



## U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Vincent P. Barabba, Director



### **BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# 100 Editions of the Statistical Abstract



The first, or 1878, edition of the Statistical Abstract was issued in 1879. The Abstract has been issued every year since then except in 1927 and in 1944; the 1944 and 1945 editions were combined into one. From 1878 to 1902, the Abstract was issued by the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department; from 1903 to 1911, by the same Bureau and for 1912, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (BFDC), both in the Department of Commerce and Labor. From 1913 until the present, the Abstract has been a Department of the Census.

During its history the Abstract has grown almost steadily in number of tables and pages, in variety and scope of subject matter presented, in special features such as the Guide to Sources and the section on Recent Trends, and in supplements such as *Historical Statistics of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book*, and the *Pocket Data Book*, USA.

The evolution of the Abstract to its current status as "the standard national inventory [which] leaves no part of our life untouched"<sup>1</sup> and as the "mirror of America"<sup>2</sup> was a slow journey. The content of the early editions of the Abstract strongly reflected the interest and responsibilities of its compiler, the Treasury Department. Imports and exports, public finance, ship tonnage and movement, and banking were the dominant subjects. Of the 154 pages of statistics in the 1878 edition, nearly three-fourths showed foreign trade and shipping data and most of the rest, public finance and banking. Data on population occupied a page and a fraction, and agriculture, 4 pages.

Although twenty years later, the 1898 edition now comprised 425 pages of statistics and the variety of subjects was also considerably expanded, foreign trade data were still most prevalent (well over half), with public finance, banking, and shipping continuing to retain substantial shares. Significantly, however, population data, beginning with the 1894 edition, appear at the very front of the book and in the 1898 edition occupy 24 pages. Agriculture was then also better represented with about 15 pages of data showing selected crops and farm animals. Data on manufactures which had been introduced in the 1894 edition in a one-time summary from the 1890 census results were not included again until 1902. Aside from the "close-to-home" focus on Treasury Department data, what may have influenced the Abstract compilers to give scant attention and space to the data on population, agriculture, manufactures, etc., was their availability in both the regular voluminous reports of the censuses and, even better, in such handier summary volumes as the Compendium of the Tenth Census (1880), the Abstract of the Eleventh Census (1890), and the Abstract of the Twelfth Census (1900).

Two innovations occurred in the 1902 Abstract in the form of two summary tables—one for the United States, the other for foreign countries. The first entitled "Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries" was in effect an historical digest of the Abstract. It presented a cross section of data items shown elsewhere in the same edition, many in condensed form as percents and per capitas, but covered longer historical periods (decennial years 1800 to 1850 and thereafter single years to 1902). This table was included, with information updated, in subsequent editions until 1923. Although there is no direct evidence linking the two, this table foreshadows in miniature the later Statistical Abstract Supplement series of "Historical Statistics of the United States."

The second table, continued annually until 1926, comprised 2 pages showing a selection of various data for "principal countries of the world." It waxed in importance to become a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Daniel J. Boorstin, University of Chicago, 1967. (Presently Dr. Boorstin is Librarian of Congress.) <sup>2</sup> J.A. Livingston, Syndicated Columnist, *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 1967.

separate section entitled "Commercial, Financial, and Other Statistics of the Principal Countries of the World," until in 1920, it comprised 15 tables and 48 pages. Here again, although linkage of an earlier development with a later may rest largely on conceptual coincidence, this section on "principal countries" may have inspired the current Abstract section on "Comparative International Statistics."

The tendency toward emphasis on inclusion of foreign trade data in the Statistical Abstract, although diminished, lasted well into the present century. By 1920, the foreign trade tables occupied less than a fourth of the book and both the arrangement and variety of subjects covered had greatly advanced toward the basic pattern followed today.

During the 1920's and 1930's, a rough stability appears to have been achieved within the various Abstract editions in 2 respects: 1) The size of the volume reached and remained approximately 900 pages; 2) a balance was struck in space allocation of 15 to 16 percent for social measures (crudely defined as population, vital statistics, immigration, and education) and the remainder for other measures. Among the broad subject categories of the latter, foreign commerce claimed 15 to 18 percent, agriculture became a more important space contender with 12 to 14 percent; industrial data (comprising manufactures, mining, and power) rose from 10 to 15 percent; and a combination of communications and transportation averaged 10 percent; finally, financial data (comprising public finance and money and banking) remained high-ranked with a 16 to 19 percent space share. Newly introduced into the Abstract, as well as relatively newly available from their original sources, during the latter years of the 1930's were data on national income accounts, on family income distribution and family expenditures, and on public welfare (old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, and public assistance-tables which subsequently became part of a separate "Social Security" section in the 1939 Abstract). Throughout the period, some of the subjects omitted entirely or relegated to minor importance in terms of space were unemployment, crime, life expectancy, nutrition, physical health (as against mental health), hospitals, physicians, recreation, elections, national defense, labor productivity, union membership, income distribution, households and housing (until 1939), business mergers, and newspapers. Data for these were either nonexistent, were overlooked if they did exist, or lacking pressing constituencies considered unimportant.

By 1941, the Abstract exceeded 1,000 pages. The gradual increase in size of each edition was for the most part a reflection of the growth in number and length of the tables. Two nonstatistical parts of the book, however, kept pace with the increase in the amount of statistical data shown: the detailed listing of table titles in the table of contents and the subject index. These two took up 61 pages in the 1941 Abstract and a newly introduced 15-page "Bibliography of Sources of Statistical Data" brought the total of nontabular material to 76 pages. In subsequent editions, the subject index and the bibliography (later retitled "Guide to Sources of Statistics") continued to expand in detail and size. Beginning with the 1943 Abstract, however, the table of contents was reduced to a total of 4 pages.

Another type of textual information which developed markedly in the 1944-1945 Abstract was the "general note" included at the beginning of each section. The earliest form of this "note" appears in the 1908 edition as a page of "explanatory notes" relating wholly to imports and exports. The practice of including a "general note" at the beginning of a section gradually spread. Until the 1944-1945 edition, however, the notes were quite brief (never more than half a page), sometimes elaborating on what was previously part of a particular table or set of tables or referring to the method of collecting the data, the terminology used in the tables, or the limitations of the data. In the 1944-1945 edition, such notes appeared in 22 of the 34 sections, some for the first time, many in expanded form, almost all in a broadened perspective which applied to the entire section rather than, as had been true earlier, stressing a particular aspect of the data in a section. In the 1947 edition, the designation "general note," as applied previously, was no longer shown; the introductory text, however, remained and by 1952, every section began with a statement containing, some more, some less, such standard elements as a brief tracing of the origins and references to sources of the data shown, other sources which might be consulted, definitions of terms, caveats regarding uses of the data, etc.

The introductory text for each section, the bibliography of sources, and the specific source citations below each table both supported the data shown and served independently

as reference aids for needs beyond the immediate data. A number of surveys of users beginning with a postcard survey in 1943<sup>1</sup> have unsurprisingly identified libraries and librarians as the largest bloc of users of the Abstract. A prime motive of the policy to expand the amount and types of nontabular material was to make the book more helpful as a referral resource for librarians.

During the 1940's and 1950's, the content of the Abstract continued the trend toward a more comprehensive and more varied mirroring of public interest and concerns. Measured against previous editions, it was a mixture of more social and socio-economic statistics with business and industry data about the same; foreign commerce and financial data made way partly for other subjects receiving fuller treatment and partly for new subjects such as international statistics. By 1959, nearly one fourth of all statistics fell within such sections as population, vital statistics (including health care and nutrition), education, law enforcement (including Federal courts), social insurance and welfare services, and an expanded subsection on family and individual income. Collaterally, the primarily dollar-oriented data of earlier editions represented largely by the sections on foreign commerce, national government finances, banking and finance, and distribution and services had receded to less than a fifth. At the same time, business and industry statistics, literally the sections on manufactures, business enterprise, mining and mineral products, power, and construction and housing, much of which could as easily be included with the group immediately above, maintained a level of about one-seventh. Data on agriculture which amounted to 15 percent in the 1944-1945 edition fell to less than 10 percent. Even the sections on transportation and communication were less impressive as space occupants managing an average 8 percent during the 20 years ending in 1959 as against a 10-percent average in the previous two decades. All of the above amounted to about 80 percent of statistical content. The remainder was the result of a buildup of subjects which were present but not nearly as fully in earlier Abstract editions and of the entry of new subjects. The buildup was especially true for such sections as labor force, military services, national income, elections, and construction and housing. Among the infusion of new subjects were data equivalent to subsections on recreation, geography, scientific development, advertising, and foreign aid and a completely new section entitled "Comparative International Statistics" (introduced in 1952).

An important factor to keep in mind in considering the changes in spatial allocations to the broad subject categories is the relative stability in size of the Abstract. With one exception, the 1949 edition, no edition since 1945 has exceeded 1100 pages, with more than half of the editions covering the span from 1944-1945 to 1979 falling within the range of 1,046 to 1,061 pages. Since 1945, furthermore, the amount of strictly tabular pages (those showing statistics) has declined from 90 percent to 77 percent of total pages. Given the stability of the size of the Abstract volumes and the reduction of statistical content in proportion to the whole, changes in the types of statistics selected for inclusion appear to have been made with deliberation and attention to the subject matter balance of the book and a continuing concern about the portrait of the times which it might, taken as a whole, present to its users.

Over the decades, particularly since 1940, when the social and socio-economic data content of the Abstract was catching up with and overtaking the concentration on financial and foreign commerce data, the process of reducing the latter was also accompanied by many infusions of new data and rearrangements of data still included. The Business Enterprise section introduced in the 1950 edition for which most of the data were transferred from other sections of the Abstract is a good example of such rearrangement. An example of new data is the flow-of-funds data added to the Banking, Finance, and Insurance section. Other examples of new business and industry data introduced since 1950 include: manufacturing capacity rates; capital in manufacturing industries; export-related employment in manufacturing; concentration among large manufacturing companies; U.S. investment abroad in mining and petroleum; injuries and fatalities in mineral industries; price, wage scale, and cost indexes in construction; residential capital; gross housing product; housing inventory; capital expenditures in retail trade; franchising; and advertising

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The postcard was bound into the 1942 edition.

expenditures. Much of the data displaced to make way for the new material was retained in condensed form by selective cutting out of historical and subject detail and by combining items to higher levels of aggregation.

The additions to the social and socio-economic data since 1960 are largely attributable to both data on entirely new subjects and to more data on subjects already covered. The following are a sampling of both types: minority groups, status of women, status of the aged, characteristics of families and households, legal abortions, victims of crime, law enforcement expenditures, school dropouts, nursing homes, national health expenditures, drug use, day care arrangements, characteristics of the unemployed, persons and families below poverty level, top wealthholders, health insurance and Medicare, and urban family budgets. Another change worth mention occurred in 1971 when the former "Area, Geography, and Climate" section was revamped as "Geography and Environment" to reflect the increase in data on air and water pollution and on expenditures for environmental improvement.

The characteristics of changing content so prevalent for previous periods are also stamped on the Abstract editions of the last two decades. Once again, many of the major changes which have taken place since 1960 to the present have affected in large part the very sections and types of data most subject to change in earlier editions. The bloc of data described collectively above as social and socio-economic has become more decisively ample and in the 1979 edition comprise one-third of the statistics shown compared to about one-fourth in 1960. At the same time, the broad subject groups of business and industry, banking and private finance, government finances and employment, domestic trade and services, and foreign commerce, taken as a whole, became more decisively lean although still retaining a substantial 26 percent of all the statistics. Agriculture data which have been undergoing steady curtailment since reaching more than 15 percent of total statistical content in the middle forties currently occupy 5 percent or about half of what they took in 1960. Transportation data with respect to size of specific sections have receded to the present dimensions of agriculture. Communications data, on the other hand, have shown a slight increase.

Other types of data have also since 1960 come to play a more important role in the Abstract. Among these are the current sections on Elections, National Defense and Veterans Affairs, and Science. All were at one time subsumed under other subjects and sections. By dint of growing importance and for reasons of better subject balance in the book as a whole, they achieved priority over some of the data formerly shown on agriculture, finance, and foreign commerce.

Finally, two recent developments promise to become permanent fixtures of the Abstract. The first is the section on "Recent Trends," a summary table introduced in 1969. Within a space of a dozen pages, this section presents several hundred key measures selected from many of the regular sections of the Abstract. For each measure, 9 columns of data are shown: 3 early base years (1960, 1965, 1970), 3 most recent years, and 3 columns which present annual rates of change. This section is also made available as a separate reprint under the title of "Recent Social and Economic Trends." The second development is an appendix on "Statistical Methodology and Reliability" introduced in 1976. This appendix attempts, in relatively nontechnical language, to provide the user of the statistics shown in various sections with an appreciation of some of the hazards to be kept in mind when using the data and, in specific cases, with a better understanding of how the data were collected, a measure of their validity, and references to further information.

