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Volume Title: The Statistical Agencies of the Federal Government: A Report to the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government

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Volume Publisher: UMI

Volume ISBN: 0-87014-049-3

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/mill49-1>

Publication Date: 1949

Chapter Title: Appendix A Uses Of Federal Statistical Reports

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Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c6654>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 148 - 170)

## APPENDIX A

### Uses of Federal Statistical Reports

Some of the uses to which Federal statistics are put have been set forth in broad terms in this report. The range is wide and has been steadily expanding. Guides to the use of land, forests, fisheries, minerals, and other material resources and for their conservation are provided by statistical information. Population and vital statistics, marriage and divorce statistics are bases for understanding the structure and growth of our society. Comprehensive and prompt reporting of mortality statistics is essential to the formulation of public health programs. Population and birth rate data, anthropometric measurements, and statistics on the size and regional distribution of national income, savings, and consumer expenditures help to shape the decisions of business enterprises concerning the production and distribution of goods. Agricultural production and income relate directly to supplies of food and of various industrial raw materials, and to demand for many types of producer and consumer goods. Statistics enter into industrial relations; policies and legislation on working conditions and social security programs must be based on accurate quantitative information. If administrative policies and legislation on fiscal, monetary, and general economic issues are to be realistically founded, they must be framed in the light of relevant facts.

The following summaries describe in somewhat greater detail some of the purposes served by statistics collected and analyzed by governmental agencies. The list is not exhaustive, either for individual agencies or for the system as a whole.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

This is the central agency of the Department of Agriculture, providing basic agricultural statistics and analyses designed to give a rounded picture of the operations of the agricultural sector in relation to the working of the whole economy. These include statistics of crop and livestock production and marketing, prices received and paid by farmers, and income, expenditures, and financial conditions of farmers.

Statistics of intentions to plant crops and breed livestock and indications of prospective demand are used by farmers in deciding what and how much to produce, and by the Department in planning its program. Reports on crop acreages, conditions of crops and pasture, forecasts of harvests, number of livestock and poultry on farms, livestock slaughter, dairy and poultry products, and market receipts, prices, and stocks of agricultural commodities are used by farmers and farmers' cooperatives in their marketing programs; by transportation companies in determining where to place their equipment; by manufacturers of farm equipment, fertilizers, and consumer goods in opening market outlets; by processors and dealers in their market operations; by warehouse operators in planning storage capacity; by agricultural research workers in industry, State experiment stations, and the Federal government; by legislators and administrators in formulating policies and planning legislation; by the Department in carrying on its programs of conservation, crop insurance, loans, and commodity buying.

Prices received and paid by farmers, which are keys to the general well-being of farmers, are used in estimating farm income, farm costs, rural living costs, and parity prices. The relation between the parity prices of farm products and the prices actually received by farmers is a major factor in determining which farm prices shall be supported and when a price support or marketing agreement program shall go into effect or be terminated. The index of prices paid by farmers is to the farm sector of the economy what the consumer price index is to wage earners. The Agricultural Act of 1948 specifies the indexes of prices received and prices paid by farmers as official indexes to be used for computing parity prices after January 1, 1950.

Statistics of farm employment, wage rates, income and indebtedness, interest and tax payments and other expenditures provide fundamental indices of economic conditions in the agricultural sector of the national economy.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

##### *Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics*

Expenditures in rural areas for consumer goods and services, as affected by such factors as region, income, size of family, and

amount of home production, define levels of living and measure potential demand.

Patterns of food consumption by urban and rural families, considered in relation to income, size of family, and region, indicate the relative adequacy of diets and the potential demand for various foods; the necessity of educational and agricultural programs; and the probable effect of special action such as the enrichment of certain foods, rationing, and school lunch and other food distribution programs.

Estimates of human food requirements and of corresponding costs are used by families in planning their purchases, by social workers and educators, and by economists in estimating national food needs.

#### *Bureau of Animal Industry*

The Bureau uses its own data in research and regulatory and control programs, including Federal meat inspection.

#### *Bureau of Dairy Industry*

Data designed to enable dairymen and dairy leaders to improve their herds are assembled and analyzed for the use of farmers.

#### *Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering*

The Bureau's data are used in research in the technology, production, and consumption of fertilizers.

#### OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Statistics on world production, trade, stocks, and prices are compiled and interpreted for the use of agricultural producers in planning their production and marketing programs and of exporters in conducting their operations. Analyses of such data are used by officials of Federal agencies in planning and policy formation involving agricultural production and trade (e.g., Reciprocal Trade Agreement Committees; International Emergency Food Committees).

#### FOREST SERVICE

Forest policies and programs are based on statistics on forest land areas, stands of timber, rates of growth and depletion; stumpage, log, and timber prices; lumber consumed in manufactures; and present and prospective requirements for forest products. These

statistics are used intensively in the administration of the national forests, and, cooperatively with State agencies, for fire protection and suppression, timber management, and the utilization of recreational resources.

#### PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Specific marketing information is used by industry and governmental agencies. Data on the distribution of car supplies, on refrigerator car requirements, and on cold storage facilities are aids in planning for the avoidance of shortages of transportation facilities. Data on prices and supplies are instrumental in developing price support programs and policies and formulating the foreign supply program (European Recovery Program). Data on conservation practices are used in the administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Basic censal enumerations and current reports on social, economic, and political subjects serve public agencies and private interests.

Federal, State, and local governments use Census data for policy formation and appraisal and in program planning and administration (i.e., in considering the Marshall Plan; the development of adequate national programs for housing, public roads, health, education, social security, and taxation; as a basis for forecasting future developments; the derivation of such measures as gross national product or the index of industrial production).

Business enterprises utilize information on population, production, distribution, foreign trade in formulating operating policies and marketing programs. Educational institutions, research bureaus, and foundations use Census source materials in social science research.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

##### *Office of Business Economics*

The estimates of this Bureau on national income, gross national product, and income flow to individuals, on income by industries and distributive shares, on the origin and components of income

produced and the flow of production from basic resources to finished products, and on income size distribution are used by Congress, Federal agencies, business, and the public.

Legislative plans and administrative policy rest in part on basic income data and on analyses of the structure of industry, of the growth of the business population, and of relations among processes in different sectors of the economy. Analyses of current business activity are used by business and financial interests.

Compilations and analyses of data on the balance of international payments and international investments of the United States and on their influence on the domestic economy are used by governmental and private agencies concerned with the international economic relations of the United States.

#### *Office of Domestic Commerce*

Statistics and studies on industries and commodities are designed to serve domestic manufacturing industries. Data on distribution and operating costs and techniques of cost analysis are used by wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers. Market handbooks are provided for the use of those concerned with distribution, merchandising, and market analysis. Monthly releases on construction activities provide basic information for builders, contractors, and producers of building materials.

#### *Office of International Trade*

This Office provides statistical information and analyses of our foreign trade for the use of governmental agencies, Congress, business groups, and individuals. Details on individual commodities are used in formulating basic export control policies and procedures, in preparing recommendations on major export programs, and in coordinating export control activities.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

For public information and for use in policy formation this agency prepares detailed statistical records on Federal airways, characteristics and utilization of airports, aircraft and airman certifications, aviation education and training programs, aeronautical production, exports, employment, domestic and international air carrier operations, accidents and accident analysis, and other aspects of civil aviation. Monthly releases on activities at

airports and uses of air navigation facilities aid administrative agencies and private groups in planning construction programs. Trends of aeronautical developments are projected in special studies. Statistical services are called upon for developing programs designed to encourage airmindedness and safety in flight.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

Climatological and hydrologic statistics are used in flood control engineering, hydroelectric power and irrigation operations, land use planning, air conditioning, engineering, fuel distribution, health and recreation projects, transportation planning, soil conservation, food conservation, international shipping, airport engineering, study of cycles, interpretation of population movements, national defense, and atomic energy development. Statistical aids are developed for the evaluation and improvement of weather and stream flow forecasting.

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Price and cost of living statistics provide means of measuring price movements and their impact on the economy and of analyzing changes in prices in relation to changes in supply, demand, and consumption; relations between prices of consumer goods and services and patterns of family living and expenditure are specially emphasized.

Wholesale price indexes, which are standard measures of changes in prices and economic conditions, are used by business, labor, government, and the public as guides to budgets and procurement for governmental purchasing agencies; as measures of 'inflation' and 'deflation' and of differential price relations among economic groups; as standards of comparison for purchasing and pricing by business enterprises; as bases of escalator clauses in both private and public contracts.

