SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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The U.S. Economy in 1968

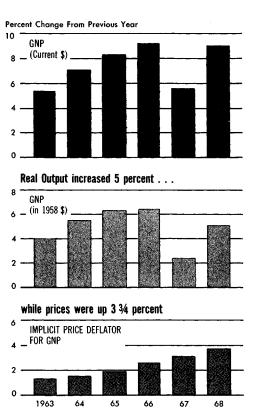
NCREASED demands in all principal markets brought substantial rises in the Nation's income and production in 1968. It was the eighth year of the long cyclical upswing that started in early 1961 and that was interrupted briefly in early 1967. Employment rose to its highest level ever, and the unemployment rate fell to its lowest level in 15 years. Lower unemployment rates were widespread; even so, they were still considerably above average for those groups at a disadvantage in the labor market, notably nonwhite persons and teenagers.

The problem of inflation continued to be of major concern in 1968, as it has ever since the step-up in the war in Vietnam in 1965. In an economy operating at full employment, the increased demands of 1968 led to sharp increases in costs of production, profit margins, and prices. With demand strong and the supply of experienced labor very scarce, employees were able to win the largest wage increases since the early 1950's. Last year's increase in production was accompanied by some acceleration in the growth of productivity, which had slowed down the year before. However, the productivity rise fell short of the increase in wage rates so that labor costs per unit of production, although rising somewhat less than in 1967, increased considerably. The price rise of 1968 reflected not only these and other cost increases but also expanded profit margins, which had contracted in 1967. Wholesale industrial prices continued to increase, and consumer prices, rising steadily through the year, scored their largest advance in 17 years. Inflationary pressures were accentuated by last

year's rise in farm prices, which had fallen in 1967.

Personal income registered a sharp gain in 1968, and notwithstanding the tax increases imposed during the year as well as the continuing price rise, per capita income advanced. In addition, before-tax profits of corporations were much higher than the 1966 peak; after-tax earnings equaled their 1966 high.

GNP rose \$71 billion or 9 percent in 1968



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Farm income rose but was still short of the 1966 record.

In its transactions with foreign countries, the record for 1968 was a mixed one. The balance of payments deficit, after a sharp increase in 1967, improved in 1968. Aside from some special transactions, this improvement reflected a shift in private capital transactions, from sizable net outflows to a small net inflow, chiefly because foreigners made unusually heavy purchases of U.S. stocks and bonds. However, the balance on merchandise trade, which had been substantial through most of the 1960's, fell precipitously.

Policy problems

Both fiscal and monetary policies were used last year in efforts to stem the expansion and thereby the inflationary tide. The President called for a surtax on individual and corporate incomes in August 1967, but it was not until the end of June 1968 that the surtax was passed, as part of a fiscal program that also included a ceiling on Federal expenditures in fiscal 1969, an extension of certain excise taxes, and limitations on Federal employment. Consequently, in the first half of 1968, the responsibility for curbing the expansion fell on monetary policy. The Federal Reserve followed a policy that provided a limited accommodation to burgeoning credit demands but still permitted a sizable expansion in credit. This policy had some impact insofar as it contributed to the sharp increases in interest rates and braked an ongoing recovery in residential construction. However, monetary restraints were eased once the fiscal program was passed

because of the widely shared belief that the expansion in consumer and business spending would slow down and consequently diminish the need for monetary limitations

This diagnosis proved to be only partially correct since consumer expenditures rose very sharply in the summer. In the fourth quarter, however, spending rose at a much more subdued rate. Private investment demand, far from slowing down, began to accelerate toward the end of the year. It was around this time that the Federal Reserve moved back toward a more restrictive policy, and against a background of heavy demands for credit, market interest rates exceeded their spring peaks, which had been the highest in many decades.

Fourth Quarter GNP and Yearend Position

Output continued to rise at a rapid pace in the fourth quarter. According to preliminary and incomplete data, the GNP advanced \$16.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$887.8 billion; this was almost as large as the \$18 billion increase the quarter before. The 2 percent rise in the fourth quarter was divided about equally between an increase in physical volume and an increase in price.

The composition of the fourth quarter output gain was quite different from that of the third, even though the two quarterly changes were roughly the same in size. The increase in final sales slowed down, from \$21.4 billion to \$14.3 billion, while inventory investment increased after a decline in the preceding quarter.

The slower rate of expansion in final sales was attributable to consumption expenditures, which rose only \$5 billion after a gain of \$13 billion in the third quarter; the rise was the smallest in more than a year. Consumer purchases of autos and parts leveled off after an unusual spurt from the spring to the summer months, while expenditures on household durables declined after seven quarterly increases. Nondurable expenditures showed little gain, but services continued their steady upward movement.

With the rise in consumption much less than the \$10 billion rise in disposable

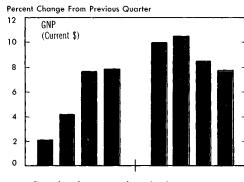
income, personal saving increased, and the saving rate advanced almost to 7 percent from 6¼ percent in the third quarter. In the first half, the saving rate averaged 7.3 percent.

Fixed investment was very strong in the fourth quarter. With housing starts recovering from the spring slump and attaining their best level of the year in the fall, residential contruction rose \$2.3 billion for the largest gain of 1968. More impressive was the rise in non-residential fixed investment, which advanced \$4 billion after a \$3 billion rise the quarter before; most of the increase was for equipment, but an advance was also recorded in outlays for structures, for which spending had been very sluggish during the year.

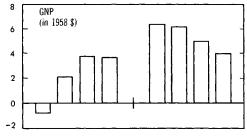
On the basis of figures for October and November it appears that inventory investment rose from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$7½ billion in the third quarter to \$10.0 billion in the

CHART 2

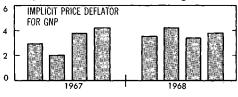
The less rapid increase in current dollar GNP in the 2d half of 1968 . . .



reflected a slower pace in real volume



The price rise continued with little change



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

fourth—a gain of \$2½ billion. From the second to the third quarter, inventory investment declined \$3 billion. The rise in the rate of accumulation appears to be related primarily to the slower expansion in consumer buying, since trade firms accounted for the increase in accumulation.

State and local government purchases continued their steady upward trend with a \$2½ billion rise, but Federal outlays recorded their smallest increase since 1965 with an advance of only \$½ billion. Incomplete data indicate that net exports were little changed in the fourth quarter—above the abnormally low first half rate but considerably under the 1967 total.

December business

Production, employment and income rose through the quarter and, if anything, appeared to be rising more rapidly at the end than at the beginning. Personal income advanced a large \$5\% billion (annual rate) in December, as compared with gains of \$3½ billion in October and \$4.8 billion in November. The rise in payrolls was especially strong, reflecting a very substantial increase in employment (266,000 in nonfarm establishments), a slight pickup in hours (after decreases in October and November), and continued advances in hourly earnings. Unemployment remained at the post-Korean low attained the month before. Industrial production rose 1 percent, the second consecutive sizable monthly increase.

Final sales in December were much less buoyant than production to judge from partial data. Retail sales, which had shown no growth from September to November, fell sharply in the closing month of the year, according to advance reports. The outbreak of the influenza epidemic in December undoubtedly had an adverse effect on December sales but how much it is impossible to say at this time. There was no evidence of any lessening in the price rise as wholesale prices of industrial commodities advanced again.

Outlook for 1969

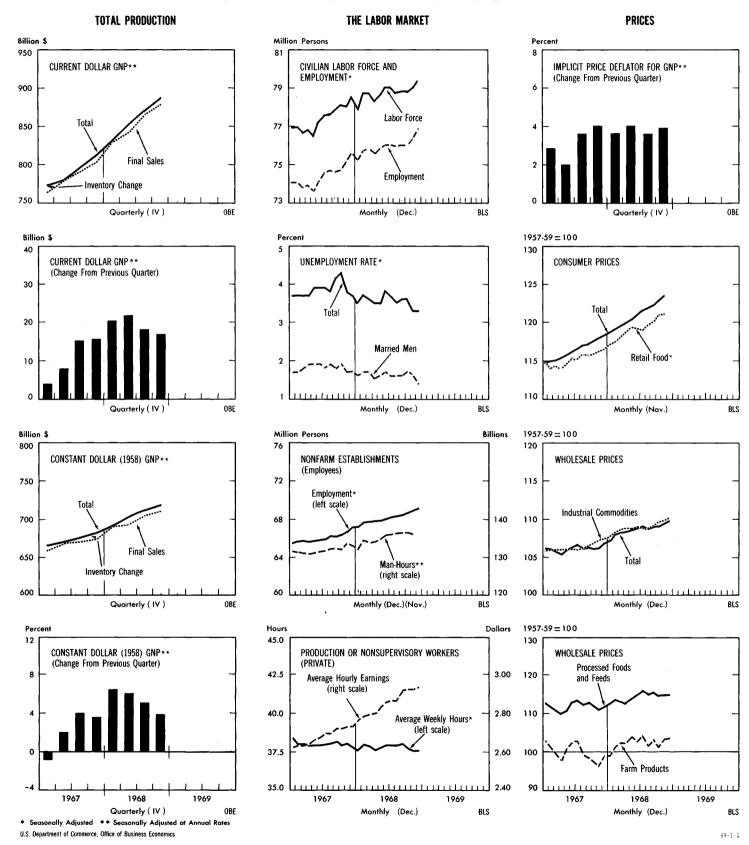
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The uncertainties concerning the outlook appear manifold at the start of 1969: Of overriding importance is the course of developments relating to Vietnam, but economic events may also

(Continued on page 38)

CHART 3

- GNP rose \$16.8 billion in the fourth quarter; real GNP up 4 percent (annual rate)
- Establishment employment showed another large gain in December—unemployment rate remained at November low point
- GNP deflator continued its steady rise in the fourth quarter—wholesale prices up again in December



- Personal income increased 5 ½ billion in December—well above the October-November average gain
- The consumption advance slowed down in the fourth quarter after strong rise in the third—saving rate rebounded
- Nonresidential fixed investment advanced sharply in the fourth quarter—November housing starts were the highest since early 1964

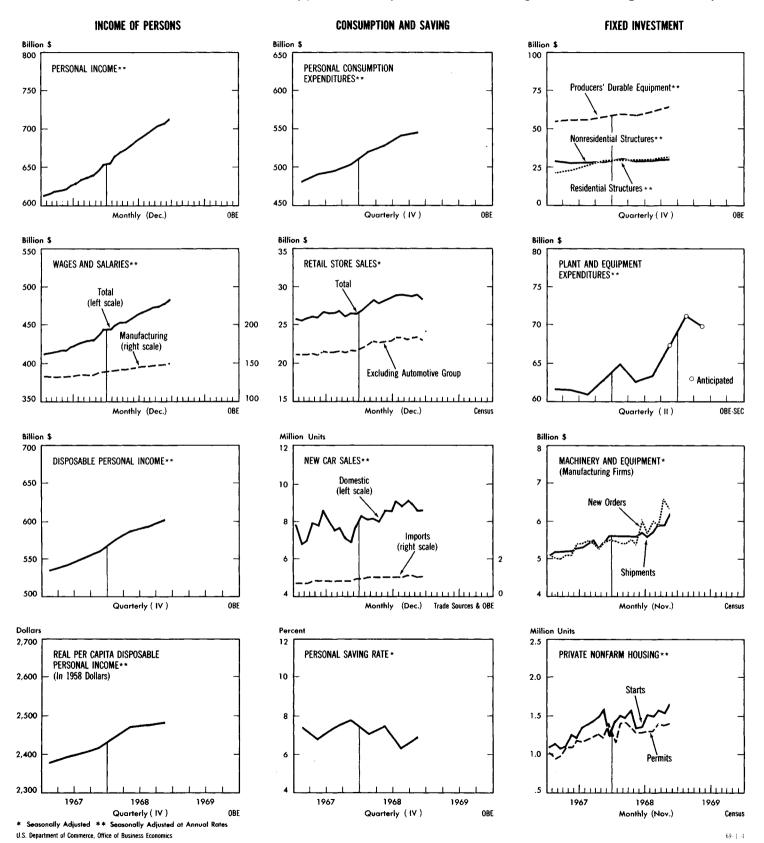
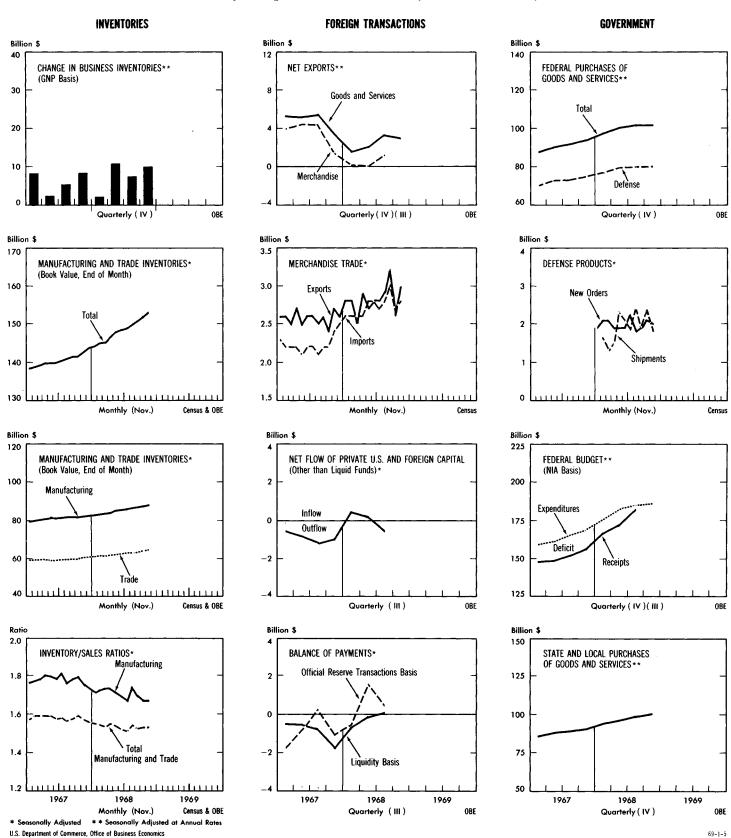


CHART 5

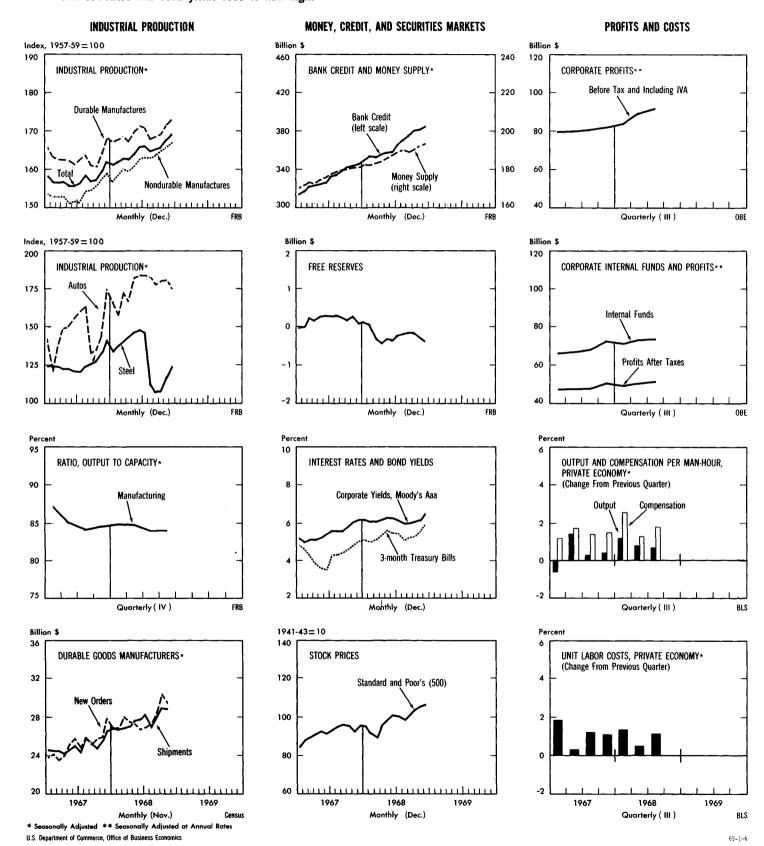
• In the fourth quarter: Inventory investment increased \$2.5 billion over third quarter rate

Net exports remained at relatively low third quarter rate

Federal outlays changed little—State and local purchases continued upward



- Industrial production advanced in December for third straight month
- Money supply and bank credit increased again in December
- Interest rates and bond yields rose to new highs



Production and Income in 1968

SUBSTANTIAL increases throughout the year brought the Nation's production of goods and services to a total of \$861 billion in 1968, a rise of \$71 billion or 9 percent over 1967. This was a considerable step-up over the 5½ percent increase in 1967, and about matched the large increase in 1966, when the demands for Vietnam were added to an economy operating at a high rate. Consumption and fixed investment were chiefly responsible for the more rapid advance in 1968 than in 1967.

Of last year's rise in current dollar GNP, about 5 percent represented an increase in physical volume, and 3% percent, higher prices. The advance in physical volume, although double the gain for 1967, fell short of the full-year rises for both 1965 and 1966. Within the year, the rise in real output was at an annual rate of 6% percent from the fourth quarter of 1967 to the second quarter of 1968 but tapered to a 4% percent rate in the following half-year. The price rise continued through the year with little abatement and was a considerable acceleration over the rises of 2.6 to 3.1 percent in 1966 and 1967.

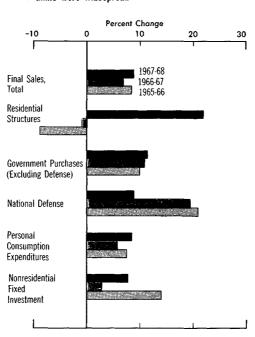
With demand rising in all major markets last year, final sales recorded their largest percentage advance since 1951—9 percent. For the full year, inventory accumulation rose only slightly and thus contributed little to the rise in production. During 1968, however, changes in inventory investment were pronounced. For the most part, this was because the rate of expansion in final sales was very erratic, while changes in GNP, although larger in the first half than in the second,

were comparatively steady from quarter to quarter. Final sales, after a modest gain in the last quarter of 1967, rerecorded an extraordinary advance in the opening quarter of 1968, grew much more slowly in the spring, accelerated noticeably in the summer, and again slowed down in the closing quarter of the year.

Of the main categories of final sales, the largest percentage gain last year (22 percent) was scored by residential construction, recovering from the credit stringency of 1966; it was the first annual increase since 1964 (chart 7).

• Last year's percentage rise in final sales was the largest since 1951

Gains were widespread



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economic

The change within 1968, however, was very modest until late in the year. Nondefense purchases by all levels of government (up 11½ percent) continued their substantial and rather steady increases, reflecting the rising trend in State and local outlays and a considerable step-up in Federal nondefense purchases. Defense purchases recorded a 9 percent gain but showed little change after midyear. The 8½ percent rise in consumer expenditures dominated the dollar advance in final sales with widespread increases that were especially heavy for durable goods, particularly automobiles. Consumer spending started off the year with very large gains but subsequently exhibited a seesaw pattern of change attributable to fluctuations in the purchases of goods.

Investment in nonresidential structures and durable equipment remained high, with a moderate increase (7½ percent) that was larger than the 1967 rise but considerably smaller than the increases during the investment boom of 1964-66. A substantial pickup, however, became evident in the closing months of the year.

Sales to foreigners rose much more rapidly in 1968 than in 1967, but the rise in imports showed an even greater acceleration. Consequently, net exports declined to their lowest level since 1959.

GNP by type of product

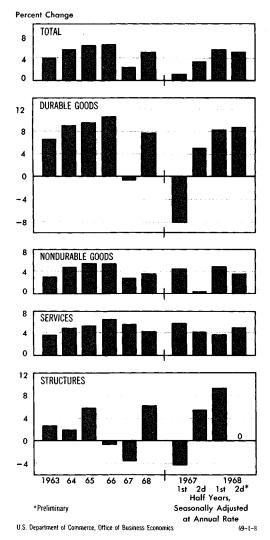
The strong advance in demand last year led to large increases in all major types of production. The increases were dominated by the recovery in durable goods, which, in current dollars, rose 11 percent in 1968 after a gain of only 2 percent the year before. The rise in the value of durable goods production reflected chiefly last year's strong demand for automobiles and the moderate increases in business equipment outlays and in government purchases of hard goods.

Following a 1 percent gain in 1967, the value of structures rose almost 12 percent, reflecting chiefly last year's recovery in homebuilding. Service output rose 9 percent, about the same relative advance as in 1967, as government payrolls were increased and consumers added to their expenditures for

CHARE 8

Percent Changes in Real GNP By Type of Product

Last year's rise in production featured a recovery in durable goods production and construction



services. Finally, the increased purchases by both consumers and government were responsible for the 7 percent rise in the value of production of nondurable goods; the year-earlier gain

was 5 percent. Adjustments for the pronounced price increases of 1968 reduce the current dollar gains but do not greatly alter the pattern of change (chart 8).

Personal Income, Consumption, and Saving

THE 1968 rise in personal income was the largest on record in absolute terms, and the largest since 1951 in percentage terms. The \$57 billion or 9 percent increase over 1967 surpassed by a wide margin the sizable additions of the preceding 3 years and brought the total for the full year to \$686 billion (chart 9.) The very large expansion in payrolls contributed the most to the 1968 income advance, but transfer payments and nonwage incomes also made notable gains.

Social Security benefit payments were boosted \$2½ billion (annual rate) in March. For all of 1968, transfer payments expanded \$7 billion, nearly as much as the unusually large increase in 1967, the first full year that Medicare payments were in effect. Partly in reflection of higher interest rates in 1968, personal interest income rose \$5.3 billion, the largest gain on record. Dividend payments increased somewhat more than in 1967, while rental income of persons and incomes of nonfarm

proprietors advanced at about the 1967 rates. Farm income recovered moderately, following the 1967 decline.

Personal taxes increased by an exceptional \$14½ billion from 1967 to 1968. The Federal portion of this rise was \$12 billion, of which \$3½ billion represented larger withholdings and quarterly declarations as a result of the imposition of the Federal surtax in July. The remainder reflected the increased tax payments on higher incomes. Total personal tax payments of \$97 billion constituted 14 percent of personal income in 1968 as compared with a ratio of 13 percent in 1967.

Because of the sizable increase in taxes, the rise in disposable personal income over 1967 was dampened to \$42½ billion, or 7¾ percent. Since consumer prices advanced 3.6 percent in 1968 (GNP basis), the rise in real after-tax income came to 4 percent.

Sharp rise in consumer spending

The expansion in consumer spending in 1968 was the largest in percentage

Disposable Personal Income and Consumer Expenditures

		Curren	t prices		Constant prices									
Year	Disposable	Personal	Per o	apita	Disposable	Personal	Per capita							
	personal income	consump- tion ex- penditures	Disposable personal income	Personal consump- tion ex- penditures	personal income	consump- tion ex- penditures	Disposable personal income	Personal consump- tion ex- penditures						
	(Bi	1. \$)	(Dol	llars)	(Bil.	1958 \$)	(1958 dollars)							
1963	404. 6 438. 1 473. 2 511. 6 546. 3 589. 0	375. 0 401. 2 432. 8 465. 5 492. 2 533. 7	2, 136 2, 280 2, 432 2, 598 2, 744 2, 928	1, 980 2, 088 2, 224 2, 364 2, 472 2, 653	381. 3 407. 9 435. 0 459. 2 478. 0 497. 4	353. 3 373. 7 397. 7 417. 8 430. 5 450. 7	2, 013 2, 123 2, 235 2, 332 2, 401 2, 473	1, 865 1, 945 2, 044 2, 122 2, 162 2, 240						
1963-64 1964-65 1965-66 1966-67 1967-68		7. 0 7. 9 7. 6 5. 7 8. 4	6. 7 6. 7 6. 8 5. 6 6. 7	5. 5 6. 5 6. 3 4. 6 7. 3	7. 0 6. 6 5. 6 4. 1 4. 1	5. 8 6. 4 5. 1 3. 0 4. 7	5. 5 5. 3 4. 3 3. 0 3. 0	4. 3 5. 1 3. 8 1. 9 3. 6						

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, OBE.

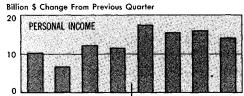
terms since 1947. The \$42½ billion or 8½ percent gain over 1967 brought total expenditures to \$534 billion. As in other years of large increases in consumer spending—such as 1955, 1965, and 1966—purchases of automobiles were exceptionally high.

Sharply higher prices accounted for a large proportion of the 1968 current dollar increase in spending; after allowance for the price advance, the physical volume of goods and services pur-

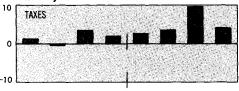
CSART G

Changes in Personal Income and in Its Disposition

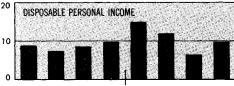
Personal income increased sizably throughout 1968



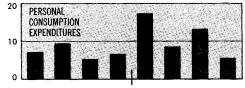
However, the imposition of the surtax after midyear . . .



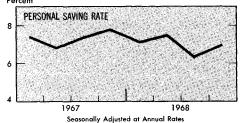
dampened the rise in DPI



Nevertheless, consumer spending continued strong through the third quarter...



and the saving rate was lower in the second half



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chased by consumers in 1968 increased 4.7 percent, as compared with 3 percent in 1967. The 1968 rise in physical volume was less than in each of the 3 years preceding 1967, as the accompanying table shows.

Consumer expenditures for durable goods registered a striking advance of 13½ percent last year, with higher prices accounting for about one-fifth of the dollar increase. Expenditures for nondurable goods and services increased nearly 7 and 8½ percent respectively; half of these gains were due to price increases.

Major expenditure groups

Among the major expenditure groups, the largest rise in 1968—20 percent—occurred in autos and parts, a group that had shown almost no change for 2 years following exceptionally heavy purchases in 1965. New car sales (including purchases by business) increased 1.2 million units in 1968 to a record total of 9.6 million.

Aside from the exceptional rise for autos, relative increases by major categories were fairly uniform last year, in contrast to the 1967 experience. This is clearly indicated in chart 10. The furniture and clothing groups each gained 9 percent, while housing and household operation registered somewhat smaller increases. Expenditures for food showed the smallest gain over 1967—6½ percent.

Consumers devoted 6.8 percent of their 1968 expenditure dollar to autos and parts—a larger fraction than in either of the 2 preceding years, but still less than the proportions spent in the boom auto years of 1955 and 1965. Furniture and other durable goods outlays, on the other hand, accounted for the same proportion of total spending in each of the past 3 years—about 8½ percent.

Expenditures for nondurable goods continued to decline relative to overall spending in 1968, and the ratio fell to a record low of 43 percent. In recent years, this downtrend has been due to food expenditures, which have consistently risen relatively less than total spending. For example, in 1968, food expenditures accounted for 22 percent

of consumer spending as compared with 26 percent in 1958 and 31 percent in 1948. The share of the spending dollar absorbed by clothing has been stable at 8.6 percent for the past 3 years. This was preceded by a 5-year period when the proportion was 8.3 percent; the recent rise in the share reflects the emergence of sharp increases in clothing prices. Fluctuations in the ratios for the other major non-durable goods groups have been rather small in recent years.

The proportion of total spending devoted to services in 1968 remained at 41 percent, the same as in 1967, but higher than in preceding years. Further increases in the fraction spent for medical care services were offset by small reductions for some of the other groups.

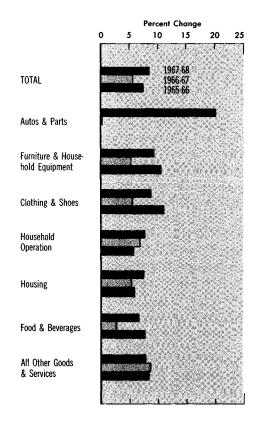
Quarterly spending pattern

The quarterly increases in consumer expenditures during 1968 showed marked

CHART K

Personal Consumption Expenditures

All major groups of consumer expenditures increased substantially in 1968



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

variations, not only in absolute terms but also in relation to disposable personal income. The first quarter rise of \$17 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) was the largest quarterly increase on record. In part, it reflected a makeup in auto sales, which had been limited by the strikes in late 1967. But the rise was broadly based. Expenditures for furniture and household equipment spurted following a sluggish performance during 1967, while spending for nondurable goods expanded with strong gains for all major groups, particularly food and clothing.

It was not likely that the extraordinary first quarter increase could be maintained. The second quarter increase of \$8½ billion was only half as large as the first quarter rise, with the changes in expenditures relatively small for most categories. A smaller expansion in income and disturbances in the cities contributed to the second quarter slowdown.

The increase in consumer spending accelerated to \$13 billion in the third quarter, notwithstanding a rise in personal taxes of almost \$10 billion at an annual rate. About \$5½ billion of the tax rise was due to increased withholdings under the surtax that became effective in July. Large increases were registered in outlays for autos and parts, for furniture and household equipment, and for the groups that had lagged in the second quarter.

In the fourth quarter, the increase in consumer spending fell to about \$5 billion, even though disposable income advanced by \$10 billion. The slower rise in expenditures for goods was general and included a leveling off in auto purchases and a decline in purchases of household durables. As noted earlier, the influenza epidemic in December probably hurt retail sales but by how much is not known; in any case, a slowdown in the spending advance was evident before December.

In contrast to the erratic quarterly movements for durable and nondurable goods expenditures in 1968, the dollar increases for services were much more regular, averaging about \$4½ billion per quarter.

Saving rate lower

For 1968 as a whole, the ratio of personal saving to disposable personal income was reduced to 6.9 percent from 7.4 percent in 1967. After remaining at 6.0 percent in 1964 and 1965, the saving rate had increased to 6.4 percent in 1966 and to the unusually high rate of 7.4 percent in 1967. The 1968 reduction is apparently associated with larger expenditures for autos and parts; changes in these expenditures are usually reflected in changes in the saving rate. If these expenditures are added to the saving rate, there is little difference between 1967 and 1968.

The decline in personal saving was especially marked from the second quarter of 1968 to the third, dropping from 7.5 percent of disposable income to 6.3 percent. At the very time that tax withholdings were boosted, consumers increased their spending twice as fast as their after-tax incomes rose. It now appears that the fourth quarter rate of saving rose to just under 7 percent, but it was still below the ratio in the first half.

A number of factors doubtless contributed to the drop in the saving rate in the second half. In part, it is associated with larger expenditures for automobiles and parts, as may be seen below

	1967	1968												
		Year	I	II	III	IV								
Ratio to DPI:														
Personal saving Consumer expend- itures on autos	7.4	6. 9	7.1	7. 5	6.3	6. 9								
and parts Total	5. 6 13. 0	6. 2 13. 1	6. 0 13. 1	6. 0 13. 5	6. 4 12. 7	6. 3 13, 2								

In addition, the impact of the tax increase may have been delayed; this is suggested by the fact that the rise in consumption slowed in the fourth quarter and the saving rate increased. Another possibility is that an inflationary psychology motivated consumers to spend relatively more of their incomes; last summer and fall, price increases were in prospect for many items, such as automobiles, apparel, and furniture.

Business Fixed Investment

BUSINESS investment in producers' durable equipment and nonresidential construction in 1968 showed only a moderate gain for the second successive year. Expenditures totaled \$90 billion for the year as a whole, up \$6 billion, or about 7 percent, from 1967 (chart 11). The increase was larger than the 3 percent advance in 1967 but about half the large annual increases in the years 1964-66, when an investment boom was underway. A significant shift in the investment climate took place during 1968, and investment became a strong source of demand late in the year.

With construction costs rising substantially and equipment prices continuing to advance, the 1968 rise in business fixed investment in real terms came to 4 percent; in 1967, the real volume of these outlays had barely matched the 1966 total. The share of

business fixed investment relative to total output edged down slightly but remained high relative to the average of the past decade (chart 11).

Expansion in nonmanufacturing

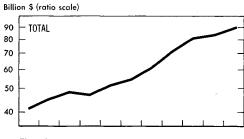
Industries covered in the OBE-SEC capital expenditures survey, which is somewhat less comprehensive than the national accounts measurement of investment, showed a rise of 4½ percent from 1967 to 1968 and less than 1 percent when price increases are taken into account. The increase centered mainly in nonmanufacturing industries, where investment in current dollars was up 8 percent, as compared with a 4 percent increase in 1967. Manufacturers held current dollar outlays close to 1967 totals; expenditures had declined 1 percent from 1966 to 1967 after the strong gains of 1964-66.

For the year as a whole, durable

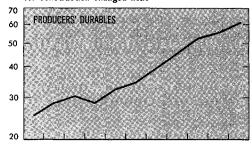
goods producers' outlays—at \$13.6 billion—were slightly below 1967 expenditures. Within this goods group, most industries showed cutbacks, with the largest—about 7 percent—in transportation equipment. Only the electrical machinery and the "other durable goods" groups (including lumber, furniture, fabricated metals, and miscellaneous) expanded outlays in 1968. Soft goods manufacturing companies increased their expenditures for plant and equipment about 1½ percent—to \$13.2

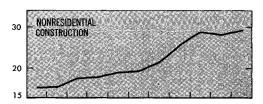
CHART II

Nonresidential Fixed Investment Rose moderately in 1968 after little increase in 1967

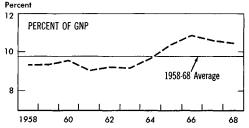


The advance centered in equipment—outlays for construction changed little





Fixed investment rose less than total GNP for 2d straight year but remained relatively high



U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics 69-

billion—owing to the enlarged expansion programs of petroleum, rubber, and "other nondurable goods" groups (including apparel, leather, printing and publishing, and tobacco). Paper, chemicals, and textiles reduced outlays; for the last two industries, it was the second year in a row of declining investment.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, non-rail transportation firms, paced by the airlines, and public utilities lifted their capital spending by one-seventh—marking the fifth successive year of substantial expansion. Except for railroads, the other nonmanufacturing groups—communications, commercial, and mining firms—reported modest increases in capital outlays. Railroads reduced their 1968 outlays only slightly, in contrast to very substantial cutbacks in 1967.

Rise in second half

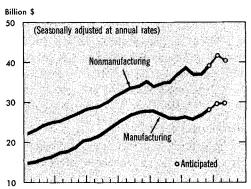
The highlight of investment in 1968 was the unexpectedly strong showing of investment programs late in the year. Early in 1968, businessmen had programed a 6 percent rise over actual 1967 expenditures, with a dip in the first half to be followed by a modest upturn. They carried out this projected pattern in broad outline for the first three quarters of the year, spending somewhat less than anticipated in each quarter. In the fall, however, they showed major upward revisions in spending programs. According to the OBE-SEC survey published in December 1968, businessmen in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries projected an extremely large \$4 billion rise (annual rate) from the third to the fourth quarter and a rise of more than \$3 billion from the fourth quarter to the first half of 1969.

The turnabout in manufacturers' spending programs after mid-1968 reflected an upturn in the start of new investment projects that began around the end of 1967 (chart 12). Changes in these starts tend to be reflected in expenditures some two to three quarters later. Starts accelerated sharply in both the durable and nondurable goods groups in the third quarter of 1968 (the latest period for which data are available) to a point 30 percent above their fourth quarter 1967 rate.

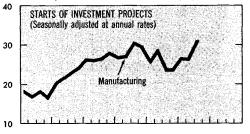
It is still a little early for a definitive explanation of the strong investment recovery. It is probably significant that sales increased substantially during 1968, equaling or exceeding businessmen's expectations; sales had tended to fall below expectations throughout 1967. Moreover, as the year progressed, an increasing number of manufacturers became concerned about the adequacy of their capacity (bottom panel of chart 12), even though actual capacity utilization was well below preferred rates. At the end of September, manufacturers holding 45 percent of total gross assets in manufacturing reported

CHART 12

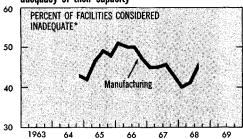
Plant and equipment expenditures showed yearend strength in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing



The rise in manufacturers' outlays reflected the earlier upturn in starts of investment projects . . .



and manufacturers' increasing concern over the adequacy of their capacity



*In view of current and prospective sales over the next 12 months

Data: OBE-SEC

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

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that they needed more plant and equipment facilities to meet production requirements in the next 12 months—as compared with 41 percent in June and 40 percent in March.

The summer rise, which extended over a wide range of industries, interrupted the steady decline in this percentage that began in the second quarter of 1966.

Housing

RESIDENTIAL construction activity, which turned up in early 1967, advanced further during 1968 as housing starts rose to their highest level in 4 years. For the full year, outlays totaled \$30.0 billion, a \$5\% billion increase over 1967. Unlike the large quarter-byquarter rise during 1967, the advance in activity during 1968 was irregular: Expenditures rose approximately \$1/2 billion in each of the first two quarters, leveled off during the summer months, and then increased \$2\% billion in the fourth quarter. When the rise in construction costs is taken into account the 22 percent increase in current dollars for the full year is cut to 16 percent.

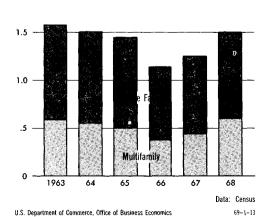
Starts up in 1968

Underlying last year's rise in expenditures was an 18 percent increase in

Private Nonfarm Housing Starts

- Starts rose 18 percent in 1968 as multifamily units exceeded 1963 peak
- Single family units, while higher, continued to trail 1963-65 rate

Million Units



private nonfarm housing starts, which totaled about 1½ million units in 1968 (chart 13). The upward movement in starts that began late in 1966 continued through the first quarter of 1968, but the tightening of credit during the winter and early spring caused a temporary setback in the recovery. Starts declined 3½ percent from the first to the second quarter to an annual rate of about 1.4 million units. Somewhat easier credit conditions during the summer and early fall permitted a resumption of the forward movement, and by the fourth quarter, the annual rate had advanced to 1.6 million units.

Single-family starts reached nearly 900,000 units, up 10 percent from 1967; the multifamily total of 600,000 starts represented a one-third gain from the preceding year. The rise in multifamily units brought these starts slightly above the 1963 peak but single family starts still trailed the rates reached earlier in the 1960's. The relatively larger rise in multifamily construction is probably related to the pattern of household formation in recent years, which has been concentrated in the younger age groups, who typically rent rather than buy. In addition, the more stringent downpayments and interest rate charges required on single-family home purchases have also favored apartment house accommodations.

Despite last year's increase in starts, for the third year in a row the volume of starts was below the combined total required for new household formation plus estimated replacements. This shortfall has caused a substantial backlog to build up; consequently, vacancy rates have fallen to the lowest point in 10 years (chart 14), and pressures on home

prices and rents have intensified. The tight market for conventional housing has also stimulated the production of mobile homes, which advanced 20 percent in 1968 to a rate double that 5 years earlier. (These are not included in housing starts figures).

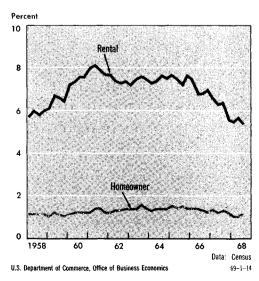
Mortgage lending higher

Enlarged credit flows to housing markets were a key factor in last year's strong rise in residential construction activity. On the basis of data that are still incomplete for the fourth quarter, nonfarm residential mortgage lending increased about \$18½ billion in 1968. This expansion compares with increases of \$16 billion in 1967 and \$13.7 billion in 1966, and about matched the average advance from 1961 to 1965.

Although mortgage lending held at relatively high levels in 1968, lending appears to have varied little during the first three quarters of the year on a seasonally adjusted basis. It showed some pickup in the final quarter to a rate approximately matching that in the second half of 1967. Last year's restrictive monetary policy and high and generally rising interest rates exerted a dampening influence on mortgage lending and housing activity. First, the high levels reached by market rates of interest were mainly responsible

Vacancy Rates

Last year rental and homeowner vacancy rates were the lowest in a decade



for a pronounced slowdown in the flow of savings to deposit-type institutions. With market rates of interest above the ceilings that commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and mutual savings banks were permitted to pay on savings accounts, these institutions encountered difficulties in attracting and holding saving-type deposits. This development limited their ability to make mortgage loans. In addition, last year's rise in market rates of interest narrowed the spread between yields on mortgages and rates of return on competitive open market investments. Under these circumstances, some mortgage lenders tended to curb their residential mortgage lending activities.

Mortgage funds were available last year only at very high cost. The yield of FHA new home mortgages averaged 7.12 percent, as compared with 6.53 percent in 1967 and 6.40 percent in 1966. Although the high rates on mortgage loans were indicative of serious pressures in mortgage markets last year, the situation at no time became as critical as in 1966. There were a number of important differences between the 2 years. First, the mortgage lending institutions, as well as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, were generally in a more liquid position in 1968 than in 1966. Second, in spite of the sharp rise in market rates of interest, the slowdown in deposit flows to thrift institutions was not as severe as it was 2 years ago. This development is explained by several factors: Regulation Q reduced the competition for deposits between these institutions and the commercial banks; some of the highly interest-sensitive deposits that left the thrift institutions in 1966 apparently never returned; and the savings and loan associations have acquired greater deposit stability since 1966 through the issuance of saving certificates carrying higher rates than regular share accounts and maturities extending 6 months and more. Finally, the profit margins on mortgage loans were substantially greater in 1968 than 1966, since the rates paid by lending institutions for deposits rose less last year than in 1966 while those earned on mortgage loans rose more.

Inventory Investment

IN marked contrast to the 2 preceding years, when changes in inventory investment constituted a dynamic element in the economy, business accumulation of inventories in 1968 was not a significant source of change in GNP. For the year as a whole, businessmen added about \$7½ billion to their inventories, only about \$1½ billion more than the 1967 accumulation, which was far below the record \$14.7 billion rise of 1966.

Virtually all of the increase in business stocks in 1968 was reported by nonfarm concerns, up \$7.2 billion in 1968 as compared with \$5.6 billion in 1967. Here, durable goods companies accounted for all of the rise in accumulation since nondurable investment was the same in both years. Farm stocks advanced a little less in 1968 than in 1967.

In 1968 as in 1967, manufacturers accounted for the major part of the overall inventory accumulation, but the rise of almost \$4 billion in their stocks last year was somewhat less than their 1967 addition. Stocks of trade firms rose \$2.8 billion last year, considerably more than the \$0.5 billion rise during 1967.

The pattern of inventory investment within the year was very irregular, in part reflecting varying rates of expansion in sales, especially at retail. In the opening quarter of 1968, a largely unexpected upsurge in sales caused inventory investment to fall sharply, but this movement was reversed in the spring as the expansion in sales abated. The rate of inventory accumulation edged down in the summer but appears to have picked up again in the closing quarter of the year as trade sales showed no further rise.

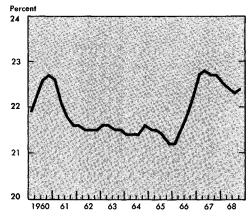
Inventory investment during the year also reflected special influences affecting steel and automobiles. The stockpiling of steel against the possibility of a steel strike at the end of July bolstered inventory investment in the first half of the year; with a strike averted, steel consumers liquidated stocks during the second half. Auto dealers added heavily to their stocks in the first 6 months of 1968 to make up for the deficiencies caused by the auto strike in late 1967, but made only slight further additions in the final 6 months.

The ratio of nonfarm stocks to GNP in 1958 dollars (chart 15) continued to recede during the year from the peaks of early 1967, but remained above the average of the preceding 5 years.

Manufacturers' additions

With contributions from all major industries, manufacturers of durable goods added about \$2 billion to their stocks in 1968, down from a \$3 billion increase of 1967. The defense product industries, whose additions to inventory made up one-half of the total in 1967, contributed only one-third of the smaller 1968 increase. The rate of inventory investment by machinery and equipment firms also fell in 1968, with the total stock increase for this group only one-quarter of the 1967 increase.

Ratio of Nonfarm Stocks to GNP



Note.—Based on seasonally adjusted constant dollar data Stocks, average for quarter. GNP at annual rates.

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The major increase in durable goods manufacturers' inventories in 1968 occurred in the work-in-process stage of fabrication, although holdings in both the materials and supplies and finished goods categories also rose during the year.

Stocks held by nondurable goods manufacturers rose \$1.8 billion in 1968, about \$½ billion more than the year before. The 1968 increase was widely distributed among the component industries. About 60 percent of the advance consisted of finished goods, with the remainder fairly evenly divided between materials and work-in-process.

Trade inventories rise

Durable goods retailers, whose stocks declined in 1967, contributed most to the expansion in retail inventories during 1968. Virtually all of the \$1½ billion increase was attributable to larger holdings of retail auto dealers, in sharp contrast to the decline in these stocks during 1967. Other major durable goods retailers lifted their stocks slightly during 1968 but with gains somewhat less than those of the year before.

Stocks held by nondurable goods dealers rose at a steady pace throughout the year, accumulating \$0.7 billion for the year as a whole —\$½ billion more than in 1967. Most of the increase was reported by general merchandise stores.

Wholesalers added about \$0.7 billion to their stocks in 1968, less than the accumulation in 1967. Durable goods wholesalers accounted for the bulk of this increase, largely in the

metals and metal products groups affected by the threatened steel strike in the middle of the year.

Stocks of nondurable goods whole-salers showed little change this year as compared with about a \$1 billion increase in 1967. A slow start in the first quarter and widespread increases during the second were followed by a drop in the third, due largely to smaller holdings of farm products and raw materials. During the fourth quarter, the trend turned upward again.

Stock-sales ratio

The foregoing analysis of inventory changes was based largely on stock holdings after inventory valuation adjustment (GNP basis). In terms of book values, manufacturing and trade inventories rose about \$10 billion during

1968, considerably more than the \$6.6 billion rise in the preceding year. Over \$3 billion of the 1968 book value rise was attributable to higher inventory replacement cost. Manufacturers' stocks rose nearly \$6.0 billion during the year, retailers' stocks over \$3.0 billion, and wholesalers' inventories about \$1.0 billion.

For all manufacturing and trade firms, the ratio of (book value) stocks to sales was lower at the end of November 1968 than at the end of 1966 and 1967. However, the ratio was higher than those for the preceding 5 years. The same broad pattern is evident in the separate ratios for manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade. It may well be that with expectations of rising sales and prices, businessmen do not consider their inventory position to be burdensome.

Government Expenditures and Receipts

GOVERNMENTS at all levels made an important contribution to the rise in final demand last year. Their purchases of goods and services rose nearly \$19 billion—divided about equally between Federal and non-Federal—to a total of \$197 billion. Although the increase was somewhat smaller than in the previous year, its share of the rise in total production was considerably less—25 percent as compared with 50 percent in 1967. Nondefense outlays (including those of

State and local governments) rose about \$12 billion in 1968 as compared with about \$10½ billion in 1967. Returning to the pattern of change in the early 1960's, these purchases advanced more than those for defense. The earlier trend was broken around mid-1965 when the Federal Government stepped up its outlays for the war in Vietnam.

Other government expenditures, such as transfer payments and interest, also continued to increase in 1968. The \$7½ billion advance over the previous year brought the rise in total expenditures of all governments to about \$26 billion (NIA basis).

Large as these were, they were exceeded by an increase in receipts of \$33½ billion. The 1967–68 advance in receipts was a record gain, the result of increased yields from existing taxes in a rapidly expanding economy and new taxes or higher tax rates at all levels of government, notably the Federal surcharge on individuals and corporations. The Federal tax increase was enacted at midyear in an effort to minimize the Federal budget deficit

Manufacturing and Trade: Ratios of Stocks to Sales

	Total		Manufactur	ing		Retail		Merchant wholesalers						
End of year	manufac- turing and trade	Total	Durable goods industries	Non- durable goods industries	Total	Durable goods stores	Non- durable goods stores	Total	Durable goods establish- ments	Non- durable goods establish- ments				
1961	1. 50 1. 53 1. 49 1. 45 1. 45 1. 56 1. 56 1. 53	1. 68 1. 77 1. 66 1. 62 1. 59 1. 72 1. 73 1. 67	1. 93 2. 05 1. 91 1. 83 1. 80 2. 00 2. 01 1. 98	1. 42 1. 48 1. 39 1. 37 1. 34 1. 37 1. 37	1. 39 1. 38 1. 40 1. 37 1. 40 1. 51 1. 49 1. 47	1. 86 1. 82 1. 84 1. 74 1. 84 2. 11 2. 07 2. 08	1. 18 1. 18 1. 20 1. 18 1. 18 1. 22 1. 22 1. 18	1. 16 1. 15 1. 16 1. 13 1. 13 1. 22 1. 23 1. 19	1. 57 1. 57 1. 54 1. 49 1. 47 1. 61 1. 57 1. 50	0. 86 . 85 . 88 . 85 . 86 . 91 . 94				

¹ End of November.

and to dampen inflationary pressures in the economy.

Smaller deficits in 1968

With receipts advancing more than expenditures, both Federal and State and local governments moved toward smaller deficits in 1968. The change was most pronounced in the Federal sector, where the deficit declined to \$5\% billion from the record \$12½ billion level shown in 1967. This change occurred primarily in the second half of the year, when the deficit averaged about \$1\% billion at an annual rate as compared with more than \$9 billion in the first half. The sharp second-half shift reflected the higher taxes and lower expenditures called for by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 passed by Congress in

This legislation provided for (1) a 10 percent surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes, effective January 1, and April 1, 1968, respectively, with individual withholding beginning July 15; (2) an extension of the 1967 excise tax rates on automobiles and telephone services to January 1970; and (3) a ceiling on expenditures in fiscal 1969 that allowed for some exemptions, such as expenditures for Vietnam, interest, and social security. The new legislation also placed a limitation on the number of civilian employees in the Federal Government.

Federal Government

The Federal Government purchased \$100 billion of goods and services in 1968. The advance of nearly \$9½ billion, although substantial, was the smallest since the Vietnam buildup began in 1965.

Defense spending increased only \$6½ billion last year as compared with nearly \$12 billion in 1967 primarily because of slower growth in the delivery of goods. These deliveries accounted for a much smaller proportion of the gain in defense purchases than in 1967, as the following table shows:

	1966	1968	
	Change	from pr	evious
	year	, (\$ billio	ons)
National defense purchases	10.4	11.8	6.5
Employee compensation	3. 6	2.8	3. 3
All other goods and services	6. 9	9.0	3. 2

Moreover, most of the slowdown in the deliveries of goods was centered in the procurement of major defense items.

	1966	1967	1968
	Chang	e first 9 n (\$ billions	nonths,
Total procurement Aircraft Ordnance, vehicles, and re-	3.2 1.2	4.1 1.4	0.7
lated equipment	.8	2.5	.7
tions equipmentAll other procurement	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$.2	3 3

Of the other major defense expenditure categories, operation and maintenance costs were up considerably less in the first 9 months of 1968 as compared with the same period of 1967, while expenditures for research and development declined.

In contrast to last year's smaller gains in the purchases of goods, compensation of military and civilian personnel advanced somewhat more than in 1967. The strength of the Armed Forces increased by about 150,000 men through the first half of the year, peaking in June at over 3.5 million. This increase partly reflected the reserve callup following the Tet offensive and the Pueblo incident. However, from June to November (the latest month available) there was a decline of over 100,000 men. Civilian employment in the Department of Defense, about 1.1 million employees, showed little change after increasing substantially in 1967.

Two civilian and military pay raises also added to the increase in 1968 compensation. The first, effective in October 1967, added about \$¾ billion to the 1968 increase in Defense Department compensation; the second raise, effective July 1968, added another \$½ billion.

Surge in nondefense purchases

Federal nondefense purchases registered a record \$3 billion gain that brought the total to more than \$21

billion for the year. This rise was due to two major factors. The first was a \$2 billion increase in purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The large advance in agricultural purchases was a result of expanded output, particularly in wheat and soybeans, whose prices fell considerably. The second factor responsible for the rise was a large increase in payrolls reflecting the two pay raises. The following table shows the composition of the increases in nondefense purchases in recent years.

	1966	1967	1968
	Change yea	e from pi r (\$ billio	revious ons)
Total nondefense purchases	.0	1.4	2.9 .7
tionNASA	-1.6 .4	$-1.2 \\ -1.1$	2.1 3

OASDI benefits advance

Other categories of Federal expenditures—transfers, grants, interest, and subsidies—amounted to more than \$82 billion in 1968. These advanced more than \$9 billion last year, or some \$1 billion more than in 1966 and 1967. As in 1967, transfer payments to persons were the strongest element in the advance, accounting for over \$5½

CHART 16

Federal Deficit Tax increase and expenditure slowdown

reduced deficit in second half

| Sillion | Sill

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billion of the total gain. However, in contrast to 1967, when medicare transfer payments accounted for half of the increase in total transfers, over 60 percent of the 1968 rise resulted from OASDI benefits.

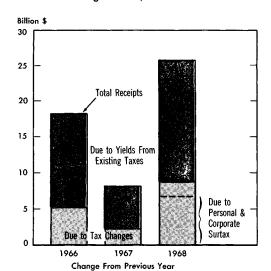
The large gain in OASDI payments—about \$3½ billion— was mainly the result of the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act. The chief provisions under these amendments called for a 13 percent across-the-board increase in benefits—the sixth since the program started and the largest since 1950—and a rise from \$44 to \$55 in the minimum monthly payment.

The Social Security Amendments of 1967 also enlarged the medicare program by allowing for expanded coverage of medical care and services. Currently, medicare has an enrollment of over 19 million persons, some 9 million of whom received benefits last year. Medicare transfers totaled more than \$5½ billion in 1968, an increase of about \$1 billion over 1967, because of increased utilization and rapidly rising hospital and medical costs. For example, according to the Social Security Administration, hospital charges per claim

Increases in Federal Government Receipts Due To Higher Yields From Existing Taxes and Tax Changes

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

- * Total receipts show record increase of \$26 billion in 1968
 - Yields from existing taxes were \$17 billion
 - * Tax changes added \$9 billion



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

(not all of which are reimbursable) increased from \$656 in July 1967 to \$737 in July 1968. Medical charges per bill (again, not all reimbursable) increased from \$59 in August 1967 to \$64 in August 1968.

Larger benefits for veterans also added to the rise in personal transfers. The largest increase occurred in education benefits for veterans returning from Vietnam. Veterans' pensions and readjustment benefits also rose owing to cost-of-living increases and other adjustments provided for by recent congressional action.

Medicaid boosts grants

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments—nearly \$18½ billion last year—advanced more than \$2½ billion, almost double the rise of 1967. Public assistance grants, particularly for aid to dependent children (AFDC) and medicaid, accounted for the bulk of this increase, rising by over \$\frac{3}{4}\$ billion. The number of recipients receiving AFDC increased from 5.1 million in August 1967 to 5.7 million in August 1968; the average monthly payment in the same period increased from about \$38 to \$42. Highway grants rose almost \$\% billion in 1968 after declining nearly \$\% billion in 1967, when they were held back for some time as a means of limiting budget expenditures.

Net interest paid amounted to nearly \$12 billion in 1968, advancing by over \$1½ billion because of rising interest rates and a larger public debt. The rise in market interest rates to the highest levels in 40 years accounted for about two-thirds of the higher costs of financing the Federal debt. The average interest rate (as of November 30) was about 4.6 percent on an interest-bearing debt of \$354 billion as compared with 4.3 percent on a debt of \$342 billion in 1967.

Subsidies (less the current surplus of government enterprises) recorded a moderate decline of about \$½ billion for the second straight year. This decline was the result of offsetting factors: (1) Government payments to farmers showed a gain of about \$½ billion owing to increased participation in the feed grain program, while (2) government

enterprise deficits, particularly for the CCC and the Post Office, were down nearly \$\% \text{billion from 1967}. The decline in the Post Office deficit reflected postal rate increases, partly offset by pay raises for postal workers.

Record rise in receipts

Federal receipts advanced a record \$26 billion in 1968 to nearly \$177 billion. About \$17 billion of this exceptional rise was due to increased yields of existing taxes on higher personal income, profits, and employment. The additional \$9 billion was the result of the 10 percent surcharge on personal and corporate taxes—nearly \$7 billion of the total—and of an increase in the maximum earnings subject to social security taxes.

Among the various types of receipts, the largest increase—about \$12 billion—was in personal tax and nontax receipts. Over one quarter of this advance was the result of the surcharge that affected payrolls beginning July 15. However, even before the surcharge went into effect, personal taxes were increasing rapidly because of the substantial gains in personal income and a rising marginal withholding rate.

Corporate profits tax accruals advanced \$7½ billion last year. The increase was divided about equally between the effects of the surcharge and the large rise in corporate profits.

Indirect business taxes also moved ahead strongly—about \$1½ billion—in contrast to relatively smaller gains throughout the 1960's. Tax liabilities on autos and trucks led the advance, reflecting the recovery of vehicle production following the 1967 decline.

Contributions for social insurance programs advanced \$4\% billion; this was some \$1 billion more than the increase in 1967, but was well below the record \$8 billion gain recorded in 1966. Most of the 1968 rise—over \$4 billion—came in OASDHI contributions. The increase in the wage base for social security tax purposes—from \$6,600 to \$7,800 effective in January—accounted for \$2 billion of this advance. Also, in April, the voluntary supplementary medical insurance (SMI)

monthly payment was increased from \$3 to \$4, adding some \$200 million to contributions. This category of receipts will also advance sharply in 1969 as the combined social security tax rate is scheduled to increase from 8.8 to 9.6 percent this month, adding about \$3 billion (annual rate) in the first quarter.

State and Local Governments

State and local governments continued to be an important factor in final demand, generating \$97 billion in purchases of goods and services in 1968. \$9 billion more than in 1967.

As usual, the rise in purchases centered in employee compensation, which advanced almost \$5½ billion. Average pay and employment levels continued their steady growth. State and local government employment increased nearly 500,000 persons last year, with about two employees being added in education for each employee added in all other functions combined.

New construction outlays advanced over \$2 billion, slightly exceeding the 1967 increase. Education construction—a major component of the total showed signs of leveling off, while expenditures for mass transit systems, highways, and hospitals moved up sharply.

The past few years have witnessed large increases in purchases other than those for compensation and construction, largely because of Federal programs. In particular, Federal grants for medicaid have expanded State and local purchases in the areas of health and welfare; by 1968, most State governments had enacted legislation to take advantage of the Federal program. As a result, expenditures on these programs last year increased about \$11/4 billion to over \$4 billion. This was twice the amount spent 2 years ago and compares with outlays of only \$\% billion in 1960.

Other types of expenditures, such as transfer payments and net interest costs, advanced about \$1 billion in 1968. somewhat more than the preceding year. Almost all of this rise occurred in transfer payments, which totaled over \$9% billion. The advance was attributable to both higher benefit payments and a substantial increase in the number of public welfare recipients, which increased more than one-half million persons in the first 9 months of 1968.

Receipts up sharply

Receipts of State and local governments totaled about \$102½ billion in 1968 for an increase of \$10½ billion, after an advance of \$7\% billion in 1967.

Of the major types of receipts, the largest—indirect business taxes—accounted about one-half of the increase. Property taxes represented \$2½ billion of this rise, while State sales taxes increased \$1½ billion, or more than 50 percent above the previous year's gain. Two-thirds of the 1968 advance was due to higher tax rates; 17 States raised sales taxes in the last 2 years. In addition, indirect business taxes were augmented by increased tax rates on motor fuel and cigarettes in several States.

Personal tax and nontax receipts rose more than \$2 billion, or 15 percent. Rising incomes as well as higher tax rates in New York, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia and a new personal income tax in Nebraska contributed to this large increase.

Corporate income tax accruals advanced over \$\% billion. A large share of this rise was attributable to higher rates in six States and the District of Columbia and to the adoption of new corporate income taxes in Michigan and Nebraska.

A summary of tax changes and new tax enactments by State governments appears in the table below.

While State and local yields from taxes were rising by slightly over 10 percent, Federal government grantsin-aid increased over 17 percent, or \$2½ billion. Much of this advance is in the form of built-in increases and does not represent new programs or major changes in existing ones. For example, as the number of persons on welfare increases, public assistance grants (including medicaid) rise automatically as the Federal government must match State and local outlays for these programs.

Second consecutive deficit

Despite growing surpluses of emplovee pension funds. State and local governments recorded a deficit for the

Tax Changes of State Governments, 1968

	Personal income	Corp. income	Sales tax	Cig	Liquor	Gasoline	Other 1	Est. yield (\$ millions)
Alaska Arizona District of Columbia Florida Idaho Kentucky Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mississippi Nebraska New Jersey New Mexico New York Oklahoma Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Texas Vermont Virginia West Virginia	X X X N X 2	X X X N X X X	X X X	X X X X		X X X	XN XN N N N N X	70
States with tax taking no action	33	29	38	48	47	44	42	1, 451

New tax.

N New tax.
X Increase in existing levy.
N.a. Not available.

1 Alaska, aviation fuel excise and oil and gas production tax; Kentucky, motor vehicle usage tax and realty transfer tax; New Jersey, motor vehicle licensing and registration and realty transfer tax; New York, realty transfer tax; South Carolina, gift tax; South Dakota, realty transfer tax;

Texas, franchise tax; Vermont, rooms and meal tax.

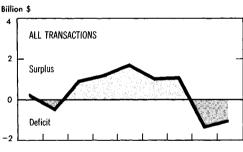
² Commuter tax applicable only to New York residents working in New Jersey increased to conform with New York rates.

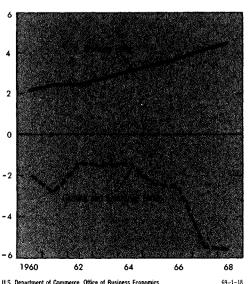
Sources: Tax Administration News; Tax Foundation, Inc.; Commerce Clearing House; Office of Business Economics.

second consecutive year. In 1968, these pension funds recorded a surplus of approximately \$4½ billion, up from \$4 billion a year earlier. In contrast, general funds of these governments continued to register a substantial deficit. Although general fund deficits have been common throughout the 1960's, they have grown markedly in the past 2 years. Increasingly, State and local administrators, faced with public concern about increasing tax rates, have turned to credit markets for new sources of funds. This has been evident in the past 2 years, when new bond issues by State and local governments increased very sharply despite rising interest rates. In 1967, bond issues increased almost 29 percent, and for the first 10 months of 1968, they were about 20 percent ahead of the comparable period a year earlier.

CHART 18 Fiscal Position of

State and Local Governments Deficit shown for second straight year





U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

National Income

LAST year's advance in GNP was reflected in widespread income gains. Employee compensation posted a record annual increase of \$45% billion, or 9\% percent. Corporate profits, which had declined in 1967, recovered strongly; on the basis of data that are still incomplete, before-tax profits rose 13 percent. Business and professional income as well as rental income rose about in line with recent experience, while the rise in net interest accelerated. Farm proprietors' income recovered sharply from the 9½ percent decline in 1967. Rising prices for farm products and a step-up in government payments were mainly responsible for last year's 5 percent increase in farm proprietors' income.