#### Commemorative Supplement

To honor the occasion of this 100th edition of the *Statistical Abstract*, a commemorative supplement is in preparation. The supplement will present articles by many prominent writers on subjects related to those for which data are regularly included in the *Abstract*. For an announcement concerning the Supplement, write to: The Director, Commemorative Supplement, DUSD, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

### Preface

This edition is the centennial issue of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published since 1878. The *Statistical Abstract* is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States. It is designed to serve as a convenient volume for statistical reference and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. The latter function is served by the introductory text to each section, the source note appearing below each table, and Appendix IV, which comprises the Guide to Sources of Statistics and the Guide to State Statistical Abstracts.

This volume includes a selection of data from many statistical publications, both governmental and private. Publications cited as sources usually contain additional statistical detail and more comprehensive discussions of definitions and concepts than can be presented here. Data not available in publications issued by the contributing agency but obtained from unpublished records are identified in the source notes as "unpublished data." More information on the subjects covered in tables so noted may generally be obtained from the source.

Except as otherwise indicated, figures are for the United States as presently constituted. Although emphasis in the *Statistical Abstract* is given primarily to national data, many tables present data for regions and individual States and a smaller number for metropolitan areas and cities. Appendix II, Metropolitan Area Concepts and Components, presents explanatory text and a complete current listing of official standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), and New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's). Statistics for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and for outlying areas of the United States are included in many State tables and are supplemented by information in section 32. Additional information for cities, counties, metropolitan areas, congressional districts, and other small units, as well as more historical data, are available in various supplements to the *Abstract* (see inside back cover).

The "Recent Trends" section, beginning on p. XIX, is available separately in a reprint, Recent Social and Economic Trends; and USA Statistics in Brief, 1979, the pocket-size loose insert in front of the book, is also available separately. Price information can be obtained from, and orders sent to, the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office located in certain large cities. A 25-percent discount will be allowed on orders of 100 copies or more sent to the same address.

Changes in the 1979 edition.—This year, a new section, "Selected Current Topics," has been introduced. The aim of the section is to select subjects of important national interest for which only a minimum of data can be shown within the present sections of the *Abstract* and, by compactly assembling and summarizing available statistics, provide a helpful insight into each subject selected. For this edition, the topics covered are "U.S. Trade with Japan" and "Mexico." Different topics will be chosen for each future edition.

Statistics in this edition are for the most recent year or period available by early October 1979. Each year the more than 1,600 tables and charts are reviewed and evaluated; new tables and charts of current interest are added, continuing series are updated, and less timely data are condensed or eliminated. Text notes and appendixes are revised as appropriate.

In all, there are 103 new tables, distributed among 28 of the 34 sections. In addition, graphic charts have been revised or updated and many sections have undergone tabular rearrangement and format changes designed to improve the organization of subject matter. Of the tables included in the 1978 edition, 82 were omitted from this issue. The

### Preface

omissions represent primarily tables for which comparable details appear in other tables or for which no recent data are available, or tables for which the subject matter shown was considered relatively less important in the light of the space required for presentation.

Among the new tables relating to people and their concerns are:

- Persons speaking languages other than English, p.39
- Interracial married couples, p.42
- Health care coverage by family income, age, and employment status, p.104
- Visits to physicians, by race, family income, and type of visit, p.110
- Drug abuse treatment units, p.125 Coffee, aspirin, and sleeping pills—users and nonusers, p.126
- Job desire and reasons for not seeking work of persons not in the labor force, p.397
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- Personal consumption expenditures for transportation, p.637

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- Federal student financial assistance programs, p.165
- Threatened and endangered wildlife species, p.214
- Federal aid to the Arts and Humanities, p.245
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- Domestic motor gasoline supply, p.651 Mobile homes placed for residential use and average sales price, p.779

Historical statistics.—Specific headnote references in this Abstract link many tables to earlier data shown in *Historical Statistics of the United States*, Colonial Times to 1970. (See Appendix I, pp.932-934.

Statistical reliability and responsibility.—The contents of this volume were taken from many sources. All data from either censuses and surveys or from administrative records are subject to error arising from a number of factors: Sampling variability (for statistics based on samples), reporting errors in the data for individual units, incomplete coverage, nonresponse, imputations, and processing error. (See also Appendix III, pp.945-963.) The Bureau of the Census cannot accept the responsibility for the accuracy or limitations of the data presented here, other than for those which it collects. The responsibility for selection of the material and for proper presentation, however, rests with the Bureau.

For additional information on data presented.—Please consult the source publications available in local libraries or write to the agencies indicated in the source notes. Write to the Bureau of the Census only if it is cited as the source.

Suggestions and comments.—Users of the *Statistical Abstract* and its supplements (see inside back cover) are urged to make their data needs known for consideration in planning future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving coverage and presentation of data should be sent to the Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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# Customary and Metric Weights and Measures

[For information regarding conversion, call or write the Metric Information Office, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234 (301-921-2401)]

Square feet (ft <sup>2</sup> ) × Square yards (yd <sup>2</sup> ) × Acres × Cubic feet (ft <sup>3</sup> ) × Quarts (lq) (qt) × Gallons (gal) (oz) × Pounds (avdp) (lb) × Horsepower (ftp) ×		Metric Millimeters (mm) Meters (m) Kilometers (km) Sq centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Feet (ft)         ×           Yards (yd)         ×           Square inches (in²)         ×           Square feet (ft²)         ×           Square feet (ft²)         ×           Acres         ×           Cubic feet (ft²)         ×           Cord (cd)         ×           Quarts (lq) (qt)         ×           Gallons (ga)         ×           Pounds (avdp) (b)         ×           Horsepower (hp)         ×	$\begin{array}{c} .3 = meter \\ .9 = meter \\ 1.6 = kilometers \\ 6.5 = sq centimeters \\ .1 = sq meter \\ .8 = sq meter \\ .4 = hectare \\ .03 = cu meter \end{array}$	Meters (m) Meters (m) Kilometers (km) Sq centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\begin{array}{c c} \times & 3.3 = \text{feet} \\ \times & 1.1 = \text{yards} \\ \times & .6 = \text{mile} \\ ) \times & .2 = \text{sq inch} \\ \times & 10.8 = \text{sq feet} \\ \times & 1.2 = \text{sq yards} \\ \times & 2.5 = \text{acres} \end{array}$
Cord (cd) X Quarts (lq) (qt) X Gallons (gal) X Ounces (avdp) (oz) X Pounds (avdp) (lb) X Horsepower (hp) X		Meters (m) Meters (m) Kilometers (km) Sq centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\begin{array}{c c} \times & 3.3 = \text{feet} \\ \times & 1.1 = \text{yards} \\ \times & .6 = \text{mile} \\ ) \times & .2 = \text{sq inch} \\ \times & 10.8 = \text{sq feet} \\ \times & 1.2 = \text{sq yards} \\ \times & 2.5 = \text{acres} \end{array}$
Cord (cd) X Quarts (lq) (qt) X Gallons (gal) X Ounces (avdp) (oz) X Pounds (avdp) (lb) X Horsepower (hp) X		Meters (m) Kilometers (km) Sq centimeters (cm²) Square meters (m²) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m³) Liters (l) Cu meters (m³)	$\begin{array}{lll} \times & 1.1 = yards \\ \times & .6 = mile \\ ) \times & .2 = sq inch \\ \times & 10.8 = sq feet \\ \times & 1.2 = sq yards \\ \times & 2.5 = acres \end{array}$
Cord (cd) X Quarts (lq) (qt) X Gallons (gal) X Ounces (avdp) (oz) X Pounds (avdp) (lb) X Horsepower (hp) X		Kilometers (km) Sq centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	) $\times$ .2 = sq inch $\times$ 10.8 = sq feet $\times$ 1.2 = sq yards $\times$ 2.5 = acres
Cord (cd) X Quarts (lq) (qt) X Gallons (gal) X Ounces (avdp) (oz) X Pounds (avdp) (lb) X Horsepower (hp) X		Sq centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	) $\times$ .2 = sq inch $\times$ 10.8 = sq feet $\times$ 1.2 = sq yards $\times$ 2.5 = acres
Cord (cd) X Quarts (lq) (qt) X Gallons (gal) X Ounces (avdp) (oz) X Pounds (avdp) (lb) X Horsepower (hp) X		Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Cord (cd)×Quarts (lq) (qt)×Gallons (gal)×Ounces (avdp) (oz)×Pounds (avdp) (lb)×Horsepower (hp)×		Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> ) Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Cord (cd)×Quarts (lq) (qt)×Gallons (gal)×Ounces (avdp) (oz)×Pounds (avdp) (lb)×Horsepower (hp)×		Hectares (ha) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> ) Liters (l) Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Cord (cd)×Quarts (lq) (qt)×Gallons (gal)×Ounces (avdp) (oz)×Pounds (avdp) (lb)×Horsepower (hp)×		Cu meters (m³) Liters (l) Cu meters (m³)	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Cord (cd) X Quarts (lq) (qt) X Gallons (gal) X Ounces (avdp) (oz) X Pounds (avdp) (lb) X Horsepower (hp) X		Cu meters (m³) Liters (l) Cu meters (m³)	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Cord (cd)×Quarts (lq) (qt)×Gallons (gal)×Ounces (avdp) (oz)×Pounds (avdp) (lb)×Horsepower (hp)×		Liters (I) Cu meters (m³)	$\times$ 35.3 = cu feet $\times$ 1.1 = quarts (lq)
Horsepower (hp) X	.9 = liter .004 = cu meters 28.4 = grams	Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	$\times$ 1.1 = quarts (lq)
Horsepower (hp) X	.9 = liter .004 = cu meters 28.4 = grams		
Horsepower (hp) X	.004 = cu meters 28.4 = grams		$\times$ 264.2 = gallons
Horsepower (hp) X	28.4 = grams	Grams (g)	$\times$ .04 = ounce (avdp)
Horsepower (hp) X	E hiteman	Kilograms (kg)	$\times$ 2.2 = pounds (avdp)
Horsepower (hp) X		Kilowatts (kW)	$\times$ 1.3 = horsepower
	.7 = kilowatt		
		Degrees Celsius	$\times$ 9/5 + 32 = degrees Fahrent
Degrees Fahrenheit × (-32)	5/9 == degrees Celsius		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
	UNITS OF LENG	TH AND AREA	
Customary	Metric	Metric	Customary
Inch (in)	= 25.4 millimeters	Millimeter (mm)	= .001 meter = .039 inch
Foot (ft) =		Centimeter (cm)	
Yard (yd) =			= .01 meter = .394 inch
Mile (mi) =		Decimeter (dm)	= .1 meter = 3.937 inches
In <sup>2</sup> (sq in)	5,280 ft = $1.609$ kilometers	Meter (m)	= 3.281 feet
	$= 6.452 \text{ cm}^2$	Kilometer (km)	= 1,000 meters = .621 mile
$Ft^2$ (sq ft) =	$144 \text{ sq in} = .093 \text{ m}^2$	Sq millimeter (mm²)	= .000001 m <sup>2</sup> = .002 sq in
Yd² (sq yd) 🛛 🛥	1,296 sq in = .836 m <sup>2</sup>	Sq centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )	= .0001 m <sup>2</sup> = .155 sq in
	or 9 sq ft	Sq decimeter (dm <sup>2</sup> )	= .01 m <sup>2</sup> = 15.5 sq in
Acre	43,560 sq ft ≈ .405 ha		
Mile² (sq mi) ==	$640 \text{ acres} = 2.59 \text{ km}^2$	Sq meter (m²)	= 10.764 sq ft
time (of mil)	040 acres = 2.59 Kill*	Hectare (ha)	= 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> $=$ 2.471 acres
		Sq kilometer (km²)	$= 1,000,000 \text{ m}^2 = .386 \text{ sq mi}$
	LINITS OF WEI	GHT (OR MASS)	
Customary	Metric	Metric	Customary
			Gustomary
Grain	Avoirdupois <sup>1</sup>	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ounce (oz avdp) =	= .065 gram	Gram (g)	= .035 oz avdp
conce (or avup) =	437.5  grains = 28.350  grams		or .032 oz trov
n	or 16 drams	Dekagram (dag)	= 10 g = .353 oz avdp
Pound (lb avdp) =	7,000 grains = .454 kilogram	-	or .322 oz troy
	or 16 ounces	Hectogram (hg)	
Hundredweight (cwt) =	100  pounds = 45.359  kg	HOOLO RIVIN (IIR)	= 100 g = 3.527 oz avdp
Ton, short (tn) =	2,000  pounds = .907  metric ton		or 3.215 oz troy
	2,000 pounds = 307 metric ton		
ion, long =	rivio honingo - riora menuc rons	Kilogram (kg)	= 1,000 g = 2.205 lb avdp
- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Troy <sup>2</sup>		or 2.679 lb troy
Ounce (oz troy) <sup>3</sup> =		Metric ton	
Pound (lb troy) =		ineque (OII	= 1,000 kg = 1.102 short tons
	or 12 ounces		or .984 long ton

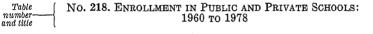
Customary	UNITS Metric	OF CAPACITY Customary	Metric
Fluid ounce (fi oz) Pint (pt) Quart (qt) Gallon (gal)	Liquid = 29,573 mi = 16 fl oz = .473 liter = 32 fl oz or 2 pt = .946 liter = 8 pt or 4 qt = 3.785 liters Metric	Pint (pt) Quart (qt) Peck (pk) Bushel (bu) Customary	Dry = .551 dm <sup>3</sup> = 2 pints = 1.101 dm <sup>3</sup> = 8 quarts = 8.810 dm <sup>3</sup> = 32 quarts = 35.238 dm <sup>3</sup>
	Milliliter (ml) = .001 liter Liter (l) Hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters		= .002 pt (dry) = .908 qt (dry) = 2.838 bu (dry)

The following symbols, used in the tables throughout this book, are explained in condensed form in footnotes to the tables where they appear:

- Represents zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.
- B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of derived figure.
- D Figure withheld to avoid disclosure of information pertaining to a specific organization or individual.
- NA Data not enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available separately.
- NS Percent change irrelevant or insignificant.
  - S Figure does not meet publication standards for reasons other than that covered by symbol B, above.
  - X Figure not applicable because column heading and stub line make an entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.
  - Z Entry would amount to less than half the unit of measure shown.

