

JULY 1981
Number 81-10



statistical reporter



statistical reporter

Prepared Monthly by the Office of Federal Statistical
Policy and Standards

CONTENTS

<i>Page</i>	
413	36 NEW STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
422	CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS
422	Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files
422	Some 1980 Census Data Products Reduced, Others Delayed
424	Occupational Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries Surveyed
424	Graphic Summary Illustrates Selected 1977 Economic Census Results
425	Census Publishes Data on Company, Establishment Characteristics
425	Race/Ethnicity and Reference Factfinders Revised
426	Elimination of News Releases on Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures
426	NCES Changes Classification of Higher Education Institutions
426	Condition of Education, 1981 Edition
427	BLS Announces New State and Area Data Book
428	Foreign Income and Taxes of U.S. Individuals, 1972- 1978
428	Calendar of Training Activities
429	International Statistical Activities of Federal Agencies
430	PERSONNEL NOTES
431	SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SUBSCRIPTIONS (\$13.00 a year) should be sent to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

SUGGESTIONS, contributions, and inquiries may be addressed to: Statistical Reporter, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary of Commerce
William A. Cox
Acting Chief Economist
Joseph W. Duncan
*Chief Statistician and Director,
Office of Federal Statistical
Policy and Standards*
Suzann K. Evinger
Editor of Statistical Reporter

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

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

Katherine K. Wallman, *Chairman*
Office of Federal Statistical Policy
and Standards

Richard J. Schrimper
Department of Agriculture

George E. Hall
Department of Commerce
Census Bureau

Henry Lowenstern
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Berdj Kenadjian
Internal Revenue Service

Albert Mindlin
D.C. Government

Richard E. Schmidt
Department of
Health and Human Services

Robert M. Fisher
Federal Reserve Board

36 New Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

BY THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREAS

On June 19, 1981, David A. Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), publicly announced the designation of 36 new Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), bringing the total number of SMSA's to 323, including 5 in Puerto Rico.¹ These changes in metropolitan statistical areas, one of the early official actions based on the results of the 1980 Census of Population, reflect the new 1980 standards² for establishing metropolitan statistical areas. These standards were developed by the Federal Committee on SMSA's and approved by the Secretary of Commerce in 1979 when the statistical policy function was part of that Department.

The general concept of a metropolitan statistical area is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The major purpose of standard definitions for metropolitan statistical areas is to make it possible for all Federal statistical agencies to use the same geographic definitions in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. State and local governments, as well as private statistical agencies, find these def-

initions helpful in the development of their own metropolitan statistics by making it easier to relate them to Federal statistics.

Standard metropolitan area definitions were first developed and issued about 30 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.

The areas are designated and defined according to a set of objective, published standards, which specify the population and other statistical requirements to be met. Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an SMSA in one of two ways: on the basis of a city of 50,000 population, or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

Only one area—Rapid City, South Dakota—no longer qualifies for metropolitan status. This area was provisionally recognized in November 1978 on the basis of Census Bureau population estimates. The final 1980 population count showed that the area does not meet either the population level required by the 1980 standards or that of the 1971 standards under which it was designated.

The new SMSA's add about 4.5 million population to U.S. metropolitan areas, bringing the total metropolitan population to 169.4 million or 75 percent of the U.S. total (see Table 1).

Editor's Note: The announcement of the new areas by OMB was made under the supervision of James C. Miller III, Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96-511, OMB has responsibility for statistical policy, including the setting of statistical standards.

This article was prepared on behalf of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Suzann Evinger, Executive Secretary of that Committee, with technical analysis provided by Richard L. Forstall of the Bureau of the Census. The Chairman of the Committee, Joseph W. Duncan, provided general guidance in its preparation.

July 1981

¹Copies of the OMB press release (OMB 81-5) can be obtained from the Publications Unit, Office of Management and Budget, Room G-236 NEOB, Washington, D.C. 20503, telephone (202) 395-7332.

²The standards appeared in the December 1979 *Statistical Reporter*; related documents appeared in the August 1980 *Statistical Reporter*.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON STANDARD
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Joseph W. Duncan, *Chairman*
Director, Office of Federal
Statistical Policy and Standards
Department of Commerce

Suzann K. Evinger, *Executive Secretary*
Office of Federal Statistical Policy and
Standards
Department of Commerce

Vera Banks
Population Studies Group
Department of Agriculture

Calvin L. Beale
Population Studies Group
Department of Agriculture

Constantine Ben
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

Dwight Briggs
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

Edwin J. Coleman
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Department of Commerce

Marilyn C. Fine
Office of Organization and Management
Information
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Richard L. Forstall
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

Kim Hazelbaker
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of Labor

Joel Kleinman
National Center for Health Statistics
Department of Health and Human Services

Herman L. Lomax
Employment and Training Administration
Department of Labor

Robert W. Marx
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

James McDonnell
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

Jerome Pickard
Appalachian Regional Commission

Mark L. Pincus
Office of Organization and Management
Information
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Nancy B. Pittman
Division of Research and Statistics
Federal Reserve Board

Barron Putnam
Division of Banking, Supervision, and
Regulation
Federal Reserve Board

Edward A. Robinson
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

Jacob Silver
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

Robert C. Speaker
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

Donald E. Starsinic
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

John Tucker
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of Labor

Alice Winterfeld
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

TABLE 1. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Metropolitan status as of June 19, 1981	1980 census	1970 census	Change, 1970-80		Percent of U.S. total, 1980
			Number	Percent	
UNITED STATES	226,504,825	203,302,031	23,202,794	11.4	100.0
In SMSA's (318)	169,405,018	153,693,767	15,711,251	10.2	74.8
Central cities (429)	67,930,344	67,850,297	80,047	0.1	30.0
Outside central cities	101,474,674	85,843,470	15,631,204	18.2	44.8
Nonmetropolitan	57,099,807	49,608,264	7,491,543	15.1	25.2

Table 2 contains a listing of the 36 new areas, with their titles, geographic definitions, and Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Codes. The new areas are widely distributed, involving 21 States and Puerto Rico. There are 14 new areas in the South, 9 in the West, 7 in the Northeast, and 5 in the North Central (Midwest) region. California is the State with the most new areas (4), and North Carolina, South Carolina, and Washington have 3 new SMSA's each. With the establishment of new SMSA's for Burlington, Vermont, and Casper, Wyoming, there is now at least one SMSA in every State.