All told, the rise in national income came to \$60 billion or 9 percent—a substantial advance over the 5 percent rise the year before. Although the dollar gain was the largest ever, the relative increase fell short of the 10 percent increase of 1966.

Employee compensation rises

Increased employment and much higher rates of pay brought about record dollar increases in private and public payrolls last year. The \$45% billion rise in employee compensation reflected a \$30 billion gain in private wages and salaries, a \$10 billion rise in government payrolls including military, and nearly a \$5½ billion advance in supplements (mainly employer contributions to Social Security and to private pension funds and health programs).

Increased man-hours accounted for only a minor part of last year's 9 percent gain in private wages and salaries (chart 19). With shortages in many labor markets already common as the year began, the heightened demands of 1968 elicited a sizable but not unusually large rise in employment—1.5 million or 2.8 percent. This was well below the average 4 percent gain in the years 1964-66, when large production advances occurred in a setting of higher unemployment.

The increase in employment last year accounted for all of the increases in man-hours as weekly hours of work, which have shown a secular downtrend for nonsupervisory employees, creased slightly. Hours of work rose in most manufacturing industries, but this increase was more than offset by shorter hours in construction and trade.

Percent Change in National Income, by Industry

	1966-67	1967-68
All industries, total	5,2	9.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-4.9 3.1 2.5 3.6 1.9	5. 1 7. 6 9. 7 9. 5 9. 8
Transportation Communication Electric, gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	4. 4 4. 8 5. 7 5. 8	7.3 9.2 8.5 9.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5. 7 8. 4 10. 6 9. 5	9. 0 8. 2 11. 6 8. 7

In the latter group, the growing importance of part-time workers was responsible for a continuation of the long-term decline in weekly hours.

Higher average hourly earnings, on the other hand, accounted for more than two-thirds of the rise in private payrolls. The 6.3 percent increase in hourly earnings of nonsupervisory workers was substantially greater than the average 4.7 percent rise of 1966 and 1967 and the average 3.2 percent rise during 1961-65.

Government civilian payrolls continued their steady upward trend last mitted a widening of corporate profit

margins, and with the volume of corpo-

rate output higher, profits before taxes

rose sharply. On the basis of data that

are still incomplete, before-tax profits

rose about \$9 billion to a record \$89

billion—a development that stands in

marked contrast to the \$3½ billion

decline a vear earlier. In relative

terms, the rise in profits amounted to 11

percent and, during the current cyclical

advance, was surpassed only by the

14% percent increase scored in 1965.

Profits were higher for all the broad

industry groups in 1968, but the rise

was most pronounced in manufacturing,

year, posting a record gain of \$8 billion over 1967. State and local governments were responsible for \$5½ billion of this increase as a result of both higher employment and higher rates of pay. After rising early in the year, Federal civilian employment was reduced as part of the program of fiscal restraint passed in late June. For the year as a whole. the employment gain was the smallest since 1964, and the major part of the \$2½ billion rise in Federal civilian payrolls reflected higher rates of pay. Military payrolls rose about \$2 billion from 1967 to 1968 chiefly as a result of pay increases.

Corporate profits higher

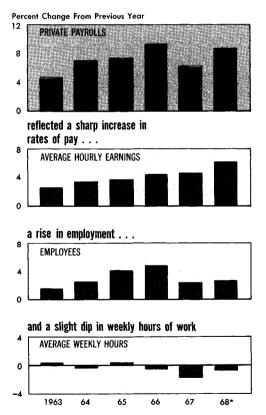
Strong market demands in 1968 per-

CHART 19

69-1-19

Nonagricultural Establishments

The 1968 rise in private nonfarm payrolls . . .



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

particularly durable goods.

Book profits, which include gains or losses due to differences between the replacement costs of goods taken out of inventory and their recorded acquisition costs, rose even more than the national income version of profits. This was due to the behavior of the inventory valuation adjustment (IVA). With wholesale prices rising more rapidly in 1968 than in 1967, the IVA

increased from \$1.2 billion to \$3.1 billion; consequently, book profits rose \$1.9 more than the national income measure.

Corporate tax liabilities rose very

sharply in 1968, partly because profits were higher, but mainly because of the increase in taxes resulting from the imposition of the surtax. After-tax profits were only \$3 billion or 6 percent higher in 1968 than in 1967. Moreover, with dividend payments rising nearly the same amount as after-tax profits, retained earnings (at \$26.4 billion) were only about \$1 billion above those of 1967 and were still significantly below their 1966 record high of \$29.3 billion. Most of last year's rise in corporate internal funds came from a \$4 billion increase in capital consumption allowances.

Industry gains widespread

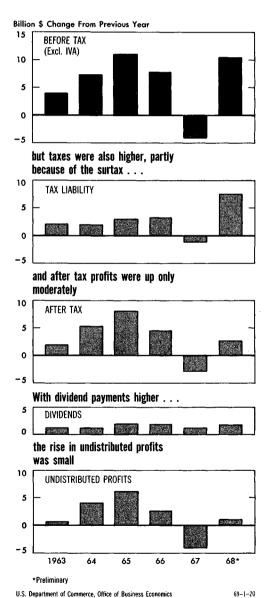
All industries contributed to the 1968 income rise. The income originating in nearly all the major industry groups was considerably greater last year than

in 1967, with most gains falling in the rather narrow range of 7 to 10 percent. Government showed an above-average increase of 11½ percent, and agriculture, a below-average advance of 5 percent. Contrasts with the relative changes in 1967 were most striking in the case of manufacturing, notably durable goods, and agriculture, as may be seen in the table on p. 18.

CHART 20

Corporate Profits

Book profits before taxes rose sharply in 1968 . . .



NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

1967				1968					1967 1968				68		
1967	1968 »	ш	IV	I	п	ш	IV »	1967	1968 🌶	ш	IV	1 11 111		III	IV •
		Se	easonally adjusted at annual rates							Se	asonally	adjust	ed at an	nual ra	tes
		Billio	ns of cu	rrent de	llars			<u> </u>		Bil	lions of	1958 dol	lars		

Table 1.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars (1.1, 1.2)

Gross national product	789.7	860.7	795.3	811.0	831.2	852. 9	871.0	887.8	673.1	706.9	675. 6	681,8	692, 7	703. 4	712.3	719.1
Personal consumption expenditures	492, 2	533.7	495.5	502, 2	519.4	527.9	541.1	546.3	430.5	450.7	431.8	434.1	444.9	447.5	455.7	454.8
Durable goods	72.6 215.8 203.8	82. 5 230. 2 221. 0	73. 1 216. 4 205. 9	74. 2 218. 4 209. 6	79. 0 226. 5 213. 9	81. 0 228. 2 218. 7	85. 1 232. 7 223. 4	84. 8 233. 5 228. 0	72. 4 191. 1 167. 0	80. 0 197. 0 173. 8	72. 6 191. 1 168. 1	73. 0 191. 6 169. 5	77.3 196.5 171.0	78. 9 196. 1 172. 6	82. 5 198. 5 174. 8	81. 4 196. 8 176. 6
Gross private domestic investment.	114.3	127.5	114.7	121.8	119.7	127, 3	127.1	136.1	99.5	106.8	99.3	104.7	101.5	107.3	105.8	112.5
Fixed investment	108.2	120.0	109.3	113.5	117.6	116. 5	119. 6	126.0	93.6	99.8	94.0	96.7	99. 5	97. 4	99.0	103. 4
Nonresidential Structures Producers' durable equipment	83. 6 27. 9 55. 7	90. 0 29. 2 60. 8	83. 3 27. 7 55. 6	85. 0 27. 7 57. 3	88.6 29.6 59.0	87. 0 28. 5 58. 5	90. 1 28. 8 61. 3	94. 2 29. 8 64. 4	73. 7 22. 6 51. 1	76. 7 22. 5 54. 3	73. 2 22. 2 51. 0	74. 0 22. 1 52. 0	76. 5 23. 4 53. 0	74. 5 22. 1 52. 4	76. 6 21. 9 54. 7	79. 4 22. 5 57. 0
Residential structures Nonfarm	24.6 24.0 .6	30.0 29.4 .6	26.0 25.4 .6	28.5 27.9 .6	29. 1 28. 5 . 6	29. 5 28. 9 . 6	29. 5 28. 9 . 6	31.8 31.2 .6	19.9 19.5	23. 1 22. 6 . 5	20.8 20.3 .5	22.7 22.2 .5	23. 0 22. 6 . 5	22. 9 22. 5 . 5	22. 4 21. 9 . 5	24.0 23.5
Change in business inventories	6.1 5.6 .5	7.6 7.2 .4	5.3 4.8 .6	8.3 7.1 1.2	2.1 1.6 .4	10.8 10.4 .4	7. 5 7. 3 . 1	10.0 9.2 .8	5.9 5.3 .6	6.9 6.5 .4	5. 2 4. 5 . 7	8. 0 6. 7 1. 3	2.0 1.6 .4	9. 9 9. 6 . 4	6.8 6.6 .1	9. 1 8. 4 . 8
Net exports of goods and services.	4.8	2.4	5.4	3.4	1.5	2,0	3.3	3.0	2, 4	.2	3,1	1,0	1	-,6	.7	.7
ExportsImports	45.8 41.0	50. 6 48. 2	46. 1 40. 6	46. 0 42. 6	47. 5 46. 0	49.9 47.9	52. 6 49. 4	52. 4 49. 5	41.8 39.3	45. 9 45. 7	42. 1 39. 1	41.9 40.9	44.0 44.1	44.7 45.4	47. 6 46. 9	47. 1 46. 5
Government purchases of goods and services	178.4	197.1	179.6	183.5	190.5	195.7	199.6	202.5	140.7	149.2	141.4	142, 0	146.5	149. 2	150.1	151.0
Federal National defense Other.	90.6 72.4 18.2	100.0 78.9 21.1	91. 3 72. 9 18. 4	93. 5 74. 6 19. 0	97.1 76.8 20.3	100. 0 79. 0 21. 0	101. 2 79. 6 21. 5	101. 6 80. 0 21. 6	74.8	79.3	75.6	75.6	78.1	80.1	79.5	79. 4
State and local.	87.8	97. 1	88. 4	90.0	93. 4	95. 6	98.4	100.8	65. 9	69. 9	65. 8	66. 4	68. 4	69. 1	70. 6	71. (

Table 2.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars (1.3, 1.5)

		-														
Gross national product	789.7	860.7	795, 3	811.0	831, 2	852, 9	871.0	887.8	673.1	706.9	675.6	681.8	692.7	703.4	712.3	719.1
Final sales Change in business inventories	783. 6 6. 1	853. 1 7. 6	789. 9 5. 3	802.7 8.3	829.1 2.1	842.1 10.8	863. 5 7. 5	877.8 10.0	667. 2 5. 9	699. 9 6. 9	670. 4 5. 2	673.8 8.0	690.7 2.0	693. 5 9. 9	705. 5 6. 8	710.0 9.1
Goods output	396. 9	430.9	398.9	404.8	414.9	428. 4	436.9	443.3	361.0	380.3	361, 9	364.4	370.4	379.2	384.7	386.8
Final sales Change in business inventories	390. 8 6. 1	423.3 7.6	393. 6 5. 3	396. 5 8. 3	412.8 2.1	417.6 10.8	429. 5 7. 5	433. 2 10. 0	355. 1 5. 9	373. 4 6. 9	356.7 5.2	356. 4 8. 0	368. 4 2. 0	369.3 9.9	378. 0 6. 8	377. 7 9. 1
Durable goods	159. 3 156. 4 3. 0	176.7 172.2 4.5	161. 1 157. 3 3. 8	164. 1 159. 9 4. 2	168. 2 166. 7 1. 5	175. 3 169. 1 6. 2	180. 0 175. 1 4. 9	183. 1 177. 9 5. 2	150.3 147.6 2.7	162. 1 158. 1 4. 0	151. 6 148. 2 3. 4	152. 8 149. 0 3. 8	155.9 154.5 1.4	161. 2 155. 6 5. 6	164. 9 160. 5 4. 4	166.3 161.7 4.6
Nondurable goods	1 234.5	254. 2 251. 1 3. 1	237. 8 236. 2 1. 6	240.7 236.6 4.1	246. 7 246. 1 . 6	253, 1 248, 5 4, 6	256. 9 254. 4 2. 5	260. 2 255. 3 4. 9	210.7 207.5 3.2	218. 2 215. 3 3. 0	210. 2 208. 5 1. 8	211.6 207.5 4.1	214. 5 213. 9 . 6	218. 0 213. 7 4. 3	219.8 217.4 2.4	220. 5 216. 0 4. 6
Services.	314,8	342.8	317, 5	324.7	330, 4	339. 2	347.6	354.0	249, 6	260.1	251.2	253, 2	255.1	258.7	262.3	261.5
Structures	77, 9	87.1	78.8	81.5	85.8	85, 4	86.4	90.6	62, 5	66.4	62, 5	64, 2	67, 2	65, 5	65.2	67.7

Table 3.—Gross National Product by Sector in Current and Constant Dollars (1.7, 1.8)

								,								
Gross national product	789.7	860.7	795.3	811.0	831, 2	852, 9	871.0	887.8	673.1	706.9	675.6	681.8	692, 7	703. 4	712.3	719.1
Private	704.8	766.4	709.8	722, 3	740.3	759.9	775.0	790.3	614.0	644.8	616.0	621,7	631.8	641.6	649.7	656.2
Business Nonfarm Farm	677. 9 653. 7 24. 2	737. 4 712. 4 25. 0	682. 4 658. 0 24. 4	694. 1 669. 4 24. 8	712. 4 688. 1 24. 3	730. 8 706. 1 24. 7	745. 6 720. 2 25. 5	760. 7 735. 2 25. 5	594. 0 569. 9 24. 1	623. 8 599. 9 23. 9	595. 6 571. 2 24. 4	600. 8 576. 3 24. 5	611. 4 587. 8 23. 6	620. 5 596. 2 24. 3	628. 5 604. 5 24. 0	634. 9 610. 9 24. 0
Households and institutions	22. 3	24.0	22. 5	22.9	23. 5	24.2	24. 2	24. 2	15. 5	16. 1	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.3	16. 2	16.0
Rest of the world	4.6	5.0	5.0	5. 3	4.4	4.9	5, 2	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.8	5. 1	5. 3
General government	84.8	94.3	85.4	88.6	90.8	93.0	96.0	97.6	59, 0	62.0	59.6	60.1	60,9	61.8	62.6	62.9

Preliminary.

		19	967	1968						
1967	1968»	ш	IV	I	II	ш	IV »			
		Sea	sonally	adjus	ted at a	nnual	rates			
		Bil	lions of	dollar	rs					

Table 4.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income (1.9)

Gross national product	789.7	860.7	795.3	811.0	831.2	852, 9	871.0	887.8
Less: Capital consumption allowances.	69. 2	74.3	70.0	71.1	72.3	73. 7	74.9	76. 2
Equals: Net national product	720.5	786.4	725.3	739.8	758.8	779, 1	796.1	811.6
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability	69. 6 3. 1 -3. 5	75.8 3.3 -4.7	70. 1 3. 2 -3. 4	71. 2 3. 2 -4. 2	3. 2	74. 8 3. 3 -3. 6	76. 7 3. 3 -5. 3	79. 0 3. 3
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises		.7	1.5	1.3	. 5	.7	1.0	.7
Equals: National income	652.9	712.8	656.9	670.9	688.1	705.4	722.5	
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	80. 4	89. 2	80. 2	82. 3	83. 8	89. 2	91.6	
wage accruals less disbursements	41.9	46.9	42.1	43.0		46.5	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons	48. 6	55. 3	48. 9	49.7	52. 5	55. 0	56. 3	57. 5
(net) and by consumers Dividends Business transfer payments	22.9	25. 9 24. 6 3. 3	23. 5 23. 5 3. 2	24. 2 22. 5 3. 2	24. 9 23. 6 3. 2	25. 7 24. 4 3. 3	26. 2 25. 2 3. 3	26. 7 25. 4 3. 3
Equals: Personal income	628.8	685.8	633.7	645.2	662.7	678. 1	694.3	708.2

Table 5.—Gross Auto Product in Current and Constant Dollars (1.15, 1.16)

			Billion	as of cu	rrent	iollars		-
Gross auto product 1	29.0	35.6	29.3	31.3	33.7	36.1	36.1	36.7
Personal consumption expenditures_ Producers' durable equipment Change in dealers' auto inventories_	4.4	30.0 5.3 .8	25, 4 4, 5 -1, 0	25.3 4.5 1.4	28. 4 5. 0 . 6	29. 0 5. 1 2. 3	31.6 5.6 6	31. 1 5. 5 1. 0
Net exports Exports Imports	1.6	7 2.1 2.8	1.9 1.8	2 1.8 2.0	6 1.6 2.2	5 2.3 2.9	7 2.4 3.1	-1.1 2.0 3.1
Addenda:	ŀ							
New cars, domestic ²	25. 9 2. 9	32.2 4.3	26. 0 3. 1	28. 0 3. 4	30. 0 4. 0	32. 8 4. 2	33. 1 4. 0	32.8 5.0
	Billions of 1958 dollars							·
Gross auto product 1	29.0	34.8	29.2	30.7	33.0	35.4	35.2	35.4
Personal consumption expenditures_ Producers' durable equipment Change in dealers' auto inventories	24.8 4.4 5	29.1 5.2 .8	25. 2 4. 5 -1. 0	24. 8 4. 4 1. 4	27. 7 5. 0 . 6	28.3 5.1 2.3	30. 7 5. 5 6	29.9 5.3 1.0
Net exports	1.7	6 2.1 2.7	1.9 1.7	1 1.8 1.9	5 1.6 2.1	4 2.3 2.8	6 2.4 3.0	-1.0 2.0 3.0
Addenda:								
New cars, domestic 2 New cars, foreign	26. 4 2. 9	31, 9 4, 1	26. 4 3. 0	27. 9 3. 3	29. 9 3. 9	32. 7 4. 1	32. 8 3. 9	32.2 4.8

^{1.} The gross auto product total includes government purchases, which amount to \$0.2 billion annually for the periods shown.

2. Differs from the gross auto product total by the markup on both used cars and foreign cars.

Preliminary.

11		
	ш	IV »
d at anı	nual ra	tes
	l at an	d at annual ra

Table 6.—National Income by Type of Income (1.10)

National income	652, 9	712.8	656, 9	670. 9	688. 1	705, 4	722.5	ļ
Compensation of employees	468. 2	513.6	471.5	482, 7	496.8	507.1	519.7	530.7
Wages and salaries	423. 4	463. 5	426. 3	436. 4	448.3	457.6	469. 0	479.0
Private Military Government civilian		367. 1 18. 3 78. 1	339. 4 16. 1 70. 8	17. 1	355. 7 17. 5 75. 2	362.8 17.8 77.0	370. 9 18. 9 79. 1	379. 1 18. 8 81. 1
Supplements to wages and salaries Employer contributions for social	44.8	50.1	45. 2	46. 2	48.4	49. 4	50. 7	51.7
insurance	21. 5	23.9	21.6	22.1	23. 5	23. 7	24. 2	24. 4
Other labor income	23. 3	26. 1	23. 7	24. 2	25. 0	25. 7	26. 5	27.3
Employer contributions to pri- vate pension and welfare funds. Other	19. 5 3. 8							
Proprietors' income	60.7	62.9	61. 2	61, 1	61.8	62, 6	63.4	63.7
Business and professional	46. 3	47.8	46. 6	46.8	47. 2	47.8	48. 0	48. 2
prises	46. 6 —. 3	48. 4 6						
Farm	14.4	15.1	14.6	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.4	15. 5
Rental income of persons	20.3	21.0	20, 4	20, 5	20, 7	20. 9	21.0	21.2
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	80.4	89.2	80, 2	82. 3	83.8	89.2	91.6	
Profits before tax	81.6	92.3	80.8	85. 4	88. 9	91.8	92. 7	
Profits tax liability Profits after tax Dividends Undistributed profits	48. 1 22. 9	41.3 51.0 24.6 26.4	33. 2 47. 6 23. 5 24. 1	35. 1 50. 3 22. 5 27. 9	39. 8 49. 1 23. 6 25. 5	41. 1 50. 7 24. 4 26. 3	41. 5 51. 2 25. 2 26. 0	25. 4
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1.2	-3.1	6	-3.1	-5.1	-2.7	-1.0	-3.7
Net interest	23. 3	26.3	23.6	24, 3	25, 0	25.8	26.7	27.6

Table 7.—National Income by Industry Division (1.11)

All industries, total	652, 9	712.8	656. 9	670. 9	688. 1	705.4	722.5	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	21. 4	22.5	21.6	21. 4	21.9	22, 2	22.9	
Mining and construction	39. 7	42.7	39.7	40.3	41.3	42.6	42.9	
Manufacturing	196.6	215. 6	196. 6	201.0	207. 7	214.4	218. 2	
Nondurable goods	75.8	83.0	75. 9	77. 6	80. 1	82.1	84. 2	
	120.8	132. 7	120. 7	123. 4	127. 7	132. 3	134. 0	
Transportation	26.1	28.0	26. 3	26.5	27. 3	27.9	28. 2	
Communication.	13. 1	14.3	13. 2	13. 3	13. 7	13.7	14.6	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	12.9	14.0	13. 1	13. 2	13. 5	13.6	14.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	96. 8	105. 5	97. 9	99. 7	101.8	104.5	107. 2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	70.9	77.3	71.5	73.0	74.5	76.2	78. 6	l
Services	77. 0	83.3	77. 7	79. 2	81.3	82.6	84.0	
Government and government enter-	11.0	00.0	11.1	18.2	01.0	02.0	04.0	
	93, 6	104.5	94.3	98.0	100. 5	102.8	106. 3	
Rest of the world	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.9	5, 2	l

Table 8.—Corporate Profits (Before Tax) and Inventory Valuation Adjustment by Broad Industry Groups (6.12)

All industries, total	80, 4	89.2	80, 2	82, 3	83, 8	89, 2	91.6	
Financial institutions	10, 3	11.5	10.3	10.6	11.0	11, 2	11.9	
Mutual Stock	1.9 8.4	-						
Nonfinancial corporations	70, 1	77.7	69.9	71.7	72, 9	77,9	79.7	
Manufacturing	39. 2 18. 0 21. 2	44.3 19.9 24.4	38. 5 17. 9 20. 6	39. 9 18. 0 21. 9	41. 3 19. 0 22. 3	44. 9 19. 7 25. 2	45. 3 20. 3 25. 0	
and public utilities	11. 8 19. 0	12.8 20.6	12. 0 19. 4	11. 9 20. 0	12. 5 19. 0	12. 5 20. 6	13.0 21.4	

	1967		1967		1968						
		1968 "	Ш	IV	1 II I	ш	IV »				
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
			В	illions	of doll	ars					

			В	llions	of dolls	ırs		
Table 9.—Gross	Corp	orat	e Pro	duct	¹ (1.1	4)		
Gross corporate product	453, 1	496.1	455, 6	464.6	477.7	491, 1	503.0	
Capital consumption allowancesIndirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies		47. 1 44. 4	44.1	44.9 41.6	45. 7 42. 6	46. 7 43. 7		48. 5 46. 4
Income originating in corporate business	369. 0			378. 1	389. 4	400.7	410. 4	
Compensation of employees	293. 3 260. 8 32. 4	320. 2 283. 9 36. 3		300. 9 267. 5 33. 4	309. 9 274. 9 35. 1	316. 3 280. 4 35. 8	323. 7 286. 9	
Net interest	-1.0	8	-1.0	9	8	8	8	8
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	78. 0 33. 5 44. 5 21. 3	85. 2 88. 3 41. 3 47. 0 22. 9 24. 1 -3. 1	76. 2 76. 8 33. 2 43. 6 21. 7 21. 9 6	78. 1 81. 2 35. 1 46. 1 20. 6 25. 5 -3. 1	80. 3 85. 4 39. 8 45. 6 22. 0 23. 6 -5. 1	85. 2 87. 9 41. 1 46. 8 22. 8 24. 0 -2. 7	88. 6 41. 5 47. 1 23. 4 23. 7 -1. 0	
Cash flow, gross of dividends	87. 9 66. 6	94. 1 71. 2	87. 7 66. 0	91. 0 70. 4	91.3 69.3	93. 5 70. 8	94. 7 71. 3	
Gross product originating in financial institutions.	20.0	23.1.	20.3	20.9	21.7	22, 5	23.9	•
Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations	433.0	472.9	435, 3	443.7	455.9	468.6	479.0	
Capital consumption allowances Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies	42. 2 38. 8	45. 8 42. 5	42. 9 39. 2	43. 7 39. 7	44. 4	45. 4 41. 8	46. 3 43. 0	47. 1 44. 3
Income originating in nonfinancial corporations	351. 9	384. 6	353. 3	360. 3	370.8	381.4	389. 8	
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries Supplements	277. 0 246. 8	301. 7 268. 0 33. 8	278. 7 248. 1 30. 6	283. 9 252. 8 31. 1	292. 5 259. 8 32. 7	298. 3 264. 9 33. 4	304. 9 270. 7	311. 3
Net interest	8.5	9.2	8. 6	8.9	9.0	9. 1	9. 3	9. 4
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Profits before tax. Profits tax liability. Profits after tax. Dividends. Undistributed profits. Inventory valuation adjustment.	67. 6 28. 8 38. 8 20. 1 18. 8	73. 7 76. 8 35. 7 41. 1 21. 6 19. 5 -3. 1	65. 9 66. 5 28. 4 38. 1 20. 5 17. 6 6	67. 5 70. 6 30. 2 40. 4 19. 4 21. 0 -3. 1	69. 3 74. 4 34. 5 39. 9 20. 7 19. 2 -5. 1	74. 0 76. 6 35. 6 41. 0 21. 4 19. 6 -2. 7	35. 7 41. 0 22. 0 18. 9 -1. 0	-3.7
Cash flow, gross of dividends	81. 1 61. 0	86. 9 65. 3	80. 9 60. 5	84. 0 64. 6	84. 3 63. 6	86. 5 65. 0	87. 2 65. 2	
			Bill	lons of	1958 do	llars		
Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations	392. 3	416.4	393, 4	397. 2	405, 9	413.5	420.8	
				Do	llars	·		
Current dollar cost per unit of 1958 dollar gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations 2	1, 104	1.136	1, 107	1, 117	1, 123	1, 133	1.138	
Capital consumption allowances Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies Compensation of employees. Net interest	. 099	. 110 . 102 . 725 . 022	. 109 . 100 . 708 . 022	.110 .100 .715 .022	. 109 . 100 . 721 . 022	.110 .101 .721 .022	. 102 . 725	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Profits tax liability. Profits after tax plus inventory valuation adjustment.	. 169	. 177	. 168	. 170	. 171	. 179	. 180	
tory valuation adjustment.	. 096	. 091	. 095	. 094	.086	. 093	. 095	

Excludes gross product originating in the rest of the world.
 This is equal to the deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporations, with the decimal point shifted two places to the left.
 Preliminary.

		1967		967 1968					
1967	1968 ₽	ш	ıv	I	II	III	IV »		
		Seas	onally	adjust	ed at a	nnual	rates		
		В	illions c	of doll:	ars				

Table 10.—Personal Income and Its Disposition (2.1)

Personal income	628.8	685.8	633. 7	645, 2	662, 7	678. 1	694.3	708.2
Wage and salary disbursements Commodity-producing industries Manufacturing Distributive industries Service industries Government	166.6 134.1 100.5 70.0	463.5 180.5 145.4 109.4 77.2 96.3	134.6		448.3 175.6 141.2 105.6 74.5 92.6	457.6 178.6 143.8 108.0 76.2 94.8	181. 6 146. 7 111. 1 78. 2	186. 1 149. 7
Other labor income	23.3	26.1	23.7	24.2	25.0	25.7	26, 5	27.3
Proprietors' income	46.3	62.9 47.8 15.1	61. 2 46. 6 14. 6	61. 1 46. 8 14. 3	61.8 47.2 14.6	62. 6 47. 8 14. 8	48.0	63.7 48.2 15.5
Rental income of persons Dividends Personal interest income	22.9	21.0 24.6 52.1	20. 4 23. 5 47. 2	20.5 22.5 48.5	20.7 23.6 49.8	20, 9 24, 4 51, 4	25. 2	21.2 25.4 54.3
Transfer paymentsOld-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefitsState unemployment insurance	51. 7 25. 7	58.6 30.3	52, 1 26. 0	52, 9 26, 4	55.7 28.2	58, 3 30. 5	59. 5 3 0. 9	60.8 31.6
benefits	2.1 6.6 17.3	2.0 7.2 19.1	2. 2 6. 5 17. 3	2.0 6.8 17.7	2. 2 7. 0 18. 4	1. 9 7. 1 18. 8	2. 1 7. 2 19. 3	2.0 7.4 19.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	20, 4	22.9	20.6	20, 9	22, 3	22.8	23. 2	23.4
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	82, 5	96.9	83.6	85. 6	88.3	91, 9	101.6	105.7
Equals: Disposable personal income \dots	546.3	589.0	550, 0	559.6	574.4	586.3	592.7	602.5
Less: Personal outlays Personal consumption expenditures Interest paid by consumers Personal transfer payments to for-	13.1	548.1 533.7 13.7	509, 5 495, 5 13, 2	516, 1 502, 2 13, 3	533. 5 519. 4 13. 4	542, 3 527, 9 13, 6	13.8	546. 3 14. 0
eigners	l	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8		
Equals: Personal saving	40, 2	40.8	40, 5	43. 4	40, 8	44.0	37.1	41.4
Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars	478. 0	497.4	479. 5	483, 7	491.8	497. 1	499. 2	501.6
Per capita, current dollarsPer capita, 1958 dollars	2,744 2,401	2, 928 2, 473	2, 758 2, 404	2, 798 2, 418	2, 866 2, 454	2, 918 2, 474		2, 982 2, 483

Table 11.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type (2.3)

Personal consumption expenditures	492, 2	533.7	495. 5	502, 2	519. 4	527. 9	541.1	546.3
Durable goods	72, 6	82.5	73.1	74, 2	79, 0	81.0	85.1	84.8
Automobiles and parts Furniture and household equipment Other	30. 4 31. 4 10. 9	36. 5 34. 3 11. 7	31. 0 31. 4 10. 8	31. 4 31. 8 11. 1	34. 6 33. 3 11. 1	35. 4 33. 9 11. 7		34.4
Nondurable goods	215.8	230.2	216. 4	218. 4	226.5	228.2	232, 7	233.5
Food and beverages Clothing and shoes Gasoline and oil.	42.1 18.1	116.6 45.8 19.8 48.0	109. 1 42. 8 18. 3 46. 2	110. 8 42. 3 18. 6 46. 7	113. 6 44. 6 19. 7 48. 5	116.4 44.8 19.4 47.6	47. 2 20. 0	20.2
Services.	203, 8	221.0	205, 9	209.6	213.9	218.7	223.4	228.0
Housing	29. 0 15. 0	76. 2 31. 2 16. 6 97. 0	71. 2 29. 2 15. 1 90. 4	72. 2 29. 9 15. 5 92. 0	74. 0 30. 3 16. 2 93. 3	75. 4 31. 0 16. 3 95. 9	31. 5 16. 8	78. 6 31. 9 17. 1 100. 5

Table 12.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and **Product Accounts (4.1)**

Receipts from foreigners	45, 8	50.6	46.1	46.0	47.5	49.9	52.6	52.4
Exports of goods and services	45.8	50.6	46.1	46.0	47.5	49.9	52.6	52.4
Payments to foreigners	45.8	50.6	46. 1	46.0	47.5	49.9	52.6	52.4
Imports of goods and services	41.0	48.2	40.6	42.6	46.0	47.9	49. 4	49.5
Transfers to foreigners	3.1 .8 2.2	2.7 .7 2.1	3. 4 . 8 2. 6	2.6 .7 1.9	2.6 .7 1.9	2.8 .8 2.1	2.8 .7 2.1	2.8 .7 2.1
Net foreign investment	1.7	3	2. 1	.8	-1.1	8	. 5	. 2

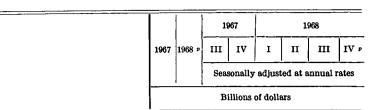


Table 13.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.1, 3.2)

Federal Government receipts	151.2	176.9	152.2	156.4	166.6	171.8	182. 1	
Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax		79. 4 38. 4	68. 2 30. 6	69. 7 32. 4	72. 0 37. 0		83. 7 38. 6	86.8
accrualsContributions for social insurance	16. 2 36. 8	17.6 41.5	16. 3 37. 0	16. 4 37. 9	17. 0 40. 5		17.8 42.0	18. 1 42. 4
Federal Government expenditures	163.6	182.2	165.1	168.6	175.1	181.9	184. 9	186.8
Purchases of goods and services National defense Other	72.4	100. 0 78. 9 21. 1	91. 3 72. 9 18. 4	93. 5 74. 6 19. 0	97. 1 76. 8 20. 3	79.0	101. 2 79. 6 21. 5	101. 6 80. 0 21. 6
Transfer payments To persons To foreigners (net)	40.1	47.8 45.7 2.1	42. 9 40. 3 2. 6	42.7 40.8 1.9	45. 1 43. 2 1. 9		48. 7 46. 6 2. 1	49. 5 47. 4 2. 1
Grants-in-aid to State and local gov- ernments	15.7	18. 4	15. 9	17.0	17. 7	18. 3	18. 5	19. 2
Net interest paid	10.3	11.9	10. 2	10.7	11.3	11.8	12, 1	12.2
Subsidies less current surplus of gov- ernment enterprises	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.6	3. 9	4.1	4.4	4.2
Surplus or deficit (), national income and product accounts	-12.4	-5.3	-12.9	-12.2	-8.6	-10, 2	-2, 8	

Table 14.—State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.3, 3.4)

State and local government receipts	91.9	102.4	92.7	95.5	97.8	100,8	103. 6	<u> </u>
Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax	15, 2 2, 6	17.5 2.9	15. 4 2. 5	15. 8 2. 7	16.3 2.8	17.0 2.9		18.9
accruals. Contributions for social insurance Federal grants-in-aid.	53. 4 5, 1 15. 7	58. 2 5. 3 18. 4	53. 8 5. 1 15. 9	54. 7 5. 1 17. 0	55. 8 5. 2 17. 7	57. 3 5. 3 18. 3	5.4	60. 9 5. 5 19. 2
State and local government expendi-	93.3	103.5	93.8	95.8	99.5	101.9	104. 9	107.8
Purchases of goods and services Transfer payments to persons Net interest paid	87. 8 8. 5 . 2	97. 1 9. 6 . 3	88. 4 8. 6 . 2	90. 0 9. 0 . 2	93. 4 9. 2 . 2	95. 6 9. 4 . 3		100.8 10.1 .4
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.	3. 3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3. 4	3.4	3.5
Surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	4	-1.7	-1,1	-1.3	

Table 15.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (5.1)

							_	
Gross private saving	133.3	138.4	134.1	139.4	133.6	141.4	137.0	
Personal saving	40, 2 25, 2	40. 8 26. 4	40. 5 24. 1				37. 1 26. 0	41.4
justment corporate capital consumption	-1.2	-3.1	6	-3.1	-5.1	-2.7	-1.0	-3.7
allowances	43. 4	47.1	44. 1	44.9	45.7	46.7	47.6	48.5
allowances	25. 7 . 0	27.2	25. 9 . 0				27.3 .0	27.7 • 0
Government surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts	-13.8	-6.4	-14.0	-12.5	-10.3	-11,3	-4.1	
FederalState and local	-12.4 -1.4	-5.3 -1.1	-12.9 -1.1	-12. 2 4	-8.6 -1.7			
Gross investment	116.0	127.2	116.7	122.6	118.7	126. 5	127.5	136.3
Gross private domestic investment Net foreign investment		127. 5 —, 3	114. 7 2. 1		119.7 -1.1			136, 1 . 2
Statistical discrepancy	-3.5	-4.7	-3.4	-4.2	-4.7	-3.6	-5.3	

Preliminary.

		196	57		1968			
1967	1968 🌶	Ш	ıv	I	II	ш	IV »	
			Sea	sonall	y adjus	ted		
	:	Index	numbe	rs, 195	8=100			

Table 16.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product (8.1)

Gross national product	117. 3	121.8	117.7	118. 9	120, 0	121, 2	122. 3	123.5
Personal consumption expenditures	114. 3	118.4	114.7	115, 7	116.8	118.0	118.7	120.1
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	100. 4 112. 9 122. 1	103. 1 116. 9 127. 2	100. 7 113. 3 122. 5	114.0	102. 2 115. 2 125. 1	116.4	117, 2	104. 2 118. 6 129. 1
Gross private domestic investment	 							
Fixed investment	115. 6	120. 2	116. 2	117. 4	118. 3	119.6	120.8	121.9
Nonresidential	113. 5	117. 2	113. 8	114.9	115.8	116.7	117.6	118. 6
Structures	123. 6 109. 1	129. 7 112. 0	124. 6 109. 1	125. 5 110. 3	126. 3 111. 2			132. 6 113. 1
Residential structures Nonfarm Farm	123. 1 123. 1 122. 6	129. 9 130. 0 128. 7	124. 8 124. 9 123. 4	125. 6 125. 7 124. 6	126. 3 126. 3 125. 4	128.9	131. 7 131. 8 129. 3	132. 7 132. 8 131. 3
Change in business inventories								
Net exports of goods and services		Ì -	 					
Exports	109. 5 104. 2	110. 4 105. 4	109. 3 104. 0	109. 7 104. 1	107. 9 104. 3		110. 6 105. 2	111. 2 106. 5
Government purchases of goods and services	126, 8	132.1	127, 0	129, 2	130. 1	131.1	133.0	134.1
FederalState and local	121. 2 133. 3		120. 7 134. 3	123. 7 135. 5	124. 4 136. 6		127. 2 139. 4	128. 0 140. 8

Table 17.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product (8.2)

Gross national product	117.3	121.8	117.7	118.9	120, 0	121, 2	122, 3	123.5
Goods output	110.0	113.3	110, 2	111.1	112,0	113, 0	113.6	114.6
Durable goodsNondurable goods	106. 0 112. 8	109. 0 116. 5	106. 2 113. 1	107. 4 113. 8	107. 9 115. 0		109. 2 116. 9	
Services	126, 1	131.8	126. 4	128. 2	129. 5	131, 1	132.5	133.8
Structures	124. 6	131.1	126, 1	127.0	127.7	130, 2	132.6	133.7
Addendum:								
Gross auto product	100.0	102.5	100.5	101.9	102, 1	102, 0	102.3	103.5

Table 18.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Sector (8.4)

Gross national product	117, 3	121.8	117.7	118. 9	120.0	121, 2	122, 3	123.5
Private	114.8	118.9	115. 2	116, 2	117. 2	118.4	119.3	120.4
Business Nonfarm Farm	114.7	118.8	115. 2	116. 2	116. 5 117. 1 103. 2	118.4	119. 1	119. 8 120. 3 106. 5
Households and institutions	143.7	148.9					 -	
General government	143, 7	152.1	143, 4	147.6	149. 1	150.5	153.4	155.1

HISTORICAL DATA

Historical national income and product data are available from the following sources:

1964-67: July 1968 Survey of Current Business.

1929-63: The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-65, Statistical Tables (available from any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price \$1.00 per copy).

Labor Markets and Prices

THE year 1968 was the third consecutive year of large price increases and a sharp contrast to the situation in the first half of the 1960's. During the early stages of the upswing that began in the winter of 1961, large annual gains in output were realized with only a slight upward drift in prices. From 1961 through 1965, real GNP increased at an annual rate of 5½ percent, and prices—as measured by the implicit deflator for GNP-rose at a rate of 1½ percent per year. This comparative price stability reflected mainly the continued existence of idle resources of both labor and capital. Unemployment, while tending downward during these years, was still relatively large: 6% percent in 1961 and 4% percent in 1965. At the same time, the rise in average compensation per man-hour. about 4½ percent per annum, exceeded only slightly the gains in productivity, and unit labor costs increased only fractionally each year.

By mid-1965, with the Vietnam buildup superimposed upon civilian demands that were already buoyant, there were signs that the well-balanced business growth that had characterized the preceding years was ending and that the economy was beginning to expand unevenly and in excess of its capabilities. With the rate of advance in total output spurting to over 6½ percent for the year, these emerging imbalances and inflationary developments intensified in late 1965.

In 1966, pressures on resources mounted, as the advance in real GNP continued at the rapid pace of the previous year. The unemployment rate

in 1966 dropped to 3% percent. Compensation per man-hour rose more than 7 percent, the growth in productivity slowed, and unit labor costs showed their first sizable increase of the expansion. Mainly because of these cost increases, prices rose more than 2% percent.

Even though the pace of the output advance slowed considerably in 1967, the unemployment rate-price record for that year was little different from that of 1966. Principally because of large withdrawals from the labor force in the early part of the year, when the business expansion was very slow, the unemployment rate showed no increase as compared with 1966. Average compensation went up somewhat less than the year before, but there was little rise in productivity. Unit costs—labor as well as nonlabor—showed a large advance, much of which was reflected in higher prices.

Labor Markets in 1968

PRESSURES in the labor market were severe during 1968. For the year as a whole, the number of new jobs created outstripped the rise in the civilian labor force, and the number of persons unemployed was reduced.

The unemployment rate, which was already at the unusually low level of about 3% percent toward the close of 1967, changed little during most of 1968. However, conditions became still tighter late in the year, and the rate dropped to 3.3 percent in November and December, the lowest ratios recorded since the Korean conflict (chart 21). For 1968 as a whole, the unemployment rate averaged 3.6 percent, a little under the 3.8 percent registered in each of the preceding 2 years.

The demand for labor was extremely strong in 1968, especially for skilled and experienced employees. With the cost of living rising rapidly, with labor's

bargaining position very favorable and with several important contracts up for renewal, major contract settlements provided large gains that were an important factor in last year's sharp acceleration in rates of pay. Wage increases were obtained in a setting of considerable labor unrest; the number of strikes was the largest in 15 years and time lost from strikes was the largest since 1959.

Employment totals 76 million

Civilian employment rose 1.5 million last year to 76 million. The size of the employment gain was little different from the advance registered in 1967 but was below the annual increases of 1.8 million in 1965 and 1966. Last year's gain in the civilian labor force came to 1.4 million, less than the rise in 1967 but about average for other recent years.

Annual Changes in Nonagricultural Employment and Sources of Change

[Millions]

Year	Increase in non- agri- cultural employ- ment	All* sources	Increase in civilian labor force	Decline in un- employ- ment	Decline in agri- cultural employ- ment
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	0. 2 1. 2 1. 3 1. 7 1. 9 2. 2 1. 6	0. 2 1. 3 1. 3 1. 7 2. 0 2. 2 1. 6 1. 6	0.8 .2 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.6	-0.9 .8 2 .3 .4 .5 1	0.3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .4 .1

^{*}Total equals increase in the civilian labor force plus the decline in unemployment plus the decline in agricultural employment.

Note: Detail may not add because of rounding. Source: Basic data from Department of Labor.

In the tight labor market of 1968, adult women accounted for about 55 percent (875,000) of the employment rise even though they accounted for only one-third of the total number of jobholders in 1967. In contrast, adult men filled only about 35 percent (575,000) of the new jobs although they held three-fifths of the jobs the year before. The rise of 100,000 in teenage employment of both sexes was about proportional to their importance in 1967 employment.

The nonfarm sector accounted for all of last year's employment change.

After having shown continuous reductions since 1960, agricultural employment last year was about unchanged from 1967. This leveling off further intensified pressures in the nonagricultural job market. During the 1960's the movement of farm workers to nonfarm jobs averaged about 200,000 per annum and, as the table indicates, was an important source of supply for the nonagricultural labor market.

Advance in nonfarm employment

The number of employees on non-agricultural payrolls rose more than 2 million (3 percent) last year to total about 68 million, according to data from nonfarm establishments. The 1968 payroll employment gain slightly exceeded the advance registered in 1967, but was well below the rise of 3.2 million in 1966 and 2.5 million in 1965 (see following table).

It may be noted that the 1968 change reported by establishments is considerably larger than employment gains cited earlier, which are based on figures obtained through household surveys. The differences, which have been sizable in recent years, are traceable primarily to two factors. (1) The household survey includes three groups of workers not

Annual Employment Change in Nonfarm Establishments

[Thousands]

Year	Total	Manufac- turing	Private non- manufac- turing	State & local govern-ment	Federal Govern- ment
1961 1962 1963 1964	-192 1,554 1,106 1,630	-470 527 142 279	37 731 629 980	232 235 318 381	9 61 18 -10
1904	1, 000	219	900	301	-10
1965 1966 1967 1968	2, 500 3, 202 1, 996 2, 104	788 1, 152 220 300	1, 217 1, 271 1, 031 1, 222	465 593 590 565	30 186 155 17

included in the establishment survey: domestic and other private household workers, the self-employed, and unpaid workers who work 15 hours or more in family-operated enterprises. The number of employees in these three groups has been declining over time, and the drop is usually steepest when other job openings are most numerous. (2) Workers who hold two or more jobs "moonlighters" in nonfarm establishments are counted twice or more often in the establishment survey and only once in the household survey. If the amount of "moonlighting" is increasing, as it apparently does when jobs are easy to find, reported job holdings will go up faster in the establishment survey than in the other.

Gains widespread by industry

Employment in manufacturing rose 300,000 in 1968, to a total of 19% million, continuing the expansion in progress since 1962. Although the advance was larger than that of 1967, it was far below the rise of 790,000 in 1965 and 1,150,000 in 1966. Employment gains last year occurred in nearly all of the major durable goods producing industries, with the largest and one of the strongest in transportation equipment; there was also a vigorous advance in ordnance. In contrast, employment for the year decreased slightly in nonelectric machinery, and dropped moderately in primary metals for the second straight year. Employment was also higher in most soft goods industries except for food processing and tobacco.

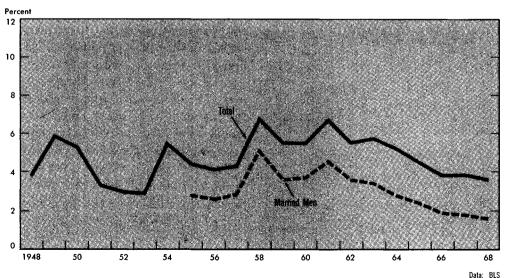
Private nonmanufacturing industries showed a gain that exceeded 1.2 million

CHART 21

69-1-21

Unemployment Rates

The overall rate last year was the lowest since 1953



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

and almost matched the record increase of 1966. The largest gains—about 450,000 to 500,000—were registered in the large trade and service groups. Job openings in these industries have been increasing at a swift pace all during the 1960's. The rapidly expanding finance, insurance, and real estate group added 140,000 jobs last year, while employment in transportation rose by 75,000. Employment in the cyclically sensitive contract construction industry increased 50,000 last year, nearly making up the decline experienced in 1967.

State and local government employment continued to rise at a fast pace in 1968, the number of jobs increasing by more than a half million for the third consecutive year. In sharp contrast, however, Federal employment was little changed, after having risen more than 150,000 in each of the preceding 2 years.

Decline in unemployment

With the job gain exceeding the labor force advance in 1968, the number of persons out of work declined nearly 160,000 to a total of 2.8 million persons. The last time the number of unemployed was that low was in the mid-1950's, when the economy (as measured by real GNP) was less than two-thirds as large. For 1967 as a whole, the rise in the labor force exceeded the number of new jobs and unemployment increased by 100,000 persons.

Lower unemployment rates were evident in all the various socio-economic groups. For workers in the prime agesex group—males 20 years old or over the rate fell to 2.2 percent; this was only a small improvement from the year before because the rate was already virtually at the frictional level. The unemployment rate for adult women fell from 4.2 to 3.8 percent, while that for teenagers showed only a slight improvement, from 12.9 to 12.7 percent. In 1967, when demand was less pressing, unemployment rates for women and teenagers rose, but the rate for adult men continued to decline.

Nonwhite rate still high

The unemployment rate declined rel-

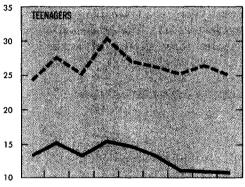
atively more for nonwhite persons than for white persons in 1968. Nevertheless, the rate for the former continued to be double that for the latter; the problem is especially acute among nonwhite teenagers, whose unemployment remained at 25 percent last year. Moreover, the nonwhite unemployment rate has not improved much relative to the white rate over this decade.

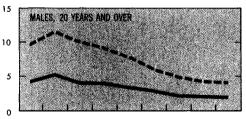
Unemployment Rates

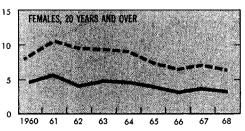
CHART 22

- Both white and nonwhite rates have been cut sharply during the 1960's
- Nonwhite rates remain substantially above white

Percent 15 TOTAL 10







Data: BLS

69-1-22

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

In 1961, at the beginning of the current business expansion, the unemployment rate for nonwhites (12½ percent) was a little more than twice that of whites (6 percent). Last year, the rate for both groups was substantially lower. The nonwhite rate (6% percent) was still somewhat more than double the white rate (3% percent) but a relative improvement is evident for adult males. It should be noted that despite lower rates, white unemployment, at a little over 2 million in 1968, was still substantially greater than nonwhite unemployment, which averaged about 600,000. Rates of pay higher

As chart 22 shows, unemployment

rates for both whites and nonwhites in each of the major age-sex groups have

fallen substantially since 1961, when the overall rate stood at 6% percent.

Increases in rates of pay accelerated sharply in last year's tight labor market. Average hourly earnings in private industries scored a 6.3 percent advance, as a result of widespread gains that exceeded those of any other vear in the present decade (see table).

The 1968 increases were the result of wage increases for nonunionized workers, statutory increases under the Federal minimum wage law and substantial settlements under union contracts. Labor contracts were negotiated for at least two-fifths of the 10.7 million workers covered by major collectivebargaining agreements. According to the Labor Department, the contracts settled during 1968 provided a median first-year wage rate adjustment of 7.5 percent of straight-time hourly earnings. This gain substantially exceeded the 5.6 percent increase under settlements concluded in 1967 and the 4.8 percent increase of 1966. The first-year changes of the 1968 settlements are "front-end loaded" to a considerable degree, since the wage change over the entire life of the contracts is 5.1 percent, only slightly above the 1967 figure. The emphasis on the large first-year figure apparently reflects labor's concern over the rapid price rise.

Percent Increases in Average Gross Hourly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964–65	1965-66	1966–67	1967-68
Total private 1	2, 4	3, 7	2, 7	3, 5	3,8	4, 5	4.7	6, 3
Manufacturing Nondurable Durable	2. 7 2. 9 2. 5	3. 0 2. 8 2. 8	2. 9 2. 3 2. 7	2. 8 3. 2 3. 0	3. 2 3. 1 3. 0	4. 2 3. 8 3. 9	4. 0 4. 9 3. 4	6. 4 6. 6 6. 3
Construction	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.1	4. 2	5. 1	5.7	6.3
Mining	1.1	2.3	1.9	2. 2	3. 9	4.5	4.6	4.7
Trade Retail. Wholesale.	2. 9 2. 6 3. 1	4. 0 4. 5 2. 6	3. 3 3. 1 3. 4	3.7 4.2 2.9	3. 6 4. 0 3. 6	4. 9 4. 9 4. 6	5. 6 5. 2 5. 5	6. 7 7. 5 5. 9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.5	3.8	3. 7	2. 2	3. 9	3.3	4.5	6.6

¹ Includes industry divisions not shown separately.

Source: Basic data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Price Developments in 1968

WIDESPREAD price increases characterized last year's full-employment economy. A combination of higher aggregate demand, rising costs of production, and a buildup of inflationary expectations led to the most sizable overall price rise since the 6 months following the outbreak of the Korean war. Moreover, if not for the excess production capacity in some basic industries such as steel and cement and the availability of competitively priced imported goods, the price increases of 1968 would have been still greater.

Not all of last year's price rise was a reflection of rising demand under full-employment conditions. Farm prices are a significant case in point. These prices, which had declined in 1967 and helped to offset the rise in the nonfarm sector, turned around and added to the general price advance in 1968.

The prices of goods and services included in the GNP rose approximately 1 percent in each quarter of 1968 and averaged 3% percent higher than in 1967. For the year as a whole, consumer prices showed an advance of more than 4 percent following a rise of nearly 3 percent in the preceding year. Prices in wholesale markets rose 2½ percent last year, after little change from 1966 to 1967.

Corporate Prices and Costs

A useful analysis of price-cost-profit relationships is afforded by data for nonfinancial corporations, which produce a large share of the GNP and which have clear-cut distinctions between wages and profits. (The latter is not true of nonincorporated business.) The data provide a link between the flow of labor and nonlabor income. on the one hand, and the real volume of output, on the other. Costs and profits per unit of production are obtained by dividing each income and nonincome aggregate measured in current dollarsprofits, employee compensation, capital consumption allowances, etc.-by the total production of these corporations measured in constant 1958 dollars. The sum of the costs and profits per unit equals price per unit, which is the deflator for nonfinancial corporations.

Real corporate output rose 6 percent in 1968—a noteworthy recovery from the small 1¾ percent gain from 1966 to 1967. Corporate prices rose close to 3 percent, reflecting not only expanded profit margins but also higher costs. The 1968 price rise was only slightly more than the rise the year before,

but well above the increases in any other year of the current expansion.

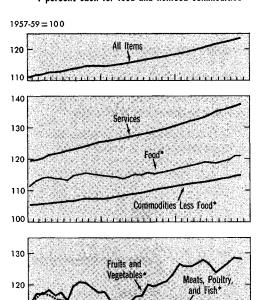
The components of price change in 1968 were different from those in 1967 even though the overall advance in prices was not much different. Last

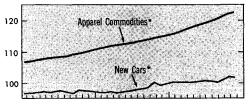
CHART 23

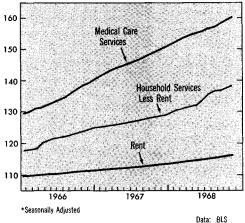
Consumer Prices

110

- •Consumer prices in late 1968 were 4 3/4 percent above a year ago
- Increases ranged from 6 percent for services to
 4 percent each for food and nonfood commodities







U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

69-1-23

year witnessed a rise in unit labor costs that was well below that of 1967: about 2.7 percent as compared with 4.3 percent. The deceleration in the rise in unit labor costs in 1968 occurred despite the substantial increases in rates of employee compensation. This reflects the fact that higher labor productivity (output per man-hour) offset the increases in employee compensation to a greater extent in 1968 than in 1967.

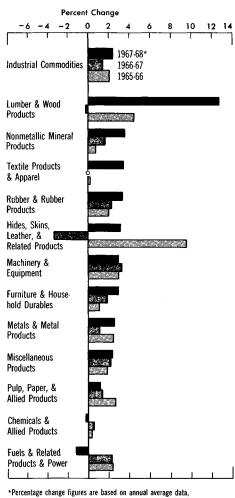
In addition to less growth in unit labor costs, the rise in the nonlabor component of unit costs also slowed markedly in 1968. These costs, which include primarily capital consumption

Wholesale Industrial Commodity Prices

Prices of wholesale industrial commodities rose 2 1/2 percent from 1967 to 1968

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* For most commodity groups increases were larger than in 1967



with December 1968 estimated.

Data: BLS U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Fconomics

allowances, indirect business taxes, and interest, are relatively fixed in the short run. Nonlabor costs per unit of corporate output rose 2.2 percent in 1968 as compared with a 7 percent increase in 1967.

Finally, the increase in the unit price of corporate output in 1968 differed from that of 1967 with respect to the role of profit margins. In 1967, when demand conditions were less buoyant, corporations were forced to absorb part of their sharply higher unit costs in the form of lower profit margins, which declined about 7\% percent. Last year, however, the reverse of the 1967 situation prevailed. Strong market demands permitted corporations to raise unit prices more than the unit cost increases, and profit margins rose about 4% percent.

These developments are illustrated in chart 25, where the year-to-year changes are shown in absolute rather than percentage terms. The chart makes clear that last year, higher labor costs accounted for somewhat more than half the price rise; in the 2 preceding years, labor costs on balance accounted for almost all of the price rise.

Consumer Prices

Prices of virtually all consumer goods and services rose in 1968, unlike 1967, when near-stability in food prices dampened the rise in the overall index. Service prices generally showed the largest advances, ranging from about 2½ percent for rent to nearly 7½ percent for medical care. Prices of consumer commodities averaged 3% percent above 1967 with about equal increases in food and nonfood.

Food prices rebound

Retail food prices advanced last year despite improved supplies of many items. Prices in grocery stores were up more than 3 percent after a small decline in 1967, and prices of restaurant meals increased more than 5 percent. The rise in restaurant prices reflects not only the higher cost of food prepared by such establishments but also a substantial boost in employee pay scales—in part a result of the extension of minimum wage coverage early in the year.

Changes in retail grocery store food prices were in sharp contrast to 1967. Two groups that account for more than one-half of consumer food purchasesmeats, poultry, and fish, and "other foods at home" (which includes such important commodities as margarine, cooking oil, eggs, sugar, and coffee)rose almost 2½ percent after sizable decreases in 1967. In contrast, prices of cereals and bakery products and dairy products increased less than in 1967. The most significant contribution to the rise in food prices last year came from fruits and vegetables. These products, which account for roughly onesixth of the food index and were unchanged from 1966 to 1967, showed an average price advance of 7% percent from 1967 to 1968. A sharp rise in citrus fruit prices last winter, due to a freeze that reduced supplies, accounted for the bulk of the increase.

Nonfood commodity prices up

Prices of consumer goods other than food rose 3% percent from 1967 to 1968, after increases of 2½ percent in 1967 and 11/4 percent in 1966. Last vear's increases for nondurable goods averaged more than 4 percent, while those for durables were about 3 percent. Rising apparel prices were an important part of the broad advance for nondurables; retail prices of clothing and shoes were boosted almost 6 percent last year, the largest rise since the scare buying that followed the start of the Korean war.

The price rise for consumer durable goods last year was a continuation of a pronounced upward trend that started in early 1967 after several years of comparative stability. New car prices were up 3 percent from the year-earlier average, reflecting the increases posted on both the new 1968 models in late 1967 and the new 1969 models introduced last September. Prices of household durables rose 3½ percent last year after a 1½ percent advance in 1967.

Service price rise continues

Service prices continued to be the most rapidly rising component of the

Consumer Price Index. For all services, prices rose 3% percent in 1966, 4½ percent in 1967, and 5½ percent last year; if rents are excluded, each of these figures would be increased by about one-half of 1 percent. To a large degree, service price changes reflect changes in labor costs. The tight labor market, higher minimum wage rates, and extended minimum wage coverage have all been important factors contributing to the upward movement of wages and prices in service industries.

Prices of medical care services continued their pronounced rise in 1968, but the tempo of the advance eased somewhat from the 8¾ percent rate of 1967, the first full year of medicare. However, last year's 7½ percent increase was the largest among the major service categories, as doctors' fees advanced, hospital room charges soared, and health insurance premiums were adjusted upward to keep pace.

Price rises for most other services were also substantial in 1968. Household services, excluding rent, rose nearly 6 percent, partly because of sharply higher mortgage interest costs; transportation services were up 4 percent, and prices of miscellaneous services, such as haircuts, movie admissions, and college tuition fees, increased an aver-

Estimated Contribution to Rise in the Consumer Price Index by Major Groups

	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68
Major groups:			
Food	1.14	0. 21	0.81
Housing		. 59	1. 34
Apparel and Upkeep.	. 27	.42	. 57
Transportation	. 19	. 38	. 46
Transportation Health & Recreation	. 57	. 78	. 99
Special groups:	ĺ		
Commodities	1, 70	1. 17	2.39
Food	1. 70	. 21	
Nondurable except	1.14	. 21	. 81
food commodities	. 57	. 76	1, 01
Apparel commodities		. 37	. 52
Other nondurables less	. 21	. 01	. 02
food and apparel	. 33	. 38	. 51
Durable commodities 1	. 02	. 28	. 55
Household durables		. 07	. 17
New cars		. 02	. 07
Services	1.31	1.54	1. 83
Rent.		. 10	. 13
Household services less rent	. 52	62	.82
Transportation services		. 17	. 20
Medical care services	. 25	. 43	. 38
Other services	. 23	. 23	. 33
All Items	2. 9	2.8	4. 2

¹ Includes items not shown separately.

Source: Basic data from BLS.

age of 5½ percent. The rise in rents accelerated with a boost of 2½ percent; the acceleration reflects mainly the pressure of demand on the comparatively limited supply of apartments, as evidenced in the steady decline in rental vacancy rates.

The text table shows, for each of the major components of the Consumer Price Index, the contribution to the price rise in each of the past 3 years. The contribution is measured by the price change times the relative importance of the component.

Wholesale Prices

Prices in wholesale markets increased 2½ percent from 1967 to 1968, after little change the preceding year. Prices of industrial and agricultural commodities showed about equal gains, in contrast to 1967 when a moderate rise for industrial products was about offset by declines in farm products and foods. The advance in industrial commodity prices for the full year 1968 was the largest in a decade and was broadly based: Of the 12 major industrial commodity groups in the Wholesale Price Index, 10 registered increases. Prices of farm products and processed foods reversed their 1967 decline with increases in both crops and livestock.

Agricultural commodities higher

On a combined basis, prices of farm products, processed foods, and feeds advanced 2½ percent in 1968 after a somewhat higher drop the preceding vear. The rise in farm product prices slightly exceeded that for foods and feeds combined; in the latter category, prices of manufactured animal feeds weakened as a result of reduced exports and little change in domestic demand. Bumper crops of food and feed grains, both in the United States and abroad, led to a decline of 11 percent in domestic grain prices last year; this was the only significant reduction among the major agricultural commodity groups (see table). Improved demand bolstered prices of livestock and meats about 3\% percent, after marked declines in 1967,

and prices of fruits and vegetables, both fresh and processed, were up 6½ percent last year.

Changes in Wholesale Prices of Farm Products and Foods

[Percent]

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Farm products, processed foods, and feeds	6, 7	-3,4	2, 3
Farm productsFruits and vegetables,	7.3	-5.6	2. 5
fresh and dried	. 7	9	6. 6
Grains	8.6	-5.3	-10.8
Livestock	9.5	-8.1	3.7
Poultry	5.8	-10.1	3.5
Processed foods and feeds Fruits and vegetables.	5.9	-1.2	2. 1
canned and frozen Cereals and bakery	2.6	2.3	6. 8
products	5.9	1 5	
Meats, poultry, and fish		1.5	3. 1
Dairy products	9.1	3.0	4.6
Dany products	9. 2	3.0	1 4.0

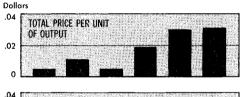
Industrial prices increase

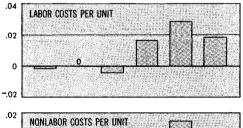
Wholesale prices of industrial commodities—a key measure of price trends—showed widespread and generally substantial increases last year.

