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The Aging of the Baby Boom Cohorts *

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The postwar baby boom can be roughly demarcated as beginning with the births of fiscal year 1947 (when the number of births rose to 3.80 million from 2.75 million during the preceding fiscal year) and ending with the births of FY 1961, when the number of births reached an all-time high of 4.35 million. During that 15-year span, close to 60 million births occurred in the United States—as compared with about 40 million born during the preceding 15-year period (FY 1932-46) and just under 54 million during the following 15-year span (FY 1962-76).

The initial effects of this unprecedented burgeoning of population on the Nation's school system began to be felt in the early and middle 1950's, when the first of the large postwar birth cohorts reached school age.¹ By 1960, this wave had reached the Nation's secondary schools and by the mid-1960's, with a force exacerbated by rising enrollment rates, it impacted upon our colleges and universities.

This 15-year cohort group, which is now moving into the 15 to 29 age group, has already generated a succession of severe strains upon the absorptive capacity of our institutions. By the same token, this group has itself experienced the attendant problems of adjustment most directly. The basic argument of this paper is that this group may be expected to continue to generate (and experience) corresponding strains as it moves through each stage of the life cycle. A corollary argument, stemming from the familiar dictum that new challenges prompt new responses, is that this group may be expected to continue to manifest a variety of innovative life styles and patterns of behavior as it seeks to overcome or adapt to the challenges it encounters in the future.

Let us examine the numbers. Table 1 traces the progression of the cohort group born between FY 1946 and FY 1960 from July 1, 1960, at 15-year intervals, to July 1, 2035.² The lower section of the table shows the average annual rates of change over successive 15-year periods as this baby-boom cohort group displaces the

corresponding group which preceded it. It is evident that this displacement process is accompanied by growth rates around 3% per year—a growth rate which is increasingly at variance with the projected slow-down in the growth rate of the total population.³

The initial impact of the baby-boom cohort groups can be seen in the tremendous expansion which occurred in the Nation's elementary school system during the 1950's. Similarly, the rapid expansion in our secondary school system and in our colleges and universities which characterized the educational scene of the 1960 decade was primarily a response to the movement of the same baby-boom cohorts into the teen ages and early twenties.

But what about the future? The first of the large postwar birth cohorts began entering the labor force in large numbers by around 1964, since the normal age of initial entry into the labor force (excepting casual or part-time jobs) is about 18 years. The last of these

* This paper is an extension of a paper entitled *Sixty Million Strong: Their Challenges to Education* which was presented at the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1976.

¹ The term "cohort" refers to a group of persons who are born during the same year or sequence of years and whose progression is traced through time.

² For convenience, the data employed in tables 1 to 3 relate to the July 1 population of the specified years and specified 15-year age groupings. Thus the groups in bold type in table 1 reflect the survivors of the birth cohorts of fiscal years 1946 through 1960 (plus surviving immigrants and their offspring) rather than the births of FY 1947-61. Deleting the births of FY 1946 and adding those of FY 1961 would have yielded a population under 15 on July 1, 1961 of about 57.5 million.

³ In this paper, the "Series II" projections recently issued by the Bureau of the Census have been utilized throughout. This Series of population projections reflects the assumption that the average number of lifetime births per woman for young women now entering the child-bearing ages and all subsequent cohorts will be 2.1—the "bare replacement" level of fertility. The actual fertility of American women has been near this level for the past several years.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE, FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1945 TO 2035
(Numbers in thousands)

A. Total population							
Age groups	Estimates				Projections		
	1945 ¹	1960	1975	1990	2005	2020	2035
Total, all ages	139,928	180,671	213,450	245,075	270,377	294,046	308,382
Under 15 years	34,578	56,076	53,642	58,089	57,377	62,186	62,419
15 to 29 years	35,502	35,512	57,148	54,913	59,495	58,809	63,692
30 to 44 years	30,724	36,204	36,803	57,448	55,233	59,472	58,822
45 to 59 years	23,186	29,049	34,289	35,498	55,374	² 53,213	² 57,188
60 to 74 years	12,803	18,207	23,119	27,726	² 28,852	44,985	² 43,148
75 and over	3,135	5,621	8,449	11,402	14,046	15,381	23,114

B. Average annual rates of change (in percent) over successive 15-year periods, 1945-60 to 2020-35						
Age groups	1945-60	1960-75	1975-90	1990-2005	2005-20	2020-35
Total, all ages	1.70	1.11	0.92	0.66	0.56	0.32
Under 15 years	3.22	-.30	.53	-.08	.54	0.2
15 to 29 years . . . . .	.00	3.17	-.27	.53	-.08	.53
30 to 44 years	1.09	.11	2.97	-.26	.49	-.07
45 to 59 years	1.50	1.11	.23	2.96	-.27	.48
60 to 74 years	2.35	1.59	1.21	.27	2.96	-.28
75 years and over	3.89	2.72	2.00	1.39	.60	2.72

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25; 1945 No. 511, Table 1; 1960 - No. 519, Table 1; 1975 to 2035 - No. 601, Tables 8 and 11 (Series II projections).

¹ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

² Estimated by author from reported 10-year age detail.

Detail in table may not add to totals because of rounding.

cohorts, those born during the peak year (FY 1961), may be expected to enter the labor force by around 1979. Thereafter, the volume of new job-seekers entering the labor force each year may be expected to diminish gradually, other things equal.

The impact of this group upon labor force growth may be summarized briefly. The average annual net growth in the size of the total labor force during the ten years preceding 1964 was about 880,000—of which about 148,000 were teenage workers (16 to 19 years of age). The corresponding average annual net growth during the 10 years from 1964 to 1974 rose to about 1,740,000, of which about 330,000 were teenage workers. Thus, while the annual average net growth in the labor force (1964-74) was nearly double that of the 1954-64 period, the average annual gain among teenage workers rose by 123%.⁴ The prospects for the 1980 decade stand in marked contrast to this recent upsurge. The projected annual average net growth in the total labor force, 1980-90, comes to about 1,077,000, with an average annual decline in the teenage component of about 77,000.⁵

To summarize, even if we grant the necessary but often unrealistic assumption of a "surprise-free" future, the problem of absorbing the new entrants into the labor force should, in the course of the next few years, give way to a new and different problem—that of meeting the career ambitions, housing demands, and related consumer needs of the mature adult group—represented in Table 1 by the bold type group aged 15 to 29 in 1975 and 30 to 44 in 1990. This age group increases by about 3% per year (1975-90), or by nearly 1.4 million per year. Thus the ratio of persons 30-44 to those aged 45-59 rises from 1.07 in 1975 to a peak of 1.62 by 1990—a fact which implies severe competition for relatively limited advancement opportunities. By way of contrast, the fortunate survivors of

⁴ *Manpower Report of the President*, April 1975, Tables A-1 and A-2.

⁵ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990," Special Labor Force Report No. 156, prepared by the author and reprinted from the *Monthly Labor Review*, July, 1975.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED U.S. POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE, 1940 TO 2000
(SERIES II PROJECTIONS)
(Numbers in thousands)

Year (July 1 estimates)	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years
1940	10,579	19,936	9,844	16,616
1945	12,979	19,326	9,251	16,728
1950	16,410	22,424	8,444	16,075
1955	18,566	27,925	9,248	14,968
1960	20,341	32,965	11,219	16,128
1965	19,824	35,754	14,153	20,293
1970	17,156	36,636	15,910	24,683
1975	15,910	33,441	16,923	27,597
1980	17,259	30,246	15,753	29,441
1985	19,785	30,380	14,388	27,834
1990	20,096	34,643	12,941	25,162
1995	19,161	36,799	15,317	23,641
2000	18,364	35,963	16,752	26,328

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 511 (for 1940 to 1959), 519 (for 1960 to 1973), and 601 (for 1975 to 2000, Series II).

the "depression" cohorts were only slightly more numerous than their predecessors; the ratio of the 30-44 group to those 45-59 was 1.25 in 1945 and declined to 1.07 in 1960.

Before abandoning the 1980 decade for the even more tenuous speculations relating to the years beyond 1990, it may be useful to consider one possible response to the heightened competition which is foreseen. In one of the recent monthly household surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census, it was discovered that about one million persons 35 years old and over were currently attending college. Over half of this number were under 45 years old.⁶ It is plausible to argue that increasing numbers of individuals in the maturing baby-boom cohort group will turn to adult education in an effort to improve or update their skills or widen their career options when confronted by the serious competition which is anticipated.

A glance at Table 2 suggests that the Nation's colleges and universities are likely to be willing, eager, and even desperate to meet this demand, should it materialize. The population group aged 18 to 24, from which the bulk of our undergraduate and graduate enrollments has been drawn, reaches a peak of 29.5 million by 1981 and declines steadily to a low of 23.6 million by the mid-1990's. Table 2 also provides evidence of a declining volume of elementary school students, at least until the mid-1980's, at which time the population 5 to 13 years old may be expected to begin rising again—according to the "Series II" fertility assumptions. A similar decline is in prospect for the population of high-school age (14 to 17); their num-

bers are expected to drop from a peak of 16.9 million at present to a low of 12.9 million in 1990. These demographic trends augur limited job prospects for primary and secondary school teachers over the next 10 to 15 years—occupations which have traditionally absorbed a large proportion of college graduate women in particular.⁷

Recent trends in college enrollment rates (see Table 3) suggest that the volume of undergraduate enrollments is likely to decline with the decline in the population from which the bulk of these students is drawn. Among males 18 to 24 in particular, the percentages enrolled in college have declined markedly during the early 1970's while rising only slightly among older males. Only among females 25 to 34 have these enrollment rates risen substantially during this period. Unless these recent trends are reversed, the volume of undergraduate college students may be expected to decline even faster than the number of college-age persons in the population during the 1980-95 period.