The two new SMSA's with the largest populations are Newburgh-Middletown, New York (259,603) and Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, California (245,751). Thirty-one of the new areas have between 100,000 and 200,000 population. The

only three with less than 100,000 are Casper, Wyoming; Victoria, Texas; and Bangor, Maine. Casper and Victoria are the only two new areas with a city over 50,000. Bangor qualifies because its population exceeds the 75,000 minimum for New England SMSA's.

All of the new areas showed population increases between 1970 and 1980. Most had relatively high growth rates, with 26 of the 35 U.S. areas growing faster than the average for all SMSA's. The fastest-growing new area, Ocala, Florida (77.4 percent) ranked second only to Fort Myers-Cape Coral, Florida (95.1 percent) among all SMSA's. The new Olympia, Washington SMSA (61.6 percent) also ranked in the top 10 SMSA's in growth (Table 3). Five of the 10 fastest-growing SMSA's are in Florida; both of Nevada's SMSA's also appear in the list.

TABLE 2. NEWLY DESIGNATED SMSA'S

FIPS Code	SMSA Title	1980 census	1970 census	Percent change, 1970-80	Definition
0405	Anderson, SC	133,235	105,474	26.3	Anderson County
0470	Arecibo, PR	140,608	115,303	21.9	Arecibo Municipio Camuy Municipio Hatillo Municipio
0500	Athens, GA	130,015	107,702	20.7	Clarke County Jackson County Madison County Oconee County
0730	Bangor, ME	83,919	79,933	5.0	In Penobscot County: Bangor city Brewer city Eddington town Glenburn town Hampden town Hermon town Holden town Kenduskeag town Old Town city Orono town Orrington town Penobscot Indian Island Indian Reservation Veazie town In Waldo County: Winterport town
0860	Bellingham, WA	106,701	81,983	30.2	Whatcom County
0870	Benton Harbor, MI	171,276	163,940	4.5	Berrien County
1150	Bremerton, WA	146,609	101,732	44.1	Kitsap County
1305	Burlington, VT	114,070	98,336	16.0	In Chittenden County: Burlington city Charlotte town Colchester town Essex town Hinesburg town Jericho town Milton town Richmond town St. George town Shelburne town South Burlington city Williston town Winooski city In Franklin County: Georgia town In Grand Isle County: South Hero town
1350	Casper, WY	71,856	51,264	40.2	Natrona County
1540	Charlottesville, VA	113,568	89,529	26.9	Albemarle County Fluvanna County Greene County Charlottesville city

TABLE 2. NEWLY DESIGNATED SMSA'S (CONTINUED)

FIPS Code	SMSA Title	1980 census	1970 census	Percent change, 1970-80	Definition
1620	Chico, CA	143,851	101,969	41.1	Butte County
1900	Cumberland, MD-WV	107,782	107,153	0.6	Allegany County, MD Mineral County, WV
1950	Danville, VA	111,789	105,180	6.3	Pittsylvania County Danville city
2655	Florence, SC	110,163	89,636	22.9	Florence County
2750	Fort Walton Beach, FL	109,920	88,187	24.6	Okaloosa County
2975	Glens Falls, NY	109,649	102,127	7.4	Warren County Washington County
3180	Hagerstown, MD	113,086	103,829	8.9	Washington County
3290	Hickory, NC	130,207	110,339	18.0	Alexander County Catawba County
3605	Jacksonville, NC	112,784	103,126	9.4	Onslow County
3710	Joplin, MO	127,513	112,833	13.0	Jasper County Newton County
4890	Medford, OR	132,456	94,533	40.1	Jackson County
5645	Newark, OH	120,981	107,799	12.2	Licking County
5660	Newburgh-Middletown, NY	259,603	221,657	17.1	Orange County
5790	Ocala, FL	122,488	69,030	77.4	Marion County
5910	Olympia, WA	124,264	76,894	61.6	Thurston County
6450	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME	163,880	142,264	15.2	In Rockingham County, NH: Greenland town Hampton town New Castle town Newfields town Newington town Newmarket town North Hampton town Portsmouth city Rye town In Strafford County, NH: Barrington town Dover city Durham town Farmington town Lee town Madbury town Rochester city Rollinsford town Somersworth city In York County, ME: Berwick town Eliot town Kittery town South Berwick town York town

TABLE 2. NEWLY DESIGNATED SMSA'S (CONTINUED)

FIPS Code	SMSA Title	1980 census	1970 census	Percent change, 1970-80	Definition
6690	Redding, CA	115,715	77,640	49.0	Shasta County
6885	Rock Hill, SC	106,720	85,216	25.2	York County
7140	Salisbury-Concord, NC	185,081	164,664	12.4	Cabarrus County Rowan County
7610	Sharon, PA	128,299	127,225	0.8	Mercer County
7620	Sheboygan, WI	100,935	96,660	4.4	Sheboygan County
8050	State College, PA	112,760	99,267	13.6	Centre County
8750	Victoria, TX	68,807	53,766	28.0	Victoria County
8780	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	245,751	188,322	30.5	Tulare County
8940	Wausau, WI	111,270	97,457	14.2	Marathon County
9340	Yuba City, CA	101,979	86,671	17.7	Sutter County Yuba County

TABLE 3. THE 10 FASTEST-GROWING SMSA'S:
1970 TO 1980

Rank	SMSA and State	Percent Increase
1	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	95.1
2	Ocala, FL	77.4
3	Las Vegas, NV	69.0
4	Sarasota, FL	68.0
5	Fort Collins, CO	65.9
6	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	64.2
7	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, FL	63.5
8	Olympia, WA	61.6
9	Bryan-College Station, TX	61.4
10	Reno, NV	59.9

The 35 new SMSA's have a total land area of 45,439 square miles. The land area of all 318 U.S. SMSA's amounts to 566,095 square miles or 16 percent of the U.S. total. The 318 SMSA's comprise 696 counties and county equivalents plus 430 minor civil divisions in New England. The total count of central cities is now 429.