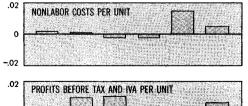
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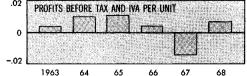
Changes in Prices, Costs, and Profits Per Unit of Real Corporate Output

Last year's price rise for corporations reflected increases in labor costs, nonlabor costs, and profit margins









Note: Nonfinancial corporations only

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Note.—Contribution is measured by price change times relative importance of the component in December of the preceding year. Details will not add to subtotals or totals.

Financial Developments in 1968

THE strong rise in economic activity last year brought increased demands to credit markets that were already under stress as the year began. Governments were unusually large borrowers in 1968. State and local governments issued a record volume of new securities, and the Federal Government issued new securities in amounts close to last year's postwar record. Consumers increased their borrowing in 1968 markedly: Additions to mortgage debt were almost one-fifth higher and additions to installment debt more than 2½ times as large as the increases the year before. Corporate business remained heavily dependent on external financing last year as the rise in internal funds failed to keep pace with the expansion in investment expenditures. The funds raised by corporations in credit markets in 1968 were second only to the record amounts borrowed in 1967.

The strains that these heavy demands for funds imposed on credit markets were accentuated by a restrictive monetary policy. In an attempt to contain inflationary pressures and promote orderly economic growth, the Federal Reserve System pursued a monetary policy designed to provide a limited accommodation of unusually large credit demands. Although restrictive in relation to the demands for funds, this policy, which varied in its intensity at different times within the year, permitted substantial growth in bank credit, money supply, and time deposits.

Interest rates and bond yields

Despite strong growth in monetary variables in 1968, the pressures that

developed in financial markets produced the highest annual levels for financing costs in several decades. Long-term rates, which had advanced from 1966 to 1967, rose still further last year, and short-term rates, which had fallen in 1967, rose to new records (chart 26). Interest rates and bond yields exhibited erratic patterns during 1968 as they responded to a variety of influences the uneven impact of credit restraint, the gold crisis in the spring, uncertainties associated with the passage of the program of fiscal restraint, anticipations of continued inflation, and the shifting prospects for peace in Vietnam. On balance, financing costs rose over the first 5 months of 1968 and by the end of May had exceeded the highs established in 1966 and 1967. Following the passage of tax legislation and the ensuing relaxation of credit tightness, financing costs fell noticeably through midsummer but rose again in the fall. The upward trend in financing costs gathered momentum in December when commercial banks twice raised their prime rates, and the Federal Reserve System raised the discount rate. By yearend, most interest rates and bond yields had risen above their end-of-May peaks.

Monetary policy

During the first half of 1968, the burden of dampening the economic expansion fell on monetary policy. Following the shift from expansive credit policies in late 1967, which the Federal Reserve System signaled with increases in both the discount rate and the reserve requirements on demand deposits, the authorities moved grad-

ually toward tightening in the early months of 1968. In the spring months, faced with the strong evidence of an acceleration in inflationary pressures, and the outbreak of the gold and dollar crisis, the authorities used monetary policy more forcefully. The discount rate was raised from 4½ to 5 percent on March 22 and again on April 19 to 5½ percent. Although the System made substantial purchases of Government securities through its open market operations, these were limited to offsetting the loss of reserves that resulted from gold sales. Also, especially from mid-March to mid-April, the System imposed considerable restraint on the banking system by delaying action to raise the interest rate limits that Regulation Q allowed banks to pay for time deposits. With market rates of interest rising, banks were experiencing considerable difficulty in attracting and holding these deposits, a particularly acute problem in the case of the large denomination certificate of deposit funds.

During the summer, after the passage of the program of fiscal restraint, the tempo of credit policy changed again. Concerned with the possibility that the late June tax and expenditure legislation might lead to an overdose of fiscal restraint, and seeking to establish a better mix between monetary and fiscal policies, the Federal Reserve made heavy open market purchases of Government securities. This permitted an expansion in bank reserves that helped ease credit conditions considerably. On August 15, the discount rate was lowered from 5½ to 5¼ percent.

In the fall, when it became evident

that consumer and business spending were not slowing down as anticipated, credit restraint was stepped up. In the closing months of the year, open market operations held the line on the expansion in member bank reserves, rising market rates of interest were again bringing the banks under pressure from Regulation Q ceilings, and on December 18, the discount rate was returned to its pre-August level of $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Bank credit expansion

The credit policy pursued in 1968 permitted an expansion in member bank reserves that provided an increase of 11 percent in commercial bank credit. This was only slightly less than the postwar record increase of 1967 when stimulative credit policies prevailed, and it was twice as large as the 51/2 percent advance in 1966, the last experience with credit restraint. Following the pattern of monetary policy noted above, bank credit expansion was uneven over the course of 1968: loans and investments at commercial banks rose at a moderate 6½ percent annual rate in the first two quarters, spurted to a record 19 percent annual rate in the summer and then tapered to a 10% percent rate in the fourth quarter.

Loans at commercial banks increased \$27 billion last year and accounted for about 70 percent of the total expansion in bank credit. This contrasts with the year before when, under less buoyant conditions, commercial banks allocated more than half of their portfolio increases to investments in U.S. Government and other securities. Despite the limitations of monetary policy, loans at commercial banks were relatively strong in the first half of 1968 as banks relied on the liquidity they had built up in 1967 and supported loan expansion by curtailing their investments in securities. Loan expansion accelerated sharply in the summer quarter, but subsided a little in the closing quarter of the year.

The investment component of bank credit rose \$11 billion in 1968, roughly half of the advance posted in 1967. By far the largest part of last year's increase (\$8 billion) was recorded in the second half of the year, and most of this was concentrated in the summer

quarter. For the year as a whole, most of the commercial bank investments were in State and local obligations as banks added only \$2 billion to their holdings of U.S. Government securities.

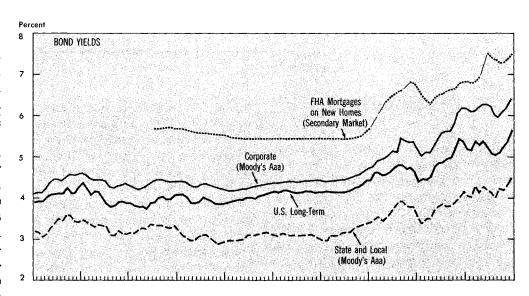
Bank deposit expansion

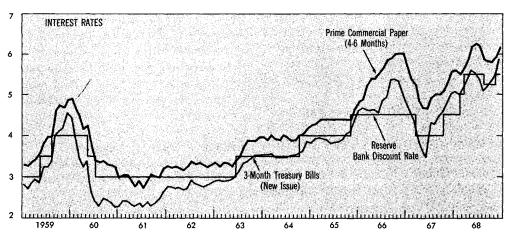
Total deposit liabilities of commercial banks mirrored the strong expansion in bank credit and rose 9½ percent last year. The money stock (currency and demand deposits) increased 6½ percent in 1968, about the same as in 1967, but the 11½ percent expansion in time deposits was substantially less than the advance in the preceding year.

Increases in time deposits were smallest in the spring, largest in the summer and tapered slightly in the fall. These variations reflected the unevenness of monetary restraint last year, as well as shifts in the public's preferences for holding time deposit balances. The latter, in turn, was related to the movements in market rates of interest and to the relationship these bear to the maximum ceiling rates that Regulation Q allows the banks to pay for time deposits. In late winter and spring, when restraints were greatest, the rapid rise in market rates of interest reduced the attractiveness of the rates paid on time deposits, and interestsensitive depositors shifted from these deposits to higher vielding market securities. In the summer, when credit restraint was relaxed and market rates of interest receded, this process was reversed and time deposit growth accelerated. In late fall, the strong rise

CHART 26

In 1968, financing costs reached their highest levels in several decades





Data: FRB, FHA, Moody's & Treas.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

in interest rates was apparently again causing a shift in the public's preference for holding time deposit balances, and growth in these deposits moderated.

While the expansion in money stock was rapid throughout last year, it was particularly pronounced during the spring. After rising at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4½ percent from January to March, the growth in money stock surged to an 8½ percent rate in the second quarter, tapered to about half this pace in the summer and then rose at nearly a 7½ percent rate in the closing quarter of the year. In a general way, these changes were the reverse of those shown by time deposits.

The unusual acceleration in money expansion in the spring resulted in part from the public's decision to shift the flow of new deposits from time to demand deposits. As explained above, this was a consequence of the changing

spread between market rates of interest and the rates that Regulation Q permitted banks to pay on time deposits. It was also a consequence of a strong demand for money balances that developed at this time. This demand is believed to have been related to the sharp step-up in the volume of stock market activity and the accompanying log jam in paperwork—and to a variety of uncertainties: the gold and dollar crisis, the outlook for fiscal restraint, and the course of monetary policy and interest rates. Thus, with the demand for money strong and for time deposits weak, the deposit creation that did occur during the spring mainly took the form of demand deposits. In addition, the pronounced second quarter acceleration in money stock was partly the result of a marked shift from Government demand deposits (which are not counted as part of the private money stock) to private accounts.

The growth of demand deposits slowed appreciably in the summer when time deposit growth accelerated and government deposits built up. During the fall, the pickup in money growth reflected a reversal of these developments: Government demand deposits were reduced and the public again devoted a somewhat larger proportion of deposit growth to money balances and a smaller proportion to time deposits (see table).

Quarterly Changes in Reserves and Deposits of Member Banks, 1968

[Seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars]

	I	II	III	IV
Total reserves Nonborrowed reserves	0. 66 .·29	0, 01 02	0. 58 . 83	0. 58 . 19
Total deposits* Demand deposits Time deposits Government deposits	4.8 1.5 1.3 2.1	3. 1 . 6 -2. 8	9. 1 . 4 7. 1 1. 4	8. 9 3. 3 6. 9 -1. 2

^{*}Deposits subject to reserve requirements.

(Continued from page 29)

Within the year, prices advanced sharply during the winter months, leveled off through August, and began to rise again in the fall. The period of stability during the summer resulted from a retardation in the rate of price increases for most commodity groups and a decline in prices of metals.

Among the major commodity groups, the most prominent advance was the 13 percent rise in lumber and wood products, which have a weight of only 3½ percent in the overall industrial index. Eight groups with a weight of 70 percent in the Industrial Price Index showed increases ranging from 2½ to 3½ percent. Among these, the most important were the increases in such heavily weighted categories as textile products and apparel, metals and metal products, and machinery and equipment.

Wholesale prices of textile products and apparel had fluctuated in an extremely narrow range for nearly 15 years prior to late 1967, mainly because of the pronounced expansion in the capacity of manmade fibers and the competition from imports. In 1968, however, prices of textile products and apparel rose 3½ percent as manmade fiber prices firmed and prices of cotton products advanced.

Metals prices moved erratically in 1968 but, on balance, averaged 2½ percent above their 1967 level, about double the rise in the preceding year. The 3½ percent rise in the index of nonferrous metals prices was closely associated with the copper situation. Domestic copper production was shut down by a strike that began in mid-1967 and extended into April 1968. Prices of secondary copper products increased substantially during the strike period, but dropped sharply after a settlement was reached. Domestic producers raised primary copper prices at the end of the strike and again at yearend.

Iron and steel prices were somewhat unstable during 1968; producers increased prices of some key products after a new labor contract was concluded on July 31, but a substantial reduction—partially rescinded—was made on hot-rolled sheets in the fall.

Declines in steel scrap prices during 1968 accompanied the decline in steel production after late spring and held the rise in the overall index of iron and steel prices to 2 percent.

Machinery prices continued to rise at the 3 percent rate of the 2 preceding years. Increases were sizable for all categories except electrical machinery. Prices of motor vehicles and equipment rose 2% percent in 1968 after a 1% percent increase the preceding year.

The rise in the overall index of industrial commodity prices dampened last year by a reduction in fuel prices and near-stability in chemical prices; together, these commodities constitute nearly one-fifth of the industrial index. The drop in fuels reflects mainly declines that have occurred in refined petroleum product prices since their sharp runup in mid-1967 at the time of the Middle East conflict; these were offset to some extent by higher coal prices. Chemical prices eased a little because of pricecutting in agricultural chemicals and where capacity has been fertilizers, excessive.

The Balance of Payments in 1968

pattern of our international receipts and payments in 1968 was notably different from the pattern of previous years, reflecting unusual changes in trade and capital transactions. Even though exports rose substantially, a new upsurge in imports caused a pronounced decline in our merchandise trade surplus. In an even more striking development, the United States became a net importer of capital in 1968. This change on capital account more than offset the deterioration in the trade balance, resulting in a liquidity balance more favorable than in any other year since 1957.

The year 1968 began in a climate of uncertainty in financial markets. There were lingering doubts as to the strength of the dollar after Britain's failure in late 1967 to maintain the exchange value of the pound. In order to restore confidence in the dollar and in the international monetary system, the President announced a broad program on January 1, 1968, to improve the balance of payments. The program included mandatory restraints on direct investment abroad, tighter measures restraining foreign lending by banks, and further efforts to reduce the adverse impact of Government expenditures.

Before the effects of these measures were fully demonstrated, speculative purchases of gold, which had been very heavy in the fourth quarter of 1967, reached crisis proportions again in March. U.S. gold losses in the first quarter were nearly \$1.4 billion, most of which was used to meet private demand in foreign gold markets. This loss was brought to a halt after the international agreement of March 17

to stabilize official gold reserves. The agreement to stop supplying gold from official reserves to private markets meant that private demand and supply (including new production) would determine the price of gold traded there. At the same time, the price at which gold was to be traded among official agencies was maintained at \$35 per ounce.

The two-tier price system for gold was remarkably successful in halting the speculative attack on the official gold price. Uncertainty over the strength of the dollar disappeared before midyear, and the dollar remained relatively strong on the exchange markets in the face of speculation over the defensibility of existing exchange rates for the German mark and the French franc.

CHART 27

U.S. Balance of Payments

*January-September totals, seasonally adjusted.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Later in the year, speculative movements of funds out of France for investment in German marks placed extreme strains on international financial markets. Although the U.S. dollar was not under pressure during these disruptions, the defensive measures employed by foreign countries in protecting their currencies and the support extended them by the United States led to significant changes in the composition of U.S. official reserves and in U.S. liabilities to foreign official agencies.

In the process of supporting their currencies, foreign official agencies made massive use of their liquid dollar holdings, including those obtained through swap arrangements with the United States and through their drawings of dollars from the IMF. During the course of the year, these support operations affected U.S. accounts by (1) reducing U.S. liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies, (2) increasing U.S. liquid liabilities to private foreigners, (3) increasing U.S. official reserve assets held in the form of convertible currencies, and (4) improving the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF.

Changes in balances

During the full year 1968, the U.S. reserve position in the IMF and the convertible foreign currencies included in U.S. official reserves increased by \$2.1 billion, more than offsetting the net reduction of \$1.2 billion in the gold stock. Thus, total U.S. official reserve assets, although changed in composition, showed a net increase of \$0.9 billion during 1968.

During the first 9 months of 1968, there was a net decrease of \$1.9 billion in U.S. liabilities to foreign official agencies. This reflected reductions of \$3.6 billion in liquid liabilities offset, in part, by an increase of some \$1.7 billion in nonliquid liabilities, including special financial transactions designed to convert U.S. liabilities to foreigners from liquid to nonliquid form. The net reduction in U.S. liabilities to foreign official agencies for the full year plus the increase in U.S. official reserve assets created a large surplus in the balance measured on the official reserve transactions basis, as compared with a deficit of \$3.4 billion on this basis in 1967.

Since the balance on the liquidity basis is not affected by the shift of liquid dollar liabilities from official to private accounts, this measure of the balance of payments was less influenced by the emergency financial operations abroad. The improvement in the liquidity balance, therefore, reflected principally the large inflows through foreigners' net investments in the United States, including purchases of U.S. stocks, bonds, and other nonliquid assets. These contributions, together with a rise in receipts from special transactions by foreign official agencies (up from less than \$1.0 billion in 1967 to more than \$1.4 billion through September 1968), more than offset the serious deterioration in the U.S. trade balance. In the first 9 months of 1968, the total liquidity deficit was only \$0.8 billion, seasonally adjusted, and the final total for the full year may have been more favorable. The comparable deficit was \$3.6 billion for all of 1967 and about \$1.3 billion in 1965 and 1966 (chart 27).

Merchandise Trade

On the basis of incomplete data for the whole year, the Nation's favorable trade balance appears to have dropped from \$3½ billion in 1967 to barely \$½ billion in the year just ended. (On the Bureau of Census basis, the balance fell from \$4.1 billion to 1967 to \$1.1 billion in 1968.) The export surplus of \$½ billion was the narrowest in the whole post-World War II period, and

the year-to-year deterioration of \$3 billion was the largest adverse shift since 1949-50.

These developments occurred against a background of vigorously expanding trade in both directions last year. Nonmilitary merchandise exports in 1968 rose 11 percent over the preceding year after a gain of only 4½ percent for 1967, while imports increased 23 percent following a 1967 advance of less than 6 percent.

Actual or threatened strikes in domestic metal industries and by longshoremen at east and gulf coast ports distorted quarterly trends in trade during 1968 and strongly influenced the statistics for specific commodities like steel, copper, and aluminum. However, their effect on the movement of overall exports, imports, and the trade balance for the year as a whole was not of major importance. With realistic assumptions as to the effects of these special factors on the annual volumes of imports and exports, it appears unlikely that much more than one-fifth of the deterioration in the trade balance in 1968 could be attributed to strikes and the threat of strikes.

Sharp rise in imports

The exceptionally large rise in imports in 1968 was reflected in all major categories of goods. Industrial supplies and materials accounted for about 40 percent of the total dollar gain in imports, reflecting demands sparked by the swift pace of U.S. economic growth and amplified by strikes or threats of strikes. Nevertheless, the rate of increase in this major category was less rapid than the gain in total imports. Automotive vehicles and parts, on the other hand, which accounted for about one-tenth of total 1967 imports, contributed one-fourth of the 1968 expansion in total imports. Imports of other nonfood consumer goods advanced at a pace about parallel with the overall rate, with strong growth widespread throughout this group of commodities. Although imports of foods and beverages advanced less rapidly than the total, 1968 witnessed a sharp reversal in coffee imports from the 1967 downturn, while imports of whiskey and meat products extended the sizable gains of recent years.

At the same time, total agricultural exports showed almost no expansion from 1967. Gains in exports of corn, cotton, and tobacco were largely offset by lower exports, mainly of sorghums but also of wheat and other grains. Reductions in grain prices accentuated the declines in agricultural export values.

Among nonfarm products, annual gains were substantial for exports of transport equipment, chemicals, and forest products. However, there were some significant shifts within the year. Sharply increased worldwide deliveries of commercial transport planes, together with strongly expanding automotive sales to Canada, accounted for nearly half the seasonally adjusted gain in total exports from the last half of 1967 to the first half of 1968. These two commodity groups accounted for less than one-fifth of the advance in overall exports in the second half of 1968. The latter period brought expanded gains in exports of chemicals, wood and paper, and nonferrous metals (following labor-contract settlements) and marked increases in exports of machinery and nonfood consumer goods.

Except for the stepped-up pace of automotive deliveries, exports to Canada showed little growth in 1968. Exports to Western Europe showed significant improvement, expanding sharply in the second half of the year, and sales to Japan in the second half also bettered the already improved performance of the first half.

Trade surplus declines

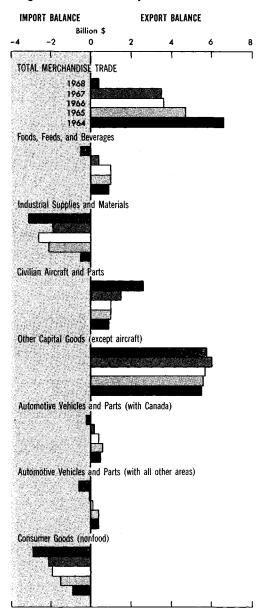
The trade surplus, which had virtually disappeared in the first half, improved substantially in the second. However, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of less than \$1 billion (balance of payments basis), it remained extremely modest. The improvement within the year was due to a slower rate of expansion in imports. The rate of increase in imports from the first to the second half of 1968 was less than

one-third as much as the 18 percent increase from the last half of 1967 to the first half of 1968. The rate of increase in exports in the last half of 1968 was comparable to the rate of increase recorded in the preceding half year.

Last year's deterioration in the trade surplus, while extreme, was a continuation of a trend dating from 1964.

Merchandise Trade Balance

Except for civilian aircraft all major commodity categories contributed to last year's deterioration



Note.—Total merchandise trade balance is on a balance of payments basis; balances for commodity categories are on Census basis. Total includes "All other" which is not shown separately. All 1968 data are Jan.-Sept. totals, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Chart 28 indicates the persistent decline in the trade surplus during this period and shows how the decline was distributed among the broad end-use commodity categories.

In 1968, the trade surplus increased significantly only in aircraft and parts, reflecting the deliveries of jetliners to foreign airlines. The favorable balance of trade declined only slightly in other capital goods categories, but there were serious deteriorations in all other commodity groups. Automotive trade with both Canada and the rest of the world swung from surpluses to deficits, and even in the food and beverages category, the United States recorded an import surplus last year.

Private Capital and Other Transactions

The sharp decline in the merchandise trade balance from 1967 to 1968 was more than offset by the phenomenal halt to the customary net outflow of capital through private transactions. The imposition of mandatory controls on direct investment transactions at the beginning of the year and the tightening of restraints on capital outflows through U.S. banks were major factors in the unprecedented shift to a net inflow of private capital in 1968. However, the largely unrelated increase in foreign purchases of outstanding U.S. securities (mainly common stocks) was an important additional element in the improvement on capital account.

Chart 29 indicates the total net improvement in private capital transactions in 1968, by type, along with the comparable annual data since 1964. The major source of improvement last year was in foreign purchases of U.S. private securities, which were at an annual rate of \$3.7 billion during the first 9 months of 1968, as compared with \$1.4 billion in 1967. The sales of U.S. securities during the first three quarters of 1968 included some \$1.6 billion (\$2.1 billion annual rate) of bonds issued by U.S. corporations to finance their investments abroad. These sales were in direct response to the Foreign Direct Investment Program, which does not restrict transfers to foreign affiliates of funds that were borrowed abroad by a U.S. parent company. The remainder of securities sales was almost entirely foreign purchases of U.S. corporate stock—\$1.2 billion during the 9 months or \$1.6 billion at an annual rate.

A second major source of improvement in private capital transactions in 1968 was the reduction in U.S. bank claims of more than \$400 million (seasonally adjusted annual rate) after an increase of some \$460 million in such claims during 1967. This change may have reflected the tightening of the program to restrain bank credit under the Federal Reserve Program, although the total reduction in claims by the banking community was beyond that required under the program.

Additional improvement through other private capital transactions included U.S. corporate borrowing abroad from banks, largely to help finance direct investment activities. At the same time, there were some offsetting increases in corporate assets abroad other than direct investments. The greater part of these were bank deposits or other temporary investments of funds that were obtained through special bond issues or other forms of foreign borrowing.

If the transfers of funds borrowed abroad by the U.S. companies are included, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of direct investment capital outflows in the first three quarters of 1968 exceeded the \$3.0 billion outflow for the year 1967. Acquisitions of existing foreign enterprises (net of liquidations of existing U.S. affiliates) totaled more than \$320 million during the first 9 months of 1968 as compared with about \$180 million in all of 1967. Thus, while use of foreign-borrowed funds offset a large portion of the balance of payments impact of investment activities, the actual transfers of capital for direct investment purposes were not reduced, and the Foreign Direct Investment Program appears to have had little or no adverse effect on the scope of investment activities by foreign affiliates.

Improvement in services

The annual rate of income receipts from direct investments abroad during the first 9 months of 1968 was about 14 percent above the total for 1967. This additional source of improvement in 1968 balance of payments receipts could also be attributed to the control program since reinvestments of earnings by foreign affiliates are also subject to its limitations. Receipts and payments from tourism showed some net improvement in 1968 mainly because disturbances in Europe appear to have affected payments more than receipts, and expenditures in Canada were down as compared with those of the year before, when Expo '67 attracted many U.S. visitors. Among other major payments, military expenditures abroad continued to increase and were at an annual rate of \$4.5 billion in the first 9 months of 1968. In summary, the net balance on transactions in services (in contrast to merchandise trade) increased from net receipts of \$1.3 billion in 1967 to nearly \$2 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the January-September period of last year.

Near-Term Prospects

Improvements in the U.S. balance of payments in 1968 reflect the impact of special circumstances that are not likely to be repeated this year. It will be more difficult to realize improvements in the same areas in 1969 since some of the favorable changes in capital flows were transitory in nature or were one-time essentially contributions. There was an initial gain for the balance of payments in 1968 associated with the tightening of restraints or the imposition of new controls. Even if the controls are not relaxed, in the second year of operations they are likely only to maintain the improvements already achieved. Any reduction in the reliance on foreign sources of finance for direct investment activities could be reflected in a deterioration in the balance of payments. Tight money in the United States may discourage lending to foreigners, but another large reduction in banking claims on foreigners should not be expected.

The substantial flow of foreign funds into U.S. corporate stocks could easily turn around with a sharp or prolonged decline in stock prices. But there also are reasonable grounds for expecting continued foreign interest in U.S. securities. The increasing preference among European investors for equity securities and the desire to diversify portfolios may help sustain the demand for U.S. corporate stocks. The general growth in European capital markets and the increased activity of U.S. investment firms abroad facilitate the channeling of foreign investors' demand to U.S. securities.

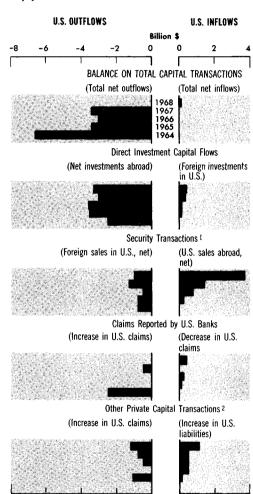
However, these potentialities do not alter the precarious nature of the balance of payments improvements in 1968, and the prospects are highly tenuous for future improvement in the same areas. Consequently, the outlook for even short-term gains depends upon better performance on trade account. The prospects here appear at least moderately encouraging; there is already some evidence of a slowing down in the excessively rapid growth of imports. The increase in imports of industrial supplies and materials is likely to taper off with a change in the tempo of U.S. economic activity. On the other hand, it is less likely that the persistent increase in the trade deficit in consumer goods can be reversed unless new efforts are made to counter foreign competition in major items. The rising favor among U.S. consumers for the types of goods produced abroad and the rising capacity of foreign suppliers to produce for the U.S. market make it difficult to counter the unfavorable trend in the trade balance in consumer goods. However,

if the rate of growth in exports can be maintained and if imports grow less rapidly with the slowing of U.S. economic expansion, there should be considerable improvement in the foreign trade surplus in 1969.

CHART 29

Private Capital Transactions

The halting of private net capital outflows in 1968 was the major source of improvement in the balance of payments



Note.—All 1968 data are Jan.-Sept. totals, seasonally adjusted at annual rates $^{\rm I}$ Excluding liquidations of U.S. securities by the Government of the United Kingdom and investments by international and regional organizations in the U.S. Government agency bonds.

 $^2\,$ Excluding changes in U.S. liquid liabilities and special transactions by U.S. and foreign official and international agencies.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Personal Income Higher in all Regions in Third Quarter of 1968

PERSONAL income rose in all regions and in 48 of the 50 States during the third quarter of 1968 as income from most major sources advanced briskly. Nationally, there were above-average gains in farm income, Federal payrolls, and finance and transportation wages and salaries. Although most other industries showed gains close to the average, construction payrolls registered little change, while the rise in nonfarm proprietors' earnings generally lagged behind the national pace.

From the second to the third quarter, total personal income rose 2½ percent, or \$16 billion, for the entire Nation. Among the eight regions, income gains varied from about 3 percent in the Far West and the Southwest to 1¾ percent in the Mideast and about three-fourths of 1 percent in the Rocky Mountains. The advances in the other four regions—Plains, Great Lakes, Southeast, and New England—were very close to the national pace (text table).

Many of the regional differences in the rate of income advance during the summer can be traced directly to developments in farming. Nearly all of the above-average gain in total personal income in the Southwest is traceable to a jump in farm income. Similarly, the small advance in the Rocky Mountain States was caused chiefly by weakness in agricultural income, although income in many other industries in that region expanded rather slowly.

The above-average third quarter income advance in the Far West is attributable to a broadly based lift in most major nonfarm sources of personal income as well as to a sharp rise in farm income. Only in durable goods manufacturing was there a substantial industrial lag in the Far West. The somewhat below-average gain in the Mideast region is traceable mainly to a slow increase in both hard and soft goods manufacturing industries as well as in Federal Government payrolls.

The Plains, Great Lakes, Southeast, and New England regions each showed an increase of roughly average proportions in both total and nonfarm personal income. The industrial pattern of the personal income gain in the Plains and Southeast was similar to that in the United States. This was not the case in New England and the Great Lakes. In New England, a comparatively small expansion in manufacturing payrolls—in both hard and soft goods lines—was offset by an unusually large increase in farming and by sizable

gains in mining, construction, and finance.

In the Great Lakes, a spurt in payrolls of both durable and nondurable goods producers provided the major impetus to the income rise. Wage and salary payments in durable goods factories in the region rose over 3 percent (as compared with a nationwide gain of 1% percent) despite the sharp fall in steel production following the labor contract settlement in early summer. Higher wages called for by the new contract partly offset the effects the decline in production had on employment and hours of work. In addition, auto production and payrolls increased during the summer. Offsetting the strength in manufacturing in the Great Lakes, farm earnings in the region fell back substantially; gains in most other industries were fairly close to the U.S. average.

Percent Change in Personal Income, From Second Quarter to Third Quarter 1968

Regions	Total	Nonfarm
Far West Southwest Plains Great Lakes	2. 6	2. 9 2. 5 2. 1 2. 6
Southeast New England	2. 3	2. 6 2. 0
Mideast Rocky Mountain	1.8 .7	1.8 1.7
U.S. average	2, 4	2, 3

Table 1.—Quarterly Total Personal Income, by States and Regions

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

State and region		19	67			1968		Percent change, 1968
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	II-III
United States	611, 135	617 968	629, 942	641, 231	658,927	674,345	690,316	2.4
New England.	38, 658	39, 255	39,970	40,747	41,325	42, 450	43,391	2.5
Maine	2, 524	2, 544	2, 614	2, 656	2, 658	2,750	2,844	3. 4
New Hampshire	2, 052	2, 068	2, 105	2, 154	2, 244	2,266	2,313	2. 1
Vermont	1, 157	1, 152	1, 184	1, 219	1, 248	1,263	1,292	2. 3
Massachusetts	18, 739	19, 082	19, 298	19, 667	19, 967	20, 616	20, 951	1. 0
Rhode Island	2, 923	2, 943	3, 030	3, 083	3, 169	3, 214	3, 247	1. 0
Connecticut	11, 263	11, 466	11, 739	11, 968	12, 039	12, 341	12, 744	3. 3
Mideast	146, 193	148, 211	150, 142	153,463	157,210	160,793	163,722	1.8
New York	67, 364	68, 300	69, 293	70, 705	72, 396	74, 152	75, 578	1. 9
New Jersey	24, 964	25, 512	25, 807	26, 461	26, 699	27, 427	28, 011	2. 1
Pennsylvania	36, 560	36, 646	37, 208	37, 847	39, 155	39, 688	40, 330	1. 0
Delaware	1, 833	1,894	1, 930	1,963	1, 977	2,058	2,096	1.8
Maryland	12, 256	12,461	12, 576	13,087	13, 484	13,783	14,027	1.8
District of Columbia	3, 216	3,398	3, 328	3,400	3, 499	3,685	3,680	
Great Lakes	130, 662	130,813	134, 354	135, 398	140,701	142.627	146,081	2.4
Michigan	28, 482	28, 765	29, 786	29, 573	31, 270	31, 449	32, 734	4. 1
Ohio	33, 226	32, 881	33, 803	34, 510	35, 972	36, 339	37, 068	2. 0
Indiana	15, 870	15, 659	15, 986	16, 403	16, 717	17, 005	17, 344	2. 0
Illinois	40, 022 13, 062	40, 498 13, 010	41, 426 13, 353	41, 455 13, 457	42, 812 13, 930	43, 731 14, 103	44, 392 14, 543	1. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
Plains	47, 148	47,662	48,872	49, 171	50, 435	51, 588	52,912	2.6
Minnesota	10, 899	10, 910	11, 363	11, 477	11, 835	11, 923	12, 428	4. 5
Iowa	8, 178	8, 418	8, 966	8, 671	8, 916	9, 195	9, 493	3. 5
Missouri	13, 674	13, 674	13,823	13, 927	14, 431	14, 635	14,895	1. 8
North Dakota.	1, 574	1, 599	1,558	1, 627	1, 683	1, 641	1,877	14. 4
South Dakota	1, 683	1,706	1,788	1,805	1,813	1,858	1,904	2. i
Nebraska	4, 318	4,482	4,418	4,470	4,455	4,770	4,707	-1. i
Kansas	6,822	6, 873	6, 956	7, 194	7, 302	7, 566	7,608	
Southeast	103, 629	104, 538	106, 120	108,846	111, 687	114, 598	117, 269	2.3
Virginia	12, 314	12, 474	12, 725	13, 362	13, 416	13, 756	14, 219	3. 4
West Virginia	4, 137	4, 162	4, 205	4, 284	4, 390	4, 478	4, 529	1.
Kentucky	7, 690	7, 561	7, 787	7, 911	8, 045	8, 277	8, 510	2. 8
Tennessee_	9, 154	9, 246	9, 352	9, 515	9, 876	10, 152	10, 249	1. 0
North Carolina_	11, 996	12, 042	12, 165	12, 866	12, 826	13, 224	13, 598	2. 3
South Carolina	5, 675	5, 661	5, 746	5, 926	6, 125	6, 233	6, 388	2. 1
Georgia	11, 301	11, 329	11, 484	11, 720	12, 055	12, 423	12, 708	2.3
Florida	16, 475	16, 810	17, 482	17, 638	17, 947	18, 602	19, 338	4.1
Alabama	7, 549	7, 616	7, 676	7, 786	8, 162	8, 228	8, 338	1.3
Mississippi	4, 486	4, 544	4, 336	4, 443	4, 662	4, 912	4, 936	1.
Louisiana.	8, 868	8, 891	8, 988	9, 234	9, 659	9, 722	9, 838	
Arkansas	3, 984	4, 202	4, 174	4, 161	4, 524	4, 591	4, 618	
Southwest	41, 917.	42, 985	43, 875	44, 599	45, 642	47,511	48, 948	3.
Oklahoma	6, 499	6, 384	6, 621	6, 874	7, 030	7, 007	7, 296	4.
Texas	28, 717	29, 601	30, 324	30, 643	31, 451	32, 908	33, 898	3.
New Mexico	2, 432	2, 532	2, 420	2, 553	2, 563	2, 718	2, 663	-2.
	4, 269	4, 468	4, 510	4, 529	4, 598	4, 878	5, 091	4.
Rocky Mountain	13, 276	13, 478	13, 460	13, 953	14,060	14, 672	14, 782	
Montana Idaho Wyoming	1, 916 1, 722 924	1, 948 1, 735 934	1,878 1,812 923	2, 012 1, 930 1, 002	1, 977 1, 830 967	1, 985 1, 884 973	2, 019 1, 900 988	1. 1.
Colorado	6, 060	6, 207	6, 178	6, 318	6, 516	6, 911	6, 923	1.
Utah	2, 654	2, 654	2, 669	2, 691	2, 770	2, 919	2, 952	
Far West	86, 335	87,650	89,700	91, 468	94, 198	96, 301	99, 285	3.
Washington	10, 485	10, 689	10, 945	11, 364	11, 590	11, 815	12, 127	2.
Oregon	5, 927	6, 046	6, 129	6, 386	6, 440	6, 576	6, 711	2.
Nevada	1,536	1, 559	1, 613	1,656	1, 690	1, 745	1, 824	4.
California	68,387	69, 356	71, 013	72,062	74, 478	76, 165	78, 623	3.
Alaska	991	1, 003	1,007	1,066	1, 099	1, 125	1, 126	4.
Hawaii	2, 326	2, 373	2,442	2,520	2, 570	2, 680	2, 800	

Note. Quarterly totals for the State personal income series will not agree with the personal income measure carried in the national income and product accounts since the latter includes income disbursed to Government personnel stationed abroad.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

(Continued from page 3)

be affected by military troubles in other areas, by the international monetary situation, and by developments in our cities. In addition, consumers and investors have been behaving in very unexpected ways, making the task of forecasting especially difficult. Finally, the 1969 outcome depends on Government economic policies and on labor and business attitudes.

Despite these uncertainties, the prospects now are that the economy will show a large expansion in 1969, but the real volume of GNP will increase at a more sustainable rate than last year and the increase in prices will slow somewhat. Personal income and corporate profits will set new records, employment will rise to new highs, and the overall unemployment rate will remain comparatively low.

There should be further large gains in consumer expenditures, although the pattern may be uneven during the year, partly because of the increases in social security taxes and unusually large settlements on 1968 tax liabilities. Residential construction is likely to increase more although credit restrictions will limit the extent of the rise. Fixed business investment is due for a healthy advance, according to all available evidence. Net exports will show some improvement as exports continue to increase and the import rise slows down. State and local government purchases will continue their strong expansion, but on the basis of present programs, Federal purchases will be relatively stable.

The most difficult economic problem in 1969 will be to contain inflation. The slower increase in the real volume of output will help to moderate the price rise. Partly because of the "frontend loading" in the labor contracts negotiated in 1968 and the smaller coverage of forthcoming contract negotiations, wage rate increases may not be as pronounced as last year. Also, the movement in farm prices should be less unfavorable than in 1968. Nevertheless, strong demand and cost pressures will persist and the problem of inflation will remain.

Farm Income, 1960-67: Revised Data for Page S-31

[Millions of dollars]

						···	Commons								
			Cash re	eceipts fr	om farming						Cash re	ceipts fro	om farming		
			Receipts	from ma	rketings an	d CCC los	ins				Receipts	from ma	rketings an	d CCC loa	ns
Year and month	Total, includ- ing Gov-				Livestock	and produ	ets	Year and month	Total, includ- ing Gov-				Livestock a	and produc	ts
	ernment pay- ments	Total	Crops	Total	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs		ernment pay- ments	Total	Crops	Total	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs
1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965: January	2, 766 2, 538 2, 503 2, 920 3, 079 3, 924 4, 365 5, 102 4, 641 4, 011 41, 813 3, 794 3, 090	34, 154 35, 089 36, 356 37, 398 37, 233 3, 325 2, 405 2, 455 2, 475 2, 894 2, 973 3, 284 4, 762 4, 752 3, 957 39, 350 3, 719 2, 902 3, 002	15, 208 15, 660 16, 294 17, 435 17, 377 1, 658 880 785 780 1, 091 1, 227 1, 367 2, 678 2, 487 1, 949 17, 392 1, 734 1, 001 858	18, 946 19, 429 20, 062 19, 963 19, 856 1, 667 1, 525 1, 731 1, 675 1, 741 1, 803 1, 746 1, 917 1, 993 2, 084 2, 070 2, 008 21, 958 1, 985 1, 920 2, 144	4, 753 4, 918 4, 854 4, 860 5, 027 436 401 447 434 452 426 411 398 394 411 402 426 5, 037	10, 598 11, 007 11, 665 11, 455 11, 137 933 850 982 924 1, 062 1, 018 1, 176 1, 243 1, 299 1, 298 1, 205 12, 964 1, 209 1, 176	3, 292 3, 197 3, 240 3, 322 3, 374 256 233 265 273 270 283 295 332 336 334 351 344 3, 581	1966—Continued June. July	3, 211 3, 432 4, 661 4, 945 5, 408 4, 931 3, 963 46, 457 3, 687 3, 011 3, 204 2, 814 2, 949 3, 263 3, 605 4, 531 4, 751 5, 398 4, 777 3, 877	3, 181 3, 303 3, 715 3, 980 4, 922 4, 838 3, 912 43, 180 3, 617 2, 797 2, 797 2, 719 2, 719 3, 240 3, 499 3, 708 4, 715 4, 715 3, 833	1, 196 1, 424 1, 536 1, 736 2, 555 2, 672 1, 877 18, 256 1, 523 948 959 818 818 1, 253 1, 586 1, 587 1, 712 2, 605 2, 655 1, 921	1, 985 1, 879 2, 179 2, 244 2, 367 2, 166 2, 035 24, 924 2, 094 1, 849 2, 008 1, 901 1, 987 1, 913 2, 121 2, 130 2, 310 2, 306 2, 310 2, 062 1, 912	472 465 467 478 461 486 5, 532 487 449 502 494 522 504 473 463 469 471 458 488	1, 161 1, 068 1, 309 1, 368 1, 476 1, 300 1, 155 14, 859 1, 244 1, 082 1, 161 1, 090 1, 247 1, 168 1, 113 1, 309 1, 347 1, 494 1, 278 1, 098	322 325 382 391 396 389 362 4, 149 314 268 307 274 289 287 309 328 329 307 295
April May	2, 955	2, 836 2, 851	859 809	1, 977 2, 042	459 481	1, 145 1, 197	321 315	Annual total	45, 867	42,788	18, 383	24, 405	5, 770	14, 630	3, 640

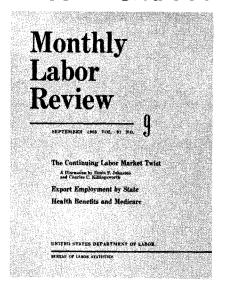
Indexes of Cash Receipts and Farm Marketings (Unadjusted), 1960-67: Revised Data for Page S-31

[1957-59=100]

Year and month		eccipts f etings ar loans		Year and month	Cash r mark	eceipts f etings ar loans		Year and month		al volun marketir	ne of farm ngs	Year and month		al volun marketii	ne of farm ngs
	Total	Crops	Livestock and products		Total	Creps	Livestock and products		Total	Crops	Livestock and products		Total	Crops	Livestock and products
1960	105 108 112 115 115 123 89 93 91 107 110 122 139 147 122 138 108 111 105 106	110 113 117 126 125 144 76 67 67 63 94 106 118 152 233 216 169 125	102 105 108 108 107 108 99 112 108 113 113 113 113 113 124 129 135 134 130 119 129 124 139 128 139 128	1966—Continued June July August September. November. December. Annual. 1967: January February. March April May June July August September. October November. December.	118 122 138 148 183 180 145 133 134 104 110 101 108 120 137 143 182 175 142	103 123 133 150 220 220 232 163 132 132 82 82 83 70 70 108 137 138 148 226 231 167	129 122 141 145 153 140 132 135 136 120 130 123 136 129 124 137 139 150 134 124	1960	107 109 111 116 118 126 87 90 84 104 110 119 135 174 166 141 118	112 110 112 119 118 141 655 52 46 44 88 110 117 149 231 218 174 120	104 108 110 114 118 115 103 118 113 115 116 111 120 125 131 128 117	1966—Continued June July August September. October November. December. Annual. 1967: January February March April May June July August September. October November. December	108 111 122 131 165 170 140 120 128 95 100 96 110 122 130 133 173 177	92 111 119 134 202 224 165 121 137 77 77 72 53 54 96 132 133 138 214 224 162	119 111 124 128 138 130 122 120 122 109 122 118 127 122 114 127 129 142 131 119

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Data for 1965-67 reflect incorporation of the latest available information relating to production, marketing, prices and inputs from Government and private sources. In addition, the estimates for the dollar figures only were revised back to 1960 (annually, 1960-67; monthly, 1965-67) to include Alaska and Hawaii.

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CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1967 edition of Business Statistics, biennial statistical supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price \$2.50) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1963 through 1966 (1956-66 for major quarterly series), annually, 1939-66; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1947-66 (where available). Series added or significantly revised after the 1967 Business Statistics went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1966 issued too late for inclusion in the 1967 volume appear in the monthly Survey beginning with the September 1967 issue. Also, unless otherwise noted, revised monthly data for periods not shown herein corresponding to revised annual data are available upon request.

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1965 1966 1967 1965

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	****	***	1001		l				[10	•					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Aı	inual tot	al	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	11	III	IV p 1
							Seas	sonally ac	ijusted q	uarterly	totals at	annual r	ates			
GI	ENER.	AL B	USIN	ESS	INDI	CATC	PRS—	·Quar	terly	Serie	s					
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT																
Gross national product, total †bil. \$	684.9	747.6	789.7	710.0	728.4	740.4	753.3	768. 2	772, 2	780. 2	795.3	811.0	831. 2	852.9	871.0	887. 8
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo	432.8	465. 5	492, 2	447.4	457.8	461.1	469.3	473.7	480.9	490.3	495.5	502.2	519. 4	527. 9	541.1	546.3
Durable goods, total ♀do Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo	66. 3 30. 3 26. 9	70. 5 30. 4 29. 8	72.6 30.4 31.4	68. 9 30. 6 28. 9	71. 6 31. 8 29. 3	68. 2 28. 9 29. 0	71. 0 30. 3 30. 4	71. 1 30. 5 30. 4	69. 8 28. 1 31. 1	73. 4 31. 2 31. 2	73. 1 31. 0 31. 4	74. 2 31. 4 31. 8	79. 0 34. 6 33. 3	81. 0 35. 4 33. 9	85. 1 38. 1 35. 4	84. 8 38. 0 34. 4
Nondurable goods, total ♀ do Clothing and shoesdo. Food and beveragesdo. Gasoline and oildo.	191. 1 35. 9 98. 8 15. 3	206. 7 39. 8 106. 4 16. 6	215.8 42.1 109.4 18.1	197. 8 37. 4 102. 3 15. 9	202. 8 39. 2 105. 1 16. 0	206. 3 39. 4 106. 8 16. 4	208. 3 40. 5 107. 0 16. 7	209. 3 40. 3 106. 9 17. 1	212. 9 40. 9 108. 7 17. 7	215. 3 42. 4 108. 9 17. 8	216, 4 42, 8 109, 1 18, 3	218. 4 42. 3 110. 8 18. 6	226. 5 44. 6 113. 6 19. 7	228. 2 44. 8 116. 4 19. 4	232. 7 47. 2 117. 7 20. 0	233. 5 46. 5 118. 8 20. 2
Services, total 9	175. 5 25. 6 63. 5 12. 6	188. 3 27. 1 67. 3 13. 6	203. 8 29. 0 70. 9 15. 0	180. 7 26. 4 65. 1 13. 2	183. 4 26. 2 66. 0 13. 3	186. 7 26. 9 66. 8 13. 6	190. 0 27. 5 67. 6 13. 6	193. 3 27. 8 68. 8 13. 8	198. 2 28. 1 69. 7 14. 7	201. 6 28. 7 70. 4 14. 8	205. 9 29. 2 71. 2 15. 1	209. 6 29. 9 72. 2 15. 5	213, 9 30, 3 74, 0 16, 2	218. 7 31. 0 75. 4 16. 3	223. 4 31. 5 76. 9 16. 8	228. 0 31. 9 78. 6 17. 1
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	108.1	120.8	114.3	113. 2	116.8	121.0	119.9	125.7	113.0	107.6	114.7	121.8	119.7	127.3	127. 1	136. 1
Fixed investment do Nonresidential do do Structures do Producers' durable equipment do Residential structures do Nonfarm do Change in business inventories do Nonfarm do do do do do do do d	98. 5 71. 3 25. 5 45. 8 27. 2 26. 7 9. 6 8. 6	106. 1 81. 3 28. 5 52. 8 24. 8 24. 3 14. 7 14. 9	108. 2 83. 6 27. 9 55. 7 24. 6 24. 0 6. 1 5. 6	103. 5 76. 2 27. 8 48. 3 27. 4 26. 9 9. 7 8. 5	105. 9 78. 6 28. 6 50. 0 27. 3 26. 8 10. 9 10. 7	105. 6 79. 8 28. 1 51. 7 25. 8 25. 2 15. 4 15. 4	107. 0 82. 6 28. 9 53. 7 24. 4 23. 9 12. 8 13. 3	105. 9 84. 2 28. 2 55. 9 21. 7 21. 1 19. 8 20. 2	104. 6 83. 5 29. 0 54. 5 21. 1 20. 5 8. 4 8. 3	105. 4 82. 7 27. 2 55. 5 22. 7 22. 1 2. 3 2. 2	109. 3 83. 3 27. 7 55. 6 26. 0 25. 4 5. 3 4. 8	113. 5 85. 0 27. 7 57. 3 28. 5 27. 9 8. 3 7. 1	117. 6 88. 6 29. 6 59. 0 29. 1 28. 5 2. 1 1. 6	116. 5 87. 0 28. 5 58. 5 29. 5 28. 9 10. 8 10. 4	119. 6 90. 1 28. 8 61. 3 29. 5 28. 9 7. 5 7. 3	126. 0 94. 2 29. 8 64. 4 31. 8 31. 2 10. 0 9. 2
Net exports of goods and servicesdo Exportsdo Importsdo	6. 9 39. 2 32. 3	5. 1 43. 1 38. 1	4.8 45.8 41.0	6. 0 40, 5 34. 5	6. 0 42. 1 36. 1	5. 2 42. 6 37. 3	4. 5 43. 6 39. 1	4. 5 44. 2 39. 7	5. 2 45. 5 40. 3	5. 1 45. 5 40. 4	5. 4 46. 1 40. 6	3, 4 46, 0 42, 6	1.5 47.5 46.0	2. 0 49. 9 47. 9	3. 3 52. 6 49. 4	3. 0 52. 4 49. 5
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total_do	137. 0 66. 9 50. 1 70. 1	156. 2 77. 4 60. 6 78. 8	178. 4 90. 6 72. 4 87. 8	143. 3 70. 1 52. 5 73. 2	147. 8 72. 5 55. 3 75. 3	153. 1 75. 6 58. 6 77. 4	159. 5 79. 9 63. 0 79. 7	164. 3 81. 5 65. 4 82. 7	173. 1 87. 4 70. 0 85. 8	177. 3 90. 0 72. 1 87. 2	179. 6 91. 3 72. 9 88. 4	183. 5 93. 5 74. 6 90. 0	190. 5 97. 1 76. 8 93. 4	195. 7 100. 0 79. 0 95. 6	199. 6 101. 2 79. 6 98. 4	202. 5 101. 6 80. 0 100. 8
By major type of product: † do. Final sales, total. do. Goods, total. do. Durable goods. do. Nondurable goods. do. Services. do. Structures. do.	675. 3 337. 6 133. 0 204. 7 262. 9 74. 8	732.8 367.5 145.7 221.8 288.0 77.3	783.6 390.8 156.4 234.5 314.8 77.9	700. 3 351. 1 138. 5 212. 5 271. 0 78. 2	717. 5 360. 5 143. 3 217. 3 277. 5 79. 5	725. 0 362. 6 142. 2 220. 4 284. 7 77. 7	740. 4 371. 0 147. 3 223. 7 292. 3 77. 2	748. 4 375. 3 150. 2 225. 1 298. 1 74. 9	763. 8 381. 5 151. 1 230. 4 306. 3 76. 1	778. 0 391. 8 157. 1 234. 7 310. 9 75. 3	789. 9 393. 6 157. 3 236. 2 317. 5 78. 8	802. 7 396. 5 159. 9 236. 6 324. 7 81. 5	829. 1 412. 8 166. 7 246. 1 330. 4 85. 8	842. 1 417. 6 169. 1 248. 5 339. 2 85. 4	863. 5 429. 5 175. 1 254. 4 347. 6 86. 4	877. 8 433. 2 177. 9 255. 3 354. 0 90. 6
Change in business inventories do Durable goods do Nondurable goods do	9. 6 6. 7 3. 0	14.7 10.2 4.5	6. 1 3. 0 3. 1	9. 7 4. 6 5. 1	10. 9 7. 6 3. 3	15. 4 9. 9 5. 5	12.8 10.5 2.4	19.8 13.6 6.3	8.4 3.3 5.0	2, 3 . 6 1, 7	5.3 3.8 1.6	8.3 4.2 4.1	2. 1 1. 5 . 6	10.8 6.2 4.6	7. 5 4. 9 2. 5	10.0 5.2 4.9
GNP in constant (1958) dollars													'			
Gross national product, total †bil. \$	617.8	657. 1	673.1	636. 6	648.6	653.3	659. 5	667. 1	665.7	669. 2	675. 6	681.8	692.7	703.4	712.3	719.1
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo	397. 7	417.8	430, 5	409. 2	415.7	414.8	420.0	420.6	424.8	431. 2	431.8	434.1	444. 9	447.5	455.7	454.8
Durable goods do_ Nondurable goods do_ Services do_	66. 6 178. 6 152. 5	71. 3 186. 9 159. 5	72. 4 191. 1 167. 0	69. 8 183. 3 156. 1	72. 9 185. 5 157. 3	69. 2 186. 9 158. 7	71.8 187.8 160.4	71. 4 187. 5 161. 7	70. 1 190. 3 164. 4	73, 7 191, 6 165, 9	72. 6 191. 1 168. 1	73. 0 191. 6 169. 5	77. 3 196. 5 171. 0	78. 9 196. 1 172. 6	82. 5 198. 5 174. 8	81. 4 196. 8 176. 6
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	99. 2	108.8	99, 5	103. 4	106.1	109. 5	107.4	112.3	99.8	94. 2	99. 3	104.7	101.5	107. 3	105.8	112.5
Fixed investment	90. 1 66. 3 23. 8 9. 0	94. 9 73. 8 21. 1 13. 9	93. 6 73. 7 19. 9 5. 9	94. 0 70. 3 23. 8 9. 3	95, 8 72, 2 23, 6 10, 3	94.7 72.7 22.0 14.7	95. 5 74. 8 20. 7 12. 0	93. 7 75. 4 18. 2 18. 6	91. 8 74. 2 17. 6 8. 0	92. 0 73. 3 18. 7 2. 3	94. 0 73. 2 20. 8 5. 2	96. 7 74. 0 22. 7 8. 0	99. 5 76. 5 23. 0 2. 0	97. 4 74. 5 22. 9 9. 9	99. 0 76. 6 22. 4 6. 8	103.4 79.4 24.0 9.1
Net exports of goods and servicesdo	6. 2	4.0	2.4	5.7	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	1.0	1	6	.7	.7
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total_dodo	114.7 57.9 56.8	126, 5 65, 2 61, 3	140.7 74.8 65.9	118. 4 59. 6 58. 7	121. 5 61. 8 59. 6	124. 7 64. 0 60. 7	128. 5 66. 9 61. 6	131.3 67.9 63.4	138.1 72.7 65.4	141. 0 75. 1 66. 0	141. 4 75. 6 65. 8	142.0 75.6 66.4	146. 5 78. 1 68. 4	149. 2 80. 1 69. 1	150. 1 79. 5 70. 6	151.0 79.4 71.6

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Preliminary annual totals for 1968 for components shown in this column appear on pp. 20–23 of this issue of the Survey. † Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to

1965 (see p. 19 ff. of the July 1968 Survey for data beginning 1965); revisions prior to May 1967 for personal income appear on p. 28 ff. of the July 1968 Survey. Q Includes data not shown separately.

1968

	<u> </u>													
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1965 1966 1967	l	19	66		l	19	67			19	68		1969
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Annual total	I	П	111	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV »	I

GENER	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	INDI	CATO	RS—	Quart	erly	Series	-Сог	ntinu	ed				
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT—Con.		Ī										l .				l
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates				•				ĺ					İ			[
National income, total†bil. \$	564.3	620.8	652. 9	604.0	615.1	626. 7	637.3	638.6	645, 1	656.9	670.9	688.1	705. 4	722. 5		
Compensation of employees, totaldo	393, 8	435.6	468.2	420.6	430.8	441.4	449,7	456.7	461.8	471.5	482.7	496.8	507.1	519.7	o 530.7	
Wages and salaries, total	358, 9 289, 6 12, 1 57, 1 35, 0	394, 6 316, 9 14, 6 63, 1 41, 1	423. 4 337. 1 16. 3 70. 0 44. 8	381. 0 306. 7 13. 6 60. 6 39. 6	390. 2 314. 0 14. 2 62. 1 40. 5	399, 8 320, 8 14, 9 64, 1 41, 5	407, 2 326, 0 15, 5 65, 7 42, 5	413. 3 330. 2 15. 8 67. 2 43. 4	417. 6 332. 8 15. 9 68. 8 44. 2	426.3 339.4 16.1 70.8 45.2	436. 4 346. 0 17. 1 73. 3 46. 2	448.3 355.7 17.5 75.2 48.4	457. 6 362. 8 17. 8 77. 0 49. 4	469. 0 370. 9 18. 9 79. 1 50. 7	4 379.1 4 18.8 4 81.1	
Proprietors' income, total ? do	57. 3 42. 4 14. 8 19. 0	60. 7 44, 8 15, 9 19, 8	60. 7 46. 3 14. 4 20. 3	61, 5 44, 5 16, 9 19, 5	60, 8 44, 7 16, 1 19, 7	60, 2 44, 7 15, 5 19, 9	60, 2 45, 2 15, 1 20, 0	60, 1 45, 7 14, 4 20, 1	60, 5 46, 1 14, 4 20, 2	61, 2 46, 6 14, 6 20, 4	61. 1 46. 8 14. 3 20, 5	61. 8 47. 2 14. 6 20, 7	62. 6 47. 8 14. 8 20. 9	63. 4 48. 9 15. 4 21. 0	a 15. 5	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust- ment, totalbil. \$	76, 1	83.9	80.4	82.7	83, 4	84. 2	85. 3	79, 5	79. 6	80. 2	82, 3	83.8	89. 2	91.6		
By broad industry groups: Financial institutions. Nonfinancial corporations, total. Manufacturing, total. Nondurable goods industries do Durable goods industries Transportation, communication, and public	8. 7 67. 4 39. 3 16. 6 22. 8	10. 2 73. 7 42. 8 18. 8 24. 1	10. 3 70. 1 39. 2 18. 0 21. 2	9. 8 72. 8 42. 9 18. 5 24. 4	10. 2 73. 2 42. 6 18. 8 23. 8	10, 4 73, 8 42, 7 19, 0 23, 6	10, 4 74, 9 43, 3 18, 8 24, 5	10.3 69.2 39.3 18.3 21.0	10, 2 69, 5 39, 1 17, 9 21, 2	10. 3 69. 9 38. 5 17. 9 20. 6	10, 6 71, 7 39, 9 18, 0 21, 9	11. 0 72. 9 41. 3 19. 0 22. 3	11. 2 77. 9 44. 9 19. 7 25. 2	79. 7 45. 3 20. 3 25. 0		•••••
ttilifiesbil. \$ All other industriesdo	11. 1 16. 9	12, 0 18, 8	11.8 19.0	11.8 18.1	12, 1 18, 5	12, 1 19, 0	12, 0 19, 6	11. 7 18. 1	11.8 18.6	12, 0 19, 4	11.9 20.0	12, 5 19, 0	12. 5 20. 6	13. 0 21. 4		
Corporate profits before tax, total	77. 8 31. 3 46. 5 19. 8 26. 7 -1. 7 18. 2	85. 6 34. 6 51. 0 21. 7 29. 3 -1. 7 20. 8	81, 6 33, 5 48, 1 22, 9 25, 2 -1, 2 23, 3	85, 2 34, 5 50, 8 21, 6 29, 1 -2, 6 19, 8	85, 6 34, 6 51, 0 21, 9 29, 1 -2, 2 20, 4	86. 7 35. 0 51. 6 21. 9 29. 7 -2. 5 21. 1	85, 0 34, 4 50, 7 21, 6 29, 1 3 22, 0	$\begin{array}{c} 79, 9 \\ 32, 8 \\ 47, 1 \\ 22, 5 \\ 24, 6 \\ -, 4 \\ 22, 2 \end{array}$	80, 3 33, 0 47, 3 23, 2 24, 1 -, 7 22, 9	80, 8 33, 2 47, 6 23, 5 24, 1 -, 6 23, 6	85. 4 35. 1 50. 3 22. 5 27. 9 -3. 1 24. 3	88. 9 30. 8 49. 1 23. 6 25. 5 -5. 1 25. 0	91, 8 41, 1 50, 7 24, 4 26, 3 -2, 7 25, 8	51. 2		
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME																
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates			1													}
Personal income, total bil. \$ Less: Personal tax and nontax payments do Equals: Disposable personal income do Less: Personal outlays do Equals: Personal saving do	538. 9 65. 7 473. 2 444. 8 28. 4	586. 8 75. 3 511. 6 478. 6 32. 9	628. 8 82. 5 546. 3 506. 2 40. 2	570, 4 70, 4 500, 0 470, 5 29, 5	580, 3 74, 7 505, 5 474, 2 31, 4	592, 1 76, 8 515, 4 482, 5 32, 9	604, 5 79, 2 525, 4 487, 3 38, 1	614, 8 80, 5 534, 2 494, 6 39, 7	621. 6 80. 1 541. 5 504. 5 37. 0	633. 7 83. 6 550. 0 509. 5 40. 5	645. 2 85. 6 559. 6 516. 1 43. 4	662. 7 88. 3 574. 4 533. 5 40. 8	678. 1 91. 9 586. 3 542. 3 44. 0	694. 3 101. 6 592. 7 555. 6 37. 1	a 708. 2 a 105. 7 a 602. 5 a 561. 1 a 41. 4	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	į		į													ļ
Unadjusted quarterly or annual totals: All industries bil. \$. Manufacturing do. Durable goods industries do. Nondurable goods industries do.	51. 96 22. 45 11. 40 11. 05	60. 63 26. 99 13. 99 13. 00	61. 66 26. 69 13. 70 13. 00	12. 77 5. 61 2. 87 2. 74	15. 29 6. 78 3. 51 3. 27	15. 57 6. 84 3. 54 3. 30	17. 00 7. 75 4. 07 3. 68	13. 59 6. 10 3. 08 3. 02	15. 61 6. 81 3. 46 3. 34	15. 40 6. 48 3. 33 3. 15	17. 05 7. 30 3. 82 3. 43	14. 25 5. 79 2. 96 2. 82	15, 87 6, 50 3, 22 3, 28	16. 08 6. 63 3. 37 3. 25	118, 33 7, 56 4, 03 3, 83	2 15, 62 6, 50 3, 28 3, 23
Mining do. Railroad do. Transportation, other than rail do. Public utilities do. Communication do. Commercial and other do.	1. 30 1. 73 2. 81 6. 94 4. 94 11. 79	1. 47 1. 98 3. 44 8. 41 5. 62 12. 74	1. 42 1. 53 3. 88 9. 88 5. 91 12. 34	. 33 . 40 . 75 1. 60 1. 26 2. 83	. 40 . 55 1. 00 2. 09 1. 42 3. 06	. 37 . 48 . 82 2. 36 1. 36 3. 33	. 38 . 55 . 86 2. 36 1. 58 3. 52	. 32 . 41 . 70 1. 84 1. 35 2. 87	. 34 . 41 1. 12 2. 46 1. 49 2. 99	.37 .35 .98 2.66 1.46 3.09	. 39 . 36 1. 07 2. 92 1. 62 3. 39	. 36 . 37 . 98 2. 33 1. 48 2. 93	. 36 . 38 1, 04 2, 97 1, 51 3, 11	. 34 . 36 1. 12 2. 96 1. 50 3. 18	. 42 . 40 1, 32 3, 13	36 -31 -95 -2,64 -34,74
Seas. adj. qtrly. totals at annual rates: All industries				58. 00 25. 60 13. 15 12. 45	60, 10 26, 80 13, 85 12, 95	61. 25 27. 55 14. 35 13. 20	62, 80 27, 75 14, 50 13, 25	61, 65 27, 85 14, 20 13, 70	61. 50 27. 00 13. 75 13. 25	69, 90 26, 15 13, 50 12, 65	62. 70 26. 00 13. 50 12. 55	64, 75 26, 35 13, 65 12, 70	62, 65 25, 80 12, 80 13, 00	63, 45 26, 65 13, 65 13, 05	167, 25 28, 10 14, 15 13, 90	² 71, 15 29, 60 15, 10 14, 50
Mining do- Railroad do do- Transportation, other than rail do- Public utilities do- Communication do- Communication do- Commercial and other do-				1. 40 1. 75 3. 30 8. 25 5. 35 12. 35	1. 55 2. 00 3. 50 8. 30 5. 50 12. 45	1. 45 1. 85 3. 40 8. 55 5. 60 12. 85	1. 45 2. 35 3. 50 8. 50 5. 95 13. 30	1. 40 1. 80 3. 05 9. 20 5. 75 12. 55	1. 30 1. 55 3. 90 9. 70 5. 80 12. 25	1. 45 1. 40 4. 10 9. 80 6. 05 11. 95	1. 50 1. 40 4. 45 10. 65 6. 05 12. 65	1, 55 1, 65 4, 35 11, 60 6, 35 12, 85	1. 40 1. 45 3. 65 11. 65 5. 90 12. 80	1. 35 1. 40 4. 60 10. 90 6. 15 12. 35	1. 60 1. 50 5. 35 11. 45	1, 55 1, 30 4, 30 13, 20 3 20, 65
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS♂														}		
Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted]
(Credits +; debits -) Exports of goods and services (excl. transfers under military grants). mil. \$. Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military. do. Military sales. do. Income on U.S. investments abroad. do. Other services. do.	39,197 26,244 830 5,894 6,229	43, 144 29, 176 829 6, 252 6, 887	45, 757 30, 468 1, 239 6, 859 7, 191	10,528 7, 188 200 1, 478 1, 662	10,645 7, 179 219 1, 537 1, 710	10,912 7,369 205 1,589 1,749	11,059 7,440 205 1,648 1,766	11,371 7,661 335 1,594 1,781	11,377 7,703 336 1,556 1,782	11,513 7,626 245 1,827 1,815	11,496 7,478 323 1,882 1,813	7, 924 306 1, 742 1, 888	8, 325 362 1, 950 1, 920	1		1
Imports of goods and services	-2,945 $-1,729$ $-6,106$	$\begin{array}{r} -38,063 \\ -25,541 \\ -3,736 \\ -2,074 \\ -6,712 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -40,988 \\ -26,991 \\ -4,339 \\ -2,293 \\ -7,365 \end{array}$	-9,020 -6,036 -872 -476 -1,636	-9, 336 -6, 263 -923 -479 -1, 671	1	-9,929 -6,675 -979 -563 -1,712	-10,078 -6,686 -1,072 -560 -1,769	-6, 605 -1, 065 -560 -1, 878	-1,098 -575 -1,940	-598 -1,787	-1,897	-704 $-1,818$	P-1, 906		
transfers to foreigners (-) mil. \$	-2,834	-2, 925	-3,075	-845	-732	-701				-845 personal					est paid	-

r Revised. Preliminary. See note 1 on p. S-1.