Consumer price indexes, accepted measures of changes in the cost of living, are used in conjunction with income data to measure the economic welfare of workers and their families as reflected in changes in purchasing power; as bases of wage-price policy; by labor and management in determining wage policies and agreements; by business in formulating marketing policies.

Consumer expenditure surveys covering family expenditure patterns are used to determine weights for the consumer price index, to measure the incidence of various forms of tax, to establish exemptions from taxes, to determine eligibility for programs of subsidized food, housing, and medical care, and to scale benefits for social security and public assistance. They provide bases for business marketing policies, for family budget standards, and for governmental policies involving income-expenditure relations.

Employment, hours, earnings, and turnover statistics provide basic data for a wide range of economic research and analysis in connection, e.g., with recovery policy in the 'thirties, wartime planning and control, current analysis of economic developments, planning national and local employment service programs. They are important components of synthetic economic series (a substantial part of the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production is based upon BLS manhour data) and are extensively used in the appraisal of general economic developments and in collective bargaining negotiations. The Department of Commerce utilizes BLS employment and earnings information in its estimates of national income.

Construction statistics are used by various governmental agencies in program planning and policy determinations (e.g., Housing and Home Finance Agency, Federal Housing Administration, and Bureau of Apprenticeship), by the Department of Commerce in determining allocations of scarce materials and in estimating national product and capital formation, by the construction industry in planning sales and distribution programs, and by labor organizations in research and collective bargaining.

Research on productivity and technological development provides data on manhour requirements and output per manhour which are used in general economic analysis, in appraising labor costs in specific industries, and as bases for collective bargaining.

Reports on occupational outlook, indicating long range employment prospects by industries and occupations, are used in vocational guidance, in analyses of trends in the supply and demand for labor, and in formulating programs for job training.

Wage analyses are used by business and labor for collective bargaining, intercity and interregional comparisons, evaluation of company wage policies, estimation of labor costs, adjustment



of company wage scales to community rates, alignment of job rates, vocational guidance, and plant location. Data on the distribution of workers by wage rates are used in wage determination and minimum wage programs. Information on the movement and structure of wages is used by the Council of Economic Advisers in its periodic investigations of inflationary and other factors in economic change. Wage data are used by the Mediation and Conciliation Service in preventing or settling labor disputes.

Estimates of work injuries are used in the development of general policies for safety by Congress and by Federal and private agencies concerned with particular aspects of the injury problem, and to stimulate interest in industrial safety programs. Accident-cause studies are used directly in accident prevention work by the State Factory Inspection Services, trade associations, unions, and employers.

Statistical and analytical information on industrial relations defines the number and magnitude of industrial disputes. Together with detailed materials on contract provisions, it facilitates the orderly negotiation of collective bargaining agreements and the settlement of labor-management disputes.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

This Bureau provides data for formulating standards and policies designed to promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### BUREAU OF MINES

Data on the production, distribution, consumption, and stocks of minerals are used by government, industry, and the public for planning and conducting operations. Mineral statistics are used in industrial mobilization, planning stock pile procurement, solving problems of peacetime supply, and drafting legislation affecting the mineral supply of the United States.

Mine accident statistics are supplied to safety engineers of the Bureau of Mines and the mining industry for use in planning accident prevention programs, measuring their effectiveness, and

carrying out the Coal Mine Inspection and Investigation Act of 1941.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Annual statistics on the commercial catch of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic products, indicating the extent of our fishery resources and changes in the abundance of individual species, are useful to Federal and State conservation agencies in developing and maintaining the nation's fishery resources and to industry in the marketing of fishery products.

Annual statistics on the number of fishermen, the number and size of various types of fishing craft employed and the quantity of gear operated are used by conservation officials in determining the effort expended in the capture of various species of fish and shellfish, and thus in defining the condition of the stock of fish in the sea.

Agreements between the United States and foreign countries are based on the catch of fishery products in United States territorial waters, in waters within the jurisdiction of foreign countries, and in international waters. Similar information is required by the Tariff Commission in preparing reports and recommendations to Congress concerning action necessary to protect and foster the domestic fishing industry, and by the Food and Agricultural Organization in planning a world food program.

