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June 1973 No. 73-12

STATISTICAL REPORTER

JUL 3 1973

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Current developments in Federal statistics

STATISTICAL REPORTER

Prepared Monthly by the Statistical Policy Division

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June 19

Seventeenth Session Of The United Nations Statistical Commission

BY BENNETT M. BRADY

Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget

Background

The Statistical Commission, which is one of the functional commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, held its 17th biennial session at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, November 13-24, 1972. Since the last session, a large number of questions requiring attention by the Commission had accumulated, in part as a result of the extensive series of regional meetings and consultations on statistical matters that had taken place.

Under new resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council no longer pass resolutions, but formulate their resolutions in the form of drafts for adoption by the Council. Although some concern was expressed by members of the Commission over this decision, the U.S. delegate noted that this would bolster the power of Statistical Commission resolutions by having them passed by a higher body.

Participation

The session was attended by official delegations from all but three (Ghana, Morocco, and the Philippines) of the 24 countries elected to membership of the Commission by the Economic and Social Council. With the exception of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the delegations were headed by the accredited representatives—generally the chief statistical officer of the national government. Other representatives included those of the specialized agencies (ILO, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, IBRD, IMF) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and eleven observers from UN member states not represented on the Commission, inter-governmental organizations outside the UN system and non-governmental organizations in consultation status with the Economic and Social Council.

The United States delegation consisted of Julius Shiskin, Chief Statistician, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President attending the ses-

sion as the United States representative to the Statistical Commission; Bennett Brady, of the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, and Edwin Goldfield, Chief, International Statistical Programs Division, Bureau of the Census, serving as alternates.

Work of the Session

The following paragraphs report briefly on the work of the session on major agenda questions which are of particular interest to the U.S. Government agencies. For a fuller account, reference should be made to the Commission's report on the session to the Economic and Social Council, copies of which may be purchased from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017 when it becomes available.

International statistical programs.—One of the main functions of the Statistical Commission is to improve the coordination of international statistical activities. In 1971 a special working group of the Commission, the Working Group on International Statistical Programs and Coordination was set up to report on the progress made in establishing an integrated program and to ensure the necessary coordination in fields where its absence is greatest. In recognition of the increasing importance of the Working Group of which the U.S. Representative is a member, the Commission decided that the terms of reference of the Working Group should be defined to include in addition to dealing with questions of policy, coordination and priorities to (1) serve as a means of contact for the Statistical Commission with the Statistical Office between the Commission's biennial sessions, (2) to consider questions regarding electronic data processing of economic and social statistics, including data banks, and (3) to examine questions in respect of statistics required for evaluating and appraising the Second Development Decade. It was further concluded that the composition of the Working Group should be enlarged to include in addition to the present members one representative from a developing nation in each of the regions of ECAFE,

ECLA, and ECA and that the Working Group would meet annually to examine the issues under its terms of reference.

As one of its terms of reference is new developments and potential problems of coordination in the uses of electronic data processing equipment by the United Nations and specialized agencies, the Working Group had considered this topic at its two sessions since the last session of the Statistical Commission. Since that time, a new electronic data processing center has been established in Geneva, the International Computing Center (ICC). Much of the electronic data processing formerly done at the UN Headquarters in New York, such as the international trade statistics and national accounting statistics, have now been transferred to the ICC; it was planned that there would be further transfers of operations from New York to Geneva. However, since that time, there have been new developments including an increase in computing capability of the United Nations Headquarters and the appointment of a new Director of the Statistical Office. The Commission also heard statements from various members including the U.S. concerning their disappointment in the delays encountered in receiving trade statistics since the transfer of data processing to Geneva. In view of these developments, it was agreed that all further changes in the arrangements between Geneva and New York should be halted and that the new director should review all pertinent factors during the next 6 months and report his findings to the Working Group at its fifth session in July 1973.

At its last session, the Statistical Commission agreed on a new approach to be followed in the preparation and presentation of the integrated 5-year plans for international statistical programs. In the past, the Commission had felt that the "Integrated Statement of International Statistical Programs" presented at each session as a basis for consideration of coordination problems, while useful for the background information provided on particular programs and projects, failed to be focused around the major economic and social issues of concern of member states. At the last session, it was decided that the type of document needed for fruitful discussion of programs at its biennial session should be policy oriented and should concentrate on major strategies of statistical development. For this session, the Secretary-General's presentation of the 5-year plan had been organized in terms of major strategies of statistical development and provided as well an increased amount of background information on the organization and work of the international statistical system. The Commission

felt that the new approach was a clear and well-structured statement of the statistical programs of the organizations concerned and that it furnished an effective basis for long-term planning in the area of international statistics, and requested a similar report for the 18th session but with additional information on the resource allocation for statistical programs and an indication of the relative distribution of these resources among subject matters, between the benefits to developing and developed countries, among collecting, processing, analysing, and disseminating and between old and new programs.

Statistics of the Developing Countries.—One of the items of high priority on the agenda of the Statistical Commission was the statistics required for the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the United Nations Second Development Decade. The goals and targets of the Decade had been agreed upon by the appropriate agencies; the task before the Commission was the selection of indicators and series needed for judging progress toward these targets. The Commission discussed at considerable length a preliminary list of economic and social indicators and felt that these indicators furnished a useful starting point but expressed grave misgivings about the appropriateness of some of the indicators, the concepts in some and the general feasibility of the developing countries producing such extensive data. It was agreed that a new list of indicators should take into account practicality and reliability and that a definitive list of indicators should be completed by 1973 in time for the mid-decade review and appraisal of the developing countries.

During the discussion of development statistics, as in the discussion of many of the other items of agenda, the U.S. representative urged the importance of assessing and taking account of the reliability of the data produced. It was agreed by the Commission that the Statistical Office would work with a consultant on cross-checking the consistency of related figures submitted to it and that a brief report would be submitted to the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination. The U.S. representative agreed to try to find a consultant to assist the Statistical Office in this endeavor.

In view of the major concern in both developed and developing countries in the effective organization of national statistical services, at the last session of the Statistical Commission, the U.S. representative recommended that a seminar be organized along the lines of the International Seminar on Statistical Organization held in Ottawa in 1952. The UNDP has agreed to the finan-

cial support of the symposium and Canada has agreed to host it in Ottawa in October 1973. Early in the session this year the chairman set up an *ad hoc* working group that met twice during the session to draw up a list of topics for discussion at the seminar. The Commission agreed that the list of topics made a suitable program of discussion for the seminar and requested the Secretary General to revise the *Handbook of Statistical Organization* to take into account the results of the observations of the seminar.

National accounts.—The Commission reviewed developments since the 16th session and expressed its views on future work in several areas of national accounts and balances including (1) further work on a draft of a system of statistics of the distribution of income, consumption, and accumulation that would be complementary to the system of national accounts, (2) a similar system of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation on this subject that would be suitable for the use of the developing countries and a technical manual directed to their needs, (3) development of guidelines for a system of price and quantity statistics and a study of national accounting practices in constant prices for index numbers, and (4) revision of the international recommendations on statistics of the distributive trades and services and a technical manual on surveys for the distributive trades.

