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REPORTER

Current developments in Federal statistics

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Emily T. White
Editor of Statistical Reporter

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NEW ROLE PLANNED FOR STATISTICAL REPORTER

Since the *Statistical Reporter* was initiated in 1940, it has served an important communicating function for coordinating Federal statistical programs as part of the Office of Management and Budget's responsibilities. Despite the expansion of Federal statistical activities in recent years, the *Statistical Reporter* has generally been distributed by circulating a limited number of individual copies among a growing number of statisticians, with the result that the information is frequently no longer timely.

Special efforts are now underway within the Statistical Policy Division to intensify the planning and coordination of Federal statistical programs. Since the Federal statistical community has a long standing record of high level professionalism and cooperation, the Division proposes to use the *Statistical Reporter* as a major way of obtaining feedback from statisticians on important policy proposals.

With this issue of the *Statistical Reporter*, we have made arrangements to expand its distribution so that participating members of the Federal statistical system can be assured of more prompt receipt of information. To complete the intended coordinating role of the *Statistical Reporter*, it is essential for all recipients to review materials and to take note of appropriate activities of professional responsibility and interest.

Our office welcomes your comments and suggestions for ways and means of enhancing the usefulness of this publication. For example, we would welcome suggestions for lead articles and submission of information items for inclusion in future issues.

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, *Deputy Associate
Director for Statistical Policy,
Office of Management and Budget.*

*Preliminary Findings of the HANES Program*¹

The National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has released a report with preliminary findings of the first Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES), 1971-72. This report, prepared by Sidney Abraham, Frank W. Lowenstein, and Clifford L. Johnson, presents data on dietary intake and biochemical tests obtained to assess the nutritional status of the U.S. population ages 1

through 74 years. It is the first of several preliminary reports of results obtained in the first Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

The HANES Program

The HANES program was undertaken by the National Center for Health Statistics in response to a directive from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a continuing national nutrition surveillance system under the authority of the National Health Survey Act of 1956. This system has as its purposes the measuring of nutritional status

¹ Reprinted from *Preliminary Findings of the First Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971-1972: Dietary Intake and Biochemical Findings* (DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1219-1, 183 pp., price \$2.15) for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

for the U.S. population and monitoring the changes in this status over time. Such a system should permit the use of health data as an objective test of programs to improve nutritional status and should provide an improved basis for allocation of scarce program resources.

The HANES is the first program to collect measures of nutritional status for a scientifically designed sample representative of the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population in a broad range of ages, 1-74 years. Other earlier nutrition surveys, such as the Ten State Nutrition Survey,² have had more limited objectives. The probability sample design permits estimates to be made for the total population, while at the same time permitting more detailed analysis of data for certain groups at high risk of malnutrition—the poor, preschool children, women of childbearing ages, and the elderly.^{3,4} This is made possible through use of differential sampling of these high risk groups and appropriate weighting of the data.

The first HANES program began data collection in April 1971 and was in full operation by August. A detailed description of the specific content and plan of operation, including the sample design, has been pub-

² Center for Disease Control: *Ten-State Nutrition Survey in the United States, 1968-1970. I-Historical Development, II-Demographic Data*, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 72-8130; *III-Clinical, Anthropometry, Dental*, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 72-8131; *IV-Biochemical*, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 72-8132; *V-Dietary*, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 72-8133; *Highlights*, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 72-8134. Atlanta, Ga. Health Services and Mental Health Administration, 1972.

³ The poor, for obvious economic reason of lessened ability to obtain needed foods but also perhaps by related lack of knowledge of what constitutes desirable diets, are vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies or imbalances. The relatively high vulnerability of children and pregnant and lactating women results from increased requirements for calories and essential nutrients, such as protein and calcium, in relation to their weight. In children, this is because they are growing; in pregnant and lactating women, because they have to feed an additional being, first the fetus in utero and after birth the newborn infant. Nutrient requirements of the elderly, on the other hand, usually are decreased due to lower basal metabolism and decreased physical activity. Their greater vulnerability may result from such factors as the effects of increased physical disabilities and health problems on their ability to utilize nutrients. It is also conditioned to a larger extent than in younger adults by socioeconomic and psychological factors, including food shopping problems and degree of interest in food preparation.

⁴ White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, Final Report of Panel I-I, p. 24, 1969.

lished,⁵ and only the general characteristics are mentioned here. The Bureau of the Census cooperated in the sample design and in the initial visits to and interviewing at selected eligible households in the 65 primary sampling units (PSU's) throughout the United States. Additional household visiting, interviewing, history taking, and explaining the examination portions of the program were performed by members of the field teams of the center. These teams traveled to the various locations and included professional and paraprofessional medical and dental examiners along with technicians, interviewers, and other staff. The selected sample persons for whom an appointment could be made were brought into the specially constructed mobile examination centers which were moved into a central location in each area.

The Subsample for Preliminary Findings

The sample design provided that data from a representative subsample would become available after the first year and a half of data collection in order to provide some preliminary findings before the total survey had been completed. More detailed reports will be forthcoming.

These preliminary findings are based on the examination of 10,126 persons aged 1-74 years in a representative subset of 35 of the 65 PSU's making up the total sample. A sample of 14,147 persons was selected to be examined at these 35 locations which were visited between April 1971 and October 1972. These 14,147 sample persons are a probability sample of the total U.S. population; if a high proportion of them had been examined, the examined group could also have been regarded as a probability sample of the total population. However, despite intensive efforts, the program succeeded in examining only 10,126 of these sample persons. This represents 72.8% of the sample persons when adjustments are made for the differential sampling rates for the age, sex, and income defined population subgroups. (The unadjusted overall response rate was 71.6%.)

Surveys of the National Center for Health Statistics including all earlier programs of the Health Examination

⁵ National Center for Health Statistics: Plan and Operation of the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971-1973. *Vital and Health Statistics*. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1310. Series 1-No. 10a, 10b. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1973.