In many tables, details will not add to the totals shown because of rounding.

#### **Example of table structure:**



Unit indicator

[In millions of persons 3 to 34 years of age. As of October. Elementary includes grades 1-8; high school, grades 9-12. College data represent degree-credit enrollment]

Footnote indicator			1960 <sup>1</sup>			1970			1978		Spanner
	LEVEL	Total	Pub- lic	Pri- vate	Total	Pub- lic	Pri- vate	Total	Pub- lic	Pri- vate	Column heads
Stub{	Total	46.3	39.0	7.2	60.4	52.2	8.1	58.6	50.0	8.6	
[ ] ]	Nursery Kindergarten Elementary High school College	(NA) 2.1 30.3 10.2 3.6	(NA) 1.7 25.8 9.2 2.3	(NA) .4 4.5 1.0 1.3	$1.1 \\ 3.2 \\ 34.0 \\ 14.7 \\ 7.4$	.3 2.6 30.0 13.5 5.7	.8 .5 3.9 1.2 1.7	$1.8 \\ 3.0 \\ 28.5 \\ 15.5 \\ 9.8$	2.5 25.3 14.2 7.4	$1.2 \\ .5 \\ 3.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.4$	
		I	1					· · · · ·	L		Heavy

Footnotes  $\rightarrow$  NA Not available. <sup>1</sup> Data are for persons 5 to 34 years of age.

Parallel Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-20.

Headnotes immediately below table titles provide information important for correct interpretation or evaluation of the table as a whole or for a major segment of it.

Footnotes below the bottom rule of tables give information relating to specific items or figures within the table.

Unit indicators ("In thousands," "In millions of dollars," etc.) are usually given in boldface type as the first element of the headnote. In tables where several units are used, the unit indicators are generally given in the stub or in the column headings.

Parallel vertical rules are used to the right of a total column to indicate-

- (1) that the components which follow add to the total (e.g., tables 1, 5, 29, etc.);
- (2) in the case of derived figures, that the underlying data are additive to their total (e.g., table 28 for ratios, table 49 for percentages, table 83 for rates, and table 87 for medians).

Heavy vertical rules are used-

- in tables where the stub is continued into one or more additional columns across the table to separate each segment of stub and its accompanying data columns from the continued segments (e.g., tables 2, 4, 26, etc.);
- (2) to set off independent sections of a table (e.g., tables 1, 3, 8, etc.).

rule

Averages. An average is a single number or value that is often used to represent the "typical value" of a group of numbers. It is regarded as a measure of "location" or "central tendency" of a group of numbers.

The *arithmetic mean* is the type of average used most frequently. It is derived by summing the individual item values of a particular group and dividing the total by the number of items. The arithmetic mean is often referred to as simply the "mean" or "average."

The *median* of a group of numbers is the middle number or value when each item in the group is arranged according to size (lowest to highest or vice versa); it generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the two middle items.

*Per capita* (or per person) quantities. A per capita figure represents an average computed for every person in a specified group (or population). It is derived by taking the total for an item (such as income, taxes, or retail sales) and dividing it by the number of persons in the specified population.

Index numbers. An index number is a measure of difference or change, usually expressed as a percent, relating one quantity (the variable) of a specified kind to another quantity of the same kind. Index numbers are widely used to express changes in prices over periods of time but may also be used to express differences between related subjects for a single point in time.

To compute a price index, a base year or period is selected. The base year price (of the commodity or service) is then designated as the base or reference price to which the prices for other years or periods are related. Many price indexes use the year 1967 as the base year; in tables, this is shown as "1967 = 100." A method of expressing the price relationship is:

Price of a set of one or more items for related year

#### Price of the same set of items for base year

The result multiplied by 100 provides the index number. When 100 is subtracted from the index number, the result equals the percent change in price from the base year.

Average annual percent change. Unless otherwise stated in the *Abstract* (as in Section 1, Population), average annual percent change is computed by use of a *compound interest* formula. This formula assumes that the rate of change is constant throughout a specified compounding period (one year for average annual rates of change). The formula is similar to that used to compute the balance of a savings account which receives compound interest. According to this formula, at the end of a compounding period the amount of accrued change (e.g., school enrollment or bank interest) is added to the amount which existed at the beginning of the period. As a result, over time (e.g., with each year or quarter), the same rate of change is applied to a larger and larger figure.

The exponential formula, which is based on continuous compounding, is often used to measure population change. It is preferred by population experts because they view population and population-related subjects as changing without interruption, ever ongoing. Both exponential and compound interest formulas assume a constant rate of change. The former, however, applies the amount of change continuously to the base rather than at the end of each compounding period.

When the average annual rates are small (e.g., less than 5 percent), both formulas give virtually the same results. For an explanation of these two formulas as they relate to population, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, vol. 2, 3d printing (rev.), 1975, pp. 372-381.

# **RECENT TRENDS**

ence table 2 5		Unit of	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	Average annual percent change		
-		measure	1900	1900	1970	19/0	19/1	1970	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
_	POPULATION <sup>2</sup>										
	Total, incl. Armed Forces abroad Net annual increase over previous year. Under 5 years old	Millions	180.7 2.84 20	194.3 2.41 20	204.9 2.20 17	213.6 1.66 16	216.9 1.71 15	218.5 1.69 15	1.3 (ns) —1.7	.8 (ns) —1.5	.8 (ns) –1,1
5	5–17 years old		44	50	53	50	49	48	1.7	-1.5	-1.6
5	18-24 years old		16	20	25	28	29	29	4.4	2.3	1.6
5 5	18 years old and over		116 109	125 115	135 124	147 135	153 140	155 142	1.5	1.7 1.7	1.8
5	65 years old and over		103	18	20	22	24	24	1.9	2.2	2.4
5	Median age		29.4	28.1	27.9	28.8	29.4	29.7	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
5 5	Male Female		89.3 91.4	95.6 98.7	100.3 104.6	104.2 109.3	105.7 111.1	106.5 112.0	1.2 1.4	.8 .9	.7 .8
26	White		160.0	171.2	179.5	185.6	187.8	188.9	1.2	.7	.6
26	Black and otherBlack		20.6 19.0	23.1 21.1	25.4 22.8	28.0 24.5	29.1 25.2	29.7 25.6	2.1 1.8	2.0 1.5	2.0 1.4
	Percent of total population		11	11	11	11	12	12	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
	Percent in the South	Percent	60	54	53	52	54	53	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
36	Persons of Spanish origin <sup>3</sup>		(na)	(na)	(na)	11.2	11.3	12.0	(na)	(na)	2.5
11	Resident population		180.0 51	193.5 55	203.8 57	213.0 60	216.4 61	218.1 62	$1.3 \\ 1.1$	.9 1.1	.8 .8
	Per square mile Northeast		44.8	47.5	49.2	49.5	49.3	49.1	.1	1	. o 3
	North Central	Millions	51.7	54.2	56.7	57.6	58.0	58.3	.9	.3	.4
	South		55.2	59.6	63.0	68.0	69.8	70.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
10	West		28.3	32.2	34.9	37.9	39.3	40.1	2.1	1.6	1.9
19	Metropolitan area population <sup>4</sup> Percent of total resident		127.9 71.3	(na) (na)	149.6 73.6	155.9 73.1	158.0 73.0	(na) (na)	1.6 (ns)	.8 (ns)	.7 (ns)
19	Nonmetropolitan area population <sup>4</sup>		51.5	(na)	53.6	57.3	58.6	(na)	.4	1.4	1.1
51	Male, 18 years old and over <sup>8</sup>		<sup>6</sup> 60.6	58.0	62.5	67.9	70.3	71.5	71.5	1.7	1.7
	Single		25.3	17.7	18,9	20.8	21.9	22.5	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
	Married Divorced		69.1 1.9	76.2 2.5	75.3 2.5	72.8	70.9 4.5	70.1	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
51	Female, 18 years old and over <sup>5</sup>		¢64.9	63.8	70.0	75.3	77.9	79.3	71.9	1.5	1.7
	Single	Percent	19.0	12.4	13.7	14.6	15.6	16.4	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
	Married Divorced		65.6 2.6	70.5 3.3	68.5 3.9	66.7 5.3	65.3 6.2	64.2 6.6	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
58	Households <sup>5</sup>		52.8	57.4	63.4	71.1	74.1	76.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
90	Average size of households		3,33	3,29	3.14	2,94	2.86	2,81	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
59	One-person households	Millions	6.9	8.6	10.9	13.9	15.5	16.7	4.6	5.1	6.2
59	Two-person households		14.7 45.1	16.1 848.0	18.3 <sup>8</sup> 51.6	21.8 55.7	22.8 56.7	23.3 57.2	2.3 1.4	3.5 1.6	2.4 .9
58	Families <sup>5</sup> Female head		45.1	5.0	5.6	7.2	7.7	8.2	2.2	5.3	4.4
62	White		40.9	843.1	846.0	49.5	50.1	50.5	1.2	1.5	.7
	Female head		8.7	9.0	9.1	10.5	10.9	11.5	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
58	Average size		3.61	3.64	3.52	3.36	3.31	3.28	(ns)	(ns) 3.7	(ns) 2.2
62	Black and other		4.2 22.4	84.8 23.7	*5.2 26.7	6.3 32.4	6.6 33.9	6.7 36.0	2.1 (ns)	3.7 (ns)	(ns)
58	Average size		4.39	4.37	4.13	3,90	3.78	3.77	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
80	Births, live	Millions	4.26	3.76	3.73	3.14	3.33	3.33	-1.3	-3.4	1.9
81	Black and other	Percent	15.4 23.7	16.9 19.4	17.2 18.4	18.8 14.8	19.1 15.4	(na) 15.3	(ns) 2,5	(ns) 4,3	(ns) 1.1
80 81	Rate, all races, per 1,000 population White	Rate	23.7	19.4	17.4	13.8	14.4	(na)	-2.6	-4.5	2.2
81	Black and other		32.1	27.6	25,1	21.2	21.9	(na)	-2.4	-3.3	1.6
<b>9</b> 3	Births to unwed mothers	1,000	224	291	399	448	518	(n <b>a</b> )	5.9	2.4	7.5
80	Deaths	Millions	1.71	1,83	1.92	1.89	1.90	1.92	1.2	3	.5
	Rate, all races, per 1,000 population .	Rate	9.5	9.4	9.5	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-1.5	