The yield of canned fishery products, byproducts, and packaged fish provides industry with information on production trends, Federal purchase and relief agencies with data on supplies of manufactured fishery products, and the Bureau of Customs with data it needs to determine the annual quota for the imports of cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish fillets (the Second Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada stipulates that the import duty depends upon the percentage of domestic consumption of these fillets).

Current daily, weekly, and monthly information on prices of fishery products, landings, receipts, shipments, freezings, cold storage movements, and foreign trade in fishery products is essential to protect and foster the fishing industry, and to aid in marketing fishery products.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

General police statistics gathered in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies throughout the country are used by local police administrators and others in appraising local police problems and the success of local agencies in coping with them, as well as by judges, criminologists, schools, and universities.

The record systems of local departments are surveyed for the purpose of recommending improvements in local practices and promoting nationwide uniformity.

Tabulations of Federal offenses within the jurisdiction of the Bureau are used for administrative purposes and for the information of the Attorney General, Congress, and other authorized individuals.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Basic statistical information on immigration, emigration, naturalization, and deportation of aliens is used in administering and enforcing immigration and nationality laws, as bases for policies dealing with aliens in the United States, for legislation on immigration and naturalization, and for research studies by governmental and private agencies, and educational and social welfare institutions.

Data on travel by aliens and citizens to and from the United States by ports and countries of embarkation and debarkation are used by Federal agencies in estimating travel expenditures, and by public transportation companies and other travel agencies.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Statistical information on the operation of tax laws is used in drafting income tax legislation. Tax returns are one of the primary sources of data on income and wealth. Additional information is provided, on request, through special tax studies for the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and special tabulations for the Department and Congress. Statistics on the investigations of the field forces of the Bureau are put to extensive administrative uses.

#### OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Statistics derived from national bank statements are used in bank supervision, and in formulating banking and monetary policies. They are used by banks in comparing operating results with those of other banks. Earnings and dividend reports of national banks are used in connection with bank examinations.

#### OFFICE OF THE TECHNICAL STAFF

Analyses and interpretations of data on the day-to-day operating problems of Treasury financing and public debt management are used for administrative purposes by the Secretary, Under-Secretary, and other Treasury officials. Official estimates of government receipts from internal revenue and customs are incorporated in the President's annual budget.

Policy decisions are based on analyses bearing on alternative courses of action in specific financing operations. Estimates of the effects on revenue of proposed and pending legislation serve Treasury Department officials and Congressional committees.

#### DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Analyses of data relevant to problems of taxation are made available to the Secretary and other Treasury Department officials engaged in policy determination and planning, and to Congressional committees, members of Congress, other branches of government, and taxpayers. Special tabulations are made to assist in the solution of problems arising from pending or prospective tax legislation.

#### OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Statistics on international capital movements, short term foreign assets and liabilities in the United States, and the balance of trade and payments are analyzed for the Treasury Department. In consolidated form they are published monthly in the *Treasury Bulletin* for the use of governmental agencies and business groups.

Censuses of foreign owned assets in the United States and of American owned assets abroad are taken to aid the Department in performing Foreign Funds Control functions. Data on United States expenditures in foreign countries, on financial assistance to foreign countries, and on international purchases and sales of

gold are used for administrative purposes and in general economic analyses.

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

General banking and monetary statistics compiled by the Federal Reserve, with complementary series prepared by other Federal and State banking authorities, provide current information about basic credit resources of the banking system such as Federal Reserve credit, member bank reserves, money in circulation, gold stock, and Treasury cash and deposits; changes in the volume and type of demand for bank credit and in the regional distribution of credit; total money supply; money rates; ownership of time deposits and other liquid assets; changes in the structure and functioning of individual banks and of the banking system that may affect their solvency and their flexibility in meeting the public's requirements for bank credit and services.

Federal Reserve series are designed primarily for use by the Federal Reserve authorities in formulating credit policies; in developing and analyzing the effectiveness in different economic situations of methods of general and selective credit controls (open market operations, reserve requirements, discount rates, payment of interest on time deposits, margin requirements for security loans, and regulation of consumer credit); in meeting statutory requirements with respect to bank supervision; in advising Congress with respect to proposed changes in banking and monetary legislation; in analyzing the liquidity of the economy as a whole and its different segments in order to appraise the inflationary or deflationary impact of the money supply on economic activity. They are utilized also by other banking and monetary authorities in carrying out their responsibilities, especially those relating to bank supervision and fiscal policy (management of the public debt, Federal budget, tax programs, etc.); by many agencies and individuals, public and private, having official, professional, or business responsibility for appraising current economic developments and forming judgments concerning the economic outlook.