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tion Surveys, have achieved higher levels of response than have been reached for the 35-stand subsample in this first HANES. The 72.8% response rate fails to meet fully the requirements of the original probability design. It should be noted that a policy of remuneration of participants was adopted after the completion of 20 PSUs, and there has been a significant increase in participation.

Estimates in this preliminary report are based on weighted observations; i.e., the data obtained for each examined person are inflated to the level of the total population. The estimates have been calculated as though the examined persons in each of several age, sex, and income classes are a random subsample of the sample persons in the same class. While there is evidence from earlier examination surveys and medical history data from HANES that this is not an unreasonable approximation, it is clear that some estimates are subject to considerable risk of bias, when typically more than one-quarter of the sample persons in an age-sex-income class were not examined. Even so, the resulting estimates are much more closely representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States than estimates from any previous survey on nutrition.

Measures of Nutritional Status

Nutrition is a major factor in the environment affecting life and health. Adequate intake of essential nutrients is a basic requirement for good health. Utilization of these nutrients under physiological conditions of work and rest through ingestion, digestion, and metabolism is another requirement. Under-nutrition and over-nutrition are both part of malnutrition as both affect health. Primary malnutrition is that due to lack (or excess) of food; secondary malnutrition is that due to faulty utilization of food. A combination of primary and secondary malnutrition can occur.

The HANES is designed to provide data to assess how adequately these two requirements for good health of the American people are met, i.e., the adequacy of dietary intake and the utilization of this food under ordinary living conditions in relation to the health status of the people.

The early signs of malnutrition may be retarded or accelerated growth, or low or extremely high blood and urinary levels of certain nutrients, and less efficient performance. Continued malnutrition, in particular undernutrition, may manifest itself in the appearance of certain

physical changes of the skin, hair, eyes, mouth, and tongue; but only prolonged severe malnutrition will lead to the appearance of the classical deficiency diseases, such as scurvy or pellagra. The latter have become rare or nonexistent in our affluent society. The design of the HANES study was predicated on the assumption that the evidence of malnutrition encountered would be mainly early subclinical malnutrition with or without any physical signs.

The measurement methods to assess nutritional status in HANES were intended not only to detect overt signs and symptoms of malnutrition, but also to detect early "risk" signals. The approach taken was the usual one of obtaining four different kinds of data, each of which gives a "sighting" on nutritional status. These are: (1) information on the person's dietary intake (kind and quantity of food consumed and its nutritional value), (2) results of a variety of biochemical tests made on samples of blood and urine to determine the levels of various nutrients, (3) findings of clinical examinations by doctors and dentists alerted to detect stigmata of malnutrition and signs or conditions indicative of nutritional problems, and (4) various body measurements which would permit detection of abnormal growth patterns as well as obesity. Not one of these measures is, in itself, sufficient to characterize nutritional status. Theoretically, some synthesis of the several separate sightings would provide the best measurement and, hopefully, a method for such synthesis ultimately may be developed. At present, however, in the absence of a definitive method of combining the separate measures, it is necessary to present the findings separately from each methodology.

This preliminary report of HANES data presents the findings from the principal measure of dietary intake and from a number of biochemical tests performed.

Although a variety of methods have been developed to estimate food intakes as part of nutritional status or epidemiological studies, a number of practical considerations influenced the selection of the 24-hour recall for the dietary interview over other methods for HANES. Principal among these considerations were the nature of the data-collecting process and the simplicity of the method, the fact that data would be analyzed by groups, and not by individuals, the limitations of interviewing time, the availability of staff and training facilities, and the recruitment potential for interviewers.

Biochemical measurements of specific nutrients (e.g., serum vitamin A) can detect either low or high values

indicative of either deficient or excess intake. Deficient intake over a long period of time will lead to depletion of body stores (in the case of vitamin A, mainly liver stores) and eventually clinical, anatomical lesions. Excess intake, if prolonged, may lead to toxicity which also may manifest itself in anatomical lesions. In the case of a low value, particularly if found on repeated examinations, one speaks of a "biochemical lesion." The same term could also be applied to excessively high values, at least for those nutrients known to cause toxicity, like vitamin A. Serum iron and total iron binding capacity are indicators of presence or absence of iron deficiency; in conjunction with hematological values (hemoglobin, hematocrit, and red cell count), they indicate presence or absence of iron deficiency anemia. Serum folate levels may indicate folate deficiency with or without anemia of a different nature (megaloblastic anemia). A combination of the two is found not infrequently in pregnancy. Total protein and albumin measure the individual's protein status and possible protein deficiency.

In general, it can be stated that those nutrients which are fat soluble, such as vitamin A, are being stored in the tissues (liver) and these stores can be mobilized in times of need, e.g., dietary lack. Water soluble nutrients, on the other hand, such as vitamin C (ascorbic acid), can usually not be stored for any length of time and have to be taken either in the food or as a supplement almost daily in order to prevent deficiency. The biochemical measurement of nutrients in the blood (serum or plasma) is at best a crude indicator of the supply of these nutrients. It does not tell us what the nutrient content is in the body tissue stores, such as liver or bone marrow. It is, however, the only feasible method under the circumstances of a field survey.

The size of the sample for this report of preliminary findings precludes analysis of various interrelationships and even of some of the detailed subclassifications of data such as region, urbanization, ethnic group, and educational achievement, matters which will be in-

⁶ Moore, M. C., et al.: Using graduated food models in taking dietary histories. *J. Am. Diet. Assoc.* 51:447-450, 1967.

⁷ Tulane Dietant: Listing of Dietant Identification Data and Food Values per 100 Gram Edible Portion (1969), Computer Printout. Nutrition Section, Bio-Medical Computing System, Tulane University. New Orleans, La.

⁸ Watt, B. K. and Merrill, A. L.: *Composition of Foods—Raw, Processed, Prepared.* Agriculture Handbook 8 (rev.). Washington. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1963.

cluded in the reports prepared when the total survey is complete. The present report does, however, examine the data by age, sex, race (white and Negro), and income level (above or below poverty level). Special emphasis is also placed on the age-sex groups oversampled because they are considered to be at higher risk of malnutrition.