Since 1950 the number of officially defined metropolitan statistical areas in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) has increased from 169 to 318, and their population from 84.9 million (56 percent of the national total) to 169.4 million (75 percent). The metropolitan share of the total population living in SMSA's has increased

significantly since 1970, when it was 68.6 percent. However, within their 1980 boundaries the SMSA's have grown less rapidly than the Nation as a whole since 1970 (Table 1). Thus, the increase in the metropolitan share is due entirely to net additions to SMSA territory, through expansion of existing SMSA's and establishment of new areas.

Some of this expansion has resulted from changes in the rules for identifying and defining SMSA's, but a large portion is due to actual expansion of existing metropolitan areas and the growth of smaller cities to metropolitan size. To illustrate the effect that changes in the standards have had on the number of SMSA's, Table 4 gives the approximate count of SMSA's in the United States that would have qualified at each census since 1950, following each set of standards used since the establishment of the standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) in 1949. The 1949 criteria, which required a city of at least 50,000, were used for the 1950 census and resulted in 169 SMA's. In 1958 the criteria for qualification were modified to permit a pair of contiguous cities to qualify if each had at least 15,000 population and the pair had at least 50,000. The 1958 criteria were used for the 1960 census (when 212 SMSA's were identified) and again for the 1970 census

(which listed 243 SMSA's). In 1971, the criteria were further modified to permit the 50,000 requirement for qualification to be met by a city of at least 25,000 plus adjacent incorporated and census-defined unincorporated places, each of which had a density of at least 1,000 per square mile. Finally, under the current (1980) standards, the 50,000 requirement for qualification can be met by a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (UA). A UA often includes considerable population outside any incorporated or census-defined unincorporated places, and may center on a city of less than 25,000.

Each of the successive changes in the qualification standards has increased the number of qualifying SMSA's. In addition, Table 4 indicates that the impact of the standards changes has increased over time. Under the original rules, there would have been 242 areas in 1980, an increase of 73 (43 percent) since 1950. Following the 1958 criteria, there would have been a 1950-1980 increase of 83 areas or 48 percent, while following the 1980 standards there would have been an increase of 123 areas, or 63 percent, since 1950. Had the 1980 standards been in effect in 1950, they would have identified only about 26 more areas (15 percent) than the 169 officially listed at that time. The 1980 standards identified 31 percent more areas than would have qualified in 1980 under the 1949 criteria.

It is also noteworthy that intercensal increases in the count of areas that would have qualified under the 1949, 1958, and 1971 rules all slowed decidedly after 1970, while the increase under the 1980 rules has fallen much less (45 in the 1950's, 41 in the 1960's, and 37 in the 1970's).

These data indicate that the phenomenon of a sizable population concentration centered on a relatively small ("underbounded") central city has become considerably more frequent since 1950, as suburban development has expanded and fewer cities have accomplished major annexations. In a sense, the successive changes in the qualification requirements have represented an effort to reflect this development in the official system of metropolitan statistical areas.

The impact of the changes in qualification requirements has been particularly great in the 1970-80 decade. The 1971 criteria resulted in the identification of 26 additional areas between 1971 and 1974; various mergers and other changes in the 1970 list of areas reduced the net increase to 21. As of the 1980 census, 54 additional areas

have qualified. Of these, 19 were added to the list during the 1970's on the basis of the 1971 criteria and intercensal population counts or estimates, and 6 others would have qualified in 1980 under the 1971 criteria. The remaining 28 new areas qualified only through adoption of the 1980 standards.

TABLE 4. APPROXIMATE COUNT OF SMSA'S THAT WOULD HAVE QUALIFIED UNDER EACH SET OF OFFICIAL STANDARDS: 1950-1980*

Official standards as of—	Number of SMSA's that would have qualified at—			
	1950 census	1960 census	1970 census	1980 census
1949	169	202	228	242
1958	174	212	243	257
1971	(NA)	(NA)	264	289**
1980	195	240	281	318

*All counts include Alaska and Hawaii and exclude Puerto Rico. The counts for each census always include all metropolitan statistical areas officially listed at that census. As a result, for 1960, 1970, and 1980 they include some areas previously included in others and a few areas that did not actually qualify under the criteria then in effect (for example, because the largest city had declined to below 50,000). Increases in counts from census to census are not always equivalent to new areas, since some originally separate areas were later merged with others. Counts for 1950 and 1960 are not available on a consistent basis for the 1971 criteria. Counts for the 1980 standards for 1950, 1960, and 1970 are approximate, since they require an estimate of which areas would have had UA's of at least 50,000 in those years; 1950 and 1960 UA definitions made by Jerome Pickard for the Urban Land Institute were used in many instances.

**Excludes 2 areas that would have qualified under 1971 standards but did not qualify under 1980 standards.

The Director of OMB also announced the establishment of 4 new standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) and the modification of 2 others (Table 5). There are now 17 SCSA's, including one in Puerto Rico. The SCSA's are defined for Federal statistical purposes to include two or more closely related SMSA's, which retain their individual identities. The SCSA changes result from changes made by the 1980 official standards, under which an SCSA can now qualify if its total population is at least 1 million (without any component SMSA necessarily being that large), and if each component SMSA is at least 60 percent urban (instead of 75 percent as previously).