Consumer credit and finances statistics provide generally accepted measures of changes in outstanding consumer credit. Together with data derived from surveys of consumer finances, they are bases for analyzing consumer buying practices, forecasting

changes in consumer use of credit in relation to shifts in financial position, and studying the distribution of consumer incomes and savings; when related to income data they indicate the extent to which current income is used and future income anticipated in current buying. They are utilized by Federal Reserve authorities in regulating consumer instalment credit; by all interested groups as one indicator of current inflationary pressures; by business as a guide in formulating credit policy and as a measure of potential demand; by students and economic analysts as an indicator of change in economic activity.

International financial statistics assembled from primary sources (such as gold reserves, assets and liabilities of foreign central banks, exchange rates, and international capital transactions of the United States) provide a wide range of financial information concerning foreign countries. These are utilized by Federal Reserve authorities in central bank transactions with other countries, in appraising the relation between developments abroad and economic conditions in the United States, and in advisory work for the National Advisory Council and other governmental agencies; they are a leading current source of major international series required by officials and businessmen.

The index of industrial production, the most comprehensive available measure of monthly changes in physical output, is widely used in the analysis of long and short run changes in economic activity in the United States, and in international comparisons. In conjunction with monetary and other economic series it is used by Federal Reserve authorities in formulating credit policies designed to help the nation to achieve economic stability; by other governmental officials in formulating policies concerning production, prices, and credit; by business executives in making decisions on such matters as capital expenditures; by government, business, and economists in analyzing current business developments and prospects.

Department store sales measure consumer expenditures at department stores. Department store stocks and sales by departments are bases for commodity analysis. Both are used by Federal Reserve authorities in regulating consumer instalment credit and as part of the information assembled for general economic analysis; by other agencies in estimating total retail trade (e.g., by the Bureau of the Census in monthly calculations of retail trade activity);

by official and business groups for analyzing regional markets; by department stores for planning sales and inventory policies; by other interested groups, public and private, in analyzing trends in trade, patterns of distribution, and levels of economic activity.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Data on costs, revenues, facilities, finances, operations, and traffic of air carriers are used in the certification of air routes and the regulation of rates for the carriage of mails, passengers, and property; they are used by Congressional committees in setting appropriations for mail payments to carriers, airport development programs, operation of Federal airways, and in connection with other legislation affecting aviation.

The data are used also by air carriers in planning, legal proceedings, comparing their operations with those of other carriers; by trade associations, research organizations, financial insurance companies, shipping groups, municipalities, and applicants for routes.

Data on all United States civil aircraft accidents are used in planning and executing safety programs, in accident prevention studies, in maintaining close surveillance of accident trends, and in isolating conditions and circumstances present in avoidable accidents as a basis for remedial action.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Federal Employment Statistics Staff of the Civil Service Commission, the central clearance office for planning, developing, and coordinating government-wide statistics and reports on Federal civilian personnel, provides an informational reference service on Federal employment statistics and related data covering the entire Federal service and gives technical assistance and advice to the Commissioner and Commission staff, other governmental agencies, Congress and Congressional committees, and to the public.

Special statistical studies provide bases for legislation, determination of personnel policy, and planning new programs. An annual analysis of the salary and wage structure of the Federal civil service is used by Congress in considering legislation concerning the classification and compensation of Federal workers and by the Executive Branch in general pay administration. Detailed

monthly statistics are compiled on personnel turnover in the Federal service for management planning and control purposes.