Dietary Intake Method

A dietary interview is conducted with each sample person to obtain information about his total food and drink consumption during the day preceding his examination. The parent or other adult responsible for the child's feeding provides information about preschool children. Usually both the parent and child are interviewed for subjects ages 6 through 12.

The dietary interview lasts approximately 20 minutes and almost always is conducted at the examination center. Occasionally home visits are made to collect dietary information, usually because the mother did not accompany a young child to the examination. Food portion models are used as memory aids to assist the respondent in estimating amounts of food consumed.⁶ A computer program is used to determine the nutrient values of foods consumed. The program for processing the data is adapted from a program developed at Tulane University.⁷ It includes the nutritive values of 2,483 food items appearing in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook No. 8, 1963, Table 1,⁸ as well as information from other sources. Because of the constantly changing food supply, nutrient values for new food combinations are added or updated continually according to information provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and food processors.

Nutrient intakes are usually evaluated in relation to selected dietary intake standards. Such standards, which are estimates of desirable intakes, permit statistical comparisons of the nutritional adequacy of dietary intakes for different population groups. The set of standards for the evaluation of the HANES dietary data was developed with advice from an *ad hoc* advisory group which considered standards from the World Health Organization,⁹ Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense Manual,¹⁰ National Research Council Food and Nutrition Board Recommended Dietary Allowances,¹¹ and those used in the Ten State Nutrition Survey. The standards used for the HANES dietary data are shown in an appendix.

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Dietary intake measurements considered in this report are: calories and selected nutrients including protein, calcium, iron, and vitamins A and C. Riboflavin, thiamine, and niacin will be presented in the final report. An appendix table shows food sources of selected nutrients, their functions, and physiological problems associated with nutrient deficiency.

Biochemical Test Method

The Nutritional Biochemistry Section of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) performed all HANES laboratory work. The laboratory was also instrumental in developing procedures for obtaining and shipping the specimens and the quality control procedures used in the field.

The selection of biochemistry tests for the nutrition component of HANES was made after consultation with hematologists, biochemists, nutritionists, and clinical pathologists. The selection was based also on other criteria, including that the test be in general use and adaptable to specimen shipment over long distances, that the number of abnormal values expected in the general population not be extremely small, and that a period of fasting not be required before taking a sample of blood and urine from the examinee.

Hematological determinations for all sample persons included hematocrit, hemoglobin, and red and white cell count. Nutritional biochemistry was performed on specimens of serum or plasma and consisted of determinations of serum vitamins A and C, serum iron, total iron binding capacity, serum folates, total serum

protein, serum albumin, serum magnesium, and serum cholesterol.

A casual urine specimen using reagent strips was included for testing pH and for the presence or absence of blood, albumin, and glucose. The same specimen was acidified and frozen and then sent to the CDC laboratory for determinations of creatinine, thiamine, riboflavin, and iodine. The last three substances are related to creatinine in terms of per gram of creatinine in the analysis.

The preliminary report presents the findings from most of the biochemical tests made in HANES: hemoglobin, hematocrit, serum iron, percent transferrin saturation, total serum protein, serum albumin, and serum vitamin A. Total iron binding capacity determinations were done to be used in the calculations to obtain percent transferrin saturation measurements, an index of iron deficiency: (serum iron/total iron binding capacity) X 100. Results for serum vitamin C, serum folates, red and white cell counts, serum magnesium, serum cholesterol, and all urinary tests will be presented in the final reports.

For classification and interpretation of biochemical data for groups, the guideline values used in HANES differ only slightly from those of the Ten State Nutrition Survey. Data are grouped into classes designated as "low," "acceptable," and "high." The low cutting points are used to indicate the prevalence for groups who are more likely to be at risk of developing nutritional deficiency diseases. These standards and the methodology used to obtain laboratory data are shown in an appendix to the report.

Definitions of Variables

For both measurements of nutritional status—dietary intake and biochemical tests—sufficient numbers are available for presenting six age groups. These groupings include 1-5, 6-11, 12-17, 18-44, 45-59, and 60 years and over. The sample size precluded further breakdown of age groups. All age groupings are presented by race and income levels. The age group 18-44 years has sufficient numbers in each sex group to present a cross-classification by sex, race, and income levels.

Race was recorded as white, Negro, and other races. Whites were 72.6% of the total sample size of 10,126 persons; and Negroes were 26.3%, which reflected the sampling design to over represent them in HANES. There were too few numbers for others races, only 1

⁹ Caloric Requirements, FAO Nutr. Stud. No. 15, Rome (1957); Protein Requirements, FAO/WHO, FAO Nutr. Meetings Rep. Ser. No. 37, WHO Tech Rep. Ser. No. 301, Rome (1965); Calcium Requirements, FAO/WHO, FAO Nutr. Meet. Rep. Ser. No. 30, WHO Tech Rep. Ser. No. 230, Rome (1962); Requirements of Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin, and Niacin, FAO/WHO FAO Nutr. Rep. No. 41, WHO Tech. Rep. Ser. No. 362, Rome (1967); and Requirements of Ascorbic Acid, Vitamin D, Vitamin B₁₂, Folate and Iron, FAO Nutr. Meet. Rep. Ser. 47, WHO Tech. Rep. Ser. No. 452, Geneva (1970).

¹⁰ Inter-departmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense: *Manual for Nutrition Surveys*, 2d. ed. National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 1963.

¹¹ National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council: *Recommended Dietary Allowances*. National Research Council Pub. 1694, 7th ed. Washington, D.C., 1968.

percent, and therefore, no data are presented separately for them. Other races are included only when the total subjects are used but are not used in the white-Negro breakdowns.

Income status is another population characteristic considered when nutritional data are presented because the quantity and quality of dietary intake has been known to be associated with level of income. The income status for each examined person is expressed by the Poverty Income Ratio (PIR). One major limitation to the PIR is that differences in cost of living in different sectors of the country are not considered.

