statistical information and of explanations regarding these sources and reliability of such information, and regarding the limitations on the uses that can appropriately be made of it.

Sec. 4. Regulations and orders issued pursuant to Section 1 hereof shall be signed by the Director. When so signed, such regulations and orders shall require no further approval and shall be adhered to by all agencies in the executive branch.

Any such regulation or order may pertain to a single agency, a group of agencies, or all agencies in the executive branch.

Sec. 5. In the development of programs and the preparation of regulations and orders for issuance pursuant to Section 1 hereof, the Director shall consult Federal agencies whose activities will be substantially affected, and may consult non-Federal groups to the extent he finds it necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

Sec. 6. The authority outlined in this order is in addition to and not in substitution for the existing authority of the Director, or of the Office of Management and Budget, with respect to statistical and reporting activities. To the extent, however, that this order conflicts with any previous Executive order affecting statistical or reporting activities, the provisions of this order shall control.

Sec. 7. As required by Section 3(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2825; 44 U.S.C. 3503 note), the Director shall redelegate to the Administrator for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, all functions, authority, and responsibility under Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 18b) which have been vested in the Director by this Order.

*EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10033*

*As Amended by Executive Order No. 12318*

Regulations Governing the Providing of Statistical Information to Intergovernmental Organizations

WHEREAS the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member have need for statistical information which can be supplied by the Government of the United States; and

WHEREAS the burden imposed on this Government in connection with providing such information to such organizations should be the minimum compatible with adequacy of information; and

WHEREAS a systematic procedure for furnishing such information will conserve effort and improve the quality and comparability of the data furnished:

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 8 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (59 Stat. 515; 22 U.S.C. 286f), and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Except as provided in section 2 hereof, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, hereinafter referred to as the Director, (a) shall determine, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, what statistical information shall be provided in response to official requests received by the United States Government from any intergovernmental organization of which this country is a member, and (b) shall determine which Federal executive agency or agencies shall prepare the statistical information thus to be provided. The statistical information so prepared shall be transmitted to the requesting intergovernmental organization through established channels by the Secretary of State or by any Federal executive agency now or hereafter authorized by the Secretary of State to transmit such information.

*Statistical Reporter*

Sec. 2. (a) The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, hereinafter referred to as the National Advisory Council, shall determine, after consultation with the Director, what information is essential in order that the United States Government may comply with official requests for information received from the International Monetary Fund or the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(b) The Director shall determine which Federal executive agency or agencies shall collect or make available information found essential under section 2(a) hereof.

(c) In the collection of information pursuant to a determination made by the Director under section 2(b) hereof in response to a request under Article VIII, section 5, of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, the authority conferred on the President by section 8 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to require any person to furnish such information, by subpoena or otherwise, may be exercised by each of the following-named agencies:

Department of Agriculture  
Department of Commerce  
Department of the Interior  
Department of Labor  
Department of the Treasury  
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System  
Federal Communications Commission  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Federal Power Commission  
Federal Trade Commission  
Interstate Commerce Commission  
Securities and Exchange Commission

United States Maritime Commission  
United States Tariff Commission

(d) The information collected or made available under section 2 of this order shall be submitted to the National Advisory Council for review and for presentation to the said Fund or Bank.

(e) As used in this order, the word "person" means as individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

Sec. 3. The Director's determination of any matter under section 1 or section 2(b) of this order shall be made after consulting appropriate Federal executive agencies and giving due consideration to any responsibility now exercised by any of them in relation to an intergovernmental organization.

Sec. 4. This order shall not be construed to authorize the Director or the National Advisory Council to provide, or to require any Federal executive agency to provide, to an intergovernmental organization (a) information during any period of time when the agency having primary responsibility for security of the specified information declares that it must be withheld from the intergovernmental organization in the interest of military security, or (b) information which any Federal executive agency is required by law to maintain on a confidential basis.

Sec. 5. The Director and the National Advisory Council are authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out their respective responsibilities under this order.

Sec. 6. To the extent that this order conflicts with any previous Executive order, the provisions of this order shall control.

*Executive Order No. 12318, signed by President Reagan on August 21, 1981, transferred responsibility for statistical policy to the Office of Management and Budget from the Department of Commerce. The following paragraphs describe in general terms, the sections of the Executive Order. The actual text is reprinted on page 474.*

*Section 1—The basic authority for establishing statistical policy is Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. This section terminates the delegation of this authority to the Department of Commerce. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, the President and Director of OMB are required to delegate all their functions, authority, and responsibility under Section 103 to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.*

*Section 2—The provisions of Section 103 were implemented by Executive Order No. 10253 of July 11, 1951. This section transfers the delegation of statistical policy authority from the Secretary of Commerce to the Director of OMB and redelegates it to the Administrator of OIRA.*

*Section 3—Under previous authorities, the statistical policy functions have included responsibility for coordinating international statistical activities. Executive Order No. 10033, first issued on February 8, 1949, is redelegated to the Director of OMB.*

*Section 4—This section revokes Executive Order No. 12013, which transferred the statistical policy functions from OMB to the Department of Commerce in October 1977. The Secretary of Commerce will continue to make periodic reports to the Committees of the Congress as required by the International Investment Survey Act.*

*Section 5—This section provides for the transfer of funds and staff to carry out the assigned functions.*

*Section 6—This section provides procedures for the above transfers.*

*Section 7—This section transfers existing circulars and regulations concerning statistical policy from the Department of Commerce to the Office of Management and Budget.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12318

### *Statistical Policy Functions*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App. 11), Section 202 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 581c), Section 3(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-511, 94 Stat. 2825, 44 U.S.C. 3503 note), and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to transfer, redelegate, and reassign certain statistical policy functions from the Secretary of Commerce to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to require redelegation of certain functions to the Administrator for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Sec. 1(c) of Executive Order No. 11541 of July 1, 1970, as amended, is amended by deleting the last phrase "is terminated on October 9, 1977" and substituting therefor "shall be implemented in accord with Section 3(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2825; 44 U.S.C. 3503 note), to the extent that provision is applicable".

Sec. 2. Executive Order No. 10253 of July 11, 1951, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) "Secretary of Commerce" is deleted in Section 1 and "Director of the Office of Management and Budget" is substituted therefor.

(b) "Secretary" is deleted wherever it appears in Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 and "Director" is substituted therefor.

(c) "Department of Commerce" is deleted in Section 6 and "Office of Management and Budget" is substituted therefor.

(d) Section 7 is deleted and a new Section 7 is substituted therefor as follows:

"Sec. 7. As required by Section 3(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2825; 44 U.S.C. 3503 note), the Director shall redelegate to the Administrator for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, all functions, authority, and responsibility under Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 18h) which have been vested in the Director by this Order."

(e) Section 8 is revoked.

Sec. 3. Executive Order No. 10033, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) "Secretary of Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary," is deleted in Section 1 and "Director of the Office of Management and Budget, hereinafter referred to as the Director," is substituted therefor.

(b) "Secretary" is deleted wherever it appears in Sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 3, 4, and 5 and "Director" is substituted therefor.

(c) Section 7 is revoked.

Sec. 4. (a) Executive Order No. 12013 is revoked.

(b) Section 4 of Executive Order No. 11961, as amended, is further amended by deleting "the Secretary of Commerce shall perform the functions set forth in Sections 4(a)(3) and 5(c) of the Act", and substituting therefor "the Secretary of Commerce shall perform the function of making periodic reports to the Committees of the Congress as set forth in Section 4(a)(3) of the Act".

Sec. 5. The records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriations, available or to be made available, which relate to the functions transferred or reassigned from the Secretary of Commerce to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by the delegations made in this Order, are hereby transferred to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 6. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make such determinations, issue such orders, and take all steps necessary or appropriate to ensure or effectuate the transfers or reassignments provided by this Order, including the transfer of funds, records, property, and personnel.

Sec. 7. Any rules, regulations, orders, directives, circulars, or other actions taken pursuant to the functions transferred or reassigned from the Secretary of Commerce to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by the delegations made in this Order, shall remain in effect until amended, modified, or revoked pursuant to the delegations made in this Order.

Sec. 8. This Order shall be effective August 23, 1981

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE  
August 21, 1981.



# *Implementing a New Federal Data Access Policy*

BY J. TIMOTHY SPREHE

*Manager, National Indicators System  
Office of Management and Budget*

## *Introduction*

It is commonly observed that the great volume of statistics produced by the Federal Government is seriously underutilized both inside and outside of the government, and that this condition can be attributed primarily to the lack of adequate information about and access to Federal statistical data bases. The condition has led to a growing collective belief that problems of ensuring access to federally collected statistical data and providing adequate services to those who need to use the data are among the most serious pervasive difficulties facing Federal statistics in the 1980's.

This paper describes developments in implementing new data access policies from two perspectives: the first is concerned with developments in statistical agencies; the second is concerned with making statistical information more accessible to principal government policymakers.