TABLE 5. NEW OR MODIFIED STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

SCSA Code	SCSA Title	1980 census	1970 census	Percent change, 1970-80	Definition
<i>New SCSA's</i>					
32	Dayton-Springfield, OH	1,013,955	1,040,137	-2.5	Dayton, OH SMSA Springfield, OH SMSA
44	Indianapolis-Anderson, IN	1,306,265	1,249,874	4.5	Indianapolis, IN SMSA Anderson, IN SMSA
80	Providence-Fall River, RI-MA	1,096,047	1,078,436	1.6	Providence-Warwick- Pawtucket, RI-MA SMSA Fall River, MA-RI SMSA
87	San Juan-Caguas, PR	1,260,337	1,078,398	16.9	San Juan, PR SMSA Caguas, PR SMSA
<i>Modified SCSA's</i>					
14	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI (<i>new title</i>)	7,868,246	7,726,039	1.8	Chicago, IL SMSA Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, IN SMSA Kenosha, WI SMSA (<i>added</i>)
84	San Francisco-Oakland- San Jose, CA	5,182,021	4,630,576	11.9	San Francisco-Oakland, CA SMSA San Jose, CA SMSA Santa Rosa, CA SMSA (<i>added</i>) Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA SMSA

Besides the changes in SMSA's and SCSA's, OMB also announced 3 new New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's), as follows:

Code	NECMA Title	Definition
0733	Bangor, ME	Penobscot County
1303	Burlington, VT	Chittenden County
6453	Portsmouth-Dover- Rochester, NH-ME	Rockingham County, NH Strafford County, NH York County, ME

In addition, the Boston-Lowell-Brockton-Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts-New Hampshire NECMA was redefined to exclude Rockingham County, New Hampshire, as a result of the qualification of the new Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NECMA. The NECMA title was changed to Boston-Lowell-Brockton-Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts. The official New England SMSA's are defined in terms of cities and towns. As a convenience to users of metropolitan data, NECMA's have been developed for use in summarizing data for New England that are available only for entire counties and to provide a county version of the

areas for purposes of comparison with SMSA's in other parts of the country.

The various changes specified in this article are expected to be the only changes in SMSA's and SCSA's prior to the final tabulations and publications of the 1980 census. Except for the deletion of the Rapid City SMSA, no changes in the titles or definitions of existing SMSA's have been made since October 1979.

The new SMSA's and the new or modified SCSA's and NECMA's all reflect final 1980 census population counts for counties, cities, towns in New England, and urbanized areas. Certain corrections to final counts will be made for selected States prior to the publication of Vol. I reports, and could conceivably affect the qualification of individual SMSA's or SCSA's. It is also conceivable that the list of qualified SMSA's could be affected by changes to the figures as a result of the outcome of various lawsuits dealing with the census counts. However, the likelihood of any SMSA or SCSA alterations resulting from either type of change is very slight.

The boundaries of the new SMSA's, SCSA's, and NECMA's are necessarily based on 1970 commuting data. After commuting data for 1980 become available, the boundaries of all metropol-

Statistical Reporter

itan statistical areas will be reviewed by the Federal Committee on SMSA's and modified where appropriate, probably in late 1982. At that time, the remaining changes in the official standards will also be implemented, resulting in some changes in the titles of existing areas, recognition

of some central cities not included in titles, changes in terminology to "metropolitan statistical area", "primary metropolitan statistical area", and "consolidated metropolitan statistical area", and official recognition of four levels (size categories) of metropolitan statistical areas.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL DATA FILES

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) recently announced the publication of *A Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files*, a joint project of NTIS and the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). This Directory contains descriptive information on the content and availability of major Federal statistical data files which may be acquired by the public or from which agencies prepare special tabulations for public use.

The preparation of the Directory was a joint effort of Federal statistical and information producing and disseminating agencies. Development and application of standards for preparing individual data file descriptions, and preparation of directory abstracts from them, was also an area of joint responsibility. OFSPS coordinated the involvement of the statistical agencies.

The Directory is organized into three primary sections: (1) the section on the scope and use of the Directory, (2) the section containing the file abstracts (organized by agency), (3) and the section containing several appendices.

Users of the Directory who wish to review all files available from a particular agency should first examine the table of contents to determine if any files from that agency are contained in the Directory. The second step, for agencies with large file holdings, is to refer to Appendix I, which is a listing of all file titles included in the Directory.

An alternative way to use the Directory is through the subject matter indexes. Two subject matter indexes are included in the appendices. Appendix II contains a subject matter index arranged in alphabetical order by subject matter keyword or keyword phrase. The subject matter keywords contain descriptors for the types of data items contained in the file and related identifiers. Appendix III contains basically the same set of keywords as contained in Appendix II, but arranged in alphabetical order by agency by file.

Appendix III permits the user to determine which keyword phrases were associated with which files.

Copies of the publication, *A Directory of Federal Statistical Data Files*, may be purchased from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, for \$25 each. Order number is PB81-133175. (STUART M. WEISMAN, OFFICE OF DATA BASE SERVICES, NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (703) 487-4807)

SOME 1980 CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS REDUCED, OTHERS DELAYED

Due to various budgetary and operational problems, the Census Bureau has had to reevaluate the 1980 census publication program, including all data released in reports, tapes, and microfiche. The program cannot be carried out in its entirety as originally planned, that is, according to the schedule announced in the August 1979 "Tentative Publication and Computer Tape Program."

Final decisions have not yet been made on all of the products which may be changed or cancelled. Furthermore, the publication program could also be affected by the outcome of pending litigation. Nonetheless, the Bureau realizes that users need as much information as possible in order to plan their work with 1980 data and to allocate resources. Therefore, we are announcing tentative decisions on changes to the publication program and its timing (Figure 1). Any future changes will be announced in *Data User News*, the Bureau's monthly newsletter.

PROPOSED CHANGES

1980 Publications. The following series, originally planned for publication in softbound reports, will be made available only on microfiche:

- PHC80-1 Block Statistics (exception: maps will be printed and available from the Government Printing Office)

Statistical Reporter

- PHC80-2 Census Tracts (exception: maps will be printed and available from Government Printing Office)
- PC80-1-D Detailed Population Characteristics
- HC80-2 Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

No softbound census reports will be reissued in hardbound form (for example, PC80-1, HC80-1).

Microfiche. Except for the above-named series and the Public Law 94-171 microfiche already available, no other data products will be made available on microfiche. Hence, the earlier planned microfiche with data from summary tape files (STF's 1 and 3) and microfiche of the Master Area Reference File (MARF) will be dropped, as will microfiche of census printed reports.

ZIP Code Data. STF 3B and corresponding microfiche will not be produced.