For the analysis, two groups of income levels are presented: income below poverty level, a ratio of less than one; and income at and above poverty level, a ratio of one or more. Small numbers preclude the analysis of nutrition data by further gradation of incomes in both income groups. There were 4.7% of the total persons examined with unknown income information. These persons were excluded from the two income classification groups, but they were included in the total group. Eighty-five percent of persons with incomes below the poverty level had a total family cash income of less than \$3,000.

Caloric and protein standards.—The caloric and protein standards used in HANES are based on each individual's weight for age and sex. At this time, these standards do not account for amount of activity or for weight status, that is, under- or overweight measured by height, weight, and skinfolds. Thus the standard can include too many calories for those who are relatively inactive and overweight; it can also be low for those who are extremely active and underweight. In the past few decades, the caloric needs of U.S. residents have declined steadily due to changing life styles with consequent lowered energy expenditures. Each revision of the Recommended Dietary Allowances published by the National Research Council since 1958 has included decreased caloric requirements for adults.

In the preliminary analysis the mean intake as a percent of standard for calories and protein is not presented. This information will be presented in the final reports when such intakes are related to activity and measures of weight status. This procedure will permit a more valid assessment of the adequacy of reported intakes for calories and proteins.

Use of vitamin and/or mineral supplements and oral contraceptives.—Interviewers asked each sample person

whether vitamin or mineral supplements were taken. Information was obtained about the type of supplement, but not about specific amounts of nutrients present. These supplements were not, therefore, added to the nutrient intake values of the food consumed.

For the preliminary analysis, the sample sizes precluded any analysis of how vitamin-mineral supplements affected dietary and biochemical findings. Of the 10,126 persons examined, 22% took supplements regularly, 10% irregularly, and 68% never used supplements.

The use of oral contraceptives by women in HANES was recorded. The possible effect on biochemical values will be assessed in the final report.

Summary of Findings

The preliminary data permit only limited general conclusions concerning the nutritional status of the U.S. population. There is evidence of a deficiency with respect to the nutrient iron, based on both the dietary intake and biochemical data. This dietary deficiency occurs at all age levels and in both income groups. Women, Negroes, and persons with incomes below the poverty level have the largest deficiencies of nutrient iron. Among Negro women below the poverty level, for example, the average dietary intake of the nutrient iron is only 57% of the recommended standard compared with 135% for white males above the poverty level. Approximately 95% of the children ages 1-5 years and of females ages 18-44 in both race and income groups had iron intakes below the standard.

Biochemical analyses of iron levels in the blood show that iron deficiency with anemia is most marked among people ages 1-17 years, with the problem greatest among very young children.

Average intake of calories and protein, as of the specific nutrients, varied considerably with family income levels, and between Negro and white persons. Over 29% of people ages 60-74 years with incomes below poverty level reported an intake of less than 1,000 calories for the 24-hour period prior to interview, as compared with 16% of such age persons with incomes above poverty level. Intake of less than 1,000 calories was reported for a higher proportion of black children ages 1-5 years (24%) than for white children of these ages (13%). Caloric and protein intake data cannot be fully interpreted, however, until data associating intake with body weight are available.

For calcium, vitamin A, and vitamin C there is at least adequate dietary intake for the total population and for most of the subgroups, but Negro women ages 18-44 years are an exception with regard to calcium. The study shows that for the 24-hour period before interview, 75% of these Negro women below poverty

level had calcium intakes below the standard, compared with 56% for all white women.

Additional details are available from the report (see footnote 1).

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

STANDARDS FOR INFORMING DATA USERS OF ERRORS IN DATA PUBLISHED BY CENSUS BUREAU

The Bureau of the Census has issued a technical report that defines standards for describing the limitations on its data. The report notes that survey data are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors (such as errors of response), and gives 13 standards, together with supplementary comments, that specify approved methods of presenting information on the various types of errors. It also includes numerous illustrations, drawn mainly from Bureau surveys. This publication, the first of its kind, should be of great value to statisticians and data users in preparing reports based on statistical surveys and in interpreting census data.

The standards formalize and extend practices which the Bureau has been following for years in recognition of its responsibility for informing users of the important limitations of its data. The 13 standards cover:

1. Bureau policy regarding the discussion of errors in data.
- 2-5. Consideration of the limitations of the data in preparing analytical text and criteria used in withholding estimates and in releasing unpublished data of low reliability.
- 6-7. Presentation of sampling errors in tables with their associated estimates, or in supplementary detailed tables of errors.
8. Distinguishing between absolute and relative standard errors.
- 9-12. Discussions of sampling error, nonsampling error, and total error, and of methods for computing the errors of derivative statistics that should be included in the text of reports or

should accompany public use samples.

13. Frequency of sampling error calculations.

Copies of Technical Paper No. 32, *Standards for Discussion and Presentation of Errors in Data* may be obtained for \$1.10 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from Commerce Department District Offices in major U.S. cities. Single copies may be obtained on request from Statistical Research Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (telephone (301) 763-5350). (MARIA E. GONZALEZ, STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, telephone (301) 763-7279.)

WHOLESALE REFINED PETROLEUM PRICE INDEX TO BE REVISED

Beginning with the index for May 1974, released on June 13, the refined petroleum products portion of the Wholesale Price Index will be based on data collected directly from petroleum companies, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor has announced.

Under the new program, prices are developed from monthly revenue and volume data for a set of narrowly defined petroleum products. Pricing formerly was based on spot quotations published in a trade journal, which over the past year have come to represent a decreasing portion of transactions taking place in domestic markets. Therefore, as announced in previous releases, the BLS has had underway a program to develop the price data required to improve this component of the WPI.

Because of the time required to obtain revenue and volume data for an entire month, the new prices for

refined petroleum products will be included in the WPI with a one-month lag. For example, the May 1974 index will reflect changes in prices of refined petroleum products from March to April 1974.

The revision of the refined petroleum products component of the WPI will be made back to March 1973 in order to reflect more accurately the price trend over the past year. With the release of the May 1974 WPI, revised historical indexes from March 1973 through April 1974 will also be published.