Integrated system of demographic, manpower, and other social statistics.—At the last session of the Statistical Commission, the first steps were taken toward the development of a system of demographic, manpower, and social statistics related to the system of national economic accounts. The Commission felt that since that time substantial progress had been made on the development of the system; a flexible framework and structure of the system had been developed, the basic statistics, classifications and social indicators of the sub-system had been listed and fused with the framework of the system. It was agreed that the program of work on the system should proceed with further delineation of the social indicators with the aim of final approval of the list at the next session of the Commission, preparation of a preliminary comprehensive technical document, development of a draft version of the system suitable for use by the developing countries, and continuation of work on the basic system.

Other subjects.—As a result of action taken or decisions reached on other topics on the agenda for the 17th session, further progress is envisaged in the Commission's efforts to improve the adequacy and international comparability of the statistical data available for coun-

tries of the world generally. Among other subjects considered was a revision of the Standard International Trade Classification which had been recommended by the Statistical Commission. A second draft of the revision was before the Commission for consideration and comments. It is planned that the final revision of the SITC will be presented for approval to the Statistical Commission at its next session. The Commission was also informed of work undertaken by a working group of the Economic Commission for Europe on the establishment of a correspondence key between the SITC Rev. 1 and the trade classification of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The Commission agreed that all efforts should be made to establish relations between the various nomenclatures of goods and services and their production (SITC, BTN, ISIC, and the international standards for goods and services).

At the last session of the Statistical Commission it was concluded that a review should be undertaken of the present status of international migration statistics with a view to amending or extending the international migration standards on this subject which had not been changed since their adoption in 1953 and that consideration should be given to developing recommendations for internal migration statistics. The Commission at this session reviewed the proposals for revising the existing international recommendations and the draft international guidelines on internal migration statistics. The Commission concluded that two studies should be made on national practices—one in respect of statistics of international migration, the other in respect of statistics on internal migration. The revised standards on international migration and the guidelines on statistics of internal migration should then be redrafted based on these statistics.

Conclusions

On attending sessions of the UN Statistical Commission one is impressed with the competence and objectivity of the Commission members and their understanding of and dedication to the Commission's objectives of improving statistical programs and achieving greater international comparability of statistical data. Both individually and as a group members of the Commission were competent and well informed on statistical matters, and were able to discuss intelligently and to the point the wide range of problems on the agenda for the session.

The decisions reached on agenda questions and the conclusions expressed in the Commission's report on

the session were not at variance with the U.S. position on any matter of substance. It was apparent, in fact, that views expressed by the U.S. Delegation on many points were utilized in the preparation of the draft report on the session as reflecting the consensus of the

Commission. This outcome must be attributed in large part to the high quality of position papers that were prepared for guidance of the delegation by staff of the various Federal statistical agencies concerned with different agenda questions.

Changes In Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Roy L. Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has announced the designation of four new Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and the combination of 12 existing SMSAs into 6 areas. There are now 267 SMSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Director Ash also announced other decisions which affected the definitions of 98 SMSAs; 14 existing areas were given a change of title.

The actions were the result of a comprehensive review of all SMSAs over the past 2 years and reflect the application of criteria to information from the 1970 population census. The review was conducted by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, an advisory committee composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government. During the review, the Committee analyzed 2,668 county interrelationships, 1,186 New England city and town interrelationships, and 55 Puerto Rican municipio interrelationships.

The growth of some cities in some cases has led to their recognition as SMSAs; in others, it has led to their names being included in area titles. In some cases changes in the relative size of cities within a standard metropolitan statistical area has led to a reordering of

names in the area title. The combination of previously existing SMSAs results from a growing social and economic integration of those areas.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area consists of one or more entire counties which meet standards pertaining to population and metropolitan character. In New England, where towns rather than counties are used as the basic geographic unit for statistical compilations, standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined on a town rather than county basis. Census divisions are used for defining standard metropolitan statistical areas in the State of Alaska.

Standard metropolitan statistical area definitions were first developed and issued about 23 years ago for use by all Federal agencies compiling general purpose statistical data, including census statistics on population, housing, industry, and trade; current employment and payroll data; and local housing market and labor market analyses. Definitions of standard metropolitan statistical areas and their titles are established by the Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

The full list of changes follows.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The following areas are designated as new standard metropolitan statistical areas:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<p>Burlington, North Carolina Fayetteville-Springdale, Arkansas Kingsport-Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia</p>	<p>Alamance County Washington and Benton Counties Sullivan and Hawkins Counties, Tennessee, Scott and Washington Counties and Bristol City, Virginia Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties</p>
<p>St. Cloud, Minnesota</p>	

The following new standard metropolitan statistical areas, formed by combining existing areas, are designated:

New area:

Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina

Definition

Mecklenburg, Gaston, and Union Counties

Former areas:

Charlotte, North Carolina
Gastonia, North Carolina

New area:

Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas

Dallas, Tarrant, Collins, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Johnson,
Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Wise Counties

Former areas:

Dallas, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

New area:

Greenville-Spartanburg, South Carolina

Definition

Greenville, Spartanburg, and Pickens Counties

Former areas:

Greenville, South Carolina
Spartanburg, South Carolina

New area:

Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina

Durham, Wake, and Orange Counties

Former areas:

Raleigh, North Carolina
Durham, North Carolina

New area:

Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah

Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, and Tooele Counties

Former areas:

Salt Lake City, Utah
Ogden, Utah

New area:

Northeast Pennsylvania

Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Monroe Counties

Former areas:

Scranton, Pennsylvania
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pennsylvania

The following previously designated standard metropolitan statistical areas are redefined as follows:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Changes</i>
Abilene, Texas	<i>Add:</i> Callahan County
Albany, Georgia	<i>Add:</i> Lee County
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, New York	<i>Add:</i> Montgomery County
Albuquerque, New Mexico	<i>Add:</i> Sandoval County
Alexandria, Louisiana	<i>Add:</i> Grant Parish
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pennsylvania-New Jersey	<i>Add:</i> Carbon County, Pennsylvania
Asheville, North Carolina	<i>Add:</i> Madison County
Atlanta, Georgia	<i>Add:</i> Butts, Cherokee, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, and Walton Counties
Augusta, Georgia-South Carolina	<i>Add:</i> Columbia County, Georgia
Austin, Texas	<i>Add:</i> Hays County
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	<i>Add:</i> Ascension, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge Parishes
Battle Creek, Michigan	<i>Add:</i> Barry County
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Texas	<i>Add:</i> Hardin County
Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi	<i>Add:</i> Hancock and Stone Counties
Birmingham, Alabama	<i>Add:</i> St. Clair County
Boston, Massachusetts	<i>Add:</i> Essex County (part): Boxford town; Middlesex County (part): Acton town, Boxborough town, Carlisle town, Holliston town; Norfolk County (part): Bellingham town, Foxborough town, Franklin town, Medway town, Stoughton town, Wrentham town; Plymouth County (part): Abington town, Hanson town, Kingston town
Bridgeport, Connecticut	<i>Add:</i> New Haven County (part): Derby city
Bristol, Connecticut	<i>Add:</i> Hartford County (part): Burlington town
Brockton, Massachusetts	<i>Add:</i> Plymouth County (part): Halifax town
	<i>Delete:</i> Norfolk County (part): Stoughton town; Plymouth County (part): Abington town, Hanson town
Caguas, Puerto Rico	<i>Add:</i> Gurabo and San Lorenzo Municipios
Canton, Ohio	<i>Add:</i> Carroll County
Charleston, South Carolina	<i>Add:</i> Dorchester County
Charleston, West Virginia	<i>Add:</i> Putnam County
Chattanooga, Tennessee-Georgia	<i>Add:</i> Marion and Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee, and Catoosa and Dade Counties, Georgia
Colorado Springs, Colorado	<i>Add:</i> Teller County
Columbus, Ohio	<i>Add:</i> Fairfield and Madison Counties
Danbury, Connecticut	<i>Add:</i> Fairfield County (part): Newtown town, Redding town; Litchfield County (part): New Milford town
Des Moines, Iowa	<i>Add:</i> Warren County
Detroit, Michigan	<i>Add:</i> Lapeer, Livingston, and St. Clair Counties
Evansville, Indiana-Kentucky	<i>Add:</i> Gibson and Posey Counties, Indiana
Fall River, Massachusetts-Rhode Island	<i>Add:</i> Massachusetts portion, Bristol County (part): Dighton town, Rhode Island portion, Newport County (part): Little Compton town, Portsmouth town