## *Federal Agency Activities*

*Recognition of the Problem.*—Perhaps the first and potentially most important step taken in dealing with the improvement of access to Federal statistical data is the recognition that there is a problem. The idea of promoting, marketing or "pushing" the Federal statistical product is one that is somewhat alien and repugnant to many Federal statistical agencies. The traditional climate of opinion appears to be that the agency has discharged its obligation to the public when it completes production of statistical publications in a

competent and timely fashion and then announces that the publications are available for purchase. This viewpoint is sometimes buttressed by a legalistic argument which points to the legislation creating the statistical programs and notes that this legislation calls only for printed publication of reports and nothing more. The concept of an active marketing campaign is seldom embraced by Federal statistical agencies. The prevailing stance toward the user community can be characterized as: Here are the statistics we are required to produce; if you wish to use them, come to us and we will assist you if it is not too much trouble for us. This attitude is now gradually shifting towards an official stance of: Here are your statistics: please let us help you to use them.

Systematic attention to the question of data access and user services on the part of Federal agencies can be seen as an integral part of Public Law 96-511, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. The law provides, for example, that the usefulness of information collected by the Federal Government shall be maximized, and that agencies shall systematically inventory their major information systems and review their information management activities, including collection, use and dissemination of information. The report of the President's Reorganization Project for the Federal Statistical System also emphasizes the importance of increasing data access and user services and contains specific recommendations on the topic.

Concern with problems of data access led the Statistical Policy Coordination Committee to approve during FY 1980 the principle of elevating the topic of improved access to Federal statistical data to the status of a crosscutting issue for the entire statistical system in the FY 1982 budget.

---

This paper was prepared for the American Statistical Association meetings in Detroit, Michigan, August 1981.

The Federal Council on Statistical Plans and Programs also approved giving high priority to developing data access policy and improved mechanisms for meeting user needs. In response to these initiatives, the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS)<sup>1</sup> established an Interagency Committee on Data Access and Use in April 1980. The Committee carried out an informal survey of data access practices in selected Federal agencies and findings of the survey, together with other matters taken up by the Committee, were incorporated in an OFSPS policy statement on data access entitled "A Federal Policy for Improving Data Access and User Services," which was published in *Statistical Reporter* in March 1981. In addition, the Committee was instrumental in bringing to publication the first *Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files*.

The Committee's survey of statistical agency practices in data access indicated that virtually all surveyed agencies were in the business of releasing public use MRDF's. The number of files issued varied from 15 to 1,200 per agency and the number of copies disseminated in a year ranged from several hundred to 3,000. Agencies that did a relatively high volume of business in MRDF dissemination also published catalogs or directories. These publications were highly variable in the kinds and quantity of information provided. All agencies that released MDRF's provided documentation although only a few agencies had standardized the documentation within the agency.

A few agencies issue software releases; others are considering doing so. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has considered providing sample data sets at the front of a file so that users might ascertain whether they want to process the entire large data base. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is now providing users with control cards for major statistical packages such as SPSS and SAS, as well as machine-readable codebooks, at the front of some of its files.

Procedures for determining which files will be released for public use vary from agency to

agency without any systematic pattern. In most agencies, there is no formal consideration given to the matter of which files to release or when to release them. Consideration of timeliness in release of publications usually does not extend to timeliness in release of MDRF's.

Several agencies have begun special initiatives for servicing the community of MRDF users. NCHS has begun holding data tape users conferences. Participants in the conferences have been able to select workshops on specific data tapes and to attend some general sessions on data application and use. NCHS' data access program is also having an impact on formal university classroom instruction; a program of distributing data tapes free to selected schools of public health has led to the creation of new university courses such as one on the handling of large data bases, a subject with which university personnel are often unfamiliar. The Census Bureau's State Data Center Program for cooperative data dissemination and user services includes provision of computer tapes and software as well as on-site training and technical assistance. Social Security Administration's Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) held a Workshop on Social Security Files for Policy Analysis in 1978. The workshop, attended by 200 participants, was an in-depth interaction with users of SSA's data files.

On the other hand, the Committee found that only half the agencies contacted in its survey reported that documentation for MRDF's was standardized within the agency. No standardization exists across agencies except for the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) of the National Bureau of Standards which are often observed in the breach and which do not widely apply to data access considerations anyway. The only existing Federal statistical publication which offers guidelines for technical documentation of statistical MRDF's is: Richard C. Roistacher, *A Style Manual for Machine-Readable Data Files and Their Documentation*, published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

### *A Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files*

Clearly the process of developing data access and user services within Federal statistical agencies must include the development and enforcement of standards governing bibliographic abstracts and technical documentation. This is not

---

<sup>1</sup>Predecessor of the Statistical Policy Division which was established August 23, 1981 in the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.

an easy task as witnessed by the fact that the problem is as widespread outside of government as within. Nonetheless, the day must come when agencies are not allowed to create MRDF's for public use or for relatively permanent agency use unless they simultaneously create standardized documentation.

First steps towards bibliographic control have been initiated. Within the next year, a new statistical policy directive will require agencies to follow a uniform standard for bibliographic abstracts of MRDF's. In its preliminary form, this standard is already incorporated into *A Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files* which has just recently been published as a joint undertaking of OFSPS and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and is available from NTIS at a price of \$25.

*A Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files* contains abstracts on the content and availability of major Federal statistical data files which have been released for public use by Federal statistical agencies or from which agencies prepare special tabulations for public use. The Directory is intended to be a regular periodic publication. Approximately 600 files are represented in the first version. Ultimately the Directory should become an exhaustive source for public use Federal statistical machine-readable data files. Some thought is already being given to making the Directory available on-line as well as to incorporating it into the Decision Information Display System.

### *Standardized Abstracts*

The statistical policy directive alluded to above is tentatively titled "Directive for Standardized Abstracts of Public Use Statistical Machine-Readable Data Files." It will cover two kinds of files: (1) statistical data files which are released for public use in machine-readable form; and (2) statistical data files which are not released for public use but from which users may normally request special tabulations or special machine-readable subfiles.

An abstract is an abbreviated and informative representation of the file being described. It is not intended to give information on a question by question level, but rather a summary of the major subject content together with related technical and availability information. Its purpose is to tell the reader whether the file might be of interest

and what is involved in obtaining it or securing more information. The standardized abstract has been developed with a view to compatibility with the International Standard Bibliographic Description and the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (Second Edition). By using these standards, the Federal statistical system has the potential to enter file information into the most widely used bibliographic retrieval systems available.

Under the proposed directive, agencies releasing public use statistical MRDF's or preparing special tabulations from files will be required to prepare and submit to the Statistical Policy Division in OMB abstracts describing the files. These abstracts will serve as the basic input to the periodic publication of *A Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files*.

### *Designing Data Access into Statistical Programs*

While these developments hold some promise of improving data access and user services with respect to Federal statistical data, they are only a beginning. Federal statistical agencies continue to remark that funds for data access services are not available within their budgets. No Federal agency has a budgetary line item for data access and agencies do not report plans for including such funds in future budget requests. Future work in implementing a data access policy will include encouraging and working with agencies to establish formal organizational units responsible for data access and user services and providing budgetary resources for such units.

More fundamentally, the problem of organizing and budgeting for data access traces back to the original design of statistical programs. When management officials are designing statistical programs they do not take into account the requirements of data access and user services. This situation will not be cured until agencies adopt as routine procedure the practice of including data access functions in the basic design and budgeting of programs.

Unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary, such as confidentiality restrictions, the end point in the operations of most Federal statistical programs should be defined as the issuance of public use data files and the provision of technical documentation and services for users of those files. As new statistical programs arise, data access

considerations should be taken into consideration from the very outset of program design. As existing programs come up for redesign, data access should be included in redesign.

### *The National Indicators System*

"Data access" has many meanings and, while to statisticians the term may connote getting one's hands on a data tape, to policymakers data access may mean receiving statistical information in a form that is readily comprehensible to the layperson and adapted to policy needs. The National Indicators System is a program directed at accessing statistical data in the latter sense.

The National Indicators System (NIS) is a program for systematically informing the President, Vice President, Cabinet and White House staff of the social, demographic and economic trends in America in a policy-relevant format. The objective is a communication system which draws on the statistical resources of the Federal Government to describe national conditions with data that relate to policies currently pending before the President or that are anticipated to come before him. The system is structured to conduct regular briefings with the President that give him an objective review of national conditions.

The Director of NIS is Dr. Richard S. Beal, Special Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of Planning and Evaluation. Dr. Joseph W. Duncan is Deputy Director of NIS and staff support is provided through the new Statistical Policy Division of OMB which Dr. Duncan heads.