The all commodities index, as well as all components of the WPI which are affected, will be revised. These include refined petroleum products, fuels and related products and power (major group 05), industrial commodities and the various stages of processing and durability of product classifications. The revised historical indexes will replace the previously published indexes as the BLS official historical series. The WPI press release to be issued on June 13 will contain a full explanation and description of the changes in the refined petroleum products component of the WPI, as well as tables of revised indexes. (L. E. WIGREN, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPT. OF LABOR, telephone (202) 961-3096.)

DECENNIAL LIFE-TABLE PROGRAM

The National Center for Health Statistics is undertaking a program of preparation, publication, and analysis of life tables based on the 1970 Census of Population and the registered deaths of the three years 1969-71. Life tables for each State and the District of Columbia will be published in a separate report, and it is expected there will be five reports for the United States: (1) life tables, (2) actuarial tables, (3) methodological report, (4) evaluation report, and (5) life tables analyzed by causes of death.

Each decennial census beginning with that of 1900 has been followed by the publication of a number of life tables based on the census population data and registered deaths. Those relating to censuses up to and including that of 1940 were published by the Bureau of the Census. In 1946 the responsibility was transferred to the Public Health Service.

The national life tables will probably be published in late 1974, and the State reports will follow soon afterward. (THOMAS N. E. GREVILLE, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, HEW, telephone (301) 443-1226.)

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW FOCUSES ON WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE

Women have come a long way in their drive for equality in work life, but problems remain. Eight articles in the May issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* report on aspects of this progress and of the continuing problems women face. The articles are by economists in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and academic research organizations.

The titles of these articles are: "Where women work—an analysis by industry and occupation" (pp. 3-13); "Sex stereotyping: its decline in skilled trades" (pp. 14-22); "Women's earnings: recent trends and long-run prospects" (pp. 23-26); "Working women and their membership in labor unions" (pp. 27-33); "Women in the professions, 1870-1970" (pp. 34-39); "Women in professional training" (pp. 41-43); "A profile of the temporary help industry and its workers" (pp. 44-49); "Children of working mothers, March 1973" (pp. 50-58); and "Women in the workplace: a variety of viewpoints" (pp. 85-89).

The *Monthly Labor Review* is a publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. In addition to special articles, the *Review* includes monthly departments presenting current labor statistics, research summaries, significant decisions in labor cases, developments in industrial relations, and book reviews. The *Monthly Labor Review* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$1.40 a copy (\$16.25 for a year's subscription) and from regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (KATHRYN D. HOYLE, DIVISION OF INFORMATION SERVICES, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, telephone (202) 961-2913.)

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, STATES, AND SMSA's

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released a report entitled "Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1973", BLS Report 431, which contains the first compilations of labor force, employment, and unemployment data by demographic groups for each of the Nation's 10 Federal administrative regions. The availability of these new data should facilitate the administration and evaluation of manpower programs in each of these regions. The data are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the survey which provides the basic labor force data for the Nation.

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In previous years, the regional data from the survey were tabulated on the basis of the "Census" regions and divisions, whose boundaries do not generally correspond with those of the administrative regions.

This report also provides separate data on the employment status of the population for 19 large States, 30 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), and 14 of their central cities. In previous years, in contrast, data were published only for the 10 largest States and 20 largest SMSA's.

The data in the report indicate that most areas of the country experienced some improvement in unemployment in 1973. As was the case in recent years, however, unemployment continued to be highest in the western-most areas of the country, particularly California and Washington, which had jobless rates substantially above the national average. Also, within the largest metropolitan areas of the country, jobless rates continued to be substantially higher for workers residing in the central city than for those living in suburban areas.

In addition to tabular presentation, the report contains explanatory materials, including detailed information on the statistical reliability of the data. The report can be obtained free of charge from the national office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20212, or from the Bureau's Regional Offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas, Kansas City, Chicago, and San Francisco. (PAUL O. FLAIM AND CHRISTOPHER G. GELLNER, DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, telephone (202) 961-2663.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IN ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC OCCUPATIONS: 1972

The Bureau of the Census has released the second in a series of reports based on the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey, which the Bureau conducted under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation (The first report was in the *Current Population Reports*, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 45.). Entitled "Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972", the report contains detailed tables and analytical text presenting 1972 information on the demographic, educational, and career-related characteristics of persons identified in the 1970 Census of Population as being in one of the following occupational groupings: operations and computer spe-

cialists; engineers; mathematical specialists; life scientists; physical scientists; and social scientists. Detailed statistics, cross-tabulated by age, sex, and highest degree held in 1972, are presented for each of these groupings as well as for each of 25 specific occupations these groupings subsume. Some of the topics covered are: Educational attainment; marital status; median age; residence; membership in professional societies; supplemental training; occupation of first full-time professional job; professional identification; and major field of study for highest degree held.

The report also provides an extensive set of appendixes that describe the background of the 1972 survey and present selected supplementary data. One appendix, Appendix I, contains a previously unpublished Census Bureau study, "Selected Professional and Demographic Characteristics of Engineers: 1969" which summarizes the results of an investigation of persons enumerated as engineers in the July, August, and September 1969 Current Population Survey.

Copies of the report, U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972", Technical Paper No. 33 (157 pp. \$2.65) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (THOMAS PALUMBO, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, telephone (301) 763-2825.)

HANDBOOK OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1973

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released the 1973 edition of the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*. The 432-page volume contains 176 statistical tables on labor force, employment, unemployment, hours, compensation, prices, living conditions, unions, industrial relations, national income, industrial safety, and foreign labor conditions.

In general, each table is complete historically, presenting annual data from the earliest date for which reliable and consistent figures are available. For many tables, monthly figures are shown for 1971 and 1972. A short technical note describes the source and limitation of each series.

The *Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1973* (BLS Bulletin 1790) may be purchased for \$3.75 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from the BLS regional offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

(TOMMY C. ISHEE, OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 961-5470.)