FIGURE 1. PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE FOR RELEASE OF MAJOR CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS AS OF JUNE 1981

Product	Tentative Release Dates
*PHC80-1 Block Statistics	11/81-04/82
*PHC80-2 Census Tracts	06/82-01/83
PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units	01/82-07/82
PC80-1-A Number of Inhabitants	07/81-12/81
PC80-1-B General Population Characteristics	10/81-03/82
PC80-1-C General Social and Economic Characteristics	06/82-12/82
*PC80-1-D Detailed Population Characteristics	01/83-09/83
HC80-1-A General Housing Characteristics	10/81-03/82
HC80-1-B Detailed Housing Characteristics	06/82-12/82
*HC80-2 Metropolitan Housing Characteristics	01/83-10/83
Summary Tape Files:	
STF 1A and MARF 1	07/81-12/81
STF 1B	11/81-03/82
STF 1C	12/81
STF 2	10/81-03/82
STF 3 and MARF 2	01/82-07/82
STF 4	06/82-12/82
STF 5	01/83-09/83
Public-Use Microdata Samples	01/83-03/83

* Currently scheduled for release on microfiche only.

July 1981

Coordinates. A second release of MARF will be prepared (including FIPS codes for places, selected sample data estimates, etc.), but will not include latitude-longitude coordinates for area centroids as originally planned.

STF's 2 and 4: Race and Spanish-Origin Characteristics. Original plans called for the "B" records on STF's 2 and 4 to be repeated for each of 27 or 28 race and/or Spanish-origin groups (for example, White; Black; Vietnamese; Spanish origin—Mexican; or Black—not of Spanish origin) meeting suppression thresholds within each area. This approach will not change for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's); counties; minor civil divisions (MCD's), census county divisions (CCD's), or places with 2,500 or more inhabitants.

However, for MCD's and CCD's with less than 2,500 inhabitants in STF's 2B and 4B, for places with 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants in STF 2B, and for tracts and other areas in STF's 2A and 4A, only the following 7 iterations of the "B" record will be included: Total; White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other race or race not elsewhere classified; and Spanish-origin total.

Special Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File. In addition to the regular summary tape files, the Bureau now plans to prepare a Special EEO/Census File. This public use computer file will provide sample census data with specific relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The heart of this file will be a cross-tabulation of the complete census occupational classification scheme, including 503 categories, by relevant demographic categories. These and associated data will be provided for all counties and for cities with a population of 50,000 or more. Current plans call for release of these data in mid-1982.

Subject Reports. The number of these reports will be reduced.

Public-Use Microdata Samples. The vicinity characteristics public-use microdata sample (referred to as the "D" sample) will be cancelled. Three microdata samples (A, B, and C) will be created as planned, including one 5-percent sample and two 1-percent samples.

Neighborhood Statistics Program and Ward Program. Tabulations will be prepared by the Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Other Changes. Other changes proposed include reducing the number of data maps and charts, eliminating one publication appendix, and making certain reductions in STF 5.

SCHEDULE AS OF JUNE 1981

Except for the Advance Reports and the Public Law 94-171 files already issued, most 1980 census data products will appear several months later than was originally projected 2 years ago. These delays are due to operational problems and to budgetary and staff limitations which require the work to be stretched out over a longer period of time. The revised schedule for major census data products is shown in figure 1. The range of dates for each series suggests the flow of products for different States over several months. Smaller States will tend to appear in the earlier part and larger States in the latter part of each interval shown. "U.S. Summary" reports and corresponding STF's (STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C) will appear at the end of (or slightly after) the range of dates indicated for each series. Obviously, these dates are still subject to change, and dates more than a year in the future can be assumed to be less reliable than those closer at hand.

EARLY NATIONAL SAMPLE REPORT

To help compensate for these delays, the Bureau will prepare a special report containing sample data for the Nation, States, and SMSA's with 1 million or more inhabitants. The Bureau is coding and processing the long-form questionnaires for this sample of roughly 1.4 million households. The sample will yield preliminary estimates for most long-form (sample) characteristics, with reasonable reliability, for States and 38 SMSA's. While these figures in the reports based on the full census sample (for example, PHC80-3, PC80-1-C, HC80-1-B), this report will precede the final data by 6 months or more.

When this report becomes available, probably in early 1982, it will be announced in *Data User News*. (MARSHALL TURNER, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 449-1648)

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SURVEYED

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently published *Occupational Employment in Selected Non-manufacturing Industries, 1978*. This publication presents occupational employment for selected nonmanufacturing industries, SIC 10-17 and 60-89 combined and for all major industry groups (2-digit SIC level) within the surveyed industries,

424

except for SIC 80, which excludes hospitals. Thirty-two statistical tables present survey results of occupational employment, percent of total employment, relative error, and percent of establishments reporting the occupation. A brief description of the industry accompanies each table.

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is conducted cooperatively by the U.S. Department of Labor and State Employment Security Agencies. The OES survey collects data on occupational employment of wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments over a 3-year cycle. Manufacturing industries are surveyed one year and nonmanufacturing industries split over the remaining two years.

BLS Bulletin 2088, priced at \$4, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; GPO bookstores; or from any BLS regional office. (BRIAN MACDONALD, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202) 523-1949)

GRAPHIC SUMMARY ILLUSTRATES SELECTED 1977 ECONOMIC CENSUS RESULTS

The economic censuses profile industries accounting for 60 percent of the Nation's gross national product (GNP). The Census Bureau has recently published selected results from the 1977 economic censuses in a graphic summary. The publication contains charts and maps serving as a visual complement to the data found in other data products. The multicolored visual aids help to clarify the often complex information. The text is brief in order to keep the presentation simple.

The *Graphic Summary of the 1977 Economic Censuses* highlights major sectors of the economy and how these have changed between the 1967 and 1977 economic censuses. The publication, however, is not intended to be a complete, illustrated profile of each economic sector.

A separate section is included for each of the economic censuses. The censuses cover the mineral, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and service industries; wholesale trade; and retail trade. Also included is a section on minority and women-owned businesses and a summary of findings from the enterprise statistics program.

While the data in this publication are primarily from the economic censuses, data from the

Statistical Reporter

Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Federal Highway Administration, and other sources are used in a few selected maps and charts.