This program of presidential and White House briefings is intended to be an honest broker of information linked to the policy planning process. The briefings are not to be part of the policy advocacy process. The notion is that, before the White House becomes engaged in the political process of proposing legislation or advocating national policies, the President and senior Administration officials should receive an objective factual description of conditions relative to the topic at hand. Hence, briefings are developed and presented, for example, some weeks in advance of proposing legislation. Obviously, the selection of topics for briefings is driven by the political processes, but the content of the briefings is designed to avoid presentation or advocacy of any policy options.

To date, briefings have been begun or completed on the following topics:

1. Early Findings from the 1980 Census
2. Perspectives on Agriculture and Rural America
3. The Condition of Central Cities
4. Growth of Governments
5. Violent Crime
6. Employment and Unemployment
7. The Economics of Health Care
8. Income, Consumption, and Wealth
9. Housing: Its Finance, Supply, and Demand

When the White House identifies a topic to be prepared for a briefing, the NIS staff identifies a lead agency. The lead agency undertakes the development of the briefing under NIS staff direction. A principal product of the process is a briefing book which consists of approximately 15 double pages, each double page consisting of a page of graphics or tables and a page of texts in bullet form. The briefing book is intended to be a leave-behind item handed out after the briefing is given to White House and other Administration officials. The entire process of preparing a briefing takes about 8 to 10 weeks. Heavy emphasis is placed on simple, readily comprehensible color graphics, including the use of DIDS maps, and NIS now has a color computer graphics system for use in preparing briefings. Briefings to the President and senior White House staff are actually given by Dr. Beal but lead agency personnel are involved in presenting secondary briefings. Briefings are scheduled at the rate of two per month.

In the near future, the process of preparing an NIS briefing will also include loading of agency data into White House computers. The data to be loaded will not be newly collected data but some small subset of existing agency holdings, updated to the most current conditions. This step will allow NIS staff to followup on questions posed during briefings and to provide the White House with relatively instantaneous response to statistical queries. As Dr. Duncan's paper indicates, the Decision Information Display System has become an integral part of NIS (see p. 480).

### *Conclusion*

The two parts of this paper have a common theme: making Federal statistical data more accessible to those who need to use the data. On the

one hand, Federal agencies are moving toward greater facilitation of user access; on the other hand, the White House as a major policymaking center is reaching out to achieve greater access to the enormous statistical resources of the Federal

Government. For the future, the Statistical Policy Division of OMB will be working toward getting Federal agencies into a position to be more immediately responsive not only to the White House but to the broader user community.

# *Fast Interactive Color Mapping of Federal Statistics in Governmental Decisionmaking*

BY JOSEPH W. DUNCAN

*Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy  
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs  
Office of Management and Budget*

## *Introduction*

The organization of sessions of the American Statistical Association involves considerable lead time. Consequently, the title of this paper is slightly misleading because I plan to extend beyond the topic of interactive color mapping to a broader subject of the use of improved data base and graphics in high-level decisionmaking. This change of emphasis is stimulated by recent developments in the reorganization of Federal statistical activities under the Reagan Administration and the recently enacted Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-511) which transferred the statistical policy function from the Department of Commerce to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Executive Order which creates the Statistical Policy Division of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in OMB was effective on August 23, 1981.

In a companion paper "Implementing A New Federal Data Access Policy," Tim Sprehe has discussed the developments of the National Indicators System (NIS) and its implications for data access within the White House. (See page 475.) This paper describes the relationship of the well-known Decision Information Display System (DIDS) to the newly designed White House Office of Planning and Evaluation Information Center. The first part of the paper discusses the general

problem of data use by policymakers. This is followed by an outline of the Decision Information Display System, with a conclusion of its role in the Office of Planning and Evaluation Information Center. Finally, the broad impact of NIS/DIDS on the Federal statistical system is discussed.

## *Why Can't I Find Data to Help Me?*

A frequent lament of policymakers, policy analysts, and academic researchers is: "The Federal Government spends millions of dollars collecting statistical information, yet I can never find statistical information to assist me in a timely fashion in the analysis which is important for developing future policy options." Three years ago, the Domestic Information Display System (DIDS) was born out of the frustration of several high-level policymakers who expressed precisely this point of view. During the prototype-experimental period which extended from 1978 to the present, it was demonstrated that the system could provide valuable information to policymakers. Recent developments discussed near the end of this paper suggest that the developing data base will have a major role in improving the delivery of statistical information to key policymakers.

Of course, statistics are only part of the information base for any governmental policy decision. The decisionmaker acts on the basis of a range of background information which includes his or her own values, the government's problems, judgments concerning future political tradeoffs, staff analysis developed to support particular programs, and—occasionally—careful compilations of statistics which describe the general outlines of

---

This paper was presented on August 11, 1981 at the meetings of the American Statistical Association in Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Duncan also serves as Deputy Director of the White House National Indicators System.

the problem at hand. Policy is focused on the future. The data analysis for policymaking results from studying data which describe the past. Occasionally, there is a projection of the future, a projection which assumes little or no change among most of the variables affecting future action. Since most variables will change, there is an inherent logical difficulty with the fundamental assumptions of data analysis based upon past trends.

Within this complex decisionmaking environment, the vast resources of government statistics are frequently either overlooked or they are dismissed as being irrelevant, out-of-date, or inaccessible.

For the past 20 years, I have been closely associated with U.S. Federal Government statistics. Two-thirds of this time was spent as a user of Federal statistical output in policy analysis. The most recent one-third has been devoted to overseeing the general development of the Federal statistical system. This personal experience suggests that the Federal statistical system is, first of all, an extraordinarily useful resource for policymaking. Second, this valuable resource is highly underutilized.

Before discussing the characteristics of the Decision Information Display System and its development in the context of the National Indicators System (NIS/DIDS), it will be useful to outline some of the shortcomings of Federal statistics as seen from the policymaker's perspective. Basic issues relating to data use by policymakers include the following:

1. *Short time horizon.*—A sizable amount of policymaking is undertaken within very short time horizons. As new policy initiatives are identified, the options must be evaluated within restricted time periods. This means that it is rarely, if ever, feasible to develop a new statistical inquiry to produce the information which will be useful for the policy decision. Even in those rare cases where it has been possible to anticipate policy issues, the specific data inquiries usually are not directly on target.
2. *Lack of familiarity.*—The policy analyst is frequently thrown into new situations. It is unlikely that the analyst (or the decisionmaker) will be familiar with all of the data

bases which potentially could be useful. Further complicating the matter is the fact that many statistical programs have created data files which are little known beyond the immediate staff responsible for the files. Thus, while data files useful for the particular problem at hand may exist in government agencies, the analyst or decisionmaker is unlikely to be familiar with their existence.

3. *No common format.*—It is inherent in the decentralized statistical system in the United States that the managers of individual statistical inquiries will develop data base management approaches, data summaries, and reports which are tailored to their immediate needs. This means that the inquiries are analyzed in differing automatic data processing environments and are related to programs with divergent definitions of key concepts. Since in most cases the statistical analysts are responding to short-range pressures deriving from the immediate program context, they tend to pay scant attention to comparability among concepts used in different statistical programs. For the same reasons, the data formats in tables, machine readable data files, or even in the original survey are likely to be unique for each inquiry. The lack of common concepts, classifications, or definitions makes it difficult to integrate or relate data developed in different agencies or policy environments.
4. *No translator.*—Most statistical programs are undertaken in a highly technical context where the statistical program managers and analysts focus on immediate agency objectives. When persons outside the agency must use statistical information from such programs, they encounter a shortage of people who are familiar with the full details of the program and who are able to answer specific technical requests. Even when the utility of the existing data base can be adequately defined and all of the relevant conceptual and methodological issues can be specified, the person who completes the specifications is frequently not able to deal with the perspectives or needs of the policy analysts or decisionmakers in other agencies, since they also have communications problems as a consequence of their particular perspective. Thus, there is often no one available to

translate the information developed in one context to the data requirements of a totally different context.

5. *Shortages of resources.*— During the past two decades, Federal statistical programs have expanded dramatically, but expansion has been heavily weighted toward data collection; analysis has been concentrated in agencies that are not responsible for the collection. The assumption behind this type of expansion has been that the major data collection agencies are responsible for obtaining the basic information and that other agencies are responsible for the analysis. While there is much merit to the pluralistic concept of analysis, the consequence of this strategy is that resources at the collection agencies are now very limited for analytical purposes, for new applications of results to different purposes or for meeting interpretive needs. As a result, when one evaluates resources allocated to activities such as survey design, data collection, data editing, data production, report preparation and user assistance, it is clear in most major U.S. statistical agencies in 1981 that the user assistance function receives minimal and frequently no identifiable resources. This makes it highly unlikely that policy analysts or decisionmakers outside the collection agency will be made fully aware of all of the data that might be useful or that they will be able to learn about the key assumptions or techniques used to develop the data.
6. *General versus special purposes.*—Implicit in the above discussion has been the recognition that most Federal statistical activities are special purpose in character. Individual inquiries are related to specific program objectives. Even the decennial population census (which is frequently labeled as a general-purpose statistical activity) is not free of the special-purpose constraint. The primary definition of the data elements to be collected in the census is dictated by program needs of many Federal agencies. While there is great justification for making certain that all data collection is related to specific program objectives, the corollary is that the data become special-purpose in character and are not likely to be suitable for application to

other general issues on the same or related topics.