NEW JOB OUTLOOK SHOWS CHANGES IN DEMAND FOR WORKERS

The new 1974-75 edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* estimates that 2 out of 3 job openings that will arise through 1985 will stem from the need to replace workers who die or retire; the number of professional and technical jobs—those that usually require a college degree—will continue to grow faster than jobs in any other occupational group; educational requirements will continue to rise for most jobs, including jobs in clerical and blue-collar fields; and some jobs with the fastest growth rate will be in the health field, often in aide and assistant type positions with a comparatively small number of job openings.

Jobs that will show the biggest growth between 1972 and 1985 are assemblers, carpenters, engineers, and truckdrivers (each over 1 million needed), registered nurses (748,000 needed), engineering and science technicians (707,000 needed), mechanics and repairmen (about 670,000), and cosmetologists (500,000).

The 842-page 1974-75 edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (Bulletin 1785) may be purchased for \$6.85 from any of the Bureau's regional offices. (TOMMY C. ISHEE, OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 961-5470.)

PLUMBING FACILITIES AND ESTIMATES OF DILAPIDATED HOUSING

The Bureau of the Census has recently published a report from the 1970 Census of Housing entitled Volume VI, *Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing*. The report presents statistics on the number of year-round housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities as reported in the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the number of housing units with all plumbing facilities that were rated dilapidated in 1960 and the number of housing units with all plumbing facilities in 1960 and 1970 estimated to be dilapidated. Each category is tabulated by tenure, race, and vacancy status. The 1970 estimates of dilapidated with all plumbing facilities in this report were obtained by using relationships between the interviewers' rating of structural condition and other housing characteristics in the

Components of Inventory Change Survey (CINCH) and applying these relationships to similar 1970 housing characteristics obtained in the census. The 1960 estimates of dilapidated with all plumbing facilities were obtained by applying the same procedure to 1960 census data and are presented for comparability purposes.

Data are shown for the United States, regions, States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and their constituent counties, central cities, and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more.

Unpublished tabulations are also available for cities of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants and nonmetropolitan counties. Photocopies of the 1970 tables and extraction of the 1960 data can be obtained at cost.

Copies of the published report may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$6.40. Additional information or a cost estimate of the unpublished tabulations may be obtained from Leonard J. Norry, Chief, Decennial Planning and Data Services Branch, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (JOY ASO, HOUSING DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, telephone (301) 763-2873.)

ERS STUDY OF DATA NEEDS AND SYSTEMS

The Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is placing greater emphasis on development and management of data for use in agency programs. Gaylord Worden, Deputy Director, National Economic Analysis Division, is leading an agency task force that will determine the major data needs over the next 5 years and develop a plan for fulfilling these needs. Roger Strickland, ADP Coordinator, Office of the Administrator, is leading an effort to develop a generalized data information system for cataloging, storing, retrieving and analyzing data used in the agency's programs.

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT RATES

In *Fatal and Injury Accident Rates on Federal-Aid and Other Highway Systems, 1972*, the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, presents data by highway system for the calendar year 1972. The figures are summarized from reports submitted by the 50 States and the District of Columbia and represent data for all roads and streets in the United States. Revised national figures for the years from 1967 to 1972 are also shown.

The 38 tables include a year-to-year comparison of fatality rates by highway system and 12 tables showing fatal accident rates, fatality rates, injury accident rates and injury rates by highway system and State. Another table relates the fatality and injury data to vehicle registrations, population, and numbers of licensed drivers. The remaining tables contain the detailed accident information on which the preceding tables are based.

Copies of this report may be purchased for \$3.25 from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151, Accession No. PB-231 045/AS. (BENJAMIN V. CHATFIELD, OFFICE OF TRAFFIC OPERATIONS, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DOT, telephone (202) 426-0132.)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION PUBLICATIONS

The National Science Foundation issues from time to time a bulletin series entitled *Science Resources Studies Highlights*. Although this series was initiated primarily for quick release of preliminary data from surveys of R&D funds, scientific manpower, and science education, it is also used for one-time studies. In addition, the *Highlights* are used for recurring short surveys which do not warrant a full report. Several recent issues are listed below.

"Federal Scientific and Technical Personnel Increase Slightly in 1972; Health Personnel Gain Sharply" (NSF 74-301) reports on data derived from the surveys of "Occupations of Federal White-Collar Workers" conducted each October by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. These data are shown by agency, occupational group and series, and sex. Also included are salaries of scientists and engineers.

"Immigration of Scientists and Engineers Drops Sharply in FY 1973, Physician Inflow Still Near FY 1972 Peak" (NSF 74-302) is an analysis of special tabulations from the Immigration and Naturalization Service's annual compilation of information from immigrants' visa applications. The analysis focuses on the changing impact of the national immigration law on the inflows of immigrant scientists, engineers, physicians, and surgeons. The data are shown by country or region of birth, occupation, migration patterns, and aliens adjusting to immigrant status.

"Academic R&D Expenditures Up 9 Percent in 1973" (NSF 74-306) highlights the R&D portion of the Foundation's annual survey of scientific activities of institutions of higher education. Trend data are shown for

the years 1964-73 by source of funds, fields of science, and character of work—basic research, applied research, and development. Also given are the 20 universities performing the largest amounts of separately budgeted R&D expenditures for 1973. A more detailed report of the findings of the survey will be published later this year.

Copies of *Science Resources Studies Highlights* are available by telephoning (202) 282-7714 or writing to the Division of Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

Doctorate Scientists and Engineers in the United States, 1973 Profile was prepared by the Commission on Human Resources of the National Research Council (NRC). Overall support was provided by the Foundation. Data contained in the report are based on a survey of the Roster of Doctoral Scientists and Engineers. The Roster, compiled on a continuing basis by NRC, is part of NSF's Manpower Characteristics System. Information on the doctoral population is given by field of science, employment status, type of employer, work activity, sex, and salaries of the full-time employed.

Copies of this report are available by telephoning (202) 282-7714 or writing to the Division of Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. (CHARLES E. FALK, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF SCIENCE RESOURCES STUDIES, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, telephone (202) 282-7704.)