But if these population projections suggest that the baby-boom cohorts face a continuing struggle, both in finding initial positions in the labor force at present and in achieving career advancement in the future, they also suggest that this same group will enjoy in-

⁶ Anne McDougall Young, "Going Back to School at 35 and Over," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 98, No. 12 (December 1975) pp. 47-50.

⁷ Of course, even when a particular occupation is not expanding, job openings are continually generated by the need to replace retirements and job changers.

TABLE 3. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATES OF PERSONS 18 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 AND 1970-74

Age and sex	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Males:						
18 and 19 years	40.1	40.2	41.2	37.6	34.8	33.4
20 and 21 years	36.0	40.9	37.8	36.0	33.6	33.8
22 to 24 years	20.5	20.6	22.6	20.7	18.6	19.0
25 to 29 years	8.9	10.6	11.6	12.0	11.6	12.4
30 to 34 years	4.2	4.8	6.0	5.7	5.3	6.5
Females:						
18 and 19 years	30.3	34.6	34.4	34.3	31.1	33.0
20 and 21 years	18.9	22.3	25.7	25.6	25.1	25.3
22 to 24 years	6.0	8.9	7.9	8.7	9.7	10.8
25 to 29 years	2.7	3.7	3.9	5.0	5.2	6.5
30 to 34 years	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.4

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 286, Table 1.

creasing amounts of discretionary income, together with the educational background for creative employment of that income. Table 4 shows that long-term trend in the "dependency ratios," here defined as the ratio of the population under 18 plus 65 and over, to the population 18 to 64. The projected decline in this ratio, from .82 in 1960 to .71 in 1975, .65 in 1990, and .59 by the year 2005, is a rough indication that the working-age population of the United States, of which our baby-boom cohorts are a central part, will, on average, have fewer dependents to sustain during the remaining years of this century. Table 4 also reveals the changing composition of the "dependent" groups; the portion represented by persons 65 and over remains approximately constant at least until 2005, while the portion composed of persons under 18 declines sharply. Since the aged dependents are largely sustained by social insurance (OASDHI), private pensions, personal savings, and the like, the declining dependency burden imposed by the young will be translated, in large part, into increased amounts of discretionary income (other things equal).

In view of the high levels of educational attainment of the baby-boom cohorts (see Table 5), we may anticipate a continuing demand for a wide diversity of educational experiences, supported by the availability of discretionary income (with which time may be purchased) and generated by both the need to upgrade professional and technical skills and by the desire for personal enrichment in non-work settings. By 1990, about 13.4 million of the baby-boom cohort groups (then aged 30 to 44 years) may be expected to have completed 4 years of college or more. Of that number, over 40% (5.7 million) are projected to have completed at least one year of graduate education. Even more impressive is the expectation that about 25 mil-

lion persons in this cohort group (about 44%) will have completed at least 1 year of college.

The educational attainment of this group, if viewed conventionally, only serves to demonstrate the enormous capacity of the Nation's colleges and universities (if buttressed by sustained economic growth) to extend the benefits of higher education among the general population. But it is the argument of this paper that the recipients of this educational largess cannot afford to be complacent about the education they have received. Instead, severe competition for advancement opportunities is likely to generate increased demand for further technical training and updating of skills, to be followed by sustained demand for the kinds of adult education which were once regarded as the only "proper" concern of the institutions of higher education—education which is inherently rewarding rather than merely instrumental. It remains to be seen whether our colleges and universities will be able to respond effectively to these diverse educational needs and interests in the future.

This paper has touched only superficially upon two of the major areas affected by this massive population process: education and employment. But if the basic argument of the paper is sound, the aging of the baby-boom cohorts promises to give rise to a succession of strains and imbalances in all or most of the major functional and institutional sectors of the society over the span of the next 50 to 60 years.

In order to more effectively monitor the manifold social and economic consequences of this wave effect, it would be desirable to develop and maintain a longitudinal framework of analysis within which the movement of these large cohorts could be traced in comparison with both their predecessor and successor

TABLE 4. DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1945 TO 2035 (SERIES II PROJECTIONS)
(Numbers in thousands)

Age groups and ratios	Estimates		Projections				
	1945	1960	1975	1990	2005	2020	2035
Total, all ages	139,928	180,671	213,450	245,075	270,377	294,046	308,382
(A) Under 18 years	41,555	64,524	66,274	67,681	69,881	74,179	75,134
(B) 18 to 64 years	87,879	99,472	124,846	148,461	169,425	177,076	181,516
(C) 65 years & over	10,494	16,675	22,330	28,933	31,071	42,791	51,732
Ratio: (A)/(B) . . . . .	.47	.65	.53	.46	.41	.42	.41
Ratio: (C)/(B) . . . . .	.12	.17	.18	.19	.18	.24	.29
Ratio: (A) + (C)/(B) . . . . .	.59	.82	.71	.65	.59	.66	.70

TABLE 5. PROJECTED NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS 30 TO 44 AND 45 TO 64 YEARS OLD WITH
4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE, BY SEX, 1975 AND 1990
(Numbers in thousands)

Age group, sex, year	Total population	With 4 years of college or more			Percent		
		Total	4 years	5 + years	Total	4 years	5 + years
1975							
Males:							
30-44 years	18,069	3,650	1,933	1,717	20.2	10.7	9.5
45-64 years	20,817	2,769	1,520	1,249	13.3	7.3	6.0
Females:							
30-44 years	18,734	2,210	1,592	618	11.8	8.5	3.3
45-64 years	22,711	1,703	1,158	545	7.5	5.1	2.4
1990:							
Males:							
30-44 years	28,295	7,583	3,593	3,990	26.8	12.7	14.1
45-64	21,972	4,284	2,285	1,999	19.5	10.4	9.1
Females:							
30-44	29,153	5,772	4,081	1,691	19.8	14.0	5.8
45-64	23,721	2,633	1,874	759	11.1	7.9	3.2

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 476 (February, 1972). Table 5, Series 2 (lower of two projected series of educational attainment), for percentages, applied to population numbers from source listed in Table 1.
Detail in tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

groups.⁸ A promising start in developing such a framework is the continuing work of the United Nations Statistical Office on a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS) which has taken place under the general direction of Richard Stone.⁹

If a framework of this kind could be employed and its requisite data provided, it would be possible to trace the movement of specified population groups over time within and among the major sectors of society in a systematic fashion. If our expectations with respect to the baby-boom group are borne out, a monitoring of their experiences during each stage of the life cycle should prove highly useful in detecting the strains and problems as they emerge, gauging their impact, and reflecting the processes of accommodation which deal with these difficulties.

More importantly, such an analytic framework would facilitate the development of an improved an-

ticipatory capability where by appropriate plans and programs could be developed in order to minimize the social costs of the problems which are foreseen. If such plans and programs are to be effective, they must reflect some coherent perception of the future environment in which they will exert their impact. If the implementation of an analytic framework such as the one offered by the current SSDS proves to be feasible, our ability to anticipate emerging problems and thereby develop appropriate responses before these problems assume crisis proportions would be greatly enhanced.

⁸ An outstanding example of this kind of analysis is the research conducted by Professor Herbert S. Parnes and associates. See, in particular, Herbert S. Parnes, Robert C. Miljus, and Ruth S. Spitz, *Career Thresholds: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth* (U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Manpower Research Monograph No. 16, 1970).

⁹ United Nations Statistical Office, *Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/18, 1975).

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

1975 EMPLOYMENT DATA

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released 1975 annual average employment data for detailed occupational categories, covering over 200 individual occupations or combinations of occupations. Also published are the proportions of each occupational category that are female and black. These data appear in the January 1976 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Comparable data by sex and color for 1974 appeared in the June 1975 issue of this publication. Annual data (totals only) for 1972 and 1973 were published in the October 1973 and March 1974 issues, respectively.

Persons not having access to the January 1976 issue of *Employment and Earnings* may obtain copies of this special table from the Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212 (GLORIA P. GREEN, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, telephone (202) 523-1944.)

REVISION OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE SERIES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has adjusted its employment and unemployment data to take into account seasonal experience in 1975 and to change the seasonal adjustment procedure for teenagers' labor force data.

As is the case at the beginning of every year, the Bureau has updated and revised the seasonal adjustment factors for the unemployment and the other labor force series which are based on the Current Population Survey. The revised data, reflecting the experience through December 1975, were computed during January, and were introduced in the Employment Situation press release, dated February 6. Similar periodic updating of seasonal adjustment factors takes place with respect to prices and other BLS indicators, and for most series issued by other government agencies.

As has been the case since 1973, the Census Bureau's X-11 method was used to seasonally adjust the labor force data. For most series, the seasonality factors were

computed based on the experience from the most recent 9-year period. However, in keeping with past practice, revisions of the data to reflect the new seasonal factors were limited to the last 5 years.