Refer-	Subject	Unit of	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978		erage an rcent cha	
ence table	5003666	measure	1000			1919	2071	1010	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
	POPULATION <sup>2</sup> -Con.										
80 108 108	Infant deaths, per 1,000 live births White Black and other	Rate	26.0 22.9 43.2	24.7 21.5 40.3	17.8	14.2	12.3	(na)	-2.6 -2.5 -3.3	-4.4	5.8 6.9 - 5.3
	Deaths per 100,000 population Diseases of heart. Malignancies. Cerebrovascular diseases. Accidents.	Rate Rate Rate Rate	955 369 149 108 52	943 367 154 104 56	362 163	336 172 91	332	(na) (na) (na)	1 2 .9 6 .8	-1.5 1.1	
117 1	Marriages Per 1,000 population Per 1,000 unmarried women, 15 yr. old and over	Rate	1,523 8.5 74	1,800 9.3 75	2,159 10.6 77	2,153 10.1 67	2,178 10.1 64	2,243 10.3 (na)	3.6 2.2 .4	1 -1.0 -2.7	1.4 .7 2.5
117 f	Divorces Per 1,000 population Per 1,000 married women, 15 yr. old	1,000 Rate	393 2.2	479 2.5	708 3.5	1,036 4.9	1,091 5.0	1,122 5.1	6.1 4.8	7.9 7.0	2.7 1.3
125	and over Immigrants, total		9 265	11 297	15 373	20 386	21 462	(na) (na)	4.9 3.5	6.4 .7	2.0 9.4
	HEALTH										
	Life expectancy at birth, male Life expectancy at birth, female		66.6 73.1	66.8 73.7	67.1 74.8	68.7 76.5	69.3 77.1	(na) (na)	.1 .2	.5 .5	.4 .4
143	National health expenditures, total Expenditures per capita Public	Dollars	26.9 146 24.7	43.0 217 24.9	74.7 359 36.5	131.5 605 42.3	170.0 769 40.8	192.4 863 40.6	10.8 9.4 (ns)	12.0 11.0 (ns)	13.5 12.6 (ns)
	Private consumer expenditures for health care	Percent	18.0 27.8	28.6 30.5	42.3 37.2	68.7 45.0	89.1 45.5	100.7 45.1	8.9 (ns)	10.2 (ns)	13.6 (ns)
151	Indexes of medical care prices, total Physicians' fees Hospital room rates	1967 = { 100	79.1 77.0 57.3	89,5 88,3 75,9	120.6 121.4 145.4	168.6 169.4 236.1	202.4 206.0 299.5	219.4 223.3 331.6	4.3 4.7 9.8	6.9 6.9 10.2	9.2 9.7 12.0
158 158	Physicians, active M.D.'s Patient care, general practice <sup>9</sup> Newly-licensed physicians Dentists, active <sup>9</sup> . Nurses, registered, active	1,000 1,000 1,000	247 (na) 85 504	278 66 9 90 613	311 51 11 96 700	366 46 17 107 906	382 45 18 113 1,011	(na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	2.3 7-5.0 3.2 1.2 3.3	3.3 -1.8 8.9 2.2 5.3	2.1 -1.3 3.8 2.8 5.6
	Hospitals. Beds. Beds per 1,000 population. Average in-patients treated daily Decupancy rate <sup>10</sup>	1,000 Millions Rate Millions	6.9 1.7 9.3 1.4	7.1 1.7 8.9 1.4	7.1 1.6 8.0 1.3	7.2 1.5 6.9 1.1	7.1 1.4 6.5 1.1	(na) (na) (na) (na)	.4 3 (ns) 8	.1 -1.9 (ns) -2.8	4 -2.0 (ns) -2.7
	Short-term hospitals <sup>11</sup> Beds	1,000 Millions	84.6 5.4 .6	82.3 5.7 .7	80.3 5.9	76.7 6.0 .9	75.8 6.0 1.0	(na) (na) (na)	5 .8 2.9	9 .4 2.2	6 1 1.4
175 175 172	Beds per 1,000 population Average in-patients treated daily Occupancy rate <sup>10</sup> Expense per patient day	Millions Rate	3.6 .5 74.7 32	3.9 .6 76.0 44	4.2 .7 78.0 81	4.4 .7 74.8 151	4.5 .7 73.6 198	(na) (na) (na) (na)	(ns) 3.3 .4 9.7	(ns) 1.4 8 13.3	(ns) .6 8 14.4
	Patient-care episodes in mental health facilities		(na)	2,637	24,038	6,409	(na)	(na)	127.4	1212.2	(na)
185	Bed disability: Days per male Days per female Federal food programs:		5.3 6.7	5.3 7.0	5.2 6.9	5.4 7.6	5.8 7.9	(na) (na)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
206	School lunches, pupil participants <sup>13</sup> Federal cost		14.1 94	18.7 130	23,1 300	25.3 1,289	26.7 1,674	27.0 1,838	5.1 12.3	1.8 33.9	2.2 12.6
208	Food stamps—monthly participation. Stamps issued, retail value Paid for by participants Federal contribution	Millions Mil. dol. Percent	(x) (x) (x)	.4 85 62.4	4.3 1,090 49.5	17.1 7,266 39.6	17.1 8,340 39.4	16.0 8,311 37.9	759.2 766.6 (ns)	31.5 46.1 (ns)	-2.0 4.6 (ns)
-	Avg. monthly Federal cost per participant		(x) (x)	32 6	550 11	4,386 21	5,058 <i>2</i> 5	5,165 27	776.6 710.6	51.5 15.2	5.€ 7.;

ence table		Unit of	1960	1965	5 1970	0 1975	5 1977	1070	Average annu percent chang		inge
	3	measure	1900	1900	1970	1 19/0	1977	1978	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
	EDUCATION										
215	School expenditures, total Elementary and secondary Higher education Public Nonpublic.	Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	24.7 18.0 6.7 19.7 5.0	40.2 27.3 12.9 31.0 9.2	45.7	72.2 38.9 91.3	85.5 45.5	141.2 90.8 50.4 115.9 25.3	11.0 9.8 13.9 11.2 10.5	9.6 9.6 9.5 10.0 7.8	8.3 7.9 9.0 8.3 8.5
218	School enrollment, total Nursery Elementary (kind'g. and grades 1–8). High school (grades 9–12)	Millions Millions Millions	46.3 (na) 32.4 10.2	53.8 (na) 35.1 13.0	60.4 1.1 37.2 14.7	1.7 33.9 15.7	60,0 1,6 32,4 15,8	58.6 1.8 31.5 15.5	2.7 (na) 1.4 3.7	.2 9.1 1.8 1.3	-1.3 1.9 -2.4 4
218	Higher education	Millions	3.6 39.0	5.7 45.1	7.4 52.2	52.8	10.2 51.6	9.8 50.0	7.5	5.6 .2	.3 1.8-
23 <del>9</del> 218	Elementary and secondary <sup>14</sup> Current expenditures per pupil in a.d.a <sup>15</sup> Enrollment in nonpublic schools Elementary and secondary <sup>14</sup>	Dollars Millions	36.7 375 7.2 6.0	41.3 <sup>16</sup> 537 8.7 6.8	46.1 816 8.1 5.6	44.6 <sup>17</sup> 1,207 8.2 5.0	43.2 181,504 8.4 5.0	42.0 1,739 8.6 4.9	2.3 8.1 1.2 7	7 10.3 .3 -2.2	-2.0 17 9.6 1.6 7
	White pupils enrolled <sup>19</sup> Elementary and secondary Higher education	Millions Millions	40.3 37.0 3.3	47.4 41.7 5.3	51.7 44.1 6.8	51.4 41.5 8.5	50.2 40.0 8.8	48.8 38.9 8.5	2.5 1.8 7.3	1 -1.2 4.7	1.7 2.2
224	Black and other pupils enrolled <sup>19</sup> Elementary and secondary Higher education	Millions	5.9 5.7 .2	7.1 6.7 .4	8.6 7.8 .7	9.5 8.0 1.2	9.9 8.2 1.4	9.8 8.1 1.3	3.9 3.2 11.2	2.0 .7 12.6	.8 2. 3.9
228	Years of school completed, persons 25 years old and over: Median for all persons Median for Black persons		10.6 8.0	11.8 9.0	12.2 9.9	12.3 10.9	12.4 11.4	12.4 11.7	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
47 47 49	Public school teachers, elem. and sec Pupil-teacher ratio: Public elementary. Public secondary Public school teachers, avg. salary	Ratio Ratio	1,408 28.4 21.7 5.0	1,710 27.6 20.8 6.2	2,055 24.4 19.8 8.6		2,197 21.3 18.4 13.3	(na) (na) (na) 14,2	3.9 (ns) (ns) 5.6	1.3 (ns) (ns) 6.4	(z) (ns) (ns) 6.7
59	High school graduates		1.9 .4	2.7 .5	2.9	3.1 .9	3.2 .9	(na) (na)	4.5 7.3	1.6 3.1	.2 2
73	Higher education charges (academic yr.) per full-time resident student: Public institutions Private institutions		820 1,513	950 1,907		1,617 3,386	1,874 4,058	1,982 4,363	3.9 5.3	6.1 6.0	7.0 8.8
	LAW ENFORCEMENT										
91	Number of crimes, total Against persons Murders, nonnegl. manslaughters. Robbery Against property	1,000 1,000 1,000	3,384 288 9.1 108 3,096	4,739 387 10.0 139 4,352	739 16.0 350	11,257 1,026 20.5 465 10,230	10,936 1,010 19.1 405 9,926	1,062 19.6 417	9.1 9.9 5.8 12.5 9.0	6.8 6.8 5.1 5.9 6.8	3 1.2 -1.5 -3.6 5
91	Against property.	Rate Rate	1,887 161 1,726	2,449 200 2,249	3,985 364 3,621	5,282 482 4,800	5,055 467 4,588	5,109 487 4,622	7.8 8.5 7.7	5.8 5.8 5.8	-1.1 .3 -1.3
	Law officers killed by felons Public expenditures for law enforcem 't. Police protection Judicial Corrections	Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	(na) 3.3 2.0 .6 .7	53 4.6 2.8 .7 1.0	100 8.6 5.1 1.2 1.7	129 17.2 9.8 2.1 3.8	93 21.6 11.9 2.6 4.9	(na) (na) (na) (na)	7 13.5 9.9 9.6 7.1 9.0	15.0 14.0 11.7 17,6	-10.3 11.8 10.1 12.9 13.3
	Federal State Local	Bil. dol.	.3 .8 2.3	.4 1.1 3.1	1.0 2.1 5.5	2.2 4.6 10.4	2.8 5.8 13.0	(na) (na) (na)	12.9 10.8 9.1	17.5 16.7 13,9	12.7 12.3 11.5
	Police employees: State and local government		303.8 271.6	348.6 308.5	449.7 393.8	555.8 463.4		(na) (na)	4.0 3.8	4.3 3.3	1,6 1,8
	Corrections employees: State and local government Local government Federal and State prisoners	1,000	(na) (na) 213	110.7 41.2 211	142.3 52.0 196	213.8 86.9 241	243.2 97.7 278	(na) (na) (na)	75.2 74.8 8	8.5 10.8 4.1	6.7 6.0 7.5

See notes on p. xxx.

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## **Recent Trends**

Refe		Unit	1060	1965	1070	1975	1977	1978	Average and percent cha		
ence table	Subject	of measure	1960	1900	1970	1975	1977	19/0	1960 70	1970 75	1975 78
	ENVIRONMENT										
50 58	Water use, daily average <sup>20</sup> Capital expenditures for pollution	Bil. gal.	323	270	372	338	(n <b>a</b> )	(na)	1.4	-1.9	(na
	abatement by business, total Water		(na) (na)	(na) (na)	(na) (na)	6.5 2.4	6.9 2.8	6.9 2.8	(na) (na)	(na) (na)	1. 5.
	Air	Bil. dol.	(na)	(na)	(na)	3.8	3.7	3.6	(na)	(na)	-1.
56	Federal obligations for pollution control. Water		(na) (na)	(na) (na)	1.1 .7	6.1 5.2	10.0 8.7	5.4 3.9	(na) (na)	41.6 50.2	4. 8.
	Air	Bil. dol.	(na)	(na)	.2	3.3	.4	.5	(na)	13.0	-8. 9.
55	National expenditures for pollution abatement control	Bil dal	(na)	(na)	<sup>21</sup> 18.7	30.8	37.5	(na)	(na)	2118.2	10.
	In constant (1972) dollars		(na)		2118.7	22.8	24.5	(na)	(na)	216.9	3.
51	Air pollutants emitted: Sulfur oxides	Mil. tons	(na)	(na)	32.8	28.8	30.2	(na)	(na)	-2.6	2.
	Carbon monoxides	Mil. tons	(na)	(n <b>a</b> )	112.7	106.8	113.2	(na)	(na)	-1.1	3.0
	Hydrocarbons Particulates <sup>22</sup>		(na) (na)	(na) (na)	32.5 24.5	29.6 15.1	31.2 13.7	(na) (na)	(na) (na)	-1.9 -9.2	2.
	Nitrogen oxides		(na)	(na)	21.6	23.1	25.5	(na)	(na)	1.4	5.
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
22	Budget receipts	Bil. dol.	93	117	194	281	358	402	7.7	7.7	12.
26	Individual income tax receipts Percent of total		41 44.0	49 41.8	90 46.7	122 43.6	158 44.0	181 45.0	8.3 (ns)	6.3 (ns)	13. (ns
11	Income tax per capita		219	256	413	584	736	828	6.6	7.3	12.
26	Social insurance taxes <sup>23</sup>		15	22	45	86	109	123	11.9	13.8	12.
26	Percent of total Corporation income tax receipts		15.9 22	19,1 26	23,4 33	30.7 41	30.4 55	30.7 60	(ns) 4.3	(ns) 4.4	(ns 13.9
	Percent of total		23.2	21.8	16.9	14.5	15.5	14.9	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
22	Budget outlays,		92	118	197	326	403	451	7.9	10.7	11.4
24 28	In constant (1972) dollars National defense		151	173 48	221 79	254	273	283	3.9	2.8	3.8
20	Percent of total		45 49.0	40.1	40.0	86 26.2	98 24.2	105 23.3	5.7 (ns)	1.7 (ns)	7.1 (ns)
28	Income security	Bil. dol.	18	26	43	109	138	146	8.9	20.3	10.
28	Percent of total Education, manpower, social services.		19.8 1	21.7 2	21.9 9	33.3 16	34.2 21	32,4 27	(ns) 24.0	(ns) 13.1	(ns) 18.6
28	Net interest		ź	9	14	23	30	35	7.6	10.1	15.0
28	Health		1	2	13	28	39	44	32.3	16.1	16.0
22 55	Surplus (+) or deficit (-) Gross public debt outstanding		+.3	-1.6 314	-2.8 370	45.1 · 533	45.0 699	-48.8 772	(ns) 2.7	(ns) 7.6	(ns 13.
	Gross public debt per capita		1,572	1,613	1,807			3,523	1.4	6.7	12.2
64	Federal civilian employment,		2.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.0	2	3
60	Department of Defense		43.7	40.9	40.9	36.0	34.6	34.1	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
60	Percent of total employment Federal civilian payrolls, total annual		3.7 13.2	3.6 18.0	3.7 28.6	3.1 40.7	3.2 45,9	3.0 49.9	(ns) 8.0	(ns) 7.3	(ns) 7.1
	Percent of total Federal outlays		14.4	15.2	14.5	12.6	11.4	11.1	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
ST	ATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMEN	TS									
172	Revenue, all governments, incl. Federal.		153	203	334	519	657	(na)	8.1	9.2	12.5
	State Local		26 27	39 38	69 60	117 98	156 119	(na) (na)	10.3 8.3	11.1 10.3	15.5
72	Expenditures, all govts., incl. Federal	Bil. dol.	151	206	333	560	680	(na) (na)	8.2	10.3	10.2
	State		22	31	56	104	129	(na)	9.8	13.2	11.4
172	Local Debt outstanding, all govts., incl. Fed'l.	Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	39 356	55 417	92 514	161 765	193 967	(na) (na)	9.0 3.7	11.8 8.3	9.5 12.4
	State	Bil. dol.	19	27	42	72	90	(na)	8.3	11.4	11.8
	Local	Bil. dol.	51	72	102	149	167	(na)	7.2	7.9	5.9
481	Aid from Federal Government		7.0	10.9	24.0	49.8	68.4	77.9	13.1	15.7	16.1
	Revenue sharing Public assistance		(x) 2.1	(x) 2.8	(x) 4.1	6.1	6.8	6.8	(x)	(x)	3.6
	Medicaid	Bil. dol.	(X)	2.0	2.7	5.1 6.8	6.4 9.9	6.6 10.7	6.9 758.6	4.3 20.2	8.9 16.0
	Highways	Bil. dol.	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	6.0	6.0	4.0	1.7	8.7
485	General revenue, total, State and local.	Bil. dol.	51	74	131	228	286	(na)	10.0	11.8	11.9
	From Federal Government	Percent	13.8	14.9	16.7	20.6	21.9	(na)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
	From own taxes Taxes per capita	rercent	71.5 201	69.2 264	66.4 427	62.0	61.5	(na)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)