1 Estimates for Oct.-Dec. 1968 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

2 Estimates for Jan.-Mar. 1969 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

3 Anticipated expenditures for the year 1968 are as follows (in bil. 8). All industries, 64.53; manufacturing, total, 26.78; durable goods industries, 13.58; nondurable goods industries, 13.19; mining, 1.49; railroad, 1.51; transportation, 4.46; public utilities, 11.38; communication, 6.26; commercial and other, 12.65. Includes communication.

§ See corresponding note on p. S-1.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1965	1966	1967		19	66			19	67			19	68		1969
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	I	Annual to	tal :	I	II	111	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	11	III	IV	I
GENER	AL B	USIN	ESS I	INDIC	CATO	RS	Quart	erly S	Series	-Cor	ıtinu	ed				
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS §—Con. Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted																
Transactions in U.S. private assets, net; increase (-)	-3 792 -1,562 1,222	-4, 298 -1, 535 568	-5,505 -2,411 52	-1,011 -362 424	-1,114 -496 68	-1,010 -330 82	-1,163 -347 -6	-975 -708 1, 027	-1,104 -572 -419	-1,788 -501 -375	-1,638 -630 -181	-707 -788 904	-1, 448 -645 -137	r-1,768 r-499 r-571		
Transactions in foreign assets in the U.S., net (U.S. liabilities); increase (+)	382 113 269 -317	3, 323 789 2, 534 —214	6, 705 3, 519 3, 186 -535	484 206 278 -198	1, 110 25 1, 085 -145	594 219 375 231	1, 135 339 796 —102	343 -522 865 -250	2, 143 941 1, 202 -458	1, 943 1, 177 766 207	2, 276 1, 923 353 -34	1, 150 -217 1, 367 -243	2,780 301 2,479 -429	P2, 270 P530 P1, 740 P444		
all foreigners; decrease (—)	-1, 335 -1, 289	-1,357 266	-3,571 -3,405	-630 -409	-93 -116	-301 692	-333 99	-505 -1, 764	-522 -806	-802 247	-1,742 -1,082	-687 -556	-164 1,528	P41		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	<u>'</u> I	067		0.72		1, 101	000	<u> </u>	068	1 000	2,020			
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.p
	GENE	RAL]	<u>'</u> BUSI	NESS	IND	<u>'</u> ICAT	ORS-	-Mon	thly	Series	<u> </u>					
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE †			1		1		1	1	1]				1	i	
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: † Total personal incomebil. \$	586.8	628.8	644.9	652.6	654.9	663.0	670.0	672. 6	678. 2	683. 7	689. 2	694.1	699. 7	703. 2	708.0	713. 4
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industries, total.do Manufacturingdo Distributive industriesdo	394. 6 159. 4 128. 0 93. 9	423. 4 166. 6 134. 1 100. 5	435. 4 171. 0 137. 5 103. 1	444. 2 173. 0 139. 1 103. 8	443. 0 173. 1 140. 0 104. 5	449. 7 176. 6 141. 6 105. 9	452. 2 177. 0 142. 2 106. 5	453. 2 176. 7 141. 6 106. 9	457. 5 179. 3 144. 3 107. 4	462. 2 179. 9 145. 6 109. 7	465, 4 180, 6 146, 0 109, 9	468. 7 181. 1 146. 3 111. 2	472. 8 183. 3 147. 8 112. 1	474. 9 184. 7 148. 8 112. 1	7 478. 9 7 186. 1 7 149. 7 7 113. 3	483, 1 187, 5 150, 6 113, 7
Service industries do Government do Other labor income do Proprietors' income:	63. 6 77. 7 20. 8	70. 0 86. 3 23. 3	72.3 89.0 24.2	73. 2 94. 2 24. 4	73.6 91.9 24.7	74. 6 92. 6 25. 0	75. 2 93. 4 25. 2	75. 5 94. 2 25. 5	76. 1 94. 7 25. 7	77. 0 95. 5 26. 0	77. 5 97. 4 26. 3	78. 2 98. 2 26. 5	78. 8 98. 6 26. 8	79. 1 99. 0 27. 0	79, 8 r 99, 6 27, 3	80.8 101.0 27.0
Business and professional do Farm do	44. 8 15. 9	46.3 14.4	46.8 14.3	47. 0 14. 3	47. 1 14. 4	47. 2 14. 6	47. 5 14. 8	47. 6 14. 8	47.8 14.8	47. 9 14. 8	48. 0 15. 1	48. 0 15. 4	48. 0 15. 7	48. 1 15. 6	48.2 + 15.5	48. 3 15. 5
Rental income of persons do Dividends do Personal interest income do Transfer payments do Less personal contributions for social insurance	19.8 21.7 43.1 43.9	20. 3 22. 9 46. 8 51. 7	20. 5 23. 1 48. 5 53. 0	20. 6 21. 1 49. 0 53. 2	20. 6 23. 2 49. 4 54. 5	20.7 23.6 49.8 54.9	20.7 23.9 50.2 57.8	20.8 24.3 50.8 58.1	20. 9 24. 7 51. 3 58. 2	20. 9 24. 3 51. 9 58. 5	21. 0 25. 0 52. 4 59. 1	21, 0 25, 2 52, 9 59, 6	21. 1 25. 3 53. 4 59. 9	21, 2 25, 3 54, 0 60, 4	21. 2 25. 4 7 54. 3 60. 8	21, 3 25, 5 54, 6 61, 1
bil. \$dodo	17.8 566.1	20.4	20. 9 625. 4	633.0	22. 1 635. 1	22. 4 643. 1	22. 4 649. 9	22. 6 652. 4	22. 8 658. 0	22. 9 663. 4	23. 1 668. 7	23. 2 673. 3	23. 3 678. 6	23. 4 682.	23.5	692, 5
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ‡																
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total ‡mil. \$	46, 457	45, 867	4.777	3,877	3, 741	3, 031	3, 021	2,986	3, 027	3, 206	3, 716	4, 861	5, 138	5, 602	1 4, 991	14, 148
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total do Crops do Livestock and products, total Q do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC	18, 256 24, 924 5, 532	42,788 18,383 24,405 5,770 14,630 3,640	4,715 2,653 2,062 458 1,278 307	3,833 1,921 1,912 488 1,098 295	3, 683 1, 632 2, 051 484 1, 245 282	2,847 914 1,933 460 1,177 255	2,847 835 2,012 504 1,190 286	2,868 838 2,030 511 1,215 267	2,993 851 2,142 540 1,284 281	3, 188 1, 233 1, 955 522 1, 108 299	3, 562 1, 476 2, 086 403 1, 253 322	3, 763 1, 579 2, 184 482 1, 330 355	3, 973 1, 744 2, 229 478 1, 362 373	5, 206 2, 678 2, 528 498 1, 639 375	4, 954 2, 742 2, 212 485 1, 350 358	4, 099 1, 955 2, 144 546 1, 232 364
loans, unadjusted: † All commodities	133 132 135	132 133 132	175 231 134	142 167 124	137 143 133	106 80 125	106 73 131	107 73 132	111 74 139	119 108 127	133 129 135	140 138 142	148 152 145	194 174 164	1 184 210 144	1 159 171 139
All commodities	120	124 124 124	170 224 131	137 162 119	132 145 123	96 74 112	93 60 118	92 55 119	98 57 128	112 105 116	126 133 120	133 141 127	133 142 127	182 227 148	1 173 233 129	1 141 172 122
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output															ĺ	
Unadi., total index (incl. utilities) 3 _ 1957-59=100 By industry groupings: Manufacturing, total	156.3 158.6	158. 1	161, 5	160.8	159.1	162.7	164. 6	163. 2	165. 2	169. 4	160.3	163.3 163.0	r 169, 5	r 170. 2 r 172. 9	r 169. 1 171. 2	167.0 168.3
Durable manufactures	164.8 150.8 120.5	159, 7 163, 7 154, 6 123, 8 184, 9	163, 7 167, 0 159, 5 124, 6	162, 6 169, 3 154, 3 122, 0	160. 1 166. 1 152. 5 120. 2	164. 2 168. 9 158. 3 123. 7	166, 4 170, 5 161, 2 125, 3	165. 1 169. 4 159. 8 127. 3	167. 4 172. 1 161. 6 128. 6	171. 6 175. 4 167. 0 128. 9	160. 4 164. 1 155. 7 127. 1	160. 5 166. 3 130. 7	r 170, 6	r 173, 5 172, 1 r 122, 8	r 174. 3 r 167. 3 r 126. 8	173.8 161.4 126.0
By market groupings: Final products, total	155. 5 147. 5 166. 5 141. 4 172. 6	158. 3 148. 5 159. 0 145. 1 179. 4		161. 1 150. 5 174. 7 142. 8 183. 9	159. 1 148. 9 168. 3 142. 8 181. 0	162. 4 153. 4 174. 7 146. 6 181. 7	164, 8 156, 2 179, 8 148, 7 183, 4	160. 8 151. 7 175. 1 144. 2 180. 4	162. 6 153. 7 178. 5 145. 9 181. 6	168.8 161.2 184.5 153.8	159. 1 149. 6 153. 5 148. 3 179. 6	162. 0 154. 2 141. 5 158. 3 178. 6	7 165, 9 178, 5 1161, 9	7 166, 4	r 169, 3 r 161, 4 190, 9	166, 8 156, 1 182 189, 3
Materials do Durable goods materials do N ondurable materials do	157. 0 156. 9	157. 8 151. 9	161. 6 153. 6 169. 8	160, 5 154, 2 167, 0	159.1 151.7	162.8 156.1 169.7	164. 5 157. 7 171. 5	165, 4 158, 8 172, 2	167. 6 162. 4	169. 9 164. 8	161, 3 155, 1	164. 5 153. 1	167. 5	r 168. 7 r 158. 9	168, 9 7 159, 0	167, 7 159

Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Data for Nov. and Dec. 1968 cover 50 States. See note marked "3" on p. S-2. See corresponding note on p. S-1. Series revised beginning 1960 (annual data for 1966-67 and monthly data for 1965-67, for dollar figures only, now include Alaska and Hawaii; 1968 data exclude these States); monthly data back to 1965 appear

on p. 39 of the Jan. 1969 issue of the Survey. σ^2 Revisions for 1966 appear on p. 20 of the Nov. 1967 Survey; those for Jan.-Aug. 1967 will be shown later. \circ Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967	1966	1967	19	67						19	68					
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	VERAL	BUS	SINES	S IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinı	ıed						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ~- Continued						ļ										
Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output—Con.	150.9	150.1	150.0	160 1	101.0	162, 0	163.0	162. 5	164. 2	165.8	166.0	164.6	165 1	165. 7	167.4	100
Beas. adj., total index (incl. utilities) 7.1957-59=10° By industry groupings: Manufacturing, totaldo.	156.3 158.6	158. 1 159. 7	159. 8 161. 3	162. 1 164. 1	161. 2 162. 7	163. 6	164.6	163. 7	165.8	167.3	167. 4	165.7	165, 1 166, 3	, 167. 4	167. 4 7 168. 7	168. 9 170. 1
Durable manufactures 9do Primary metalsdo	164. 8 142. 7	163. 7 132. 5	164. 1 134. 9	168. 1 140. 9	167. 2 136. 3	167. 6 139. 3	168. 2 140. 2	167. 2 143. 3	169. 8 148. 5	171. 0 148. 6	170.8 145.8	167. 8 122. 8	7 168. 7 7 120. 6	, 169. 3 , 123. 0	7 171. 4 7 129. 6	172, 6 136
Iron and steeldo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Fabricated metal productsdo	136. 2 166. 2 163. 0	126. 8 153. 2 161. 9	133.3 142.1 159.8	140. 9 145. 2 162. 4	134. 2 145. 6 163. 9	137. 8 154. 1 165. 7	140. 8 151. 3 166. 6	143. 1 154. 5 161. 4	146. 4 161. 2 165. 0	148. 4 150. 4 166. 1	146. 6 153. 6 166. 2	112.9 153.9 166.3	7 107. 3 7 166. 2 167. 6	7 108. 1 7 173. 5 7 172. 2	116. 2 173. 8 173. 6	124
Structural metal partsdo Machinerydo	158.8	158. 1 183. 4	158. 8 183. 2	160. 0 182. 2	159. 4 183. 4	160. 9 183. 2	162. 7 183. 3	156. 9 179. 4	159. 8 179. 9	161.8	159. 7 182. 7	159. 1 183. 8 179. 1	161, 1 r 186, 4	7 165. 1 7 186. 1	188.4	171
Nonelectrical machinerydo. Electrical machinerydo. Transportation equipment ♀do	181.9 186.4 166.9	183. 4 183. 3 165. 7	180. 9 186. 3 165. 6	179. 5 185. 8 177. 5	180. 7 186. 9 175. 6	180. 6 186. 6 175, 1	180. 2 187. 3 177. 6	176. 9 182. 8 175. 3	176. 6 184. 2 180. 4	178. 8 185. 5 182. 6	179.8 186.5 183.2	179. 1 190. 1 181. 7	7 182. 6 191. 4 180. 5	r 183. 7 r 189. 3 r 180. 4	186. 5 190. 8 7 179. 9	187 192 179
Motor vehicles and partsdo Aircraft and other equipmentdo	168. 7 165. 0	146. 5 182. 1	141. 4 186. 0	166. 9 186. 3	162. 2 186. 8	161, 1 186, 5	167. 8 185. 4	164. 8 183. 5	173. 6 185. 4	174. 2 188. 6	174.3 189.3	175. 4 185. 7	173. 5 184. 7	r 177. 0 r 181. 0	177. 4 r 179. 3	173 181
Instruments and related productsdo Clay, glass, and stone productsdo	176. 5 140. 7	184. 8 138. 7	185. 4 139. 2	186. 3 143. 6	186.7 140.8	184. 7 137. 3	183. 8 131. 0	181. 4 146. 1	181. 2 146. 4	181.3 145.1	179. 2 145. 2	182. 6 147. 5	184. 3 150. 0 119. 4	7 185. 8 7 151. 5	7 188. 3 7 150. 5	190 152
Lumber and products do Furniture and fixtures do Miscellaneous manufactures do	119. 4 171. 9 157. 9	116. 9 167. 7 157. 3	120. 6 167. 8 155. 1	125. 7 170. 7 155. 7	118. 1 171. 3 158. 9	119. 3 173. 0 160. 7	125, 0 173, 7 159, 9	123. 9 174. 1 158. 8	122. 7 178. 9 160. 6	123, 4 178, 0 160, 9	120. 6 177. 8 161. 1	114. 7 178. 6 161. 4	179. 7 162. 0	7 119. 4 7 180. 4 7 162. 1	122. 0 7 182. 3 7 161. 0	183 160
Nondurable manufacturesdo Textile mill productsdo	150.8 142.5	154. 6 142. 0	157. 7 147. 1	159. 0 151. 9	157. 1 147. 6	158. 6 148. 8	160. 0 149. 9	159. 5 146. 3	160.8 147.2	162. 7 148. 8	163. 0 150. 9	163. 0 151. 4	7 163. 3 152. 0	7 165. 0 7 153. 2	7 165. 3 154. 9	167.
Apparel productsdo Leather and productsdo Paper and productsdo	150, 1 111, 7 152, 1	147. 6 106. 3 153. 6	148. 6 113. 0 156. 1	150. 9 114. 8 157. 4	145. 2 110. 4 155. 9	146. 4 109. 7 157. 1	148. 5 113. 7 159. 2	148. 9 114. 6 159. 5	149. 6 118. 0 161. 1	151. 4 115. 8 162. 9	150, 4 1(7, 0 164, 1	149. 0 109. 5 164. 1	r 149. 9 r 109. 3 r 166. 1	150. 8 113. 1 7 166. 6	167. 8	
Printing and publishing do Newspapers do	142.1 134.2	146. 8 134. 2	145. 5 134. 4	144. 1 129. 9	143.3 129.9	145. 9 131. 4	146. 8 133. 7	145. 8 130. 8	149.8 134.4	149.6 134.7	149. 5 134. 7	151. 1 137. 7	150, 0 140, 9	7 151. 2 138. 4	7 152. 0 140. 8	153
Chemicals and productsdo Industrial chemicalsdo Petroleum productsdo	193. 2 221. 0 128. 3	203. 8 236. 0 133. 4	209. 2 245. 5 136. 7	211. 4 249. 4 137. 9	211, 8 250, 9 134, 8	213. 8 251. 8 135. 7	215. 0 252. 7 136. 1	215. 2 256. 2 137. 3	216. 6 255. 5 139. 9	219.3 258.0 140.6	222. 4 264. 4 139. 5	221, 0 262, 7 140, 7	222. 4 7 263. 2 7 141. 9	7 226. 6 266. 0 7 143. 4	225. 9 142. 7	
Rubber and plastics productsdo Foods and beveragesdo	191.9 128.7	193. 5 132. 6	213. 9 133. 5	215. 4 134. 4	206, 7 133, 5	212.3 133.2	215. 7 134. 5	209. 4 135. 3	214.3 134.0	218. 0 135. 5	222. 4 135. 1	223, 1 135, 3	135. 4	135.8	134. 4	
Food manufactures do Beverages do Tobacco products do	126. 6 139. 9 120. 0	130. 1 146. 0 120. 3	130. 2 151. 0 115. 5	130. 5 155. 5 120. 5	130.7 148.2 114.4	130. 7 146. 7 132. 1	131. 4 151. 2 122. 9	131. 9 153. 3 112. 1	131.9 145.0 120.0	132, 2 153, 1 122, 8	132, 7 147, 9 123, 4	131. 5 155. 7 123. 1	131. 5 156. 0 124. 0	7 131. 6 158. 5 120. 8	130, 0	
Miningdo Coaldo	120. 5 117. 0	123. 8 120. 4	124, 1 117, 2	122. 8 119. 2	121. 6 113. 4	123. 9 116. 8	126. 2 126. 0	127. 1 124. 4	126. 9 120. 4	129, 2 126, 7	130. 0 126. 6	129. 4 121. 3	7 127. 0 120. 8	7 120. 7 86. 6	7 126, 5 7 115, 9	127. 120
Crude oil and natural gas do do do Metal mining do	118. 0 119. 3	123. 1 126. 3 120. 3	126, 5 128, 7 94, 6	123. 5 126. 4 97. 1	123. 6 127. 4 100. 0	124. 5 129. 7 102. 8	126. 0 130. 9 108. 7	124. 8 128. 7 139. 9	126. 6 131. 2 131. 4	128, 4 132, 4 130, 8	129, 2 134, 0 134, 1	129.3 134.8 134.5	7 126. 8 131. 2 127. 7	7 125. 5 7 129. 1 7 125. 0	126, 6 129, 1 132, 5	125 127
Stone and earth mineralsdo	133. 4 133. 5	135. 4	139. 0 191. 5	142. 7 192. 6	135. 3 196. 7	145. 0 199. 0	141, 2 198, 0	137. 1 196. 5	135. 0 196. 1	136. 9 197. 9	137. 1	137. 5	136, 5 204, 8	7 132, 2 7 208, 4	136.0	212.
Utilities do Electric do Gas do Gas	173.9 179.6 156.1	191. 8 163. 0	191. 5 199. 4 166. 6	200. 8 166. 8	205. 2 169. 8	207. 3 172. 8	206. 4 171. 8	204. 9 170. 0	205. 0 168. 4	207. 0 169. 2	199.3 208.2 171.3	211, 5 172, 6	214. 7	218. 7	210.0	
By market groupings: Final products, total	155. 5	158.3	160.1	162.1	160.8	162.0	163. 5	161. 7 153. 5	163. 0	165. 2	164. 7	164.8	7 165. 7 157. 3	r 166. 4 r 158. 5	7 167. 4 7 158. 9	168. : 159
Consumer goods do Automotive and home goods do	147. 5 166. 5	148. 5 159. 0	150. 2 163. 2	153. 0 169. 0	151. 3 167. 0	152. 9 167. 9	155. 0 173. 1	169. 5	154. 6 173. 6	156. 8 176. 4	156. 4 175. 2	156.8 175.6	175.8	⁷ 177. 6	179. 1	177
Automotive productsdo Autosdo Auto parts and allied productsdo	163. 0 169. 5 154. 4	149. 1 145. 7 153. 6	152. 4 144. 5 162. 9	170. 0 175. 1 163. 3	164. 2 163. 2 165. 4	162. 7 158. 0 168. 8	173, 4 172, 7 174, 4	168. 7 166. 8 171. 2	178. 1 182. 3 172. 6	180. 7 183. 5 177. 1	180. 4 183. 7 176. 1	177. 1 182. 4 170. 2	175, 6 177, 4 173, 2	7 178. 9 180. 3 7 177. 0	180. 2 180. 6 179. 8	177 175
Home goods Q	168. 9 166. 6 165. 7	166. 0 159. 6 159. 6	170. 8 168. 4 163. 4	168. 3 158. 7 166. 5	169. 1 159. 3 166. 4	171. 5 162. 6 169. 2	172, 9 164, 8 169, 9	170. 1 156. 8 170. 1	170. 4 156. 7 174. 6	173. 4 161. 6 174. 8	171. 5 161. 8 174. 5	174. 6 168. 0 174. 0	175, 9 170, 4 175, 5	r 176. 7 r 171. 8 r 174. 2	178. 4 171. 1 177. 5	
Apparel and staplesdo Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoesdo	141. 4 139. 5	145. 1 136. 2	146. 1 137. 5	147. 9 139. 2	146. 2 136. 5	148. 1 137. 3	149. 2 140. 3	148. 3 139. 9	148. 6 139. 5	150. 6 140. 8	150. 4 139. 4	150, 7 139, 8	7 151. 5 7 139. 6	152, 5 141, 9		
Consumer staples do Processed foods do	142. 0 126. 4	147. 6 130. 0	148, 5 129, 5	150. 4 130. 4	149. 0 129. 5	151, 2 130, 6	151.7 131.3	150. 7 131. 2	151. 2 131. 0	153. 4 132. 2	153. 5 132. 9	153. 9 132. 5	154. 9 132. 5	7 155. 5 7 129. 5	7 155. 4 129. 1	157
Beverages and tobacco	133. 2 173. 5 136. 5 159. 9	137. 4 182. 7 140. 1 168. 9	139. 0 183. 1 135. 7 174. 9	143. 7 184. 3 138. 5 177. 5	136. 8 184. 2 138. 4 176. 9	141.8 185.9 141.5 179.6	141.7 187.5 142.1 179.4	139, 4 186, 1 142, 1 177, 3	136, 6 190, 0 145, 3 177, 0	142, 9 192, 0 143, 6 180, 8	139, 6 192, 6 144, 2 180, 8	144. 7 190. 6 143. 6 182. 6	145. 2 193. 6 140. 7 186. 0	145.8 7 199.8 7 145.8 188.7	200. 2 145. 7	
Equipment, including defense 9do Business equipmentdo	172. 6 181. 2	179. 4 182. 8	181. 5 183. 5	181. 5 183. 4	181. 4	181. 6 182. 9	181, 8 183, 3	179. 4 180. 9	181, 1 182, 5	183. 2	182.6	181. 9 182. 4	7 183. 6 7 185. 2	7 183. 3 7 187. 1	, 185. 7 , 190. 0	187. 192
Commercial equipmentdodo	172.3 190.1	170. 2 200. 9	170. 4 200. 9	168. 9 204. 7	183, 3 168, 0 204, 2	165. 8 206. 1	167. 0 205. 4	165. 9 204. 4	165. 8 203. 6	184.3 168.0 204.6	183. 4 167. 5 202. 4	164. 7 204. 6	167. 8 205. 9	7 170. 2 7 205. 9	174. 1 206. 5 241. 1	
Freight and passenger equipment_dodo	208. 3 167. 5	215. 4 158. 7	222. 9 147. 2	228. 4 131. 2	226. 4 148. 3	230. 1 146. 4	227, 8 150, 6	220. 8 140. 3	231. 5 145. 1	234, 0 144, 2	234. 3 139. 6	233. 2 145. 8	235, 6 7 152, 9	237. 8 155. 3		160
Materials♂do Durable goods materials♀do Consumer durabledo	157. 0 156. 9 166. 5	157. 8 151. 9 143. 9	160. 1 152. 4 143. 8	162. 0 155. 1 159. 4	161. 7 154. 9 162. 3	161. 8 155. 4 162. 2	162. 8 156. 7 160. 1	163. 1 157. 1 154. 6	165. 2 159. 4 163. 0	166, 7 160, 4 4 166, 2	167. 4 159. 8 167. 7	164. 2 153. 3 153. 5	r 165, 1 r 153, 3 166, 1	7 165, 5 7 155, 3 7 166, 5	7 167. 5 7 158. 0 167. 7	169. 6 160
Equipment do Construction do	180. 7 141. 7	184. 5 139. 6	186. 0 141. 2	184. 9 142. 1	183. 9 142. 8	186. 7 144. 8	185, 1 145, 8	181. 9 144. 4	183. 6 145. 3	184.8 145.6	185. 8 143. 7	185.3 143.3	185, 1 7 145, 5	184. 7 7 146. 3	186. 9 147. 9	
Nondurable materials Qdo Business suppliesdo Containersdo	157. 2 149. 0	163. 9 152. 9 148. 5	168.1 154.7	169. 2 154. 7	168. 7 154. 4 154. 3	168.3 151.1 144.5	169, 1 150, 1 142, 8	169.3 152.0	171. 2 154. 5	173. 9 159. 0	175.3 157.9	175. 5 158. 4	7 177. 2 7 161. 1 7 163. 4	7 176. 0 7 161. 7 7 167. 5	178. 3 163. 6 167. 9	180
General business suppliesdo	145, 6 150, 6	155. 1	152, 6 155, 7	152. 0 156. 0	154. 5	154. 4	153.8	150. 9 152. 6	155. 6 154. 0	158. 9 159. 0	156. 0 158. 8	154. 2 160. 5	r 160. 0	r 158. 8	161. 4	153
Business fuel and power Q	122.5	144.3 129.2 183.3	147. 5 130. 8 189. 3	146. 2 129. 3 188. 9	147. 2 128. 9 193. 4	149. 1 131. 4 194. 4	150, 8 134, 3 193, 6	150. 2 132. 6 194. 6	151. 7 133. 7 197. 0	153. 2 136. 4 196. 7	154. 1 136. 9 198. 2	154. 3 136. 6 200. 3	7 153. 3 134. 1 202. 8	7 148. 9 7 126. 0 205. 5	r 131. 6	131

r Revised.
□ Preliminary.
□ See corresponding note on p. S-3.

 $[\]ensuremath{\,^{\circ}}$ Includes data for items not shown separately. $\ensuremath{\,^{\circ}}$ Corrected.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	ERAI	BUS	SINES	S IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinu	ıed	· · · · · ·					
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES §																
Mfg. and trade sales (unadj.), total 7mil. \$mil. \$	1	(' '	1	96, 953	86, 378	90,002	95, 315	95, 757	98, 459	100,011	94, 408	96, 310	1	*103,413 *99,684	101, 837	
Mfg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), total dodododo		1548, 542	90, 759 46,955	91, 970 47,961	93, 077 . 48,447	93, 821 48,356	94, 612	94, 436 48,755	96, 043 50,014	97, 554 50,729	98, 496 51, 425	97, 360 49, 825	99, 096 51, 441	r 52, 560	52, 685	
Durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo	295, 624 242, 882	299, 680 248, 862	25, 538 21, 417	26, 610 21, 351	26, 925 21, 522	26, 711 21, 645	26, 844 21, 602	26, 888 21, 867	27, 509 22, 505	27, 633 23, 096	28, 211 23, 214	26, 837 22, 988	27, 985 23, 456	r 28, 960 r 23, 600	28, 917 23, 768	
Retail trade, total ddo Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storesdo	1303, 956 98, 301 205, 655	1313, 809 100, 173 213, 636	26, 385 8, 276 18, 109	26, 368 8, 422 17, 946	26, 936 8, 502 18, 434	27, 512 8, 871 18, 641	28, 145 9, 062 19, 083	27, 675 8, 871 18, 804	28, 132 9, 081 19, 051	28, 451 9, 290 19, 161	28, 802 9, 402 19, 400	29, 037 9, 567 19, 470	28, 863 9, 699 19, 164	7 28, 706 7 9, 402 7 19, 304	28, 891 9, 320 19, 571	
Merchant wholesalers, totaldo Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	91, 026	1 205,188 90,447 114,741	17,419 7,843 9,576	17,641 7,980 9,661	17, 694 7, 892 9, 802	17,953 8,171 9,782	18, 021 8, 141 9, 880	18, 006 8, 163 9, 843	17,897 8,058 9,839	18, 374 8, 152 10, 222	18, 269 8, 309 9, 960	18, 498 8, 301 10, 197	18, 792 8, 554 10, 238	r 18, 418 r 8, 536 r 9, 882	18, 866 8, 843 10, 023	
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (unadj.), total ofmil. \$	135, 513	142, 213	143,762	142,213	143,308	144,921	146,430	148,157	149,140	148,890	148,138	148,320	149,122	r152,201	154, 245	
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (seas. adj.), total	137, 184	143, 772	142,554	143,772	144,106	144,819	145,153	146,487	147,808	148,522	149,063	149,923	150,725	r152,122	153, 193	
Manufacturing, total♂	78, 125 49, 797 28, 328	82, 819 53, 540 29, 279	82,389 53, 283 29, 106	82,819 53, 540 29, 279	82,890 53, 525 29, 365	83,408 54,009 29,399	83,759 54, 295 29, 464	84,382 54,724 29,658	85,278 55, 234 30, 044	85,582 55,442 30,140	85,829 55,461 30,368	86, 713 56, 069 30, 644	87, 109 56, 458 30, 651	*87, 566 *56, 657 *30, 909	88, 182 57, 124 31, 058	
Retail trade, total ¶do	38, 368	39, 318 17, 403	39, 104 17, 065	39, 318 17, 403	39, 575	39, 788 17, 709	39, 776 17, 723	40, 242	40, 606 18, 248	40, 842 18, 440	41, 065 18, 475	41, 010 18, 501	41, 424 18, 622	42, 220 19, 165	42, 488 19, 361	
Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do Marabant wholesalars total		21, 915	22, 039	21, 915	17, 566 22, 009	22, 079	22, 053	18, 113 22, 129	22, 358	22, 402	22, 590	22, 509	22, 802	23, 055	23, 127 22, 523	
Merchant wholesalers, totaldo Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	20, 691 12, 112 8, 579	21, 635 12, 543 9, 092	21,061 12,258 8,803	21,635 12,543 9,092	21, 641 12, 433 9, 208	21,623 12,446 9,177	21, 618 12, 509 9, 109	21, 863 12, 777 9, 086	21,924 12,664 9, 260	22, 098 12, 775 9, 323	22, 169 12, 923 9, 246	22, 200 13, 166 9, 034	22, 192 13, 064 9, 128	722, 336 713, 218 79, 118	13, 306 9, 217	
Inventory-sales ratios: Manufacturing and trade, total	1.48	1.58	1. 57	1. 56	1, 55	1. 54	1, 53	1.55	1, 54	1, 52	1. 51	1. 54	1. 52	r 1. 53	1. 53	
Manufacturing, total dododododo	1.62 1.85	1.77 2.08	1.75 2.09	1.73 2.01	1.71 1,99	1.72 2.02	1.73 2,02	1.73 2.04	1.71 2,01	1.69 2.01	1. 67 1. 97	1.74 2.09	1. 69 2. 02	1.67 1.96	1, 67 1, 98	
Work in processdodo	. 58	. 62 . 94	. 61 . 96	. 59 . 93	. 58	. 59	. 59	. 60 . 94	.60	. 60 . 92	. 59 . 89	. 63	. 60	. 58	. 58	
Finished goods	. 46 1. 34	. 52 1. 40	. 52 1. 36	. 50 1. 37	. 50 1. 36	. 50 1. 36	. 50 1, 36	. 50 1. 36	. 49 1. 33	1.30	. 48 1. 31	. 51 1. 33	1. 31	. 49 1. 31	1.31 .49	
Materials and supplies do Work in process do Finished goods do	. 54 . 20 . 60	. 55	. 53	. 53	. 53	.52	. 52	.51	. 50	. 49	.49 $.20$ $.62$. 50 . 21 . 63	. 49 . 20 . 62	. 49 . 20 . 62	. 20	
Retail trade, totalo do Durable goods stores do	1. 44 2. 00	. 64 1. 47 2, 03	. 62 1. 48 2. 06	. 63 1, 49 2, 07	. 63 1, 47 2, 07	. 63 1, 45 2, 00	. 64 1, 41 1, 96	. 64 1, 45 2, 04	. 63 1, 44 2, 01	. 61 1. 44 1. 98	1, 43 1, 97	1. 41 1. 93	1. 44 1. 92	1. 47 2. 04	1.47 2.08	
Nondurable goods storesdo Merchant wholesalers, totaldo	1. 18 1. 14	1, 21 1, 22	1. 22 1. 21	1, 22 1,23	1, 19 1, 22	1, 18 1, 20	1. 16 1. 20	1. 18 1. 21	1, 17 1, 23	1. 17 1. 20	1, 16 1, 21	1, 16 1, 20	1. 19 1. 18	1. 19 7 1. 21	1. 18 1. 19	
Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	1.49 .85	1, 61 . 91	1, 56 . 92	1.57 .94	1.58 .94	1.52 .94	1. 54 . 92	1. 57 . 92	1. 57 . 94	1, 57 . 91	1, 56 . 93	1, 59 . 89	1. 53 . 89	7 1. 55 7. 92	1.50 .92	
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS													1			
Manufacturers' export sales: Durable goods industries:							Ė									
Unadjusted, total mil. \$ Seasonally adj., total* do	11, 436	12, 853	1, 109 1, 091	1, 337 1, 204	1, 139 1, 210	1, 137 1, 175	1, 169 1, 091	1, 203 1, 184	1, 268 1, 223	1, 256 1, 222	1, 180 1, 314	1, 152 1, 261	1, 275 1, 293	r 1, 370 r 1, 356	1, 403 1, 384	
Shipments (not seas. adj.), total		548,542	46,799	46,923	45,421	48,976	50,491	50,068	50,596	53,163	47,378	47,967		7 54,016 7 29,541	52, 635	
Durable goods industries, total QdoStone, clay, and glass productsdoPrimary metals		299, 680 14, 479 45, 867	25, 455 1, 226 3, 798	26, 644 1, 182 3, 766	25, 137 1, 088 3, 872	27, 070 1, 154 4, 189	28, 290 1, 204 4, 411	27, 834 1, 348 4, 584	28, 283 1, 373 4, 663	29, 606 1, 402 4, 852	25, 612 1, 297 4, 352	24, 692 1, 403 3, 536	1, 449 3, 912	7 1, 496 7 4, 125	1, 343 4, 071	
Blast furnaces, steel mills do Fabricated metal products do	24, 544 30, 913	22, 846 31, 443	1, 963 2, 627	1, 926 2, 673	2, 042 2, 586	2, 218 2, 770	2, 362 2, 864	2, 416 2, 865	2, 457 2, 900	2,617 3,015	2, 554 2, 703	1, 497 2, 896	1.579	7 1,754 7 3,079	1,698 2,885	
Machinery, except electrical do Electrical machinery do	46, 682 40, 799	52, 066 41, 443	4, 301 3, 695	4, 748 3, 717	4, 225 3, 303	4, 794 3, 601	5, 026 3, 708	4, 930 3, 403	4,808 3,361	5, 165 3, 717	4, 376 3, 151	4, 519 3, 389	2, 965 5, 029 3, 754	7 5, 094 7 3, 681	4, 988 3, 678	
Stone, ciay, and glass products. do Primary metals. do Blast furnaces, steel mills do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts do Instruments and related products do	75, 278 47, 140	74, 863 43, 096	6, 366 3, 573	7, 295 4, 120	6, 815 4, 051	6, 971 3, 997	7, 310 4, 207	6, 993 3, 976	7, 410 4, 423 909	7, 466 4, 395 994	6, 086 3, 096	4,976 2,126 955	7, 067 4, 018 1, 062	7,835 74,749 71,025	7, 952 4, 707 1, 039	
Mondayable monda in direction to the de-	040 000	9, 500 248, 862	854 21, 344	862 20, 279	815 20, 284	864 21, 906	922 22, 201	880 22, 234	22, 313 7, 233	23, 557	860 21, 766	23, 275 7, 729	24, 546	r 24,475	23, 675	
		83, 017 4, 768	7, 128 403	6, 967 399	6, 716 359	7, 084 386	7, 151 406	7, 014 387	421	7,680 437	7, 455 419	438	8, 251 423	7 8, 115 412 1, 956	8, 063 419	
Paper and allied productsdo Chemicals and allied products	19,608 20,411 40,797	19, 241 21, 120 42, 347	1, 758 1, 811	1, 637 1, 776 3, 218	1, 597 1, 795 3, 452	1, 795 1, 917 3, 684	1, 767 1, 979 3, 816	1, 736 1, 981 4, 019	1,765 2,014 3,969	1,892 2,123 4,127	1, 585 1, 901 3, 588	1,819 2,041 3,940	1, 981 2, 186 4 204	, 2, 174 , 4, 109	1, 865 2, 058 3, 945	
root and kindred products	20, 403 11, 978	21, 211 12, 597	3, 527 1, 822 1, 061	1, 773 1, 007	1, 733 1, 014	1,815 1,108	1, 821 1, 134	1, 787 1, 232	1,811 1,245	1, 955 1, 252	1, 837 1, 099	1,884 1,160	4, 204 1, 897 1, 221	, 1, 905 , 1, 321	1, 888 1, 178	
Shipments (seas. adj.), total			46,955	47,961	48,447	48,356	48,446	48,755	50,014	50,729	51, 425	49,825	51, 441	52,560	52, 685	
By industry group: Durable goods industries, total ?do Stone, clay, and class productsdo			25, 538 1, 234	26, 610 1, 319	26, 925 1, 285	26, 711	26, 844 1, 257	26, 888	27, 509 1, 329	27, 633 1, 263	28, 211 1, 280	26, 837 1, 295	27, 985 1, 347	r 28,960 r 1,390	28, 917 1, 351	
Primary metalsdodododo			1, 234 3, 941 2, 088	4, 027 2, 140	1, 285 4, 012 2, 114 2, 889	1,303 4,056 2,158	4, 119 2, 165	1,330 4,263 2,194	1, 329 4, 423 2, 288 2, 841	1, 203 4, 603 2, 504	4, 741 2, 720	3, 662 1, 516	3, 963 1, 626	7 4, 220 7 1, 835	1, 351 4, 201 1, 807	
Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do			2, 088 2, 671 4, 493	2, 786 4, 693	4, 639	2,789 4,647	2,813 4,678	2,814 4,685	4,657	2,811 4,749	2,898 4,740	2, 799 4, 853 3, 503	2,859 5,075	7 3, 005 7 5, 194	2, 929 5, 199	
By industry group: Ourable goods industries, total 9 do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metals do Blast furnaces, steel mills do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts			3, 569 6, 170	3, 624 6, 686	3, 556 6, 903	3, 560 6, 703	3, 578 6, 746	3, 473 6, 689	3, 475 7, 020	3,601 6,801	3, 503 7, 148	6,906	3, 545 7, 227	7 3, 529 7 7, 555	3, 576 7, 590	
Motor vehicles and partsdo Instruments and related productsdo			3, 328 841	3, 748 816	3, 938 921	3, 821 888	3, 766 903	3, 701 892	4, 092 923	3, 879 944	3, 874 926	3, 966 969	4, 188 999	r 4, 329 r 989	4, 278 1, 025	
Nondurable goods industries, total Qdo Food and kindred productsdo			21, 417 7, 132	21, 351 7, 141	21, 522 7, 036	21, 645 7, 066	21, 602 7, 112	21, 867 7, 095	22, 505 7, 267	23, 096 7, 499	23, 214 7, 754	22, 988 7, 721	23, 456 7, 812	7 23,600 7 7,869	23, 768 8, 070	
Food and kindred products do Tobacco products do Textile mill products do Paper and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal praducts do			401 1,692	405 1,742	396 1,750	402 1,780	413 1,722	394 1,741	421 1,804	399 1,804	408 1,867	418 1,746	411 1,848	7 421 7 1, 805	417 1, 787	
raper and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Petrology and			1, 822 3, 709	1,855 3,586	1,884 3,611	1,900 3,664	1, 913 3, 619	1, 952 3, 697	2, 023 3, 811	2, 045 3, 966	2,056 3,881	2,016 4,014	2, 117 4, 061	7 2, 112 7 4, 061	2,070 4,163	
Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber and plastics productsdo			1,831 1,097	1,774 1,046	1, 762 1, 075	1,808 1,095	1,856 1,086	1, 803 1, 161	1,824 1,204	1, 911 1, 182	1,824 1,210	1,869 1,197	1, 884 1, 221	, 1, 890 , 1, 276	1, 897 1, 215	

^{&#}x27;Revised. 1 Based on data not seasonally adjusted. 2 Advance estimate. § The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade; business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown below and on p. S-6; those for wholesale and retail trade on pp. S-1 and S-12. Series revised to reflect benchmarking manufacturing data to annual survey of manufactures totals for 1961 to 1966 and carrying forward the revised levels to June 1968, and to reflect revision of the retail sales sample. Complete details and data back to 1961 for

manufacturing, for which methodology and sample design remain unchanged, appear in Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1961-1968—Series M3-1.1, available from the Bureau of the Census (Wash., D.C. 20233). See note marked "‡" for p. S-11 regarding new retail sales sample. Revised manufacturing and trade sales and inventories (except inventory-sales ratios) back to 1961 appear on p. 22 ff. of the Nov. 1968 SURVEY. ¶Revised series; see corresponding note on p. S-12. *New series. Q Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						190	58					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	IERAI	BUS	SINES	SS IN	DICA	TORS	5—Co	ntinu	æd						-7.
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS → Continued						}										
Shipments (seas, adj.)—Continued By market entegory: Home goods and apparel	176, 153 152, 926 143, 344 1212,165 122, 661 134, 076	151, 206 1106,412 184, 149 148, 769 142, 916 1215,090 123, 461 139, 279	4,307 9,180 7,374 3,808 3,698 18,588 2,004 3,571	4, 429 9, 142 7, 714 4, 235 3, 846 18, 595 2, 041 3, 696	4, 581 9, 118 7, 687 4, 421 3, 806 18, 834 2, 044 3, 732 1, 930	4, 504 9, 090 7, 687 4, 285 3, 941 18, 849 2, 025 3, 739 2, 063	4, 437 9, 094 7, 756 4, 235 3, 916 19, 008 1, 997 3, 838 2, 050	4, 565 9, 149 7, 763 4, 209 3, 988 19, 081 2, 001 3, 719 1, 928	4, 825 9, 346 7, 743 4, 622 3, 966 19, 512 2, 035 3, 763 1, 948	4, 908 9, 549 7, 803 4, 401 3, 972 20, 096 2, 023 3, 788 1, 905	4, 865 9, 862 8, 277 4, 430 4, 052 19, 939 2, 049 4, 126 2, 217	4, 519 9, 831 8, 015 4, 559 3, 998 18,903 1, 939 3, 742 1, 823	4, 551 9, 905 8, 234 4, 771 4, 248 19, 732 1, 990 3, 839 1, 884	r 4, 559 r 10, 126 r 8, 483 r 4, 919 r 4, 304 r 20, 169 r 2, 032 r 4, 060 2, 070	8, 643 4, 806 4, 240 20, 255 1, 926 4, 058	
Machinery and equipmentdo Inventories, end of year or month:	158, 928	163, 709	5, 435	5, 619	5,560	5, 560	5, 567	5, 633	5,578	5, 657	5, 589	5, 682	5, 921	5, 926	6, 178	
Rook value (unadjusted), totala	77, 899 49, 496 28, 403	82, 561 53, 217 29, 344	81, 899 52, 889 29, 010	82, 561 53, 217 29, 344	83, 200 53, 465 29, 735	84, 012 54, 285 29, 727	84, 304 54, 585 29, 719	85, 069 55, 208 29, 861	85, 828 55, 731 30, 097	85, 775 55, 756 30, 019	85, 314 55, 128 30, 186	86,247 55,897 30,350	86, 409 56, 141 30, 268	7 86, 887 7 56, 265 7 30, 622		
Book value (seasonally adjusted), total decided. By industry group:	78, 125 49, 797	82, 819 53, 540	82, 389 53, 283	82,819 53,540	82, 890 53, 525	83, 408 54, 009	83, 759 54, 295	84, 382 54, 724	85, 278 55, 234	85, 582 55, 442	85, 829 55, 461	86,713 56,069	87, 109 56, 458	r 87, 566 r 56, 657	88, 182 57, 124	
Durable goods industries, total Q	1,907 7,226 4,039 5,415 10,248 7,930 10,762 3,706 1,863	1,952 7,644 4,319 5,465 10,905 8,157 12,679 3,827 2,013	1,950 7,616 4,263 5,467 10,886 8,186 12,498 3,806 1,997	1, 952 7, 644 4, 319 5, 465 10, 905 8, 157 12, 679 3, 827 2, 013	1, 952 7, 660 4, 306 5, 464 10, 784 8, 180 12, 717 3, 911 2, 007	1, 949 7, 674 4, 318 5, 542 10, 808 8, 224 12, 975 3, 981 2, 034	1, 930 7, 715 4, 322 5, 585 10, 843 8, 261 13, 108 4, 073 2, 044	1, 927 7, 724 4, 341 5, 691 10, 954 8, 291 13, 263 4, 139 2, 033	1,940 7,657 4,302 5,823 11,061 8,400 13,430 4,118 2,025	1, 957 7, 506 4, 109 5, 963 11, 107 8, 352 13, 603 4, 172 2, 042	1, 997 7, 255 3, 831 6, 077 11, 132 8, 463 13, 494 4, 280 2, 056	2,003 7,433 3,994 6,102 11,174 8,448 13,761 4,411 2,061	2, 029 7, 502 4, 065 6, 121 11, 213 8, 502 13, 889 4, 248 2, 067	r 2, 064 r 7, 426 r 3, 985 r 6, 229 r 11, 147 r 8, 524 r 13, 891 r 4, 257 r 2, 105	2, 136 7, 518 4, 010 6, 285 11, 229 8, 520 13, 990 4, 281	
By stage of fabrication; a Materials and supplies 2 do Primary metals do. Machinery (elee, and nonelee.) do. Transportation equipment do. Work in process 9 do. Primary metals do. Machinery (elee, and nonelee.) do. Transportation equipment do. Finished goods 9 do. Primary metals do. Primary metals do. Transportation equipment do. Transportation equipment do. Transportation equipment do.	15, 484 2, 807 4, 904 2, 872 21, 976 2, 412 8, 581 6, 764 12, 337 2, 007 4, 693 1, 126	15, 592 2, 815 4, 785 2, 968 24, 675 2, 671 9, 021 8, 527 13, 273 2, 158 5, 256 1, 184	15, 532 2, 809 4, 792 2, 954 24, 428 2, 632 8, 980 8, 387 13, 323 2, 175 5, 300 1, 157	15, 592 2, 815 4, 785 2, 968 24, 675 2, 671 9, 021 8, 527 13, 273 2, 158 5, 256 1, 184	15, 489 2, 781 4, 674 3, 044 24, 641 2, 643 9, 068 8, 481 13, 395 2, 236 5, 222 1, 192	15, 648 2, 772 4, 692 3, 106 24, 926 2, 621 9, 125 8, 647 13, 435 2, 281 5, 215 1, 222	15, 840 2, 796 4, 721 3, 204 25, 078 2, 629 9, 183 8, 714 13, 377 2, 290 5, 200 1, 190	16, 071 2, 821 4, 800 3, 260 25, 214 2, 621 9, 210 8, 801 13, 439 2, 282 5, 235 1, 202	16, 379 2, 872 4, 903 3, 295 25, 392 2, 570 9, 243 8, 941 13, 463 2, 215 5, 315 1, 194	16, 498 2, 832 4, 876 3, 379 25, 490 2, 505 9, 260 9, 044 13, 454 2, 169 5, 323 1, 180	16, 753 2, 833 4, 907 3, 450 25, 237 2, 387 9, 273 8, 845 13, 471 2, 035 5, 415 1, 199	16,781 2,853 4,867 3,496 25,544 2,469 9,311 8,981 13,744 2,111 5,444 1,284	16, 704 2, 876 4, 850 3, 436 25, 772 2, 486 9, 305 9, 128 13, 982 2, 140 5, 560 1, 325	r16, 763 r2, 850 4, 816 r3, 403 r25, 825 r2, 451 r9, 319 r9, 146 r14, 069 r2, 125 r5, 536 r1, 342	3, 383 26, 198 2, 530 9, 361 9, 285 14, 231 2, 191 5, 568	
Nondurable goods industries, total 9 do. Food and kindred products do. Tobacco products do. Textile mill products do. Paper and allied products do. Chemicals and allied products do. Petroleum and coal products do. Rubber and plast ics products do.	28, 328 6, 922 2, 226 3, 072 2, 185 5, 230 1, 861 1, 582	29, 279 7, 094 2, 269 3, 232 2, 190 5, 600 1, 971 1, 601	29, 106 7, 026 2, 243 3, 172 2, 220 5, 547 1, 941 1, 593	29, 279 7, 094 2, 269 3, 232 2, 190 5, 600 1, 971 1, 601	29, 365 7, 122 2, 292 3, 297 2, 202 5, 576 1, 978 1, 596	29, 399 7, 128 2, 263 3, 338 2, 234 5, 574 1, 956 1, 611	29, 464 7, 110 2, 248 3, 389 2, 236 5, 621 1, 970 1, 620	29, 658 7, 081 2, 251 3, 393 2, 261 5, 651 1, 955 1, 668	30, 044 7, 226 2, 261 3, 406 2, 284 5, 698 1, 981 1, 674	30, 140 7, 262 2, 278 3, 440 2, 326 5, 664 2, 021 1, 693	30, 368 7, 376 2, 276 3, 392 2, 338 5, 708 2, 047 1, 704	30,644 7, 434 2, 259 3, 474 2, 327 5, 751 2, 066 1, 748	30, 651 7, 423 2, 219 3, 477 2, 331 5, 793 2, 083 1, 733	730, 909 77, 491 72, 211 3, 470 72, 359 75, 871 72, 114 71, 731	2, 236 3, 454 2, 348 5, 882 2, 131	
By stage of fabrication: Materials and supplies. do. Work in process. do. Finished goods. do.	11, 266 4, 255 12, 807	11, 247 4, 496 13, 536	11, 280 4, 444 13, 382	11, 247 4, 496 13, 536	11.306 4,482 13,577	11, 249 4, 497 13, 653	11, 128 4, 508 13, 829	11, 228 4, 522 13, 909	11,312 4,604 14,128	11,333 4,619 14,188	11,366 4,682 14,320	11,508 4,729 14,407	11, 511 4, 679 14, 461	r 11, 609 r 4, 724 r 14, 576	11, 557 4, 854 14, 647	
By market entegory: Home goods and apparel	10, 823 18, 316 4, 552 6, 467 29, 526 4, 145 8, 476	4, 640 6, 445 30, 893 4, 333 10, 307	8, 624 11, 167 20, 750 4, 605 6, 411 30, 832 4, 352 10, 139	20, 955 4, 640 6, 445 30, 893 4, 333 10, 307	8, 678 11, 382 20, 808 4, 715 6, 479 30, 828 4, 374 10, 308 6, 686	20, 995 4, 833 6, 554 30, 933 4, 371 10, 486 6, 696	8,713 11,346 21,089 4,907 6,559 31,145 4,369 10,537 6,677	21, 250 4, 996 6, 609 31, 329 4, 359 10, 612 6, 862	4, 997 6, 686 31, 559 4, 386 10, 872 7, 025	8, 853 11, 532 21, 769 5, 042 6, 754 31, 632 4, 344 10, 945 7, 105	5, 167 6, 887 31, 564 4, 446 10, 958 6, 987	9, 043 11,714 21,774 5, 306 6, 944 31,932 4, 498 11,146 7, 138	9, 206 11, 709 21, 988 5, 172 6, 969 32, 065 4, 643 11, 404 7, 287 13, 873	r 9, 327 r 11, 789 r 21, 943 r 5, 195 r 7, 129 r 32, 183 r 4, 671 r 11, 419 r 7, 233 r 13, 851	22, 065 5, 186 7, 238 32, 386 4, 750	
Machinery and equipment do. New cr-lers, not (not seas, adj.), total do. Durable coods industries, total do.	308 504	13, 689 551, 138 302, 265	13, 646 46, 311 24, 920	13, 689 47, 838 27, 545	13, 565 46, 227 25, 930	13, 589 49, 538 27, 593	13,663 51,879 29,706	13,759 50,453 28,172	13, 873 49, 511 27, 179	14,000 52,469 28,866	13,851 46,738 24,951	13,846 48,449 25,316 23,133	53, 605	7 55, 022 7 30, 536 7 24, 486	1	
Nondurable goods industries, total do New orders, net (seas. adj.), total do By industry group: Durable goods industries, total 2 do	1551,250 308, 504	248, 873 1551,138 302, 205	47, 320 25, 852	20, 293 49, 463 28, 056	20, 297 48, 353 26, 837	21, 945 48, 453 26, 814	22, 173 49, 566 28, 005	22, 281 49, 237 27, 373	22, 332 49, 650 27, 172	23, 603 49, 850 26, 701	21, 787 50, 181 26, 925	50, 201 27, 329	51, 877 28, 381 4, 092	7 53, 931 7 30, 280 7 4, 397	53, 384 29, 635	
Primary metals do Hast furnaces, steel mills do, Fabricated metal products do, Machinery, except electrical do, Electrical machinery do, Transportation equipment do, Aircraft, missiles, and parts do.	32, 146 50, 205 42, 909 79, 414	45, 393 23, 037 32, 557 51, 714 41, 749 76, 849 28, 620	4, 094 2, 229 2, 820 4, 497 3, 265 6, 481 2, 610	4, 313 2, 418 3, 335 4, 604 3, 698 7, 277 3, 046	4, 424 2, 526 2, 798 4, 591 3, 261 6, 919 2, 494	4, 364 2, 401 2, 719 4, 541 3, 642 6, 662 2, 464	4, 244 2, 262 2, 775 4, 464 3, 530 8, 089 3, 781	4, 244 2, 396 2, 819 4, 658 3, 366 7, 326 3, 173	3, 900 2, 014 2, 941 4, 665 3, 313 7, 343 2, 903	3, 867 1, 755 2, 824 4, 810 3, 725 6, 259 1, 616	3, 859 1, 791 2, 755 4, 923 3, 476 6, 749 2, 396	3, 491 1, 400 2, 917 4, 766 3, 501 7, 479 2, 492	1, 682 3, 103 5, 184 3, 668 6, 996 2, 098	7 1, 990 7 3, 271 7 5, 403 7 3, 751 7 7, 764 7 2, 749	2, 139 3, 324 5, 289 3, 520 7, 587	
Nondurable goods industries, total	65, 113	248, 873 66, 285 182, 588	21, 468 5, 772 15, 696	21, 407 5, 893 15, 514	21, 516 5, 930 15, 586	5,979	21, 561 5, 887 15, 674	21, 864 6, 041 15, 823	22, 478 6, 134 16, 344	23,149 $6,271$ $16,878$	23, 256 6, 304 16, 952	22,872 5, 953 16, 919	23, 496 6, 434 17, 062	r 23, 651 r 6, 518 r 17, 133	6, 424	
By market category: Home goods and apparel	153, 236 1101,749 183, 013 152, 746	150, 966 1106,416	4, 272 9, 190 7, 354 3, 880 3, 831 18, 793	4, 429 9, 133 8, 330 4, 254 4, 392 18, 925	4, 495 9, 103 7, 320 4, 454 3, 655 19, 326	4, 564	4, 449 9, 101 8, 943 4, 299 3, 866 18, 908	4, 512 9, 151 8, 284 4, 241 3, 989 19, 060	4,737 9,351 7,909 4,554 4,090 19,009	5, 089 9, 568 7, 579 4, 408 4, 080 19, 126	4, 838 9, 874 7, 888 4, 431 3, 956 19, 194	4, 460 9, 827 8, 142 4, 649 4, 135 18,988	8, 495 4, 984 4, 480	4, 575 710, 126 7 9, 527 7 4, 694 7 4, 500 7 20, 509	10, 342 8, 472 4, 826 4, 591	
Consumer durables do Defense products (old series) do Defense products (old series) do Defense products (old series) do Aschinery and equipment do Revised, Based on data not seasonally ad	163, 214		1,991 3,636 5,372	,	1, 955 3, 506 5, 466	2, 085 3, 861 1, 595 5, 380	1, 994 5, 073 1, 311 5, 382	1, 944 4, 428 1, 466 5, 492	1, 962 4, 011 2, 268 5, 447		2,034 3,666 1,914 5,714	2, 355 6, 027	3, 554 1, 919 5, 916	7 2, 033 7 4, 407 7 2, 384 7 6, 550	3, 893 1, 831 6, 263	1 related

^{*} Revised.

1 Based on data not seasonally adjusted.

2 Advance estimate.

See corresponding note on p. S-5.

4 New series; see corresponding note on p. S-7.

2 Includes data for items not shown separately.

2 Includes textile mill products, leather and products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other

nondurable goods industries are zero.