Each of the six factors described above is characteristic of the U.S. Federal statistical system in the 1970's and now the 1980's. The net effect is that, while the United States has one of the best governmental statistical systems in the world, there are serious problems in finding data relevant for the analysis of important public policy issues. It was in this context that the Decision Information Display System was initially developed.

The program began with a relatively simple concept. The idea was that the policymaker on the President's staff is worried about the impact of issues across States, counties, and other political jurisdictions throughout the United States. In other words, presenting statistical information in geographic reference terms for important demographic and economic variables would assist White House decisionmakers in their policy analysis.

Thus, initially the Domestic Information Display System (as the program was first labeled) was conceived as a technique for displaying statistical information on a geographic basis. The information to be displayed would be related to particular issues. The first prototype was demonstrated in June 1978. It used a simple combination of data from the *County and City Data Book* of the United States (which had already been geocoded to individual counties), presented in the context of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) image analysis and graphic display system. This offered the capability of assigning class values and colors depicting individual variable levels within a base map of the United States by county.

At the outset, the main advantage envisioned was that the decisionmaker would have, within a few seconds, maps displaying the critical variables. This was a remarkable speedup in communication time from the 2 weeks to 2 months previously required to create useful maps depicting individual variables.

### *NIS/DIDS in 1981*

The computer-based information base and display system overcomes many of the constraints on

*Statistical Reporter*



the use of statistics for policy purposes which were identified earlier. While the problems have not been fully solved, further improvement is expected as adequate program support and data management capability become available. Nevertheless, at the present time it is possible to make the following comments relating to each of the policy or decisionmaker constraints identified in the previous section.

1. *Short time horizon.*—NIS/DIDS currently has approximately 4,500 data sets available. For these data there is virtually immediate response. Policy analysts or decisionmakers can develop useful information within a very short time period. In one instance, I prepared a report on the differential impact of unemployment changes. A total of 12 analytical maps were produced in less than 20 minutes, including the time required to change cutoff points in statistical distributions, select colors, review maps, and make polaroid copies.
2. *Lack of familiarity.*—NIS/DIDS is accessible to the user in a menu-driven approach. This means that the analyst/decisionmaker can request to see a list of all available data. By entering a simple numeric code, the analyst/decisionmaker can access individual data bases which relate to the topic of concern. Within a few months, the system will have on-line data documentation so that the analyst/decisionmaker can read on the video screen descriptions of the characteristics of the data base including caveats concerning special limitations, sample size, source, or other characteristics. Thus, lack of familiarity with data bases can be overcome by providing on-line education while the system is used.
3. *No common format.*—The data base for NIS/DIDS forces a common format on the data bases for two reasons. First, it is oriented toward geographically defined information—typically at the county (sub-State) level. Second, the special display of cartographic and attribute data is oriented toward single data item presentation by geography with a single file structure and data format. These constraints place certain requirements on data bases entered into the system, but they also enable the individual user to quickly exam-

ine individual items for the geography of interest (national, State, county, or special region as defined) regardless of agency source. This common format represents an important step toward standardized data base management by organizing information from diverse data sources.

4. *No translator.*—This problem is not fully solved. However, as the NIS/DIDS program staff expands it will play an important part in the translator function. Currently, the staff provides a valuable translator function between the user and the existing data bases. In the future, the value of the staff will be even greater because the central data base management team will know the quality of the data loaded onto the system and will provide expertise concerning specific characteristics of the individual data bases.
5. *Shortages of resources.*—Here the NIS/DIDS system is especially noteworthy. The initial conversion and loading of data bases onto the NIS/DIDS system requires some effort by the originating agency. However, because the NIS/DIDS staff will be capable of managing the data base system within the overall program, the demands placed upon the supplying agencies will be minimized. At present, the very small NIS/DIDS staff is not able to perform this function. Within the next fiscal year it is expected that substantial improvements will be achieved in this area, through generalized conversion programs or procedures.
6. *General versus special purposes.*—The program has no impact on the design of statistical inquiries at this time. It is conceivable that as the NIS/DIDS program evolves, it will become an important user in its own right, making demands upon the design of specific surveys. In the near term (2 to 5 years), however, the program will be passive so far as the design of statistical inquiries is concerned. Most statistical surveys will continue to focus on the special-purpose needs of the individual agencies. Significantly, the NIS/DIDS will take the agencies' special-purpose results and make them more widely available.

## *The National Indicators System*

In recent months, there have been several developments which have moved this new technology and program into a more significant environment. First, with the transfer of the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards from the Department of Commerce to the Office of Management and Budget, it was necessary to find a new administrative home for program management. On May 1, the program was moved to the White House Office of Administration for administrative purposes and the White House Office of Planning and Evaluation was assigned management responsibilities. Dr. Richard Beal, Director of this Office, became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the interagency Decision Information Display System.

Also, during this period the National Indicators System described by Tim Sprehe was initiated. This system for bringing basic statistical information about domestic developments to the attention of the President required a variety of statistical presentations in addition to maps as generated by the fast interactive color mapping system. Therefore, in order to benefit from the DIDS data base, several standard statistical packages were evaluated and in June program modifications included expanding the core memory capability and the addition of graphical presentation software packages.

This month, the host computer was transferred into the Old Executive Office Building and arrangements are now being made to integrate the DIDS data base with the National Indicators System and a variety of other information bases used by the Office of Planning and Evaluation (OPE). Current plans include the distribution of access terminals to staff members of OPE, and the development of a major graphics center in the White House office complex. This ensures that the data base will be used by senior Presidential advisers, especially as followup to the Presidential and Cabinet briefings resulting from the National Indicators System.

In the future, the topics selected for National Indicators briefings will be an important determinant of priority for adding data to the DIDS data base. As a result of this intimate linkage between the DIDS data base and the National Indicators Systems, it is now identified as the NIS/

DIDS data base. Beginning on October 1, a new data exchange format, including documentation requirements and a consistent set of key word identifiers, will result in a validated and improved NIS/DIDS data base.

The community aspect of the earlier DIDS program will be maintained through multiple-agency participation and by general oversight of the Steering Committee which represents the funding agencies. Three agencies expect to have the computer system designed by a NIS/DIDS. These are Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Geological Survey. Other agencies are expected to have similar capabilities in fiscal 1982. These agencies will form the nucleus of a network which features common data base design and management with communication linkages for data exchange and update.

Finally, after the validated data base becomes available this fall, an effort will be made to seek a mechanism for making the NIS/DIDS data base available to the public, including universities, businesses, and State and local governments. It is anticipated that an external organization will take over the responsibility for providing user services, adding nongovernmental data sets, providing software support, and graphic output capabilities. A large number of commercial firms have expressed an interest in such an approach.

Thus, within the past several months, the DIDS program has evolved from an experimental/prototype to an integral part of the information system of the White House Office of Planning and Evaluation, especially the National Indicators System component. The need for validated statistical information within the White House means that the NIS/DIDS data base will be of even greater importance to participating agencies. During the experimental period, data users were instructed to use the data base at their own risk. In this new environment, the data base will carry the "seal of approval" of the supplying agencies. Furthermore, a number of agencies have indicated the importance for making certain that the White House staff has access to the most current and comprehensive data available within the departments and agencies.

The terminal outputs, graphic displays, large screen presentations, and related capabilities will all be designed to assure that the senior policy

*Statistical Reporter*

advisers and other analysts in the White House and in departmental policy units will have ready access, in a user-friendly environment, to much of the prodigious resource of the Federal statistical system. It is also anticipated that the development of the NIS/DIDS data base will make a major contribution toward improved data access by both governmental and nongovernmental users.

### *What Is Ahead?*

The elements of a rational data access policy for the Federal Government are relatively clear:

1. There should be comprehensive definitions and descriptions of data files for public use.
2. There should be an organizational unit in each agency which is charged with assisting the policymakers and other users (including the public) in gaining access to those individual files.
3. There should be standardized documentation of available files so that external users can benefit from the files.
4. There should be a comprehensive data directory to permit relating individual data elements from one data source to another data source (definitions, concepts, and collection procedures).

Within this overall structure, NIS/DIDS is designed to serve as a single focal point of data access, especially for geographically-oriented data. It is anticipated that it will incorporate a large number of the available data files so that the external user (especially within the Federal Government) will be able to readily access important data.