This year, in addition to the routine revisions, the Bureau introduced a modification in the procedure to seasonally adjust some series. Based on extensive study of the seasonal properties of the employment and unemployment series, the Bureau adjusted teenage unemployment, and those few other unemployment series of which teenagers are the exclusive or major part, using the additive rather than the multiplicative procedure of the X-11 method of seasonal adjustment.

The BLS has been aware since early in 1975 of the difficulties in the procedure used to seasonally adjust teenage unemployment data. The difficulties arose because the multiplicative procedure of seasonal adjustment, previously used exclusively to adjust series from the Current Population Survey, implicitly assumed that the seasonal increase or decrease in a series was proportional to the level of the series. But there was evidence that the magnitude of the seasonal change for some important series might be essentially constant regardless of the level of the series. In this case, the additive adjustment would more accurately portray the underlying trend-cycle movements, the revelation of which is the basic reason for seasonal adjustment.

Teenagers are the problematical group, in part, because the largest seasonal movements in the series are governed by the flow of students between school and the labor force during May and June. This flow tends to be more or less constant in absolute terms and relatively independent of the level of teenage unemployment in any particular year. Hence an additive seasonal adjustment for teenagers was called for. By contrast, seasonal unemployment of adults tends to fluctuate with the level of the unemployment series. The problem of which method of seasonal adjustment is most accurate does not arise when unemployment stays within recent historical experience; however, the problem becomes acute when the level of unemployment shifts substantially, as happened between 1974 and 1975.

In recent months, a Bureau of Labor Statistics work group extensively researched the seasonal characteristics of the major BLS labor force series. This group also tested a number of alternative seasonal adjustment procedures, recognizing that different procedures yield different results. Some of the principal findings of their study were:

— Teenage unemployment has behaved preponderantly in an additive pattern since 1967.

— The unemployment of men (20 years and over) is clearly multiplicative in behavior.

— The unemployment of women (20 years and over) has elements of both multiplicative and additive behavior, with a slightly stronger multiplicative pattern.

It was on the basis of these findings that the Bureau adjusted the unemployment series using the new method combining the multiplicative and additive procedures of the X-11 seasonal adjustment method. The new method will be used in the future.

A copy of a January 14 BLS technical paper, *Revision of the Seasonally Adjusted Labor Forces Series*, from which these findings are drawn, is available on request from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (JULIUS SHISKIN, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 523-1102.)

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY

The Interagency Committee on Statistical Methodology was reactivated by the Statistical Policy Division of the Office of Management and Budget in July 1975. The purposes of the Committee are to investigate problems which affect the quality of Federal statistical data, and to recommend standards for statistical methodology to be followed by Federal statistical agencies.

The members of the Committee are: Maria E. Gonzalez, Chairman; Norman Beller, Statistical Reporting Service, Department of Agriculture; Barbara A. Boyes, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Marie D. Eldridge, National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Fred Frishman, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; Lawrence D. Haber, National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Thomas B. Jabine, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Charles Jones, Statistical Methods Division, Bureau of

the Census, Department of Commerce; Alfred McKeon, U.S. Postal Service; Harold Nisselson, Director's Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; Monroe Sirken, National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Wray Smith, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and Philip A. Tucker, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.

Four subcommittees of this Committee were formed at the January 30, 1976 meeting. The subcommittees cover the following topics:

1. Possible guidelines on Allocation of Funds and Statistical Adjustment of Data to Compensate for Biases (Chairman: Wray Smith).
2. Standards for Federal/State Cooperative Statistical Programs (Chairman: Larry Haber).
3. Confidentiality Issues:
 - (a) Techniques of disclosure prevention
 - (b) Analysis of alternative methods of merging information in different data files (Chairman: Thomas B. Jabine).
4. Nonsampling Errors:
 - (a) Development of standards for nonsampling errors and
 - (b) Measurement errors of key Federal statistics (Chairman: Monroe Sirken).

The work plan for each subcommittee, which was developed by subgroups of the Committee, was discussed at the January meeting. The work outlined for each subcommittee will be carried out within the next year. (MARIA E. GONZALEZ, STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, telephone (202) 395-6132.)

TREATMENT OF TRANSITION PERIOD FOR DATA PUBLISHED ON FY BASIS

On January 26, 1976 the Office of Management and Budget issued Exhibit K, Treatment of Transition Period for Data Published on a fiscal year basis. The purpose of this amendment to Circular No. A-46, Standards and Guidelines for Federal Statistics, is to insure comparability among statistical series published on a fiscal year basis and to facilitate interyear comparisons between fiscal years 1975, 1976, 1977, and beyond.

Copies of Exhibit K may be obtained by writing Publications Unit, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503, or telephone (202) 395-4660.

Reprinted below is Exhibit K.

TREATMENT OF TRANSITION PERIOD FOR DATA PUBLISHED ON A FISCAL YEAR BASIS

Purpose: The purpose of this amendment is to insure comparability among statistical series published on a fiscal year basis and to facilitate interyear comparisons between fiscal years 1975, 1976, 1977 and beyond.

Background: The Budget and Impoundment Control Act, Public Law No. 93-344, changed the fiscal year for the United States Government from July 1-June 30 to October 1-September 30, effective in calendar year 1976. The Act requires that the Director of OMB provide by regulation, order, legislation, or otherwise, for the orderly transition to the new fiscal year.

Separation of Transition Period July 1-September 30, 1976: Data for the transition period and for status

at end of transition period should be shown separately from fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 1977 data.

Conversion to New Fiscal Year Basis: Conversion to the new fiscal year for published data should be effected for the year beginning October 1, 1976 for series which show data for the fiscal year period and status at end of fiscal year.

Impact of Conversion on Interyear Comparability: The period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 will be comparable to the preceding years. The period from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976 can be compared with the period from July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977 by addition of separately published transition period data to fiscal year 1976 and the 1977 data. The period from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977 will be comparable to all succeeding fiscal year periods. For series which show status at year's end, June 30, 1976 can be compared with June 30, 1975 and earlier years; whereas September 30, 1976 can be compared with 1977 and later years.

Illustrative Table:

(a) Data covering period:

	1976	Transition period	1977
	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976	October 1, 1976
	June 30, 1976	September 30, 1976	September 30, 1977

Accessions to paid civilian employment in the Federal Government

(b) Status at end of:

	1976	Transition period	1977
	June 30, 1976	September 30, 1976	September 30, 1977

Public debt of the Federal Government

Total debt

Interest paid

ROBERT W. RAYNSFORD, STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, telephone (202) 395-3814.)

JOBSEEKING METHODS USED BY AMERICAN WORKERS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released Bulletin 1886 *Jobseeking Methods Used by American Workers*. As part of a continuing effort to help workers to find jobs, the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor financed a nationwide sample survey of workers who obtained jobs in 1972 to determine which methods they used and the effectiveness of the various methods.

The survey was conducted in January 1973 by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics through its Current Population Survey. Nearly 16 million wage and salary workers 16 years old

and over who were not in school had started their current job during 1972. About 5.5 million of these workers had not found it necessary to look for work because they had returned to jobs held formerly, were offered jobs without looking, had entered a family business, or for other reasons. Of the 10.4 million who actively sought and found a job, about half began their search either as new entrants or reentrants to the labor force; the remainder had lost or quit their jobs or wanted to change jobs.

The men and women who found jobs were asked to complete a questionnaire relating to their job search and previous employment situation. Questions included all methods they had used to look for work, the method by which they had obtained their job, the

number of weeks they looked for work; whether they started to look while still employed; the average number of hours spent per week in looking; the distance traveled in looking for work; and job offers refused.

The method most commonly used by 2 out of 3 successful jobseekers was direct application to employers without suggestions or referrals by anyone. This method was also named by the largest proportion of workers (35%) as the method by which they found their present jobs. Next common methods in rank order were asking friends about jobs where they work and answering local newspaper ads.

A limited number of copies of the bulletin is available. As long as supply lasts, copies may be obtained upon written request to the Division of Labor Force Studies, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212. (CARL ROSENFELD, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 523-1962.)

FIRST ANNUAL SURVEY OF PLANT CAPACITY

The Industry Division of the Bureau of the Census has recently published the results of its first annual survey of plant capacity which covers the fourth quarter of 1973. The report is the first in a series which will be conducted annually covering the fourth quarter of each year. The report provides tabulations at the U.S., durable/nondurable, and 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification levels. Data are presented on the preferred and practical utilization rates, the reasons for operating at less than practical capacity, the number of shifts employed, the length of time to expand actual operations to preferred and practical capacities and the length of time these levels could be maintained, and the methods and length of time it would take to increase practical capacity under certain assumptions. In this survey, "practical capacity" is broadly defined as the greatest level of output an establishment could achieve within the framework of a realistic work pattern, although the actual instructions given to the respondent are much more detailed. "Preferred capacity," as distinct from actual operations and practical capacity, is an intermediate level of operations at which the plant would prefer to operate based on costs or other considerations.

The estimates are derived from a probability sample of approximately 4000 manufacturing establishments drawn as a subsample from the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Major industrial groups 23, 27, 31, 348, and 39 were excluded from the panel because these industries have special conceptual or reporting

problems. Of the 4000 plants which received a questionnaire, about 2700 returned a report form which contained useable data. No attempt was made to impute data for individual nonrespondents.

Copies of the publication, *Survey of Plant Capacity, 1973 MQ-CI (73)-1*, may be obtained by calling (301) 763-5616 or by writing Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (WAYNE M. McCAUGHEY, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-16.)