*For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco products, apparel and related products, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastics products) sales are considered equal to new orders.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	NERAI	L BUS	SINES	SS IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ontin	ıed			<u> </u>	•		·
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS¶—Continued																
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted), total¶	79, 903 76, 895 3, 008	82, 499 79, 480 3, 019	81, 584 78, 579 3, 005	82, 499 79, 480 3, 019	83, 305 80, 273 3, 032	83, 867 80, 796 3, 071	85, 255 82, 212 3, 043	85, 640 82, 550 3, 090	84, 555 81, 446 3, 109	83, 861 80, 706 3, 155	83, 220 80, 044 3, 176	83, 700 80, 667 3, 033		r 85, 357 r 82, 307 r 3, 050	85, 143 82, 123 3, 020	
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (seasonally adjusted), total¶	81, 072 77, 987 7, 501	83, 686 80, 578 7, 019	82, 184 79, 132 6, 733	83, 686 80, 578 7, 019	83, 592 80, 490 7, 431	83, 689 80, 593 7, 739	84,809 81,754 7,864	85, 291 82, 239 7, 845	84, 927 81, 902 7, 322	84, 048 80, 970 6, 586	82, 806 79, 684 5, 704	83, 184 80, 177 5, 533	83, 617 80, 572 5, 662	784, 991 781, 894 75, 840	85, 684 82, 607 6, 157	
Blast furnaces, steel mills. do. Fabricated metal products. do. Machinery, except electrical. do. Electrical machinery. do. Transportation equipment. do. Aircraft, missiles, and parts. do.	3, 445 7, 819 14, 919 12, 942 29, 027 22, 465	3, 644 8, 976 14, 551 13, 235 31, 031 25, 682	3, 366 8, 427 14, 640 13, 161 30, 440 25, 070	3, 644 8, 976 14, 551 13, 235 31, 031 25, 682	4, 056 8, 885 14, 503 12, 940 31, 047 25, 698	4, 299 8, 815 14, 397 13, 022 31, 006 25, 755	4, 396 8, 777 14, 183 12, 974 32, 349 27, 014	4, 598 8, 782 14, 156 12, 867 32, 986 27, 697	4, 324 8, 882 14, 164 12, 705 33, 309 28, 140	3, 575 8, 895 14, 225 12, 829 32, 767 27, 288	2, 645 8, 752 14, 408 12, 803 32, 368 26, 922	2, 529 8, 870 14, 321 12, 801 32, 941 27, 012	2, 585 9, 115 14, 430 12, 923 32, 709 26, 604	r 2,740 r 9,381 r 14,637 r 13, 148 r 32,918 r 26,670	3, 072 9, 776 14, 726 13, 092 32, 914 26, 599	
Nondur, goods ind, with unfilled orders⊕do	3, 085	3, 108	3, 052	3, 108	3, 102	3, 096	3,055	3,052	3, 025	3,078	3, 122	3,007	3, 045	r 3, 097	3, 077	
By market category: Home goods, appared, consumer staplesdo Equip, and defense prod., incl. autodo Construction materials and suppliesdo Other materials and suppliesdo Supplementary market categories:	2, 372 42, 859 8, 171 27, 670	2 125 44,304 9,313 27,944	2, 134 43, 669 8, 767 27, 614	2, 125 44, 304 9, 313 27, 944	2, 024 43, 970 9, 162 28, 436	2, 085 43, 853 9, 047 28, 704	2, 104 45, 104 8, 997 28, 604	2, 053 45, 657 8, 998 28, 583	1, 970 45, 755 9, 122 28, 080	2, 170 45, 538 9, 230 27, 110	2, 154 45, 151 9, 133 26, 368	2, 091 45, 368 9, 270 26, 455	2, 165 45, 843 9, 504 26, 105	r 2, 182 r 46, 662 r 9, 700 r 26, 447	2, 186 46, 506 10, 051 26, 941	
Consumer durables	1, 917 28, 680 21, 968	1, 698 31, 888 21, 243	1,703 31,228 21,367	1, 698 31, 888 21, 243	1,609 31,622 22,289 21,149	1, 669 31, 784 21, 822 20, 969	21,083	1, 609 33, 728 20, 622 20, 643	1, 536 33, 976 20, 941 20, 512	1,720 33,151 21,095 20,823	1,705 32,690 20,792 20,951	1,650 32,860 21,324 21,295	1, 692 32, 577 21, 358 21, 287	r 1, 693 r 32, 925 21, 672 r 21, 912	1,727 32,757 21,534 21,997	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ♂ New incorporations (50 States and Dist, Col.): Unadjustednumber Seasonally adjusteddo	200, 010	206, 569	16, 065 18, 403	17, 525 18, 168	20, 43 8 17, 223	17, 910 18, 014	19,520 17,974	19, 641 18, 659	19, 940 18, 796	18, 670 19, 197	19, 733 19, 530	19, 052 20, 053	19, 015 21, 237	21, 636 21, 721	18, 201 20, 850	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES of	13, 061 1, 368 2, 510 1, 852 6, 076 1, 255	12, 364 1, 329 2, 261 1, 832 5, 696 1, 246	881 102 166 133 393 87	831 104 158 133 347 89	844 90 159 149 354 92	832 85 129 142 388 88	1,021 119 188 143 472 99	1, 003 133 152 153 454 111	909 92 168 150 393 106	751 92 140 128 317 74	810 88 134 119 380 89	734 87 129 105 344 69	705 68 112 126 320 79	768 92 151 111 347 67	696 87 115 97 341 56	
Liabilities (current), total. flous. \$ Commercial service do. Construction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Retail trade do. Wholesale trade. do.	1,385,659 185, 202 326, 376 352, 861	1,265,227 144,965 323,680 325,869 334,279 136,434			104, 491 7, 398 23, 366 31, 131 20, 339 22, 257	79, 602 6, 913 19, 786 24, 377 19, 048 9, 478	88, 593 10, 738 16, 924 24, 110 25, 486 11, 335	80, 107 7, 971 10, 483 22, 662 23, 277 15, 714	91, 411 4, 618 17, 397 33, 120 23, 345	74, 657 6, 885 25, 378 15, 368 14, 415 12, 611	90, 269 9, 942 31, 275 20, 589 19, 740 8, 723	65, 766 6, 525 14, 595 22, 113 14, 098 8, 435	58, 651 5, 857 15, 703 15, 951 13, 721 7, 419	65, 384 6, 631 18, 001 13, 512 17, 594 9, 646	58, 651 7, 949 8, 157 20, 482	
Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns	2 51, 6	² 4 9. 0	42, 2	43 , 2	38. 2	37. 5	44.3	43. 5	40.9	36. 9	41.0	36. 5	40.3	37. 5	35. 7	
	1	<u>'</u>	C) DMM	ODIT	Y PR	ICES	}		i					THE CHARGE THE BY THE THE	
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS																
Prices received, all farm products: 1910-14=100. Crops ? do. Commercial vegetables. do. Cotton. do. Feed grains and hay do. Food grains do. Fruit do.	267 237 285 215 180 185 258	253 224 284 191 174 177 225	251 228 284 257 154 168 249	253 231 299 233 160 169 277	254 230 351 189 162 170 270	257 228 342 168 165 173 273	258 229 348 164 165 173 294	259 232 365 166 164 167 298	260 235 333 179 166 167 303	259 229 292 176 163 156 302	260 221 288 170 157 150 266	261 226 270 219 147 149 308	267 230 272 222 151 150 347	262 228 275 224 148 155 326	262 227 318 204 156 159 279	262 221 327 182 159 155 244
Tohacco do_ Livestock and products♀ do_ Dairy products do_ Meat animals do_ Poultry and eggs do_	552 292 294 356 161	555 277 305 336 132	557 270 322 317 123	551 272 319 318 130	558 275 318 324 132	560 282 314 342 131	560 282 308 345 132	563 282 305 348 127	563 281 305 348 124	563 285 300 354 134	563 294 307 364 142	576 291 315 353 144	577 299 329 352 165	570 291 335 340 148	570 292 340 337 154	584 296 337 343 162
Prices paid: All commodities and services	297 315 285 334	302 321 287 342	302 325 286 343	303 325 287	304 327 288 346	306 329 290 348	307 330 291 350	309 333 292 353	310 335 293 354	311 335 293 354	311 336 293 355	310 337 291 354	311 338 202 355	312 339 292 358	314 341 294 359	315 341 296 360
Parity ratio §do.	80	74	73	74	74	74	74	73	73	73	73	74	75	73	73	73
Unad justed indexes: All items. 1957-59=100_ Special group indexes: All items less shelter. do_ All items less food. do_ All items less medical care. do_ Commodities. do_	113. 1 112. 9 113. 0 112. 3 109. 2	116.3 115.9 116.8 115.0 111.2	117. 8 117. 5 118. 7 116. 5 112. 6	118. 2 117. 7 118. 9 116. 8 112. 9	118. 6 118. 2 119. 3 117. 3 113. 2	119. 0 118. 5 119. 7 117. 6 113. 5	119. 5 119. 1 120. 2 118. 1 113. 9	119. 9 119. 6 120. 6 118. 5 114. 3	120. 3 120. 0 121. 0 118. 9 114. 7	120, 9 120, 4 121, 6 119, 5 115, 1	121. 5 120. 8 122. 1 120. 1 115. 5	121. 9 121. 2 122. 6 120. 5 115. 9	122. 2 121. 5 123. 0 120. 8 116. 1	122, 9 122, 2 123, 8 121, 5 116, 8	123. 4 122. 5 124. 4 121. 9 117. 1	
Nondurables	111. 8 109. 7 102. 7 97. 2 117. 8	114. 0 113. 1 104. 3 98. 1 121. 5	115.3 115.2 106.0 101.4 125.6	115. 6 115. 2 106. 1 101. 3 124. 8	116. 0 115. 1 106. 3 101. 0	116, 4 115, 6 106, 4 100, 8 123, 6	116. 9 116. 1 106. 6 100. 6	117, 3 116, 4 106, 9 100, 3	117. 8 117. 0 106. 9 100. 3 126. 7	118. 2 117. 5 107. 4 100. 1	118. 7 117. 6 107. 6 99. 8	119. 2 118. 1 107. 7 99. 1	119. 6 118. 9 107. 6 98. 4 126. 7	120, 2 119, 7 108, 5 102, 8	120. 3 120. 2 109. 3	

r Revised. ¹ Advance estimate. ² Based on unadjusted data. ¹ See note marked "\$\phi\$" on p. S-5. \$\phi\$ See corresponding note on p. S-6. \$\phi\$ Includes data for items not shown separately. *New series. Based on separate reports on defense work filed by large defense contractors in ordnance, communications, complete aircraft, aircraft parts, and shipbuilding industries. It differs from the old series in that it includes defense activity in shipbuilding and excludes mondefense work in ordnance, communications, complete aircraft, and

aircraft parts. Further details appear in the Aug. 1968 issue of the Census Bureau Current Industrial Report, Series: M3-1.

\$\sigma\$ Compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. (failures data are for 48 States and Dist. Col.). The visions for Jan. 1964-Mar. 1967 (back to Jan. 1959 for all farm products, all crops, commercial vegetables, and fruit) are available from the Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service.

§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index).

S-81068 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Feb. Mar. May June July Sept. Oct. Dec.p Annual Nov. Dec. Jan. Apr. Aug. Nov. COMMODITY PRICES—Continued CONSUMER PRICES-Continued (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes-Continued) 106. 5 122. 3 125. 0 109. 2 127. 7 131. 1 $111.1 \\ 129.6 \\ 133.2$ 111. 1 130. 1 133. 8 $\begin{array}{c} 111.2 \\ 130.8 \\ 134.6 \end{array}$ 111.5 131.3 135.2112, 2 132, 5 113.2 113. 5 135. 5 140. 0 113.9 114. 7 136. 6 141. 2 115.3 111.9 132. 1 136. 1 133 0 133. 9 138. 1 136. 0 140. 5 134. 9 136. 6 137. 1 139. 3 142.0 118.3 112.7 118.8 128.3 119. 1 113. 2 120. 9 130. 0 Food ? do
Meats, poultry, and fish do
Dairy products do
Fruits and vegetables do 114. 2 114. 1 116, 2 111, 2 118, 1 119, 6 117. 4 112. 0 118. 5 124. 9 118.8 113.0 120. 4 120. 9 115. 4 115, 2 111, 2 117.0 117. 9 120. 0 120.5 115 6 120. 5 115. 3 121. 5 128. 2 113. 1 118. 7 126. 1 115.5 114 6 116, 7 117, 5 120. 2 130. 7 121. 0 132. 2 121. 6 122. 9 111. 8 117. 6 117. 8 116. 7 122.6 123.8 123. 4 124, 1 117.5 121.3
 Housing
 do

 Shelter φ
 do

 Rent
 do

 Homeownership
 do
 121.7 117.8 118.7 122.9 114.9 120.9 115.5 116.0 116.4 117. 2 119.5 120. 1 125. 0 115. 4 128. 8 120.4 111 1 114 3 116.9 117. 9 112. 4 120. 2 110. 0 119. 9 113. 5 122. 6 121. 0 114. 2 123. 8 121. 6 114. 6 124. 3 125. 3 115. 7 129. 1 120. 2 113. 7 122. 9 124. 2 115. 1 127. 8 126.9 116.3 131.1 110. 4 115. 7 114. 4 124. 0 130.0 123.5 126.1 121.9 Fuel and utilities \(\frac{9}{2} \) do.
Fuel oil and coal. do.
Gas and electricity do.
Household furnishings and operation. do. 111.3 115.9 109.9 114.8 109. 3 112. 7 109. 0 109. 5 113. 7 108. 9 $\begin{array}{c} 109.8 \\ 113.8 \\ 109.3 \\ 111.2 \end{array}$ 110 3 110, 6 115, 7 109, 5 110. 5 115. 8 109. 3 110.4 115.9 109. 3 113. 1 100.0 110.0 110.7 115.7 109.7 107.7 100.0 110.3 114.0 109.5 112.2 115. 3 109. 5 112. 5 109. 1 114. 2 109.4 112.9 108. 7 109. 7 105.0 108 2 109.3 110.6111.8 113.1 113.3 113.9
 Apparel and upkeep
 do

 Transportation
 do

 Private
 do

 Public
 do
 109. 6 112. 7 111. 0 125. 8 117. 6 119. 0 116. 7 137. 1 119, 7 119, 8 117, 6 138, 5 $116.6 \\ 118.3$ 116. 8 117. 9 $116.6 \\ 118.6$ 119. 9 119. 7 120.3 120.0 117.7 123 3 114.0 115.9118 4 119.5 $122.\ 2$ 124.0 120, 6 118, 4 138, 7 119. 5 117. 2 138. 7 118.3 116.2118.7 116.6116. 8 137. 3 115, 8 134, 9 116. 4 136. 2 116, 8 137, 2117. 4 138. 4 113.9132, 1 134 6 135. 5 138.6 139.4 119. 0 127. 7 112. 2 123.8 126. 6 140. 4 117. 2 $^{127.\,1}_{141.\,2}_{117.\,6}$ 127.5 141.9 117.6128. 3 142. 9 118. 4 124. 2 128.8 143.5 119.0132.4 148.2 122.8 $126.2 \\ 139.7$ 129, 7 144, 4 Health and recreation 9do.... 190.9 130. 2 130. 5 145. 5 131.1 131 9 129, 2 144, 0 119, 6 125, 3 Medical care do.
Personal care do.
Reading and recreation do. 146. 4 121. 5 126. 7 136.7 115.5 145, 1 120, 4 120. 9 126. 3 116.9122.1 127.5122. 2 124.9 120.1 123.0 125.6 125. 9 128.0Seasonally adjusted indexes:
Food do
Apparel and upkeep do
Transportation do 118. 7 118. 5 119. 1 119.2 119, 0 119.7 120, 0 116, 2 117, 7 117.8 119.5 116.6 119.9 119.8 120. 3 119. 6 121. 0 120. 0 122. 1 119. 7 123.3 120.7 115.9119.3 119.2 122.7 120.4118. 5 119.1 WHOLESALE PRICES♂ (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) 98.8 96.1 100.7 1 109. 5 1 101. 9 1 115. 2 96.2 90.7 100.196.4 92.2 99.5 $\begin{array}{c} 95 & 2 \\ 92. & 0 \\ 97. & 5 \end{array}$ $98.1 \\ 95.1 \\ 100.3$ 94.8 $\begin{array}{c} 94.2 \\ 92.2 \\ 95.6 \end{array}$ 93. 5 92. 3 94. 4 94. 5 92. 2 96. 1 1 98. 1 96.0 93.7 92.2 94.992.9 96.11 94. 7 1 100. 4 89.5 99.1 99.8 92.7 100.1 92.8 98.3 All commodities_____do___ 105.9 106.1 106. 2 106.8 107. 2 108.0 108.2 108.3 108.5 109.1 109.6 109.8 108.7 109.1 109.1 108.7 By stage of processing:
Crude materials for further processing. do
Intermediate materials, supplies, etc. do
Finished goods
By durability of product:
Durable goods
Nondurable goods
Total manufactures. do
Durable manufactures. do
Nondurable manufactures. do $101.4 \\ 107.8 \\ 111.3$ 100, 9 108, 3 112, 0 100.2 101.5 102.6 101.6 100.8 105.3 100.9 98.6 107. 9 111. 9 106. 9 109. 7 107.7 110.9 106. 5 109. 3 107.9 111.4 112.0 110.4 110.5 112.8 106.5 113.1 111.3 106.7 109.4 108, 0 104, 7 106, 7 108, 2 105, 3 112.0 106.0 110.3 111.0 111.4 100.3 109.6 107. 0 109. 9 112. 3 -----105. 6 105. 7 106. 0 104. 0 107. 3 109. 4 105. 2 105.0 105. 9 106.0 106.5 109.1 106. 6 109. 5 110. 0 113. 1 107. 0 105. 0 108. 1 110. 4 105. 9 108.9 111.5 106.3 100. 0 109. 1 111. 8 106. 4 109.7 111.7 111.6 $113.4 \\ 107.2$ Durable manufactures do Nondurable manufactures do 109.7 105.6 106.4 105.3 106.7 107.4 108.3 108.4 109.4 108.6 108.0 107.7 108.9 105.3 106.8 106.9 106.8 107.9 Farm prod., processed foods and feeds....do... 105, 2 103.4 104.8 101. 2 99. 8 78. 7 79. 3 Farm products 9 do
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried do
Grains do
Live poultry do
Livestock do 103. 9 108. 2 80. 0 93. 8 102. 8 97. 6 76. 5 103.1 103.3 96. 4 102. 9 81. 3 65. 6 96. 2 102.5 106.4 $102.1 \\ 112.0$ 98.9 105.0 85.4 99.0 99.7 101.3 112.5 109.4 101. 6 92. 2 82. 2 101. 1 114. 5 85. 1 81. 4 105. 7 97. 4 75. 1 87. 8 102.5 108.1 123.678. 2 98. 7 86. 3 87. 0 102. 7 84. 7 81. 1 105. 2 86. 4 85. 4 105. 4 $82.0 \\ 89.6$ _____ 68.2 97.6104.1 106.2 109.5 106.2 106.0 103.9110.0 Foods and feeds, processed ? do
Beverages and beverage materials do
Cereal and bakery products do
Dairy products do
Fruits and vegetables, processed do
Meats, poultry, and fish do 114. 4 110. 5 114.7 114.7111, 7 106, 5 117, 1 122, 0 107, 2 111, 5 107, 7 116, 9 124, 1 113, 1 103, 2 112. 8 109. 5 117. 3 125. 9 114. 6 115.9 112.4 107.9 117.1113.6 114.6 114.9 113.3 112.9 115, 0 105, 8 115, 4 118, 5 108.6 117.4 124.0 108. 9 117. 4 123. 3 109. 4 117. 1 128. 9 114. 6 109. 4 117. 0 128. 7 109.5 109.8 110, 0 107. 4 117. 0 123. 0 119.3 128.8 113.6 118. 4 128. 8 119.4 130.1 119.3 130.0128.8 114.7 113.6 $123.8 \\ 113.7$ 114.0 113.8 114.4 105. 5 109.8 109.7 109.7109.9 110.2 Industrial commodities.....do... 104.7 106, 3 107.1 107. 4 107.8 108.3 108.6 108.8 108.6 108.8 108.8 108.9 109.2 97.8 96.7 97.9 93.5 Chemicals and allied products Q....do.
Agric, chemicals and chem. prod...do.
Chemicals, industrial....do.
Drugs and pharmaceuticals...do
Pats and oils, inedible...do
Prepared paint....do. 97. 9 98. 7 97. 9 97. 8 98. 1 98. 0 93. 3 98. 4 102. 2 98. 3 93. 8 77. 2 112. 2 98. 2 98.1 98, 6 98.8 98.7 98. 4 103. 6 97. 4 94. 0 101. 3 98. 2 93. 4 69. 1 99. 5 98. 5 92. 9 100. 6 98. 5 93. 0 101. 2 98. 7 93. 4 101. 6 98. 8 93. 4 101.3 98.6 93.5 101.6 99. **4** 98. **4** 98.3 93.7 77.9 93 0 94.5 72.8 114.4 งษ. 1 114. 4 76.7 113.2115. 2 114.4 113.2114.1 106.8 109.3 109.9114.4 114.4 Fuels and related prod., and power Q...do.. Coal...do.. Electric power...Jan. 1958=100. 102. 6 105. 5 101. 8 120. 6 102.0 101.3 98.6 100.3 102. 8 104. 8 100. 9 101.8 105.0 103.7 105.3 103.3 102.5 102. 6 104. 9 102.5 102.0 102.4 102.4 103.6 111.0 102.0 120.4 105. 4 101. 2 105. 8 101. 8 108.3 101.9 105.0 105. 5 101. 2 105.4 103.2 100.7105.2101.3 101.0 101.1 101.3 101.3 123.3 120. 4 99. 3 Gas fuels do
Petroleum products, refined 1957-59=100. 133. 3 99. 5 126. 5 125 0 120.8 100.9 103.1 102.8 101.0 99.2 Furniture and household durables 9 do.

Appliances, household do.

Furniture, household do.

Home electronic equipment do. 104.7 92.7 118.9 80.2 104.5 103.3 103.6 103.8 104.0 103.9 101.0 103.0 99.1 102.0102.191. 6 115. 7 81. 7 91. 9 116. 0 81. 6 92. 2 116. 2 81. 8 90. 1 112. 8 82. 5 90. 8 114. 3 82. 2 91. 1 115. 2 81. 7 92. 6 117. 8 92.4 117.292.5117.5 118. 5 80. 2 117.0 81.3 109. 1 83. 6 80.7 80. 7 81.8 81.8 122, 3 131, 3 105, 6 115, 1 122.4 131.7 107.0 113.8 116. 0 124. 3 89. 7 109. 1 107. 6 111. 8 119. 5 120.7 Hides, skins, and leather products ♀____do___ 119.7 118.2 140.8 $115.8 \\ 122.1 \\ 94.0$ 116. 7 125. 5 89. 5 108. 9 118 7 119.5 117.9 125.6 99.3 110.3 118. 3 126. 6 95. 6 111. 5 115. 8 118. 8 127. 0 98. 2 112. 5 127. 1 95. 1 112. 8 117. 2 128.8 102. 8 113. 6 106. 6 90. 4 106. 5 106. 7 110. 9 87.3 108.6 110.5 $113.8 \\ 119.2$ 105. 4 108. 4 108. 6 114. 0 111.6 117.1 113.9 117.0 125.3120.5 129.8126.8 131.5 120.3 123, 6 125.0 127.7 108.5 116.6 129.3 132.1 115. 0 126. 5 129. 4 102. 7 128. 2 116, 1 127, 8 131, 5 103, 2 115. 2 126. 8 129. 2 102. 7 115. 4 127. 0 129. 0 113. 2 124. 9 126. 3 102. 3 114. 8 126. 2 128. 9 103. 0 115.8

108. 2

118.8

114.3

126. 1 128. 3 102. 6

127.3

127.6

114.1

125. 8 127. 7 102. 7

126.6

113.9

125. 8 127. 2 102. 7

126.1

125.8

112.6

123. 8 125. 3 101. 6

111.8 122. 3 122. 7 101. 8

127. 7 130. 3

103. 1 129. 7

130.0

102. 9 129. 3

129.1

115.0

126. 3 129. 4 102. 9

128.0

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Computed by OBE. Q Includes data for items not nown separately. ♂For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective Q Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						196	58					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		CO	ммо	DITY	PRI	CES-	-Con	tinue	d					_		
WHOLESALE PRICES & Continued (U.S. Department of Labor Inderes—Continued) All commodities—Continued Industrial commodities—Continued Metals and metal products \(\text{\chi} \) _ 1957-59 = 100 Ileating equipment	108. 3 92. 5 102. 3 120. 9	109. 6 92. 6 103. 5 120. 9	111.0 93.3 104.2 124.7	111. 4 93. 4 104. 6 125. 7	112. 2 93. 1 105. 4 127. 4	113. 3 93. 8 105. 7 131. 1	113. 8 94. 3 105. 4 133. 2	113. 3 94. 5 105. 0 131. 0	111.7 94.7 104.9	111. 7 95. 3 104. 8 123. 6	111. 4 95. 3 104. 8 122. 3	111.3 95.4 104.8 121.7	112.2 95.5 106.7 121.5	112. 5 95. 6 106. 7 121. 9	112.4 95.8 106.0 122.4	
Nonmetallic mineral products ♀do	102.6	104.3	105.1	105. 3	106.0	106, 9	107. 3	107. 4	107.8	108.3	108.4	108. 7	108.7	108. 9	109.2	Ì
Clay prod., structural, excl. refractories da	108. 4 103. 0 102. 4 102. 6 107. 3 94. 8 93. 3	110, 1 105, 3 102, 4 104, 0 110, 0 97, 0 96, 2	111. 1 105. 6 103. 9 104. 6 111. 2 99. 1 98. 7	111. 6 105. 8 103. 9 104. 8 111. 2 99. 2 98. 7	111. 8 106. 5 103. 9 105. 2 111. 2 99. 5 98. 7	111. 9 106. 8 105. 1 105. 7 111. 9 99. 5 98. 7	112.0 107.0 105.1 105.2 111.9 99.7 98.7	112. 1 107. 5 105. 1 105. 2 112. 1 99. 7 98. 7	112.5 107.6 105.1 105.5 113.5 99.8 98.7	112.3 108.2 105.1 104.7 112.7 99.9 98.7	112. 5 108. 1 105. 0 104. 9 113. 0 100. 7 100. 9	113. 7 108. 5 106. 6 104. 9 113. 0 100. 6 99. 5	113.7 108.6 106.6 105.1 113.1 100.7 99.5	114. 2 109. 1 106. 2 105. 2 113. 1 101. 0 99. 5	115.2 109.2 106.2 105.2 113.4 101.1 99.5	
Textile products and apparel \(\begin{align*} do \\ Apparel \(\end{align*} \) do \\ Cotton products \(\end{align*} \) do \\ Manmade fiber textile products \(\end{align*} \) do \\ Silk yarns \(\end{align*} \) do \\ Wool products \(\end{align*} \) do \(\end{align*}	102. 1 105. 0 102. 5 89. 5 153. 6 106. 0	102. 1 106. 9 100. 7 86. 8 171. 9 103. 2	103. 0 108. 0 101. 2 88. 1 183. 9 102. 2	103. 8 108. 1 104. 2 88. 6 189. 7 102. 2	104. 3 108. 3 105. 2 89. 3 196. 8 102. 3	104, 6 108, 8 105, 0 89, 6 197, 2 102, 8	104. 6 109. 1 105. 0 89. 3 196. 3 103. 1	104. 7 109. 3 105. 2 89. 3 189. 7 103. 0	104. 8 109. 4 104. 9 89. 7 183. 8 103. 5	105. 2 110. 1 104. 7 89. 9 184. 0 103. 8	105. 8 110. 7 105. 2 90. 4 182. 5 103. 9	106. 0 110. 9 105. 3 90. 7 175. 1 104. 1	106, 5 111, 0 105, 4 92, 5 177, 5 104, 1	107. 0 111. 7 105. 3 92. 7 175. 5 104. 7	107.2 111.8 105.4 93.0 172.0 104.6	
Transportation equipment	100. 8 106. 8 104. 1 109. 6	102. 1 109. 2 105. 6 112. 9	104. 0 110. 6 106. 3 114. 8	104. 0 110. 7 106. 4 114. 8	104. 3 111. 0 106. 7 114. 8	104. 3 111. 3 106. 6 114. 8	104.3 111.5 107.4 114.9	104.3 111.8 108.1 114.9	104. 2 111. 8 108. 2 114. 9	104. 5 111. 8 108. 2 114. 9	104. ? 111. 5 108. 7 114. 9	104. 4 111. 6 108. 9 114. 9	104.1 111.9 109.0 114.9	106. 5 112. 0 109. 1 115. 0	106.6 112.5 109.2 116.5	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR As measured by—																
Wholesale prices. 1957-59=\$1.00. Consumer prices. do	\$0.945 .884	\$0.943 .860	\$0.942 .849	\$0.936 .846	\$0.933 .843	\$9.926 . 840	\$0. 924 . 837	\$0, 923 , 834	\$0, 922 . 831	\$0.920 .827	\$0,917 .823	\$0.920 .820	\$0.917 .818	\$0.917 .814	\$0.912 .810	\$0.9
		CON	ISTR	UCTI	ON A	ND F	REAL	EST	ATE							
lew construction (unadjusted), totalmil. \$ Private, total \$\triangle \qua	17, 964 18, 595 6, 679 6, 879 1, 245 1, 609 24, 000 8, 920 655 369 769 8, 355		6, 951 4, 763 2, 340 1, 857 1, 616 493 676 150 2, 188 852 59 40 76 706 79. 6 53. 9 27. 2 17. 8 5. 7	6,407 4,441 2,191 1,742 1,492 521 573 146 1,966 825 47 36 70 559 81.2 54.0 27.6 17.4 5.8 6.7	5, 605 3, 819 1, 859 1, 465 1, 342 431 525 104 1, 786 782 42 39 56 469 82. 9 55. 3 27. 0 19. 3 6. 3 7. 7	5, 219 3, 586 1, 655 1, 305 1, 323 397 542 120 1, 633 739 355 38 52 379 83. 9 55. 4 26. 8 19. 5 5. 7 8. 3	5, 956 3, 982 1, 885 1, 472 1, 428 428 587 140 1, 974 824 56 45 51 572 83. 6 56. 1 27. 7 19. 2 5. 5 8. 3	119 2, 273 893 755 785, 2 19, 119 2, 273 893 78 45 53 755 785, 2 29, 3 19, 1 5, 5 8, 5 8, 5	77,341 4,843 2,518 1,891 1,562 448 684 132 2,498 955 83 49 64 886 785.7 57.3 20.6	77,519 4,963 2,628 2,015 1,523 429 689 141 2,556 910 63 49 60 953 7 82.1 55.0 28.2 17.7 4.9 8.1	7,680 5,068 2,687 2,075 1,535 417 721 156 2,612 885 54 35 57 1,051 781.3 54.7 27.4 17.6 4.8 8.3	77,943 5,318 2,770 2,123 1,690 485 782 148 2,625 888 57 43 70 1,014 r 83.6 56.5 28.1 19.0 5.6 8.6	7, 953 5, 344 2, 760 2, 139 1, 716 508 793 147 2, 609 41 81 7, 84, 5 57, 2 29, 1 18, 6 5, 5, 8, 5	7 8, 014 5, 423 2, 695 2, 130 1, 808 538 844 172 2, 591 37 96 7 87, 2 59, 5 30, 0 19, 7 6, 1 8, 9	7, 582 5, 277 2, 600 2, 083 1, 729 554 769 2, 375 86, 7 58, 9 30, 4 19, 0 6, 4 8, 0	
Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph			1. 7 25. 7 10. 3 . 6 . 5 . 8 8. 2	1. 6 27. 2 10. 5 . 6 . 5 . 9 9. 2	1. 6 27. 6 10. 6 . 6 . 5 . 9 9. 3	1. 7 28. 5 10. 7 . 5 . 5 . 9 9. 8	1. 7 27. 5 10. 8 . 8 . 5 . 7 9. 2	1. 5 27. 9 10. 8 1. 0 . 5 . 7 9. 8	1. 6 28. 4 11. 0 1. 0 . 5 . 8 9. 9	1. 5 27. 1 10. 0 . 7	1.9 27.7 9.7	1.7 27.0 9.9 .6 .6 .8 9.2	1.8 27.3 .5 .8	2.0 27.7 	27.9	
onstruction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Co.): Valuation, total ¶		53, 446 ² 153 20, 709 32, 737 20, 418 19, 695 13, 333	4, 258 168 1, 435 2, 823 1, 586 1, 717 956	3, 996 166 1, 507 2, 490 1, 550 1, 404 1, 042	3 3, 714 159 1, 300 2, 414 1, 347 3 1, 462 905	3, 704 156 1, 041 2, 664 1, 251 1, 495 958	5, 417 176 1, 698 3, 719 1, 835 2, 220 1, 362	4, 878 146 1, 554 3, 324 1, 522 2, 312 1, 044	6, 170 172 2, 036 4, 135 2, 227 2, 543 1, 400	5, 589 160 1, 860 3, 730 2, 030 2, 243 1, 316	5, 956 187 2, 256 3, 700 2, 414 2, 287 1, 255	6, 318 192 1, 924 4, 394 2, 128 2, 295 1, 895	5, 170 183 1, 549 3, 621 1, 815 2, 125 1, 230	6, 171 200 1, 728 4, 443 2, 370 2, 408 1, 393	4, 863 183 1, 558 3, 305 1, 992 2, 043 828	
By type of building: Nonresidentialdodo	1 19, 393 1 17, 827 1 12, 930 52, 112	20, 418 19, 695 13, 333 59, 944	1,586 1,717 956 4,295 not dis	1, 550 1, 404 1, 042 5, 896 tributed	1,347 3 1,462 905 3,492	1, 251 1, 495 958 5, 040	1,835 2,220 1,362 3,930	1, 522 2, 312 1, 044 2, 835	2, 227 2, 543 1, 400 4, 663	2, 030 2, 243	2, 414 2, 287 1, 255 2, 800	2, 128 2, 295 1, 895 4, 895	1,815 2,125 1,230 3,001	2,370 2,408 1,393 6,387	1, 99 2, 04 82 rlier pe)2 3 8

months. ² Computed from cumulative valuation total. ³ See note "¶" for this page. σ See corresponding note on p. S-8. \circ Includes data for items not shown separately. [‡] Revisions for 1965-May 1967 are shown in *Bu. of Census* report C30-68-6.

Theginning Jan. 1998, data are not entirely comparable with those for earlier periods, not compilation method raises the level of residential data by 8 percent and the total valuation by 3 percent.

§ Data for Nov. 1967 and Feb., May, Aug., and Oct. 1968 are for 5 weeks. other months, 4 weeks.

HOISING STARTS AND PERMITS No. 1.00	otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	967						19	68					
Indistrict States		An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New beauting autilistations. Transparent in the form of parties of the control of		CONS	STRUC	CTION	N AN	D RE	AL E	STAT	`E—C	ontin	ued						
Production for general and utilities	OUSING STARTS AND PERMITS															i	
Table southern printed and subtles do 1,172 8 1,298 8 118.6 82 1 8.0 8 6.6 6 5.8 8.5 100 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	ljusted: tal, incl. farm (private and public)thous One-family structuresdo	779.5	844. 9	69.1	47. 1	45.3	55. 4	79.4	98.0	87.0	81.6	86, 5	r 82.6	r 80. 3	r 85.7	128. 1 64. 4 125. 7	96. 4 52. 1 93. 0
Total industing farm (private only)do	tal nonfarm (private and public)do In metropolitan areasdo	1, 172. 8 807. 3	1, 298. 8 919. 7	118.6 84.9	82. 1 63. 6	82. 0 63. 5	85. 3 61. 4	126. 0 92. 1	162, 2 118, 4	143.3 101.2	141, 1 103, ô	140, 0 100, 6	138, 9 101, 0	r 138, 0 102, 9	r 140, 6 99, 3	126. 1 123. 7	95, 5 92, 1
permist (3.000 permit-contine relation beautics) thems	nally adjusted at annual rates: al, including farm (private only)do tal nonfarm (private only)do															1,717 1,689	1, 454 1, 439
Dent of Commerce composital: 1.95-59=100. 110 125 127 127 128 128 129 130 132 133 135 134 134 134 134 134 135 135 135 134 134 134 135 135 135 136 138 134 134 135 135 135 136	mits (13.000 permit-issuing places);‡ mally adjusted at annual rates: talthous one-family structuresdo		1, 141 651													1,425 729	1, 406 701
American Apprecial Co., The: American Apprecial Co., The: All states. 4. Al		119	125	127	127	127	128	128	129	130	132	132	133	134	134	134	.
The detailding only) 1957-59=190. 127 132 134 134 134 134 135 135 136 138 140 141 142 142 1 Average, 20 cities All types combined. 1957-59=190. 122, 1 120, 8 133, 8 133, 9 133, 7 134, 1 134, 6 135, 3 137, 4 139, 6 140, 6 141, 7 142, 1 142 142 142 142 143, 1 144, 1 1	an Appraisal Co., The:	941 963 867	992 1,008 910	1, 024 1, 025 933	1, 025 1, 026 937	1, 033 1, 044 941	1, 033 1, 044 943	1, 047 1, 044 943	1,053 1,048 944	1, 064 1, 052 948	1,065 1,056 958	1, 075 1, 087 968	1,081 1,090 979	1,087 1,092 980	1,110 1,092 980	997 1, 110 1, 093 1, 001 969	
Average 20 cities: Alt types combined as, office initidings. and a 122, 127, 8, 138, 8, 133, 133, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134	ted General Contractors of America, Inc., (building only)	127	132	134	134	134	134	135	135	136	138	140	141	142	142	143	
Alttrapes combined. Alttrapes combined. Alttrapes combined. Apartments beles diffee biildings. do. 123.2 129.8 130.8 130.8 133.7 134.7 134.6 135.1 135.5 130.8 135.3 130.8 141.8 142.2 142.1 Compercial and factory buildings. do. 123.2 130.2 130.2 131.3 131.4 131.8 135.1 135.5 130.8 135.8 141.8 142.2 142.1 Compercial and factory buildings. do. 123.4 127.4 131.2 131.1 131.8 135.1 135.5 130.8 135.5 130.8 141.8 142.2 142.2 Engineering News-Record! Ruiting do. 123.4 127.4 131.2 131.8 131.8 132.5 132.9 134.8 130.2 135.7 138.3 140.7 141.6 141.8	Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:																
Initialization	types combined 1957-59=100 partments, hotels, office buildings do commercial and factory buildings do	123.2 122.2	130. 7 130. 2	134. 7 134. 3	134. 7 134. 4	134. 6 134. 2	135, 1 134, 6	135. 5 134. 9	136. 2 135. 5	138. 4 137. 5	140. 8 139. 8	141.8 140.6	141.7	143, 1 142, 2			
Construction Materials Output index Composite (madiasted? 1947-49=100 157.6 153.2 150.9 133.0 140.0 147.2 164.0 176.8 183.0 176.8 183.4 170.6 185.7 Seasonally adjusted do 188.1 154.8 149.1 160.4 169.5 173.7 170.5 164.3 157.8 154.4 161.1 159.7 From and steel products, unadiasted do 188.0 182.0 137.0 182.6 182.0 187.2 170.5 164.3 157.8 154.4 161.1 159.7 From and steel products, unadiasted do 188.0 182.0 187.0 182.0 187.0 182.0 187.0 187.2 170.5 164.3 157.8 154.4 176.1 159.7 From and steel products, unadiasted do 188.0 182.0 187.0 182.0 187.0 182.0 187.0 187.2 175.0 187.0 175.1 175.0 175.1 175.0 189.4 Portland cement, unadjusted do 189.8 186.6 182.2 127.5 101.5 122.0 156.7 205.9 223.7 221.1 249.8 263.8 238.4 271.3 REAL ESTATE Mortence applications for new home construction: Applications for prow home construction: Applications for new home construction: Applications for prow home construction: Applications for new home constructi	lingdo									134. 8 150. 2						141. 7 156. 7	143, 1 158, 0
Output index: Composite, unadjusted: 1947-49=100 157.6 153.2 150.9 158.1 154.8 140.1 164.0 147.2 164.0 147.2 164.0 147.2 164.0 147.3 170.5 164.3 187.8 180.4 170.6 170.7 170.5 164.3 187.8 180.4 170.6 170.1 180.7 170.7 170.5 170.5 170.5 170.5 170.5 170.5 170.7 170.5	posite (avg. for year or qtr.)1957-59=100	113.0	117.6		119. 2	·		120, 6			121.0			119.8			132, 6
Lamber and wood products, unadido 185.0 149.6 182.0 187.0 182.6 185.9 167.2 175.6 179.0 161.6 166.7 175.1 177.0 189.4	index; posite, unadjusted?1947-49=100	157. 6	,														
Mortgage applications for new home construction: Applications for FIA commitments Applications for FIA commitments Seasonally adjusted annual rates; do	mber and wood products, unadido	155. 0	149.6	152.0	137.0	152. 6	155. 9	167. 2	175.6	179.0	161.6	166, 7	175.1	r 173. 0	189.4		
Applications for FIIA committeents Seasonally adjusted annual rates do																	
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount	cations for FIIA commitments thous, units sonally adjusted annual rates; do. ests for VA appraisals, do.	99.2	124.3	189 9. 5	$\frac{162}{7.9}$	163 8. 4	152 10, 6	160 11, 6	144 12. 4	161 11. 0	157 10. 4	146 12. 5	167 11.5	168 10, 4	198 12. 7	c 13. 5 211 11. 4 172	9, (136
to member institutions, end of periodmil. \$	nortgages insured or guaranteed by— Hous, Adm.: Face amount mil. \$ 6	6 095 32	5 884 64	620, 86	457, 89	577. 59	436.34	434.80	470.58	495, 28	493, 61	572, 97	595. 12	588.18	684.06	572. 38 376. 98	365. 50
tions, estimated total f	unber institutions, end of periodmil. \$	6, 935	4,386	4, 188	4,386	4,442	4, 348	4, 269	4, 545	4, 719	4,889	4, 988	4, 997	5, 026	5, 035	5, 040	5, 259
Home construction	is, estimated totalf mil. \$	16, 724	19, 891	1, 801	1, 759	1, 389	1,456	1, 766	1, 952	2, 087	1, 965	1,844	1,977	1,823	r 1, 930	1, 701	
Fire losses (on bldgs., contents, etc.)mil. \$\(\) 1, 496. 76 1, 706. 72 115. 21 127. 82 153. 95 142. 75 155. 58 197. 25 152. 05 157. 72 154. 71 159. 14 131. 69 134. 80 1	me constructiondododo	7,747	9, 505	856	780	665	704	840	934	1,041	1,066	1,031	1, 146	975	r 986	383 859 459	
DOMESTIC TRADE ADVERTISING Marketing/Com munications advertising index. seasonally adjusted: sonally adjusted:										,	I					104.01	
ADVERTISING Marketing/Com munications advertising index. seasonally adjusted:⊕	ses (on bldgs., contents, etc.)mil. \$_	1, 496. 76	1, 706. 72	115. 21	127, 82	153, 95	142.75	155, 58	197. 25	152. 05	157.72	154.71	159.14	131.69	134. 80	134. 21	
Marketing/Communications advertising index. sea- sonally adjusted:⊕				I	OOMI	ESTIC	TRA	ADE									
Combined index. 1957-59=100 148 150 149 150 147 161 153 154 155 150 154 146 152 Business papers. <	ing/Communications advertising index. sea- hally adjusted:⊕ hined index	128 159 119 91	129 157 117 95 117	125 157 113 96 130	125 161 114 111 101	134 152 113 73 109	141 157 128 97 106	139 151 125 87 122	137 160 122 79 123	132 161 122 75 129	128 162 116 82 144	129 161 126 95 147	141 123 84 175	168 126 90 137			

Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1967 for new private housing units authorized; for 1965-May 1967 for Dept. of Commerce composite; for July-Dec. 1966 for ENR building and construction cost indexes; for 1960-66 (seas. adj.) for FHA applications and VA appraisals; and for Jan.-July 1967 for new mortgage loans will be shown later.

 Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of head
 Includes data for items not shown separately.
 ⊕ Formerly Printer's Ink advertising index. § Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.

1967

1967

1968

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Annual Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued ADVERTISING—Continued Television advertising: 1, 411. 3 106. 7 429. 8 274. 0 1, 499. 9 115. 8 429. 0 471. 7 42. 6 127. 5 89. 1 417. 2 36. 0 122. 6 331. 3 23. 0 89. 2 63. 2 33. 7 33. 1 301. 3 18. 1 88. 6 57. 4 33. 0 28. 4 75. 8 1----------. ____ 306. 8 134. 3 84. 7 34. 1 60. 4 117. 9 41. 5 46. 1 86. 3 ____ 183. 1 331. 0 All other.....do.. 308.0 89.1 Magazine advertising (general and natl. farm magaost, total mil. \$
Apparel and accessories do
Automotive, incl. accessories do
Building materials do
Drugs and toiletries do
Fronds soft deither 84.7 3.2 9.6 119. 2 8, 6 12. 7 67.7 6.2 3.4 1.6Cost. total 116.0 99.9 69. 9 106.8 134.7 100.6 1, 166, 7 1, 161, 6 115, 6 99.9 63.3 105.9 127.2 1.6 4.4 1.2 7.1 6.7 6. 3 11. 1 3. 1 2. 6 9. 3 3. 7 14. 3 7. 1 17. 3 2. 9 13. 5 6. 6 13. 9 2. 2 15. 1 68. 1 123. 5 60. 7 103. 7 5. 6 11. 9 10.6 6.8 4. 8 11. 9 9. 9 $\frac{3.1}{11.6}$ 34.5 31.0 $\frac{1.8}{11.2}$ 4.1 14.5 Drugs and toiletries_____do__ Foods, soft drinks, confectionery____do__ 14.6 10. 3 9. 1 10.5 12.0 10.1 10.3 8.5 11.6 9. 1 8. 1 9. 7 5. 9 1. 9 7.1 7.5 5.8 1.9 3.6 7. 9 6. 2 5. 5 1. 5 4. 2 $\begin{array}{c} 4.6 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.7 \\ 1.5 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$ 3. 4 2. 5 4. 2 Beer, wine, liquors ... 79. 2 89, 2 11.5 15.0 4.5 2.8 6.8 7. 8 9. 6 6.3 13.0 15, 6 10.4 | Household equip., supplies, furnishings_do_ | Industrial materials_do_ | Soaps, cleansers, etc.do_ 9. 8 5. 4 1. 8 4. 4 50. 9 80. 1 53. 3 17. 6 70. 7 62. 7 22. 9 4. 1 3. 3 1. 9 5. 4 4. 2 1. 1 Smoking materials do All other do 39.9 4.0 42.1 24.8 416.3 41.3 34.4 27.6 33, 6 39.8 43.1 35.1 23. š 41.6 Newspaper advertising linage (52 cities): 3, 297. 8 249, 9 75, 2 174, 8 13, 6 6, 9 18, 6 135, 7 292.8305, 8 283.2236 1 315.9 68. 4 237. 4 13. 9 5, 3 28. 7 236, 1 66, 9 169, 2 13, 4 4, 6 22, 3 128, 9 59. 8 223. 4 9. 2 5. 6 79. 0 203. 5 14. 4 5. 5 76. 0 201. 4 16. 6 79. 0 236. 8 13. 1 924. 3 2, 430, 0 878. 1 2, 419. 6 84. 1 231. 5 194. 1 13. 3 11. 4 7. 6 17. 3 127. 9 182. 9 73. 2 310. 3 17.3 5.5 16.6 $\frac{15.9}{5.7}$ 16. 0 7. 2 31. 7 158.5 66. 9 297. 1 1, 897. 1 5.8 23.4 154.3 26. 1 152. 2 27. 1 160. 9 186. 4 172. 2 176. 7 185.0 WHOLESALE TRADE Merchant wholesalers sales (unadj.), total. wil. \$
Durable goods establishments do_
Nondurable goods establishments do_ 18, 578 8, 482 10, 095 18, 132 7, 904 10, 228 16, 863 7, 365 9, 497 $\begin{array}{c} 17,961 \\ 8,241 \\ 9,720 \end{array}$ 18,933 8,629 10,304 18, 488 8, 515 9, 973 8, 397 9, 690 8,026 9,749 8, 590 10, 050 10, 759 10,325 Merchant wholesalers inventories, book value, end of year or month (unadj.), total ...mil. \$.
Durable goods establishments ... do.
Nondurable goods establishments ... do. 21, 425 12, 150 9, 275 21, 816 12, 851 8, 965 20, 520 21,607 21.60721,678 21, 555 21.67921.841 21.95221, 908 12, 308 9, 299 13,183 8, 910 12, 308 9, 299 12, 236 9, 442 12, 308 9, 247 12, 564 9, 115 12,881 8,960 13,020 8,932 13, 030 8, 878 13, 065 9, 105 13, 162 7 9, 470 13, 176 9, 641 RETAIL TRADE \$ All retail stores: t Estimated sales (unadj.), total ‡____mil. \$__ 303, 956 313, 809 27, 186 32,622 24,094 24, 210 27,049 27,602 29, 285 28,887 29,410 27,015 r29, 418 30, 223 134, 365 28,542 8, 703 Ourable goods stores ? do Automotive group. do Passenger car, other auto, dealers do Frire, battery, accessory dealers do Furniture and appliance group? do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do Household appliance, TV radio do Lumber, building, hardware group do Hardware stores do Hardware stores do Hardware stores 8, 525 4, 842 4, 436 406 9, 134 5, 549 5, 171 9,828 5,974 5,543 9, 383 5, 365 4, 951 414 98,301 9,032 7,517 8,916 9,917 9, 696 10, 039 9,604 1.9 - 835100, 173 15, 215 4,842 4,557 58, 273 53, 966 4, 573 4, 111 5,773 5,354 r 5, 992 r 5, 595 4, 339 303 5, 187 5, 706 406 4, 457 5, 211 285 1, 205 419 1, 393 861 4, 307 15, 267 462 431 1, 353 875 414 1, 290 1, 010 1, 412 850 460 1, 738 956 1, 253 769 1, 432 1, 217 722 390 891 858 461 783 363 r 907616 381 402 376 440 476 r 456 469 1, 080 839 241 1, 088 749 339 1, 269 986 283 1, 355 1, 077 278 1, 190 926 12,675 1, 338 1, 055 1,013 641 9,769 2,8049,781 2,894 $\frac{708}{183}$ 797 216 264 260 300 280 283 276 Nondurable goods stores 9 _____do___ 19,059 1,522 375 577 311 259 938 18,846 1,421 325 548 312 236 205, 655 23, 590 2, 618 686 16, 327 1, 155 19,368 1,538 18, 312 I, 557 332 18, 661 18, 133 18, 468 20.027 19, 379 r20, 619 124, 530 213,636 1, 633 342 618 18, 123 1,627 364 1,821 333 313 367 493 242 210 462 233 621 559 617 600 r 656 333 284 912 2, 175 5, 860 295 263 901 312 259 953 378 295 962 7 360 7 265 7 941 334 312 340 1, 241 2, 041 6, 562 6, 110 1, 958 281 937 2, 057 193 881 1,909 887 1, 837 5, 598 5, 227 1, 809 $\frac{1}{1}, 257$ $\frac{1}{2}, 094$ 9,988 10, 721 938 901 906 2, 034 5, 838 5, 420 2, 012 2, 245 6, 252 5, 825 2, 150 2,413 6,596 6,166 2,202 1,836 2.022 2, 189 2, 287 6, 196 2, 161 5,748 5,348 1,939 6, 310 5, 883 2, 097 r 6, 108 r 5, 685 r 2, 064 7 6, 464 7 6, 042 7 2, 075 16,466 16,018 12,100 69, 113 6, 113 5, 448 2, 017 5,705 1,970 5, 766 2, 197 21,792 22,739 1,874 stores? mil. \$
General merchandise group without nonstores \$ mil. \$.

Department stores do Mail order houses (dept. store mdse). do Variety stores do Liquor stores do ... 5, 136 7,376 3, 289 4,218 4,342 4,296 4,222 4,671 4, 266 r 4, 697 r 5, 456 | 17, 739 49,820 3, 296 3,901 3, 911 2, 628 239 496 581 3, 890 2, 641 218 487 560 4, 243 2, 844 273 526 600 6, 698 4, 512 373 982 822 4, 970 3, 379 2, 916 1, 949 187 346 3,800 2,538 233 474 17, 161 14, 886 4, 450 2, 948 2,912 3, 487 2, 334 238 432 3,813 2,538 3, 831 2, 602 256 451 548 1, 912 197 387 2, 843 r 316 r 498 r 584 27, 868 29,589 377 530 562 248 497 417 6,081 486 537 502516 583 Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total ‡____do___ 26, 385 26,936 28, 132 28,451 28,802 29,037 28, 863 28, 706 28, 891 [128, 273] 26, 368 27, 512 28, 145 27,675 8, 276 4, 756 4, 353 8, 422 4, 738 4, 378 8,502 4,951 4,563 8, 871 5, 189 4, 812 9,062 5,307 4,921 8,871 5,117 4,744 9, 081 5, 399 5, 027 9, 290 5, 604 5, 219 9, 402 5, 598 5, 213 9, 320 | 19, 174 9, 567 5, 736 r 9, 402 9,699 5, 736 5, 347 389 1, 446 855 360 388 3861,323 777 1,362 1.363 1,372 843 1,349 1.367 1,381 884 1,420 859 1,402 8711,359 1,356 826 440 1, 190 7 837 7 435 1, 200 7 930 824 428 852 430 429 1, 114 440 1, 202 475 1, 197 1, 191 1, 133 1, 170 904 1. 181 846 899 282 924 910 236 266 273 269 18, 804 1, 547 380 580 18, 641 1, 574 367 601 19,051 19,161 19,470 19, 164 19, 304 18, 109 17,946 18, 434 19,083 19,400 1, 563 385 599 1, 597 366 634 1,677 380 662 1, 621 367 647 1.696r 1, 634 1,674 7 373 7 638 380 665 35: 334 340 357 359 292 7 280 268 274 249 245 257 278 278 281

Revised. ¹Advance estimate. [‡]Series revised to reflect a new sample of retailers. The most important difference between this and the old sample is accounted for by the general merchandisic group which now includes all non-stores, i.e., mail order houses, merchandising machine operators, and direct selling establishments. Formerly, many non-store establishments were elassified outside of the general merchandise group, particularly in the food and eating and drinking place groups. Revisions for total retail sales, durable and non-

durable totals, and selected lines of trade, unadj. and seas. adj., back to 1961 appear on p. 22 ff. of the Nov. 1968 SURVEY. Further details appear in the Census Bureau Monthly Retail Trade Report, Aug. 1968. 9 Includes data for items not shown separately. © Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. Styrent deportment tones well cades.

§Except department stores mail order.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967	1966	1967	19	67			r			19	58	,			 -	
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
	·	D	OME	STIC	TRA	DE-	Conti	nued						-		<u> </u>
RETAIL TRADE;—Continued	i							-						Γ		Γ
Il retail stores‡—Continued Estimated sales (seas. adj.)—Continued							ĺ									
Nondurable goods stores—Continued			014		044	000	001	004	050	050	007	070	007	- 000	040	1
Drug and proprietary storesmil. \$ Eating and drinking placesdo			914 2, 012	934 2, 023	941 2,015	932 2, 083	921 2,117	934 2,099	959 2, 119	956 2, 114	967 2, 068 6, 146	972 2, 139	967 2, 151	r 963 r 2, 146	948 2, 145	
Food group do do Grocery stores do			5, 841 5, 435	5, 920 5, 514	5, 886 5, 496	5, 914 5, 525	6, 044 5, 626	6, 084 5, 658	6, 131 5, 717	6, 194 5, 773	6, 146 5, 720	6, 194 5, 779	6, 145 5, 723	7 6, 133 7 5, 714	6, 274 5, 849	
Gasoline service stationsdo			1, 955	1, 910	1,975	1, 990	2,054	2,041	2,042	2, 055	2, 053	2, 073	2, 037	7 2, 040	2, 085	
General merchandise group with non- stores φmil. \$			4, 473	4, 295	4,269	4,348	4, 457	4, 390	4, 455	4, 490	4, 757	4, 677	4, 506	· 4, 622	4, 720	
General merchandise group without non-		1				. 1		1					1	1	i '	
stores \emptyset			3, 807 2, 533	3,770 2,529	3,859 2,564	3, 925 2, 623	4,020 2,689	3, 986 2, 680	4,038 2,698	$\frac{4,077}{2,725}$	4,315 2,907	4, 241 2, 861	4, 047 2, 733	7 4, 141 7 2, 798	4, 257 2, 923	
Mail order houses (dept. store mdse.)do Variety storesdo			250 495	242 491	256 501	250 511	267 523	266 497	249 521	271 516	278 527	280 519	268 492	r 283 r 520	301 521	
Liquor storesdo			541	528	567	552	588	554	589	578	596	589	592	r 603	599	
Estimated inventories, end of year or month:¶ Book value (unadjusted), totalmil. \$	37,094	38.045	40,438	38,045	38,430	39,354	40,447	41,247	41,496	41,163	40,916	39,979	40, 543	42, 683	43, 815	
Durable goods stores ♀	16, 771	16,832	16,724	16,832	17, 493	18,019	18, 400	18,989	19, 278	19, 174	18,895	17,536	17, 244	18, 246	18,866	
Automotive groupdo Furniture and appliance groupdo	7,888 2,731	7, 284 2, 825	6, 723 3, 026	7, 284 2, 825	7,845 2,811	8, 201 2, 893	8,413 2,953	8,799 3,034	9,069 3,039	8, 987 3, 027	8, 794 3, 035	7, 348 3, 032	7, 130 3, 059	7,898 3,140	8, 437 3, 158	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo	2, 545	2, 575	2, 669	2,575	2, 641	2,660	2,738	2,809	2,794	2,764	2,801	2,764	2, 788	2,806	2, 790	
Nondurable goods stores $Q = do_{}do_{}$ Apparel group $do_{}do_{}$	20, 323 4, 085	21, 213 4, 178	23, 714 4, 791	21, 213 4, 178	20, 937 4, 010	21, 335 4, 225	22, 047 4, 405	22, 258 4, 456	22, 218 4, 388	21, 989 4, 317	22, 021 4, 431	22, 443 4, 670	23, 299 4, 953	24, 437 5, 116	24, 949 5, 145	
Food groupdo	4, 102	4, 290	4, 477	4, 290	4, 248	4, 271	4,324	4, 360	4,371	4, 334	4, 291	4, 311	4, 382	4, 552	4, 651	
General merchandise group with non- storesmil. \$	7,927	8,304	9, 971	8, 304	8, 312	8, 576	8, 967	9, 137	9, 146	9, 105	9, 189	9,305	9, 733	10, 505	10, 810	
Department storesdo	4,376	4,717	5,720	4,717	4,640	4,836	5, 113	5, 170	5, 168	5, 102	5, 148 41, 065	5, 189 41, 010	5, 375 41, 424	5,884 42,220	6, 116 42, 488	
Book value (seas. adj.), totaldo Durable goods stores Qdo	38,368 17,309	39,318 17,403	39,104 17,065	39, 318 17, 403	39, 575 17, 566	39, 788 17, 709	39, 776 17, 723	40, 242 18, 113	40, 606 18, 248	40, 842 18, 440	18, 475	18, 501	18, 622	19, 165	19, 361	
Automotive group do Furniture and appliance group do	8,066 2,825	7,425 2,927	7, 268 2, 887	7, 425 2, 927	7, 609 2, 925	7,693	7, 747 2, 992	8, 043 3, 010	8, 192 3, 006	8, 352 3, 006	8, 407 3, 038	8, 417 3, 035	8, 590 3, 008	8, 945 3, 046	9, 121 3, 019	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo	2, 634	2,666	2,682	2, 666	2, 706	2, 992 2, 703	2, 692	2, 735	2, 713	2, 712	2,807	2, 781	2, 799	2,820	2, 798	
Nondurable goods stores 9dodo	21,059 4,300	21,915	22,039	21, 915	22, 009 4, 383	22, 079 4, 392	22, 053 4, 401	22, 129 4, 443	22, 358 4, 450	22, 402 4, 506	22, 590 4, 6 3 0	22, 509 4, 574	22, 802 4, 668	23, 055 4, 720	23, 127 4, 694	
Apparel group do Good group do	4,086	4, 384 4, 273	4, 379 4, 380	4, 384 4, 273	4, 269	4, 314	4, 311	4, 338	4, 384	4, 351	4, 356	4, 381	4, 408	4, 450	4, 555	
General merchandise group with non- stores mil. \$	8, 503	8,900	8, 835	8, 900	8, 990	9, 049	9, 025	9, 107	9, 266	9, 366	9, 448	9, 351	9, 360	9, 525	9, 624	
Department storesdo	4,660	5, 018	4, 957	5, 018	5, 088	5, 161	5, 159	5, 160	5, 252	5, 298	5, 329	5, 231	5, 153	5, 254	5, 337	
ms with 11 or more stores:‡ estimated sales (unadj.), total♀do			7,820	10, 604	6, 352	6, 387	7, 318	7,479	7,828	7, 689	7,532	8, 279	7, 454	78,068	9, 015	
Apparel group Q do			435	682	315	291	384	460	414	421	368	440	426	r 454	502	
Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do			67 150	$\frac{107}{242}$	50 107	43 103	50 133	60 157	$\frac{62}{145}$	66 143	53 132	54 159	54 153	7 71 7 163	88 180	
Shoe storesdo		1	110	149	85	78	107	134	110	113	93	118	119	r 111	118	
Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo			245 159	369 173	247 156	242 156	257 173	265 177	283 176	275 178	275 180	283 186	266 192	r 272 r 189	279 183	
Furniture and appliance groupdo			100	123	86	92	95	98	104	103	111	130	120	r 112	119	
General merchandise group with non- stores Qmil. \$	 				2,248	2, 266	2, 713	2,969	3, 033	3, 013	2,959	3,300	2, 979	r 3, 303	3, 902	
General merchandise group without non- stores§mil. \$	ļ	1	3, 201	4, 592	2,070	2,073	2, 499	2, 763	2,811	2,801	2,745	3, 080	2,750	* 3, 055	3, 679	}
Dept. stores, excl. mail order salesdo		1	2,325	3, 610	1, 515	1,490	1,821	2,003	2,066	2,083	2,023	2, 263	2,08	7 2, 234	2,671	
Variety storesdo			401 2,679	778 3,135	263 2, 635	296 2,676	339 2,967	393 2,738	384 2,971	377 2,882	364 2,837	407 3, 122	347 2,694	7 391	3, 176	1
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo			139	167	2, 635	105	122	146	159	161	156	159	130	153	159	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total 🛭do			7, 565	7, 309	7, 503	7,681	7,707	7,718	7, 728	7,794	8,045	8,004	7, 923	· 7, 992	8, 168	
Apparel group Qdodododo		į.	393 57	379 53	416 59	428 63	442 64	417 60	415 64	430 65	454 67	451 64	444 63	r 445	454 74	
women's apparel, accessory storesqo		!	135	133	150	152	152	144	142	147	159	163	161	r 159	162	
Shoe stores do Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do	E	(110 254	99 236	108 274	108 272	114 268	108 278	106 290	112 277	115 288	120 291	114 288 191	7 118 7 283	118 280	
			166	175	169	173	175	179	169	166	169	172	191	r 189	190	
General merchandise group with non- stores Qmil. \$		 	 		2,992	3, 104	3, 132	3,098	3, 083	3,099	3, 306	3, 254	3, 126	7 3, 245	3, 342	
General merchandise group without non- stores mil. \$			2,763	2,773	2,787	2,879	2,901	2,889	2,868	2,889	3,100	3,045	2,890	7 3, 017	3, 100	
Dept. stores, excl. mail order salesdo			2,025	2,028	2,023	2, 102	2,100	2, 115	2, 087 403	2, 115	2, 291 409	2, 243 407	2, 127 378	7 2, 208	2, 265 416	
Variety storesdodo	1	1	369 2,731	388 2,728	386 2,780	396 2,805	412 2,815	385 2,864	2,854	401 2,923	2,931	2,918	2,916	2, 916	2, 985	i
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo			138	121	138	140	139	144	148	141	147	153	141	7 153	152	
retail stores, accounts receivable, end of yr. or mo.: otal (unadjusted)mil. \$	18, 986	19,806	18,696	19.806	19,020	18, 518	18, 497	18, 853	19, 005	19, 154	18, 910	18, 964	ļ			1
Durable goods storesdo	7, 212	7, 331	7, 109	7, 331	7,079	6,999	7,018	7, 150	7, 299	7,428	7,413	7, 415	1			
Nondurable goods stores do Charge accounts do	11, 774 8, 164	12, 475 8, 336	11,587 8, 199	12, 475 8, 336	11,941 7,931	11,519 7,679	11,479 7,770	11, 703 8, 052	11, 706 8, 254	11,726 8,337	11,497 8,227	8, 191				
Installment accountsdo	10,822	11, 470	10,497	11, 470	11,089	10,839	10, 727	10, 801	10, 751	10,817	10, 683	1 1				
otal (seasonally adjusted) do Durable goods stores do	17, 767 6, 987	18, 588 7, 093	18,664 7,054	18, 588 7, 093	18, 622 7, 178	18, 943 7, 345	19,024 7,360	19, 196 7, 445	18, 957 7, 337	19,020 7,251	19,045 7,263	19, 152 7, 258				
Nondurable goods storesdo	10, 780	11, 495	11,610	11, 495	11,444	11, 598	11,664	11, 751	11, 620 8, 059	11,769	11, 782 8, 196	11,894				.
Charge accounts do Installment accounts do	7, 730 10, 037	7, 936 10, 652	8, 086 10,578	7, 936 10, 652	7, 956 10, 666	8, 075 10, 868	8, 120 10, 904	8, 124 11, 072	10, 898	8, 126 10, 894	10,849					
	LABO	OR FO	RCE	EMI	PLOY	MEN	T, Al	ND E	ARNI	NGS			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES				000	000 00	202 =:	000 ==	900 25	000 00	001.00	003	901.00	201 50	201 75	201. 94	20
tal, incl. armed forces overseasmil.	1 196. 92	1 199. 12	199, 92	200.09	200. 25	200.36	200. 51	200, 66	200, 83	201.00	201. 17	201. 36	201. 56	201. 75	201. 94	2
LABOR FORCE												00	05	00 1	00 500	0.0
bor force, total, 16 years of age and overthous ivilian labor forcedo	78, 893 75, 770	80, 793 77, 347	81,582 78,113	81, 527 78, 057	79, 811 76, 347	80, 869 77, 402	80, 938 77, 447	81, 141 77, 634	81,770 78,234	84, 454 80, 887	84, 550 80, 964	83, 792 80, 203	82, 137 78, 546	82, 477 78, 874	82, 702 79, 185	79
Employed, total do	72, 895	74, 372	75, 218	75. 338	73, 273	74, 114	74, 517	75, 143	75, 931	77, 273	77, 746	77, 432	75, 939	76, 364 72, 596	76, 609 73, 001	76
Nonagricultural employmentdodo	68, 915 3, 979		71, 460 3, 759	71, 793 3, 545	69, 908 3, 366	70, 653 3, 462	70, 980 3, 537	71, 292 3, 851	71, 935 3, 996	72, 757 4, 516	73, 270 4, 476	4,107	72, 103	3, 767	3, 607	3
Agricultural employment do Unemployed (all civilian workers) do	. 0.979			2,719	3,074		2, 929		2,303	3, 614	3, 217	2,772	2,606		2,577	

to conform to the definitions of the new retail sales sample; revised data back to 1961 appear on p. 22 ff. of the Nov. 1968 Survey.