The private sector is developing a series of services which capitalize on the data bases developed by the Federal Government. These services create added value by tailoring broad national data bases to users within specified markets. Such activities are to be encouraged, and will result in greater understanding and utility of Federal statistical systems to the private sector.

The rapid evolution of computer capability suggests that individual analysts will have readily available many computer systems to evaluate large

parts of these data bases. While the fundamental data bases must be maintained on mainframe systems, possibilities of offloading data bases to mini- and micro-computers must not be overlooked. Many experts examining the future of telecommunications believe that offloading costs will be significantly reduced in the near future. Furthermore, the transportability of data files is likely to increase significantly. Ideally, the individual analysts may acquire a small sample of the total data base, prepare a preliminary analysis, and then call for full data base analysis after determining the critical variables and the type of geographic and/or graphic presentations required.

### *The Impact of NIS/DIDS on the Federal Statistical System*

The Decision Information Display System of the National Indicators System has the potential for revolutionizing the present U.S. Federal statistical system. Why is this so?

First, NIS/DIDS has been designed to focus on the highest level decisionmakers in Government. It is developed to provide information rapidly in response to specific concerns on policy issues. It brings to the attention of the policymaker related statistical information with which he/she may not have been familiar earlier. It is prepared in a format which presents definitions, limitations and concepts so that the policymaker is forced to evaluate the utility and applicability of existing collection concepts and procedures.

In my opinion, an equally important attribute of NIS/DIDS is the fact that it provides an opportunity for an organized assessment of user needs in evaluating Federal statistics. NIS/DIDS creates a central focal point for defining user requirements and for articulating user difficulties with the existing statistical concepts and measurement techniques. An immediate by-product is likely to be the redesign of current collection systems to increase their utility for general decisionmaking. NIS/DIDS is like the "two-by-four" that was used to obtain the donkey's attention. A quick hit by the two-by-four caught the attention of the donkey; a quick hit by the users of NIS/DIDS is likely to get the attention of major provider agencies.

Second, the system is a "high technology" improvement on existing capabilities of the statistical agencies. To illustrate this, note that it would

be relatively easy to move into one of the newest techniques of report reproduction, namely video disc production. The graphic output can be efficiently and economically stored on low-cost video discs which are presently available.

Third, another potential role of the NIS/DIDS is bringing private sector data bases into conjunction with Government agencies. Important geographically oriented data bases which now exist in the private sector include those of Dun & Bradstreet and other commercial companies which contain files of corporations. These files include local area information down to the name of the owner(s) and the location sites. Such proprietary information can easily be coded or summarized into nonidentifiable county level data. These records could then be compared with Government records from the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of the Census, and other files to create even better data for use in analysis of economic issues such as the role of small business in local economies.

Fourth, a number of administrative records are available within Federal agencies which cannot be

released in individually identifiable form, but which could be published at a county aggregate level. For example, the individual records of gasoline retail outlets by county could be reported in conjunction with Dun & Bradstreet measures of such outlets to determine whether significant changes are occurring in the structure of retail outlets. This can be done quickly and displayed on a video screen as part of NIS/DIDS.

### *Conclusion*

It is my view that the statistical agencies are generally unaware of the potential of this new technology and organization on their operations. It is also my view that users of Federal statistics are unaware of the vast data resources which could be interrelated. Now that this program has reached operational status, these opportunities are likely to be identified and reinforced. A true revolution in data access is about to occur, and—in turn—a new concept of the statistical system is emerging.

## CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

### BONNEN WINS SHISKIN AWARD

Professor James T. Bonnen has been awarded the second annual Julius Shiskin Award for Economic Statistics. Dr. Bonnen was honored for his service to the Statistical Community as Executive Director, President's Reorganization Project for the Federal Statistical System and for his report, "Federal Statistical System Project: Issues and Options."

The Award with an honorarium of \$250 was presented at the annual dinner of the Washington Statistical Society. (RICH ALLEN, SECRETARY, SHISKIN AWARD COMMITTEE, telephone (202) 447-4896)

### MONEY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1979

A report entitled "Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979" has recently been published by the Bureau of the Census. This report contains data on household money income distributions cross-classified by various demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the householder, and other characteristics such as residence, size and type of household, relationship to householder, and new data showing number of earners for households.

The report shows that the median money income of households in the United States was \$16,530 in 1979, an increase of 10 percent over the 1978 median of \$15,060. However, after adjusting for the 11.3 percent increase in prices between 1978 and 1979, the 1979 median was slightly lower than the 1978 median.

Total aggregate household income was \$1,552.1 billion in 1979, an increase of 13 percent over 1978, but the increase was reduced to only 2 percent after adjusting for inflation. This increase resulted from a 2.3 percent increase in the number of households (1.8 million additional households) and a 10.7 percent increase in the average (mean) household income.

Of the 79.1 million households in the United States in March 1980, 22.2 million (28.1 percent) had incomes of \$25,000 or more in 1979; these households received 55.4 percent of the aggregate income in 1979. Another 20.9 million households (26.4 percent) had incomes between \$15,000 and \$25,000 and received 26.5 percent of the aggregate income. About 25.6 million households (32.3 percent) had incomes between \$5,000 and \$15,000 and received 16.2 percent of the aggregate income. Approximately 10.4 million households (13.2 percent) had incomes under \$5,000 and received 1.9 percent of the aggregate income.

Copies of this report, "Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979," *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 126 (121 pages, \$4.75) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (ROBERT W. CLEVELAND, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-5682)

### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICANS DURING MIDLIFE

The Bureau of the Census recently released a report entitled "Social and Economic Characteristics of Americans During Midlife." Data for this report were obtained largely from the Current Population Surveys of 1979 and 1978, augmented by data from the National Center for Health Statistics and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The report describes the living conditions of Americans 45 to 64 years old with respect to family and marital status, fertility, mobility, residence, educational attainment, voting, labor force participation, occupation and industry, income and earnings, poverty status, health, and crime victimization. The data in this report follow in the tradition of other Current Population Reports in the P-23 Series which present similar social and economic data on other age groups, particularly on children and youth and the elderly population.

Highlights of the report include:

In 1979, 44 million persons were in the 45-to-64-year age group, constituting 20 percent of the total population. By 2010 nearly 75 million people will be in the age group and will account for around one-fourth of the total population.

Nine out of every 10 middle-aged persons live in families, most with their spouses.

Middle-aged persons are generally established in their careers and have considerable emotional and financial investment in their present location and hence are less likely to move than younger persons.

Middle-aged persons register and vote in higher proportions than younger persons.

Labor force participation begins to decline for persons in their late forties and drops sharply as they approach 65; unemployment, however, is low for the middle aged, around 3 percent in 1979.

Middle-aged workers are earning at or near their peak incomes, especially the men.

Families maintained by middle-aged persons are less likely to be poor than those maintained by younger persons—6 percent of those maintained by persons 45 to 64 years old were poor in 1978, as compared with 10 percent of those maintained by persons 25 to 44 years old.

At age 45 men can expect to live another 29 years; women another 35 years. This expectancy drops to about 14 years for men 65 years old and to about 18 years for women 65 years old.

Copies of this report, "Social and Economic Characteristics of Americans During Midlife," *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 111 (54 pp., \$3.75) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (JERRY T. JENNINGS, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-5179)

## POPULATION PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES: 1980

The Census Bureau recently published the seventh annual profile of the Nation's population. 488

This report brings together under one cover a wide range of data on demographic trends and social and economic characteristics and includes data from the 1980 decennial census and from recent surveys.

The resident population of the United States on April 1, 1980 was 226.5 million, or 11.4 percent more than the April 1, 1970, count of 203.2 million. The estimated resident population on January 1, 1981 was 228.3 million while the total population including Armed Forces overseas was 228.8 million.

The annual growth in population increased during the late 1970's due primarily to an increase in births from less than 3.2 million in each year from 1973 to 1976 to about 3.6 million in 1980. This increase was due primarily to the increase of women in the prime child-bearing ages (a result of the "baby boom" which peaked in the late 1950's and early 1960's) and does not reflect a sizable increase in the rate of childbearing.

Net civilian (legal) immigration to the United States during 1980 was 654,000, by far the highest of any year in the last decade due to the influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees.

All of the states in the West and in the South except for Delaware and Maryland grew at a more rapid rate during the decade than the national figure of 11.4 percent. The West and the South accounted for 90 percent of the population growth and gained 17 Congressional seats from the Northeast and North Central regions.

Reversing an historical trend, the nonmetropolitan population grew more rapidly than the metropolitan population during the 1970's due to the negligible growth of the population in the largest metropolitan areas (those with over 3 million population). The nonmetropolitan growth rate was highest in those counties with the closest commuting ties to metropolitan areas.

Women 18 to 29 years old in 1979 expected an average of 2.0 children, slightly below the long-term replacement level of 2.1 children. Among ever-married women 25 to 29 years old, 26 percent were childless in 1979 compared to 16 percent in 1970.