The *Graphic Summary of the 1977 Economic Censuses* (GPO S/N 003-024-02946-4) costs \$6 a copy and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (JACOB SILVER, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-2501)

CENSUS PUBLISHES DATA ON COMPANY, ESTABLISHMENT CHARACTERISTICS

U.S. companies with 500 or more employees accounted for approximately one-tenth of one percent of the 5.6 million firms included in the 1977 economic censuses, yet these companies had almost 46 percent of all reported sales and receipts. These and other data on the structure and economic characteristics of over 6.2 million establishments operated by these firms can be found in the *General Report on Industrial Organization*, released as part of the 1977 enterprise statistics program.

This report contains summary data for both establishments and companies involved in the manufacturing, mineral, construction and service industries; and wholesale and retail trade. (Establishments are businesses or industrial units at a single physical location producing or distributing goods or performing services. Companies, or enterprises, are business organizations of one or more domestic establishments under common ownership or control.)

In this report, establishment data have been aggregated to company totals and assigned to a primary industrial activity, employment and sales size, industry specialization, or other category describing the firm. The resulting company data are presented by industry division and 199 detailed enterprise category codes.

Users will find the report especially helpful in analyzing the economic characteristics of multi-establishment companies. The report shows company statistical aggregates related directly to statistics for their component establishments. It also shows data for companies with establishments in only one industry category and for those with establishments in more than one category.

Tables deal with enterprise diversification, company employment-size distribution, company sales and receipts-size distribution, legal form-of-orga-

nization distribution, large-company activities, and establishment data related to enterprise data. No information is given which would lead to disclosure of individual establishments and companies.

This report shows that—

- Though comprising only 2 percent of all U.S. companies, multi-establishment companies accounted for nearly half of all domestic employment and almost two-thirds of total domestic sales and receipts.
- Multi-industry companies accounted for 80 percent of total manufacturing receipts.
- Multi-industry companies in construction, wholesale trade, and service industries accounted for less than 30 percent of reported receipts within those industries.

The *General Report on Industrial Organization* (GPO S/N 003-024-03132-9) can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$9.50 each. (JOHN A. DODDS, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-7086)

RACE/ETHNICITY AND REFERENCE FACTFINDERS REVISED

The Census Bureau recently updated two of the brochures in its Factfinder for the Nation series. CFF 1, on minority statistics, has been retitled "Statistics on Race and Ethnicity" to reflect the expanded coverage of these topics in the 1980 census. Data in demographic surveys and economic censuses are cited as well.

CFF 5, "Reference Sources," furnishes brief descriptions and ordering information for over 80 catalogs, guides, statistical compendia, and other reference publications of the Bureau. The new Factfinder adds publications issued or projected since the brochure's December 1979 edition.

Single copies may be obtained free from the Data User Services Division, Census History Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, telephone (301) 449-1625. Additional copies are available from Customer Services, address as shown above, for 25 cents each, with a discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more of one brochure sent to one address. (FREDERICK BOHME, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 449-1625)

ELIMINATION OF NEWS RELEASES ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The Bureau of Economic Analysis will no longer produce news releases on Federal Government receipts and expenditures. This decision is in response to the Commerce Department's program of reducing printing and mailing costs. Elimination of the news release will have little impact on the users of the Federal Government receipts and expenditures estimates because the release received little coverage in the news media and because estimates will continue to be available in the *Survey of Current Business* and upon request from BEA. (LARRY R. MORAN, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (202) 523-0777)

NCES CHANGES CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) recently announced a change in the publication of its aggregate statistics relating to higher education institutions. For many years, NCES has published aggregate data by level and control of institution. Control has been, and will continue to be, classified as either private or public. Level has been classified as university, other 4-year, or 2-year. For some time there has been concern in the higher education community that this was not a particularly useful distinction. Other approaches have been proposed, none of which were satisfactory.

After more than a year of review and testing, NCES has adopted a classification developed by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS). Under this system, all institutions of higher education will be classified into one of six categories: doctoral, comprehensive, general baccalaureate, 2-year, medical, and other specialized. This change will require *no* change in reporting by institutions or States.

This change is being made because it promises two major advantages over the current classification: (1) Tests have shown that it places institutions into more homogenous groups; and (2) It should provide better comparability of data from State to State.

Beginning with data released in 1982, NCES intends to publish higher education statistics using

the new classification and the present one. After 2 years, the older classification will no longer be used. During the 2-year period of dual publication, NCES plans to review data from previous years, converting summary statistics to the newer classification in order to permit time series analysis based on this classification.

NCES recognizes that some researchers may find difficulties with the proposed classification. Therefore, NCES would welcome comments on this classification. Please send comments to:

Division of Postsecondary and Vocational
Education Statistics
National Center for Education Statistics
905 Presidential Building
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

(O. JEAN BRANDES, NATIONAL CENTER FOR
EDUCATION STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCA-
TION, telephone (301) 436-7873)

CONDITION OF EDUCATION, 1981 EDITION

The National Center for Education Statistics has submitted to Congress its annual report, *The Condition of Education*, the seventh in a series mandated by the Education Amendments of 1974. Drawing upon statistics from governmental and nongovernmental sources, the report portrays American education within a broad demographic and social context.

In this year's report, statistical data are presented on a variety of issues concerning educational institutions, participants, and personnel. The report is organized to reflect the characteristics of the education system and its relationship to the larger society. The first section of this report describes trends and developments affecting education at all levels. Chapter 1 presents an overview of education with emphasis on the diversity of the education system, chapter 2 covers elementary/secondary education, and chapter 3 examines higher education. In the second section of the report, special topics have been selected for closer analysis. Chapter 4 provides a description of vocational education at the secondary and post-secondary levels, chapter 5 examines the relationship between education and work, and chapter 6 describes education for the handicapped.

- Teacher layoffs and shortages were unevenly distributed across teaching fields. Layoffs were proportionally larger in art, home economics, and

Statistical Reporter

foreign languages, while shortages were more acute in sciences, mathematics, and industrial arts.