1968 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Feb. Mar. May Sept. Dec. June July Oct. Nov. Jan. Apr. Aug. Annual Nov. Dec.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS--Continued

LABC	OK FO	RCE,	EMP.	LOYN	AENT	`, AN	D EA	KNIN	GS—	Conti	inued					
LABOR FORCE—Continued																
Seasonally Adjusted																
Civilian labor forcetthous_	-		77, 989	78, 473	77, 923	78, 672	78, 658	78, 343	78, 613	79,018	78, 985	78, 690	78, 831	78, 804	79, 032	79, 456
Employed, totaldodo			75, 005 71, 166 3, 839	75, 577 71, 361 4, 216	75, 167 71, 164	75, 731 71, 604	75, 802 71, 788 4, 014	75, 636 71, 656 3, 980	75, 829 71, 936 3, 893	76, 048 72, 197	76, 038 72, 202	75, 929 72, 196 3, 733	75, 957 72, 355	75, 952 72, 471 3, 481	76, 389 72, 713	76, 867 72, 993
Agricultural employmentdo			2, 984	2,896	4, 003 2, 756	4, 127 2, 941	2,856	2, 707	2, 784	3, 851	3, 836 2, 947	2, 761	3, 602 2, 874		3, 676	3,874
Unemployed (all civilian workers)do Long-term, 15 weeks and overdo Rates (unemployed in each group as percent	536	449	485	445	488	455	448	398	410	2,970 423	453	398	369	2, 852 388	2, 643 354	2, 589 323
of total in that group):‡ All civilian workers	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3, 5	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.2
Men. 20 years and over	2. 5	2.3 4.2	2. 4 4. 0	2. 2 4. 1	2. 3 3. 9	2.3 4.0	2. 2	2. 1	2. 1 3. 7	2.3	2. 2 3. 9	2. 2 3. 7	2. 2 3. 9	2.3	2. 0 3. 4	3.3 1.8 3.5
Women, 20 years and over	12.7	12. 9	13. 9	12.8	11.3	12.6	13.0	11.9	12.6	13.6	13. 6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12. 2	12.6
Married men*Nonwhite workers*	1.9	1.8 7.4	1. 7 7. 3	1. 7 6. 9	1. 6 6. 4	1.7 7.2	1.7 6.9	1. 5 6. 7	1. 6 6. 4	1.7 7.2 3.3	1. 6 6. 9	1.6 6.2	1.6 6.7	1. 7 7. 4 3. 2	1.6 6.5	1.4 6.0
White workers*	3.3	3. 4	3.4	3. 3	3. 2	3.3	3, 2	3. 1	3. 2	i	3. 3	3.2	3.2	ł	3.0	2.9
Occupation: White-collar workers*		2. 2 4. 4	2. 2 4. 4	2. 1 4. 3	2. 0 4. 3	2. 2 4. 3	1.9 4.4	1. 8 3. 9	1. 9 3. 7	2.1 4.2	2. 1 4. 3	2. 0 4. 2	2.1 4.1	2. 0 4. 1	2.0 3.8	1.8 3.6
Industry: Private wage and salary workers*	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3. 4 5. 7	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2
Construction* Manufacturing* Durable goods*	8.1	7. 3	7. 2 3. 5	6. 1 3. 5	8, 3 3, 3	7. 4 3. 6	8. 0 3. 5	5. 7 3. 3 2. 7	6, 5 3, 2 2, 9	8.1 3.2	7.0	6. 9 3. 4	5. 5 3. 4	6. 1 3. 4	6. 6 3. 1	5.1 2.8 2.6
EMPLOYMENT	2.8	3. 4	3. 2	3.5	2.8	3.4	3. 1	2.7	2,9	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3. 2	3.0	2.6
Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.:†¶	1															
Total, not adjusted for seasonal variationthous	64, 034	66, 030	67,397	67,903	66,017	66,393	66,713	67, 4 22	67, 724	68, 724	68, 327	68, 508	68, 923	r 69, 292	69, 551	70, 012
Seasonally Adjusted Total thous	64, 034	66, 030	66,778	67,060	67,058	67,600 608	67,656 609	67, 755	67, 792	68, 039	68, 170	68, 314	68,382	68, 701	r 68, 920	69, 186
Mining do- Contract construction do-	3, 275 19, 214	616 3, 203 19, 434	603 3, 214	603 3, 275 19, 593	604 3, 107 19, 612	3, 388 19, 612	3, 330 19, 607	632 3, 313 19, 657	631 3, 245 19, 693	632 3, 174	638 3, 189 19, 776	638 3, 195 19, 748	639 3, 252 19, 755	7 591 7 3, 285	r 635	638 3, 353
Manufacturing dodo Durable goodsdo	11, 284	11, 422	19, 518 11, 463	11, 498	11, 541	11, 514	11, 495	11, 533	11, 545	19,777 11,571	11,619	11, 563	11, 577	7 19, 807 7 11, 603	719, 854 711, 647	19, 918 11, 685
Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood productsdo	261 614	317 598	333 598	334 605	334 605	334 612	336 607	337 599	338 594	344 592	349 597	350 597	348 598	r 334 r 603	r 350 r 601	350 601
Furniture and fixtures doStone, clay, and glass products do	462 644	455 629	457 631	464 640	465 638	466 609	466 591	468 641	471 640	474 642	471 642	476 644	476 643	478 r 649	r 485	489 658
Primary metal industries do	1, 351	1, 318	1, 306	1, 306	1, 306	1, 305	1, 304 1, 374	1, 320	1, 322	1,310	1,314	1, 291	1,279	1, 272	r 1, 285	1, 292
Fabricated metal products do	1, 351 1, 910	1, 361 1, 967	1, 360 1, 977	1, 374 1, 942	1, 374 1, 962	1, 369 1, 957	1, 960	1, 373 1, 949	1, 376 1, 949	1,386 1,951	1,385 1,944	1, 385 1, 953	1,391 1,957	1, 410 r 1, 962	r 1, 413 r 1, 987	1, 423 1, 979
Electrical equip. and suppliesdo Transportation equipmentdo	1, 909 1, 918	1, 953 1, 947	1, 959 1, 968	1, 962 1, 993	1, 965 2, 007	1, 965 2, 915	1, 957 2, 018	1, 955 2, 015	1, 963 2, 013	1,960 2,031	1,962 2,070	1, 963 2, 013	1,964 2,035	7 1, 957 7 2, 046	1, 960 7 2, 018	1, 964 2, 030
Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous manufacturing ind do	431 434	448 429	449 425	450 428	450 435	450 432	449 433	448 428	447 432	448 433	446 439	452 439	451 435	454	455	457 442
Nondurable goodsdo	7, 930	8, 012	8, 055	8,095	8, 071	8, 098 1, 773	8, 112	8, 124	8, 148	8, 206	8, 157	8, 185	8, 178	r 8, 204	r 8, 207	8, 233
Food and kindred products do Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do	1,777 84 964	1, 785 87 957	1, 780 90 963	1, 786 93 970	1, 775 85 972	981	1,777 87 979	1, 783 81 979	1, 778 87 982	1, 797 87 990	1,777 87 987	1, 778 90 990	1,773 87 987	1,778 84 r 988	7 1, 779 7 82 7 992	1, 781
Apparel and other textile productsdo	1,402	1,400	1, 399	1, 407	1, 399	1, 403	1,408	1, 417	1, 422	1, 433	1,416	1, 412	1,422	1, 426	r 1, 417	995 1, 426
Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	667 1, 017	681 1, 048	684 1, 053	687 1, 054	688 1, 054	690 1, 055	690 1, 058	692 1, 058	696 1, 061	699 1, 062	697 1,064	702 1, 067	700 1,063	7704 71,068	7 708 7 1, 072	712 1, 071
Petroleum and coal products do. Rubber and plastics products, nec. do. Leather and leather products.	961 184	1, 002 183	1, 014 185	1, 021 185	1, 021 185	1,023 186	1, 024 186	1,020 185	1, 023 186	1, 030 188	1,033 188	1, 036 187	1,037 186	7 1, 041 187	1,044	1, 047 188
	511 364	516 351	535 352	537 355	537 355	545 355	546 357	550 359	552 361	559 361	559 349	566 357	566 357	570 358	7 568 7 357	575 357
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services thous	4, 151	4, 271	4, 297	4, 302	4, 317	4, 342 13, 920	4, 332	4, 331	4, 281 14, 049	4, 336	4, 346	4, 358	4, 365	, 4, 374	r 4, 2014	4, 369
Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do do	13, 245 3, 437	13, 613 3, 538	3, 584	13, 793 3, 581 10, 212	13, 818 3, 586	3, 619	13, 999 3, 632 10, 367	14,009 3,641	3, 655	14, 086 3, 679	14, 117 3, 680	14, 181 3, 683	14, 222 3, 695		7 3, 722	14, 310 3, 718
Retail tradedododododo	9, 808	10, 074	10, 207			10, 301		10, 368	10, 394	10, 407	10, 437	10, 498		10, 590	1	10, 592
Services do Government do Gove	3, 100 9, 551 10, 871	3, 217 10, 060 11, 616	3, 273 10, 270 11, 812	3, 289 10, 316	3, 291 10, 331	3, 304 10, 405 12, 021	3, 311 10, 415 12, 053	3, 323 10, 402	3, 334 10, 425 12, 134	3, 335 10, 467 12, 232	3,350 10,498	3, 376 10, 548	3, 387 10, 545	7 3, 411, 7 10, 610	10,695	3, 441 10, 758
Federal do State and local do	2, 564 8, 307	2, 719 8, 897	2, 692 9, 120	11, 889 2, 709 9, 180	11, 978 2, 721 9, 257	12, 021 2, 721 9, 300	2, 718 9, 335	12, 088 2, 717 9, 371	2, 721 9, 413	2, 795 9, 437	12, 256 2, 788 9, 468	12, 270 2, 751 9, 519	12, 217 2, 716 9, 501	7 12, 325 2, 705 7 9, 620	r 2, 696 r 9, 617	12, 399 2, 697 9, 702
Production workers on manufacturing payrolls:		3, 50.	0,220	0,100	0,201		1	0,011	0,110	0, 251	0, 100	0,010	0,001	0,020	0, 011	0,102
Total, not seasonally adjusted \ \ thous thous	14, 297	14, 300	14,489	14,425	14,213	14,231	14,248	14, 303	14, 352	14, 622	14, 415	14, 561	14, 739	14,718	⁷ 14, 720	14, 657
Seasonally Adjusted Total†thous Durable goodsdo	14, 297	14, 300	14, 338	14, 400	14, 405	14, 393	14,386	14, 439	14, 449	14, 523	14, 512	14, 474	14, 476	14, 524	r 14, 564	14, 634
Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do	8, 370 127 536	8, 354 176	8, 362 187	8, 389 187	8, 420 190 527	8, 382 190 531	8, 371 191 528	8, 406 192	8, 401 193	8, 424 198	8, 458 200	8, 399 200	8, 410 198	186 186	7 8, 470 7 201	8, 502 200
Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	382 517	520 375 500	519 375 504	525 382 511	385 511	385 479	385 463	520 387 517	516 389 514	514 392 517	517 389 516	518 393 518	517 393 515	7 520 396 7 520	7 521 7 401 7 525	521 405 530
Primary metal industriesdodo	1, 100	1,057	1,043	1,045	1,042	1,040	1,038	1, 054	1,054	1,042	1,044	1, 023	1,012	1,009	r 1, 021	1, 029
Machinery, except electrical do	1, 052 1, 344	1, 052 1, 367	1, 049 1, 366	1, 063 1, 331	1, 062 1, 343	1, 056 1, 344	1, 062 1, 346	1, 059 1, 332	1, 060 1, 331	1, 070 1, 334	1, 068 1, 322	1, 066 1, 331	$1,073 \\ 1,332$	r 1, 092 r 1, 337	7 1, 090 7 1, 357	1, 099 1, 348
Electrical equipment and suppliesdo Transportation equipmentdo	1, 325 1, 366	1, 318 1, 371	1, 315	1,319	1,319	1, 316 1, 423	1, 311	1,310	1,312	1, 305	1,308	1, 313	1,313	r 1, 302	1, 306	1, 308
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous manufacturing inddo	275 346	1, 371 280 338	1, 390 279 335	1, 411 280 335	1, 420 279 342	1, 423 279 339	1, 429 278 340	1, 425 275 335	1, 419 275 338	1,438 275 339	1,478 272 344	1, 415 278 344	1,439 277 341	1, 446 280 7 344	7 1, 423 280 7 345	1, 433 282 347
Nondurable goods do Food and kindred products do	5, 926	5, 946	5, 976	6,011	5, 985	6, 011	6, 015	6,033	6, 048	6, 099	6,054	6,075	6,066	r 6, 092	r 6, 094	6, 132
Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do	1, 180	1, 186 75	1, 183 77	1, 191 79	1, 181 73	1, 178 74	1, 181 74	1, 191	1, 185 73	1, 204 73	1, 185 74	1, 187	1, 183 74	r 1, 191 r 71	7 1, 191 7 70	1, 200
Apparel and other textile productsdo		849 1, 240	853 1, 238	860 1, 243		870 1, 240	867 1, 243	868 1, 251	$ \begin{array}{c} 871 \\ 1,256 \end{array} $	$\frac{877}{1,265}$	876 1, 249	878 1, 245	$\begin{array}{c} 875 \\ 1,254 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 873 \\ 1,259 \end{array}$	r 877 r 1, 249	882 1, 258
⁷ Revised. ^p Preliminary. *New series. Mon Beginning in the Mar, 1968 Supply, Jahor force d	thly data	for earlier	years are	availal:	de.	¶Be ₁	ginning i	in the Ju	ine 1968	SURVEY	, payroll	employ	ment ar	d earnic	igs data	(except

¶Beginning in the June 1968 Survey, payroll employment and earnings data (except man-hours, beginning Aug. 1968 Survey) reflect revised benchmarks and seasonal factors; comparable earlier data, except man-hours and man-hour indexes, appear in BLS Bulletin 1312-6, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1909—68, \$5.75, available from the Gov't. Printing Off., Wash., D.C. 20402.

⁷ Revised. ⁸ Preliminary. ^{*}New series. Monthly data for earlier years are available. Beginning in the Mar. 1968 SURVEY, labor force data reflect new seasonal factors. [†] Effective with the Sept. 1967 SURVEY, additional series (unemployment rates, seasonally adjusted production workers, hours, man-hours and man-hour indexes, private sector data, and spendable earnings) are shown; these are not in the 1967 edition of Business Statistics.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS January 1969 S-141968 1966 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Feb. July Aug. Sept. Oct. Dec.p Dec. Mar. Apr. May June Nov. Annual Nov. Jan. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued EMPLOYMENT—Continued Seasonally Adjusted Production workers on manufacturing payrolls— Continued Nondurable goods industries—Continued Order goods industries—Continued
Paper and allied products. thous.
Printing and publishing. do
Chemicals and allied products do
Petroleum and coal products. do.
Rubber and plastics products, nec do
Leather and leather products. do. 546 667 617 119 441 308 534 660 605 117 , 551 , 670 533 662 604 117 $\begin{array}{c} 542 \\ 664 \end{array}$ 646 574 115 662 592 115 661 600 116 662 606 117 662 607 117 665 666 663 7 618 7 119 7 440 7 309 609 118 435 614 118 438 614 118 438 610 119 413 305 415 307 415 306 422 308 433 448 309 397 426 HOURS AND MAN-HOURS Seasonally Adjusted Seasonally Adjusted

Average weekly gross hours per production worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.:††

Mining hours
Contract construction do.

Manufacturing: Not seasonally adjusted do.

Seasonally adjusted do.

Overtime hours do.

Durable goods do.

Overtime hours do.

Ordinance and accessories do.

Lumber and wood products do.

Furniture and fixtures do.

Stone, clay, and glass products do.

Brigger metal inducting do. 7 42. 9 36. 0 40. 9 40. 8 3. 7 41. 6 4. 0 42. 6 37. 2 40. 9 43. 1 37. 9 41. 2 41. 1 7 41. 3 7 37. 5 41. 1 41. 0 3. 7 41. 6 42.3 37.9 40.6 40.8 3.5 42. 3 36. 8 40. 6 40. 7 3. 4 42. 9 37. 6 41. 1 43. 4 37. 3 40. 7 42. 8 37. 5 40. 7 40. 7 41. 8 36. 0 40. 0 40. 2 3. 5 42. 7 37. 6 41. 3 43. 4 39. 4 40. 8 42.5 37.2 41.1 40.6 41. 1 40. 7 3. 7 41. 4 3. 9 40. 9 40. 4 41. 9 40. 9 3. 7 41. 5 40. 9 3. 6 41. 7 40.9 3.6 41.5 3.8 40.7 3.4 41.3 3.6 41.6 40. 7 3. 7 41. 7 3, 4 3. 5 41. 1 3. 7 41. 6 40. 7 3.9 3.0 40.7 42, 1 4. 3 42, 2 40. 9 3. 7 40. 2 41. 4 3. 6 42. 2 41. 2 41. 4 3. 7 41. 9 3.8 41.6 40.7 41.1 3. 9 42. 0 41. 1 40. 8 42. 2 $\frac{3.5}{41.7}$ 3.4 41.8 7 41. 4 40. 4 7 41. 8 3. 8 41. 5 40. 3 41. 2 41.3 40.7 40.7 42. 0 7 40. 8 40. 8 7 42. 2 40. 3 41. 5 42. 0 40. 2 40. 4 41. 6 40. 9 40. 5 42. 1 40. 1 40. 7 41. 7 38. 6 39. 6 40. 8 40.5 40.1 41. 0 41. 9 40.9 41.7 40. 0 41. 7 40. 6 41. 9 41.9 Frimary metal industries do.
Fabricated metal products do.
Machinery, except electrical do.
Electrical equipment and supplies do.
Transportation equipment do.
Instruments and related products do.
Miscellenous manufecturing ind 41, 3 42, 1 42, 4 40, 9 42, 6 40, 6 42. 0 41. 7 42. 1 41. 9 $\frac{41.9}{41.7}$ 40. 2 41. 7 41. 9 41.3 42. 1 42. 4 43. 8 41. 6 41. 6 42. 4 41.5 41.5 41.8 42.3 41. 1 41. 5 41.5 41.4 41.8 41.4 41.8 41.5 42. 3 7 42. 3 7 40. 5 7 42. 2 7 40. 7 7 39. 2 7 42. 2 7 42. 3 7 40. 5 7 42. 6 7 40. 6 39. 5 42. 1 42. 6 42. 0 40. 6 42. 1 40. 2 42.6 42.3 42, 2 40, 3 40. 4 42. 1 40. 8 39. 1 40. 5 39. 8 41. I 40. 4 41. 7 41. 2 40. 5 41. 9 40. 5 39. 2 40 1 39.5 41. 8 40. 6 39. 2 41.1 42.6 40.5 40.6 41, 3 40.8 39.7 39.239.7 Miscellaneous manufacturing ind.....do... 40.0 39, 4 39.5 39.4 39.5 38.5 Nondurable goods do
Overtime hours do
Food and kindred products do
Tobacco manufactures do
Textile mill products do
Apparel and other textile products do 39. 9 3. 3 40. 8 37. 6 39, 2 3, 3 40, 5 37, 5 39, 9 35, 1 39. 2 2. 8 40. 4 40. 0 3. 4 41. 1 38. 5 39.9 39. 9 3. 3 41. 1 38. 9 40.1 r 39. 7 **3**9. 9 **4**0. 0 **3**9. 8 39.8 40, 2 39. 7 39.9 **3**9. 9 3.5 40.9 38.5 41.6 36.5 3. 4 40. 8 38. 1 3. 3 40. 8 37. 4 41. 3 3, 4 41, 2 38, 9 41, 9 3. 2 40. 8 3, 2 40, 8 3.3 40.7 7 40. 6 7 37. 6 41. 1 7 35. 9 40.9 40.8 38.0 40. 6 35. 0 41.5 41. 6 36. 2 41.3 41.1 40.9 41.4 36.0 36.1 36.4 36.0 36.5 36, 2 Paper and allied products. do
Printing and publishing do
Chemicals and allied products do
Petroleum and coal products do
Rubber and plastics products, nec do
Leather and leather products do 42. 9 38. 4 41. 7 42. 1 41. 4 37. 8 42. 7 38. 2 41. 6 43. 0 38. 1 41. 6 43.1 $\frac{42.0}{37.8}$ 43.0 42. 7 38. 1 42. 6 42. 8 43.4 43.0 38. 2 41. 7 42. 3 41. 7 38. 7 38. 3 41. 7 42. 8 41. 8 38. 4 42. 0 42. 5 41. 6 38. 6 41. 9 42. 6 38. 3 7 41. 9 7 42. 5 38.5 37. 8 41. 7 42. 9 41. 2 37. 8 38. 8 42. 0 42. 4 42. 0 38. 2 41. 9 38. 4 41. 8 42. 9 41. 2 41. 8 42. 9 41. 7 41.4 42. 2 41. 4 38. 7 41.7 40. 3 38. 1 41.6 41.4 38. 0 38, 4 38.0 38.6 39.3 38.7 36. 1 40. 2 34. 7 37. 1 35. 8 40. 0 36. 3 40. 3 34. 9 37. 1 36. 2 35. 9 39. 8 34. 6 Wholesale and retail trade.....do... 36. 4 40. 2 35. 2 37. 0 36.1 36. 1 36. 1 39. 9 36. 3 **3**6. 5 **3**6. 2 36. 1 40. 1 34. 9 37. 0 39. 8 34. 3 37. 0 Wholesale trade do_ Retail trade_____do__ 40.1 40. 3 34. 9 37. 0 40.3 40.1 40, 0 40.0 39.9 34. 7 37. 1 34.9 34.8 36.9 Finance, insurance, and real estate....do.. Seasonally Adjusted Man-hours in nonfarm estab., all employees, seasonally adjusted, annual rate†¶ bil. man-hours... 133.80 135. 89 | 136. 26 | r 136. 30 | r 136. 40 | r 136. 37 136, 68 129.33131.85133.72133.23 132.16 134.38 134.01 134.68 135.46 Man-hour indexes (aggregate weekly), industrial and construction industries, total†¶ 1957-59=100.

Mining do. Contract construction do. Manufacturing do. Durable goods do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products do. Furniture and fixtures do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. 115. 3 81. 9 110. 9 117. 7 114.8 82.9 109.7 117.3 122.0 234.1 94.1 128.4 7 115. 5 7 82. 9 7 108. 3 7 118. 5 7 123. 9 116. 0 7 73. 0 7 113. 2 7 118. 7 117. 4 82. 7 117. 3 119. 1 113, 7 79, 9 110, 9 115, 8 114. 7 78. 9 116. 5 116. 1 114. 7 77. 4 112. 2 117. 0 112. 0 76. 0 101. 7 115. 7 114. 0 82. 1 115. 7 115. 4 120. 7 $115.8 \\ 82.3 \\ 109.3$ 115. 5 83. 9 109. 1 $116.3 \\ 83.7 \\ 113.0$ 115.9 114.9 77, 9 118, 8 117, 3 122, 5 82. 5 114. 1 118. 0 113. 1 117. 0 122. 3 225. 2 118. 5 123. 7 234. 0 94. 8 118.3 123.8 232.4 93.9 127.4 118.7 123.77 123. 8 7 219. 8 7 94. 7 130. 0 112. 2 123. 1 225. 4 92. 8 128. 9 109. 9 121. 4 206. 3 93. 3 121. 7 122. 4 218. 9 93. 9 125. 1 121. 6 214. 9 90. 8 124.3 225. 6 97. 6 127. 0 221. 0 93. 0 124. 5 231. 8 93. 3 r 234. 1 230. 2 94. 1 131. 6 113. 6 95.4 94. 7 122. 2 130.3 112.2 126. 7 98. 7 129, 0 111, 2110.3 102.6 106.4 108, 5 109.0 106, 6 111.1 110.6 111.0 109. 9 124. 8 113. 0 121. 2 128. 8 112. 2 125. 2 131. 6 141. 9 7 105. 8 7 130. 5 7 133. 4 117. 3 126. 3 110. 8 126. 2 104. 2 125. 9 Primary metal industries.....do... 130. 0 135. 4 Pabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Electrical equipment and supplies do Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. 123.0 123. 8 133. 8 $128.0 \\ 133.2$ 123. 7 137. 3 125, 3 133, 1 124. 8 132. 4 $127.0 \\ 132.2$ 138. 9 146. 7 117. 1 136. 3 143. 2 111. 3 125. 7 131. 0 141. 8 126. 7 120. 7 131. 6 143. 0 119. 3 123. 4 133.7 141.7 135. 5 142. 1 142. 5 114. 1 143, 3 118, 4 142. 3 119. 4 139, 2 117, 9 144. 4 123. 4 123. 2 7 142. 3 7 120. 8 7 124. 9 7 110. 5 142 6 r 141 8 7 124. 0 7 124. 6 7 111. 0 121. 4 126. 1 110. 8 120. 0 124. 7 126.5 126.4 124.1 119.3 109.0 108.1 107. 8 109.5 109.9 109.7 105.3 109.6 109. 9 110.1 110.6 Nondurable goods...do.
Food and kindred products...do.
Tobacco manufactures...do.
Textile mill products...do.
Apparel and other textile products...do. 109, 5 96, 2 85, 1 106, 2 119, 0 111. 0 95. 7 85. 9 107. 4 118. 2 110.1 107.9 110.1 108. 5 95. 3 70. 7 111.2 108. € 109.6 7 96. 2 7 81. 4 106. 0 120. 2 96. 0 87. 7 102. 5 117. 1 95. 2 85. 5 106. 5 118. 0 96. 2 95, 2 90, 595. 5 84. 6 $98.0 \\ 85.7$ 96. 6 91. 3 95, 8 7 95.7 7 80.2 86.9 78. 7 107. 6 106. 9 118. 7 107. 0 120. 8 107. 5 120, 0 105. 7 118. 0 101. 5 113. 5 106. 0 119. 6 104.3 117.5 106.6 117.57 117. 6 118.8 122. 4 118. 7 125. 0 84. 3 162. 3 Paper and allied products. do.
Printing and publishing do.
Chemicals and allied products do.
Petroleum and coal products do.
Rubber and plastics products, nec do.
Leather and leather products. do $\begin{array}{c} 119, 3 \\ 117, 0 \\ 124, 2 \\ 82, 8 \\ 160, 2 \\ 96, 1 \end{array}$ r 120. 9 r 117. 9 r 124. 7 r 83. 5 115, 3 116, 7 118, 6 80, 8 144, 3 94, 9 115. 5 115. 7 120. 8 82. 2 151. 5 116. 1 114. 7 121. 5 82. 9 150. 4 116. 9 116. 2 122. 3 81. 7 116. 4 116. 2 121. 6 81. 5 119, 2 117, 0 122, 5 84, 1 159, 2 93, 8 117. 0 115. 6 121. 6 114. 9 115. 3 119.3 117.5 r 120. 1 116. 4 120. 8 116. 6 122. 3 82. 4 7 118.3 7 124.5 7 83.7 161.7 115.2 116. 3 80. 3 147. 1 120. 0 82. 5 151. 0 97. 0 123. 3 82. 0 159. 5 81. 4 150. 7 82. 8 156. 6 161. 7 r 97. 5 94.6 99. 1 WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS Not Seasonally Adjusted Average weekly gross earnings per production worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.;†¶

Mining. dollars. 130, 24

Contract construction do 146, 26

Manufacturing establishments do 112, 34

135, 89 | 138,78 | 137,70 | 136,95 | 154,95 | 161,63 | 155,13 | 151,90 | 114,90 | 117,50 | 119,60 | 117,60

Revised. * Preliminary. †See corresponding note, bottom of p. 8-13.

[§] See corresponding note, bottom of p. 8-13.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 Annual Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. P.

edition of Destriction of Artistics	211111		.NOV.	Dec.	<i>3</i> an.	ren.	Mail.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Бери.	000.	1,0,.	
LABO	R FO	RCE,	EMPI	LOYN	IENT	, ANI) EAI	RNIN	GS(Contir	ıued		A.A.Wes		***	
WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS-Con.	1		!			!	1		!	!						;
Not Seasonally Adjusted—Continued									!							
Avg. weekly gross earnings per prod, worker on manufacturing payrolls—Continued if Durable goods. dollars. Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products. do	122, 09 133, 77 91, 80 91, 72 114, 24	123, 60 132, 19 94, 87 94, 13 117, 31	125, 66 136, 40 98, 49 97, 34 121, 96		127, 70 132, 03 93, 21 93, 36 116, 29	128, 54 136, 50 99, 79 98, 01 118, 90	129, 68 133, 95 100, 50 98, 42 119, 19	127, 58 130, 33 100, 90 95, 26 123, 85	132, 29 133, 63 102, 97 99, 88 126, 30	132, 92 134, 37 106, 30 101, 52 127, 62	131.61 105.01 99.14	130 29 134 05 107, 12 101, 76 128, 05	137, 76 109, 03 104, 33			137, 85 138, 61 104, 52 104, 49 128, 74
Primary metal industries do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Electrical equip, and supplies do Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous manufacturing ind do	138, 09 122, 11 135, 34 109, 18 141, 86 114, 93 88, 80	137, 27 123, 67 135, 89 111, 35 142, 42 117, 71 92, 59	141, 25 125, 33 137, 05 115, 18 141, 35 119, 77 94, 56	143, 45 128, 52 139, 53 117, 26 152, 01 121, 60 96, 47	144, 35 126, 69 137, 10 115, 20 151, 68 117, 97 95, 06	144, 70 126, 28 139, 59 116, 06 148, 63 119, 54 98, 85	146, 23 128, 44 140, 86 115, 49 151, 62 119, 66 98, 60	150, 52 124, 62 135, 71 112, 61 146, 16 115, 44 95, 12	148, 54 131, 99 141, 46 116, 58 157, 38 119, 88 98, 75	150, 10 132, 62 141, 37 118, 15 155, 55 120, 88 99, 25	148, 75 130, 41 140,11 116,51 152,52 119,39 96, 36	142, 36 132, 09 139, 44 118, 37 150, 70 121, 20 97, 71	136, 85 143, 82 121, 06 160, 07 123, 62		137. 80 r146. 36 r122. 10 r163. 45 r124. 75	150, 28 138, 55 149, 64 123, 82 165, 07 126, 18 100, 47
Nondurable goods do Food and kindred products do Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do Apparel and other textile products do	98, 49 103, 82 85, 19 82, 12 68, 80	102, 03 107, 98 87, 62 84, 25 73, 08	105, 06 109, 47 83, 42 89, 03 75, 14	105, 86 110, 70 85, 03 89, 67 74, 88	103, 86 109, 87 86, 01 84, 74 73, 01	106, 40 110, 28 93, 61 89, 64 79, 57	106, 79 111, 08 92, 01 89, 84 80, 15	104, 76 110, 09 87, 30 86, 22 76, 08	108, 26 113, 68 98, 14 89, 40 79, 50	109. 47 115. 36 102. 31 90. 69 80. 30	110, 00 115, 92 99, 53 89, 19 79, 06	110, 55 114, 96 95, 55 92, 51 81, 40	112. 03 116. 48 94. 33 94. 02 82. 26		r111, 72 r116, 28 r 94, 13 94, 21 r 81, 00	113. 08 118. 08 99. 58 94. 85 80. 91
Paper and allied products	119, 35 122, 61 125, 58 144, 58 112, 14 74, 88	122, 84 125, 95 128, 96 152, 87 113, 85 78, 87	125, 99 127, 64 132, 40 156, 16 119, 70 82, 92	127, 74 129, 75 132, 82 150, 06 119, 55 83, 28	124, 91 126, 00 132, 48 157, 36 117, 55 81, 92	125, 50 128, 82 133, 02 153, 55 117, 42 85, 80	125, 93 130, 64 132, 70 154, 24 117, 14 85, 25	123, 97 128, 22 134, 60 162, 54 113, 32 81, 92	129, 13 131, 45 135, 01 159, 64 120, 22 85, 47	130, 59 132, 94 136, 27 158, 90 121, 64 87, 36	132, 32 132, 94 136, 45 163, 18 121, 42 85, 31	133. 06 135. 49 136. 45 157. 78 122. 30 85. 41	135, 60 137, 39 138, 60 162, 49 125, 46 85, 28	7137, 03 138, 69 7160, 98	-761.93	136, 16 140, 01 139, 95 161, 03 125, 10 88, 98
Wholesale and retail trade	79, 02 111, 11 68, 57 92, 13	82, 13 116, 06 70, 95 95, 46	82, 67 117, 79 71, 34 97, 31	83, 22 119, 18 72, 22 98, 05	83, 41 118, 10 72, 11 98, 42	84, 49 119, 40 72, 80 99, 26	84, 85 119, 80 72, 93 99, 80	84, 85 119, 89 73, 49 100, 00	85, 32 120, 99 73, 40 101, 01	87. 36 122. 92 75. 82 102. 12	88, 56 122, 82 77, 33 102, 77	88, 80 123, 22 77, 33 102, 77	88, 08 124, 62 75, 99 103, 60	87, 47 123, 91 7 75, 46 7104, 25	7 87, 33 7124, 80 75, 14 7104, 06	87, 60 126, 32 76, 12 105, 36
Average hourly gross earnings per production worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab. ¶ Mining	3. 05 3. 89 2. 72 2. 59 2. 90 2. 76 3. 17 2. 25 2. 21 2. 72	3. 19 4. 11 2. 83 2. 72 3. 00 2. 88 3. 17 2. 36 2. 33 2. 82	3. 22 4. 22 2. 88 2. 76 3. 05 2. 93 3. 24 2. 42 2. 38 2. 89	3. 24 4. 25 2. 91 2. 79 3. 09 2. 96 3. 24 2. 41 2. 40 2. 88	3. 30 4. 34 2. 94 2. 83 3. 13 3. 00 3. 26 2. 44 2. 40 2. 90	3. 28 4. 27 2. 94 2. 83 3. 12 3. 00 3. 25 2. 47 2. 42 2. 90	3. 28 4. 28 2. 96 2. 85 3. 14 3. 02 2. 50 2. 43 2. 90	3. 30 4. 27 2. 97 2. 86 3. 15 3. 03 3. 21 2. 51 2. 43 2. 97	3. 30 4. 32 2. 99 2. 87 3. 18 3. 04 3. 22 2. 53 2. 46 3. 00	3. 32 4. 29 3. 00 2. 87 3. 18 3. 04 3. 23 2. 58 2. 47 3. 01	3. 33 4. 34 3. 00 2. 88 3. 18 3. 05 3. 21 2. 58 2. 46 3. 01	3, 33 4, 38 2, 99 2, 86 3, 17 3, 03 3, 23 2, 60 2, 47 3, 02	3. 38 4. 47 3. 05 2. 90 3. 23 3. 08 3. 28 2. 64 2. 52 3. 06	7 3, 32 7 4, 50 3, 06 2, 92 3, 25 3, 09 7 3, 31 2, 62 2, 52 3, 06	7 3, 45 7 4, 52 3, 08 3, 27 3, 12 3, 33 2, 62 7 2, 52 7 3, 07	3. 48 4. 52 3. 10 2. 96 3. 29 3. 13 3. 34 2. 60 2. 53 3. 08
Primary metal industries	3, 28 2, 88 3, 09 2, 65 3, 33 2, 73 2, 22	3, 34 2, 98 3, 19 2, 77 3, 44 2, 85 2, 35	3. 42 3. 02 3. 24 2. 83 3. 49 2. 90 2, 37	3. 44 3. 06 3. 26 2. 86 3. 56 2. 93 2. 43	3. 47 3. 09 3. 28 2. 88 3. 62 2. 92 2. 45	3. 47 3. 08 3. 30 2. 88 3. 59 2. 93 2. 49	3. 49 3. 11 3. 33 2. 88 3. 61 2. 94 2. 49	3. 55 3. 10 3. 31 2. 88 3. 60 2. 93 2. 49	3. 52 3. 15 3. 36 2. 90 3. 66 2. 96 2. 50	3. 54 3. 15 3. 35 2. 91 3. 66 2. 97 2. 50	3, 55 3, 15 3, 36 2, 92 3, 64 2, 97 2, 49	3, 55 3, 16 3, 36 2, 93 3, 64 3, 00 2, 48	2, 96 3, 74	3, 60 3, 23 3, 44 2, 98 7 3, 78 3, 03 7 2, 51	7 3, 62 3, 25 7 3, 46 7 3, 00 7 3, 81 3, 05 7 2, 52	3, 63 3, 26 3, 48 3, 02 3, 83 3, 07 2, 55
Nondurable goods	2. 45 2. 35 2. 52 1. 99 1. 96 1. 89 2. 75 3. 16 2. 99 3. 41 2. 67 1. 94 2. 13 2. 73 1. 91 2. 47	2. 57 2. 47 2. 64 2. 27 2. 06 2. 03 2. 87 3. 28 3. 10 3. 58 2. 75 2. 07 2. 25 2. 88 2. 81 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25	2, 62 2, 52 2, 67 2, 15 2, 13 2, 07 2, 93 3, 35 3, 16 4, 2, 85 2, 11 2, 29 2, 93 2, 05 2, 63	2. 64 2. 54 2. 70 2. 22 2. 14 2. 08 3. 37 3. 17 3. 59 2. 86 2. 13 2. 28 2. 295 2. 205 2. 206 2. 206	2. 67 2. 57 2. 74 2. 35 2. 14 2. 11 2. 96 3. 36 3. 20 3. 72 2. 15 2. 33 2. 96 2. 2. 66	2. 68 2. 58 2. 75 2. 47 2. 16 2. 18 2. 29 3. 39 3. 19 3. 70 2. 85 2. 20 2. 36 3. 30 2. 20 2. 36 2. 20 2. 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	2. 69 2. 59 2. 77 2. 48 2. 17 2. 19 3. 42 3. 19 3. 89 2. 25 2. 22 2. 37 3. 01 2. 69 2. 69	2. 70 2. 61 2. 78 2. 56 2. 15 2. 18 3. 41 3. 22 3. 78 2. 28 4 2. 22 2. 37 3. 62 2. 13	2, 72 2, 62 2, 80 2, 61 2, 17 2, 17 3, 01 3, 45 3, 23 3, 23 3, 24 2, 29 2, 29 3, 04 2, 21 4, 21	2, 73 2, 62 2, 80 2, 63 2, 18 2, 20 3, 03 3, 48 3, 26 3, 73 2, 21 2, 24 2, 24 2, 26 2, 26 2, 27 2, 27	2.75 2.63 2.80 2.64 2.17 2.17 3.48 3.29 2.21 2.40 2.21 2.40 2.21 2.40 2.21	3, 28 3, 73 2, 94 2, 23 2, 40 3, 05 2, 16	2, 26 3, 11 3, 55 3, 30 3, 77 2, 98 2, 25 2, 44 3, 10 2, 19	2.37 2.27 2.27 3.11	3, 56 7 3, 33 7 3, 81 2, 99 2, 27 7 2, 46 7 3, 12 2, 21	2. 70 2. 88 2. 56 2. 28 2. 26 3. 13 3. 59 3. 34 3. 78 3. 00 2. 27 2. 44 3. 15 2. 20
Miscellaneous hourly wages: Construction wages, 20 cities (ENR): Common labor	3. 623 5. 207 1. 23 1 3. 106	3. 887 5. 527 1. 33 1 3. 293	4. 001 5. 687 3. 312	!	4, 040 5, 747 1, 42 3, 335	4, 061 5, 750	4, 061 5, 750 3,358	4, 076 5, 761 1, 43 3, 357	4. 162 5. 865 3. 349	5. 974	1.45		6, 102		6. 150	6, 173
Spendable Weekly Earnings † ¶ Spendable average weekly earnings per worker (with three dependents) in manufacturing industries: Current dollars. Constant dollars. PRIVATE SECTOR SERIES† ¶	99. 46 87. 89	101. 15 86. 98	103. 35 87. 73	105, 04 88, 87	103. 43 87. 21	104. 85 88. 11	105, 50 88, 28	² 103.23 ² 86, 10				105 91 86, 88				
Not Seasonally Adjusted Excludes government employees: Employees, total, nonagricultural estabthous Production or nonsupervisory workersdo Production or nonsupervisory workersdo Production or nonsupervisory workersdo Seasonally adj.do Weekly earnings (gross), averagedollars. Hourly earnings (gross), averagedo	98.89	54, 414 45, 130 38. 0 101. 84 2. 68	46, 008 38, 0 38, 0 103, 74	55, 766 46, 360 38, 0 37, 8 103, 74 2, 73	44, 582 37, 3 37, 6 102, 95	44, 837 37, 6 37, 9 104, 53	45, 068 37, 6 37, 8 104, 90	45, 742 37, 3 37, 6 104, 44	45, 988 37, 7 37, 8 106, 69	46, 852 38, 1 37, 9 108, 59	38, 2 37, 9 109, 25	47, 053 38, 3 37, 9 109, 54	47, 127 38, 1 38, 0 110, 87	*47, 186 37, 8	747, 389 7 37, 5 7 37, 5 7 109, 50	$\begin{array}{r} 47,751 \\ 37.8 \\ 37.6 \\ 110.75 \end{array}$

Revised. * Preliminary. | Includes adjustments not distributed by months.
 Effective Apr. 1968, data reflect income tax surcharge imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act. 3 As of Jan. 1, 1969.

 $[\]mbox{ iSee corresponding note, bottom of p. S-13. } \qquad \mbox{ § See corresponding note, bottom of p. S-13. }$

	1	<u> </u>	ı													=
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	967						1	968					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
LABO	R FO	RCE,	EMP	LOYN	1ENT	', ANI	EA	RNIN	GS	Conti	nued	•	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	
HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING			i -	l							<u>-</u>			1		
Seasonally adjusted index1957-59=100_	190	182	187	190	184	193	202	188	187	189	185	198	219	r 213	» 222	
LABOR TURNOVER			ĺ													
Manufacturing establishments: Unadjusted for seasonal variation: △ Accession rate, total																
mo. rate per 100 employees	5. 0 3. 8	4. 4 3. 3	3.7 2.8	2.8 2.0	4.2 3.0	3.8 2.7	3. 9 2. 9	4.3 3.2	4. 6 3. 5	5. 9 4. 7	4.9 3.7	5.7 4.3	5.7 4.5	75.0	» 3. 9 » 3. 0	
Separation rate, total do	4. 6 2. 6	4. 6 2. 3	4.0 1.9	3. 9 1. 5	4. 4 2. 0	3.9 1.9	4. 1 2. 1	4. 1 2. 2	4. 3 2. 4	4.1 2.3	5.0 2.3	6.0 3.7	6.3 4.1	4.9 2.8	» 2. 1	•••••
Layoff do Seasonally adjusted: \triangle Accession rate, total do	1.2	1.4	1.3 4.5	1.6 4.4	1.5 4.5	1.2 4.5	1. 1 4. 1	1.0 4.7	1. 0 4. 6	. 9 4. 5	1.7 4.6	1.2	1.1	1.2		
New hiresdo Separation rate, totaldo		l	3. 3 4. 4	3. 4 4. 1	3.5 4.5	3.3 4.7	3. 4 4. 6	3. 5 4. 5	3. 4 4. 7	3. 3 4. 5	3.5 4.7	3. 4 5. 0	3. 5 4. 7	73.7	» 3. 6	
Quitdo Layoffdo			2. 3 1. 2	$\frac{4.1}{2.3}$ 1.2	2.3 1.4	2.5 1.4	2. 4 1. 2	2. 3 1. 1	2. 5 1. 3	2. 4 1. 1	2. 4 1. 2	2.6 1.3	2.4	2.6 1.1		
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES			1	1.2					1.0	*			1.2		1.0	
Strikes and lockouts:																
Beginning in period: Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthous	4, 405 1, 960	4, 595 2, 870	360 277	182 74	310 135	330 232	330 130	490 438	600 252	500 167	370 163	420 140	400 151	480 267	₽ 270 ₽ 112	» 200 » 107
In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber_	1,500	2,810	653	445	470	500	510	690	810	750	630	690	670	720	> 500	p 410
Workers involved thous Man-days idle during period do d	25, 400	42, 100	559 3, 210	210 2,550	211 2, 520	326 3,780	302 3, 550	545 4, 910	580 5, 650	331 4, 260	316 3,810	290 3,660	268 2,820	379	p 224 p 2, 210	» 170 » 1, 650
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- MENT INSURANCE	20, 100	12,100	0,220	2,000	2, 020]	3, acc		,,,,,,,	2,200	-,,,,,	,	-,0-0	,,,,,	-,	-,
Nonfarm placementsthous	6, 493	5, 817	460	380	419	400	438	482	496	538	542	531	561	540	426	
Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programs⊕do	1, 123	1, 270	1,068	1,338	1,718	1,651	1,478	1, 214	1, 025	942	1,057	1,023	867	861	984	
State programs: Initial claimsdo	10, 575	11, 760	910	1,149	1, 460	969	762	822	696	642	1,080	778 955	604	701	788 913	
Insured unemployment, weekly avgdo Percent of covered employment:o Unadjusted	1, 061 2. 3	1, 205 2, 5	997 2,0	1,259 2.6	1, 624 3. 3	1,556 3.2	1,390 2.8	1, 142 2. 3	964	883 1.8	991 2.0	1.9	802 1. 6	794 1. 6	1.8	
Seasonally adjustedthous Beneficiaries, weekly averagethous	895	1,017	2.3 776	2.3 942	2.3 1,317	2.3 1,374	2.3 1,298	2. 2 1, 060	2. 2 844	2. 2 794	2. 3 770	2.3 804	2. 2 687	2. 1 644	2. 1 680	
Benefits paid mil. \$. Federal employees, insured unemployment,	1, 771	2, 092	134.9	159. 2	248. 5	243. 7	231.1	195.1	159.1	129. 1	145.6	150.0	121.8	126.0	122.5	
weekly average thous Veterans' program (UCX):	20	20	21	23	28	29	26	23	20	19	20	20	19	20	21	
Initial claimsdo Insured unemployment, weekly avgdo	182 21	222 23 21	22 26 21	25 33	31 40	24 40	21 36	18 29	17 25	20 25	28 30	26 32	22 28	26 27	26 32	
Beneficiaries, weekly average do Benefits paid mil. \$	19 39. 5	21 46. 3	21 4.0	26 4. 6	36 6. 9	38 6. 7	39 7. 0	26 4.9	23 4. 7	25 4. 5	25 5. 3	29 5.9	26 5. 2	24 5. 2	26 5, 3	
Railroad program: Applicationsthous	145	241	54	39	25	12	15	8	4	13	19	10	7	9	10	- -
Insured unemployment, weekly avgdo Benefits paidmil. \$	39.3	40. 6	23 4.1	23 4.4	26 4. 7	27 4.0	26 4. 1	20 3. 3	16 2. 6	14 2. 1	16 2, 3	16 3. 1	18 3, 1	20 4. 0	10	
]	FINA	NCE										
BANKING																
Open market paper outstanding, end of period: Bankers' acceptances mil. \$	3, 603	4, 317	4, 218	4, 317	4,312	4, 266	4, 336	4, 430	4, 359	4, 286	4, 330	4,418	4, 327	4, 420	4, 389	
Commercial and finance co. paper, totaldo Placed through dealersdo	13, 279 3, 089	17, 084 4, 901	5, 136	17, 084 4, 901	18, 370 5, 216	17, 813 5, 493	18, 487 5, 832	17, 509 5, 930	18, 417 5, 761	18, 798 5, 822	19,746 6,270	20,734 7,091	20, 264 7, 737	20, 839 7, 592	22, 220 7, 758	
Placed directly (finance paper)do	10, 190	12, 183	12,011	12, 183	13, 154	12, 320	12, 655	11, 579	12,656	12, 976	13, 476	13, 643	12, 527	13, 247	14, 462	
Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, end of periodmil. \$	9, 452	10, 848	10,675	10,848	11,012	11, 188	11,361	11, 488	11, 598	11, 730	11,830	11,809	11,722	11, 734	11, 677	
Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banksdo	4, 958	5, 609	5, 546	5,609	5, 661	5, 721	5, 793	5, 853	5, 923	5, 973	6,004	6,033	6, 064	6, 094	6, 107	
Loans to cooperativesdo Other loans and discountsdo	1, 290 3, 205	1,506 3,733	1,475 3,654	1,506 3,733	1, 565 3, 785	1, 595 3, 871	1, 598 3, 970	1,549 4,085	1,482 4,193	1, 454 4, 302	1, 454 4, 372	1,450 4,326	1,479 4,179	1, 551 4, 090	1, 583 3, 987	
Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except	<u> </u>	}		,		'	<u> </u>	,	,		,					
interbank and U.S. Government accounts, annual rates, seasonally adjusted:												2 501 0	0.000 4	0 500 0	0 540 1	
Total (233 SMSA's) bil. \$ New York SMSA Total (230 SMSA's) do	5, 923. 1 2, 502. 2	6,661.5	6, 997. 7 3, 100. 8	3, 149. 7	7, 369, 4	7,263.9 3, 216.8 4,047.1 1,593.3	3, 197. 9	7,500.7	7, 614. 0 3, 370. 6	7, 948. 5 3, 595. 0	8, 163. 0 3, 726. 1	4,079.6	3, 857. 8	3, 953. 7	8, 540. 1 3, 929. 9	
Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.)do 6 other leading SMSA's ¶do 226 other SMSA'sdo	3, 420. 9 1, 328. 1	3, 740. 3 1, 471. 8	1,557.8	1, 515. 4	1,584.8	1, 593. 3	1,601.6	1, 673. 5	1, 722. 0	1, 771. 0	3, 726. 1 4, 436. 9 1, 807. 9	1,825. 2 2,617. 0	1,840.2	1, 904. 9 2, 741. 2	1, 904. 1	
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of period:	2, 092. 7	2, 208. 5	2, 339. 1	2, 351. 9	2, 401. 2	2,400.8	2,419.2	2,541.7	2, 321. 4	2, 002. 0	2, 029. 0	2,011.0	2,010.4	2, 741. 2	2, 110. 1	
Assets, total ?mil. \$	70, 332	75, 330	73,418	75, 330	74, 319	73, 462	72,892	74, 393	74, 736	75, 510	76, 296	75, 592	77, 388	77, 215	78, 977	78, 972
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total Q_do Discounts and advancesdo	47, 192 173	51, 948 141	50,869 76	51, 948 141	51, 434 843	51, 056 166	52, 127 672	52, 612 741	53, 436 1, 026	54, 610 305	54, 880 736	55, 461 529	54, 707 390	55, 919 179	56, 226 471	56, 613 188
U.S. Government securities do Gold certificate reserves do Gold certificat	44, 282 12, 674	49, 112 11, 481	48, 931 12, 392	49, 112 11, 481	49, 092 11, 484	48, 952 11, 384	49, 691 10, 131	50, 507 10, 128	50, 625 10, 026	52, 230 10, 025	52, 397 10, 025	53, 044 10, 026	53, 279 10, 026	53, 329 10, 026	53, 350 10, 026	52, 937 10, 026
Liabilities, total 9do	70, 332	75, 330	73,418	75, 330	74, 319	73, 462	72, 892	74, 393	74, 736	75, 510	76, 296	75, 592	77, 388	77, 215	78, 977	78, 972
Deposits, totaldodododo	1	22, 920	22,837	22, 920	23, 614	23, 040	22, 614	22, 885	23, 217	23, 196	23, 496	23, 314	22, 949	23, 935	23, 667	23, 473
Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo	19, 794 40, 196	20, 999 42, 369	20,648 41,488	20, 999 42, 3 69	21,838 41,365	21, 195 41, 211	21, 133 41, 490	21, 221 41, 811	21, 334 42, 137	21, 462 42, 534	21, 702 42, 857	21, 808 43, 179	21, 233 43, 273	22, 316 43, 472	22, 533 44, 481	21, 807 45, 510
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to FR note liabilitiespercent_	31. 5	27. 1	29.9	27.1	27.8	27.6	24, 4	24. 2	23.8	23.6	23. 4	23.2	23, 2	23. 1	22. 5	22.0
	1	I	1	J	,	I	1	ī	I	I		1	I	1	1	

rRevised. Preliminary.
△Adjusted to new benchmarks and seasonal factors; see note "¶," p. S-13.
⊕ Excludes persons under extended duration provisions.
♂Insured unemployment as % of average covered employment in a 12-month period.

[⊙]Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. ¶Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. ♀Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	190	57						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	End o	f year	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			1	TNA	NCE-	-Cont	inued	l								
BANKING—Continued																
All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: mil. \$ Reserves held, total	1 23, 438 1 392 1 557	1 25, 260 1 24, 915 1 345 1 238 1 107	24,740 24,337 403 133 270	25, 260 24, 915 345 238 107	25, 834 25, 453 381 237 144	25, 610 25, 211 399 361 38	25, 580 25, 224 356 671 -315	25, 546 25, 276 270 683 -413	25, 505 25, 085 420 746 -326	25, 713 25, 362 351 692 -341	26,001 25,702 299 525 -226	26, 069 25, 694 375 565 —190	26, 077 25, 694 383 515 -132	26, 653 26, 393 260 427 -167	r26, 760 26, 472 r 288 569 r —281	27, 175 26, 766 411 765 -356
Large commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: Deposits: Demand, adjusted		81, 848	76, 649	81,848	78, 598	75, 721	76, 244	78, 384	76, 136	76, 164	78, 839	76, 793	78, 029	79, 134	78, 964	88, 930
Demand, total Q	114, 765 83, 108	127, 277 92, 380 6, 231 3, 818 15, 752	113, 421 83, 521 5, 607 3, 368 12, 774	127, 277 92, 380 6, 231 3, 818 15, 752	120,128 86, 053 6, 301 5, 467 13, 298	116, 456 82, 761 5, 984 6, 515 12, 785	117, 044 84, 721 5, 620 3, 323 14, 202	121, 317 86, 147 7, 121 5, 208 13, 394	115, 108 83, 860 5, 946 3, 107 13, 135	123, 430 87, 998 6, 202 2, 793 15, 837	122,373 87,330 6,247 3,774 14,582	117, 004 84, 929 5, 516 3, 055 13, 635	127, 364 88, 412 6, 366 5, 485 16, 216	123, 574 88, 655 6, 175 3, 990 14, 896		144, 295 102, 818 7, 675 3, 437 19, 064
Time, total Qdo Individuals, partnerships, and corp.: Savingsdododododo	89, 639 47, 213 29, 002	102, 921 48, 864 38, 273	102, 969 48, 533 38, 788	102, 921 48, 864 38, 273	104, 178 48, 516 39, 639	104, 961 48, 620 39, 910	104, 696 48, 990 39, 632	104, 080 48, 386 39, 113	104, 170 48, 470 39, 295	104, 118 48, 597 40, 006	106,411 48,274 41,972	108, 259 48, 269 43, 042	109, 359 48, 512 44, 023	110, 771 48, 522 45, 106	111, 937 48, 672 45, 926	112, 103 49, 161 45, 013
Loans (adjusted), total♂	6, 691 11, 228	143, 966 66, 290 8, 350 10, 470 28, 988 37, 700	138,213 63, 733 6, 817 9, 773 28, 754 35, 597	143, 966 66, 290 8, 350 10, 470 28, 988 37, 700	141, 762 64, 994 8, 360 9, 676 29, 035 36, 293	140, 511 65, 057 7, 562 9, 303 29, 106 36, 431	142,078 67,013 6,578 9,597 29,268 36,092	144,872 67,757 6,938 10,540 29,543 37,016	143, 667 67, 054 6, 736 9, 634 29, 844 37, 779	148, 695 69, 222 7, 689 10, 608 30, 226 38, 945	149,811 69, 181 8, 839 10, 377 30, 434 38, 202	148, 615 68, 134 8, 751 9, 789 30, 740 38, 681	153, 411 69, 693 10, 245 710, 617 31, 057 740, 137	151, 927 69, 686 8, 296 10, 253 31, 462 39, 498	154, 024 71, 178 7, 691 10, 287 31, 752 40, 485	161, 824 73, 988 9, 533 11, 866 32, 051 40, 882
Investments, total do. U.S. Government securities, total do. Notes and bonds do. Other securities do	51, 502 24, 803 19, 816 26, 699	61, 804 28, 371 22, 322 33, 433	61, 485 28, 400 22, 436 33, 085	61, 804 28, 371 22, 322 33, 433	62, 057 28, 080 22, 057 33, 977	62, 927 28, 738 23, 870 34, 189	61, 482 27, 208 23, 423 34, 274	60, 885 26, 005 23, 210 34, 880	61, 136 26, 494 23, 942 34, 642	60, 083 25, 327 23, 382 34, 756	62, 131 27, 070 23, 253 35, 061	64, 129 27, 781 24, 401 36, 348	66, 239 28, 602 24, 701 37, 637	68, 051 30, 099 24, 770 37, 952	66, 525 28, 231 24, 480 38, 294	68, 347 29, 354 24, 040 38, 993
Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo., except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates), seas. adj.: ↑ Total loans and investments ○ bil. \$ Loans ○ do U.S. Government securities do Other securities do	2 310. 5 2 208. 2 53. 6 2 48. 7	346. 5 225. 4 59. 7 61. 4	344. 3 222. 7 61. 2 60. 4	346. 5 225. 4 59. 7 61. 4	349. 9 227. 5 60. 0 62. 4	353. 9 229. 2 62. 0 62. 7	352. 5 229. 0 59. 9 63. 6	355. 2 231. 4 60. 3 63. 4	357. 3 232. 6 61. 0 63. 6	357. 8 233. 5 60. 4 63. 9	365. 9 238. 4 63. 1 64. 4	370. 4 241. 1 63. 9 65. 5	374.8 243.8 64.0 67.0	379. 6 246. 9 64. 2 68. 5	381.6 250.4 61.0 70.2	384. 5 252. 3 61. 7 70. 5
Money and interest rates: \$ Bank rates on short-term business loans: † In 35 centerspercent per annum. New York Citydo. 7 other northeast centersdo. 8 north central centersdo. 7 southeast centersdo. 8 southwest centersdo.		3 5. 99 3 5. 72 3 6. 34 3 5. 96 3 5. 96 3 6. 06	5. 96 5. 71 6. 29 5. 91 5. 94 6. 03			6. 36 6. 14 6. 73 6. 35 6. 21 6. 41			6. 84 6. 60 7. 19 6. 89 6. 61 6. 87			6. 89 6. 67 7. 16 6. 96 6. 74 6. 86			6. 61 6. 40 6. 95 6. 69 6. 44 6. 48	
4 west coast centersdo. Discount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank), end of year or monthpercent. Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo. Federal land bank loansdo.	4, 50	3 6. 09 4. 50 3 5. 88 3 6. 02	6. 03 4. 50 5. 78 6. 00	4. 50 5. 82 6. 24	4. 50 5. 98 6. 68	6. 31 4. 50 6. 10 6. 71	5. 00 6. 21 6. 71	5. 50 6. 30 6. 71	6. 76 5. 50 6. 37 6. 75	5. 50 6. 47 6. 92	5. 50 6. 57 6. 96	6. 86 5. 25 6. 61 6. 96	5. 25 6. 61 6. 96	5. 25 6. 59 6. 96	6. 62 5. 25 6. 54 6. 96	5. 50
Home mortgage rates (conventional 1st mortgages): New home purchase (U.S. avg.) percent Existing home purchase (U.S. avg.) do	³ 6. 14 ³ 6. 30	3 6. 33 3 6. 40	6. 33 6. 42	6. 41 6. 51	6. 39 6. 57	6. 47 6. 58	6. 50 6. 59	6. 57 6. 64	6. 69 6. 81	6. 88 6. 97	7. 04 7. 10	7. 10 7. 12	7. 10 7. 11	r 7. 09 r 7. 09	7. 07 7. 07	
Open market rates, New York City: Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days)do Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months)do Finance Co, paper placed directly, 3-6 no. do Stock Exchange call loans, going ratedo	4 5. 55	4 4. 75 4 5. 10 4 4. 89 4 5. 66	4. 98 5. 28 5. 17 5. 68	5. 43 5. 56 5. 43 6. 00	5. 40 5. 60 5. 46 6. 00	5. 23 5. 50 5. 25 6. 00	5. 50 5. 64 5. 40 6. 00	5. 75 5. 81 5. 60 6. 18	6. 04 6. 18 5. 99 6. 50	5. 96 6. 25 6. 04 6. 50	5. 85 6. 19 6. 02 6. 50	5. 66 5. 88 5. 74 6. 50	5. 63 5. 82 5. 61 6. 50	5. 79 5. 80 5. 59 6. 50	5. 97 5. 92 5. 75 6. 25	6, 26 6, 13 5, 86 6, 50
Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3-month bills (rate on new issue)percent. 3-5 year issuesdo	4 4.881	4 4. 321 4 5. 07	4. 762 5. 73	5. 012 5. 72	5. 081 5. 53	4. 969 5. 59	5. 144 5. 77	5. 365 5. 69	5. 621 5. 95	5. 544 5. 71	5. 382 5. 44	5, 095 5, 32	5. 202 5. 30	5. 334 5. 42	5. 492 5. 47	5. 916 5. 99
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term)					-101.000				-100 411	-104 600	107.000		-107 696	-100 049	110 025	
Total outstanding, end of year or month:mil. \$	77, 539	7102, 132 80, 926	79, 648	80, 926	r101,260 80, 379	80, 233	7100,981 80, 474	81, 328	82, 312	*104,620 83, 433	84, 448	7107,090 85, 684	7107,636 86, 184	7108,643 87, 058	87, 953	
Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do Repair and modernization loans do Personal loans do	30, 556 20, 978 3, 818	30, 724 22, 395 3, 789 24, 018	30, 718 21, 323 3, 810 23, 634	30, 724 22, 395 3, 789 24, 018	30, 579 22, 117 3, 734 23, 949	30, 682 21, 767 3, 708 24, 076	30, 942 21, 644 3, 688 24, 200	31, 331 21, 841 3, 697 24, 459	31, 818 22, 011 3, 746 24, 737	32, 364 22, 248 3, 769 25, 052	32, 874 22, 452 3, 808 25, 314	33, 325 22, 777 3, 857 25, 725	33, 336 22, 988 3, 881 25, 979	33, 698 23, 248 3, 910 26, 202	33, 925 23, 668 3, 931 26, 429	
By type of holder: Financial institutions, total	31, 319 16, 697 8, 255 7, 663 2, 790	69, 490 32, 700 16, 838 8, 972 8, 103 2, 877	68, 945 32, 547 16, 725 8, 908 7, 888 2, 877	69, 490 32, 700 16, 838 8, 972 8, 103 2, 877	69, 238 32, 710 16, 726 8, 868 8, 050 2, 884	69, 439 32, 839 16, 713 8, 899 8, 071 2, 917	69, 840 33, 082 16, 759 8, 975 8, 091 2, 933	70, 600 33, 562 16, 868 9, 109 8, 144 2, 917	71, 560 34, 079 17, 010 9, 271 8, 175 3, 025	72, 610 34, 585 17, 239 9, 461 8, 302 3, 023	73, 573 35, 103 17, 448 9, 574 8, 397 3, 051	74, 690 35, 672 17, 670 9, 739 8, 490 3, 119	75, 114 35, 923 17, 680 9, 851 8, 530 3, 130	75, 871 36, 352 17, 823 9, 962 8, 588 3, 146	76, 446 36, 560 17, 960 10, 049 8, 685 3, 192	
Retail outlets, totaldo Automobile dealersdo Noninstallment credit, totaldo	277 20, 004	11, 436 285 21, 206	10, 540 285 20, 163	11, 436 285 21, 206	11, 141 285 20, 881	10, 794 286 20, 538	10, 634 289 20, 507	10, 728 293 20, 929	10, 752 298 21, 099	10, 823 303 21, 187	10, 875 308 21, 232	10, 994 313 21, 406	11, 070 313 21, 452	11, 187 317 21, 585	11, 507 319 22, 082	
Single-payment loans, total do Commercial banks do Other financial institutions do Charge accounts, total do Credit cards do	6, 946 1, 026 6, 686	8, 428 7, 340 1, 088 6, 968 1, 029	8, 423 7, 307 1, 116 6, 146 1, 038	8, 428 7, 340 1, 088 6, 968 1, 029	8, 449 7, 352 1, 097 6, 424 1, 047	8, 484 7, 375 1, 109 5, 859 1, 017	8, 529 7, 416 1, 113 5, 710 1, 012	8, 636 7, 526 1, 110 6, 026 1, 021	8, 663 7, 526 1, 137 6, 276 1, 022	8, 674 7, 546 1, 128 6, 368 1, 090	8, 695 7, 565 1, 130 6, 457 1, 160	8, 774 7, 627 1, 147 6, 574 1, 245	8, 868 7, 719 1, 149 6, 550 1, 267	8, 943 7, 794 1, 149 6, 692 1, 268	9, 024 7, 857 1, 167 6, 964 1, 294	
Service creditdo		5, 810	1	5, 810	6,008	6, 195	6, 268	6, 267	6, 160	6, 145	6, 080	6, 058	6, 034	5, 950	1	l

reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves). Pincludes data not shown separately. ‡Revised monthly data for commercial bank credit for 1948-June 1967 appear on p. 44 of the Sept. 1968 Survey; those for home mortgage rates for 1965-66 and for consumer credit for 1956-Oct. 1967 will be shown later. ②Adjusted to exclude interbank loans. §For bond yields, see p. S-20. †Beginning Feb. 1967, series revised to cover 35 centers and exclude rates for certain loans formerly included (see May 1967 Federal Reserve Bulletin).