DOT COMMERCIAL ACCIDENT AND INJURY REPORTS

The Department of Transportation has released two special reports, entitled, "Physical Condition Report of Commercial Drivers Involved in Accidents for the Year 1971" and "1970-71 Crash-Injury Ejection Study." The action was taken on behalf of the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, a unit within the Department's Federal Highway Administration.

The first publication is a statistical compilation of reports submitted to BMCS concerning accidents in which commercial motor vehicle drivers were involved, where physical impairment was a factor.

Some 69% of all accidents studied revealed that the most common cause of such mishaps was sleeping at the wheel, followed by driving while under the influence of alcohol. Other factors are heart attacks, blackouts, and drug usage.

The ejection study contains a review of accidents where drivers and/or co-drivers were killed or seriously injured.

The report showed that the fatality rate for occupants ejected (237 cases), was 42%. The fatality rate for those not ejected and not wearing seat belts, (512 cases), was 28%. For those wearing seat belts, (39 cases), the fatality rate was 15%. In those incidents where seat belts were not worn, the rate of ejection through motor vehicle doors, manufactured prior to 1967 is 29%, for 1967 and later model years only 16%. This indicates that improvements made in commercial vehicles door latches are effective. The report also makes clear that the use of seat belts in commercial vehicles definitely can decrease serious injury or death to drivers.

Copies of the reports can be obtained from the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

COINS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STATISTICS SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Statistics of Science and Technology of the Committee on Improvement of National

Statistics (COINS) is holding its First Session at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington, D.C., from May 14-21, 1974. COINS is one of the technical committees of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI). This Session is being held under the sponsorship of IASI with the collaboration of the Departments of Scientific Affairs and of Statistics of the General Secretariat of the OAS.

The purpose of this Session is to examine the draft standards and methodology for this field which will be incorporated in the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB), and to express itself on: (a) The adequacy of the proposed topics for investigations; (b) geographic coverage, procedure and frequency of data collection; (c) proposed tables for data presentation; (d) problems encountered in taking inventories on statistics of science and technology; and, (e) future activities of the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee is composed of seven experts from countries of the Western Hemisphere designated by the Executive Committee of IASI. In addition, three invited specialists participate in the Session as well as observers from international organizations and national agencies. (TULO H. MONTENEGRO, INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, telephone (202) 331-1010.)

SELECTED NEW REPORTING PLANS AND FORMS

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

Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service

Survey of consumers' consumption of and attitudes toward wine (singletime).—The overall objective of this survey is to study consumers' consumption patterns of wine. Prices paid for wine grapes have decreased the

amount of grapes used in other end products (raisins, juices, etc.) and have stimulated new plantings of wine-type grape vines in California, Washington, New York and other major production areas. There appears to be serious question whether these additional acreages are in excess of those necessary to meet the future demand for wine. This survey will provide data to assess factors influencing future growth of the grape industry. The desired information is proposed to be obtained via a diary method. The specific questions to be asked may be appended to an on-going diary being kept for other products. The results are expected to be available on a regional basis. (For further information: J. Richard Grant, Dept. of Agriculture, telephone (202) 447-6201.)

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Domestic trading losses relating to crude oil produced by foreign affiliates (quarterly).—Report Form BE-578(P) is needed to obtain trading losses, taken up on the books of a domestically incorporated company, which relate to crude oil produced by foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations or other U.S. residents. These losses arise from the use of posted prices rather than market prices to determine the net income of foreign oil producing affiliates. These trading losses properly should be allocated to the foreign affiliate, not to domestic U.S. activity as at present. Data to be collected on Form BE-578(P) are essential in the calculation of estimates of U.S. Balance of Payments and National Income.

The respondent universe will be approximately 50 U.S. corporations or other U.S. residents who have foreign affiliates engaged in the production of crude oil. Form BE-578(P) will be filed quarterly by each respondent covering all its crude oil producing affiliates for which a quarterly report presently must be filed with the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). (For further information: Julius Freidlin, BEA, Commerce, telephone (202) 523-0662.)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Education

Library general information survey (LIBGIS I) (annual).—The Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS) system is designed to collect comparable library statistics simultaneously from all publicly and privately controlled libraries. In this, the first year of implementation of the LIBGIS systems, two surveys will be conducted: public school libraries/media centers and public libraries. Data will be collected on employees, revenue and expenses, collections, loan transactions, and physical facilities. (For further information: Dorothy Gilford, Office of Education, HEW, telephone (202) 245-8704.)

Health Resources Administration

Longitudinal study of functions and education of nurse practitioners (singletime).—This survey is part of a longitudinal study to provide baseline information on nurses whose education extends beyond the basic requirements for licensure. The overall purpose of the study is to obtain a broader perspective of current trends in health

manpower, especially in light of the maldistribution of physicians. The questionnaire will collect information on demographic, educational and specialty characteristics, current employment status, and various attitudinal dimensions for nurses. Another questionnaire will be sent to institutions offering such "extended role" training and educational programs. (For further information: Sheldon Rubin, OASH, HEW, telephone (301) 443-2660.)

Social Security Administration

Study of medicaid enrollment in health maintenance organizations (HMO's) (singletime).—This study seeks to determine (1) the factors contributing to enrollment in HMO's by medicaid-eligible families who are enrolled in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Old-age Assistance (OA) programs, and (2) the differing utilization patterns and utilization rates of specific health services of medicaid-eligible families enrolled in HMO's as compared with those who are not and are thus receiving their health services through the traditional fee-for-service delivery system. 8000 medicaid-eligible AFDC and OA families in 11 different project sites located in 5 geographic locations throughout the United States will be interviewed. (For further information: Clifton Gaus, Social Security Administration, telephone (202) 382-8231.)

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Highway safety literature usage survey (occasional).—The approximately 3000 users of the abstract journal, *Highway Safety Literature*, will be surveyed to determine the usefulness of this publication. The results will be used to update the mailing list and to improve the content of the publication. (For further information: C. R. Paulson, NHTSA, Dept. of Transportation telephone (202) 426-2987.)