Refe ence		Unit of	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	Average a percent o			
table		measure	1300	1303	1370	1575	15/7	1970	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781	
STA	ATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	'S—Con.										
483 485	Direct expenditures, State and local Education Highways Public welfare Direct general expenditures per capita <sup>24</sup> .	Percent Percent Percent	61 30.7 15.5 7.2 288	33.0 14.1 7.3	148 35.6 11.1 9.9 646	269 32.6 8.4 10.5 1,087	323 31.8 7.2 11.1 1,262	(na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	(ns) (ns) (ns)	12.7 (ns) (ns) (ns) 11.0	9.5 (ns) (ns) (ns) 7.8	
509 510 509 503 503 505 503 505	State and local govt. employment, Oct . Education. Local. State and local govt. payroll, Oct. City govt finances, all cities: Revenue. From Federal and State govts. Property taxes. General expenditure. Per capita. Gross debt outstanding. Per capita.	Millions Millions Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Dollars Bil. dol.	6.4 2.9 2.4 2.2 14.9 2.3 5.2 11.8 102 23.2 200	3.4	10.1 5.3 4.1 5.9 32.7 7.9 9.1 27.7 210 43.8 332	12.1 6.3 4.9 9.6 59.7 19.6 13.0 48.9 359 65.2 481	12.8 6.7 5.2 11.4 73.8 24.2 15.7 56.1 411 71.5 523	12.7 6.6 5.1 12.1 (na) (na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	4.7 6.1 5.4 10.3 8.2 13.0 5.8 8.9 7.5 6.6 5.2	3.6 3.4 3.4 10.3 12.8 20.0 7.4 12.1 11.3 8.3 7.7	1.8 1.5 1.2 8.0 11.1 10.9 9.6 7.1 7.0 4.7 4.3	
	WELFARE											
520 523 521 521 523	Private social welfare expenditures Public social welfare expenditures Percent of GNP Percent of total govt. expenditures Percent from non-trust funds	Bil. dol. Percent Percent	27.8 52.3 10.5 38.4 29.9	42.7 77.2 11.7 42.2 33.4	67.4 145.9 15.2 48.2 38.3	109.4 290.1 19.9 57.9 46.5	<sup>25</sup> 121.6 362.3 19.7 59.7 48.1	(na) (na) (na) (na) ( <i>na</i> )	9.3 10.8 (ns) (ns) (ns)	10.2 14.7 (ns) (ns) (ns)	<sup>25</sup> 11.2 11.8 (ns) (ns) (ns)	
523 523	Federal State and local		25.0 27.3	37.7 39.5	77.3 68.5	167.5 122.6	219.3 143.0	(na) (na)	12.0 9.6	16.7 12.3	14.4 8.0	
524	Per capita, current dollars 1977 dollars		285 557	391 711	701 1,074	1,336 1,516	1,646 1,646	(ла) (na)	9.4 6.8	13.8 7.1	11.0 4.2	
523 522 522 523 523 523 523 523 523	Social insurance OASDHI <sup>26</sup> (Social Security) Medicare Unemployment insurance Education Public aid Health and medical <sup>27</sup> Veterans Housing	Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	19.3 11.0 (x) 2.8 17.6 4.1 4.5 5.5 .2	28.1 17.0 (x) 3.0 28.1 6.3 6.2 6.0 .3	54.7 36.8 7.1 3.8 50.8 16.5 9.9 9.1 .7	123.0 78.4 14.8 13.8 80.8 40.7 17.8 17.0 3.2	161.3 105.4 21.5 15.5 94.6 52.4 21.0 19.0 4.4	(na) (na) (na) (na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	11.0 12.8 (x) 3.0 11.2 14.9 8.3 5.2 14.8	17.6 16.3 15.6 29.4 9.7 19.8 12.4 13.4 35.3	14.5 15.9 20.7 5.8 8.2 13.5 8.7 5.7 18.0	
528 529	Public income-maintenance payments Percent of personal income Employment covered by OASDH1 <sup>28</sup> Percent of paid employment	Percent Millions	25.9 6.5 59.4 88	36.6 6.8 65.6 89	64.5 8.0 71.8 89		<sup>25</sup> 153.3 <sup>25</sup> 11.1 80.3 90	(na) (na) (na) (na)	9.6 (ns) 1.9 (ns)	16.7 (ns) 1.5 (ns)	<sup>25</sup> 9.9 (ns) 1.9 (ns)	
538	OASDH12 <sup>6</sup> beneficiaries, end of year Retired workers Benefit payments (except lump-sum). Average monthly benefits, retired	Millions	14.8 8.1 11.1	20.9 11.1 18.1	26.2 13.3 31.6	32.1 16.6 66.6	34.1 17.8 84.3	34.6 18.4 92.5	5.9 5.2 11.0	4.1 4.4 16.1	2.5 3.4 11.6	
534	workers, constant 1978 dollars Social Security (old-age and survivors)	Dollars	168	179	201	253	265	263	1.8	4.7	1.3	
	trust fund assets, end of year Hospital enrollment (Medicare)	Millions		18.2 2819.1	32.5 20.4	37.0 24.6	32.5 26.1	27.5 (na)	4.8 282.1	2.7 3.9	-9.4 2.9	
556	Benefit payments Medical enrollment (Medicare) Benefit payments	Millions	(x) (x) (x)	282.5 2817.7 28.7	5.1 19.6 2.0	11.3 23.9 4.3	15.7 25.4 6.0	(na)	2826.6 283.4 2843.4	17.2 4.1 16.7	17.9 3.0 18.9	
	Public aid recipients: Aged <sup>29</sup> Permanently, totally disabled <sup>29</sup> Families with dependent children Individual recipients Public aid payments, total Aged <sup>29</sup> Permanently, totally disabled <sup>29</sup> Families with dependent children	Millions Millions Millions Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	2.3 .4 .8 3.1 3.3 1.6 .2 1.0	2.1 .6 1.1 4.4 4.6 1.6 .4 1.7	2,1 .9 2.6 9.7 14.4 1.9 1.0 4.9	2.3 1.9 3.6 11.4 30.5 2.6 3.1 9.2	2.1 2.1 3.5 10.8 34.9 2.4 3.7 10.6	2.0 2.2 3.5 10.3 (na) 2.4 4.0 10.7	1.0 9.7 12.3 12.1 15.9 1.3 15.5 17.1	2.1 15.6 6.9 3.4 16.2 7.0 25.7 13.7	-5.2 4.0 8 -3.3 7.1 -2.3 8.1 5.2	

## xxiv

## **Recent Trends**

Refer		Unit	1000	1005	1070	1075	1077	1079		rage ani ent cha	
ence table	Subject	of measure	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
	NATIONAL DEFENSE										
587	Federal outlays for national defense In constant 1972 dollars Percent of total Federal outlays Percent of gross national product	Bil. dol. Percent	45.2 73.8 49.0 9.1	47.5 69.3 40.1 7.2	78.6 90.3 40.0 8.2	85.6 67.1 26.2 5.9	97.5 66.7 24.3 5.3	105.2 67.3 23.3 4.8	5.7 2.0 (ns) (ns)	1.7 -5.8 (ns) (ns)	7.1 .1 (ns) (ns)
591	Worldwide military expenditures, U.S. as percent of world total		(na) (na)	30211 3038	235 33	365 25	421 24	(na) (na)	³⁰5.3 (ns)	9.2 (ns)	7.4 (ns)
594	Foreign military assistance programs <sup>31</sup> . Foreign military sales deliveries Defense-related Federal employment <sup>32</sup> .	Bil. dol.	2.1 .3 3,571	1.1 .7 3,776	2.2 1.3 4,399	1.1 3.5 3,216	.3 7.1 3,127	.2 7.7 3,103	.2 15.2 2.1	-13.5 21.0 -6.1	-40.6 30.3 -1.2
606 608 620	Military personnel on active duty U.S. military in foreign countries Military reserves not on active duty	1,000	2,476 633 4,147	2,653 853 2,577	3,066 888 3,639	2,127 454 2,656	2,074 460 2,249	2,061 459 2,118	2.2 3.4 -1.3	-7.1 -12.6 -6.1	1.1 .4 7.3
587 624 632	Federal outlays for veterans benefits Veterans, total living Veterans receiving benefits <sup>33</sup>	Millions	5.4 23.8 4.0	5.7 25.3 4.5	8.7 27.6 4.7	16.6 29.5 4.9	18.0 29.8 4.9	19.0 30.0 4.9	4.9 1.5 1.8	13.8 1.3 .6	4.6 .6 .3
	EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS	5									
647 685 647 671	Labor force, total Civilian labor force Percent female Percent white-collar Unemployed, total Teenagers (16–19 yr. old)	Millions Percent Millions Percent Millions	72.1 69.6 33.4 65.8 43.4 3.9 .7	77.2 74.5 35.2 71.1 44.8 3.4 .9	85.9 82.7 38.1 78.6 48.3 4.1 1.1	94.8 92.6 39.9 84.8 49.8 7.8 1.8	99.5 97.4 41.0 90.5 49.9 6.9 1.6	102.5 100.4 41.7 94.4 50.0 6.0 1.6	1.8 I.7 (ns) 1.8 (ns) .6 4.5	2.0 2.3 (ns) 1.5 (ns) 13.9 9.7	2.7 2.7 (ns) 3.6 (ns) 8.3 3.8
671	Unemployment rate, total White. Female. Black and other Male. Female. Teenagers (16-19 yr. old) Married men, wife present	Percent Percent Percent Percent Percent Percent Percent Percent	5.5 4.9 4.8 5.3 10.2 10.7 9.4 14.7 3.7	4.5 4.1 3.6 5.0 8.1 7.4 9.2 14.8 2.4	4.9 4.5 4.0 5.4 8.2 7.3 9.3 15.3 2.6	8.5 7.8 7.2 8.6 13.9 13.7 14.0 19.9 5.1	7.0 6.2 5.5 7.3 13.1 12.4 14.0 17.7 3.6	6.0 5.2 4.5 6.2 11.9 10.9 13.1 16.3 2.8	(ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns) (ns)
671 678	Insured unemployed, average weekly. Nonfarm employment, total Manufacturing. Wholesale and retail trade Government.	. Millions . Millions . Millions . Millions	1.9 54.2 16.8 11.4 8.4		19.4	4.0 76.9 18.3 17.1 14.7	2.7 82.3 19.6 18.5 15.1	2.4 85.8 20.3 19.4 15.5	6 2.7 1.4 2.8 4.2	17.2 1.7 -1.1 2.6 3.2	-16.0 3.7 3.9 4.4 1.8
660	Female labor force, total Married, husband present Women in labor force, husband present	. Percent	22.5 54.4	26.0 56.7	31.2 58.8	36.5 57.9	39.4 56.8	41.0 55.6	3.3 (ns)	3.2 (ns)	3.9 (ns)
001	with children under 18 yrs Labor force participation rate	. Millions	6.6 27.6			11.4 44.9	12.1 48.2	12.5 50.2	4.5 (ns)	2.3 (ns)	3.( (ns)
682	Indexes of private economy: Output per paid hour Manufacturing Compensation per hour Manufacturing	· 1967 =	79 79 72 77	98 89	104 123	118 181	118 126 213 212	119 129 233 233	2.9 2.8 5.5 4.7	1.5 2.5 8.0 8,2	8.
692		). Dollars Dollars Dollars	81 90 113 58	108 138	134 195	191 266	189 229 296 122	204 249 319 130	4.0 4.1 5.6 3.5	6.5 7.4 6.4 5.9	9.2
692	Average weekly earnings (1967 dollars Manufacturing Contract construction Retail trade	6). Dollars Dollars Dollars	91 101 99	101 114 9 140	103 115 5 168	101 118 165	104 126 163	104 128 163	1.3 1.3 5.4 .9	4 .5 4 9	1.( 2.)
697	Minimum hourly wage rate <sup>34</sup>	Dollars	1.00	1.2		2.10	2.30	2.65	(ns)	(ns)	(ns
704	Percent of nonfarm employment	Percent	31.4	28.4	4 27.5	3525.8		i (na)	(ns)	<sup>35</sup> 1.0 (ns) —2.5	(ns