Between 1970 and 1980, the proportion of one-person households increased from 17 percent to  
*Statistical Reporter*

23 percent. The proportion of children under 18 years old who did not live with both parents increased from 15 percent to 23 percent.

In 1980, there were slightly more women than men enrolled in college whereas in 1970 there were nearly 50 percent more males than females in college. The proportion of persons 25 years and over with 4 years of high school or more education increased from 55 percent in 1970 to 69 percent in 1980. The corresponding increase for 4 years of college or more was from 11 percent to 17 percent.

The proportion of persons of voting age who reported voting in the 1980 election (59 percent) was the same as in 1976, ending at least temporarily a downward trend in voting participation.

Between 1970 and 1980, the labor force participation rate for men dropped from 80 percent to 77 percent due to the increased proportion retired in the age span 55 years and over. The rate for women increased from 43 percent to 52 percent. White-collar and service workers accounted for 85 percent of the increase in employed workers between 1972 and 1980. The professional and managerial occupation groups each grew by about one-third while there were declines in the numbers of farmers, farm laborers, and private household workers.

Median family income in 1979 was nearly \$20,000, 5 percent above the 1969 level after adjusting for inflation. Average income per family member was about \$6,800 in 1979. For families with a female householder with no husband present, average income per family member was only about \$3,900.

In 1979, 12 percent of the population was below the poverty level, about the same as in 1969 and 1974. The proportion below the poverty level in 1979 was 15 percent for persons 65 years and over and 30 percent for persons in families with a female householder with no husband present.

In 1980, the proportion of Blacks 25 to 34 years old who had completed high school was three-quarters, and one-third had attended college. Median income in 1979 for Black families was about \$11,600.

About three-fifths of the population of Spanish origin or descent was of Mexican origin. The proportion of families with five or more members

was 30 percent among families with a Spanish householder. Median income in 1979 for Spanish families was about \$14,600.

Copies of the report, "Population Profile of the United States: 1980," *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 363 (56 pp., \$4.00) are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20403. (CAMPBELL GIBSON, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-1408)

### HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS, 1970-79

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released statistics on workers in the health services industry in the 1970's. The article, "The Health Services Industry: A Decade of Expansion," May 1981 *Monthly Labor Review*, analyzes trends in the mix of occupations and divergent growth patterns in the various segments of the rapidly expanding health service industry. Also included are employment, hours, weekly earnings, and other data on the health services industry obtained from the Current Population Survey.

Single copies of the *Monthly Labor Review* are available for \$3 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (EDWARD S. SEKSCENSKI, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 523-1821)

### RECENT JUSTICE STATISTICS REPORTS

The following reports were recently published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics:

*Prisoners in 1980*, BJS Bulletin No. 3 (4 pages), reported that the Nation's prison population grew by 15,000 inmates last year. Federal and state prisons held a record 329,122 prisoners, a 5 percent increase over 1979. Since 1969 the Nation's prison population has increased by 61 percent and the incarceration rate for sentenced inmates has risen from 98 to 140 per 100,000 inhabitants. The report lists the number of prisoners in each State at year end 1979 and 1980 and the percent change, as well as the number of prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding, by State. The number of States holding such prisoners in jails has increased from 10 to 16 since 1976, but

the number of state prisoners held in jails has fallen from 7,725 to 5,995.

*Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1978* (440 pages), the 12th annual report in the series, provides 61 tables on spending and personnel at the Federal, state, and local levels for police, courts, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." Local government data are broken down by counties and municipalities, and data are also provided on the 17 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas, on 343 individual county governments with a 1976 population of 100,000 or more, and on 406 individual municipal governments with a population of 50,000 or more. Police data are broken down by sworn and nonsworn personnel and by State and type of government. Corrections data are broken down by probation, pardon, parole, and correctional institution functions.

The above publications may be obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20531 (BENJAMIN H. RENSHAW, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, telephone (202) 724-7774)

### DISABILITY SURVEY 72

*Disability Survey 72*, a monograph of reports from the 1972 Survey of Disabled and Nondisabled Adults, has been released by the Social Security Administration. Major sections of the book include the physical nature of disability; health insurance coverage and use of health care services by disabled persons; employment, sources and amounts of income, and assets of the disabled; rehabilitation and public assistance for disabled individuals; job-related and family adjustments encountered by disabled individuals; job-related and family adjustments encountered by disabled persons, their spouses, and children; and changes in selected characteristics of the disabled population between 1966 and 1972. The analysis is supplemented by 173 statistical tables, nine charts, and two appendixes.

Single copies of *Disability Survey 72* (ORS Research Report No. 56, SSA Publication No. 13-11812) are available from the Publications Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., 490

Room 1120, Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 673-5209. (ROBERT ROBINSON, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, telephone (202) 673-5576)

### REPORT ON CONSISTENCY OF DISABILITY DECISIONS

A recent staff paper released by the Social Security Administration (SSA) presents some baseline data on how the decisions to award or deny disability insurance benefits may vary among adjudicators in the same State and between any two States. *Consistency of Initial Disability Decisions Among and Within States* presents results of a study in eight States where each case in the sample was judged by two examiners. Disagreement rates were found to be higher for cases in which examiners felt they had lacked sufficient medical or vocational evidence for an adequate determination. Such a finding supports SSA's current emphasis on developing and enforcing standards of documentation in all disability insurance claims.

Single copies of *Consistency of Initial Disability Decisions Among and Within States* (ORS Staff Paper No. 39, SSA Publication No. 13-11869) are available from the Publications Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Room 1120, Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 673-5209. (ROBERT ROBINSON, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, telephone (202) 673-5576)

### RECENT SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN REPORTS

The following are brief descriptions of articles which have recently appeared in the *Social Security Bulletin*:

*Analysis of Nonparticipation in the SSI Program* (*Social Security Bulletin*, June 1981).—This article addresses a range of questions about participation and nonparticipation in the supplemental security income (SSI) program with data collected by the Survey of Low-Income Aged and Disabled (SLIAD) during 1973 and 1974: (1) Can SSI's relatively modest growth be attributed to initial overestimates of the eligible population or to low rates of participation among eligibles? (2) If the latter,

*Statistical Reporter*



what factors inhibited program participation? (3) What is the relation between program participation in SSI's initial years and at the present time? (4) If the factors that initially inhibited participation have not significantly changed, what are the present implications for program policy?

*Commitment to Work and the Self-Perception of Disability (Social Security Bulletin, June 1981).*—Population surveys of the disabled frequently show large numbers of persons who report work activity despite a simultaneous response indicating that they are severely disabled. Using multinomial logit analysis, this article examines the characteristics of persons who express such a commitment to work. The characteristics examined are sex, race, age, family size, education, marital status, health status, and length of work experience prior to onset of disability. The logit analysis allows us to see which of these variables predict work behavior.

*Coverage Patterns of Full-Time Employees Under Private Retirement Plans (Social Security Bulletin, July 1981).*—This article reports on the pension plan participation rate of full-time private wage and salary workers. Data are from a May 1979 Bureau of the Census survey on the pension plan coverage and vesting status of employed workers. The survey results indicate that about half of all full-time private sector workers were covered by a pension plan, with male employees having a 55-percent coverage rate compared with 40 percent for female employees. The survey also found significant variations in coverage by such factors as age, tenure, industry, size of establishment, occupation, income, and membership in a collective bargaining unit. The relationships between coverage and these variables are examined and comparisons are made between the May 1979 survey findings and the findings from a similar survey on coverage status conducted in April 1972.

*Vesting of Private Pension Benefits in 1979 and Change From 1972 (Social Security Bulletin, July 1981).*—This article examines the prevalence of vested private pension benefits in 1979 as reported by full-time private wage and salary workers actively participating in pension plans. It also analyzes the effect of selected demographic, economic, labor-force, and plan characteristics on vested status. The article also examines change in the prevalence of vesting after passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act September 1981

(ERISA) by comparing reported vested rates for 1972 and 1979. The proportion of plan participants reporting vested benefits rose substantially during this period, a finding suggestive of ERISA's substantial impact. The magnitude of the change is examined by years of service with employer, age, sex, earnings, occupation, and industry.

*Federal Civil Service Adult Survivor Annuitants and Social Security, December 1975 (Social Security Bulletin, August 1981).*—This article reviews the recent experience of adult survivor annuitants under the Federal civil service retirement program. Data are presented for such persons in terms of their status in December 1975 as primary beneficiaries, secondary beneficiaries, or nonbeneficiaries under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. (ROBERT ROBINSON, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, telephone (202) 673-5576)

## STATISTICS OF INCOME BULLETIN SUMMER 1981

The Internal Revenue Service has recently released the report, *Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1981*. Three topics are presented in the report: individual income tax return data for 1979, partnership return data for 1978, and sole proprietorship business data for 1978. These data were formerly published in separate preliminary reports.