An annual survey of Federal employees in each of the 48 States, classified by veteran status, provides Congress and the public with information on the structure and growth of the Federal government.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Estimates of major economic magnitudes (employment, production, and purchasing power) are used in appraising the economic policies of industry and government. Analyses of current and foreseeable trends serve to detect developments not in accord with the movement toward defined objectives. Analyses of data pertaining to governmental programs (foreign aid, defense and preparedness, social security, public works, housing, prices and wages, agricultural price supports) are used to study their effects on the economy, and as bases for recommendations to effectuate the Employment Act of 1946.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Statistics on the revenues and expenses, facilities, traffic, labor force, investment, and operations of the domestic interstate telephone and telegraph, and the international cable, radiotelegraph, and radiotelephone communications common carriers are necessary to the Commission in performing its statutory functions of regulating the rates and services of these carriers and for licensing their use of the radio spectrum. This information is used also by Congressional committees in considering national communications policy problems; by other Federal agencies concerned with communications as one facet of our national economic and social structure; by State agencies charged with intrastate regulatory obligations; by the carriers themselves as an aid to management planning; by universities and research organizations, labor unions and the general public.

Special statistical and analytical data on the extent, composition, and experience of the communications industries bear on particular operating or policy problems. Studies covering such diverse questions as frequency allocations for new services, clear channel radio policy, network operations, the utilization of international communications facilities, expansion or contraction of



domestic wire services, are used by the Commission and by other agencies and individuals concerned with these problems.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Statistics are used directly or indirectly in carrying out administrative and regulatory functions of the Commission (licensing hydroelectric developments on streams subject to Federal jurisdiction, regulating electric utilities and natural gas companies engaged in interstate trade). Information is compiled currently on the production of electric energy, consumption of fuel, electric rates, and financial aspects of electric utilities and natural gas companies.

#### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Basic data collected from independent units such as State departments of education, city and county school systems, individual schools, colleges, and libraries serve to picture education as a whole. Studies are made to show 'best practices' or trends for survey purposes related to the leadership and promotion functions of the Office.

##### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

###### *National Office of Vital Statistics*

Mortality statistics are used in administering public health and accident prevention programs; in considering legislation for grants-in-aid for public health programs and for pensions and social insurance plans; and by nongovernmental associations, business firms, and individuals.

Natality statistics are used in administering maternity and child health programs, child welfare, social insurance, planning the construction of hospitals and schools, selective service and other registration mechanisms; in considering legislation for grants-in-aid for child and national health programs; and by nongovernmental associations, business firms, and individuals concerned with health, welfare, and population problems and the significance of fertility trends.

Marriage and divorce statistics are used in administering Federal housing and home loan programs; in estimating needs under

social insurance and assistance plans; in considering legislation affecting housing and social insurance; and by nongovernmental associations, business firms, and individuals.

Actuarial analysis and life tables are used in judicial administration of liability and inheritance tax laws; in estimating demands under old-age pension systems; and in estimating population trends and differentials.

#### *Division of Public Health Methods*

Statistics on various types of communicable and reportable disease are essential to the regulatory functions of the Public Health Service (dangerous diseases in the United States must be reported to the World Health Organization and to health authorities of countries with which the United States has reciprocal agreements, and the interstate spread of certain communicable diseases prevented). Results of statistical studies are used by State and local departments of health and welfare, schools of public health and medicine, labor groups, voluntary health and welfare associations.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Social security program statistics (e.g., on the number of persons covered and the number with insured status under social insurance, the number claiming and receiving benefits, the amount and duration of benefit payments, the income and resources of beneficiaries, the number of job applicants and placements, the number and characteristics of assistance recipients and the amounts of assistance payments, medical care in public assistance, child welfare and maternal and child health services provided, the financial activities of Federal credit unions, social insurance contributions and disbursements, Federal grants-in-aid, Federal, State, and local expenditures for social security purposes) are used by the Social Security Administration and the Federal Security Agency for administrative purposes, program evaluation and planning, and standard setting.

The statistical reporting requirements in the Federal-State programs take into account not only the need for nationally uniform basic data but also the special needs of State agencies, which use both State and national social security statistics as guides to administrative operations, in evaluating existing programs and

alternative proposals, in budget requests and legislative recommendations, and for general public information.

Statistical and research studies and analyses of the over-all adequacy of social security measures, gaps in coverage of persons and risks, modifications of alternative programs, cost estimates and analyses of social security in relation to the national economy, are used by the Social Security Administration as a basis for policy recommendations to Congress. They are used also by other governmental agencies, such as the Council of Economic Advisers, Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board, and Bureau of the Budget in analyzing and planning national fiscal and economic policy.