Flint, M.
Fort Wa.
Greensbo.
Hartford

Houston
Hunting
Huntsvi.
Jackson
Kansas
Knoxvil
Lansing
Lawrenc

Lexingt

Lima, C
Louisvi
Lynchb
Macon,
Manche

Mayagi
Montg
Muske
Nashua

New B

Newar
Newpo

Norwa
Oklah
Orlan
Parker
Paters
Pittsfi

June

Area

Changes

Flint, Michigan

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, North Carolina

Hartford, Connecticut

Houston, Texas

Huntington-Ashland, West Virginia-Kentucky-Ohio

Huntsville, Alabama

Jacksonville, Florida

Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas

Knoxville, Tennessee

Lansing-East Lansing, Michigan

Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts-New Hampshire

Lexington, Kentucky

Lima, Ohio

Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana

Lynchburg, Virginia

Macon, Georgia

Manchester, New Hampshire

Mayagüez, Puerto Rico

Montgomery, Alabama

Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan

Nashua, New Hampshire

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Newark, New Jersey

Newport News-Hampton, Virginia

Norwalk, Connecticut

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Orlando, Florida

Parkersburg-Marietta, West Virginia-Ohio

Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, New Jersey

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Add: Shiawassee County

Delete: Lapeer County

Add: Adams, DeKalb, and Wells Counties

Add: Davidson and Stokes Counties

Add: Hartford County (part): Marlborough town; Litchfield County (part): New Hartford town; Middlesex County (part): East Hampton town, Portland town; New London County (part): Colchester town; Tolland County (part): Columbia town, Hebron town, Stafford town, Tolland town, Willington town

Add: Waller County

Add: Greenup County, Kentucky

Add: Marshall County

Add: Baker, Clay, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties

Add: Ray County, Missouri

Add: Union County

Add: Ionia County

Add: Massachusetts portion, Essex County (part): Amesbury town, Salisbury town; New Hampshire portion, Rockingham County (part): Atkinson town, Hampstead town, Kingston town, Windham town

Add: Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Scott, and Woodford Counties

Add: Auglaize County

Add: Bullitt and Oldham Counties

Add: Appomattox County

Add: Jones and Twigg Counties

Add: Merrimack County (part): Allenstown town, Pembroke town, Rockingham County (part): Derry town, Londonderry town

Add: Añasco and Hormigueros Municipios

Add: Autauga County

Add: Oceana County

Add: Hillsborough County (part): Amherst town, Merrimack town, Milford town

Add: Bristol County (part): Freetown town; Plymouth County (part): Lakeville town

Add: Somerset County

Add: Gloucester and James City Counties, and Williamsburg city

Add: Fairfield County (part): Weston town

Add: McClain and Pottawattomie Counties

Add: Osceola County

Add: Wirt County, West Virginia

Delete: Bergen County

Add: Berkshire County (part): Adams town, Berkshire town, Stockbridge town

<i>Area</i>	<i>Changes</i>
Ponce, Puerto Rico	<i>Add:</i> Juana Díaz and Villalba Municipios
Portland, Maine	<i>Add:</i> Cumberland County (part): Freeport town, Windham town; York County (part): Saco City, Old Orchard Beach town
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, Rhode Island- Massachusetts	<i>Add:</i> Rhode Island portion, Providence County (part): Scituate town; Washington County (part): South Kingstown town; Massachusetts portion, Bristol County (part): Norton town
Richmond, Virginia	<i>Delete:</i> Massachusetts portion, Norfolk County (part): Bellingham town, Franklin town, Wrentham town
Roanoke, Virginia	<i>Add:</i> Charles City, Goochland and Powhatan Counties
Rochester, New York	<i>Add:</i> Botetourt and Craig Counties
St. Joseph, Missouri	<i>Add:</i> Ontario County
St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois	<i>Add:</i> Andrew County
San Antonio, Texas	<i>Add:</i> Clinton and Monroe Counties, Illinois
San Juan, Puerto Rico	<i>Add:</i> Comal County
Savannah, Georgia	<i>Add:</i> Toa Baja Loiza, and Canovanas Municipios
Shreveport, Louisiana	<i>Add:</i> Bryan and Effingham Counties
Springfield, Illinois	<i>Add:</i> Webster Parish
Springfield, Missouri	<i>Add:</i> Menard County
Springfield, Ohio	<i>Add:</i> Christian County
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Massachusetts-Connecticut	<i>Add:</i> Champaign County
Tallahassee, Florida	<i>Add:</i> Massachusetts portion, Hampshire County (part): Belchertown town, Hatfield town, Southampton town
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida	<i>Add:</i> Walkulla County
Toledo, Ohio-Michigan	<i>Add:</i> Pasco County
Topeka, Kansas	<i>Add:</i> Fulton and Ottawa Counties, Ohio
Tulsa, Oklahoma	<i>Add:</i> Jefferson and Osage Counties
Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia	<i>Add:</i> Mayes, Rogers, and Wagoner Counties
Waterbury, Connecticut	<i>Add:</i> Charles County, Maryland
Wichita Falls, Texas	<i>Add:</i> New Haven County (part): Southbury town
Worcester, Massachusetts	<i>Add:</i> Clay County
	<i>Delete:</i> Archer County
	<i>Add:</i> Worcester County (part): Charlton town, Uxbridge town, Webster town

The following previously designated standard metropolitan statistical areas are retitled and redefined as follows:

<i>Present title</i>	<i>New title</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Denver, Colorado	Denver-Boulder, Colorado	<i>Add:</i> Gilpin County
Kalamazoo, Michigan	Kalamazoo-Portage, Michigan	<i>Add:</i> Van Buren County
Lowell, Massachusetts	Lowell, Massachusetts-New Hampshire	<i>Add:</i> New Hampshire portion: Hillsborough County (part): Pelham town