The 1979 individual income tax return data cover major income, deduction, and tax items, shown by size of adjusted gross income and by State. Detailed information on the residential energy credit is also presented. Partnership and sole proprietorship data cover income statement items for selected industries.

Copies of the 46-page report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (NOREEN HOFFMEIER, STATISTICS DIVISION, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, telephone (202) 376-0195.

## CORPORATION INCOME TAX DATA, 1976

The Internal Revenue Service has released *Statistics of Income—1976, Corporation Income Tax* 491

*Returns.* The statistics in this report are based on a sample selected from over 2 million corporation returns.

The report contains data by industry on assets, liabilities, receipts, deductions, net income, income subject to tax, credits, distributions to stockholders and additional tax for tax preferences. Data are also classified by size of total assets and by size of business receipts. Other classifications include "returns with net income" and "Small Business Corporations taxed through stockholders."

The report, publication 16, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (DAN ROSA, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, telephone (202) 376-0102)

#### **U.S. CORPORATIONS AND THEIR CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, 1974-1978**

The Internal Revenue Service has released the *Supplemental Report, Statistics of Income—1974-1978, U.S. Corporations and Their Controlled Foreign Corporations*. The report presents data on U.S. corporations with total assets of \$250 million or more and on the foreign corporations they control. For the most part, the data presented are for income year 1974. In addition, data on these large U.S. corporations controlling foreign corporations are also presented for income years 1976 and 1978.

The major emphasis of the statistics is the classification of the earnings, taxes, and transactions of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations by the industry of both the U.S. and foreign corporation and by the country of incorporation and principal place of business of the foreign corporation. Other classifiers include size of total assets and year of incorporation of the foreign corporation.

The report, Publication 1026, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (DAN SKELLY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, telephone (202) 376-0177)

492

#### **PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, 1974-78**

The Internal Revenue Service has recently released the complete report, *Statistics of Income—1974-1978, Private Foundations*. Most of the data in this first-time study are based on a stratified sample of Form 990-PF returns filed during calendar year 1975. Additional data for 1977 and 1978 were obtained from extracts of the IRS Exempt Organizations Master File.

This private foundation report presents detail on receipts, deductions, assets, liabilities, and distributions—shown by size of total assets, size of total receipts, and major activity. Other significant classifiers include type of foundation, year of exemption, accounting period, state, size of net income, and size of distributions.

Copies of the 113-page IRS report (Publication 1073) may be purchased for \$4.75 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (THOMAS B. PETSKA, STATISTICS DIVISION, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, telephone (202) 376-0221)

#### **RECENT NSF REPORTS**

The following *Science Resources Studies Highlights* have been issued by the National Science Foundation:

"Academic Employment of Scientists and Engineers Increased 6% Between 1978 and 1980" (NSF 81-315) summarizes data based on the Survey of Scientific and Engineering Personnel Employed at Universities and Colleges, January 1980, which was mailed to approximately 2,300 universities and colleges offering a program in the sciences or engineering. The number of scientists and engineers are shown by employment status (full or part time), type of institution, R&D activity, field of employment, institutional control, and sex of S/E personnel.

"National R&D Spending Expected to Approach \$80 Billion in 1982" (NSF 81-314) summarizes data emanating from NSF surveys of R&D expenditures and personnel in all sectors of the economy. This analysis related these data to other economic indicators. Trends of R&D expenditures are shown by source, performer, and character of work.

*Statistical Reporter*

"Real Growth in Industrial R&D Performance Continues into 1979" (NSF 81-313) summarizes data from the annual Survey of Industrial Research and Development conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Foundation. Funds for industrial research and development are given by industry, source, and as a percent of net sales. There are discussions on energy research and development as well as R&D scientists and engineers.

"Employment Opportunities for Ph.D. Scientists and Engineers Shift From Academia to Industry" (NSF 81-312) presents and analyzes data from the 1979 Survey of Doctorate Recipients, the latest in this survey series conducted biennially for the Foundation and other Federal Government agencies by the National Research Council. This analysis shows data on R&D employment, field, sex, and race. The report also discusses labor-market conditions.

Copies of these Highlights are available free from the Division of Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550. (CHARLES E. FALK, DIVISION OF SCIENCE RESOURCES STUDIES, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, telephone (202) 634-4622)

#### **PSYCHIATRIC DRUG ORDERS IN VA EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES**

The Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, recently released a publication,

*Psychiatric Drug Study, Part III—Domiciliary Survey and Nursing Home Care Unit Survey.*

This report describes the usage of psychiatric drugs in VA extended care treatment programs. Some of the topics discussed include antipsychotic drugs, anxiolytic drugs, antidepressant drugs, antiparkinson drugs, sedative-hypnotics, diagnoses and drug orders, dosage ranges of antipsychotic drugs, and drug holidays from antipsychotic drugs.

Copies of the report may be obtained from Susan Gee, Biometrics Division (042A2), Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20420, telephone (202) 389-3368. (ROBERT W. SCHULTZ, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, telephone (202) 389-2423)

#### **VA STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS**

The Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, recently released an information bulletin entitled *Statistical Publications*. It contains a list of recurring and nonrecurring publications produced by the Reports and Statistics Service Divisions since January 1980.

Copies of this report may be obtained from Janet M. Somers, Statistical Review and Analysis Division (042A3), Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420, telephone (202) 389-3930. (ROBERT W. SCHULTZ, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, telephone (202) 389-2423)

# SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

*October 1981*

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.* In certain cases,\* timing variability in the receipt of raw data requires a range of dates rather than a specific release date.

A similar schedule will be shown here each month covering release dates for the following month. The indicators are identified by the title of the releases in which they are included; the source agency; and the release identification number where applicable. Release date information for additional series can be found in publications of the sponsoring agencies.

(Any inquiries about these series should be directed to the issuing agency.)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
October	1 Construction Expenditures (Press release), Census, C-30 .....	August
	1 Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders, Census M3-1 .....	August
	2 Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, Federal Reserve Board (FRB), H.4.1 .....	Week Ending September 30
	2 Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2 .....	Week Ending September 23
	2 Money Stock Measures and Liquid Assets, FRB, H.6 .....	Week Ending September 23
	2 The Employment Situation (Press release), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) .....	September
	6 Selected Interest Rates, Federal Reserve Board (FRB), G.13 .....	September
*6-7	Consumer Installment Credit FRB, G.19 .....	August
	7 Monthly Wholesale Trade (Press release), Census, BW .....	August
	7 Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders, Census, M4-A .....	August
	8 Monthly Selected Services Receipts (Press release), Census .....	August
	9 Producer Price Indexes (Press release), BLS .....	September
	9 Crop Production, Agriculture .....	October 1
	9 Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1 .....	Week Ending October 7

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
October 9	Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending September 30
9	Money Stock Measures and Liquid Assets, FRB, H.6	Week Ending September 30
13	Advance Monthly Retail Sales (Press release), Census	September
13	Supply/Demand Estimates, Agriculture	Current Marketing Season
14	Manufacturing and Trade: Inventories and Sales, Census	August
16	Yields on FHA Insured New Home 30-Year Mortgages, HUD	October 1
16	Industrial Production, FRB, G.12.3	September
16	Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1	Week Ending October 14
16	Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending October 7
16	Money Stock Measures and Liquid Assets, FRB, H.6	Week Ending October 7
19	Housing Starts (Press release), Census, C-20	September
19	Capacity Utilization: Manufacturing and Materials, FRB, G.3	September
20	Cattle on Feed, Agriculture	October 1
20	Personal Income and Outlays, BEA	September
21	Gross National Product (Preliminary), BEA	3Q'81
22	Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments, and Orders (Press release), Census, M3-1	September
22	Grain Stocks Report (Agriculture)	October 1
23	Consumer Price Index (Press release), BLS	September
23	Real Earnings (Press release), BLS	September
23	Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1	Week Ending October 21
23	Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending October 14
23	Money Stock Measures and Liquid Assets, FRB, H.6	Week Ending October 14
26	Treasury Statement (the monthly "budget"), Treasury	September
*26-30	Savings and Loan Association Activity (Press release), FHLBB	September
27	Housing Vacancies, Census, H-111	3Q'81
28	Productivity and Costs in Nonfinancial Corporate Sector (Press release), BLS	3Q'81
28	Export and Import Merchandise Trade, Census, FT-900	September

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
October 29	Labor Turnover in Manufacturing (Press release), BLS .....	September
29	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, BEA .....	September
29	Work Stoppages (Press release), BLS .....	September
30	Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1 .....	Week Ending October 28
30	Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2 .....	Week Ending October 21
30	Money Stock Measures and Liquid Assets, FRB, H.6 .....	Week Ending October 21
30	Sales, Inventories of Single-Family Homes, Census, C-25 .....	September
30	Agricultural Prices, Agriculture .....	Mid-October
30	Major Collective Bargaining Settlements, BLS .....	First 9 months 1981

## PERSONNEL NOTES

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personnel of the former Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards have been reassigned as follows:

DANUTA EMERY is on assignment to the Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Office of Management and Budget.