Revised. Corrected.

1 Average for Dec. Effective with the June 9 change in Federal Reserve regulations, data exclude loan balances accumulated for payment of personal loans (about \$1.1 bil.); beginning June 30, about \$1 bil. of certificates, formerly in "other loans," are in "other securities."

3 Average for year. Daily average.

3 For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Government, less cash items in process of collection; for loans, exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation

niess otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967	1966	1967	1:	967							968					
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
			F	INAN	CE-	Conti	nued									
CONSUMER CREDIT → Continued																
stallment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: Extended, total	7 82, 335 27, 341 25, 591 29, 403	7 84, 693 26, 667 26, 952 31, 074	7, 386 2, 215 2, 429 2, 742	7 8, 378 2, 074 3, 265 3, 039	r 6, 782 2, 157 2, 156 2, 469	7 6, 716 2, 296 1, 925 2, 495	7, 501 2, 565 2, 295 2, 641	7 8, 219 2, 764 2, 533 2, 922	7 8, 377 2, 853 2, 520 3, 004	r 8, 115 2, 735 2, 441 2, 939	7 8, 738 2, 974 2, 631 3, 133	7 8, 502 2, 774 2, 531 3, 197	7, 682 2, 354 2, 462 2, 866	7 8, 687 2, 917 2, 752 3, 018	8, 166 2, 546 2, 739 2, 881	
Repaid, total	23, 178	7 81, 306 2, 6499 25, 535 29, 272	7 6, 907 2, 208 2, 161 2, 538	7 6, 937 2, 068 2, 193 2, 676	7, 329 2, 302 2, 434 2, 593	7 6, 862 2, 193 2, 275 2, 394	7, 260 2, 305 2, 418 2, 537	7, 365 2, 375 2, 336 2, 654	7, 393 2, 366 2, 350 2, 677	7 6 994 2, 189 2, 204 2, 601	7 7, 723 2, 464 2, 427 2, 832	7, 266 2, 323 2, 206 2, 737	7, 182 2, 343 2, 251 2, 588	7,813 2,555 2,492 2,766	7, 271 2, 319 2, 319 2, 633	
seasonally adjusted: Extended, total	Ì	!	l	7, 360 2, 233 2, 383 2, 744	7, 453 2, 385 2, 339 2, 729	7, 847 2, 559 2, 458 2, 830	7, 903 2, 605 2, 531 2, 767	7, 863 2, 509 2, 597 2, 757	7 8, 033 2, 590 2, 535 2, 908	r 8, 003 2, 570 2, 536 2, 897	7 8, 247 2, 673 2, 622 2, 952	7 8, 187 2, 684 2, 483 3, 020	7 8, 416 2, 783 2, 560 3, 073	7 8, 533 2, 782 2, 645 3, 106	8, 288 2, 681 2, 640 2, 967	
Repaid, total			7 6, 913 2, 190 2, 193 2, 530	7, 001 2 205 2, 255 2, 541	7, 054 2 254 2, 223 2, 577	7, 111 2, 275 2, 269 2, 567	7, 281 2 316 2, 372 2, 593	7, 222 2 297 2, 340 2, 585	7,301 2,327 2,312 2,662	7, 287 2 289 2, 324 2, 674	7, 390 2, 352 2, 374 2, 664	7, 253 2 327 2, 209 2, 717	7, 701 2 482 2, 428 2, 791	7, 586 2 391 2, 451 2, 744	7, 454 2, 363 2, 388 2, 703	
federal Government finance dget receipts, expenditures, and net lending: ¶ (xpenditure account: Receipts (net)	1 153, 184 1 -3, 629	¹ 153, 485 ¹ 172, 956 ¹ -19, 471 ¹ -5, 936		12, 367	12, 220 14, 864 -2, 644 -589	12, 087 13, 695 -1, 608 -688	11,870 14,311 -2,442 -611	19, 045 15, 199 3, 847 -479	11, 711 15, 385 -3, 674 -856	19, 476 14, 486 4, 990 -984	11,706 13,961 -2,255 -313	13, 195 16, 161 -2, 966 -189	18, 746 16, 024 2, 722 -207	10, 733 16, 570 -5, 837 -286	12, 705 15, 038 -2, 332 -55	
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	1 2, 848 1 5, 959 1 8, 807	1 -25, 407 1 23, 090 1 2, 317 1 25, 407	4, 348 360, 988	708	-3, 233 3, 976 -743 3, 233 365, 021	-2, 296 4, 081 -1, 785 2, 296 370, 637	-3,053 -1,345 4,398 3,053 368,862	3, 368 -1, 626 -1, 742 -3, 368 367, 749	2, 801 1, 728 4, 529 373,185	4,006 -3,769 -237 -4,006 369,776	-2, 567 4, 055 -1, 488 2, 567 373, 356	2, 841 314 3, 155 378, 018	2, 515 -4, 525 2, 010 -2, 515 372, 616	-6, 122 3, 132 2, 990 6, 122 375, 374	-2, 387 -686 3, 073 2, 387 375, 120	
deld by the public do do descripts by source and outlays by agency: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ deceipts (net), total mil. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Individual income taxes (gross) do Corporation income taxes (gross) do Employment taxes (gross) do Other do	1149, 555 1 69, 371 1 34, 918 1 26, 483	1153, 485 178, 218 129, 889 127, 576 129, 177	10, 888 5, 464 588 2, 067 2, 967	12, 367 4, 828 4, 224 1, 536 1, 952		12, 087 6, 901 650 3, 345 2, 591	11, 870 6, 205 4, 439 2, 050 2, 025	19, 045 11, 732 4, 339 3, 068 2, 468	294,345 11,711 6,105 763 3,426 3,851	290, 576 19, 476 7, 781 7, 412 2, 547 2, 100	294, 631 11, 706 5, 164 2, 259 2, 087 2, 450	13, 195 6, 472 654 2, 880 3, 439	18, 746 9, 247 5, 133 2, 380 2, 188	10,733 5,359 1,496 1,937 2,243	295, 441 12, 705 6, 541 679 2, 495 3, 194	
Expenditures and net lending, total ? do	158, 362 15, 841 167, 453	178, 892 17, 326 177, 190			15, 453 447 6, 891 3, 247	14, 383 495 7 6, 164 3, 316	14, 923 777 r 6, 069 3, 581	15, 678 796 7 6, 832 7 3, 409	16, 241 565 6, 902 4, 374	15, 470 276 7, 115 4, 120	14, 274 599 5, 543 3, 527	16, 349 1, 270 6, 449 3, 771	16, 231 1, 645 6, 438 3, 764	16, 856 1, 289 6, 769 3, 790	15, 092 754 6, 342 3, 830	
Treasury Department do. National Aeronautics and Space Adm. do. Veterans Administration do.	1 13, 045	114,719 14,722 17,037			1,305 372 595	1, 228 395 598	1, 312 410 606	1,350 377 634	1, 347 425 610	1, 422 451 588	1,348 277 590	1, 364 434 599	1, 353 342 622	1, 252 393 7 597	1, 436 329 617	
ceipts and expenditures (national income and product accounts basis), qtrly. totals seas. adjat annual rates: *ederal Government receipts, total	15.8	67. 3 30. 9 16. 2		69.7 32.4 16.4			37. 0 17. 0			171.8 74.9 38.2 17.5 41.2			7 182. 1 83. 7 38. 4 17. 8 42. 0			. 1
Pederal Government expenditures, total do Purchases of goods and services do National defense do Transfer payments do Grants-in-aid to State and local govts do Net interest poid do Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises bil. \$\frac{1}{2}\$	77. 4 60. 6 35. 7 14. 4 9. 5	163. 6 90. 6 72. 4 42. 3 15. 7 10. 3		93.5 74.6 42.7 17.0 10.7			97. 1 76. 8 45. 1 17. 7 11. 3			79. 0 47. 7 18. 3 11. 8			79. 6 48. 7 18. 5 12. 1			
Surplus or deficit (—)dodo	.7	-12.4		-12.2			-8.6			-10.2			r -2.8			
titute of Life Insurance: .ssets, total, all U.S. life insurance companies;										i						
Bonds (book value), total do	271.90 28.76 264.61 259.37 24.88 29.19	2 177, 36 2 75, 42 2 10, 79 2 67, 52 2 61, 95 2 5, 19 2 10, 06 2 1, 56 2 6, 83	176. 18 75. 63 8. 84 67. 10 61. 60 5. 16 10. 00 1. 45 8. 01	177. 20 75. 49 9. 00 67. 60 62. 04 5. 18 10. 08 1. 56 8. 30	178. 26 76. 37 9. 06 67. 77 62. 22 5. 21 10. 17 1. 46 8. 23	178. 76 76. 68 9. 17 67. 87 62. 29 5. 24 10. 26 1. 33 8. 21	179. 48 76. 97 9. 35 68. 06 62. 42 5. 26 10. 36 1. 18 8. 30	180. 41 77. 15 9. 43 68. 12 62. 45 5. 30 10. 47 1. 19 8. 74	181. 23 77. 42 9. 59 68. 34 62. 63 5. 34 10. 60 1. 17 8. 78	182. 11 77. 59 9. 75 68. 51 62. 78 5. 37 10. 73 1. 24 8. 92	183. 09 78. 14 9. 94 68. 71 62. 97 5. 42 10. 81 1. 40 8. 68	183. 84 78. 34 10. 04 68. 91 63. 15 5. 47 10. 92 1. 35 8. 79	184. 75 78. 51 10. 17 69. 02 63. 25 5. 50 11. 03 1. 45 9. 07	185. 70 78. 98 10. 34 69. 21 63. 43 5. 51 11. 12 1. 46 9. 08	186. 89 79. 32 10. 51 69. 41 63. 63 5. 54 11. 20 1. 45 9. 47	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in U.S., total mil. \$. Death benefits .do Matured endowments .do Disability payments .do Annuity payments .do Surrender values .do Policy dividends .do	12, 342. 2 5, 218. 2 981. 6 169. 3 1, 152. 6 2, 120. 6	13, 293, 6 5, 665, 3 1, 017, 1 174, 6 1, 261, 3 2, 243, 1	1,059.6 447.3 96.0 14.3 107.4 184.0	1, 373. 4 520. 5 80. 8 12. 9 91. 8 191. 8	1, 174. 9 531. 2 86. 5 17. 4 133. 5 196. 0	1, 150. 8 531. 6 81. 0 13. 7 114. 4 197. 0	1, 278. 4 575. 4 90. 5 18. 0 111. 8 215. 0 267. 7	1, 155. 3 508. 7 83. 8 15. 5 112. 2 208. 1	1, 177. 9 525. 8 84. 1 16. 2 117. 2 218. 5	1, 127. 2 476. 4 76. 7 18. 6 118. 7 194. 4 242. 4	1, 120. 5 499. 2 74. 9 15. 4 117. 3 201. 4 212. 3		75. 0 15. 6 113. 2 200. 5	547. 8 84. 6 15. 9 122. 8 218. 6	1, 087. 3 466. 1 75. 4 15. 5 117. 0 186. 5	

have been discontinued. Data shown in the indicated sections are on the basis of budget concepts adopted pursuant to the recommendations of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts.

§ Includes data for items not shown separately.

‡ Revisions for Apr. 1966–Aug. 1967 will be shown later.

^{&#}x27; Revised.

1 Data shown in 1966 and 1967 annual columns are for fiscal years ending June 30, 1967 and June 30, 1968, respectively; revised monthly data not available.

2 Annual statement values.

3 Sec note "1" on p. S-17.

¶Tables showing cash transactions and administrative budget receipts and expenditures

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued				,					
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued Life Insurance Agency Management Association:; Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated total	88, 693 26, 219 7, 078 16, 090 12, 117	1141, 799 94, 777 139, 968 7, 054 17, 017 12, 822 2, 843	11, 425 8, 535 2, 317 573 1, 379 1, 051 231	124, 089 8, 798 114, 720 571 1, 734 1, 178 313	9, 989 7, 291 2, 197 501 1, 442 1, 109 228	10, 871 8, 118 2, 198 555 1, 430 1, 096 237	14, 421 9, 139 4, 670 612 1, 486 1, 128 258	11, 786 8, 898 2, 331 557 1, 462 1, 094 269	12, 450 9, 253 2, 594 603 1, 514 1, 146 268	11, 416 8, 435 2, 431 550 1, 434 1, 084 254	11, 407 8, 433 2, 451 523 1, 512 1, 118 293	12, 295 8, 470 3, 305 520 1, 516 1, 129 287	11, 161 8, 101 2, 533 527 1, 432 1, 072 261	13, 802 9, 782 3, 471 549 1, 569 1, 192 278	1 15, 658 8, 888 1 6, 234 536 1, 426 1, 083 248	
Group†dodododododo	1,367	1,352	97	243	105	98	99	98	100	96	101	100	99	99	95	
Gold and silver: Gold:	42,004 21,445.0 1,980.8	11, 982 -86 1,005,199 32, 547 ² p1,410.0 1,068. 7 103. 7	12,908 -32 969 1,126 	11, 982 -221 1,002,523 2, 510 	11, 984 52 1, 503 3, 201 90. 3 7. 7	11, 882 -31 949 1, 839 	10, 484 -234 500, 800 12, 596	10, 484 -148 1, 302 29, 283 91. 8 8. 2	10, 384 -31 254 19, 153 93. 1 8. 4	10, 367 413 300, 630 16, 094	10, 367 -49 9, 199 59, 648	10,367 -76 458 13,361 -91.5 7.7		10, 367 36 11, 484 20, 770		
United States do Silver: thous. \$. Exports	63. 1	.55.4 100,710	2, 792	6, 236	12, 993	23, 889	9, 192	19, 526	18, 953	41, 149	35, 673	17, 207	18, 806	20, 990	11,884	
Imports	1. 293 32, 825	80, 178 1, 550 37, 206 40, 173 30, 354	6, 759 1, 953 3, 134 4, 027 644	4, 984 2, 066 2, 864 3, 019 650	10, 922 1, 990 7 3, 342 2, 949 703	8, 645 1. 855 7 3, 672 2, 276 1, 079	12, 436 2, 180 7 3, 640 4, 017 1, 268	8, 567 2, 203 7 3, 435 4, 894 2, 017	14,306 2.377 73,807 2,841	13, 019 2, 464 7 3, 559 4, 233	16, 543 2, 314 7 4, 536 3, 282	10, 844 2, 195 74, 564 4, 196	13, 421 2, 208 3, 372 4, 092	14, 182 1. 973 4, 327	11, 547 2. 018	
Currency in circulation (end of period) bil. \$ Money supply and related data (avg. of daily fig.): \$ Unadjusted for seasonal variation: Total money supply. bil. \$ Currency outside banks. do Demand deposits do Time deposits adjusted \$ Unadjusted \$ Time deposits adjusted	37. 5 132. 3 3 154. 0	176. 4 39. 4 137. 0 173. 3	182. 4 40. 4 141. 9 181. 3 5. 3	187. 1 41. 2 145. 9 182. 0	45. 8 187. 6 40. 5 147. 1 183. 7	45. 8 181. 4 40. 3 141. 1 185. 8	182. 0 40. 7 141. 2 187. 7	46. 6 185. 6 41. 1 144. 5 187. 9 4. 2	182. 5 41. 3 141. 1 188. 4	185. 6 41. 9 143. 6 188. 6 5. 4	187. 2 42. 4 144. 8 190. 8	186. 9 42. 7 144. 2 194. 4	188. 6 42. 7 145. 8 196. 2	190. 6 42. 9 147. 7 199. 1	50.0 r 193.4 r 43.7 r 149.7 200.7 r 4.2	199. 3 44. 3 154. 9 202. 5 4. 7
U.S. Government demand deposits			181. 0 40. 1 141. 0 182. 0	5. 0 181. 3 40. 4 140. 9 183. 5	5. 0 182. 3 40. 5 141. 7 184. 1	7. 2 182. 7 40. 7 141. 9 185. 2	6. 6 183. 4 41. 1 142. 2 186. 7	184. 3 41. 4 143. 0 187. 1	186. 1 41. 6 144. 5 187. 6	187. 4 42. 0 145. 4 188. 2	5. 7 189. 4 42. 2 147. 2 190. 4	5. 5 190. 3 42. 6 147. 6 193. 8	5. 9 189. 5 42. 7 146. 7 196. 6	6. 1 190. 2 42. 8 147. 4 199. 5	192. 0 43. 2 7 148. 7 201. 9	193. 1 43. 4 149. 7 204. 3
Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas, adjusted: Total (233 SMSA's) ⊙ ratio of debits to deposits. New York SMSA. Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.)	52. 8 109. 4 38. 3 50. 1 33. 3	56. 7 120. 8 40. 1 53. 4 34. 5	58. 4 130. 2 41. 2 55. 7 34. 8	58. 5 122. 1 41. 1 54. 6 35. 3	60. 2 128. 5 41. 6 55. 6 36. 0	59, 8 129, 2 42, 1 56, 9 36, 1	59. 3 128. 2 41. 6 56. 5 35. 7	59. 7 126. 7 42. 3 57. 4 36. 2	61. 0 129. 5 43. 0 58. 8 36. 1	62. 4 131. 4 43. 4 59. 5 36. 6	64. 3 140. 3 43. 7 59. 9 37. 0	65. 2 147. 7 43. 7 60. 8 36. 5	64. 7 144. 7 43. 8 61. 3 36. 7	66. 3 143. 1 45. 6 64. 4 37. 7	66. 5 144. 6 44. 9 63. 0 37. 4	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.)																
Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industries	2, 102 702	29, 008 2, 130 540		7, 946 589 171			7, 430 501 129 113			8, 286 521 167			7, 635 590 180 179			
Paper and allied productsdo. Chemicals and allied productsdo. Petroleum refiningdo. Stone, clay, and glass productsdo. Primary nonferrous metaldo. Primary iron and steeldo. Fabricated metal products (except ordnance,	345 911 3, 474 5, 055 799 1, 298 1, 487	333 796 3, 261 5, 497 672 1, 061 1, 165		98 210 859 1,477 195 233 346			113 193 878 1, 491 79 225 334			173 239 904 1, 400 240 306 413			211 852			
machinery, and transport, equip.) mil. \$ Machinery (except electrical) do Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies do Transportation equipment (except motor	1, 395 3, 058 2, 379	1, 316 2, 893 2, 297		322 692 666			572			356 796 581	-		349 745 605			
vehicles, etc.) mil. \$ Motor vehicles and equipment. do. All other manufacturing industries. do. Dividends paid (cash), all industries. do. Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Federal Reserve) mil. \$	821 3, 053 4, 058 12, 958 2, 764	809 2, 356 3, 884 13, 262 2, 911		249 712 1, 129 3, 732 729			238 862 906 3, 325 863			285 957 949 3,538 641			237 396 1, 150 3, 626			
SECURITIES ISSUED Securities and Exchange Commission:					İ						į					
Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. \$ By type of security: Bonds and notes, total do Corporate do Common stock do Preferred stock do	45, 015 42, 501 15, 561 1, 939 574	68, 514 65, 670 21, 954 1, 959 885	8, 732 8, 428 1, 196 222 81	4, 483 4, 206 2, 107 235 42	4, 556 4, 234 1, 449 276 46	8, 072 7, 845 1, 382 169 58	5, 069 4, 628 1, 359 295 145	3, 423 3, 152 1, 157 221 49	7, 702 7, 402 1, 566 249 51	4, 984 4, 598 2, 025 361 24	4, 913 4, 541 1, 771 286 86	9, 821 9, 426 1, 037 303 93	3, 819 3, 421 1, 159 397 1	6, 060 5, 551 1, 591 483 25	3, 257 2, 821 1, 294 395 41	
By type of issuer: Corporate, total 0	18, 074 7, 070 375 3, 665 339 2, 003	24, 798 11, 058 587 4, 935 286 1, 979 2, 433	1,500 527 25 410 0 83	2, 385 1, 135 126 282 16 70 277	1, 771 561 49 424 9 188 279	1, 608 570 50 562 47 148 64	1, 799 777 42 456 13 86 105	1, 428 373 38 180 14 192	1, 866 563 18 557 0 104 348	2, 411 767 35 507 28 239	2, 143 843 27 239 20 239 201	1, 432 362 21 446 11 95 197	1,557 453 70 475 5	2, 099 620 66 676 19 106	1,729 392 77 443 50 171	

Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Includes coverage on Federal employees of \$8.3 bil. in Dec. 1967 and \$3.5 bil. in Nov. 1968. **2 Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. **3 Beginning June 1966, data exclude ba'ances accumulated for payment of personal loans (amounting to \$1,140 million for week ending June 15). **

**Revisions for Jan. 1966–July 1967 for insurance written and for Jan.-July 1967 for premiums collected will be shown later; those for money supply for 1968–Apr. 1967 are in the June

1968 Federal Reserve Bulletin. § Or increase in earmarked gold (-). † Beginning Oct. 1968 SURVEY, mass-marketed ordinary, formerly combined with group, is included under ordinary insurance; monthly data available on new basis beginning Jan. 1966. ¶ Time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt. ⊙ Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. ♂ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. ♀ Includes data not shown separately.

Till Aller Aller and Annual Application Absorbed 1986	1966	1967	19	67						196	8					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued									
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued Estimated gross proceeds—Continued By type of issuer—Continued Noncorporate, total 9 mil. \$ U.S. Government. do. State and municipal. do.	26, 941 8, 231 11, 089	43, 716 19, 431 14, 288	7, 232 5, 054 1, 320	2, 099 371 1, 093	2, 785 481 1, 162	6, 464 4, 719 1, 134	3, 270 418 1, 363	1, 995 405 1, 277	5, 836 3, 805 1, 134	2, 573 383 1, 360	2,770 417 1,422	8, 389 5, 850 1, 729	2, 262 361 1, 423	3, 960 430 2, 260	1, 527 379 1, 037	
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total	17, 841 15, 806 12, 430 3, 376 241 1, 795	24, 409 22, 230 16, 154 6, 076 312 1, 867	1, 470 1, 305 914 391 3 163	2, 344 2, 113 1, 379 734 8 223	1, 732 1, 588 1, 202 386 30 117	1, 585 1, 447 1, 136 311 16 121	1, 765 1, 592 1, 253 339 24 149	1, 397 1, 210 897 313 12 175	1, 829 1, 647 1, 102 546 4 177	2, 367 1, 944 1, 263 681 33 389	2,097 1,985 1,143 841 6 106	1, 397 1, 074 744 330 3 320	1, 513 1, 281 912 370 15 216			
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-term	11, 089 6, 524	14, 288 8, 025	1, 320 767	1, 093 330	1, 162 569	1, 134 563	1, 363 1, 090	1, 277 669	1, 134 972	1, 360 422	1, 422 673	1, 729 835	1, 423 459	* 2, 260 * 856	1,0 3 7 9 7 5	1, 111 574
Brokers' Balances (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) Cash on hand and in banks	1 609 1 5, 387 1 1, 637	1 791 1 7, 948 1 2, 763	791 7, 200 2, 500	791 7, 948 2, 763	888 7, 797 2, 94 2	815 7,419 2,778	820 7, 248 2, 692	834 7, 701 2, 979	850 8, 268 3, 064	885 8, 728 3, 293	977 8,861 3,269	885 8, 489 2, 984	964 8, 724 3, 126	7 1, 024 7 8, 859 7 3, 407	1, 063 8, 994 3, 422	
Prices: Standard & Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (AAA issues): Composited do do do do do do do do do do do do do	86. 1 102. 5 78. 63	81. 8 100. 5 76. 55	76. 8 95. 2 70. 53	75. 9 93. 6 71. 22	77. 2 95. 5 73. 09	77. 5 94. 8 73. 30	76. 9 92. 7 70. 98	76. 2 94. 7 72. 06	75. 3 92. 7 70. 89	75. 6 92. 8 72. 58	76. 1 95. 2 73. 99	78.1 95.9 74.48	78. 4 93. 9 73. 95	77. 0 92. 7 72. 44	75. 7 91. 2 71. 27	72. 8 89. 2 68. 47
Sales: Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC): All registered exchanges: mil.\$ Market value. do. New York Stock Exchange: do. Market value. do. Face value. do.	i	l	567. 12 536. 43 496. 10 475. 48	531. 62 519. 14 440. 43 446. 45	552. 08 503. 57 437. 51 422. 35	402. 93 392. 36 339. 82 341. 27	434. 68 432. 90 356. 71 367. 88	523, 16 499, 30 383, 18 386, 64	549. 78 520. 63 394. 65 404. 34	445. 94 429. 15 336. 37 335. 50	388. 82 375. 37 313. 26 317. 38	364. 07 343. 50 286. 17 277. 57	397. 64 397. 65 304. 64 323. 61	522, 32 533, 78 406, 30 430, 97	501. 27 474. 36 395. 10 383. 79	
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, totalmil. \$		3, 955. 54	382. 38	360. 78	333, 25	268. 61	317. 43	351. 55	346. 53	276. 51	269. 07	252. 18	305. 18	363. 54	343. 20	387. 20
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's) percent By rating: Aa do Aa do Aa Aa do Aa Baa do Ba By group: Industrials do Industrials do Railroads Public utilities do Railroads do Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 bonds) Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do Standard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do	5.37	2 5. 82 2 5. 51 5. 66 5. 86 6. 23 5. 74 5. 81 2 5. 89 3. 96 3. 98	6. 36 6. 07 6. 23 6. 43 6. 72 6. 28 6. 39 6. 42 4. 42 4. 36	2 6. 51 2 6. 19 6. 35 6. 58 6. 93 6. 57 2 6. 63 4. 44 4. 49	6. 45 6. 17 6. 29 6. 48 6. 84 6. 34 6. 34 6. 65 4. 16 4. 34	6. 40 6. 10 6. 27 6. 41 6. 80 6. 31 6. 36 6. 65 4. 44 4. 39	6. 42 6. 11 6. 28 6. 43 6. 85 6. 33 6. 85 4. 54 4. 56	6. 53 6. 21 6. 38 6. 57 6. 97 6. 42 6. 79 4. 44 4. 41	6. 60 6. 27 6. 48 6. 62 7. 03 6. 49 6. 60 6. 87 4. 64 4. 56	6. 63 6. 28 6. 50 6. 65 7. 07 6. 54 6. 60 6. 88 4. 48 4. 56	6. 57 6. 24 6. 45 6. 60 6. 98 6. 50 6. 53 6. 82 4. 11 4. 36	6. 37 6. 02 6. 25 6. 38 6. 82 6. 26 6. 30 6. 72 4. 38 4. 31	6. 35 5. 97 6. 23 6. 39 6. 79 6. 24 6. 27 6. 70 4. 36 4. 47	6. 43 6. 09 6. 32 6. 47 6. 84 6. 34 6. 39 6. 72 4. 56 4. 56	6. 56 6. 19 6. 45 6. 59 7. 01 6. 47 6. 58 6. 78 4. 64 4. 68	6. 86 6. 48 6. 66 6. 85 7. 22 6. 72 6. 85 6. 97
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable⊙do Stocks Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's):	4.66	4.85	5. 44	5. 36	5. 18	5. 16	5. 39	5. 28	5. 40	5. 23	5. 09	5.04	5.09	5. 24	5. 36	5.64
Dividends per share, annual rate, composite dollars Industrials	8. 25 9. 17 4. 11 4. 45 5. 06 6. 85	8. 26 9. 03 4. 34 4. 62 5. 35 7. 82	8. 28 8. 92 4. 41 4. 55 5. 48 8. 09	8.30 8.95 4.44 4.55 5.57 7.95	8. 41 9. 12 4. 44 4. 55 5. 57 7. 95	8. 42 9. 12 4. 45 4. 52 5. 69 8. 08	8. 42 9. 12 4. 46 4. 52 5. 69 8. 08	8. 46 9. 18 4. 48 4. 52 5. 78 8. 08	8. 47 9. 18 4. 48 4. 52 5. 78 8. 08	8. 47 9. 18 4. 48 4. 55 5. 78 8. 08	8. 49 9. 20 4. 50 4. 55 5. 78 8. 08	8. 52 9. 23 4. 50 4. 55 5. 78 9. 00	8. 52 9. 23 4. 55 4. 55 5. 89 9. 00	8. 56 9. 25 4. 55 4. 55 5. 89 9. 24	8, 78 9, 55 4, 55 4, 62 6, 09 9, 86	8. 78 9. 57 4. 58 4. 62 6. 14 9. 86
Price per share, end of mo., compositedo Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	230, 88 266, 77 102, 90 92, 65	246. 54 290. 05 101. 87 95. 91	250. 32 300. 84 95. 92 90. 80	256.30 309.19 98.19 90.86	247, 26 294, 18 97, 75 88, 59	241. 14 286. 99 97. 15 85. 80	242. 77 290. 96 92. 66 86. 75	262, 85 319, 20 92, 93 94, 62	262. 95 318. 40 92. 08 102. 23	268. 14 320. 51 100. 10 105. 57	264. 13 314. 45 99. 76 100. 77	266. 57 317. 73 99. 25 101. 90	267. 62 328. 32 98. 46 109. 77	269, 92 329, 50 98, 83 109, 53	281. 46 343. 13 107. 33 115. 18	268, 13 326, 9 104, 0 111, 2
Yields, composite percent Industrials do Public utilities do Railroads do N.Y. banks do Fire insurance companies do	3. 57 3. 44 3. 99 4. 80 4. 04 2. 92	3. 35 3. 11 4. 26 4. 82 3. 87 3. 47	3. 31 2. 97 4. 60 5. 01 4. 06 4. 01	3. 24 2. 89 4. 52 5. 01 4. 06 3. 78	3. 40 3. 10 4. 54 5. 14 3. 93 3. 63	3. 49 3. 18 4. 58 5. 27 3. 77 3. 99	3. 47 3. 13 4. 81 5. 21 3. 86 4. 11	3. 22 2. 88 4. 82 4. 78 3. 66 3. 94	3. 22 2. 88 4. 87 4. 42 3. 63 3. 38	3. 16 2. 86 4. 48 4. 31 3. 30 2. 71	3. 21 2. 93 4. 51 4. 52 3. 17 2. 85	3. 20 2. 90 4. 53 4. 47 3. 24 3. 00	3. 18 2. 81 4. 62 4. 15 3. 28 2. 66	3. 17 2. 81 4. 60 4. 15 3. 01 2. 69	3. 12 2. 78 4. 25 4. 01 3. 07 2. 83	3, 27 2, 98 4, 40 4, 11 3, 20 2, 70
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): Industrials	16. 78 6. 30	15. 76 6. 67 6. 74		6.67			6.78			6.67			15.50			.

 $[^]r$ Revised. 1 End of year. 2 Beginning Dec. 18, 1967, Aaa railroad bonds not included. 2 Includes data not shown separately. 3 Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the

continuity of the series.

¶Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond.

⊙For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

aless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	D/ 						19	D8	·				_
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
			F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued									
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks—Continued											,					
vidend yields, preferred stocks, 10 high-grade (Standard & Poor's Corp.)percent	4. 97	5. 34	5. 79	5. 95	5. 70	5. 65	5. 80	5. 86	5. 92	5. 90	5. 74	5. 59	5. 63	5. 76	5.82	5
ices: Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) Industrial (30 stocks) Public utility (15 stocks) Railroad (20 stocks)		314. 79 879. 12 132. 65 242. 38	303. 88 865, 43 123. 05 230. 74	309. 78 887. 20 125. 19 233. 20	312. 05 884. 77 132. 48 233. 76	299. 84 847. 20 128. 87 224. 63	292. 86 834. 76 123. 66 217. 94	309. 31 893. 37 123. 59 230. 63	318. 17 905. 22 122. 72 246. 85	327. 12 906. 82 127. 66 262. 95	327. 41 905. 32 133. 11 259. 95	318. 15 883. 72 131. 15 249. 52	329. 15 922. 80 130. 80 258. 53	340. 25 955. 47 130. 40 270. 41	344. 39 964. 12 137. 57 270. 51	347. 968. 138. 279.
Standard & Poor's Corporation: 3 Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (500 stocks)1941-43=10	85. 26	91. 93	92.66	95.30	95. 0 4	90, 75	89. 09	95. 67	97. 87	100. 53	100, 30	98.11	101.34	103. 76	105. 40	106
Industrial, total (425 stocks) Q	91. 08 84. 86 74. 10 68. 21 46. 34	99. 18 96. 96 79. 18 68. 10 46. 72	100, 90 103, 58 80, 47 63, 48 42, 95	103. 91 106. 41 81. 92 64. 61 43. 46	103. 11 102. 87 81. 06 68. 02 43. 38	98, 33 98, 13 77, 99 65, 61 42, 35	96. 77 96. 32 77. 49 62. 62 41. 68	104. 42 104. 08 84. 79 63. 66 44. 79	107. 02 106. 86 87. 75 62. 92 48. 00	109. 73 110. 65 89. 04 65. 21 51. 72	109. 16 108. 12 88. 38 67. 55 51. 01	106. 77 104. 92 85. 73 66. 60 48. 80	110. 53 107. 57 88. 46 66. 77 51. 11	113, 29 108, 48 91, 36 66, 93 54, 26	114. 77 109. 75 92. 04 70. 59 53. 74	116 111 91 70 55
Banks: New York City (9 stocks)do Outside New York City (16 stocks)do	33. 32 63. 80	36. 40 66. 46	35. 65 64. 60	35. 52 64. 83	37. 18 67. 64	38. 46 70. 66	38. 38 70. 59	40, 35 73, 18	42, 19 76, 43	43. 72 79. 66	48. 58 85. 91	47. 38 84. 74	46. 99 84. 59	49, 65 89, 83	52. 46 98. 15	50 99
Fire and casualty insurance (16 stocks)do	64, 55	62. 29	55.84	56.99	59.42	56, 61	53. 31	53, 61	59. 23	72. 52	78. 11	78. 11	82.97	96. 19	95. 35	98
New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes: Composite 12/31/85=50 Industrial do Transportation do Utility do Finance do	46. 15 46. 18 50. 26 45. 41 44. 45	50. 77 51. 97 53. 51 45. 43 49. 82	51. 40 53. 79 48. 43 42. 39 50. 19	53. 06 55. 80 48. 73 42. 75 52. 37	53. 24 55. 45 47. 90 44. 87 55. 89	50, 68 52, 63 45, 15 43, 36 53, 88	49. 48 51. 54 43. 29 41. 78 52. 98	53, 23 56, 03 46, 85 42, 46 57, 56	54. 85 58. 04 49. 92 42. 07 60. 43	56, 64 59, 83 52, 86 43, 30 64, 60	56. 41 59. 12 51. 59 44. 69 68. 90	55. 04 57. 59 49. 01 44. 09 68. 19	56. 80 59. 57 51. 94 44. 53 71. 77	58. 32 61. 07 55. 24 45. 22 77. 50	59. 44 61. 97 55. 96 47. 18 79. 55	60 63 57 46 79
les: Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): Market valuemil. \$ Shares soldmillions	123, 034 3, 188	161, 752 4, 504	14, 478 381	14, 919 412	17,662 518	12, 008 321	12, 632 336	17, 571 453	20, 012 568	18, 582 510	16, 529 444	14, 038 376	13,733 389	18, 572 479	16, 165 412	
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. \$ Shares sold (cleared or settled)millions New York Stock Exchange:	98, 565 2, 205	125, 329 2, 886	11, 193 242	11, 186 262	12, 914 298	8, 909 205	9, 672 221	13, 310 298	14, 341 333	13, 548 305	12, 373 283	10, 493 244	9, 868 231	13, 727 305	11, 979 261	
Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (sales effected)millions	1,899	2, 530	212	230	263	174	193	296	292	257	243	194	228	272	252	
nares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: Market value, all listed shares	482. 54 10, 939	605, 82 11, 622	586. 17 11, 568	605.82 11,622	582.94 11,696	564. 15 11, 796	568. 51 11, 897	619.04 11,936	631. 82 12, 158	641. 04 12, 330	628. 88 12, 440	640.17 12,626	668. 36 12, 714	676. 18 12, 891	716. 40 13, 042	
	FO	REIG	N TR	ADE	OF 7	THE 1	UNIT	ED S	TATI	ES						
FOREIGN TRADE																
Value xports (mdse.), incl. reexports, totalmil. \$ Excl. Dept. of Defense shipmentsdo	30, 319. 6 29, 379. 2	31,526.2 30,934.4	2,796.1 2,760.0	2,871.5 2,812.3	2,726.8 2,674.0	2, 726. 0 2, 666. 7	2, 673. 8 2, 639. 1	2, 983. 4 2, 944. 2	2, 968. 1 2, 944. 4	2, 731. 2 2, 681. 5	2, 699. 5 2, 640. 5	2, 840. 5 2, 786. 8	2, 984. 7 2, 941. 5	2, 763. 4 2, 714. 9	3, 184. 3 3, 124. 4	
Seasonally adjusteddo		1	2,691.4	İ		1	1	2, 888. 5	1		1		1	i		
By geographic regions: Africado. Asiado. Australia and Oceaniado.	6, 733. 3 805. 3	7, 147. 2 1, 016. 1	88. 6 617. 4 79. 5	88. 4 642. 6 164. 1	96. 6 676. 2 92. 1	107. 1 639. 9 88. 6	87. 7 613. 5 81. 3	127. 5 669. 8 93. 1	117. 7 600. 9 96. 0	108. 2 618. 8 74. 0	100. 1 586. 4 73. 3	110. 3 609. 8 92. 5	115.8 628.1 98.6	94. 2 543. 4 80. 8	109. 6 690. 0 78. 5	
Europedo Northern North Americado Southern North Americado South Americado.	6, 661. 2 2, 268. 3	1	961.3 634.3 213.4 202.5	943. 1 618. 1 197. 7 218. 1	870.8 615.4 186.0 189.6	880. 1 600. 7 213. 4 196. 2	855. 4 630. 5 208. 8 196. 6	938. 8 695. 0 222. 6 236. 7	961. 0 735. 9 224. 4	863. 3 637. 4 220. 5 209. 0	880. 6 594. 1 214. 7 250. 3	1,000.3 565.9 212.6 249.1	661. 2 213. 0	769. 5 211. 7 184. 0	791. 5 221. 3	
By leading countries:	2, 480. 8	2,001. 8	202. 5	210.1	100.0	190. 2	190. 6	230.7	232. 2	209.0	250. 3	249.1	200, 4	104.0	277.4	
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt)do Republic of South Africado	189. 1 401. 0	66. 1 426, 4	1. 1 32. 1	2. 9 29. 0	2. 5 35. 3	1. 0 39. 3	2. 9 26. 6	1. 4 47. 0	6, 9 44, 5	6. 9 34. 2	3. 4 36. 5	2. 2 43. 3	3. 3 36. 3	11. 1 36. 3	3. 1 43. 1	
Asia; Australia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea	654. 2 929. 3 238. 7 45. 6	894. 1 955. 4 346. 9 49. 2	63.4 75.9 24.6 5.2	157. 9 58. 5 34. 6 6. 7	73. 6 94. 6 18. 4 5. 9	73. 4 81. 9 27. 9 5. 5	72. 4 80. 5 27. 0 5. 3	83. 3 74. 1 23. 9 4. 7	83. 0 50. 9 17. 6 3. 8	67. 9 51. 3 25. 0 3. 8	59. 6 43. 7 18. 6 4. 3	81. 8 52. 1 24. 2 4. 5	79.3 40.6 29.1 3.9	67. 3 33. 9 28. 5 3. 7	66. 9 51. 0 33. 2 3. 8	
Indonesiado Philippinesdo Japando	67. 6 347. 8 2,363.6	68. 4 428. 2 2, 695. 8	11. 1 34. 7 258. 5	7. 4 33. 8 244. 1	11. 1 45. 8 246. 1	5. 0 36. 1 256. 8	14. 0 32. 1 230. 3	21. 5 38. 5 250. 4	15. 4 49. 0 235. 0	11.8 38.4 228.3	8. 5 34. 0 230. 3	9. 9 36. 6 247. 4	12, 5 40, 5 249, 9	12. 6 24. 3 223. 7	23. 3 32. 3 276. 7	
Europe:	1, 007. 0 25. 2 1, 673. 6	26.3	78.6 2.5 161.8	86. 0 1. 1 136. 3	102.3 2.5 117.1	87. 0 2. 7 124. 7	84. 4 1. 1 130. 8	98. 2 3. 2 161. 6	100. 6 2. 4 150. 6	79. 2 1. 6 137. 1	81. 7 . 5 134. 4	82, 2 3, 7 162, 2	84.7 2.9 158.5	79. 6 1. 3 133. 1	102. 2 3. 4 142. 3	1
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	908.8	972. 9 60. 2	103.0 3.8 165.5	93. 4 4. 5 193. 6	95. 1 5. 9 167. 4	74. 7 2. 9 179. 3	93. 6 6. 2 151. 5	87. 5 5. 4	94. 0 3. 8 183. 2	103.3 4.3 170.8	103. 3 4. 6 162. 9	99. 3 6. 9 182. 5	88. 2 2, 2 201. 3	86. 6 2. 4 204. 9	93. 4 6. 9 223. 6	
North and South America:			1		1		1	[1			1				

1966 1967 1968 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Annual Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Mav June July Oct. Dec. Sept. Aug. Nov. FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value-Continued Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports—Continued By leading countries—Continued North and South America—Continued 402. 3 19. 7 61. 2 18. 1 26. 2 329. 9 18. 6 359. 4 16. 1 405. 9 22. 3 55. 0 22. 8 378. 4 16. 7 53. 7 23. 1 410. 5 30. 7 65. 0 345. 4 18. 6 40. 3 17. 7 26. 8 118. 3 436. 8 41. 3 87. 0 362.9 Latin American Republics, total ♀ mil. \$. 4, 230. 9 4, 126, 2 358, 6 410.7 404.5 -----14.6 41.2 32.2 21.8 74.6 29.0 26.8 105.7 54.3 18. 5 58. 6 24. 0 230. 3 547. 9 20. 2 56. 5 25. 5 64. 7
 Argentina
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 Brazil
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 Chile
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 Colombia
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 46. 5 18. 3 575.0 *.* . . . 38. 3 28. 2 111. 4 32. 4 22. 8 97. 9 256. 0 248.1 24.7 29.7 - - - - **- -** - -218. 0 1, 223. 3 587. 5 287. 1 1, 180. 0 15.3 25. 2 21.9 23.3 29.1 29. 9 28.9 118. 8 49. 3 120.5 47.1 123. 6 53. 5 121. 9 48. 5 109. 0 50. 5 Mexico_____do___ Venezuela_____do___ 59.4 53. 5 598.0 55.4 60.7 2, 697. 9 2, 645. 1 545. 5 2, 152. 4 635. 5 600. 9 544. 5 2, 930. 9 2, 907. 2 497. 6 2, 433. 3 2, 697. 2 2, 647. 5 461. 4 2, 235. 8 2, 717. 9 2, 669. 3 463. 9 2, 253. 9 2,764.9 2,728.7 667.7 2,840.7 2,781.5 2, 950. 9 2, 907. 6 469. 7 Exports of U.S. merchandise, total.....do... 29,883.9 28,943.5 6,874.2 31,142.1 30,550.2 695 1 947. 4 2,664.4 2,605.4 465.8 , 802. 6 , 748. 9 150. 5 2, 635. 8 547. 5 2, 147. 7 908. 2 523. 9 Excluding military grant-aid do Agricultural products, total do Nonagricultural products, total do ------6, 383, 3 563. 6 489.2 609.5 23,009.8 2, 098. 0 2 091 0 423 5 By commodity groups and principal commodities:
Food and live animals ? _______do___
Meats and preparations (incl. poultry)__do___
Grains and cereal preparations ______do___ 353. 4 11. 8 246. 6 354. 0 11. 7 246. 2 313. 9 10. 6 183. 3 278. 2 15. 4 150. 4 336. 3 21. 6 409.8 14.8 353.8 334.9 287.6 4,562, 4 4060.9 351.1 297.0 326.0 289.5 151. 3 2, 681. 4 10.1 249.2 10.0 176.5 16. 6 167. 0 158.9 11.8 237.0 10.3 183.4 15.3 197.9 225. 4 200. 4 3, 189, 6 288.8 44.5 **3**6. 9 82. 5 623, 7 648. 7 70. 5 73.7 52.9 46. 4 52.6 55. 7 48.5 73. 0 88.1 45.6 Beverages and tobacco.....do.. 348. 6 22. 2 132. 3 50. 6 3, 070. 4 3, 279, 7 284.9 290.5 308.5 313.1 302.6 245 1 271.4 266. 0 30. 5 38. 4 51. 2 280. 8 17. 9 88. 2 39. 4 Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels ?do... 328, 2 276.8 264.6 32.7 112.8 46.6 52. 7 53. 2 47. 4 45. 1 57. 1 50. 5 33. 9 52. 5 33. 5 24. 4 47. 8 44. 5 38. 3 74. 3 36. 6 60. 9 43. 4 47. 5 36. 0 Cotton, raw, excl. linters and waste...do... Soybeans, exc. canned or prepared....do... Metal ores, concentrates, and scrap...do... 432, 2 759, 9 61. 3 35. 6 68.6 54.3 61.3 57.9 ------421.6 519 6 76. 5 35. 5 30. 4 70. 5 30. 9 33. 6 79. 0 33. 5 87.0 42.5 89.6 93. 3 90.3 102.3 106.5 78.2 975.8 76. 1 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. ♀do... Coal and related products do—Petroleum and products do— 48. 9 39. 1 42.3 41.4 58. 3 39. 4 54.3 46.8 38. 4 34. 4 493.0 501. 3 50.1 41.2 39.1 45. 9 38. 1 434.1 538. 9 31.3 39.9 38.1 39.7 24.3 338.0 27.9 15.5 26. 2 23. 2 20.9 29.3 20.1 20.3 25.0 21.1 20.1 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, waxes....do... 356.8 19.8 ---**-**---2,674.5 2,801.6 244.2 242.6 235, 9 238.4 257.8 292.5 287.4 260.2 278.8 304.3 334.8 249.3 272.8 Chemicals do... 264. 9 43. 2 40. 6 29. 2 326. 3 46. 9 46. 8 54. 0 307. 5 40. 8 45. 0 57. 1 379. 2 51. 1 63. 3 72. 0 313. 9 39. 1 55. 7 55. 1 351. 2 46. 0 65. 1 3,433, 5 554, 2 557, 3 319.0 298.7 3, 391, 1 270.7 277.6 Manufactured goods 9do.... 320.7 40. 4 45. 4 29. 9 40. 1 46. 5 56. 4 45.3 42.6 39. 5
 Textiles
 do

 Iron and steel
 do

 Nonferrous base metals
 do
 47.9 39.6 30.1 Machinery and transport equipment, total 12,574.1 1.080.4 .241. 1 160.6 074.4 1.118.6 123.0 199.4 179.4 384.4 11, 155, 5 163.1 . 273. 8 . 272. 5 174.8 7, 445. 8 8,047.8 669.2 711.8 734.3 51.8 23.6 98.2 761. 8 Machinery, total Q.....do....do... 664. 2 717. 7 675.3 785.3 769.8 692.6 705. 9 703.8 Agricultural doMetalworking doConstruction, excav. and mining doElectrical do-628. 3 337. 9 49.8 30.9 77.3 58. 0 39. 1 45. 2 28. 6 94. 6 49.8 22.0 614. 7 338. 8 40.3 53. 0 26. 9 47.6 25.5 56. 8 35. 5 51.5 26.9 54.0 28.9 31. 7 ------1 038 0 82. 2 173. 5 80.3 178.7 95. 2 193. 4 96.6 180.8 83 8 182. 2 188. 1 197.4 190. 3 196. 4 199.5 199.0 1, 900. 1 200.8 465. 2 284. 7 Transport equipment, total.....do...
Motor vehicles and parts.....do... 3, 709. 7 2, 386. 3 4, 523. 5 2, 733. 9 416.2 523, 8 485. 2 278. 3 484. 1 259. 0 405. 2 249. 1 488.6 290.3 502. 7 299. 2 463. 0 257. 6 426.0 214.9 417.1 475.6 622. 6 353. 0 -----281. 1 198.0 183.5 192.9 170, 5 181.8 ____ Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....do... 1.844.2 1, 985, 4 172.3 169.5 166.6 170.4 188, 2 190. 2 168.9 170.2 190.5 Commodities not classifieddo.... 1, 187, 2 958.8 66.8 109.6 95. 2 68.0 65.9 66.6 71. 2 81.0 70.8 78.0 80.5 87.8 69.3 2,869.3 2,963.7 25.542.2 26.812.3 2.441.7 2.431.4 .728.5 448, 1 558. 2 755.3 814.6 2.648.8 812.0 739.1 924.1 2.381.8 2,525.0 601.9 612. 4 , 751. 9 2, 664, 4 657.4 . 818. 3 By geographic regions:
Africa.....do... 905. 4 5, 352. 2 581. 3 8, 232. 2 98. 8 653. 1 67. 1 884. 9 76. 4 630. 4 72. 3 836. 7 978.8 62.1 101.6 96. 2 422. 8 49. 9 818. 0 83. 4 566. 4 62. 5 786. 1 100. 7 438.0 59.8 779.3 594. 2 56. 3 902. 1 636. 6 61. 2 883. 0 Asia do Australia and Oceania do Europe do ... 491.8 57.5 797.4 504. 6 44. 4 484. 4 54. 0 794. 1 604.1 7, 857. 2 _----889.7 880.0 892.0 791. 4 171. 3 Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do South America do 6. 131 634. 4 176. 2 250. 3 697. 9 703. 2 187. 9 249. 2 615. 7 179. 0 242. 3 7, 105. 0 668.3 176.0 720.5 749.9 728.6 905. 8 175. 0 260. 7 172. 2 229. 4 1, 912. 1 2, 785. 3 161.3 220.8 206.5 255.5 197.7 233.4 205. 7 205. 1 170.7 212.7 1, 968. 2 2, 663. 4 190. 5 246. 5 228.7 By leading countries: United Arab Republic (Egypt)do...
Republic of South Africa.....do... 14. 9 227. 0 1.2 13.2 2. 0 31. 5 4.6 17.8 3. 3 16. 0 2. 7 17. 6 3.7 24.6 23. 2 26. 9 20. 2 17. 9 23.1 17.3 -----Asia; Australia and Oceania:
Australia, including New Guinea....do.. 40. 6 22. 7 4. 2 15. 7 16. 2 55. 5 339. 7 42.3 31.1 7.6 46. 5 25. 0 6. 7 18. 7 38. 7 23. 1 4. 3 19. 0 37. 2 24. 7 56.3 26.2 50. 2 25. 5 44.8 27.3 5.8 18.0 42.2 24.2 327. 0 67. 8 176. 7 28. 4 5. 0 297.6 27. 2 3. 9 26.9 . **. . .** - - - -54. 8 195. 6 181. 8 380. 5 4. 3 18. 0 12. 7 5. 0 16. 9 13. 1 39. 4 4.5 18.5 12.4 45.2 4.5 21.0 12.8 4. 9 22. 3 14. 9 -----30.0 18.5 22.3 21.0 - - - - **- - - -**17.1 12.6 26.3 11.8 25.6 14.4 18.6 49.0 397.6 23, 6 27.6 43.0 30.5 230.4 294.6 221.3 297.6 293.0 320.1 379.8 363.5 65. 6 69.6 61. 6 France. 697. 9 689.8 67.5 61.7 71.9 69.1 65.7 76.8 72. 2 42.7 81.6 82.9 -----231. 5 85. 7 246. 8 102. 3 5. 6 .3 218 5 87.4 4.3 163.9 224. 8 92. 7 .6 242.8 102.8 226. 4 86. 7 230. 3 94. 2 7. 4 1, 955, 4 855, 6 186. 8 83. 4 2. 9 231. 3 95. 4 217.3 197.8 223. 9 Italy.....do... Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...do... United Kingdom....do... 743.0 82.9 81.4 83.8 91.6 _____ 3. 3 188. 7 49.4 41.0 158.6 170.0 165. 2 149. 5 178. 1 183. 1 191. 3 176. 9 157.8 North and South America: 6, 124. 9 7,099.3 643.5 668.0 732.1 634.1 697.4 749.9 766.0 702.2 615.3 727.8 905.5 791.3 720.4 351. 9 9. 7 63. 3 19. 3 30. 6 71. 8 60. 8 Latin American Republics, total 9do ... 3,969.9 3, 853, 2 319.8 358.8 367.1 333.0 326. 0 379.7 331.6 358, 6 376.9 331.0 312.5 368.7 14.5 43.5 13.2 19.4 63.1 148.8 599.7 229.1 140. 3 559. 0 175. 2 12.3 57.1 16.0 18.8 15. 3 64. 1 15. 9 21. 3 15.6 43.1 18.7 17.2 17. 0 45. 8 12. 9 18. 2 17. 2 65. 5 12. 6 18.3 72.3 22.2 22.0 13. 9 52. 9 12. 8 19. 6 10. 8 30. 7 15. 9 15. 9 62. 7 14.9 53.0 48.9 15.7 26.3 72.2 11. 7 23. 2 33. 8 19. 5 83. 8 71. 0 -----do---8.4 Colombia do Mexico do Venezuela do do 244.8 20. 1 65. 9 21. 0 73. 8 240. 4 67.8 76.3 73.5 70.0

r Revised. Q Includes data not shown separately.