<i>Present title</i>	<i>New title</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas	Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi	<i>Add:</i> Tipton County, Tennessee, and DeSoto County, Mississippi
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota-Wisconsin	<i>Add:</i> Carver, Chisago, Scott, and Wright Counties, Minnesota, and St. Croix County, Wisconsin
Nashville, Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	<i>Add:</i> Cheatham, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, and Williamson Counties
New Haven, Connecticut	New Haven-West Haven, Connecticut	<i>Add:</i> Middlesex County (part): Clinton town, Killingsworth town, New Haven County, (part): Madison town, Wallingford town
Norwich-Groton-New London, Connecticut	New London-Norwich, Connecticut-Rhode Island	<i>Add:</i> Connecticut portion, Middlesex County (part): Old Saybrook town, New London County (part): Bozrah town; Rhode Island portion, Washington County (part): Hopkinton town, Westerly town
New York, New York	New York, New York-New Jersey	<i>Add:</i> Putnum County, New York, and Bergen County, New Jersey
Norfolk, Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Virginia	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Virginia-North Carolina	<i>Add:</i> Currituck County, North Carolina
Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas	Texarkana, Texas-Texarkana, Arkansas	<i>Add:</i> Little River County, Arkansas

The following previously designated standard metropolitan statistical areas are retitled:

<i>New title</i>	<i>Previous title</i>
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Illinois	Champaign-Urbana, Illinois
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa	Waterloo, Iowa
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Florida	West Palm Beach, Florida

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

PROJECT DAWN—DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK

Project DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network) is a nationwide program which has been established by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) to provide for:

1. Identification of drugs currently being abused and/or associated with harm to the individual and society.
2. The determination of existing patterns of drug abuse in selected metropolitan areas and national monitoring to observe changing trends including detection of new abuse entities and new combinations.
3. Provision of data for assessing the relative hazards to health and relative abuse potential for substances in human experience.
4. Provision of data needed for early warning for those concerned with prevention, regulatory control and scheduling of drugs of abuse.

The data collection system has two major components. First, information will be obtained from 20 geographically diverse standard metropolitan statistical areas in which all hospital emergency rooms and medical examiner facilities will be canvassed and three additional SMSAs where these facilities will be sampled. In addition, data will be provided from 65 hospital inpatient facilities and 74 crisis centers. This scheme will provide a means of measuring the severity, scope and nature of the drug abuse problem in these 23 areas.

The second component involves a random national selection of 200 hospital emergency rooms and 200 medical examiners exclusive of those in the 23 SMSAs. This national sample will enable DAWN to provide national trends and projections regarding overall drug or specific drug problems.

Analyses of this sort will allow evaluation of the impact of an entire strategy in specific communities. The availability of comparable information for more than one community will assist government efforts to understand causal relationships and thus permit more accurate programmatic emphasis and direction of resources.

Further details may be obtained by writing Ernest A. Carabillo, Jr., Chief, Drug Control Division, Office of Scientific Support, BNDD, 1405 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20537

RECONCILIATION OF BILATERAL FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

The recent successful reconciliation of the United States-Canadian bilateral merchandise trade statistics for 1970 by the United States-Canadian Trade Statistics Committee has generated considerable interest in trade reconciliation, and there has been strong support for further studies in this area.

Work is already well underway in the U.S. Bureau of the Census and Statistics Canada to reconcile United States-Canadian trade data for 1971 and 1972, and the possibility is being explored of participating with other trading partners in bilateral or multilateral reconciliation studies. As illustrated by the tables shown below, there are sizable discrepancies between the bilateral trade statistics as published by the United States and by its major trading partners. Such discrepancies, of course, cause considerable confusion, and complicate the tasks of trade negotiators and analysts.

Priorities have not yet been set, nor funding provided, for reconciliation studies with countries other than Canada. Canada is not only our principal trading partner—accounting for about a fourth of our total trade—but also the country with which we have the largest discrepancies in our bilateral trade statistics (particularly after the other countries' import data are converted from c.i.f.—cost, insurance and freight—to f.o.b., to permit direct comparison with U.S. exports, which are on an f.o.b. basis). The discrepancy in the United States-Canadian bilateral trade balance figures increased from \$972 million for 1970 to \$1457 million for 1972.

The reconciliation of the 1970 United States-Canadian trade data cost the United States about \$250,000 and required about 1 year to complete. However, it is ex-

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TABLE
TRADING

Trading
partner

Canada
Japan
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Italy
France
Netherlands
Belgium
Luxembourg
United Kingdom
Mexico
Venezuela
Australia

Totals

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pected that the 2 years of data for 1971 and 1972 can be reconciled at a smaller total cost to the United States than the estimate of the single year 1970 reconciliation, and can be completed within a 9-month time schedule (April-December 1973).

TABLE I. COMPARISON OF 1971 U.S. AND MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS,¹ BILATERAL TRADE STATISTICS (dollars in millions)

Trading partner	Trading partner imports				
	U.S. exports ²	As published ³	Est. f.o.b. basis ⁴	U.S. imports ⁵	Trading partner exports ⁶
Canada	\$10,366	\$10,849	\$10,849	\$12,762	\$11,953
Japan	4,055	4,983	4,575	7,261	7,577
West Germany	2,832	3,544	3,353	3,651	3,770
Italy	1,314	1,432	1,348	1,406	1,481
France	1,380	1,800	1,693	1,088	1,101
Netherlands	1,785	1,473	1,388	534	564
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,078	821	765	845	842
United Kingdom	2,374	2,648	2,466	2,459	2,642
Mexico	1,622	1,479	1,430	1,263	911
Venezuela	787	NA	NA	1,216	NA
Australia	1,904	1,037	1,037	620	635
Total	\$28,597	NA	NA	\$33,105	NA

¹ Limited to countries for which total 1971 U.S. imports or exports were \$1 billion or more.

² Reflects domestic and foreign exports combined, including DOD Military Assistance Program, Grant-Aid shipments, as reported in the December 1971 issue of FT 990.

³ Import and export figures are based on data reported in the July 24, 1972, issue of "Commerce Today," but reflect subsequent revisions. Sources: Official trade statistics of listed countries—International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

⁴ Crudely adjusted from c.i.f. to f.o.b., where applicable, solely on basis of estimated c.i.f./f.o.b. ratio of U.S. imports from the given trading partner, as obtained from annual sample survey of U.S. c.i.f./f.o.b. import values.

⁵ Reflects general imports as reported in the December 1971 issue of FT 990.

⁶ Reflects 65.8% of 1971 U.S. export total.

⁷ Import data for these countries are reported on a f.o.b. basis (all other trading partners' import data are on a c.i.f. basis.)

⁸ Reflects 72.7% of 1971 U.S. import total.

NA=Not Available.