1972 CENSUS OF WHOLESALE TRADE REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census recently released reports on *Petroleum Bulk Plants and Terminals and Subject Statistics* from the 1972 Census of Wholesale Trade.

The petroleum publication presents data on the storage capacity and gallon sales of petroleum bulk plants and terminals classified in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 5171. The data are presented by type of petroleum products sold, which include: aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuels, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, liquified petroleum (LP) gas, and lubricating oils and greases. Other tables in the report, in addition to providing data on gallon sales and capacity, include information on type of bulk station, i.e., co-op, independent, commission operated, salary; capital expenditures; and methods of receiving petroleum products. The data are presented at various geographic levels, including the Standard Federal Administrative Regions, States, and counties, as well as for the Nation as a whole.

The *Subject Statistics* publication provides data on a wide variety of special inquiry subjects, including sales by class of customer; square footage of warehouse space; credit sales, bad debts, and end-of-year receivables of merchant wholesalers; inventories; employment by principal activity for manufacturers' sales branches and offices; type of operation, such as, importers, exporters, merchants, etc.; auto hulks processed by scrap dealers; and central administrative offices and operations auxiliary to wholesale trade.

These data are presented by kind of business and at varying geographic levels, including geographic divisions and regions, as well as for the entire United States.

Suggested citations for the reports, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents,

U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, are as follow:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Wholesale Trade, 1972—Subject Series—Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals*, WC 72-S-2, \$3.30.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Wholesale Trade, 1972—Subject Series—Subject Statistics*, WC-72-S-4, — —.

(MICHAEL G. FARRELL, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-7644.)

1972 ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census has recently released two reports from the 1972 Censuses of Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade: (1) *Retail Merchandise Line Sales, United States Summary*, and (2) *Wholesale Commodity Line Sales*.

The *Retail Merchandise Line Sales, United States Summary* report provides data for each kind of business for establishments with employees and presents, for each merchandise line, the number of establishments handling that line and their sales of the line; the percentage of total sales of the kind of business accounted for by each of the lines carried; and, for establishments actually handling a specific line, the percentage of their total sales represented by sales of that line. Summary data are also provided for the 27 broad merchandise lines into which total sales are categorized by all retailers, including counts of establishments and the amount and percent of the line sold by various kinds of retail businesses.

Data are shown in the report for the United States as a whole. Data for States, for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), and for the area within the State outside any SMSA will be available in March for purchase on microfiche, microfilm or enlarged prints and can be obtained by writing to the Library, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The *Wholesale Commodity Line Sales* report provides data by kind of business for each type of operation, merchant wholesalers, manufacturer's sales branches and sales offices, and merchandise agents and brokers, on the number and total sales of establishments in a specified kind of business; on the number of establishments carrying each broad line of commodity important to that kind of business and total sales of the specified commodity line; on the percentage of total sales accounted for by each commodity line carried; and, for establishments actually handling a specific line, the percent of their total sales

represented by sales of that line. Data are shown for the United States, each geographic division, and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Suggested citations for the reports, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, are as follow:

(1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Retail Trade, 1972, Merchandise Line Sales, United States Summary*, RC72-L, \$1.70

(2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Wholesale Trade, 1972, Commodity Line Sales*, WC72-L, \$7.65

(MICHAEL G. FARRELL, BUSINESS DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-7644.)

1972 CENSUS OF SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES—SUBJECT SERIES

The Bureau of the Census has completed release of a series of seven industry reports (SC72-S-2 through 8) from the 1972 Census of Selected Service Industries. These reports, along with an earlier publication, *Establishment and Firm Size* (SC 72-S-1), comprise the Subject Reports Series and include data which supplement those presented in the earlier Area Reports Series.

Separate reports cover hotels, motor hotels, and motels; the motion picture industry; legal services; architectural, engineering, and land surveying services; arrangement of passenger transportation (including travel agencies); and nonregulated motor carriers and public warehousing. A final report in the series, covers a wide variety of service industries and related subjects. These data are presented for the United States as a whole and, where feasible, for States and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's).

In addition to the data on receipts, payroll, and employment previously published in the Area Series, these reports present data on receipts by source and a variety of special inquiry statistics.

For the *Hotels, Motor Hotels, and Motels* report (SC72-S-2; \$1.80), data are presented on number of guestrooms, percent of occupancy, period first operated, type of facilities available, resorts, franchises, and transient and residential occupancy.

The *Motion Picture Industry* report (SC72-S-3; \$1.50) provides data on theaters (including drive-ins), such as promotional expenditures, admissions,

capacity, period first operated, single and multiple screen theaters, frequency of showing of multiple features and 16mm films. Also presented are data on motion picture production, distribution, and services.

For the *Legal Services* report (SC72-S-4; \$1.60), statistics are shown on operating expenses, personnel and payroll by occupation, primary fields of practice, receipts by class of client, and legal form of organization.

The report on *Architectural, Engineering, and Land-Surveying Services* (SC72-S-5; \$1.30) presents data for firms on percent of receipts from planning services, operating expenses, personnel by occupation, fees by type of project and class of client, fees earned outside the United States, specialized types of engineering service, and legal form of organization.

The report on *Arrangement of Passenger Transportation* (SC72-S-6; 95 cents) includes data on travel agencies, tour operators, and other passenger transportation arrangement services, such as operating expenses and gross sales of travel agencies by type of travel service.

The *Non-regulated Motor Carriers and Public Warehousing* report (SC72-S-7; \$1.50) presents statistics on truck and bus carriers and public warehouses, including freight or passenger equipment, capital expenditures, warehouse and storage space, and bus carrier operating statistics.

In the *Miscellaneous Subjects* report (SC72-S-8; \$2.50), special inquiries data from the census are presented for a variety of industries and subjects, including laundries, dry-cleaning, and other garment services; funeral services and crematories; advertising agencies; credit reporting and collection agencies; commercial and portrait photography; computer and data processing services; commercial research and development, and testing laboratories; automobile and truck rental and leasing without drivers; automobile parking; automotive services; performing arts; bowling; commercial spectator sports; amusement parks; dental laboratories; central administrative offices and auxiliaries; and capital expenditures and other financial data.

The suggested citation for these reports, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, is as follows: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Selected Service Industries, 1972—Subject Series, SC72-S-2 through 8. (MICHAEL G. FARRELL, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-7644.)

1972 CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE— MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

The Bureau of the Census recently released the report *Miscellaneous Subjects* from the 1972 Census of Retail Trade. The report, along with the earlier publications *Establishment and Firm Size* (RC 72-S-1) and *Capital Expenditures, Fixed Assets, and Rental Payments* (RC 72-S-2), comprise the Retail Trade Subject Reports Series and include data which supplements those presented in the earlier Area Report Series.

This report presents data for the United States on various subjects, including sales by class of customer for all kinds of business; total and selling floor space by selected kinds of business (including data for States and SMSA's); number, sales, and kind of business of leased departments operating in main stores (main stores are also shown by number, sales and kind of business); and central administrative offices and auxiliaries by function and kind of business. Also presented are data on the following industries:

For gasoline service stations the report includes number of gasoline pumps and gallon sales gasoline and other automotive fuels for the United States, States, selected SMSA's, and selected counties. United States and selected State data are presented for establishments offering self-service sale of gasoline and establishments which have automatic car wash equipment on the premises.

For LP gas dealers the report presents data for the United States and selected States on the number of establishments which sell bottled LP gas.

For fuel oil dealers the report provides data on gallon sales of LP gas, kerosene, light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil, and all other fuel oils are shown for the United States and selected States.

For drug stores the report includes data for the United States, States, and selected SMSA's on number of prescriptions, number of pharmacists, and percent distribution of prescriptions paid for by third parties.

For eating and drinking places data are shown for type of food service and number and types of machines operated by automatic merchandising machine operators. Statistics on seating capacity, waiter or waitress service, franchised eating places, and type of facility serviced by contract feeders are shown for the United States, selected States, and selected SMSA's.

The suggested citation for this report, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents,

U.S. Government printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, is as follows: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Retail Trade, 1972 Subject Series, Miscellaneous Subjects*, RC 72-S-3. (MICHAEL G. FARRELL, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-7644.)

BUSINESS CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

At the request of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Bureau of Economic Analysis undertook a study of capital requirements of the U.S. economy. The objective of the study was to estimate the cumulative amount of business investment in fixed nonresidential capital that would be required during the period 1971-1980 in order to assure a 1980 capital stock sufficient to meet the needs of a full employment economy, as well as the requirements for pollution abatement and for decreasing dependence on foreign sources of petroleum.

Copies of *A Study of Fixed Capital Requirements of the U.S. Business Economy: 1971-1980* are now available at \$5.00 per copy from The National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Please order by title and accession number PB 248-690. Make check payable to NTIS. (MARY F. BERRY, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (202) 523-0712.)

INTERINDUSTRY TRANSACTIONS IN NEW STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT

Background materials to "Interindustry Transactions in New Structures and Equipment, 1967" presented in the September 1975 *Survey of Current Business*, the monthly magazine of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, are now available in two volumes, a set of two computer printouts, and a magnetic tape. All materials show capital use by 76 industries, classified at the 85-industry summary level, nine of which do not use capital goods.