Refe		Unit	1000	1005	1070	1075	1977	1978		rage ani cent cha	
ence table		of measure	1900	. 1965	1970	19/0	19//	1910	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
	INCOME AND PRICES										
714 719 714 714 714 714 714	Gross national product, current dollars. Per capita Personal consumption expenditures. Gross private domestic investment Net exports of goods and services Govt. purchases of goods and services.	Dollars Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	506 2,801 325 76 4 100	688 3,541 430 112 8 138	982 4,795 619 141 4 219	1,529 7,159 979 191 20 338	1,887 8,702 1,207 298 11 394	2,108 9,644 1,340 346 	6.9 5.5 6.7 6.3 (ns) 8.1	9.3 8.4 9.6 6.3 (ns) 9,1	11.3 10.4 11.0 21.9 (ns) 8.6
722 722 722 719 722	National income Personal income Disposable personal income Per capita, current dollars Personal saving	Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Dollars	412 400 349 1,934 17	566 537 472 2,430 30	798 801 686 3,348 51	1,215 1,256 1,087 5,088 84	1,515 1,529 1,303 6,009 67	1,704 1,708 1,452 6,643 77	6.8 7.2 7.0 5.6 11.5	8.8 9.4 9.6 8.7 10.6	11.9 10.8 10.1 9.3 2.8
715 719	Gross national product, 1972 dollars Per capita		737 4,078	926 4,765	1,075 5,248	1,202 5,630	1,333 6,145	1,386 6,341	3,9 2.6	2.3 1.4	4.9 4.0
734 754	Median money income: <sup>37</sup> All families, current dollars White families. Black and other families. All families, 1977 dollars Of persons: <sup>37</sup> Male Female.	\$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	5.6 5.8 3.2 11.5 4.1 1.3	7.0 7.3 4.0 13.4 5.0 1.5	9.9 10.2 6.5 15.4 6.7 2.2	13.7 14.3 9.3 15.4 8.9 3.4	16.0 16.7 10.1 16.0 10.1 3.9	(na) (na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	5.8 5.8 7.3 3.0 5.0 5.9	6.8 6.9 7.4 .1 5.8 8.6	8.0 8.3 4.3 1.8 6.9 7.9
760	Families below poverty level 37 Percent of all families			16 5.8 16 11.8	5.3 10.1	5.5 9.7	5.3 9.3	(na) (na)	-4.4 (ns)	.7 (ns)	—1.3 (ns)
760 758	Persons below poverty level, total <sup>37</sup> White. Percent of total White. Black. Percent of total Black. Persons below 125% of poverty level <sup>37</sup> . Percent of total population.	Millions Millions Percent Millions Percent Millions	39.9 28.3 17.8 (na) (na) 54.6	16 28.5 16 19.3 16 11.3 38 8.9 16 41.8 16 41.3 16 21.3	25.4 17.5 9.9 7.5 33.5 35.6 17.6	25.9 17.8 9.7 7.5 31.3 37.2 17.6	24.7 16.4 8.9 7.7 31.3 35.7 16.7	(na) (na) (na)	-4.4 -4.7 (ns) $^{8}-4.0$ (ns) -4.2 (ns)	.4 .3 (ns) (-z) (ns) .9 (ns)	-2.3 -3.9 (ns) 1.2 (ns) -2.1 (ns)
779 785	Purchasing power of the dollar Producer prices (1967=\$1.00) Consumer prices (1967=\$1.00) Producer price index, all commodities. Industrial commodities. Farm products and food Fuels, related products, and power.	Dollars 1967 = 100	1.05 1.13 94.9 95.3 93.7 96.1	1.04 1.06 96.6 96.4 97.1 95.5	.91 .86 110.4 110.0 111.7 106.2	.57 .62 174.9 171.5 184.2 245.1	.52 .55 194.2 195.1 188.8 302.2	.48 .51 209.3 209.4 206.6 322.5	-1.5 -2.7 1.5 1.4 1.8 1.0	8.8 6.3 9.6 9.3 10.5 18.2	5.8 6.2 6.2 6.9 3.9 9.6
790 791 791 791 791 791	Consumer price index, all items Food Homeownership cost <sup>39</sup> Rent Fuel and utilities Transportation Medical care All services	, 1967= 100	88.7 88.0 86.3 91.7 95.9 89.6 79.1 83.5	94.5 94.4 92.7 96.9 98.3 95.9 89.5 92.2	112.7 120.6	168.6	181.5 192.2 204.9 153.5 202.2 177.2 202.4 194.3	195.4 211.4 227.2 164.0 216.0 185.5 219.4 210.9	2.8 2.7 4.1 1.9 1.2 2.3 4.3 3.8	6.8 8.8 7.2 4.5 9.3 6.0 6.9 6.5	6.6 6.4 7.7 6.1 8.8 7.2 9.2 8.2
800	Average retail prices: Bread, white, per Ib Hamburger, per Ib Steak, sirloin, per Ib Milk, fresh (grocery, 1/2 gal.) Potatoes, per Ib	Cents Cents Cents	20.3 52.4 109 (na) 7.2	20.9 50.8 114 47.3 9.4	24.3 66.2 135 57.4 9.0	36.0 87.8 199 78.5 13.4	35.5 85.4 192 83.9 15.0	35.8 95.1 205 85.6 13.2	1.8 2.4 2.2 74.0 2.3	8.2 5.8 8.1 6.5 8.3	2 2.7 1.0 2.9 5
	BANKING AND FINANCE										
856 864	Number of banks Number of branches Commercial banks: Total assets Loans, gross Commercial and industrial loans Real estate loans	1,000 Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	14.0 11.1 261 121 43 29	14.3 16.6 383 205 72 50	14.2 23.0 582 300 113 73	513 181 131	15.2 35.5 1,177 632 207 179	(na) (na) 1,329 738 237 214	.1 7.5 8.4 9.6 10.1 9.8	1.3 6.9 10.9 11.3 9.8 12.2	.3 5.1 10.9 12.9 9.4 17.9
864 867	Commercial banks, deposits. Savings and loan assocs: Total assets Mortgage loans outstanding Savings capital. Mortgage loans made	Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	231 72 60 62 14	334 130 110 110 24	486 176 150 146 21	793 338 279 286 55	947 459 381 387 107	1,043 524 433 431 110	7.7 9.4 9.6 9.0 4.1	10.3 13.9 13.1 14.3 20.8	9.6 15.7 15.8 14.7 26.1

Refer	Cubiaat	Unit	1000	1065	1070	1075	1077	1978		rage ani ent cha	
ence table	Subject	of measure	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	13/0	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
1	BANKING AND FINANCE-Con										
876	Mortgage debt outstanding Residential nonfarm	Percent	207 78,3	333 77.5	474 75.5	802 73.8	1,024 75.1	1,170 75.3	8.6 (ns)	11.1 (ns)	13.4 (ns
350	Credit market debt	Bil. dol.	778	1,107	1,595	2,622	3,307	3,795	7.4	10.5	13.1
883	Private liquid assets held by the public Demand deposits and currency Time deposits U.S. savings bonds and short-term	Bil. dol.	387 134 172	559 155 296	769 201 432	1,289 267 788	1,589 303 1,024	1,771 323 1,130	7.1 4.1 9.7	10.9 5.8 12.8	11.2 6.6 12.8
	securities,	Bil. dol.	. 78	86	94	133	154	170	1.9	7.2	8.
388	Federal Reserve discount rate (high).		4.00	4.50	6.00	7.25	6.00	9.50	(ns)	(ns)	(ns
888 891	Prime commercial paper (4-6 mo.), . Home mortgages, conventional, new .		3.9 406.0	4.4 5.8	7.7 8.5	6.3 9.1	5.6 9.0	8.0 9.7	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
891	Corporate bonds, Aaa		4.4	4.5	8.0	8.8	8.0	8.7	(ns)	(ns)	(ns
888	Prime rate charged by banks	Rate	4.8	4.5	7.9	7.9	6.8	9.1	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
877 893	Consumer credit outstanding Installment credit N.Y. Stock Exch. common stock index	Percent	65 69.3	103 71.5	143 73.7	223 77.2	289 79.8	340 81.1	8.2 (ns)	9,3 (ns)	15.0 (ns)
893	(Dec. 31, 1965 = 50)		30.0	47.4	45.7	45.7	53.7	53.8	4.3	(Z)	5.6
894	monthly avg., dollars per share Sales of stocks		618.0 45	910.9 89	753.2	802.5 157	894.6 187	817.2 249	2.0 11.3	1.3 3.7	.6 16.6
896	Mutual funds	Number	161 17.0	170 35.2	361 47.6	426 45.8	477 48.9	505 55.8	8.4 10.8	3.4 8	5.8
901	Sales Life insurance: Policies in force		2.1 586	4.4 901	4.6 1,402	10.2	17.1 2,583	37.2 2,870	8.2 9.1	17.0 8.8	54.J 10.3
902	Sales		78	150	207	2,140 317	2,383	408	10.2	8.9	8.8
902	Income	Bil, dol.	23	33	49	78	98	108	7.9	9.7	11.5
902	Payments to policy holders		11	17	26	38	44	48 390	8.4	8.3	7.9
900	Life insurance companies, assets Net interest earned on assets		120	159 4.6	207 5.3	289 6.4	352 6.9	7.3	5.7 (ns)	6.9 (ns)	(ns)
906	Health insurance: Premiums written41 Benefit payments42	Bil, dol.	4.7 3.1	7.4 5.2	11.5 9.1	21.4 15.5	28.7 19.7	(na) (na)	9.5 11.5	13.1 11.2	15.9 12.9
	BUSINESS ENTERPRISE										
913	Proprietorships and partnerships: Number	Millione	10.0	10.0	10.3	12.0	2512.5	(na)	.3	3.0	254.2
	Receipts		245	274	331	486	25535	(na)	3.1	8.0	2510.1
913	Corporations, number		1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	252.1	(na)	3.9	4.0	254.0
914	Receipts New business incorporations		.8 183	1.2 204	1.8 264	3.2 326	<sup>25</sup> 3.6 436	(na) 478	7.5 3.7	12.8 4.3	256.2 13.6
926	Business expenditures for new plant	Bil. dol.	36,8	54.4	79.7	112.8	135.8	153.8	8.1	7.2	10.9
	and equipment Manufacturing		15.1	23.4	32.0	48.0	60.2	67.6	7.8	8.5	12.1
	Public utilities Communications	Bil. dol.	5.2 3.2	6.1 5.3	13.1 10.1	20.1 12.7	25.8 15.5	29.5 18.2	9.6 12.0	8.9 4.8	13.5 12.5
<b>9</b> 33	Active corporations, number With assets of \$100 million or more.	1,000	1,141 1.4	1,424 1.9	1,666 2.6	4.0	<sup>25</sup> 2,105 <sup>25</sup> 4.3	(na) (na)	3.9 6.4	4.0 9.0	254.( 257.5
<b>9</b> 33	Percent of total Active corporations, assets With assets of \$100 million or more.	. Bil. dol. . Bil. dol.	.2 1,207 671		2. 2,635 1,752	3,110	<sup>25</sup> .2 <sup>25</sup> 4,743 <sup>25</sup> 3,483	(na) (na) (na)	(ns) 8.1 10.1	(ns) 10.2 12.2	(ns) 2510.6 2512.0
952	Percent of total Share of assets held by 200 largest manufacturing corporations		55.7 56.3	59.6 56.7	66.5 60.4	72.5 57.5	<sup>25</sup> 73.5 58.5	(na) 58.3	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
939 939	Corporate profits after taxes	. Bil. dol.	25.8	44.3	37.0	73.4	102.1	118.2	3.7	14.7	17.2
939 945			25.3 9.2	37.4 13.0	56.6 9.3	89.5 11.6	106.0	114.4	8.4 (ns)	9.6 (ns)	8.5 (ns)
			.8	1.0	1.4	.4		(na)		-20.1	15.9
956	Mergers of mfg. and mining concerns.	. 1,000									
956 959		1,000	15.4 57	13.5 53	10.7 44	11.4	7.9	6.6	3.6	1.2	