An important byproduct of trade reconciliation is improved statistics. Corrective action is already being taken with respect to some of the problems which were identified or quantified in the study of 1970 United States-Canadian trade data. A major unresolved problem, and one of the most difficult to resolve, is the undercounting (about \$500 million for 1970) of U.S. exports to Canada resulting from the nonreceipt of Shipper's Export Declarations. This undercounting results primarily from the fact that, due to staffing and funding limitations, U.S. Customs officers at the Canadian border concentrate almost entirely on imports, with little or no attention to exports. In past discussions, Customs indicated that effective policing of exports to Canada to ensure the filing of export documents would be extremely costly. It would also seriously impede the flow of goods to Canada. The undercounting problem and other discrepancies will, of course, be resolved automatically if the longer range efforts to harmonize the United States-Canadian trade data and

TABLE II. 1971 U.S. TRADE BALANCE WITH INDIVIDUAL MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS,¹ BASED ON U.S. DATA, AS COMPARED WITH DATA REPORTED BY THE TRADING PARTNERS (dollars in millions)

Trading partner	U.S. trade balance (U.S. exports minus U.S. imports) ²	U.S. trade balance (trading partner imports minus trading partner exports) ³	Discrepancy between U.S. trade balance as derived from U.S. data, and from trading-partner data
Canada	-\$2,396	⁴ -\$1,104	-\$1,292
Japan	-3,206	-2,594	-612
West Germany	-819	-226	-593
Italy	-92	-49	-43
France	292	699	-407
Netherlands	1,251	909	342
Belgium and Luxembourg	233	-21	254
United Kingdom	-85	6	-91
Mexico	359	568	-209
Australia	384	402	-18
Total	-4,079	-1,410	-2,669

¹ Limited to countries for which total 1971 U.S. imports or exports were \$1 billion or more (except Venezuela, for which 1971 data are not available).

² Based on data as reported in the December 1971 issue of FT 990.

³ Based on data as reported in the July 24, 1972, issue of "Commerce Today," but reflect subsequent revisions. Sources: Official trade statistics of listed countries—International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

⁴ Imports used in the derivation of the balance figures for these countries are on a f.o.b. basis (import data for all other countries are on a c.i.f. basis).

TABLE III. 1971 U.S. TRADE BALANCE WITH INDIVIDUAL MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS,¹ BASED ON U.S. DATA, AS COMPARED WITH ADJUSTED² TRADING-PARTNER DATA (dollars in millions)

Trading partner	U.S. trade balance (U.S. exports minus U.S. imports) ³	U.S. trade balance adjusted ² (trading partner imports minus trading partner exports) ⁴	Discrepancy between U.S. trade balance as derived from U.S. data, and from trading-partner data
Canada	-\$2,396	⁵ -\$1,104	-\$1,292
Japan	-3,206	-3,002	-204
West Germany	-819	-417	-402
Italy	-92	-133	41
France	292	592	-300
Netherlands	1,251	824	427
Belgium and Luxembourg	233	-77	310
United Kingdom	-85	-176	91
Mexico	359	519	-160
Australia	384	402	-18
Total	-4,079	-2,572	-1,507

¹ Limited to countries for which total 1971 U.S. imports or exports were \$1 billion or more (except Venezuela for which 1971 data are not available).

² Crudely adjusted from c.i.f. to f.o.b., where applicable, solely on basis of estimated c.i.f./f.o.b. ratio of U.S. imports from the given trading partner, as obtained from annual sample survey of U.S. c.i.f./f.o.b. import values.

³ Based on data as reported in the December 1971 issue of FT 990.

⁴ Based on data as reported in the July 24, 1972, issue of "Commerce Today," but reflect subsequent revisions. Sources: Official trade statistics of listed countries—International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

⁵ Imports used in the derivation of the balance figures for these countries are reported on a f.o.b. basis (import data for all other countries are reported on a c.i.f. basis).

subsequently exchange import computer tapes with Canada are successful. Such an exchange of data would also obviate the need for some 2 million U.S. Shipper's

Export Declarations which are being filed each year for shipments to Canada, and would eliminate a similar reporting burden on Canadian exporters. Fortunately, the undercounting problem described above is peculiar only to exports to Canada.

It should also be noted that as a direct result of the reconciliation of the 1970 United States-Canadian merchandise trade data, the statisticians of Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis have succeeded in reconciling the 1970 bilateral current account in the balance-of-payments statistics for the two countries.

The United Nations, in commenting on the United States-Canadian project, stated, "It would clearly be of interest to other statistical agencies to become aware of the techniques that were developed in this successful reconciliation study." Gordon Richardson, Director, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, and Leonard Jackson, Chief, Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, have accepted an invitation to present a paper on trade reconciliation to the Working Group of the U.N. Statistical Commission at its July 2-4 meeting in Geneva. It is hoped that, subsequently, useful feedback on this subject will be received from representatives of other countries.

A publication presenting the results of the reconciliation of the 1970 United States-Canadian bilateral merchandise trade statistics may be obtained from the Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (LEONARD R. JACKSON, FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.)

1972 FEDERAL STATISTICAL DIRECTORY

The 23d edition of the *Federal Statistical Directory* has been issued by the Statistical Policy Division of the Office of Management and Budget. As in the past, the Federal agencies listed in the directory will be given a supply for distribution within their agencies. The agencies were also asked to purchase additional copies as needed. *No further Government distribution will be made by the Office of Management and Budget.*

The directory lists, by agency and alphabetically, about 4,000 person working on Federal statistical programs or related activities. The information was submitted by each of the agencies included. For each individual, in addition to his organizational unit and telephone numbers, information is included on his area of responsibility, his room number, and the building in

which he is located. Headquarter operations and activities in Washington are emphasized. Many field offices and programs are therefore not included.

The information for this edition was prepared by computer and printed on Linotron, the automatic typesetting system of the Government Printing Office. The material for this edition was assembled in the summer of 1972 with some updating in early 1973.

Copies of the *Federal Statistical Directory 1972* will be on sale about July 1 by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$2.35 domestic postpaid or \$2.00 GPO bookstore. (EMILY WHITE, STATISTICAL POLICY DIVISION, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.)

ASA-FSUC COMMITTEE ON INTEGRITY OF FEDERAL STATISTICS

The complete report of the American Statistical Association—Federal Statistics Users' Conference Committee on the Integrity of Federal Statistics was published in *The American Statistician*, April 1973, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 58-67.

This joint committee was established early in 1972 "to draw up a statement reaffirming the need for a Federal Statistical system of unquestioned integrity and to develop recommendations concerning procedures designed to protect the integrity of the Federal statistical system." Members of the committee were: Joseph W. Duncan, chairman, Battelle Memorial Institute; Daniel H. Brill (ASA), Commercial Credit Company; Bernard Clyman (FSUC), The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and Queens College, City University of New York; A. Ross Eckler (ASA), retired (formerly Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census); Thomas A. Hannigan, Jr. (FSUC), International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Robert E. Lewis (FSUC), First National City Bank, New York; Robert S. Schultz, III (ASA), New York State Council of Economic Advisers; and DeVer Sholes (ASA), Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

MEASUREMENT OF MOBILE HOME PLACEMENTS

In conjunction with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Bureau of the Census will be undertaking a survey of mobile home manufacturers and dealers to measure the number of new mobile home placements. This information will eventually be pro-

duced monthly for the United States and four Census geographic regions. The data will be comparable to that now published for conventional housing starts. First results of the survey will probably be published by mid 1974. (MILTON EISEN, CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.)