Volume I—*Interindustry Transactions in New Structures and Equipment, 1963 and 1967*, Accession No. PB 248-876/AS—contains tables for 1963 and 1967, both in 1967 dollars, that show capital goods transactions for 117 and 140 producing industries, respectively. Volume II—*Interindustry Transactions in New Structures and Equipment, 1963 and 1967*, Accession No. PB 248-877/AS—presents methods and sources used in developing the 1967 estimates. These

publications are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151, at \$4.50 for volume I and \$5.50 for volume II.

The set of computer printouts consists of tables showing 506 capital goods items and seven associated margin items (wholesale trade, retail trade, four transportation modes, and insurance on imported goods). The first table shows, for each capital goods item, its allocation to each using industry with associated margins. The second table is a matrix form and each of the seven margin items has been summed for all capital goods used by each using industry. The magnetic tape contains the 506 capital goods items with the seven associated margins for each capital goods allocation. These materials may be secured from the Interindustry Economics Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, at \$125 for the printouts and \$200 for the magnetic tape. Checks should be made payable to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (IRVING STERN, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (202) 523-0678.)

1974 ESTIMATES OF ELDERLY POPULATION BY COUNTY

The National Clearinghouse on Aging, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census, recently prepared estimates of the 60+ and 65+ populations for each county in the United States as of July 1, 1974. The estimates are presented in a series of tables, one for each State. The tables also show the 1970 census counts for these age groups and the amount and rate of change between 1970 and 1974.

In addition to estimates for each State and county, subtotals are shown for approximately 600 Planning and Service Areas (PSA's). With minor exceptions, PSA's consist of single counties or groups of counties and cover the entire nation. These PSA's were designated by State Offices on Aging in each State as mandated by Title III of the Older Americans Act as amended in 1973 and are intended to serve as target areas for a national network on Area Agencies on Aging, whose function is the development of a system of comprehensive coordinated services for the older population.

Limited copies of these State tables, with a technical document describing the estimation methodology and some of the limitations of the estimates, can be obtained by writing to the Data Analysis and Dissemination Division, National Clearinghouse on Aging,

DHEW/OHD/AoA, 400 6th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201. (DONALD G. FOWLES, ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, telephone (202) 245-0768.)

POVERTY DATA IN 1969 AND 1959 FOR STATES AND LOCAL AREAS

The Census Bureau has recently issued a 1970 census supplementary report presenting selected data on the poverty status in 1969 and 1959 of persons and families for the United States and for each of the States, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and central cities of large SMSA's. The tables bring together the most frequently requested comparable data for geographical areas for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. The report also contains previously unpublished 1970 census data on school-age children in poverty families and on the aged poor; comparable data are not available from the 1960 census.

The data for both 1959 and 1969 show: (1) Persons and families below the poverty level, by race, for States and SMSA's; (2) selected characteristics of families below the poverty level, for States and large SMSA's (those with a 1960 population of 250,000 or more) by central city residence; (3) poverty status of related children 5 to 17 years old, for large SMSA's by central city residence; and (4) poverty status of persons and families by county, for States. Additional data for 1969 include: (1) Related children under 18 years old in families below the poverty level, by age, for States, and (2) persons 60 years old and over below the poverty level, by age and sex, for States.

Copies of the report, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Supplementary Reports*, Series PC(S1)-105, "Poverty Status in 1969 and 1959 of Persons and Families, for States, SMSA's, Central Cities, and Counties: 1970 and 1960" (102 pp., \$2.20) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (ARNO I. WINARD, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-5790.)

RECENT DOD RESEARCH STUDIES

The following research studies were published by the Department of Defense, Manpower Research and Data Analysis Center (MARDAC):

Recruiting of Women for the Military (Report No. MR 75-4) was a study undertaken in view of the intensified trend toward a greater participation of women

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in the military. The study describes, clarifies, and critically evaluates the existing standards for military service with respect to women, and analyzes the most recent available data on examination of female applicants for enlistment, in light of those standards. It provides data on the characteristics of the female applicants for enlistment, such as age, education, health, and geographic distribution. It generally assesses their disqualifying medical defects. Finally, based on these findings, it projects expected demands on the estimated female recruiting pool—under specified standards.

Applicants for Enlistment: Results of Examination for Military Service (Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973) (Report No. MR 76-2) presents a complete analysis of the applicants for enlistment, during fiscal years 1972 and 1973—just prior to the end of the draft—as to their qualifications for Military Service, differentiated by age, education, geographic area, race, and Military Service to which they applied.

AFQT: Historical Data (1958-1972) (Report No. MR 76-1) traces the changes in the scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT)—affected by the educational attainment of those who were examined for Military Service. It covers a period of some 14.5 years.

Copies may be obtained from Manpower Research and Data Analysis Center, Department of Defense, 300 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va. 22314. (KENNETH SCHEFLEN, MANPOWER RESEARCH AND DATA ANALYSIS CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, telephone (703) 235-0490.)

U.S. LIFE TABLES, 1969-71

The National Center for Health Statistics has recently released *U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969-71*. U.S. life tables are published every 10 years based on the decennial Census of Population and deaths occurring in three years including the Census year. The life table provides a convenient tool for comparing the longevity of different populations or of different parts of a population.

This 29-page report is the first in a series of reports in the decennial life table program. Included in the series will be an analytic report dealing with trends and interpretations related to life expectancy and survivorship, a report on life tables analyzed by major causes of death, and 51 reports containing life tables for the individual States and the District of Columbia.

For single copies of *U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969-71*, Volume I, Number 1, (DHEW Publication

No. (HRA) 75-1150) or to be placed on the mailing list for the entire series, write NCHS, Room 8-20, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852, or call (301) 443-NCHS. Multiple copies can also be purchased for 85 cents each (prepaid) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (SANDRA S. SMITH, NCHS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, telephone (301) 443-1200.)

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS INDEX

The Health Resources Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently released *Current Listing and Topical Index to the Vital and Health Statistics Series, 1962-1974*. This publication is an index to health topics covered in the *Vital and Health Statistics Series* according to demographic and socioeconomic variables. Although there is some overlapping, Section I in general includes topics and variables related to the health status of people. Section II covers the characteristics of health facilities and manpower.

The index is not exhaustive. It treats in detail those topics and variables most frequently requested by users of data from the National Center for Health Statistics. This edition covers Series publications released between 1962 and December 1974. The index will be updated periodically. An "Information Note" in the publication describes various changes that are being planned in the *Vital and Health Statistics Series*.

Copies of this 21-page index (DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1301) are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for 75 cents per copy. (SANDRA S. SMITH, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, telephone (301) 443-1200.)

RECENT VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS REPORTS

Described below are some of the reports published recently by the National Center for Health Statistics in the vital and health statistics series. Copies of these reports may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. When ordering please include the DHEW publication number.

Series 1 (Programs and collection procedures) :

Health Interview Survey Procedure, 1957-1974 (No. 11 DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1311, 153

pp., \$2.45) describes the development of improvements and changes since 1957 in the Health Interview Survey, which collects information and generates health statistics on the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The report discusses how experience, research studies of survey methodology, and improved data-collection techniques led to changes in format, content, and administration of the questionnaire used to collect survey data.

Series 2 (Data evaluation and methods research) :

A Study of the Effect of Remuneration Upon Response in the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States (No. 67, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1341, 23 pp., 80 cents) describes a study conducted during the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey to test the effect of remuneration upon the response rate for the examination. The study tested the hypothesis that response rates might be increased if an honorarium of \$10.00 was paid to individuals who participated in the survey. The results of the study show that telling a person that he would receive \$10.00 after being examined had a positive effect on the response rate.

Series 4 (Documents and committee reports) :

The Analytical Potential of NCHS Data for Health Care Systems (No. 17, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1454, 26 pp., 80 cents) is a report of the National Center for Health Statistics presenting the recommendations of a Technical Consulting Panel of the U.S. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics appointed October 19-20, 1972 and charged with investigating ways in which the analytical potential of data produced by NCHS could be more fully realized. The report deals with four main topics — identification of data users, their information needs, specific recommendations, and conclusions.

Series 10 (Data from the Health Interview Survey) :

Prevalence of Selected Impairments, United States, 1971 (No. 99, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1526, 64 pp., \$1.30) contains prevalence estimates for 10 groups of chronic or permanent defects resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformations which represent a decrease in or loss of ability to perform various functions. The report also contains information on the cause factors for each impairment group and data on the distribution of each group of impairments by demographic characteristics. These characteristics include age, sex, color, family income, education of the head of the family, usual activity status, whether the condition caused limitation of activity, place of residence, and geographic region:

Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1974 (No. 100, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1527, 76 pp., \$1.45) continues the series of annual publications from NCHS entitled *Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey*. The data in this report were collected in 1974 in household health interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Twenty-one detailed tables provide annual estimates by age and sex: the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries, and associated restricted activity, bed disability, and days lost from work or school; the population with limitation of activity from chronic conditions; persons injured; disability days and days lost from work or school associated with injuries; hospital discharges; persons with one or more hospital episodes; average length of hospital stay; and physician and dental visits. Four additional tables present estimates for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter, number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, days of disability per person per quarter, and population used in computing annual rates.

Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1973-June 1974 (No. 102, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1529, 69 pp., \$1.35) presents the most recent data in the series of reports concerning acute conditions. Data are included on the incidence of acute conditions, restricted activity, bed disability, and days lost from work or school are distributed by sex, age, condition group, measure of the impact of illness, place of residence, geographic region, and calendar quarter.