Social security and employment service statistics serve important general purposes as economic indicators. Data on unemployment claims, employment, job opportunities, characteristics of the labor supply, annual earnings and business population under old-age and survivors insurance, assistance loads, etc., are used in economic and social analyses by many other governmental agencies, employers, labor groups, economists, and others.

Wage and employment statistics derived from the unemployment insurance and old-age and survivors insurance programs serve as benchmarks for the current employment estimates prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State employment security agencies, by the National Income Division of the Department of Commerce, and by other agencies and individuals.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Financial statistical summaries of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, published jointly with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are used by the Commission, Congressional committees, other governmental and private agencies, and businessmen.

Indicators of general economic activity are used by the Commission in keeping abreast of current trends because certain types of business practice with which the Commission is concerned (conspiracies to restrain production, eliminate competition, fix prices) are more prevalent on the downswing than on the upswing of the business cycle, while other practices (large corporations tend to widen their control over a given area of economic activity) are more prevalent on the upswing.

## FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Data on current trends in public construction, both general and detailed as to type and geographic incidence, are used by Federal and local public officials engaged in planning, operations, or policy determination.

Statistics compiled by the Public Roads Administration are used in planning over-all programs and formulating policies for carrying out the provisions of highway legislation enacted by Congress. Special materials on the status of Federal and Federal-State highway programs serve Congressional committees. Appraisals of State and national progress in improving Federal-aid primary and secondary road systems and the national system of interstate highways and trends and construction cost distributions are used by officials of Federal, State, and local governments.

Statistics on the volume and type of blueprints of State and local projects are provided by the Bureau of Community Facilities in advance of need for use by Federal, State, and local officials to guide operations and base policies for programs such as disaster relief and the strengthening of the economy of American territories outside the United States.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The Office of the Administrator assembles and analyzes data to give a comprehensive picture of the housing situation for administrative and policy making use within the agency, for the information of the President, Congress, governmental agencies, and for other public and private use. Data are assembled and analyzed on housing needs, the housing supply and its condition, dwelling construction by type of structure and price range, housing costs and finance, the production and prices of building materials, and the place of housing in the national economy. The Office of the Administrator is the only agency in the Federal government charged with providing a composite record of the national housing situation.

The Federal Housing Administration analyzes and advises on economic aspects of mortgage and loan insurance programs for administrative purposes. Statistics on FHA insuring operations, actuarial services, and analyses of FHA mortgage experience aid in underwriting operations.

Statistics on mortgage loans, interest rates, residential mortgage investments, real estate foreclosures, and other items are used by the Home Loan Bank Board in its administrative operations.

The Public Housing Administration provides statistics needed in planning and supervising the operation of public low rent housing, war housing disposition, and other aspects of its public housing programs.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

### BUREAU OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Data on commodities carried by rail freight, the generally accepted measure of railroad freight transportation, are used by the Commission, carriers, shippers, transportation companies, banks, investment houses, governmental agencies, and others interested in traffic handled by the railroads.

State freight commodity statistics are used by governmental agencies and departments and by Federal and State authorities, chambers of commerce, and local associations interested in the industrial picture in specific States and in the promotion and growth of industries within them.

Trade associations, shippers, transport agencies, the Commission, and transportation analysts use more detailed surveys, based on a continuous 1 percent sample of railroad waybills, in studying the composition and characteristics of traffic, the freight rates on individual commodities, the relation of freight rates to distance or the cost of transportation, and in comparing traffic with production or in constructing indexes of freight rates.

Traffic statistics for nonrail transport agencies (motor, water carriers, pipelines, freight forwarders, and private car lines) are used for comparisons with rail figures by railroads, shippers, non-rail carriers, the Commission, and others.

Statistics of accidents and casualties to persons and of property damage on all railways of the United States reported in accordance with the provisions of the Accident Reports Act are used by the Commission for promoting safety and preventing accidents on railways. They are used also by railroad, insurance, and casualty companies, rail labor unions, the National Safety Council, and other national, State, and local organizations and groups interested in accident prevention and safety educational work.

Wage and hour statistics are used in wage negotiations and mediation and arbitration proceedings under the Railway Labor Act, and by the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies interested in the hours of labor, standard and overtime wage rates, take-home pay rates, and total compensation.