TAXABLE PROPERTY VALUES

The Bureau of the Census recently released Part I of Volume 2 of the 1972 Census of Government reports, entitled "Taxable and Other Property Values." This report provides data on valuations set in 1971 for local general property taxation. Included in the report are data showing gross and net assessed values as well as per capita relationships for 1961 and 1971. For a group of 28 large assessing jurisdictions, estimates of assessed value and numbers of parcels have been calculated for seven use categories of real property based on a sampling of local records.

Copies of the report (100 pp., \$1.25) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or at U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices. (MAURICE CRIZ, GOVERNMENTS DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.)

SOURCES AND STRUCTURE OF FAMILY INCOME

The Bureau of the Census has published a 1970 census report entitled *Sources and Structure of Family Income* with content similar to that in the corresponding 1960 census report. The report provides detailed cross-classifications of data on income in 1969 of families, family members, unrelated individuals, and persons in the experienced civilian labor force according to various social and economic characteristics, for the United States, by type of residence, based on a 5% sample of the population.

Major emphasis is placed on the composition of family income, including the major sources of income—i.e., wages and salaries, nonfarm and farm self-employment, social security, public assistance, and other income. Several tables include data on the poverty status of families and family members. Statistics are shown for persons in relation to own income by age, relationship to head, race, and sex, cross-classified by family income and poverty status, as well as a comparison of wage or salary income distributions for 1939, 1949, 1959, and 1969. Another table shows income of the

wife cross-classified by characteristics of the husband. Also included is the index of income concentration for different types of income received by families.

This publication, *Sources and Structure of Family Income* (PC(2)-8A, from Volume II of the 1970 Census of Population), is on sale for \$4.80 by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (GEORGE F. PATTERSON, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.)

YIELDS ON RECENTLY OFFERED CORPORATE BONDS

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is now publishing a weekly time series of yields on recently offered corporate bonds as a companion to its series of yields on newly issued corporate bonds. Each of these series is more sensitive to current bond market conditions than are those series concerned with interest rates on seasoned corporate bonds. In addition, the interpretation of yield (as between capital gains and coupon payments) is less ambiguous for newly issued bonds than for seasoned issues due to the more homogeneous coupon payments associated with recent issues. The interest series on recently offered corporate bonds has been developed, in part, because the series dealing with interest rates on newly issued bonds has gaps in it for those weeks when no appropriate bonds were issued. The new series will be a continuous index of current bond market conditions.

The procedures for calculating the series are based on the same model that is used to calculate the new issue yield series. Details of the model are presented in a staff study that is summarized in the April 1973 issue of the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

There are four principal differences between the two series. First, bonds that meet the criteria for inclusion in the newly issued series are employed in the calculations of that series only in the week in which they are initially offered to investors; whereas bonds in the recently offered series, although they are the same as those used in the newly issued series, are employed in calculating the series for each of the first four weeks after the termination of underwriter price restrictions. Second, yields on bonds in the newly issued series are based on prices asked by underwriting syndicates. Yields on recently offered bonds, on the other hand, are based on prices determined in the free market and, hence, approximate market clearing prices. Third, yields on recently offered bonds are derived from quotes at the close of trading on Friday, while new issues may be offered

on any day of the week. Fourth, no adjustment is made for the type of underwriting in the recently offered series because such differences as may exist due to underwriting are assumed not to exist in market determined yields.

More information about the series is contained in the May 1973 issue of the *Bulletin*. Weekly data beginning January 1, 1965, are available upon request from the Capital Markets Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C., 20551. (P. MICHAEL LAUB, DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.)

1969 CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS

The Internal Revenue Service has recently released the complete report, *Statistics of Income—1969, Corporation Income Tax Returns* with accounting periods ended July 1969 through June 1970. This report includes annual corporation statistics with information about assets, liabilities, receipts, and deductions as well as profits, income tax liability, tax credits, and distributions to stockholders. Data comparing book and tax net income are also included.

In addition to classifications by the industry of the reporting corporations, the statistics include such classifications as size of total assets, size of business receipts and size of income tax after credits.

Copies of the 288-page report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$3.50 GPO Bookstore, or \$3.95 domestic postpaid. (HAZEL A. BEATTY, ACTING CHIEF, CORPORATION STATISTICS STAFF, STATISTICS DIVISION, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.)

PERSONS BY FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The Bureau of the Census recently published a special report on *Persons by Family Characteristics* from the 1970 Census of Population. This report presents detailed national statistics on characteristics of persons cross-classified by the composition and social and economic characteristics of the families of which they are members. Characteristics of the family members include age, sex, race, and relationship to head. Among the aspects of family composition presented are presence of children, grandchildren, and other relatives of

head; presence and marital status of parents; and marital history of family heads and of husbands and their wives. Families are classified by such social characteristics as age, race, and educational attainment of head. Economic characteristics of the family include the head's occupation, income, and number of hours worked during the week before enumeration; family income; and characteristics of the chief income recipient in the family. Also shown are statistics on characteristics of unrelated persons who are sharing living quarters.

This publication, *Persons by Family Characteristics* (PC(2)-4B from Volume II of the 1970 census), is on sale for \$2.60 by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (ROBERT O. GRYMES, POPULATION DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.)

UN STATISTICAL OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Four new statistical publications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations are described below. Copies of these publications may be purchased from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017. The prices and sales numbers are shown as part of each description. Government agencies should request the discount to which they are entitled as it is not automatically given.

A Short Manual on Sampling, Volume II, Computer Programmes for Sample Designs, is an addendum to a volume issued in January 1971. The 1971 document contains a set of FORTRAN IV computer programs for each of the 22 processes described in Volume I, *Elements of Sample Survey Theory*. The new document contains FORTRAN IV computer programs for the 10 additional processes included in the revision of Volume I, issued in 1972. *A Short Manual on Sampling, Volume II, Computer Programmes for Sample Designs* was issued as Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 9, Volume II, Add. 1. (46 pp., UN Sales No. E.73.XVII.8). The price is \$1.50 a copy.

The Growth of World Industry, 1971 edition. Volume II, Commodity Production Data, 1962-1971, is the fifth in a series of annual compilations. Volume II presents information on production in 191 countries of selected industrial commodities in the years 1962-1971. For this fifth independent compilation of these statistics, quantity data for a standard list of 397 commodities were collected by questionnaire from all major developed countries and most of the developing ones. The series

are shown on a commodity-by-country basis and are arranged according to the ISIC industry groups of which the commodities are principal products. All branches of mining and manufacturing are represented. *Volume I, General Industrial Statistics, 1961-70* is in press.

Volume II, Commodity Production Data, 1962-1971 was issued as Statistical Papers, Series P, No. 9 (Volume II), (542 pps., UN Sales No. E.73.XVII.7). The price is \$18.00.

The 1971 edition of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics* is the 15th issue in this series. It appears in three volumes.

Volumes I and II present internationally comparable data for 119 countries and territories 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 purpose and external transactions.

Volume III presents international tables showing for about 140 countries and territories, estimates of total and per capita gross domestic product, national income and national disposable income expressed in United States 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.