Series 11 (Data from the Health Examination Survey):

Skeletal Maturity of Children 6-11 Years: Racial, Geographic Area, and Socioeconomic Differentials, United States (No. 149, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1631, 81 pp., \$1.45) presents the levels of skeletal maturity in the hand-wrist of children 6-11 years of chronological age in the United States, by race, area of residence, and socioeconomic background, as estimated from findings of the Health Examination Survey of 1963-65. Bone-specific skeletal ages determined using the HES Standard based on the Greulich-Pyle Radiographic Atlas as well as onset of ossification findings for these children are discussed according to the differentials mentioned. Findings are interpreted in relation to the health significance of skeletal maturity status and are compared with related findings from previous research.

Oral Hygiene Among Youths 12-17 Years, United States (No. 151, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-

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1633, 36 pp., 85 cents) presents estimates of the oral hygiene status of the U.S. youths aged 12-17 years. The data were gathered in a Health Examination Survey conducted during 1966-70. This report shows findings distributed by age, sex, race, family income, education of parent, and geographic region. There is also an analysis of the interrelation of oral hygiene, selected demographic variables and periodontal disease. The analysis showed that age and oral hygiene were the most significant variables associated with the prevalence and severity of periodontal disease. Oral hygiene from previous Health Examination reports are also discussed.

Health Attitudes and Behavior of Youths 12-17 Years: Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors, United States (No. 153, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1635, 76 pp., \$1.30) presents selected findings on health-related and social attitudes and behavior of U.S. youths aged 12-17, by certain socioeconomic and demographic variables. Data were obtained from four essentially different questionnaires, two administered to the youths, one to their parents, and one to teachers or other personnel at the schools which the youths attended. Questionnaire topics included general health status; height, weight, and appearance perception; doctor and dentist visits; incidence, treatment, and concern about acne; mental development; sleep-related disorders; school-entering age and first reactions; current school attendance and performance; popularity; dating habits; and use of leisure time. Twenty-nine detailed tables present response distributions of the topics studied, according to the variables mentioned above.

Eye Examination Findings Among Youths Aged 12-17 Years, United States (No 155, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1637, 75 pp., \$1.45) contains national estimates of the prevalence of eye conditions and related problems based on eye examination, vision test, and medical history findings of youths examined in the Health Examination Survey of 1966-70. Findings are shown for the total youth population as well as by race, geographic region, and family income. Also included are data on the extent of change in eye problems and related history over a 2-5 year period for the nearly one-third of the youths who had also been examined in the Health Examination Survey of 1963-65 among U.S. children age 6-11 years.

Series 13 (Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey):

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals, Summary of Nonmedical Statistics, United States, 1972 (No. 19, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1770, 44 pp.,

\$1.05) presents data on the utilization of short-stay hospitals based on data collected in the Hospital Discharge Survey from a national sample of hospital records of discharged patients. Discharges, days of care and average length of stay are distributed by each of the variables age, sex, and color of patient, and by geographic region, bed size, and type of ownership (control) of hospital.

Series 14 (Data on health resources: manpower and facilities):

An Inventory of Family Planning Services Sites: Institutional Characteristics, United States, 1974 (No. 15, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1810, 47 pp., \$1.10) contains information collected in the first annual survey of all facilities included in the National Inventory of Family Planning Services. Data are presented on demographic and institutional characteristics of service sites which render medical and non-medical family planning services. The family planning service site is described in terms of its geographic and physical location, the agency or project responsible for its operation, its funding source, its primary purpose, the length of time it has been operational, the medical and ancillary services it performed, and the contraceptive methods that it provided.

Series 21 (Data on natality, marriage, and divorce):

Selected Vital and Health Statistics in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas, of 19 Large Cities, United States, 1969-71 (No. 26, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1904, 63 pp., \$1.40) is a descriptive and analytical study of differentials in selected vital and health statistics measures associated with residence in poverty and nonpoverty areas within 19 of the largest cities in the United States for the years 1969-71. The report discusses characteristics of births (including birth weight, legitimacy status, prenatal care, and educational attainment of the mother), infant and fetal mortality, and deaths due to tuberculosis and to violent causes. Race or ethnic group is used as a control variable in the analysis. Data are presented through graphs, text tables, and a total of 13 detailed tables.

MANPOWER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Labor Department has issued its latest catalog of active and recently completed research and development projects under contract or grant from the Employment and Training Administration (ETA). This fifth annual edition of "Manpower Research and Development Projects" lists and summarizes the projects funded by ETA's Office of Research and Develop-

ment which were completed during fiscal year 1973 through 1975.

The catalog is the principal means of informing the public about current research in the employment and training field. The book is of particular use to Federal and state research and development personnel, employment and training officials, academicians, prospective applicants for grants and contracts, and industrial and personnel relations people.

The projects and publications are grouped by subject matter. The book also includes with each entry a summary of the subject matter.

Guidelines on applying for contracts or grants are included in the 294-page publication, as well as the text of Section 311 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), which authorizes the activity.

Copies of the catalog may be obtained, without charge, through the Employment and Training Information Office, Department of Labor, Room 10225, 601 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20213. (ELZORA L. WILLIAMS, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING INFORMATION OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 376-6730.)

RECENT NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORTS

The following *Science Resources Studies Highlights* have been recently released:

"Graduate Science Enrollment in Fall 1975 is Up Again for Second Straight Year" (NSF 75-335), December 31, 1975 presents the results from a quick response survey consisting of a sample of 1,300 graduate departments in the sciences and engineering at both master's and doctorate level. The data are presented by enrollment status and area of science.

"Industrial R&D Expenditures Rise to \$22 Billion in 1974" (NSF 76-300), January 14, 1976 summarizes data from the annual survey of industrial research and development conducted for the Foundation by the Bureau of the Census. In addition to the usual analyses of R&D funds by industry, source, net sales, and character of work, there is a discussion of energy and pollution abatement R&D expenditures by industry and type. Also R&D scientists and engineers are shown by industry.

Copies of these *Science Resources Studies Highlights* are available gratis upon request from the Division of Science Resources Studies, National

Science Foundaion, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

An Analysis of Federal R&D Funding by Function, Fiscal Years 1969-1976 (NSF 75-330) is the fifth in an annual series dedicated to viewing Federal R&D programs in terms of their essential purposes rather than by agency missions. In this report all Federal R&D program have been grouped by 14 functions and 40 subfunctions, according to the primary purpose of each program. The distribution is carried back to 1969 so that an 8-year perspective is available for study. Summary data were provided in *Science Resources Studies Highlights*, "Defense, Space, and Energy Account for Most of Record Increase in Federal R&D Total in FY 1976" (NSF 75-320), August 25, 1975.

Copies of *An Analysis of Federal R&D Funding by Function, Fiscal Years 1969-1976* (NSF 75-330) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office for \$1.80 per copy, stock number 028-000-00252-0. (CHARLES E. FALK, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF SCIENCE RESOURCES STUDIES, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, telephone (202) 282-7714.)

CWHS CONFERENCE

On May 13, 1976 the Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration will hold its Continuous Work History Sample Users Conference at Social Security Headquarters in Woodlawn (Baltimore) Maryland. The purpose of the conference is to exchange ideas and provide insight to this widely used socioeconomic analytic file. Inquiries regarding the conference should be directed to Henry F. Patt, Director, Division of OASDI Statistics/ORS, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Maryland 21235, telephone (301) 594-0324. (ROBERT E. ROBINSON, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, telephone (202) 382-3261.)

URISA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA) is holding its 14th Annual Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, August 29-September 2, 1976. The theme will be "Information Systems as Services to Citizens".

Papers dealing with data systems technology or examples of urban and regional information systems applications are invited. The following are examples of subject matter areas that are of interest:

- Law enforcement, criminal justice, fire prevention
- Land use, housing, human resources
- Planning, administration, financial management
- Uses of census data, research and evaluation
- Geographic data processing
- Technology transfer

Any information systems data user or designer may submit a paper. Write your idea down in the form of an abstract or outline of 400 words or less. Send it to Irene Wreen, Chairperson, URISA Papers Committee, 1334 Greenland Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30306. The deadline for submitting abstracts or outlines is May 1, 1976. Submissions will be reviewed and notifications will be made by mail soon thereafter.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE ON RECORDS AND STATISTICS

The sixteenth national meeting of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics (PHCRS), sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics, will be held on June 14-16, 1976, at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. This biennial conference is recognized as the principal national meeting for workers in the field of public health statistics. The 1974 PHCRS focused on the Cooperative Health Statistics System. The theme of this year's conference will deal with the relationships between health statistics and health planning. For more information concerning the PHCRS, please contact: Conference Management Branch, National Center for Health Statistics, Room 8-21, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852, telephone (301) 443-1470. (KATHY QUILLIAN, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, telephone (301) 443-1470.)

1975 FLORIDA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The 1975 edition of the *Florida Statistical Abstract* has recently been issued. This is the ninth edition in an annual series compiled by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Florida. The *Abstract* provides statistical information about the social, political, and economic organization of Florida. Copies of the 629-page *Abstract* are available in paper for \$9.75. (CARTER C. OSTERBIND, DIRECTOR, COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611, telephone (904) 392-0171.)