THOMAS FENWICK has been assigned to the Industries Division, Bureau of Industrial Economics.

PATSY FROST Has been assigned to the Office of Regulatory Policy in the Office of the General Counsel.

LAWRENCE HABER has been assigned to the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

RONALD MEEKS has been assigned to the Office of Producer Goods in the Science and Electronics Division, Bureau of Industrial Economics.

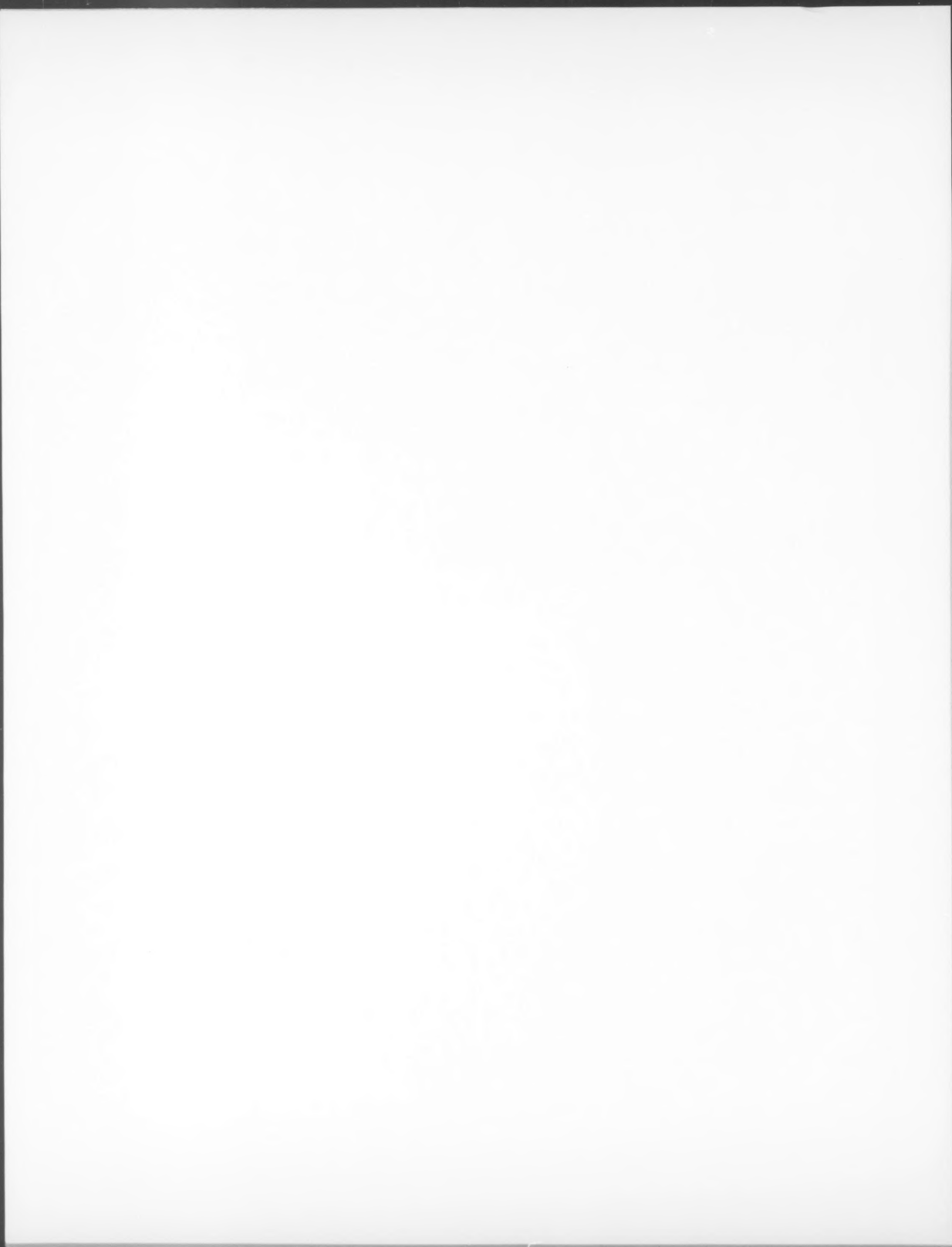
MILO O. PETERSON has been assigned to the National Income and Wealth Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

JEANETTE TOLBERT has been assigned to the Regional Measurements Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

MYRA L. TRIPLET has been assigned to the Office of Program Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

KATHERINE K. WALLMAN has been assigned to the Office of Economic Affairs.

GAYLORD WORDEN has been assigned to the Office of the Associate Director for Economic Fields, Bureau of the Census.





## AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES FOR DISTRIBUTION AND NEWS ITEMS

	Telephone		Telephone
<b>Agriculture:</b> Richard J. Schrimper Economics and Statistics Service	447-6201	<b>Justice:</b> Roger Kramer, (INS only) Marilyn Marbrook, Bureau of Justice Statistics	633-3059 492-9148
<b>Commerce:</b>		<b>Labor:</b> Joan Hall (distribution only) Office of the Secretary	961-2001
<b>Census:</b> Gary Young (news items)	899-7670	<b>BLS:</b> Henry Lowenstern Anna Hill (news items)	523-1327 523-1661
<b>BEA:</b> Larry Moran Ann Winkler (personnel notes)	523-0777 523-0890	<b>ETA:</b> Burt S. Barnow, Office of Research and Development	376-7335
<b>Defense:</b> Mary Frances White, OSD Comptroller	695-6365	Frances Wattenberg, Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research	376-5209
<b>Education:</b> O. Jean Brandes (NCES)	436-7873	Robert Yerger, Office of Management Information	376-6456
<b>Energy:</b> John Daniels (news items)	252-1175	<b>Transportation:</b> James L. Duda	426-0975
Eugene Odom (personnel notes and distribution)	633-8198	<b>Treasury:</b> Ed Hartman, Printing Procurement (distribution only)	566-5381
<b>HHS:</b> Richard E. Schmidt	245-7507	Barbara Haas (news items)	566-2056
<b>PHS:</b> Gooloo Wunderlich, OAS for Health	472-7921	<b>IRS:</b> Wendy Alvey (news items)	376-0216
Linda Washington, NCHS (news items)	436-8500	<b>Consumer Prod Safety Com:</b> Elaine Soley-Smith	492-6404
Evelyn W. Gordon, Food and Drug	443-6220	<b>Fed Reserve:</b> Robert M. Fisher, R & S	452-2871
<b>SSA:</b> John J. Carroll, Director, Office of Research & Statistics (news items)	673-5602	<b>NASA:</b> W. A. Greene	755-8439
Robert Robinson, ORS (distribution)	673-5576	<b>NSF:</b> Charles E. Falk, Div. of Science Resources Studies	634-4634
<b>HUD:</b> Marilyn C. Fine	755-5190	Elizabeth Williams	634-4622
<b>IASI:</b> Susana Moncayo	789-3779	<b>Office of Personnel Management:</b> Philip Schneider	632-6808
<b>Interior:</b> Abraham Haspel Office of Policy Analysis	343-6007	<b>USPS:</b> Richard E. Deighton, Statistical Analysis Division	245-4195
Kathleen Sullivan, Bureau of Mines (news items)	634-1125	<b>VA:</b> Robert W. Schultz, Director of Reports and Statistics Service	389-2423

### SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

ENTER MY SUBSCRIPTION TO **STATISTICAL REPORTER (SRE)** @ \$24.00. Add \$6.00 for foreign mailing. No additional postage is required for mailing within the United States, its possessions, Canada, Mexico, and all Central and South American Countries except Argentina, Brazil, British Honduras, French Guiana, Guyana, and Surinam. For shipment to all other foreign countries include additional postage as quoted for each periodical or subscription service.

Send Subscription to:

NAME—FIRST, LAST		
COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE		
STREET ADDRESS		
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

- Remittance Enclosed (Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents)
- Charge to my Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL ORDER FORM TO:**  
Superintendent of Documents  
Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

**1st** CLASS POSTAGE

\* SRE UNIVE3000H1SSD0E005R 1 \*  
\* UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTY \*  
\* SERIALS PROCESSING \*  
\* 300 N ZEEB RD \*  
\* ANN ARBOR MI 48106 \*

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION

C 16

0	5	6	2	□
1	3	6	5	
2	2	3	5	
3	2	2	5	
4	2	2	5	
5	5	6	2	
6	2	2	5	

0	5	6	2	□
1	3	6	5	
2	2	3	5	
3	2	2	5	
4	2	2	5	
5	5	6	2	
6	2	2	5	