- Although participation in private elementary/secondary schools was highly related to family income, the tuition and fees paid did not differ appreciably by family income, except at the highest income levels.
- Standardized achievement scores of sophomore and senior high school students tended to cluster about their socioeconomic composite scores.
- In 1972 the proportion of high school senior males expecting to go to graduate school was nearly double that of females. By 1980 the difference was less than 2 percent.
- The ratio of average student charges for higher education to median family income has varied by less than 5 percent since 1970.
- Current funds expenditures increased by 117 percent between 1971 and 1979, but when adjusted for inflation and enrollment changes they varied by less than 4 percent during that period.
- The unemployment rate for white high school seniors was three-quarters that for Hispanics and half that for blacks. More than one-third of black high school seniors in urban areas were unemployed in 1980.
- In spring of 1980, the lowest hourly wage students would accept while still in high school (the reservation wage) was lower than the then current minimum wage of \$3.10.
- Students with specific learning disabilities or speech impairments comprised nearly two-thirds of the local school district handicapped enrollment but less than 10 percent of enrollment in special schools and in special purpose facilities.

The report presents the data in chartbook format with interpretive text. Supporting tables accompany each chart. A cumulative index to the series is provided. Further information may be obtained from the project director of the report, Nancy Dearman, or the associate project director, Valena Plisko, telephone (301) 436-7916. Copies of *The Condition of Education, Statistical Report*, 1981 Edition, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (GPO Stock No. 065-000-0097-1, July 1981

Price \$8.00). (O. JEAN BRANDES, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, telephone (301) 436-7873)

BLS ANNOUNCES NEW STATE AND AREA DATA BOOK

A new data book, *Supplement to Employment and Earnings, States and Areas, Data for 1977-79*, was recently published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The publication, fifteenth in a series, provides revised data on non-agricultural employment, hours, and earnings by industry for all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and for 250 major labor market areas.

The State and area data book is the second in the series to classify State and area data using the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. It is the first volume in the series to publish data for the Virgin Islands. These data are used as economic indicators, as a base for marketing and plant location studies, for wage negotiations, and for mobilization and labor force planning.

The State and area data book is a joint Federal-State undertaking, prepared from data submitted by employers and compiled by State employment security agencies and State departments of labor in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

Supplement to Employment and Earnings, States and Areas, Data for 1977-79, Bulletin 1370-14, is available for \$6.50 from BLS regional offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Stock No. 029-001-02566-1. BLS regional offices are in these cities:

Bureau of Labor Statistics
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building
Government Center—Room 1603 A
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Bureau of Labor Statistics
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30367

Bureau of Labor Statistics
1515 Broadway—Suite 3400
New York, New York 10036

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Post Office Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Bureau of Labor Statistics
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Bureau of Labor Statistics
555 Griffin Square, 2nd Floor
Dallas, Texas 75202

Bureau of Labor Statistics
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Bureau of Labor Statistics
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36017
San Francisco, California 94102

(GLORIA GOINGS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, telephone (202)523-1146)

FOREIGN INCOME AND TAXES OF U.S. INDIVIDUALS, 1972-1978

The Internal Revenue Service has released the *Supplemental Report, Statistics of Income—1972-1978, International Income and Taxes, Foreign Income and Taxes on Individual Income Tax Returns*. For the most part, the data presented are for tax year 1975; however, summary statistics are presented for each of the other six years.

This report presents the first comprehensive statistics on the foreign income and taxes of U.S. individuals. For individuals claiming an exemption from tax of income earned abroad in 1975, detailed information is presented on the types of foreign earned income and on the tax-exempt amount. Major classifiers are size of adjusted gross income and residence status abroad as defined by law.

For those taxpayers with a foreign tax credit in 1975, detailed information on the types of domestic and foreign sources of income and taxes are classified by size of adjusted gross income, limitation method used in computing the credit, and country to which foreign taxes were paid or accrued. In addition, foreign tax credit data classified by selected country to which foreign taxes were paid are shown for those taxpayers who also claimed the exemption from tax of income earned abroad.

The 73-page IRS report (Publication 1108) may be purchased for \$4.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (DANIEL F. SKELLY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY, telephone (202) 376-0177)

428

CALENDAR OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The following is a revised Bureau of the Census calendar of training seminars and workshops on Federal statistics from July through September 1981. As indicated, some previously scheduled activities have been cancelled due to budgetary and travel limitations. So far, the schedule for October-December 1981, as published in the March 1981 issue of *Statistical Reporter*, remains intact. Specific details on the activities may be obtained from the information contact listed below.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census:

Title: 1980 Census Machine-Readable Data
Products and Software (*added*)

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: July 20-21, 1981

Title: Workshop on Accessing Statistical
Resources from the Census Bureau
(*cancelled*)

Place: New York, NY

Date: July 21-23, 1981

Title: Workshop on Accessing Statistical
Resources from the Census Bureau

Place: Denver, CO

Date: September 15-17, 1981

Title: Introduction to Census Bureau
Geography, Geocoding, and GBF/
DIME Files

Place: Los Angeles, CA

Date: September 22-24, 1981

Title: 1980 Census Machine-Readable Data
Products and Software (*cancelled*)

Place: Atlanta, GA

Date: September 22-23, 1981

For further information contact:

Deborah Barrett
Chief, User Training Branch
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 449-1645

Statistical Reporter

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

The Bureau of the Census has published a new report entitled *International Statistical Activities of Federal Agencies*. This report contains papers and discussant comments from the special session of the Committee on International Relations in Statistics, a part of the 1980 American Statistical Association meetings.

Each of the papers describes long-term Federal programs in international statistics, including technical, advisory, and overseas assistance programs; training programs; and the collection and analysis of international statistics. The agencies represented are the Office of Federal Statistical

Policy and Standards, the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The discussant comments, made by a staff member of the Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, provide insight into the experience of recipients of the Federal programs, especially the training programs.

This report initiates a new report series at the Census Bureau, the International Programs—Occasional Paper Series. Copies of the report may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (GPO S/N 003-024-03135-3) for \$2.50 each. (EDITH McARTHUR, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, telephone (301) 763-2350)

PERSONNEL NOTES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industrial Economics: RONALD L. MEEKS has joined the Bureau as a statistician in the Office of Producer Goods in the Science and Electronics Division. He was formerly with the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

Retirements

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration: MAURICE L. HILL has retired from his position as Deputy Director of the Office of Technical Support, United States Employment Service.

SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PRINCIPAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

August 1981

Release dates scheduled by agencies responsible for the principal economic indicators of the Federal Government are given below. *These are target dates* that will be met in the majority of cases. *Occasionally agencies may be able to release data a day or so earlier or may be forced by unavoidable compilation problems to release a report one or more days later.* In certain cases,* timing variability in the receipt of raw data requires a range of dates rather than a specific release date.

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

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

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
August	3 Construction Expenditures (Press release), Census, C-30	June
	4 Selected Interest Rates, Federal Reserve Board (FRB), G.13	July
	5 Merchandise Trade, Balance of Payments Basis, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	2Q'81
	6 Monthly Wholesale Trade (Press release), Census, BW	June
	6 Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders, Census, M4-A	June
	*6-7 Consumer Installment Credit FRB, G.19	June
	7 Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1.	Week Ending August 5
	7 Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending July 29
	7 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6	Week Ending July 29
	7 Monthly Selected Services Receipts (Press release), Census	June
	7 The Employment Situation (Press release), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	July
	12 Crop Production, Agriculture	August 1
	12 Advance Monthly Retail Sales (Press release), Census	July
	13 Supply/Demand Estimates, Agriculture	Current Marketing Season

Date	Subject	Data for
August	13 Manufacturing and Trade: Inventories and Sales, Census	June
	14 Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1	Week Ending August 12
	14 Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending August 5
	14 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6	Week Ending August 5
	14 Industrial Production, FRB, G.12.3	July
	14 Producer Price Indexes (Press release), BLS	July
	17 Capacity Utilization: Manufacturing and Materials, FRB, G.3	July
	18 Yields on FHA Insured New Home 30-Year Mortgages, HUD	August 1
	18 Housing Starts (Press release), Census, C-20	July
	18 Personal Income and Outlays, BEA	July
	19 Gross National Product (Revised), BEA	2Q'81
	19 Corporate Profits (Preliminary), BEA	2Q'81
	20 Selected Data on International Transactions of the United States, BEA	2Q'81
	21 Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1.	Week Ending August 19
	21 Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.2	Week Ending August 12
	21 Money Stock Measures, FRB.H.6	Week Ending August 12
	21 Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders (Press Release), Census, M3-1	July
	25 Consumer Price Index (Press release), BLS	July
	25 Real Earnings (Press release), BLS	July
	25 Treasury Statement (the monthly "budget"), Treasury	July
	26 Productivity and Costs in Nonfinancial Corporate Sector (Press release), BLS	2Q'81
	27 Export and Import Merchandise Trade, Census, FT-900	July
	27 Employment Cost Index (Press release), BLS	2Q'81
	28 Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions, FRB, H.4.1	Week Ending August 26

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Data for</i>
August	28 Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries, FRB, H.4.1.	Week Ending August 19
	28 Money Stock Measures, FRB, H.6	Week Ending August 19
	28 Labor Turnover in Manufacturing (Press release), BLS	July
	28 Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, BEA	July
	28 Work Stoppages (Press release), BLS	July
*27-31	Savings and Loan Association Activity (Press release), FHLBB	July
	31 Sales, Inventories of Single-Family Homes, Census, C-25	July
	31 Agricultural Prices, Agriculture	Mid-August

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
 Subscription Price: \$13.00 domestic postpaid; \$3.25 additional foreign mailing.



AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES FOR DISTRIBUTION AND NEWS ITEMS

	Telephone		Telephone
Agriculture: Richard J. Schrimper Economics and Statistics Service	447-6201	Justice: Roger Kramer, (INS only) Marilyn Marbrook, Bureau of Justice Statistics	633-3059 492-9148
Commerce:		Labor: Joan Hall (distribution only) Office of the Secretary	961-2001
Census: Gary Young (news items)	449-1670	BLS: Henry Lowenstern Anna Hill (news items)	523-1327 523-1661
BEA: Larry Moran Ann Winkler (personnel notes)	523-0777 523-0890	ETA: Burt S. Barnow, Office of Research and Development	376-7335
Defense: Mary Frances White, OSD Comptroller	695-6365	Frances Wattenberg, Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research	376-5209
Education: O. Jean Brandes (NCES)	436-7873	Robert Yerger, Office of Management Information	376-6456
Energy: John Daniels (news items)	252-1175	Transportation: James L. Duda	426-0975
Eugene Odum (personnel notes and distribution)	633-8198	Treasury: Ed Hartman, Printing Procurement (distribution only)	566-5381
HHS: Richard E. Schmidt	245-7507	Barbara Haas (news items)	566-2056
PHS: Gooloo Wunderlich, OAS for Health	472-7921	IRS: Wendy Alvey (news items)	376-0211
Linda Washington, NCHS (news items)	436-8500	Consumer Prod Safety Com: Elaine Soley-Smith	492-6404
Evelyn W. Gordon, Food and Drug	443-6220	Fed Reserve: Robert M. Fisher, R & S	452-2871
SSA: John J. Carroll, Director, Office of Research & Statistics (news items)	673-5602	NASA: W. A. Greene	755-8439
Robert Robinson, ORS (distribution)	673-5576	NSF: Charles E. Falk, Div. of Science Resources Studies	634-4634
HUD: Marilyn C. Fine	755-5190	Elizabeth Williams	634-4622
IASI: Susana Moncayo	789-3779	Office of Personnel Management: Philip Schneider	632-6808
Interior: Abraham Haspel Office of Policy Analysis	343-6007	USPS: Richard E. Deighton, Statistical Analysis Division	245-4195
Kathleen Sullivan, Bureau of Mines (news items)	634-1125	VA: Robert W. Schultz, Director of Reports and Statistics Service	389-2423

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

ENTER MY SUBSCRIPTION TO **STATISTICAL REPORTER (SRE)** @ \$13.00. Add \$3.25 for foreign mailing. No additional postage is required for mailing within the United States, its possessions, Canada, Mexico, and all Central and South American Countries except Argentina, Brazil, British Honduras, French Guiana, Guyana, and Surinam. For shipment to all other foreign countries include additional postage as quoted for each periodical or subscription service.

Send Subscription to:

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

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

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

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL
POLICY AND STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1st CLASS POSTAGE

COM-201

SKE UNIVE3000H1SSDUE006R 1
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTL
SERIALS PROCESSING
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48106

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL POLICY AND STANDARDS