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC REPORT

The Economic Policy Council of New Jersey has recently published its *8th Annual Report*. The publication contains several chapters on New Jersey's economy. In addition to the regular review of the state of the economy, several chapters are devoted to an analysis of the long run development of manufacturing industries, the quality of the labor force, the composition of unemployment, tax revenue forecasting and a proposal to develop a comprehensive economic plan for the State of New Jersey. The report also reviews legislation with significance for the New Jersey economy and comments on the Mount Laurel decision on exclusionary zoning. The report is available on request, free of charge. For copies write to the Office of Economic Policy, 134 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, or call (609) 292-1890. (ADAM BRONER, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC POLICY, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, telephone (609) 292-1890.)

IOWA VITAL STATISTICS INDEX

The Iowa State Department of Health has recently released *Iowa 1950-1973 Vital Statistics Index*. Contained in this index are published and unpublished vital statistics and a listing of data items which are retained on individual vital event records. Included in this publication are: Annual published vital statistics, 1950-1973; unpublished vital statistics; special publications; and unaggregated vital statistics data. Supplements to the index will be published as needed. The index is designed to assist users in obtaining data and to acquaint them with what data are available. (JAMES R. TAYLOR, DIRECTOR, STATISTICAL SERVICES, IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DES MOINES, IOWA 50319, telephone (515) 281-5871.)

1975 SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The *1975 South Carolina Statistical Abstract* has been recently released. The data in this 232-page publication are grouped into statewide data, county data, and other geographic area data. The other geographic areas include standard metropolitan statistical areas, planning districts, and incorporated places. All three groups contain an extensive treatment of population in South Carolina. Other important subjects included in the 131 tables are total and per capita income, earning in various manufacturing sectors, employment (including textile), capital investment, revenues, expenditures, education, agriculture, recreation, and tourism. Fourteen graphs and maps in-

clude maps of South Carolina Planning Districts and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The cost of this *Abstract* is \$2.50 postpaid. Make checks payable to the South Carolina Budget and Control Board. (ELLISON CAPERS, DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, P.O. Box 11038, Columbia, South Carolina 29211, telephone (803) 758-2586.)

RECENT UN STATISTICAL OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations include *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics; Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1974*; and *Directory of International Statistics*. Copies may be purchased from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017. Government agencies should request the discount to which they are entitled as it is not automatically given. In ordering, please use the sales numbers and prices which are shown as part of each description below.

Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics (English only; Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 4, 177 pp., UN Sales No. E.75.XVII.7.; \$8.00) is the fourth revision of a Bibliography first issued in 1962. It contains a list of recent national inquiries into industry, construction and the distributive trades for over 150 countries and territories, including for each country a brief description of the nature of the inquiries (frequency, period covered, items of data, scope and coverage) and a reference to the sources of the published results.

Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1974, Vol. I, Individual Country Data (Albania - Kuwait) (Statistical Papers, Series O, No. 4, xxxiii + 766 pp.), *Vol. II, Individual Country Data* (Lebanon-Zambia) (Statistical Papers, Series O, No. 4, Add. 1, xxxiii + 866 pp.), and *Vol. III, International Tables* (Statistical Papers, Series O, No. 4, Add. 2, vi + 250 pp.; UN Sales No. E.75.XVII.5 \$48.00 for all volumes; not sold separately; English only) is the eighteenth issue in this series on national accounts statistics.

Volumes I and II present internationally comparable data for 122 countries and areas on: gross domestic product and expenditure; national income and national disposable income; capital transaction of the nation; the gross domestic product and domestic factor incomes according to kind of economic activity; supply and disposition of commodities; government and private final consumption expenditure according

to purpose; composition of gross capital formation; distribution of income; distribution of capital flows; income and outlay and capital transactions of various transactors; selected outlays of general government by purposes and external transactions.

Volume III presents international tables showing, for about 154 countries and areas, estimates of total and per capita gross domestic product, national income and national disposable income expressed in U.S. dollars; percentage distribution of gross domestic product and net material product by type of final expenditure and by kind of economic activity; average annual rates of growth of real gross domestic product and net material product by type of expenditure, by kind of economic activity and by use; world and regional index numbers of gross domestic product by type of expenditure, by kind of economic activity; index numbers of total and per capita product at constant prices; the finance of gross accumulation; saving as percentage of disposable income and by percentage distribution by sector and principal aggregates and their interrelationships.

Directory of International Statistics (English, French, Russian, and Spanish versions in preparation; Statistical Papers, Series M. No. 56, 296 pp., UN Sales No. E.75.XVII.11., \$12.50) supersedes two Statistical Office publications: *Directory of International Standards for Statistics* (including a bibliography on

methods), published in 1960, and *List of Statistical Series Collected by International Organizations*, published in 1955. It consists of the following parts:

Part One, International Statistical Services, contains descriptions of the statistical activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies, information on the co-ordination of those activities, technical assistance in statistics and the statistical activities of several organizations outside the United Nations system. Part Two, International Statistical Series, contains a list of the statistical series compiled by the organizations of the United Nations system and includes references to, and a bibliography of, the publications in which they are found. Those individual statistical series which are in machine-readable form are identified and linked with the data bases described in part four. Part Three, International Statistical Standards, contains a list of items for which current international statistical definitions, recommendations and classifications exist and a comprehensive annotated bibliography of the relevant methodological publications. Part Four, Computerized International Statistics, contains an inventory of the data bases by subject and by organization, including information on the type of economic and social statistics contained in them and the technical descriptions of the computer files; it also has information on the computer installations which service international organizations.

NEW REPORTING PLANS AND FORMS

The following listing gives brief descriptions of a selected group of new reporting plans and forms approved between January 15 and February 17 by the Office of Management and Budget under the Provisions of the Federal Reports Act. The description refers to surveys and data collection programs which are just being started or are soon to be started so results are not yet available.

Department of Agriculture

Statistical Reporting Service

Chili for processing survey—New Mexico (annual).—Because of its increasing importance in the state, estimates of chili acreage, production and value

will become a regular part of the Federal-State estimating program. Data will be collected from the approximately 30 processors who handle New Mexico chili. Information should be available for release by early April. (For further information: J. R. STANDLEY, STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, telephone (202) 447-4331.)

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

1976 Census of Travis County, Texas (1980 Census Pretest) (singletime).—The first test of the 1980 census will be held in Travis County, Texas, in April,

1976. The major purpose of the pretest is to test census procedures. In this pretest a Spanish version of the questionnaire will be used for the population of Spanish origin that requests such a questionnaire. (For further information: David Kaplan, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, telephone (301) 763-7670.)

Survey of Manufactures (annual).—The Census Bureau has developed an abbreviated form to collect data from a sample of small firms for the publication "Annual Survey of Manufactures." This form has about one-third of the data items asked on the regular form. This form is designed to increase the response rate and reduce the burden on small firms, although it will mean some additional allocation of data for the items that are not collected. (For further information: ROBERT CROWTHER, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-5566.)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

National Center for Health Statistics

The second health and nutrition examination survey (on occasion).—The National Center for Health Statistics will begin collecting HANES II data in 1976. This program is designed to obtain that type of health information which can best or only be obtained by direct physical examination. Over the course of three years, data will be collected from a nationwide probability sample of over 20,000 children and adults. The major study will measure the prevalence of many health conditions and is designed to assess nutritional status through measurements of dietary intake. (For further information: ARTHUR MCDOWELL, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, telephone (301) 443-1640.)

OTHER REPORTING PLANS AND FORMS

Shown below, by agency, is a list of *new* forms approved between January 15 and February 17 excluding those described above. Questions, requests for additional information about any of the forms, listed below should be addressed in writing to Marsha Traynham, Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. Your comments on the usefulness of this feature will be welcomed.

During January approximately 77 forms reached their expiration dates and are no longer approved for use.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Prevented Planting Claim—Farms
Summary of Production
National Index of Consumer Satisfaction With Food Products
Child Nutrition Programs Staff Study
Organization Management Assistance Program (State Study)
Arkansas Orchard and Vineyard Survey—1975
Farm Building and Fencing Material Price Survey

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Residential Building Permit Lag Questionnaire
Survey of Scientific and Technical Personnel In Industry
Fair Labor Standards Act Wage and Hour Survey
1974 Commodity Transportation Survey of Wholesalers and Mineral Industries

Pretest of Two Versions of A Reinterview Questionnaire For Survey of Income and Education
1977 Census of Transportation—National Travel Survey
Mail/On-Site Follow-On Survey to Form ED-110X
Solar-Geophysical Data Use Questionnaire
Schedule of Trade Promotion Events—Laboratory and Scientific Instruments
Booth Layout and Specifications Promotion Information Sheet
Loudspeaker Evaluation Service Survey
National Fire Prevention and Control Administration Incident and Casualty Forms

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Army Materiel Acquisition Test Facilities Register
Survey—Flood Damage Reduction
Coordination of Requirement For Data Processing Services
Factors Affecting Navy Enlisted Personnel Retention
1975 Shelter Survey Program Questionnaire

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

National Assessment of Educational Progress Supplementary Student Questionnaire
National Institute of Education Compensatory Education Study—District Survey I
Research on The Effects of Demonstration Compensatory Education Projects
Experience Based Career Education Evaluation Questionnaires
Attitude Preassessment, Assessment, and Post-Assessment Questionnaire
Learning Environment Inventory—II