Refer	- Subject	Unit	1060	1065	1970	1975	1977	1978		rage an cent cha	
ence table		of measure	1960	1965	1970	19/0	1977	1978	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
	COMMUNICATIONS										
964	Postal service revenues		3.3	4.5	7.7	11.6	14.6	15.8	8.9	8.5	11.0
967	Deficit Pieces of domestic mail		597 63.1	793 71.3	165 84.0	988 88,3	688 91.3	379 96.0	(ns) 2.9	(ns) 1.0	(ns) 2.8
971	Per capita Telephone systems, operating revenues.		352 8.4	369 11.8	411 18.2	415 31.3	423 40.1	441 (па)	1.6 8.0	.2 11.5	2.4 13.2
	Net income	Bil. dol.	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.6	5.1	(na)	5.9	9.4	19.0
973 981	Households with telephones Commercial television stations, total		79 530	85 588	91 686	95 693	96 697	97 708	(ns) 2.6	(ns) .2	(ns) .7
	Revenues, net	Bil. dol.	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.1	5.9	6.9	8.3	7.8	19.1
982	Commercial radio stations, total Revenues, net		3,688 .6	4,279 .8	4,898 1.1	5,535 1.7	5,619 2.3	(na) (na)	2.9 6.6	2.5 8.7	.8 14.8
986	Households with TV sets		87	93	95	97	98	99	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
991	Daily newspapers Net paid circulation		1,763 58.9	1,751 60.4	1,748 62.1	1,756 60.7	1,753 61.5	1,756	1 .5	.1	.7
1000	Advertising expenditures	Bil. dol.	12	15	20	28	38	44	5.0	7.6	15.7
	National		61 39	61 39	58 42	55 45	55 45	55 45	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
	ENERGY AND SCIENCE										
1008	Horsepower of all prime movers	Billions	11	15	20	25	26	27	6.4	4.2	2.9
1009	Production of energy (Btu) Crude petroleum 43		41.8 36	49.7 33	62.5 33	60.1 30	60.4 29	61.0 30	4.1 (ns)	— .8 (ns)	.5 (ns)
	Natural gas 44	Percent	34	36	39	37	36	35	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
1012	Consumption of energy (Btu) Per capita (Btu)		44.1 245	53.0 274	66.8 328	70.7 332	76.6 354	78.0	4.2 3.0	1.1 .2	3.3 2.6
1009	By source: Coal	Percent	23	22	19	18	19	18 25	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
	Natural gas <sup>43</sup> Crude petroleum <sup>44</sup>		29 45	30 44	33 44	28 46	26 49	25 48	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
1016 1016	Industrial and miscellaneous Residential and commercial		33 23	32 22	29 21	26 19	25 19	24 19	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
	Crude oil imports		372	452	483	1,498	2,414	2,265	2.7	25.4	14.8
1020	Petroleum products imports	Mil. bbl.	293	449	765	712	800	723	10.1	-1.4	.5
	Coal exports		38.0	52.2	72.4	60.7	54.3	40.7	6.7	-3.5	
1026	Electric energy production (kWh) Installed capacity		842 186	1,158 255	1,636 360	2,003 527	2,212 579	2,286 598	6.9 6.8	4.1 7.9	4.5 4.3
	Per kW of installed capacity	kWh	4,529	4,548	4,438	3,798	3,818	3,819	2	-3.1	.2
1032	Electric utilities operating revenues Net income		10 1.8	13 2.6	20 3.4	45 6.1	59 8.0	(na) (na)	6.9 6.7	17.6 12.5	14.9 14.3
1036	Gas utility and pipeline industry revenues		8.7	11.5	16,4	30.6	46.3	53.0	6.5	13.3	20.2
	Net income	Bil. dol.	.8	1.1	1.4	2.5	3.2	3.4	5.6	11.9	11.2
1042	Nuclear capacity, yearend Percent of electric utility capacity		.3 .2	.9 .4	6.5 1.9	39.8 7.7	49.9 9.0	53.5 9.2	36.0 (ns)	43.7 (ns)	10.4 (ns)
1046	Research & development (R&D) funds		13.5	20.0	25.9	35.2	42. <del>9</del>	47.3	6.7	6.3	10.4
	Basic research funds	Percent	8,9	12.7	13.6	12.9	12.7	12.8	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
1045	Federal funds Defense-related outlays <sup>45</sup>	Percent	64.6 52	64.9 33	56.6 33	51.6 27	50,5 25	25	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
1045	Space-related outlays 45		3 7.6	21 14.6	10 15.3	8 19.0	8 23.9	8 26.4	(ns) 7.3	(ns) 4,4	(ns) 11.6
	Federal obligations for R&D Scientists and engineers employed 48		47 426	495	547	535	571		47 2.5	4	3.6
	Industry 48,	1,000	47 312	348 10.5	376 17.7	363 18,4	390 17.4		47 1.9 11.0	7 .7	4.2 
	Science doctorates conferred Federal space program outlays NASA outlays	Bil. dol.	6.3 .9 .3	6.9 5.0	5.5	4.9	6.0 3.4	6.5	19.9 26.9	-2.2 -3.7	9.9 7.0
	TRANSPORTATION										
1075	Intercity freight traffic, ton-miles		1,330	1,651	1,936	2,066	2,305	(na) (na)	3.8	1,3 (ns)	5.6
1075	Moved by railroad Intercity traffic, passenger-miles		44.7 784	43.7 920	39.8 1,185	36.7 1,352	36.1 1,450	(na) (na)	(ns) 4.2	2.7	(ns) 3.6
	Moved by private automobile	Percent	90.1	88.9	86.6	86.1 3.8	85.1 3.9	(na) (na)	(ns) .5	(ns) .6	(ns) .4
	Total highway mileage State and local highway long-term	WIIIIOUS	3.5	3.7	3.7						
	debt outstanding	Bil. dol.	13.2	15.3	19.1	23.8	24.8	25.2	3.8	4.5	1.9

## xxviii

## **Recent Trends**

Defer		Unit				1075	1077	1070	Ave	rage ani cent cha	ge annual It change	
Refer- ence table	Subject	of measure	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781	
	TRANSPORTATION-Con.											
1091	Motor vehicle travel, vehicle-miles	Billions	719	888	1,121	1,330	1,477	(na) 149	4.5 3.9	3.5 4.2	5.	
1098	Motor vehicle registrations	MILLIONS	74 6,6	90 9.3	108 8,4	133 8.6	142 11.2	11.3	2.4	-1.2	3. 9.	
1099	New passenger car retail sales Domestic	Millions	6.1	8.8	7.1	7.1	9.1	9.3	1.5	2	9	
	Imports <sup>49</sup>	Millions	.5	.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.0	9.9	4.3	8.	
	Percent of total	Percent		6	15	18	19 120	18 124	(ns) 4.8	(ns) 3.4	(ns	
1107	Motor fuel consumption Deaths from motor vehicle accidents	1 000	58 38	71 49	92 55	109 46	50	(na)	3.7	-3.4	4.	
1094	Deaths Hold motor vehicle accidents.	1,000										
1115	Revenue passengers, local transit	Billions	7.5	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.7	(na)	-2.4 2.3	-1.0	10.1	
1074	Operating revenues: Railroads	Bil. dol.	10.0 7.2	10.7 10.1	12.5 14.6	17.4 22.0	21.2 31.0	(na) (na)	7.3	6,8 8.6	10 18	
1100	Motor carriers of property R.R. revenue freight net ton-mi. (cl. 1).	Billions	572	698	777	764	839	856	3.1	3	3.9	
1128 1127	R.R. revenue passenger-mi. (class I)		21.3	17.4	10.8	9,9	10.3	10.2	-6.6	-1.7	1.0	
1136	Certificated route air carriers,				·				10.0	10.0		
	domestic revenue		2.1	3.6 92	7.1 153	11.9 189	15.7 222	17.9 254	12.9 10.6	10.8 4.3	14.e	
1140 1140	Revenue passengers carried Express and freight ton-miles flown.	Billions	.4	.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	17.7	3.5	4.9	
	Waterborne commerce, total cargo, tons		1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	(na)	3.4	2.0	6.1	
	Domestic, short tons	Billions	.8	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	(na)	2.3	1	1.4	
AGRI	CULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHEI	RIES	-									
1171	Farm population	Millions	15.6	12.4	9.7	8.9	7.8	8.0	-4.7	-1.8	3.3	
	Farms		4.0	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	-2.9	-1.3	-1.2	
	Average land per farm		297	340	374	391	397	401	2.3	.9	.9	
1171	Farm employment <sup>50</sup>	Millions	7.1	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	-4.4	8	-3.2	
1199	Agricultural assets, total	Bil. dol.	203	238	315	518	656	713	4.5	10.5	11.3	
1204	Farm income, gross		39	47	59	100	109	126	4.2	11.4	7.9	
	Cash marketing receipts Government payments		88.1 1.8	84.6 5.3	86.3	87.9 .8	88.1 1.7	88.1 2.4	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns)	
1204	Average income per farm		2.9	3.8	6.3 4.8	ە. 8.8	7.3	10.4	5.1	13.0	(ns) 5.7	
	Personal income, farm population	Bil. dol.	18.4	22.6	27.5	44.5	42.9	54.0	4.1	10.2	6.6	
1 200	Per capita.		1,174	1,828	2,829	5,026	5,500	6,744	9.2	12.2	10.3	
1200	Value of farm output: Current dollars. Constant (1972) dollars		38 52	44 57	55 63	100 66	107 70	120 69	3.7 1.9	12.6 .9	6.5 1.6	
1222	Farm output index	i i	91	98	101	114	121	122	1.1	2.5	2.3	
1221	Farm output per hour of labor, index .		65	89	115	152	173	177	5.9	5.7	5.2	
	Livestock and products Crops		62	86	121	160	189	189	6.9	5.8	5.7	
1225		Bil. dol.	66 4.8	90 6.2	111 7.3	142 21.9	157 23.7	166 29.4	5.3 4.2	5.1 24.7	5.3 10.3	
	Percent of all exports	Percent	24	23	17	21.5	20	23.4	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	
1230	Harvested crops, total	Mil acres	324	298	293	336	344	336	-1.0	2.8		
1229	wheat production	Mil. bu.	1,355	1,316	1,352	2,122	2,036	1,798	(-z)	9.4	-5.4	
1229 1229	Corn for grain, production.	Mil hu	3,907	4,103	4,152	5,829	6,425	7,082	.6	7.0	6.7	
1229	Wheat exports Corn for grain, exports	Mil. bu.	653	852	741	1,173	1,124	1,150	1.3	9.6	7	
			292	687	517	1,711	1,948	1,950	5.9	27.0	4.5	
1277 1281	Lumber production, board feet	Billions	33	37	35	30	38	(na)	.5	-3.1	12.9	
	Pulpwood production, total, cords Woodpulp production, total, short tons.	Millions	40 25	52	71	69	80	(na)	5.8	5	7.4	
			23	34	44	43	49	51	5.6	2	5.4	
1289	Fisheries, catch	Bil. Ib.	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.0	1	2	7.3	
1302	Imports of fishery products, value	Mil. dol.	354 363	446 601	613	977 1,637	1,515	1,854	5.6	9.8 9.6	23.8 23.7	
	MINERAL PRODUCTION				1,007	1,007	2,022	3,099	11.1	9.0	23.7	
1309												
	T UEIS	Dil dal	18	22	30	62	77	(na)	5.2	15.9	11.3	
	nonmerals	Bil dal	12 4	14 5	20 6	48	60	(na)	5.3	18.7	12.0	
	MC(815		2	3	4	· 10 5	12	(na) (na)	3.9 6.9	11.0 5.9	10.4 5.6	
130		0:1	19	22	27	25	<sup>25</sup> 25	(na)	3.6	-1.6	25.8	
130	Mineral exports.	. Bil. dol.	3 2	3	3 2	23	2531	(na)	.3	46.2	2534.4	
See	noies on p. xxx.		2	1	2	5	254	(na)	1.7	24.1 25	8.5	