Volume I, *Individual Country Data* (Albania-Lesotho) over 700 pps., Volume II, *Individual Country Data* (Liberia-Zambia) nearly 700 pps., and Volume III, *International Tables*, about 200 pps., were issued as Statistical Papers, Series O, No. 1, Add. 1, and No. 1, Add. 2. The UN Sales No. is E.73.XVII.3 and the price for the three volumes is \$36.00.

Part IV, Survey of Population and Housing Census Experience, 1955-1964, is Section I of the third of the six parts of the Handbook to be issued. It deals with the relationship between population and housing censuses, the preparation of census control lists and the topics investigated and classifications employed in housing censuses. Section 2 (in preparation) will deal with the topics and classifications in population censuses during the decade.

The Handbook (superseding the 1958-1959 *Handbook of Population Census Methods*) will provide a general guide to the implementation of the 1970 population and housing census recommendations which appeared in Statistical Papers, Series M, Nos. 44 and 45. It is hoped that it will also serve as a reference volume for consultation on specific problems which may arise during the course of census operations. Beyond its usefulness to officials in charge of the various elements of the censuses, it should be of assistance in the in-service training of personnel with little or no census experience and the training of students at universities and statistical training centres.

Part III, Topics and Tabulations for Housing Censuses (UN Sales No. E.70.XVII.6), and *Part VI, Sampling in Connexion with Population and Housing Censuses* (UN Sales No. E.70.XVII.9), were issued in June 1970 and July 1971 respectively. The three other parts will deal with: (I) Planning, Organization and Administration of Population and Housing Censuses; (II) Topics and Tabulations for Population Censuses; and (V) Methods of Evaluating Population and Housing Census Results (with particular attention to the methodology of *ad hoc* post-enumeration sample field surveys).

Part IV, Survey of Population and Housing Census Experience 1955-1964 was issued in Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 16 (Part IV Section 1) (99 pps., UN Sales No. E.70.XVII.7). The price is \$3.00.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE IN 1971

Private Health Insurance in 1971: Health Care Services, Enrollment, and Finance by Marjorie Smith Mueller, appeared in the February 1973 issue of the *Social Security Bulletin*. This annual review reports on the protection provided in 1971 by the private health insurance industry—the Blue Cross and Blue Shield associations, commercial insurers, and independent plans—against the costs of hospital and surgical care as well as other health services. About three-fourths of the civilian population were covered for hospital and surgical

care; lesser numbers had protection against out-of-hospital services. Actual protection, measured by the proportion of consumer expenditures for health care that are met by private insurance varies from substantial to very little. Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans and the insurance companies are becoming involved in the move toward Health Measurement Organization development as the preferred delivery system of the future. In 1971, the industry paid out 90 cents of the premium dollar in benefits. Operating expenses amounted to about 13% of premium income, continuing the slight downward trend of the past 2 years. The result was a net underwriting loss of 3.6% of premium income, made up to

some extent by income from investment of reserves. In contrast, the dollar cost per enrollee for administrative expenses has been rising over the past 10 years. Insurance companies continued to have the highest operating cost per enrollee—in 1971 more than three times the Blue Cross rate.

Copies of the report may be requested from the Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. (ROBERT ROBINSON, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE.)

SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

July 1973

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

A similar schedule will be shown here each month

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

Date	Subject	Data for
July 2	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories & Orders, Census, M 3-1 (20,65,852)	May
2	Construction Expenditures (Press release), Census, C-30 (69)	May
5	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, Federal Reserve (FRS), H.4.2 (72)	Week ending June 27
5	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending June 27
5	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 4
5	U.S. Government Security Yields and Prices, FRS, G.14 (114)	June
5	Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders, Census M4-A (506)	May
6	Consumer Credit, FRS, G.19 (66, 113)	May
6	Wholesale Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), (55, 58, 750, 751, 752)	June
6	The Employment Situation, BLS, (1, 21, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 740, 841-848)	June
6	Monthly Wholesale Trade (Press release), Census, BW	May

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
9	Retail Trade Report (Press release), Census (54)	May
10	Advance Monthly Retail Sales (Press release) Census, (54)	June
11	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 4
12	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending July 4
12	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 11
13	Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), (31, 56, 71, 851)	May
16	Business Indexes (Industrial Production and Components), FRS, G.12.3 (47, 853)	June
16	Yields on FHA Insured New Home 30-Year Mortgages, HUD, (118)	July 1
18	Personal Income, BEA (52, 53)	June
18	Housing Starts (Press release), Census, C-20 (28, 29)	June
18	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 11
19	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending July 11
19	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 18
19	Gross National Product (Preliminary), BEA, (200, 205)	2 Q '73
20	Capacity Utilization in Manufacturing, FRS, E.5 (850)	2 Q '73
20	Consumer Price Index, BLS, (781, 782, 783, 784)	June
20	Real Earnings, BLS, (741, 859)	June
23	Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders, Census (6, 24, 25, 96, 647, 648)	June
25	Average Yields of Long-Term Bonds, Treasury Bulletin (115, 116)	June
25	Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks, FRS, H.4.2 (72)	Week ending July 18
26	Money Stock Measures, FRS, H.6 (85, 102, 103)	Week ending July 18
26	Factors Affecting Bank Reserves and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks, FRS, H.4.1 (93)	Week ending July 25
26	Merchandise Trade Balance, Balance of Payments Basis, BEA (536, 537)	2 Q '73
26	Housing Vacancies (Press release), Census H-111 (857)	2 Q '73
26	Export and Import Merchandise Trade, Census, FT-900 (500, 502, 512)	June
27	Major Collective Bargaining Agreements, BLS (748)	2 Q '73
27	Productivity and Costs, BLS (63, 745, 746, 770, 858)	2 Q '73
27	Advance Business Conditions Digest, BEA: (12, 33, 69, 813, 817)	May
	(5, 10, 17, 45, 59, 62, 810, 811, 814, 815, 816, 820, 825, 830, 853, 860)	June
30	Defense Indicators, BEA, (625)	June
30	Agricultural Prices (Agriculture)	Mid-July

SELECTED NEW REPORTING PLANS AND FORMS

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

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Methodological evaluation of retail sales data, 1973 (singletime).—Survey of approximately 2,000 retail firms which are a subset of the sample in two of the four rotating panels used in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. The data to be collected will provide important information on the presence and magnitude of certain suspected biases in retail sales reports. This represents the first systematic effort to measure nonsampling error in monthly estimates of retail sales. The results will be published in a Census Bureau Working Paper. (For further information: Barbara A. Bailar, Bureau of the Census, telephone 301-763-7088.)

Government benefit programs supplement—June 1973 (singletime).—The supplement is designed to provide a more exact measure of the number of families and/or individuals receiving cash transfer benefits, especially for the programs of Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Welfare and Public Assistance. The size of the "public assistance unit" will also be obtained. The supplement is sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity with analysis to be conducted by the Social Security Administration. (For further information: George H. Gray, Demographic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census, telephone 301-763-2773.)