Research on The Effects of Demonstration Compensatory Education Projects
Survey of Education and Socialization Programs For Emotionally Disturbed Children and Youth
Title IX Technical Needs Assessment Questionnaire
Assessment of Vocational Education Programs For Disadvantaged Students Project Review Forms
Evaluation of Project Information Packages Field Test
State Plan For Assistance To States For State Equalization Plans Application For Reimbursement For State Equalization Plan
Financial Status and Performance Reports—Career Education
Study of State Program In Bilingual Education
Evaluation of Existing State Programs For Control of Streptococcal Disease, Rheumatic Fever, and Glomerulonephritis
Blood Establishment Resources Summary
State Alcoholism Profile Information System
Organization Profile/Organization Contact Forms
Study of The Changes In Alcohol-Related Problems Without Formal Treatment
Rural Health Initiative Reporting Requirements
Evaluation of Applicant (For Residency Training)
Attitudes Toward Fertility Regulating Mechanisms
Interview Schedule: Employers' Attitudes, Policies and Practices
Effects of Contraceptive Steroids on Blood Pressure—Boston Study
Effects of Contraceptive Steroids on Blood Pressure—South-eastern Georgia Study
Provider Audit Cost Report
Letter To Employer Requesting Earnings Information For SSI
Modification of Cost Reporting Forms For Providers Using The Combination Method of Cost Apportionment With Simplified Cost Finding
Questionnaire For Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies on Usage of Similar Benefits
State Child Welfare Study—Advance Questionnaire and Interview Guides
Review Committee Member Interview Schedule

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Characteristics Statement
Actual Modernization Cost Certificate
Survey of Potential Users of A Data Bank
Congregate Housing Survey
Integrating Handicapped
Alaskan Native Survey Questionnaire—Housing Study

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Medical History Form

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Evaluation of Accomplishments and Impact of LEAA in Area of Statistics Services

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hometown Plan Placement Survey
Survey of Federal Supplemental Benefits-Supplemental Unemployment Assistance Recipients
Welfare Savings Survey

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Fact Sheet For Performing Artists Touring Privately

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Proceedings of The Marine Safety Council Mailing List Survey
Application For Federal Assistance (Construction Program)
Instruction Manual For Preparation and Submission of 1977 Estimate of Cost of Completing The Interstate System
Remotely Controlled Railroad Switch Operation Log
Railroad Employee Assistance Programs: Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
Used Car Owner Survey

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Medical Survey Questionnaire
Household Health Survey For Lead
Emissions Recall Audit Program Owner Questionnaire
Investigation of Possible Non-Compliance of Motor Vehicles With Federal Emission Standards

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

National Endowment For The Humanities Journalism Fellows Questionnaire
Final Expenditure Report Addendum

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Repository Information Form, Cover Letter, Return Post Card

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Supplemental Questionnaire For Licensed Vocational Nurse
Landscape Architect Supplemental Form
Application Form—Architect, Interior Designer, Landscape Architect
Architect Supplemental Form
Interior Designer Supplemental Form

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Reclosable Plastic Bags—Firms Importing These Bags
Purchasers Questionnaire For Antidumping Investigation on Butadiene Acrylonitrile Rubber
Stainless Steel Wire Producers' and Importers' Questionnaires

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

VA Beneficiary Travel Study Code Sheet

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

Evaluation of Officially Recognized Programs

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Questionnaire For Peer Judging of Biomedical Journals

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Premium Payment Declaration and Annual Report For Plan Years Beginning on or Before September 1, 1975

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

Client Questionnaire—HUD Region IX

SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

April 1976

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

A similar schedule will be shown here each month

covering release dates for the following month. The indicators are identified by the title 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.

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

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data For</i>
April	1 Construction Expenditures (Press release), Census, C30 (69)	February
	1 Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders, Census, M4-A (506)	February
	1 Wholesale Price Index (Press release), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), (55, 58, 750, 751, 752)	March
	1 Money Stock Measures, Federal Reserve Board (FRB), H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week Ending March 24
	1 Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week Ending March 31
	2 The Employment Situation (Press release), BLS (1, 21, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 740, 841-848)	March
	5 Monthly Wholesale Trade (Press release), Census, BW	February
	6 Consumer Credit, FRB, G. 19 (66, 113)	February
	6 Open Market Money Rates and Bond Prices, FRB, G.13	April 3
	7 Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week Ending March 31
	8 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week Ending March 31
	8 Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week Ending April 7
	9 Advance Monthly Retail Sales (Press release), Census, (54)	March
	14 Manufacturing and Trade: Inventories and Sales Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) (31, 56, 71, 851)	February

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data For</i>
April	14 Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending April 7
	15 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week Ending April 7
	15 Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week Ending April 14
	15 Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission	4 Q '75
	15 Industrial Production and Related Data, FRB, G. 12.3 (47, 853)	March
	15 Personal Income, BEA (52, 53)	March
	15 Yields on FHA Insured New Home 30-Year Mortgages, HUD (118)	April 1
	16 Gross National Product (Preliminary), BEA (200, 205)	1 Q '76
	16 Revised Corporate Profits and National Income, BEA	4 Q '75
	16 Housing Starts (Press release), Census, C-20 (28, 29)	March
	19 Capacity Utilization in Manufacturing, FRB, E.5 (850)	1 Q '76
	21 Consumer Price Index, BLS, (781, 782, 783, 784)	March
	21 Real Earnings, BLS, (741, 859)	March
	21 Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders (Press release), Census (6, 24, 25, 96, 647, 648)	March
	21 Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week Ending April 14
	22 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week Ending April 14
	22 Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week Ending April 21
	23 Average Yields of Long-Term Bonds, Treasury Bulletin (115, 116)	April
	23 Major Collective Bargaining Settlements (Press release), BLS (748)	1 Q '76
	26 Merchandise Trade Balance, Balance of Payments Basis, BEA, (536, 537)	1 Q '76
	26 Export and Import Merchandise Trade, Census, FT-900 (500, 502, 512)	March
	26 Housing Vacancies (Press release), Census, H-111 (857)	1 Q '76
	26 Productivity and Costs in Private Economy (Press release), BLS	1 Q '76
	28 Advance Business Conditions Digest, BEA. (12, 33, 69, 813, 817)	February
	(5, 10, 17, 45, 59, 62, 810, 811, 814, 815, 816, 820, 825, 830, 853, 860)	March
	28 Labor Turnover in Manufacturing (Press release), BLS (2, 3)	March
	28 Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRB, H.4.2 (72)	Week Ending April 21
	29 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week Ending April 21
	29 Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRB, H.4.1 (93)	Week Ending April 28

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data For</i>
April 29	Defense Indicators, BEA (625)	March
30	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders, Census, M3-1 (20, 65, 852)	March
30	Agricultural Prices, Agriculture	Mid-April

PERSONNEL NOTES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census: JACOB SILVER has been designated Chief, Geography Division. CHARLES D. JONES has been designated Acting Chief, Statistical Methods Division. DON LEE ADAMS has been designated Assistant Division Chief, Data Preparation Division. RUTH RUNYAN has been designated Acting Branch Chief, Census/ASM Subject Reports Branch, Industry Division.

The following staff assignments have been made within the Geography Division: SILLA G. TOMASI has been designated Assistant Division Chief for Operations, DANNY E. JONES has been designated

Chief, Cartographic Methods Branch. DAVID S. CRISTY has been designated Chief, Methodology, Technical Evaluation and Quality Control Branch.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Statistical Policy Division: KATHERINE K. WALLMAN, formerly Chief, Federal/State Coordination and Technical Assistance, National Center for Education Statistics, has joined the Statistical Policy Division staff where she will work in the Social Statistics Branch.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price 50 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$6.00 domestic postpaid; \$1.50 additional foreign mailing.

AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES FOR DISTRIBUTION AND NEWS ITEMS

		Telephone		Telephone
Agriculture:	Richard Small	447-6201	Labor	
	Statistical Reporting Service		BLS:	Henry Lowenstern 523-1327
Commerce:	John Wearmouth (distribution only)	967-4233		Constance McEwen (news items) 523-1660
	Office of Publications		ETA:	Howard Rosen, Office of Manpower Research 376-7335
	Alternate: Tim Coss	967-4233		Bernard Rein 376-7258
Census:	Harold Nisselson	763-2462		Robert Yerger, Office of Research and Development 376-6456
	Larry Hartke (news items)	763-7454	Transportation:	Doris Groff Velona 426-4138
BEA:	Ago Ambre	523-0777	FHA:	Thomas Hyland, Public Affairs (news items) 426-0662
	Ann Winkler (personnel notes)	523-0890		Patricia Beardsley 426-3323
Defense:	Rose Glubin, OSD Comptroller	OX7-0476	FAA:	Jack Flood, Jr., Printing Procurement (distribution only) 964-5381
HEW:	Richard Simonson, Office of Sec	245-6230		IRS: Robert Wilson (news items) 964-6615
PHS:	Gooloo Wunderlich, OAS for Health	443-2660	Fed Reserve:	Pamela H. Kacser 961-7686
	Louise Kirby, NCHS (news items)	443-1202		Robert M. Fisher, R & S 452-2871
	James Baird, Food and Drug	443-6285	NASA:	W.A. Greene 755-8439
OE:	O. Jean Brandes	245-8812	NSF:	Charles E. Falk, Div. of Science Resources Studies 282-7706
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