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Housing allowance demand.—Experiment to test the responses of participants to controlled variations in housing allowances. Experiment is being conducted in Pittsburgh, Pa. and Phoenix, Ariz. Two additional instruments have been approved:

Demand experiment: 2nd periodic survey questionnaires (singletime).—Survey to provide measures (12

months after a participant's enrollment) on variables relevant to the design that may change over the course of the experiment. Topics covered include satisfaction with the program, all aspects of any moves that took place, actions by the landlord to upgrade the housing unit, income, credit, and the purchase of major consumer durables, and work history. Survey will include 2,550 participating households and 1,050 control households.

Annual assets supplement; annual income supplement.
—Survey to provide data to be used in calculating a household's imputed income from assets. Information collected includes the balance of checking and savings accounts; and ownership of bonds, stocks, real property, and life insurance. Survey to include all participating and control households. (For further information for either survey: Garland Allen, HUD, telephone (202) 755-5606.)

PERSONNEL NOTES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Management and Budget: BENNETT M. BRADY has resigned from the *Statistical Policy Division* but will continue to work part-time as a consultant to the Division. LINDA A. DELUISE, formerly with the Western Electric Company in New York City, has joined the staff of the *Economic Policy Division*. HOWARD M. SMOLKIN, formerly with the Federal Energy Office, has joined the staff of the Commerce Branch in the *Economics and General Government Division*.

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Deputy Associate Director for Statistical Policy, has been appointed by the President to serve as the U.S. representative on the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Division of International Finance: G. PAUL WONNACOTT, formerly a professor at the University of Maryland, has joined the division as an Associate Director.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Social and Economic Statistics Administration

Bureau of the Census: GEORGE H. GRAY has been designated Acting Chief, Demographic Surveys Division, in addition to serving as the Chief of the CPS and Related Surveys Branch.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: JACK J. BAME has been designated Associate Director for International Economics. EVELYN M. PARRISH, formerly Assistant Chief of the Balance

of Payments Division, has been appointed Chief of the Balance of Payments Division. BETTY L. BARKER, formerly Chief of the Research Branch, International Investment Division, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the International Investment Division.

HONOR AWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Superior Service Awards were given by the Department on May 16 to the following: *Statistical Reporting Service:* W. WARD HENDERSON, Agricultural Statistician in Charge of the California office "for exceptional creativity in developing an outstanding agricultural statistics program in California; for leadership in recognizing and meeting new data requirements, and in fostering a greater public awareness of the use of agricultural statistics." *Economic Research Service:* ALLAN S. JOHNSON "for dedication, initiative, and exceptional professional competence in providing effective methods for improving the research management efforts during a period of major adjustment in United States agriculture." GEORGE B. ROGERS "for outstanding professional competence and leadership in developing and conducting an economic research program of benefit to the poultry industry." ANTHONY S. ROJKO "for exceptional imagination and sustained excellence in directing and performing research on long-range prospects for world agricultural production, consumption, and trade, and prospects for U.S. agricultural exports." NORMAN LANDGREN and KARL GERTEL "for team leadership, outstanding initiative, creative innovation, and application of basic economic theories to the development of practical approaches to multi-objective water and related land resource planning."

SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

July 1974

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.

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

A similar schedule will be shown here each month

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

Date	Subject	Data for
July 1	Construction Expenditures (Press release), Census, C-30 (69)	May
2	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders, Census, M3-1 (20, 65, 852)	May
3	U.S. Government Security Yields and Prices, Federal Reserve (FRB), G.14 (114)	June
3	Consumer Credit, FRB, G.19 (66, 113)	May
3	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending June 26
5	Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending June 26
5	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 3
5	The Employment Situation, Bureau of Labor Statistics, (BLS), (1, 21, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 740, 841-848)	June
5	Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders, Census M4-A (506)	May
9	Monthly Wholesale Trade (Press release), Census, BW	May
9	Retail Trade Report (Press release), Census (54)	May
10	Advance Monthly Retail Sales (Press release) Census, (54)	June
10	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 3
11	Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending July 3
11	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 10
12	Wholesale Price Index, BLS, (55, 58, 750, 751, 752)	June
15	Industrial Production and Related Data, FRB, G.12.3 (47, 853)	June
16	Manufacturing and Trade: Inventories and Sales, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), (31, 56, 71, 851)	May

Date	Subject	Data for
July 16	Yields on FHA Insured New Home 30-Year Mortgages, HUD, (118)	July 1
17	Personal Income, BEA, (52, 53)	June
17	Housing Starts (Press release), Census, C-20 (28, 29)	June
17	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 10
18	Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending July 10
18	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 17
18	Gross National Product (Preliminary), BEA, (200, 205)	2 Q '74
19	Consumer Price Index, BLS, (781, 782, 783, 784)	June
19	Real Earnings, BLS, (741, 859)	June
19	Capacity Utilization in Manufacturing, FRB, E.5 (850)	2 Q '74
22	Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders, Census, (6, 24, 25, 96, 647, 648)	June
24	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 17
25	Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending July 17
25	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 24
25	Housing Vacancies (Press release), Census H-111 (857)	2 Q '74
26	Major Collective Bargaining Agreements, BLS, (748)	2 Q '74
26	Merchandise Trade Balance, Balance of Payments Basis, BEA, (536, 537)	2 Q '74
26	Export and Import Merchandise Trade, Census, FT-900 (500, 502, 512)	June
29	Advance Business Conditions Digest, BEA: (12, 33, 69, 813, 817)	May
	(5, 10, 17, 45, 59, 62, 810, 811, 814, 815, 816, 820, 825, 830, 853, 860)	June
30	Defense Indicators, BEA, (625)	June
31	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, Census, M3-1 (20, 65, 852)	June
31	Productivity and Costs, BLS, (63, 745, 746, 770, 858)	2 Q '74
31	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 24
31	Agricultural Prices (Agriculture)	Mid-July

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
 Price 50 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$5.25 domestic postpaid; \$1.35 additional for foreign mailing.

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