Refer-		Unit		1007	1070	1075	1077	1978		rage ani cent cha	
ence table	Subject	of measure	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1960 70	1970 75	1975 781
	MINERAL PRODUCTION-Con.										
1311	Mining production, index Oil and gas extraction	)1967= { 100	80 78	93 91	112 112	113 113	118 118	124 125	3.4 3.7	.2 .2	3.1 3.4
1318	U.S. direct investment position abroad: In mining and petroleum In petroleum		14 11	19 15	25 20	33 26	39 31	40 33	6.2 6.3	5.2 5.6	7.4 8.6
1326	Coal production, short tons	Millions Bil. dol.	434 2.1 169	527 2.4 134	613 3.9 140	655 12.7 190	697 13.9 215	660 14.9 221	3.5 6.3 1.9	1.3 26.7 6.3	.3 5.5 5.2
1329	Average employment Crude petroleum production, domestic. Value (at wells)	Bil. bbl. Bil. dol.	2,6 7.4	2.8 8.2	3,5 11,2	3.1 23.1	3.0 25.8	3.2 28.5	3.2 4.2 2.1	-2.8 15.7 -3.5	1.3 7.3 5.2
1329 1329 1329	Crude petroleum, proved reserves Refined petroleum products refineries. Crude petroleum production, world	Bil, bbl.	31.6 3.0 7.7	31.4 3.3 11.1	39.0 4.0 16.7	32.7 4.5 19.5	29.5 5.3 21.9	27.8 5.4 21.7	3.0 8.1	2.7 3.1	5.7 3,7
1336 1336	Natural gas, market production, cu. ft. Value Natural gas, proved reserves, cu. ft	Trillions Bil. dol.	13 1.8 264	16 2,5 286	22 3,7 291	20 8,9 228	20 15.8 209	20 18.1 200	5.6 7.7 1.0	-1.7 19.0 -4.8	8 26.4 -4.3
1347 1350	Iron ore production, long tons Value of shipments <sup>\$1</sup> Copper ore production, short tons	Millions Mil. dol.	89 724 135	87 801 173	90 942 258	79 1,621 263	56 1,423 260	81 2,333 (na)	.1 2.7 6.7	-2.6 11.5 .4	,8 12.9 6
	ONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING	_									
1359	Value of new construction, current dol. Private. Residential (including farm) Public.	Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	55 39 23 16	74 52 28 22	95 67 32 28	135 94 46 41	174 136 81 38	206 160 93 46	5.7 5.6 3.3 5.9	7.2 7.0 7.8 7.8	15.3 19.7 26.2 3.9
1360	Value of new construction, 1972 dollars.		(na)	110	107	97	111	117	<sup>7</sup> —.5 75.7	-1.9 9.3	6.5 8.3
1363 1363 1364	Composite construction cost index Union hourly wages, building trades Producer prices of construction		(na) (na)	67 59	89 84	138 123	157 139	147	77.2	7.9	6.0
1377	Materials, 1967 = 100 Year-round housing units Occupied units Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Vacant units	Millions Millions Millions Millions	95.5 56.6 53.0 32.8 20.2 3.6	95.8 (na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	112.5 67.7 63.4 39.9 23.6 4.3	174.0 77.8 72.5 46.9 25.7 5.0	204.9 80.7 75.3 48.8 26.5 5.4	228.2 (na) (na) (na) (na) (na)	1.7 1.8 1.8 2.0 1.5 1.8	9.1 2.8 2.7 3.3 1.7 3.4	9.5 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.7 4.0
1379	Units lacking some or all plumbing- Owner-occupied units Renter-occupied units	Percent	10.6 21.3	(na) (na)	4.5 8,3	1.8 4.8	1.4 4.2	(na) (na)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
1371	New housing units started Structures with two or more units	Millions Percent	1.3 22	1.5 36	1.5 45	1.2 24	2.0 27	2.0 29	1.3 (ns)	-4.4 (ns)	20.0 (ns)
1399 1398 1394	New one-family houses sold: Price index, 1972=100 Median sales price Rental vacancy rate	\$1,000	(na) (na) 8.1	71 20.0 8.3	89 23.4 5.3	131 39.3 6.0	160 48.8 5.2	182 55.7 5.0	74.6 73.2 (ns)	8.0 10.9 (ns)	11.6 12.3 (ns)
1392	Low-rent public housing units For the elderly	1,000 1,000	593 19	736 98	1,155 249	1,317 336	1,309 322	1,318 324	6.9 29.4	2.7 6.2	(z) –1.2
1403	First mortgage loans conventional: <sup>52</sup> Contract interest rate: New homes. Existing homes	Percent Percent	(na) (na)	5.7 5,9	8.3 8.2	8.8 9,0	8.8 8.8	9.3 9.4	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)	(ns) (ns)
	MANUFACTURES									• •	- 4
1409 1411 1407	Industrial production, index Manufacturing Relation of mfg, output to capacity Value added by manufacture	Percent	(66 65 80 164	90 90 90 225	108 106 79 300	118 116 74 442	138 138 82 25511	146 137 84 (na)	5.1 5.0 (ns) 6.2	1.8 1.8 (ns) 8.1	7.4 5.7 (ns) <sup>25</sup> 15.6
1414 1414 1414 1414	Manufacturers' shipments Manufacturers' inventories Manufacturers' new orders	Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	371 54 363	492 68 505	634 101 625	1,039 158 1,021	1,335 180 1,354	1,504 198 1,551	5.5 6.6 5.6	10.4 9.3 10.3	13.1 7.8 15.0
1420 1449 1446	Capital expenditures Raw steel production, short tons Steel mill prod., net shipments, tons	Bil, dol. Millions	10 99 71	17 131 93	22 132 91	37 117 80	2541 125 91	(na) 137 98	8.2 2.9 2.5	11.0 2.4 2.5	255.3 5.5 7.0

Refer-	Unit			1070	1.075	1077	1070		age ann ent cha	
ence Subject table	of mieasure	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1960 70	1970 75	1975 78 <sup>1</sup>
DOMESTIC TRADE AND SERVICE	ES									
<ul> <li>1463 Retail store sales, all stores <sup>53</sup> Constant (1972) dollars</li></ul>	Bil. dol. Dollars Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Ratio Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	220 287 1,220 14 27 1.6 140 14 122	284 354 1,468 23 34 1.5 187 18 113	368 392 1,808 37 44 1.6 287 33 133	585 458 2,745 58 72 1.5 536 55 121	724 512 3,346 72 90 1.4 642 68 119	799 530 3,663 80 101 1.4 754 81 119	5.3 3.2 4.0 10.2 5.0 (ns) 7.5 8.8 (ns)	8.7 3.2 8.7 9.4 10.4 (ns) 13.3 10.9 (ns)	11.0 5.0 10.1 11.3 11.9 (ns) 12.1 13.6 (ns)
FOREIGN COMMERCE AND AID	)									
1491       Balance on current account	Bil. dol.	2.8 29 —24	5.4 41 33	2,3 66 —60	18.3 156 133	-14.1 185 -194	-13.9 221 -230	(ns) 8.6 9.7	(ns) 18.9 17.2	(ns) 12.4 20.0
<ul> <li>1496 U.S. net int'l investment position U.S. assets and investments abroad Foreign assets and investments in U.S.</li> <li>1494 U.S. reserve assets</li></ul>	Bil. dol. Bil. dol. Bil. dol.	45 86 41 19.4 17.8	62 120 59 15.5 13.8	59 166 107 14.5 11.1	74 295 221 16.2 11.6	70 381 311 19.3 11.7	(na) (na) (na) 18.7 11.7	(ns) 6.8 10.1 -2.9 -4.6	(ns) 12.3 15.7 2.3 .9	(ns) 13.7 18.7 4.8 .2
1501       U.S. foreign grants and credits         1502       Economic and military aid         Economic aid       Economic aid	Bil. dol.	4.6 5.2 3.4	5.1 5.7 2.0	5.9 6.8 3.7	8.7 6.9 4.9	6.7 7.8 5.6	8.0 8.9 6.5	2.5 2.7 .9	8.0 .4 6.0	2.7 8.6 9.9
1511 Exports of merchandise.         To developed countries.         To developing countries.         1511 General imports of merchandise.         From developed countries.         From developing countries.         1506 Merchandise trade balance.	Percent Percent Bil. dol. Percent Percent	20.6 64.4 34.7 14.7 58.7 40.7 5.0	27.5 66.7 32.8 21.4 65.8 33.4 5.3	43.2 69.1 30.1 40.0 73.2 26.1 2.7	107.6 60.2 36.4 96.9 58.5 40.6 10.2	121.2 61.7 35.7 147.7 53.2 45.8 -26.5	143.7 59.5 36.8 172.0 57.5 41.4 28.5	7.7 (ns) (ns) 10.6 (ns) (ns) (ns)	20.0 (ns) (ns) 19.4 (ns) (ns) (ns)	10.1 (ns) (ns) 21.1 (ns) (ns) (ns)

Note: Average annual percent changes were computed using the compound interest rate formula. Whenever possible, absolute values or values with less rounding than appear here were used in the computations. The reference table cited for each item generally provides more complete information and notations concerning the item. In a number of instances, figures represent revisions and supersede figures shown elsewhere in the Statistical Abstract.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. na Not available. Symbols: ns Percent change not relevant or significant.

x Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Where na occurs in 1978 column, percent change calculated refers to 1975-1977 period, except as noted.
 <sup>2</sup> These data are as of different dates in the years shown. See reference tables for further information.

<sup>2</sup> These data are as of different dates in the years shown. See reference tables for further information.
<sup>3</sup> Data not strictly comparable year to year because of changes in definition.
<sup>4</sup> Based on 279 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1978.
<sup>5</sup> Excludes Armed Forces living in barracks in U.S. <sup>5</sup> For 1960, 14 years old and over. <sup>7</sup> 1965–1970.
<sup>8</sup> Will not add to total families; estimates derived using different controls. <sup>9</sup> Excludes Federal practitioners.
<sup>10</sup> Average daily census per 100 beds. <sup>11</sup> Average patient stay of 30 days or fess.
<sup>12</sup> 1971 data. Percent changes are calculated for 1965–1971 and 1971–1975. <sup>13</sup> Peak month for each year.
<sup>14</sup> Includes kindergarten. <sup>15</sup> In average daily attendance in public day schools. <sup>16</sup> 1966 data.
<sup>19</sup> Beginning 1970, includes nursery school. <sup>20</sup> 1965 not strictly comparable with other years decline; in water use in 1975 effects the increasing use of recycled water. <sup>21</sup> 1972 data. Percent changes are calculated for 1970–1974 and 1974–1978. <sup>18</sup> 1976 data.
<sup>19</sup> Beginning 1970, includes nursery school. <sup>21</sup> 1972 data. Percent change are 21 yiscous liquid, etc. <sup>19</sup> Beginning 1970, includes nursery school. <sup>20</sup> 1 reflects the increasing use of recycled water. <sup>21</sup> of smoke, dust, fumes, droplets of viscous liquid, etc.

<sup>23</sup> Comprises employment taxes and contributions, unemployment insurance taxes, and other contributions.
<sup>24</sup> Excludes utilities, insurance trusts, and government liquor stores.
<sup>25</sup> 1976 data, Percent change is calculated for 1975-

<sup>22</sup> Comprises employment taxes and contributions, unemployment insurance taxes, and other contributions.
 <sup>24</sup> Excludes utilities, insurance trusts, and government liquor stores.
 <sup>25</sup> 1976 data. Percent change is calculated for 1975–
 <sup>26</sup> Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance.
 <sup>27</sup> Excludes care covered by social welfare programs; e.g. medical assistance under public aid, Medicare under social insurance,
 <sup>27</sup> Excludes care covered by social welfare programs; e.g. medical assistance under public aid, Medicare under social insurance,
 <sup>28</sup> Edginning 1975, refers to federally financed Supplemental Security Income.
 <sup>30</sup> Includes Military Assistance Service Funded Program and excess defense articles delivered.
 <sup>32</sup> Includes Armed Forces.
 <sup>33</sup> Includes deceased valerans whose dependents receive pensions and compensation benefits.
 <sup>34</sup> For nonfarm workers as prescribed by Federal legislation. Represents rate in effect on Jan. 1 of year stated.
 <sup>35</sup> 1976 data. Percent change is calculated for 1974–1976.
 <sup>36</sup> Bigninnig 1975, not strictly comparable with earlier years due to revised procedures.
 <sup>36</sup> Big6 data. Percent change is calculated for 1976–1976.
 <sup>37</sup> Beginning 1975, not strictly comparable with earlier years due to revised procedures.
 <sup>36</sup> Die data. Percent change is calculated for 1974–1976.
 <sup>37</sup> Big6 data. Percent change is calculated for 1966–1970.
 <sup>38</sup> Includes home purchase, mortgage, interest, taxes, insurance, maintenance, and repairs.
 <sup>40</sup> 1961 data.

 due to revised procedures.
 38 1966 data. Percent change is calculated for 1966-1970.

 39 Includes home purchase, mortgage, interest, taxes, insurance, maintenance, and repairs.
 40 1961 data.

 41 Beginning 1975, refers to earned income.
 42 Beginning 1975, excludes benefit payments resulting from accidents.

 43 Eccludes natural gas liquids.
 44 Includes natural gas liquids.
 45 Federally funded.

 44 Full-time equivalent employees; excludes State and local government agencies.
 47 Full-time equivalent employees: State and local government agencies.

 47 Full-time equivalent employees; excludes State and local government agencies.
 47 Excludes social scientists.

 49 Excludes domestic models produced in Canada.
 90 Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farmwork and unpaid family members doing 15 or more hours of farmwork in survey week.
 51 Beginning 1977, includes byproduct ore.

 52 Single-family.
 53 Beginning 1970, not strictly comparable with earlier years.
 54 Based on December-adjusted sales

 and yearend inventory estimates.

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