Statistics on freight and passenger train performance and yard service performance, which are recognized as standard measures of efficiency of the railroads, are used by the Commission, railroads, banks, insurance companies, investment services, and governmental agencies for analyzing trends and other factors.

Data on fuel and power consumption for rail transportation are used by the railroad industry and the Commission to check the costs and efficiency of fuel consumption, by the coal and oil industries to measure changes in rail demand for fuel and power, by locomotive manufacturers to determine changes in the demand for types of locomotives, and by governmental agencies and other analysts interested in the relation of the demand for petroleum and coal to the supply and reserves, and in conservation policy.

The Commission and the railroads use motive power and car equipment statistics to measure the stock of equipment and its utilization and to test the adequacy of equipment and improvement in car service.

Revenue traffic statistics are used by the Commission, railroads, and other transportation companies, shippers, and analysts in studying trends in traffic and revenues. Financial statistics for carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission are used for administrative purposes.

#### OTHER BUREAUS

Analyses of reports by the Bureau of Motor Carriers on accidents promote safety of operations of motor carriers in interstate and foreign commerce subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission; they are used also by organizations and individuals interested in highway safety.

Statistics necessary for administrative procedures are collected and analyzed by the Bureau of Safety.

'Railroad Construction Indices' and 'Annual Guide Prices of Carriers by Pipe Lines' are constructed by the Bureau of Valuation for its own requirements.

## UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

With the aid of its inventory of ocean-going merchant fleets the Commission can compare the condition of the United States fleet with that of other fleets; determine what tonnage would be available in a national emergency; formulate an adequate ship replacement program to keep the fleet modern and balanced; and maintain shipbuilding competence and an adequate force of trained shipbuilding personnel.

Information on the degree to which capacities of vessels are utilized and the turnaround time required in various trades and services is used to gauge the adequacy of the tonnage employed and the efficiency of United States operators on essential trade routes.

Statistics on oceanborne traffic indicate the degree of foreign competition, the percentage participation by United States flag vessels, and the adequacy of United States services. This information is required by the Commission for policy decisions.

Statistical compilations and analyses of commodity movements, port-to-port, in coastwise and intercoastal trades, with information on competitive rail and water rates, are used in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in appraising needs for existing trade routes and for new routes.

## RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The Board maintains complete punch card files of retirement and survivor benefits and beneficiaries under the Railroad Retirement Act and sample punch card files on unemployment and sickness benefits and beneficiaries under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; a complete punch card file on service and compensation of all railroad employees, and a subsidiary sample file showing their employment patterns and personal characteristics. The files, used to measure the results and efficiency of administrative operations, the adequacy of benefits and the effectiveness of the Acts in carrying out the intent of Congress, make possible an annual tabulation of the characteristics and employment patterns of railroad employees; actuarial analyses and valuations, estimates of work loads and costs, and comparisons of estimated and actual costs and revenues; monthly reports and the annual report to the President and Congress, and analyses of the

laws and of the probable effects of proposed changes in laws, policies, and regulations.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Statistical operations provide materials for solving specific regulatory problems in connection with rule making and furnish bases for quasi-judicial determinations and appraising policy. Surveys of financial and economic data aid in formulating internal and external financial policy.

Price indices and charts are used by financial analysts in detecting possible manipulative or fraudulent transactions. Informational statistics, of regulatory importance to the Commission, are used by other governmental agencies and the public.

Curb and exchange trading statistics are used for regulating exchanges and gauging the work load of the Commission. 'Special offerings' data are used in assessing the need for the program and possible amendments or improvements. Data on sales and new securities are used by the Commission in connection with processing registration statements and by persons interested in economic trends.

Tabulations of utility company earnings and dividend ratios (not available to the public) are used within the Commission in administering the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Industrial financial reports (published jointly with the Federal Trade Commission) and survey of American listed corporations are for general use by governmental agencies, trade organizations, and the public.

#### UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Detailed analyses of the effects of the customs and tariff laws, of the competition between imported and domestic products, and of current economic problems in this field assist the President in exercising the powers delegated to him respecting imports, customs duties, and other controls over foreign trade. Reports are prepared for Congress. Special reports on commodities, trade agreements, and the economics of foreign trade serve other governmental agencies as required.