Annual housing survey.—Survey will provide a current series of data on the size and composition of the housing inventory, the changes in inventory resulting from losses and from new construction, the total number of vacancies including separate data for those for rent or for sale, the physical condition of the inventory, and characteristics of the occupants. The sample of

60,000 housing units will provide data for the Nation as a whole and for Census regions. (For further information: Arthur Young, Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, telephone 301-763-2863.)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Social Security Administration

Pre-test of control card, identification card, and questionnaire for survey of low income aged and disabled (singletime).—Sample drawn from 3.2 million current recipients of Aid to Blind, Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD) and Old Age Assistance (OAA) and 19 million low to lower income aged and severely disabled in the general population. Of the sample of 18,000, half will be apportioned to current recipients and half to the general population. APTD and OAA samples will be augmented to provide data for each of 9 high caseload states. Topics covered include work history, family background, health and diet, housing and neighborhood, social characteristics, and income and assets. Survey to be conducted by the Bureau of the Census and repeated after first year of program operation. (For further information: Thomas Tissue, Social Security Administration, telephone 202-382-6386.)

Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Report on occupational employment (singletime).—The Bureau of Labor Statistics has initiated a program of collecting occupational employment statistics over a 2-year cycle. The cycle for 1973 includes the collection of data in the nonmanufacturing industries. (For further information: Robert Glenney, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, telephone 202-961-5235.)

Department of Defense

Department of the Army

Inventory of dams in the United States (singletime).—An inventory will be compiled for each State and

territory of all Federal and non-Federal dams which are 25 feet or more in height or which impound more than 50 acre-feet of water. The information will be used in a report to Congress (required by Public Law 92-367) as well as in formulating recommendations for a nationwide program for safety inspections and regulations. (For further information: C. F. Corns, Civil Works Directorate, telephone (202) 693-7310.)

Department of Transportation

Northeast community shipping patterns (singletime).—The Secretary of Transportation is required by Congress to submit a transportation plan for the 16-state area affected by the bankruptcy of 6 northeast railroads. Data is being collected to determine the effects of this plan on communities in the northeast where rail services might be curtailed. Determination can then be made on how to implement the plan with the least negative impact on individuals and business. (For further information: John Harman, Department of Transportation, telephone 202-426-4214.)

National theft related cargo loss study CY 1971 (singletime).—This survey is designed to collect statistics on losses by thefts in the calendar year 1971. These data will bridge the gap between data for calendar year 1972 and calendar year 1970 which are or will be available from other sources. (For further information: Angelo C. Giarratana, Department of Transportation, telephone 202-426-2918.)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

State and local government information report EEO-4 (annual).—Mandatory survey of the employment of governments with 15 or more employees. Data will include race or ethnic group, sex, and annual income by eight broad job categories. The sample will vary from 100% of governments with 100 or more employees down to 15% of governments with 15-24 employees. The reporting date is October 31 for the payroll period which includes August 31. (For further information: Odessa Shannon, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, telephone 202-343-5877.)

PERSONNEL NOTES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service: The following personnel changes have been made in the Data Collection Branch of the Survey Division: DENNIS S. FINDLEY, formerly in the Texas State Statistical Office, has been named Head, Enumerative Survey Section. ALVIN K. POTTER, formerly Head of the Objective Yield Survey Section, has been named Assistant Statistician in Charge of the California State Statistical Office. He has been replaced by CARROLL G. ROCK who transferred from the New England State Statistical Office in Boston.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Social and Economic Statistics Administration

Bureau of the Census: VINCENT P. BARABBA has been designated as Acting Director. Mr. Barabba was previously Chairman of the Board of Decision Making Information, Incorporated, a California marketing and research firm.

International Statistical Programs has reported the following changes in its overseas advisory staff operating under the AID Technical Assistance Programs: BOBBIE E. CATLIN has completed a regular tour of duty as Data Processing Adviser to the

Government of South Vietnam and has returned to the U.S. for home leave, consultation, and return to post. GERALD F. KOTWAS, who recently completed a short-term assignment in Kabul, has been assigned on a regular tour of duty as Foreign Trade Statistics Adviser to the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

LEO J. A. JUSSEAU, who has recently completed a short-term assignment in Tegucigalpa, undertook a regular tour of duty as National Data Systems Adviser to the Government of Honduras.

ERNEST M. MOORE has completed an assignment as Senior Data Processing Adviser to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and has accepted a 3-month assignment with the Inter-American Statistical Institute as Data Processing Adviser to the Jamaican Statistical Office.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: KENNETH P. JOHNSON, formerly with the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget in Atlanta, has joined the Regional Economics Division as a mathematical statistician. LOREN E. CASEMENT, formerly with the State Economic Opportunity Office in Lincoln, Nebraska, has joined the Environmental Studies Staff as an economist.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GARY D. BEARDEN (telephone 632-6282) formerly Assistant Director of the Bureau of Data Processing of the Social Security Administration, has been named Deputy Director, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems. PHILIP A. D. SCHNEIDER (telephone 632-7633) has been appointed Chief, Manpower Statistics Division in this organization. Dr. Schneider was the Director of Scientific Services, Systems Analysis Group, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command.

HONOR AWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service: Superior Service Awards were given by the Department on May 22 to the following: EMMETT B. HANNAWALD who recently retired from the position of Chief, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, Estimates Division, "for outstanding initiative and leadership in developing, implementing and administering improved livestock statistical procedures, for dedicated interest and keen awareness of public needs for reliable livestock, dairy and poultry statistics," and HAROLD F. HUDDLESTON, "for outstanding resourcefulness and professional skill in designing and developing statistical methodology for improving data collection and estimation procedures used by the Statistical Reporting Service."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, Director of the National Center for Health Statistics received the Distinguished Service Award in ceremonies held on April 11 by the Department. Mr. Woolsey was honored "for his distinguished career in the Federal service during which he contributed significantly to the advancement of public health programs through the conceptualization, design, and implementation of national health statistical programs."

OSWALD K. SAGEN, Assistant Director for Health Statistics has been awarded a high decoration by the Government of Yugoslavia. This decoration, the "Yugoslavenska Zastava sa Zlatnin Vencom" (The Yugoslav Flag with Gold Wreath), was presented to Dr. Sagen at a reception at the Yugoslav Ambassador's residence on April 11. Dr. Sagen is the first American scientist to be so honored by Yugoslavia.

RETIREMENTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SAMUEL M. COHN has retired from the Office of Management and Budget where he had served since 1966 as Assistant Director for Budget Review. In 1971, Mr. Cohn received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. HARRY B. SHEFTEL has retired from the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, after 38 years of Government service. He will continue to serve OMB, however, as a consultant.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROBERT S. OVERTON, Assistant Administrator, Statistical Reporting Service, is retiring from Government service. TRIENAN MEYERS, Staff Assistant to the Administrator of the Economic Research Service will retire from government service on June 30.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Social and Economic Statistics Administration: Bureau of Economic Analysis: LAWRENCE BRIDGE, Assistant Director for Statistics, retired from government service in March. In 1953 he became Chief of the Business Structure Division. He was Assistant Director for Statistics from 1971 until his retirement. EDWARD O. BASSETT, supervisory economist in the National Income and Wealth Division, retired from government service in April.

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