January 1969		SUK	VEI	OF	CURI	KEN I	BU	21NE	35							S-23
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						19	168	,				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FO	REIG	N TRA	ADE (OF T	HE U	NITE	ED ST	TATE:	S—Co	ntinu	ıed					
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued										[
Value—Continued General imports—Continued By commodity groups and principal commodi-																
ties: Agricultural products, total	4, 530. 5 21, 011. 7	4, 472. 1 22, 343. 6	378. 5 2, 057. 0	410. 8 2, 020. 2	430. 8 2, 304. 4	415. 2 2, 032. 9	379. 0 2, 179. 3	438. 2 2, 317. 0	433. 2 2, 381. 4	386. 2 2,262.6	437. 5 2, 374. 5	434. 5 2, 304. 6	455.0 2,414.3	385. 7 2, 538. 4	422. 3 2, 372. 8	
Food and live animals ?do Cocoa or cacao beansdo	122.2	4, 003. 1 147. 2	335. 0 9. 5	357.0 14.4	366. 5 21. 0	356. 9 13. 9	333. 4 4. 3	393. 8 15. 4	396. 1 16. 6	353. 8 13. 0	403. 3 10. 5	403. 1 8. 8	408.9 7.5	368. 2 6. 6	396. 8 6. 3	
Coffeedo Meats and preparationsdo Sugardo	1,067.3 599.5 501.2	962. 7 645. 0 588. 4	82. 2 54. 9 37. 3	63.9 58.2 64.3	100, 1 57, 2 25, 2	110.5 52.9 35.2	78. 4 51. 4 48. 4	107. 6 55. 8 55. 6	87. 2 52. 7 67. 2	73. 6 66. 2 58. 6	111.7 67.2 62.6	110.0 68.7 70.7	103.1 83.1 55.8	74. 5 69. 5 60. 4	95. 7 72. 5 43. 7	
Beverages and tobaccodo	641.7	698. 1	73.8	81.7	74. 2	64. 2	61.8	61.5	55.1	47.6	54. 4	80.8	80.1	67. 2	61.8	
Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels \bigcirc do Metal ores	3, 265. 5 1, 019. 8 449. 3	2, 964. 3 973. 9	256. 3 86. 1	254. 0 86. 0 33. 7	254. 7 70. 1 35. 3	225. 3 53. 7 35. 7	257. 2 63. 2	260.3 65.8	296.3 102.2	280.8 88.2	286. 5 88. 1	288. 9 90. 3	302.0 99.4	292. 1 85. 9	264. 3 75. 6	
Taper base stocks do Textile fibers do Rubber do	436. 3 180. 9	419. 3 305. 6 174. 5	38.3 26.2 17.1	28. 5 16. 6	32. 9 16. 8	31.6 14.0	36. 0 30. 1 13. 3	39. 5 33. 1 13. 6	39.3 31.0 14.2	40. 4 25. 7 11. 9	36.8 28.1 17.9	36. 8 24, 1 16. 3	34.2 28.5 23.4	40. 4 22. 2 14. 0	37. 4 25. 2 16. 5	
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etcdo Petroleum and productsdo	2, 262. 0 2, 127. 1	2, 248. 0 2, 088. 1	167. 8 152. 6	212.8 199.8	237. 5 219. 6	204. 1 187. 6	220. 3 204, 4	193. 9 176. 3	178.0 162.1	202.8 188.2	228. 5 214. 9	187. 1 174. 4	220.7 205.8	226. 6 212. 0	195. 0 179. 1	
Animal and vegetable oils and fatsdodo	146. 2 955. 3	122. 1 957. 9	12. 5 87. 2	11. 4 81. 9	13.8 91.5	14. 7 86. 8	9. 2 96. 9	11.3 103.0	13. 4 104. 0	15.4 82.2	17. 4 95. 2	8.5 101.3	14.8 95.2	12. 7 88. 6	10. 3 94. 0	
Manufactured goods ♀do Iron and steeldo	6, 352. 6 1, 305. 0	6, 384. 2 1, 372. 8	628. 0 145. 6	570. 3 121. 0	681. 5 128. 4	610.0 123.8	686. 6 145. 6	760, 2 168, 1	719.3 193.2	647. 1 176. 8	654. 2 172. 4	708. 7 235. 3	666.5 189.2	648. 5 170. 1	629. 3 177. 7	
Iron and steel	889. 5 1, 551. 8 908. 5	863. 7 1, 562. 3 811. 9	71.6 167.6 70.8	71. 3 155. 6 66. 6	72. 0 224. 6 86. 2	61. 1 198. 7 70. 2	70, 9 220, 1 74, 5	79. 0 244. 5 85. 7	77. 5 162. 3 81. 6	72. 9 147. 0 74. 1	72.0 123.4 82.0	67. 2 126. 3 83. 5	60.5 134.2 90.1	75. 7 120. 9 681. 9	69. 0 110. 7 77. 4	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4, 822. 8 2, 612. 9	5, 793. 5 3, 028. 8	525. 2 275. 6	562. 6 266. 0	671. 4 305, 3	586. 2 263. 1	577. 4 267. 2	617. 8 305. 6	686.0 301.7	665. 0 283. 6	630. 6 308. 7	547. 6 309. 4	663.3 322.9	788. 4 351. 8	744. 3 325. 0	
Metalworking do Electrical do	135. 3 1, 010. 5	203. 4	17. 6 118. 8	17. 0 95. 1	17.8 101.7	16. 1 90. 0	15. 4 99. 9	20. 0 118. 9	16. 2 113. 8	22. 0 111. 3	14.7 133.2	18. 3 136. 1	17.6 140.9	17. 0 160. 4		
$egin{array}{lll} {f Transport\ equipment} & {f do} $	2, 209. 8 1, 617. 7	2, 762. 4 2, 259. 4	242. 9 211. 7	296. 6 257. 1	366. 1 322. 3	323. 1 273. 9	310. 2 256. 5	312. 2 255. 6	384. 4 338. 9	381. 4 327. 1	321. 9 276. 8	238. 2 191. 1	340. 3 302. 6	436. 6 370. 9	419. 4 384. 4	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles do Commodities not classified do	2, 282. 2 866. 4	2, 576. 2 1, 064. 9	247. 7 108. 2	216. 6 83. 0	247. 3 90. 1	213. 5 86. 3	236. 9 78. 5	246. 6 106. 8	262. 9 103. 3	261. 2 93. 0	332. 5 109. 4	315. 5 97. 7	312.2 105.7	325. 3 106. 4	291. 7 107. 4	
Indexes Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid):	,,,									}						
Quantity .1957-59 = 100 Value .do Unit value .do	154 168 109	159 177 111		165 184 112			9 165 9 182 9 111			p 113						
General imports: Quantitydodo	178	185		200			213			224					.	
Valuedo Unit valuedo	182 102	191 103		205 103			220 103			234 104						
Shipping Weight and Value Waterborne trade:																
Exports (incl. reexports): Shipping weightthous. sh. tons Valuemil. \$	185, 978 18, 570	187, 426 18, 636	18, 364 1, 696	15,602 1,606	14, 280 1, 520	14, 114 1, 547	14, 668 1, 464	16, 370 1, 747	16, 602 1, 684	15, 223 1, 520	15, 864 1, 550	16, 922 1, 703	17, 531 1, 790	15, 454 1, 405		
General imports: Shipping weightthous. sh. tons Valuemil. \$	266, 074 17, 319	256, 814 17, 434	20, 861 1, 567	23, 312 1, 539	22, 856 1, 740	19, 597 1, 571	22, 416 1, 605	19, 965 1, 756	23, 980 1, 823	24, 363 1, 686	24, 946 1, 845	23, 932 1, 918	26, 304 1, 915	26, 042 1, 726		
	TI	RANSI		<u> </u>	•	<u>'</u>	····	UNIC	 ATIO	N	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TRANSPORTATION	1				1					T	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	
Air Carriers							,									
Scheduled domestic trunk carriers: Financial operations (qtrly. total): Operating revenues, total 9 mil.\$	3, 707	4, 470		1, 130			1, 164			1, 287						
Operating revenues, total 9 mil. \$ Transport, total 9 do Passenger do	3.261	4, 431 3, 936		1, 121			1, 153 1, 028			1, 287 1, 275 1, 139						
Propertydo	91	277 104		73 33			71 31			80 31					·	
Operating expenses (incl. depreciation)do Net income (after taxes)do	3, 250 240	4, 057 234		1, 076 23			1, 116 14			1, 163 61						
Operating results: Miles flown (revenue)mil. Express and freight ton-miles flowndo	1, 010. 9 1, 081. 7	1, 274. 5 1, 285. 9	109.9 110.2	117. 5 114. 3	118. 6 104. 0	112. 0 102. 6	120. 5 119. 6	120. 4 122. 0	124. 3 136. 0	124.7 126.1	130. 6 124. 7	133. 7 136. 3	127. 5 134. 8			
Mail ton-miles flown Passengers originated (revenue) do	282. 4 81. 1	393. 4 99. 3	40.3 8.0	55. 4 8. 6	41.0 8.4	41.3 7.9	45, 3 9, 0	43.6 9.3	44. 5 8. 8	41.8 10.2	40. 8 9. 9	43. 7 11. 1	41. 1 8. 9			
Passenger-miles flown (revenue)bil Express Operations (qtrly.)	57. 1	71.3	5.5	6.4	6. 2	5. 7	6.4	6,7	6.3	7.8	7. 6	8.6	6.6		·	
Transportation revenues mil. \$_Express privilege payments do	430. 8 111. 7	423. 1 103. 6		108.8 1 26.9			95. 8 22. 2			93. 4 20. 2			93. 8 21. 4			
Local Transit Lines															l	
Fares, average cash ratecents Passengers carried (revenue)mil	21. 9 6, 671	22. 7 6, 616	23. 0 559	23. 1 546	23, 2 561	23. 2 540	23. 4 568	23. 4 568	23. 4 584	23. 7 519	23. 8 514	23. 9 509	24.3 532	24. 4 574	24. 4 541	
Motor Carriers (Intercity) Carriers of property, class I (qtrly, total):																
Number of reporting carriers Operating revenues, total mil \$	² 1, 203 7, 963	² 1, 203 8, 117		1, 203 2, 169												
Freight carried (revenue) mil. tons.	7, 566 477	7, 813 473		2, 078 122			l -	١	l		l	l				
Revised. Preliminary. 1 For the 3d qua	rter 1967.	payment	ts of \$1.4	mil. w	ere	♀In	cludes da	ata not sl	hown sep	arately.	€ Cor	rected.				

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 For the 3d quarter 1967, payments of \$1.4 mil. were deferred until the 4th quarter 1967. 2 Number of carriers filing complete reports for the year.

QIncludes data not shown separately. • Corre

1966 1967 1967 1968 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through and descriptive notes are shown in the edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Annual Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct Nov. Dec. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION--Continued TRANSPORTATION—Continued Motor Carriers (Intercity)-Continued Freight carried, volume indexes, class I and II (ATA):
Common and contract carriers of property (qtrly.).....average same period, 1957-59=100.
Common carriers of general freight, seas. adj.
1957-59=100. 174.3 154.4 168, 1 172.6 161.2 160, 2 165.3 171.7 166.4 169.5 152.8 156. 4 160.1 163.3 165.8 162.1 163.4 165.1 164.3 Carriers of passengers, class I (qtrly.): Number of reporting carriers.

Operating revenues, total mil. \$
Expenses, total do.

Passengers carried (revenue) mil. 161 165 1 161 1 161 643. 0 547. 6 225. 3 663. 9 586. 0 159. 7 145. 6 --------------------|----*-*------. ------------...----|-...|.....|...... 54.6 50.8 Class I Railroads 10, 661 9, 286 544 10, 366 9, 130 485 2,673 2,375 116 2,610 2,349 105 2,757 2,482 112 2 2, 707 -------------------------- **- - -** - -..... -----² 2, 173 ² 394 ² 140 ² 107 8, 122 1, 490 1, 048 8, 203 1, 485 677 2,069 378 226 2, 131 418 2,079 ----. 383 148 ----------------------. . . - - - -. 207 . - - - - - . 174 4 -17 Operating results:
Ton-miles of freight (net), revenue and nonrevenue (qtrly.)......bil.
Revenue ton-miles......do
Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly.avg.)....cents.
Passengers (revenue) carried 1 mile (qtrly.)..mil. 194.3 191.5 750. 5 738. 3 1. 257 731.6 5 719.4 1.269 185.7 2 55. 6 | 2 8 71. 8 182. 6 1. 301 2 58. 0 2 59. 5 | 2 8 74. 9 2 52. 3 . - - - - -----------------. -----1. 292 3, 105 -----17,095 15, 201 3,566 Travel Average sale per occupied room.....dollars.
Rooms occupied......% of total.
Restaurant sales index...same mo. 1951=100. 11. 94 63 10.83 61 116 10, 63 11.85 12.31 12.03 11.14 11.90 63 10.03 10, 59 11, 24 59 9.91 10. 73 56 10.48 11. 64 63 64 129 62 115 61 116 110 119 117 125 122 ------Foreign travel: oreign travel: thous U.S. citizens: Arrivals thous Departures do Aliens: Arrivals do Departures do Departures do 4, 387 4, 334 2, 773 2, 358 278 298 196 204 3, 881 3, 759 2, 413 2, 040 292 249 197 172 320 322 206 154 306 334 169 383 391 244 559 269 238 359 204 ----------. 311 138 168 185 206 260 264 75 922 143 1,082 Passports issued and renewed.....do... 1, 548 38, 490 1.686 176 1.366 213 235 214 191 132 9, 240 National parks, visits do.
Pullman Co. (qtrly.):
Passenger-miles (revenue) mil.
Passenger revenues mil. \$ 2, 112 2.881 1, 969 33, 80 1, 434 24, 57 288 5, 02 279 244 COMMUNICATION (QTRLY.) Telephone carriers:
Operating revenues \$\circ{0}{2}\$ mil. \$\frac{1}{2}\$
Station revenues \$\circ{0}{2}\$ do
Tolls, message do
Operating expenses (excluding taxes) do
Net operating income (after taxes) do
Phones in service, end of period mil 3, 796 1, 895 1, 447 2, 275 643 93. 6 13, 847 7, 090 5, 170 8, 319 3,700 1,872 1,390 2,191 12, 905 6, 699 4, 761 7, 713 2, 317 3, 568 1, 822 1, 332 2, 153 3, 634 1, 851 1, 358 2, 156 ----. - | - - - - - ------. - - - - - --**---**-. -----. -----642 662 90. 2 92. 2 Telegraph carriers: Domestic Operating revenues ______ mil. \$
Operating expenses ______ do
Net operating revenues (before income taxes) --------------------------5. 4 24. 2 6.0 7.5 24.9 8.3 International: 37.0 27.6 $\frac{39.0}{29.1}$ 121. 4 90. 4 132.3 101.4 35. 8 27. 1 34.8 27.2 ----------27.1 26.2 6.0 7. 2 7.9 8.2 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS CHEMICALS Inorganic chemicals, production: 1, 276 1, 082. 6 73. 1 688. 2 137. 8 595. 3 1, 271 1,163.7 89. 5 708. 4 144. 8 517. 8 1, 156 1,028.5 88.0 692.4 141.7 470.4 1, 219 1,031.3 107. 2 701. 8 138. 7 434. 9 1, 230 , 024. 7 83. 7 666. 7 1, 241 973. 3 69. 6 649. 8 132. 0 1, 224 932, 1 105, 5 7 1, 174 7 949. 0 92. 5 1, 278 990. 6 81. 1 661. 9 1, 276 943. 6 1, 273 955. 8 1, 292 1,062.4 75. 5 700. 1 150. 3 593. 0 11,869.6 1,172.8 7,658.0 1,597.7 ---**--**-81. 6 695. 5 90. 1 733. 5 156. 2 501. 9 7 701. 2 7 149. 9 7 486. 6 702. 6 149. 0 463. 3 146. 9 521. 5 21, 511 455. 1 126. 7 499. 3 139. 1 521. 7 ------6, 121. 8 538 9 \$ 224, 592 4, 764. 3 20, 570 414. 3 20, 895 412. 5 21, 114 432. 6 22, 099 458. 6 21,930 435.9 21,661 453.8 21, 265 381. 9 18, 960 388. 2 19, 255 409. 0 ------383. 7 12. 4 727. 1 46. 0 121. 2 2,278.1 393. 9 10. 8 681. 9 55. 4 119. 2 342. 1 11. 6 666. 3 51. 4 114. 4 2,380.8 399. 5 12. 2 755. 4 57. 1 145. 2 2,541.2 r 383. 2 410.8 4, 827. 9 131. 3 349.8 390, 2 380.0 397.6 433.5 364. 0 390. 2 12. 7 723. 9 59. 1 130. 5 2, 447. 7 397. 6 12. 1 725. 0 47. 4 121. 4 2,282.2 10. 5 672. 1 38. 1 110. 7 12. 6 727. 7 55. 2 11.3 729.1 42.8 11.7 736.4 747.8 7121.7 12. 4 777. 2 61. 9 11.6 ------7, 891. 4 605. 3 \$1,386. 6 28,815.2 708. 8 49. 0 115. 8 2,615.8 -----2,161.8 2,478.4

r Revised.

Preliminary.

Number of carriers filing complete reports for the year.

Preliminary estimate by Association of American Railroads.

Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Reflects adjustment of -230 mil. dol. for extraordinary items.

⁵ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. ⁶ Effective Aug. 26, 1968, passports are issued for 5 years; no renewals are made.

January 1969		SURV	EY (OF C	URR	ENT	BUS	INES	S							S-25
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	CHEN	IICAL	S AN	D AL	LIED	PRO	DUC	TS—	Conti	nued						
CHEMICALS—Continued																
Organic chemicals, production:o³ Acetic anhydride mil.1b Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) do Creosote oil mil. gal	1 1,596.8 34.1 1 114.7	11, 556. 4 30. 5 1 116. 5	123, 4 2, 8 9, 9	144. 0 2. 1	133. 3 2. 6 7. 2	136. 5 2. 6 9. 5	140. 1 2. 9 9. 9	123. 7 2. 7 9. 6	103. 0 2. 2 8. 3	107. 6 2. 4 10. 7	141. 2 2. 3 9. 0	142, 3 2, 1 8, 0	142. 5 2. 6 9. 3	137. 1 7 3. 1 10. 5	139.0 3.0 8.8	
DDT. mil. lb Ethyl acetate (85%) do- Formaldelyde (37% HCHO) do- Glycerin, refined, all grades:	141. 5 1 121. 6 1 3,712.6	102, 8 138, 9 3, 686, 2	6, 6 14, 9 320, 6	10. 1 12. 7 335. 1	11.7 13.5 313.8	11. 5 10. 5 337. 6	12.6 13.5 340.4	10. 8 9. 5 343. 6	11. 7 13. 6 350. 5	12. 3 12. 8 356. 3	12. 2 13. 0 337. 3	12. 3 13. 3 340. 6	10.7 14.5 7 332.4	18. 8 364. 6	11.8 330.8	
Production do Stocks, end of period do Methanol, synthetic and natural mil. gal Phthalic anhydride mil. lb	365. 6 26. 0 1 492. 3 1 675. 2	353, 8 32, 6 1 520, 2 715, 3	32. 6 30. 4 44. 6 62. 7	30. 8 32. 6 48. 3 66. 2	30. 8 36. 0 45. 4 51. 0	29. 4 36. 7 46. 5 58. 2	34. 1 42. 1 46. 8 59. 7	28. 8 37. 5 49. 9 60. 8	27. 3 32. 1 47. 5 66. 6	26. 3 29. 3 46. 5 65. 5	27. 5 29. 2 48. 6 57. 1	30. 2 28. 7 46. 1 63. 9	28. 7 28. 4 47. 5 r 59. 1	7 27. 0 7 28. 1 50. 5 66. 2	29. 0 26. 9 49. 4 62. 5	
ALCOHOL																
Ethyl alcohol and spirits: Production mil. tax gal. Stocks, end of period do Used for denaturation do Taxable withdrawals do	659, 6 204, 0 570, 0 74, 7	685, 0 218, 4 556, 1 79, 0	59. 5 208. 7 44. 2 8. 4	57. 2 218. 4 41. 6 6. 2	56. 8 220. 0 44. 0 6. 4	52. 2 223. 3 43. 8 5. 0	55. 2 223. 9 41. 8 5. 8	57. 6 220. 7 48. 2 7. 5	58. 2 216. 6 48. 8 6. 9	54. 6 215. 7 44. 7 6. 4	59. 7 217. 4 47. 1 6. 5	56. 5 207. 5 49. 8 6. 6	60. 0 201. 4 47. 0 7. 7	70. 8 199. 5 51. 7 9. 1		
Denatured alcohol: Productionmil. wine gal Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocks, end of perioddo	307. 3 310. 0 3. 5	300. 1 r 298. 6 4. 9	23. 8 23. 6 4. 4	22. 9 22. 4 4. 9	23, 7 22, 9 5, 7	23. 5 23. 8 5. 3	22. 7 24. 1 3. 9	25, 9 25, 8 4, 0	26. 3 27. 2 3. 1	24. 0 23. 8 3. 4	25. 3 25. 8 2. 9	26. 7 26. 2 3. 3	25. 2 25. 7 2. 7	27. 6 27. 0 3. 4		
FERTILIZERS	14 010	15 004	1 040	1 400	1 410	1 704	, 417	1 504	1 610	1 400	1 017	1 500	1, 658	1 000		
Exports, total 2 thous. sh. tons. Nitrogenous materials do— Phosphate materials do— Potash materials do—	14, 219 2, 303 10, 018 1, 000	15, 294 11, 629 11, 025 1, 119	1,343 128 943 71	1, 428 159 947 106	1, 419 175 935 91	1, 324 121 948 127	1, 417 162 1, 077 79	1, 584 229 1, 132 115	1, 610 174 1, 207 110	1, 466 147 1, 091 89	1,617 215 1,195 75	1,533 180 1,143 99	1, 038 242 1, 134 153	1, 902 347 1, 332 160	1,544 317 1,100 77	
Imports: Ammonium nitrate	154 160 2, 382 321	177 168 2, 711 218	17 13 328 18	11 9 188 11	18 20 467 16	18 17 378 8	28 31 473 30	46 11 498 16	21 3 223 19	11 1 205 30	11 1 152 25	15 6 111 25	13 5 260 (²)	14 6 275 (2)	12 13 254 2	
Potash deliveries (K ₂ O)doSuperphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers (100% P ₂ O ₅): Productionthous. sh. tons	3, 991 4, 450	4, 034 4, 695	267 411	259 398	336 356	411 375	607 405	598 378	354 379	281 310	117 257	213 308	329 7 351	r 358	332	
Stocks, end of perioddodo	624	726	658	726	697	704	615	500	497	529	567	578	r 524	r 525	520	****
Explosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly: Black blasting powdermil. lb. High explosivesdo	. 5 1,753.1	1, 708. 5		. 1 403. 9			. 2 330. 9			. 1 417. 5			. 1 428. 8			
Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: Total shipments	2, 364. 4 1, 312. 4 1, 052. 0	2, 348. 2 1, 329. 5 1, 018. 7	179. 9 94. 1 85. 8	150. 4 76. 5 73. 9	177. 6 89. 7 87. 9	186. 2 100. 9 85. 3	206. 4 114. 7 91. 6	229, 2 135, 8 93, 3	241. 7 141. 4 100. 3	239. 0 139. 8 99. 2	231.6 140.5 91.1	238. 6 141. 9 96. 6	r 229. 5 127. 6 r 101. 9	231. 4 119. 7 111. 7		
Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: Productionthous. lg. tons Stocks (producers'), end of perioddo	18, 243 2, 704	8, 284 1, 954	678 2, 123	702 1, 954	681 1, 996	646 2, 011	699 2, 046	690 2, 027	715 2, 028	763 2, 142	777 2, 293	771 2, 466	744 2, 619	757 2, 691		
PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS Production:																
Cellulose plastic materialsmil. lb	1 186. 7	1 171. 9	13.9	14. 9	12.3	15, 4	15. 3	14, 2	14. 3	14.2	13.3	15, 7	16.3			
Thermosetting resins: Alkyd resins Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer	1 666. 1	1 585. 9	47.8	44.0	48. 4	49.8	53. 9	54.0	55. 3	51.1	52.6	54. 5	51.4			
resins mil. lb. Polyester resins do Phenolic and other tar acid resins do Urea and melamine resins do	1334. 5 1470. 0 11,046. 7 1718. 3	1 289. 9 489. 7 1 953. 7 1 645. 4	24. 9 42. 4 84. 2 57. 4	27, 4 44, 9 76, 0 52, 8	24. 8 39. 6 82. 3 51. 9	29. 7 45. 6 83. 1 55. 2	28. 1 49. 1 87. 6 60. 3	31. 0 54. 3 83. 7 58. 3	30. 9 51. 9 92. 3 59. 6	21, 7 50, 6 86, 2 55, 2	28. 6 46. 2 72. 0 54. 1	24. 2 47. 7 85. 2 65. 5	25. 0 48. 9 91. 4 68. 2			
Thermoplastic resins: Styrene-type materials (polystyrene) mil. lh Vinyl resins (resin content basis)do Polycthylenedo	12,680.0	12, 365, 4 12, 599, 4 3, 761, 9	213. 9 235. 4 311. 4	208. 7 233. 2 360. 3	193. 4 219. 9 344. 4	, 189. 8 218. 3 343. 7	220. 2 235. 9 334. 1	224. 2 237. 1 351. 6	235. 6 250. 3 370. 0	229. 3 246. 7 363. 5	212.3 231.7 362.4	228. 1 245. 3 381. 4	235. 7 254. 8 383. 7			
		1	ELEC	TRIC	POW	ER A	AND	GAS								
ELECTRIC POWER			<u> </u>													
Production (utility and industrial), total mil. kwhr	1,249,444	1,314,299	109,818	115,905	121, 305	112, 970	114, 845	109, 234	114, 607	119, 340	127, 472	131, 905	115, 832	119, 354		
Electric utilities, total do- By fuels. do- By waterpower do-	1,144,350 949, 594	i	1	107, 340 86, 503 20, 837	112, 565 92, 325 20, 240		105, 887 87, 024 18, 864	100, 340 81, 341 18, 999	ł		118,870		107, 154	110, 288 93, 636 16, 652		
Privately and municipally owned utildo Other producers (publicly owned)do	210, 886	985, 580 226, 169	82,860 18,429	87, 361 19, 979	91, 866 20, 699	84, 976 19, 555	85, 345 20, 542	80, 976 19, 364	85, 251 20, 271	90, 318 20, 326	97, 3 08 21, 562	101, 215 21, 786	87, 884 19, 270	91, 092 19, 196		
Industrial establishments, total	101.912	102, 549 99, 203 3, 346	8, 529 8, 259 270	8, 565 8, 251 314	8, 740 8, 421 319	8, 439 8, 155 284	8, 957 8, 651 306	8, 895 8, 578 317	9, 084 8, 758 327	8, 695 8, 378 317	8, 603 8, 338 265	8, 904 8, 657 246	8, 677 8, 457 220	9,066 8,818 248	materi	

 σ^3Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated. $$\circ$$ Includes data not shown separately.

r Revised.
Revised annual total; revisions are not distributed to the monthly data.
Less than 500 short tons.

1967

1968

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1300	1967	134							19	58					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
The same to the sa	E	LECT	RIC F	POWE	R A	ND G	AS—	Conti	nued							
ELECTRIC POWER—Continued																
sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI) mil. kwhr.	1,038,982	1,107,023	91,635	95, 3 86	100, 952	98, 707	98, 285	94, 620	94, 367	97, 169	102, 330	107, 416	106, 260	100, 515		
Commercial and industrial: Small light and powersdododododo	225, 878 465, 077	242, 492 486, 043	19,708 41,307	20, 047 41, 216	20, 851 41, 851	20, 526 41, 380	20, 501 42, 024	20, 029 42, 488	20, 621 43, 488	22, 064 43, 354	24, 174 43, 055	25, 433 44, 195	24,832 44,166	22, 762 44, 678		
Railways and railroadsdo	4, 514	4, 572	389	434	458	432	404	358	351	336	342	338	351	361		
Residential or domesticdo Street and highway lightingdo	9, 240	331, 525 9, 863	26, 513 915	29,782 962	33, 924 960	32, 603 901	31,603 874	28, 118 815	26, 239 775	27, 676 750	30, 995 746	33, 570 796	32, 967 842	28, 687 903		
Other public authoritiesdo Interdepartmentaldo		29,426 3,102	$2,525 \ 278$	2,668 277	2,626 283	2, 593 273	2, 599 280	2, 527 284	2, 586 307	2,685 304	2,693 324	2,769 315	2,772 331	2,787 337		
tevenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)mil. \$	16, 196, 1	17, 222, 7	1, 423, 4	1, 473. 0	1, 545. 5	1, 519. 0	1, 503. 1	1, 454. 6	1, 450. 8	1, 514. 6	1, 601. 6	1, 670, 7	1, 656. 3	1, 559, 8		
GAS																
Innufactured and mixed gas: Customers, end of period, total φthous	670	666		666			669			650			574			
Residential do do Industrial and commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	628 41	624 41		624 41			626			608 40			539 35			
Sales to consumers, total ?mil. therms		1,437		404	1		613			323			163			
Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	807 562	829 589		227 171			389 224			174 144			63 98			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total Qmil. \$	127, 9 83, 5	131. 4 84. 5		36. 4 23. 0			53, 9 36, 5			29.3 18.1			14.8 7.7			
Residential do Industrial and commercial do do Industrial and commercial do Industrial and commercial do Industrial and Industrial do Industrial and Industrial do Industrial do Industrial do Industrial and Industrial do Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial Industrial and Industrial and Industrial and Industrial Ind	43. 1	45.3		12. 9			17. 5			10.8			7.0			
Vatural gas: Customers, end of period, total♀thous_	38, 183	39, 034		39, 034			39, 053			38, 835			38, 962			
Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	35, 057 3, 082	35, 836 3, 152		35, 836 3, 152			35, 842 32, 115			35, 692 3, 097						
Sales to consumers, total 9 mil. therms- Residential do do	127,183 40,933	133, 424 42, 811		34, 460 11, 120			47, 703 20, 674			33, 077 8, 960			26, 950 3, 821			
Industrial and commercialdo	80, 592	85, 321		22, 027		ì	1						3, 821 21, 519	1		
Revenue from sales to consumers, total 9mil. \$ Residentialdodo	. 4, 108. 2	4, 294. 9		1,103.1			1,883.4			940.4			1 - 502.2	!		
Industrial and commercialdo	3, 425. 4	3, 637. 9		946. 4		İ	1, 285. 6			920.0			787.5	1		
	FO	OD A	ND K	INDR	ED F	PROD	UCTS	5; TO	BACC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES																
Production mil. bbl. Taxable withdrawals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	113.04 104.26	116. 55 106. 97	8. 37 8. 12	8. 47 8. 33	9. 05 7. 58	8. 57 7. 48	10.10 8.95	10.84 9.45	11.48 10.19	11.37 10.30	12.30 11.58	11, 37 10, 76	9.86 9.11	10. 10 9. 28		
Stocks, end of perioddodo	10. 57	10. 77	11.30	10.77	11.52	11.94	12.36	12.88	13. 17	13.31	13. 02	12.64	12.54	12.48		
Production mil. tax gal. Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes		211.74	20. 73 33. 94	19, 94	18. 33	16. 49	17. 63	21. 21	25. 14	19. 32	18.24	14. 72	19. 36	23.73		
Taxable withdrawals mil. wine gal. Stocks and of period do	144.73	324, 81 148, 20 904, 58	15, 20 899, 16	37, 98 11, 05 904, 58	23, 22 10, 97 909, 39	24. 62 10. 07 912. 89	28, 22 10, 52 917, 15	26, 62 13, 95 920, 51	29, 37 12, 59 929, 85	26, 48 12, 13 934, 29	25. 96 10. 53 939. 76	27. 47 12. 53 938. 82	27. 35 14. 29 940. 45	15.75 943.52		
Stocks, end of perioddo Imports mil. proof gal Whisky:		68. 17	8.54	7.42	4.76	5, 00	5. 17	6. 20	6.00	5, 16	4.92	6. 17	6.80	9. 23	7.90	
Productionnuil, tax gal	128. 51 94. 58	153. 78 97. 02	14.83 10.74	12, 76 7, 21	13. 08 7. 19	13. 57 6. 88	14. 36 7. 24	16. 28 8. 62	20. 51 7. 88	14. 15 6. 97	13, 85 6, 28	9.60 7.63	13. 28 9. 45	11.07		
Stocks, end of perioddo Importsmil. proof gal		856, 66 59, 70	853. 74 7. 67	856, 66 6, 58	860. 36 4. 22	864. 53 4. 48	868. 98 4. 60	873. 77 5. 35	883, 23 5, 34	888.11 4.50	893. 66 4. 31	892.77 5.37	893. 39 5. 92	895.98	7.00	
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal	101.08	108. 15	12. 17	8.63	8. 31	6. 90	7, 60	10.30	9. 37	8.91	8.30	8.66	10. 43	12.85		
Whisky dodo	67. 14	67. 20	7.90	5. 17	4.70	4. 16	4.31	6.30	5.77	5.33	4.92	4.99	6. 37	8. 26		
Effervescent wines: Productionmil. wine galdodo	8.75 7.40	10. 18 8. 74	1.00 1.20	1, 04 1, 12	. 98 . 60	1. 07 . 56	1.12 .78	1.17 .63	. 88 . 78	.87 .74	. 60 . 55	1.06 .77	. 95 1. 06	1.07 1.28		
Stocks, end of perioddo		4 20	4.46	4.30	4.62	5.07	5. 35	5.82	5, 85 , 20	5.90	5.86	6.08	5.85	5. 54 . 26	1	
Importsdo	3.75	4.30 1.92	. 28	. 23	. 15	. 13	. 14	. 15		. 17	. 13	. 24				i
Importsdodo	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38	1. 92 217. 36	. 28 47. 77	. 23 7. 93	. 15 3. 88	. 13 2. 83	2.92	2.94	3. 01	2.40	2, 21	8.88	72. 54	93.68		
Imports. do Still wines: Production. do Taxable withdrawals do Stocks, end of period do do	3.75 1.64 218.38 165.80 265.11	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03	47. 77 16. 61 285. 85	7. 93 14. 45 272. 03	3. 88 15. 11 258. 34	2, 83 14, 51 243, 08	2, 92 18, 42 227, 77	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48	3, 01 14, 05 203, 34	2.40 14.39 187.59	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67	14. 76 221. 09	18.04 290.02		
Imports	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38 165. 80 265. 11 16. 34	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84	. 28 47. 77 16. 61	7. 93 14. 45	. 15 3. 88 15. 11	2, 83 14, 51	2. 92 18. 42	2. 94 13. 48	3. 01 14. 05	2.40 14.39	2. 21 11. 22	8. 88 14. 76	14. 76	18.04		
Imports.	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38 165. 80 265. 11 16. 34	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03 1 17. 46	. 28 47. 77 16. 61 285. 85 2. 24	7, 93 14, 45 272, 03 1, 88	3. 88 15. 11 258. 34 1. 37	2, 83 14, 51 243, 08 1, 27	2. 92 18. 42 227. 77 1. 30	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48 1. 68	3, 01 14, 05 203, 34 1, 93	2.40 14.39 187.59 1.41	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28 1. 55	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67 2. 24	14. 76 221. 09 2. 22	18. 04 290. 02 1. 78	1. 54	
Imports	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38 165. 80 265. 11 16. 34 391. 14	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03 1 17. 46 361. 34	. 28 47. 77 16. 61 285. 85 2. 24 58. 10	. 23 7. 93 14. 45 272. 03 1. 88 19. 98	3.88 15.11 258.34 1.37	. 13 2. 83 14. 51 243. 08 1. 27 3. 18	2. 92 18. 42 227. 77 1. 30 3. 84	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48 1. 68 3. 99	3. 01 14. 05 203. 34 1. 93 3. 52	2. 40 14. 39 187. 59 1. 41 3. 22	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28 1. 55 4. 66	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67 2. 24 35. 96	14. 76 221. 09 2. 22 125. 32	18. 04 290. 02 1. 78 126. 37	1.54	
Imports	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38 165. 80 265. 11 16. 34 391. 14	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03 1 17. 46	. 28 47. 77 16. 61 285. 85 2. 24	7, 93 14, 45 272, 03 1, 88	3. 88 15. 11 258. 34 1. 37	2, 83 14, 51 243, 08 1, 27	2. 92 18. 42 227. 77 1. 30	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48 1. 68	3, 01 14, 05 203, 34 1, 93	2.40 14.39 187.59 1.41	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28 1. 55	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67 2. 24	14. 76 221. 09 2. 22	18. 04 290. 02 1. 78	1. 54	117
Imports	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38 265. 11 16. 34 391. 14 1, 112. 0 32. 3 . 672 1,855. 5	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03 17. 46 361. 34 1,222. 6 168. 6 . 675	. 28 47. 77 16. 61 285. 85 2. 24 58. 10 82. 2 186. 2 . 675 r 134. 9	. 23 7. 93 14. 45 272. 03 1. 88 19. 98 93. 0 168. 6 . 686 148. 0	3.88 15.11 258.34 1.37 10.50 107.8 163.5 .673 149.0	. 13 2. 83 14. 51 243. 08 1. 27 3. 18 100. 7 173. 0 . 673 144. 2	2. 92 18. 42 227. 77 1. 30 3. 84 108. 6 176. 4 . 672 163. 0	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48 1. 68 3. 99 113. 9 180. 1 . 673 179. 9	3. 01 14. 05 203. 34 1. 93 3. 52 124. 4 199. 3 . 673 199. 6	2. 40 14. 39 187. 59 1. 41 3. 22 116. 5 225. 0 . 672 197. 1	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28 1. 55 4. 66 100. 1 241. 7 . 674 175. 7	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67 2. 24 35. 96 81. 5 224. 6 . 677 161. 3	14. 76 221. 09 2. 22 125. 32 70. 2 196. 5 . 691 146. 6	18.04 290.02 1.78 126.37 77.7 r 161.9 .686 147.1	77. 8 7 137. 4 . 680	117
Imports	3.75 1.64 218.80 165.80 1265.11 16.34 391.14 1,112.0 32.3 672 1,855.5 1,220.6	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03 17. 46 361. 34 1,222. 6 168. 6 . 675 7 1, 910. 4	. 28 47. 77 16. 61 285. 85 2. 24 58. 10 82. 2 186. 2 . 675 7 134. 9	. 23 7. 93 14. 45 272. 03 1. 88 19. 98 93. 0 168. 6 . 686 148. 0 92. 5	. 15 3. 88 15. 11 258. 34 1. 37 10. 50 107. 8 163. 5 . 673 149. 0 94. 8	13 2.83 14.51 243.08 1.27 3.18 100.7 173.0 .673 144.2 94.3	2, 92 18, 42 227, 77 1, 30 3, 84 108, 6 176, 4 .672 163, 0 105, 8	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48 1. 68 3. 99 180. 1 . 673 179. 9 120. 9	3. 01 14. 05 203. 34 1. 93 3. 52 124. 4 199. 3 . 673 199. 6 139. 6	2. 40 14. 39 187. 59 1. 41 3. 22 116. 5 225. 0 .672 197. 1 140. 1	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28 1. 55 4. 66 100. 1 241. 7 . 674 175. 7 123. 1	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67 2. 24 35. 96 81. 5 224. 6 . 677 161. 3 109. 6	14. 76 221. 09 2. 22 125. 32 70. 2 196. 5 . 691 146. 6 94. 4	18. 04 290. 02 1. 78 126. 37 77. 7 161. 9 . 686 147. 1 90. 4	77. 8 7137. 4 . 680 137. 0 81. 1	117
Imports	3. 75 1. 64 218. 38 165. 30 265. 11 16. 34 391. 14 1,112. 0 32. 3 .672 1,855. 5 1,220.6	1. 92 217. 36 174. 84 272. 03 1 17. 46 361. 34 1,222. 6 168. 6 . 675 7, 1, 10. 4 7, 2,77. 1 390. 3 344. 0	. 28 47. 77 16. 61 285. 85 2. 24 58. 10 82. 2 186. 2 . 675 r 134. 9	. 23 7. 93 14. 45 272. 03 1. 88 19. 98 93. 0 168. 6 . 686 148. 0	3.88 15.11 258.34 1.37 10.50 107.8 163.5 .673 149.0	. 13 2. 83 14. 51 243. 08 1. 27 3. 18 100. 7 173. 0 . 673 144. 2	2. 92 18. 42 227. 77 1. 30 3. 84 108. 6 176. 4 . 672 163. 0	2. 94 13. 48 214. 48 1. 68 3. 99 113. 9 180. 1 . 673 179. 9	3. 01 14. 05 203. 34 1. 93 3. 52 124. 4 199. 3 . 673 199. 6	2. 40 14. 39 187. 59 1. 41 3. 22 116. 5 225. 0 . 672 197. 1	2. 21 11. 22 175. 28 1. 55 4. 66 100. 1 241. 7 . 674 175. 7	8. 88 14. 76 166. 67 2. 24 35. 96 81. 5 224. 6 . 677 161. 3	14. 76 221. 09 2. 22 125. 32 70. 2 196. 5 . 691 146. 6	18.04 290.02 1.78 126.37 77.7 r 161.9 .686 147.1	77. 8 7137. 4 . 680 137. 0 81. 1 7 395. 6	117

r Revised. I Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. § Data are not wholly comparable on a year to year basis because of changes from one classi-

1968 1967 1966 1967 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Annual

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

	OD AI	\D 1\t		117 11		CIS	, 101	SACC		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued																
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods: Condensed (sweetened)mil. lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)do	128. 6 1, 709. 2	64.4 1,493.2	5. 7 83. 7	7.7 91.0	3. 3 86. 2	7. 4 85. 6	8. 7 96. 4	8. 0 125. 4	6. 7 146. 7	9.3 138.4	8.6 138.0	8. 1 134. 5	6. 9 107. 5	8.3 101.5	6. 9 91. 0	
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of period: Condensed (sweetened)mil. lb_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do	11. 6 192. 9	5, 8 190, 2	8. 9 219. 2	5. 8 190. 2	5. 4 142. 2	8. 2 104. 0	8. 2 78. 1	6. 4 58. 6	$\frac{2.6}{106.2}$	4.7 149.1	4.0 178.9	3.0 192.8	5. 7 189. 0	3. 0 160. 6	2. 6 124. 4	
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do	92. 9 38. 4	28. 6 33. 8	1.0 2.5	6. 0 2. 6	. 9 3. 3	1.5 2.3	2. 7 2. 5	4.7 3.9	1.3 2.5	2.4 1.7	6. 5 3. 2	6.0 1.7	$\frac{2.7}{2.8}$	6. 1 3. 1	1.5 2.7	
Price, manufacturers' average selling: Evaporated (unsweetened)\$ per case Fluid milk:	6. 73	7.05	7.06	7. 06	7.06	7.06	7. 07	7. 22	7. 29	7. 33	7. 35	7. 36	7. 36	7.36	7. 36	
Production on farms. mil. lb_Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo	119, 892 56, 398 4. 82	119, 294 58, 587 5. 01	8,814 3,808 5.35	9, 299 4, 126 5, 29	9. 608 4, 628 5. 27	9, 249 4, 574 5, 20	10, 269 5, 103 5. 08	10, 460 5, 576 5. 03	11, 283 6, 147 4, 99	10,937 6, 038 4. 90	10, 208 5, 567 5. 06	9, 567 4, 929 5, 24	9, 058 4, 129 5, 46	9, 159 4, 119 5. 62	8, 793 3, 818 7 5, 68	9, 220
Dry whole milkmil. lb	94. 4 1, 579. 7	74.3 1,674.8	5. 7 97. 4	$\frac{6.0}{118.9}$	$6.5 \\ 128.0$	5.7 128.8	6. 4 145. 5	7. 1 169. 8	9. 6 189. 2	$10.0 \\ 188.2$	5, 2 152, 1	4.6 120.3	4. 9 91. 0	6. 1 91. 0	5. 1 90. 9	
Stocks, manufacturers', end of period: Dry whole milkdodododododo	6. 9 118. 2	6. 1 98. 7	6. 6 99. 9	6. 1 98. 7	6, 6 84, 6	6, 6 79, 3	6. 3 76. 8	7. 6 89. 6	$9.1 \\ 118.0$	11.5 145.9	11, 1 139, 9	10. 1 128. 4	8. 4 107. 4	9. 1 90. 1	7. 9 76. 0	
Exports: Dry whole milkdodododododo	16. 4 170. 3	12. 8 140. 9	1. 1 3. 5	1. 1 2. 5	1, 1 4, 1	. 7 6. 2	1. 5 6. 7	1.1 4.3	$\frac{1.3}{26.4}$. 7 12. 3	$\frac{1.7}{10.2}$	1. 4 20. 8	$\frac{1.1}{22.8}$	6.6 8.1	1. 1 13. 7	
Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food)\$ per lb	. 182	. 199	. 199	. 198	. 198	. 198	. 199	. 227	. 231	, 231	. 231	. 232	. 234	. 235	. 233	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS												}				
Exports (barley, corn, oats rye, wheat)mil. bu	1, 590. 3	1, 245. 4	152.5	121. 2	116.7	122.8	122. 3	109.6	86. 2	92.2	99. 1	114.4	86.2	84.8	108.3	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)dodododo	1 393, 2 294, 4	r 1 372. 9 301. 6		301.6			216. 9			³ 136. 8			445.8			
Stocks (domestic), end of perioddo On farmsdo Off farmsdo	115, 2	182.9 118.7		182. 9 118. 7			127. 7 89. 3			³ 70. 6 ³ 66. 1			295. 6 150. 2			
Exports, including maltsdo Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltings per bu	1	40. 2 1. 30	4.0 1.25	. 3 1. 20	1. 1 1. 23	4.8 1.24	2. 9 1. 23	1.24	. 8 1. 24	. 5 1. 19	1.1	1.8	1, 19	1.19	2, 4 1, 17	1.14
No. 3, straightdo	1. 33	1. 29	1. 24	1. 20	1. 24	1. 25	1. 23	1. 23	1. 25	1. 18	1. 07	1.05	1. 20	1.18	1. 15	1.14
Corn: Production (crop estimate, grain only)_mil. bu_ Grindings, wet processdo		r1 4, 760 207. 2	17.1	15. 9	18. 2	17.9	18. 3	18.3								² 4, 375
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total _ mil. bu	3, 677 2, 899	4, 217 3, 353		4, 217 3, 353			3, 169 2, 362			2, 151 1, 621			³ 1, 146 ³ 765			
Exports, including meal and flourdo	779 616. 6	864 515. 3	76.3	864 61. 7	51.8	48.1	807 54. 9	41.9	42.1	531 42. 7	46, 7	60. 7	³ 380 50. 2	40.8	54.1	
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)	1. 34 1. 31	1. 27 1. 25	1.06 1.07	1. 11 1. 09	1. 10 1. 09	1. 12 1. 10	1.14 1.14	1. 13 1. 11	1.17 1.14	1. 13 1. 15	1. 10 1. 10	1.06 1.06	1, 06 1, 03	1. 06 1. 08	1. 13 1. 14	1.14 1.13
Oats: Production (crop estimate)mil. bu	1 801	rt 789		2127			145			7.070			930			2 930
Stocks (domestic), end of period, totaldo On farmsdo Off farmsdo	662 557 105	648 543 104		648 543 104						3 270 3 204 3 66			776 154			
Exports, including oatmealdo Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago)	30, 2	9. 4	. 6	.1	. 6	. 7	.9	1.4	1.0	. 5	. 2	1.6	2.0	. 7	1.0	
Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago) \$ per bu	4.77	4.75	74		. 80	. 83	. 79	. 81	. 82	. 74	. 67	. 60	. 63	. 58		. 71
Rice: Production (crop estimate) mil. bags ?	1 85. 0	r 1 89, 4														² 105. 3
California mills: Receipts, domestic, roughmil. lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	1,536 920	1,913 1,403	81 43	59 62	187 135	194 224	213 167	206 188	122 119	83 63	91 80	54 28	170 76	371 69	115 58	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period	317	254	277	254	260	185	179	142	106	88	69	79	110	286	317	
Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, from producersmil, lb_Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	5, 880 3, 962	6, 675 7 4, 544	592 r 475	384 408	338 451	511 485	235 424	141 434	62 4 10	88 299	126 248	1, 182 305	1, 732 372	1, 584 481	749 519	
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period mil. lb. Exports do domestic rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period mil. lb.	1,758 2,978	1,875 4,066	2,003 337	1, 875 343	1, 671 559	1, 545 295	1, 236 481	988 469	644 406	417 300	272 235	784 169	1, 547 342	$2,122 \\ 209$	2, 119 336	
Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.) per Ib. Rye:	. 083	. 085	.085	. 085	. 085	. 088	. 090	. 090	. 090	. 090	. 090	. 087	.081			
Production (crop estimate) mil. bu. Stocks (domestic), end of period do. Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) \$ per bu.	1 27. 8 28. 4 1. 20	7 1 24, 2 27, 7 1, 19	1.14	27. 7 1. 13	1. 17	1. 18	23. 2 1. 17	1. 13	1.14	³ 18. 0 1. 12	1. 10	1, 09	31. 9 1. 12	1, 17	1. 17	² 23. 2
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. bu	1 1,312 1 249	+ 11,522 + 1316								~						² 1, 570 ² 342
Winter wheat do Distribution do	1 1, 062 1, 600	7 11, 207 1, 365											446			² 1, 229
Stocks (domestic), end of period, totaldo On farmsdo Off farmsdo	1, 049 409 641	1, 209 505 704		1, 209 505 704			837 360 477			3 228			1,690 744 946			

 $^{^{\}prime}$ Revised. $^{-1}$ Crop estimate for the year. $^{-2}$ December 1 estimate of 1968 crop. $^{-3}$ Old crop only; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye,

and wheat; Oct. for corn). -4 Average for 11 months. $-\S$ Excludes pearl barley. -9 Bags of 100 lbs.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	967						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FO	OD AN	ND KI	NDR	ED P	RODU	CTS	; TOI	BACC	0—С	ontin	ued					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.																
Wheat—Continued Exports, total, including flourmil. bu_ Wheat onlydo	875. 7 820. 8	675. 6 637. 1	71.5 68.9	59. 1 55. 2	63, 1 58, 7	69. 1 65. 4	63.4 59.1	64. 8 58. 0	42. 2 39. 1	48. 3 45. 6	51. 1 48. 0	50. 2 46. 5	30. 4 25. 2	42. 6 37. 9	50.7 44.0	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) \$ per bu	1.97	1.92	1, 91	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.77	1. 74	1, 68	1, 72	1. 79	1.79	1.7
No. 2, hd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City).do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	1.81 1.88	1, 68 1, 88	1.59 1.86	1.58 1.86	1. 62 1. 87	1. 63 1. 85	1. 61 1. 84	1, 57 1, 83	1. 55 1. 78	1. 48 1. 70	1. 42 1. 62	1.41 1.62	1. 42 1. 73	1. 49 1. 83	1. 54 1. 83	1. 50 1. 70
Vheat flour: Production: Flour thous cooks (100 lb.)	253, 000	245, 240	21, 046	20, 731	21, 543	20,279	21, 873	20,025	19,985	19, 687	20, 422	21,873	21, 533	r 23, 506	22, 067	ļ
Flour	4, 619 568, 672	4, 423 549, 801	378 47, 016	371 46, 503	387 48, 368	366 45,637	390 49, 019	355 44,492	351 44,374	352 44, 119	369 45,852	391 48,950	379 48, 042	r 411 r 53, 606	383 49, 082	
Exports thous. sacks (100 lb.) Prices, wholesale: Spring, standard patent (Minneapolis)	4, 180 23, 540	4, 372 16, 535	1,115	4, 372 1, 712	1, 903	1, 568	4,348 1,842	2,930	1, 300	4, 262 1, 144	1, 304	1,551	4, 517 2, 229	2,020	2, 903	
\$ per 100 lb_ Winter, hard, 95% patent (Kans. City)_do	6. 365 5. 994	6, 124 5, 631	5. 925 5. 433	5, 913 5, 383	5.938 5.433	6. 020 5. 500	6. 020 5. 450	6, 210 5, 938	5. 888 5. 350	5. 775 5. 267	5. 775 5. 350	5. 788 5. 288	5.913 5.375			
LIVESTOCK													ĺ			
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous, animals	4, 432	4,002	357	323	365	302	342	332	302	257	288	311	323	373	344	
Cattledo Receipts at 28 public marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo	27, 319 13, 134 8, 056	27, 780 - 12, 585 - 7, 852	2, 254 r 1, 252 1, 287	2, 214 966 668	2, 493 1, 045 523	2, 258 850 401	2, 241 847 472	2, 286 883 384	2, 541 740 386	2, 367 794 291	2, 609 1, 015 468	2. 468 957 708	2, 540 1, 123 1, 153	2, 813 1, 381 1, 488	2, 416 1, 077 1, 206	92
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago) \$\) per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do Calves, yealers (Natl. Stockyards, Ili.) do	26. 17 25. 41 32. 38	25. 97 24. 73 32. 38	26. 46 23. 90 32. 00	26. 38 23. 68 33. 00	26. 68 23. 89 34. 00	27, 19 25, 68 35, 50	27, 67 26, 09 38, 50	27. 38 26. 43 35. 50	27. 02 26. 80 34. 00	26. 83 26. 51 33. 50	27. 56 26. 54 32. 00	27. 92 25. 84 32. 00	28, 24 25, 33 32, 00	28, 22 25, 33	28. 38 26. 01	28, 83 26, 3
logs: Slaughter (federally inspected) thous, animals. Receipts at 28 public marketsdo	63, 729 15, 175	70, 915 1 16, 263	6,431 1,531	6, 100 1, 396	6, 496 1, 445	5, 697 1, 288	6, 238 1, 323	6, 483 1, 431	6, 407 1,355	5, 125 1, 130	5, 454 1, 221	5,942 1,186	6, 348 1, 319	7, 404 1, 612	6, 571 1, 388	1, 41
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) \$ per 100 lb	22. 61	18.95	17. 22	16.79	17. 73	18, 86	19.37	18. 56	18.37	19.58	20. 50	19.35	19, 49	18. 19	17. 56	17.8
Hog- corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. live hog)heep and lambs:	18. 5	16.3	r 17. 6	⁷ 16. 2	16. 9	17. 8	17. 5	17. 5	16.7	18.0	20. 0	19.3	19.3	18. 6	16.8	17.
Slaughter (federally inspected) thous animals. Receipts at 28 public markets do Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States do Shipments	11, 553 3, 901 1, 988	11, 516 3, 619 1, 449	899 323 150	869 248 92	1,050 276 96	840 190 78	796 178 75	865 200 61	920 241 114	856 245 83	928 266 74	930 233 122	973 300 181	1, 068 376 301	835 243 130	21
Price, wholesale, lambs, average (Chicago) \$ per 100 lb MEATS AND LARD	25. 00	23. 48	22, 50	22.00	23. 00	24, 75	26.00	26. 50	29. 50	29. 00	26. 25	25. 25	25, 25	25. 62	26. 12	25.00
otal meats:																
Production (carcass weight, leaf lard in), inspected slaughter mil. lb. Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of	29, 291	31, 110	2, 646	2, 582	2, 816	2, 494	2, 581	2, 690	2, 855	2, 482	2, 661	2, 738	2, 738	3, 132	2, 770	
periodmil. lb_ Exports (meat and meat preparations)do Imports (meat and meat preparations)do	621 480 1,318	644 484 1,397	638 46 123	644 36 120	651 38 128	635 37 117	618 32 109	662 37 123	674 34 109	615 32 150	548 34 151	508 45 148	517 55 171	7 572 48 147	7 614 62 144	62
Beef and veal: Production, inspected slaughterdo Stocks, cold storage, end of perioddo	16,710 317	17, 254 286	1,384 279	1,381 286	1, 554 287	1, 414 264	1,406 234	1, 434 224	1, 587 203	1, 464 207	1, 592 222 2	1, 608 240	1, 536 249	1, 714 r 273	1, 489 7 304	30
Exports do	32 895	34 1 967	88 88	3 76	3 87	78	234 2 70	2 84	3 69	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\105\end{array}$	113	113	129	111 111	3 107	
(600-700 lbs.) (New York) \$\) per lb_amb and mutton:	. 442	. 451	. 460	. 460	. 464	. 474	. 469	. 469	. 475	. 472	. 477	. 477	. 477	. 466	. 471	. 48
Production, inspected slaughtermil. lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of perioddo	581 .17	574 15	45 15	45 15	54 15	44 13	42 13	44 12	46 12	41 12	45 12	45 11	47 12	53 12	42 15	1
ork (including lard), production, inspected slaughtermil. lb_lork (excluding lard):	12,000	13, 281	1, 217	1,156	1, 208	1, 036	1, 134	1,211	1, 222	977	1,024	1,084	1, 154	1, 365	1, 239	
Production, inspected slaughter do Stocks, cold storage, end of period do do do do do do do do do do do do d	9, 662 234	10, 751 286	987 279	944 286	993 288	849 291	929 306	985 355	986 388	786 326	830 245	881 197	943 197	1, 114 222	1,014 209	23
Exportsdo	55 298	56 307	23 23	32	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 27 \end{array}$	3 29	3 28	3 29	$\frac{3}{29}$	27 27	11 24	11 30	14 24	18 25	
Hams, smoked, composite\$ per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-12 lb, average (New York)_do ard:	. 587 . 569	. 544 . 515	. 546 . 465	. 573 . 472	.517 .515	. 504 . 533	. 531 . 492	. 517 . 472	. 516 . 475	. 522 . 550	. 544 . 569	. 545 . 515	.543 . 539	. 484	. 481	. 48
Aru: Production, inspected slaughter	1, 695 100 158	1,835 151 189	168 120 27	154 151 8	157 164	136 124 27	148 121 13	164 132 16	172 139 8	140 130 12	140 121 10	146 105 16	154 94 16	182 89 14	78 20	
POULTRY AND EGGS	. 152	. 126	. 113	. 116	. 114	. 114	.116	. 115	. 110	. 104	. 108	. 105	.105			
Oultry: Slaughter (commercial production)mil. lb. Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of period, total	8,786	9, 218	884	741	687	566	582	620	706	671	805	880	858	984	795	:
Turkeysdo	436 267	540 367	606 429	540 367	525 361	458 310	400 268	351 225	312 194	296 185	332 226	413 305	492 386	607 r 504	r 486 r 386	42 32
Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb r Revised	. 145	. 122	. 105	.110	. 125	. 135	. 135	. 135	. 135	. 140	. 145	. 140	. 135	. 115	. 120	. 12

 $[\]tau$ Revised. 1 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1987	1966	1967	19		***	1		Ī.	1	190				_		1
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	 	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FO	OD AI	ND KI	NDRI	ED PI	RODU	JCTS:	TOI	BACC	O-C	ntin	ued					
POULTRY AND EGGS—Continued																
ggs: Production on farmsmil. cases⊙_ Stocks_, cold storage, end of period:	184. 7	194. 9	15.9	16. 6	16. 6	15. 7	17. 1	16. 6	17. 7	15. 9	16. 1	15.7	15. 1	15. 8	15. 4	15.
Shellthous. cases omil. lb Frozenmil. lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago)	27 36	86 89	150 96	86 89	75 85	77 80	82 81	102 86	191 95	287 108	262 110	229 109	150 102	r 172 r 92	791 82	6 7
\$ per doz MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	. 401	. 298	, 298	. 315	1.325	. 294	.316	. 303	. 287	. 332	. 369	. 390	. 501	.399	. 437	
ocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells)thous. lg. tons_ Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)\$ per lb	319. 3 . 246	282. 6 . 288	17.8 .316	26. 1 . 310	35. 8 . 315	24. 5 . 300	7. 7 . 3 00	25. 7 . 313	27. 9 . 2 96	21.8 . 289	18.6 . 291	15.3 .300	12. 9 7 363	10.8 .394	10.0 .465	. 49
offee (green): Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of periodthous. bags& Roastings (green weight)dodo	3, 141 21, 300	2, 311 21, 291		2, 311 5, 592			2, 568 5, 687			3, 286 4, 954			5, 205 4, 921			
Imports, totaldoFrom BrazildoPrice, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N,Y,)\$ per lb	22, 056 6, 726 . 414	21, 312 6, 069 . 384	1,845 637 .375	1, 424 316 . 373	2, 202 631 . 373	2, 461 956 . 375	1, 755 510 . 375	2,398 766 .375	1, 956 559 . 380	1,641 567 .378	2, 481 726 . 378	2,397 773 .378	2,322 839 .375 r 194	1. 687 552 . 378 190	2, 132 740 . 378	.37
onfectionery, manufacturers' salesmil. \$- ish: Stocks, cold storage, end of periodmil. lb	1, 543	7 1, 645 253	7 171 248	7 134 253	7 148 227	7 150 201	r 142	r 126	, 113 181	188	235	258	275	r 288	r 287	28
ngar (United States): Deliveries and supply (raw basis):\$ Production and receipts:										0.5			110	700	-	
Productionthous. sh. tons Entries from off-shore, total 9do Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	4, 045 6, 250 1, 911	4, 103 6, 391 1, 958	1,090 327 117	978 339 99	551 2, 128 24	172 302 129	202 146 142	115 154 152	105 218 199	65 418 170	72 714 184	90 788 184	158 532 92	793 570 215	439 128	
Deliveries, total 9 do For domestic consumption do Stocks, raw and ref., end of period do	10, 444 10, 299 2, 598	10, 516 10, 245 2, 870	829 818 2, 217	848 827 2,870	763 748 2, 891	752 738 2, 719	841 825 2, 603	834 821 2, 523	943 931 2, 323	952 940 2,092	1,028 1,008 1,817	1, 117 1, 102 1, 249	1, 029 1, 013 + 1, 723	932 921 • 2, 466		
Exports, raw and refinedsh. tons_	3,006	1, 468	106	27	85	285	51	120	89	65	94	165	120	62	113	
Imports: Raw sugar, total thous. sh. tons. From the Philippines do. Refined sugar, total do.	4, 198 1, 039 38	4, 584 ² 1, 134 97	287 29 1	434 138 51	201 13 4	282 32 5	373 64 2	440 109 3	494 174 26	457 253 8	475 104 2	541 161 4	444 9 2	452 33 1	290 32 48	
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale\$ per lb Refined;	. 070	. 073	. 074	. 073	. 074	. 074	. 074	. 074	. 075	. 076	. 076	.076	. 076	. 077	. 076	.0'
Retail (incl. N.E. New Jersey)\$ per 5 lb Wholesale (excl. excise tax)\$ per lb	. 620 . 096	3. 620 . 099	.617 .100	. 618 . 099	. 608 . 099	. 614 . 100	. 613 . 099	. 614 . 0 99	. 615 . 099	. 622 . 102	. 624 . 103	. 635 . 102	. 635 . 102	. 636	. 638	
ea, importsthous, lb	132, 996	142, 583	10, 144	13,857	10, 910	10, 121	13, 500	13, 121	15, 800	13, 734	11, 440	16, 354	14, 766	12, 279		
aking or frying fats (incl. shortening): Production mil. lb Stocks, end of period \oplus do	3, 189. 5 118. 6	3, 225. 7 139. 2	294. 2 123. 4	268. 2 139. 2	264, 2 141, 5	267. 6 128. 9	271.8 124.2	258. 4 130. 7	273. 6 133. 8	258. 4 130. 3	238. 9 124. 3	297. 7 136. 2	292. 4 125. 4	7 317.0 7 134.7	303.6 123.3	
alad or cooking oils: Production	2, 946. 8 83. 4	2, 922. 1 92. 8	229. 5 67. 6	232. 5 92. 8	246, 5 73, 0	258. 4 100. 5	247. 8 80. 8	239. 1 76. 0	271. 2 79. 7	291. 5 83. 1	230. 1 69. 6	245. 0 73. 2	239. 4 64. 9	⁷ 261. 5 69. 7	231.5 75.5	
Production do Stocks, end of period⊕ do Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered) \$ per lb	2, 109. 7 53. 2	2, 114. 1 59. 9	176. 8 53. 3	189, 3 59, 9	203. 3 58. 8	192. 7 62. 1	177. 5 65. 3	170. 8 62. 3	161. 5 58. 0	160. 9 62. 2	162, 3 52, 6 . 256	168. 0 52. 8 . 256	168. 0 50. 1 . 256	r 199.7 r 56.3	180.3 46.4	
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS																
nimal and fish fats:∆ Tallow, edible: Production (quantities rendered)mil. lb. Consumption in end productsdo	566. 7 516. 1	577. 8 525. 1	45. 7 44. 4	46. 0 39. 7	46. 3 38. 6	46. 5 43. 0	46. 0 42. 9	41, 0 42, 8	49. 5 42. 5	44. 4 40. 6	41. 8 40. 5	44.9 53.2	44. 5 47. 2	7 48.1 7 45.1	45.7 46.5	
Stocks, end of period do do allow and grease (except wool), inedible: Production (quantitles rendered) do Consumption in end products do	50. 9 4, 466. 9 2, 439. 6	73. 2 4, 753. 0 2, 401. 6	69. 7 395. 7 192. 2	73. 2 394. 0 188. 9	81. 6 415. 0 205. 3	81. 5 381. 9 189. 9	84. 9 387. 5 209. 1	76. 0 379. 4 198. 7	72. 5 426. 1 225. 3	69. 8 398. 1 214. 1	59. 6 398. 5 205. 0	47. 5 397. 5 210. 1	39. 3 390. 2 211. 7	r 40. 9 r 431. 9 r 223. 0	43. 2 389. 3 200. 5	
Stocks, end of period \(\) do	164. 1 72. 1	424, 6 118, 4 73, 0	441. 9 11. 6 5. 7	424. 6 5. 9 6. 2	489. 2 . 9 6. 0	439. 5 . 6 6. 1	438. 1 1. 1 6. 2	428. 1 4. 0 6. 3	10. 8 6. 5	407. 1 21. 0 5. 7	420.3 36.2 6.5	400. 0 30. 9 5. 5	26. 3 5. 8	7 386. 7 7 20. 4 5. 2 7 178. 8	383.1 12.2 5.6 159.3	
Stocks, end of period ¶do.	158. 5	146.3	168. 1	146.3	144.4	119. 2	110.5	113. 1	119.7	145.8	163. 0 30. 9	177.8	188. 3 34. 0	27. 5	41.6	
Production: Crude	363, 1 569, 6 783, 4 223, 9 498, 2	2 350, 5 565, 1 749, 1 133, 6 2 523, 0	35. 5 42. 7 61. 4 100. 5 35. 2	34. 6 35. 5 53. 1 133. 6 16. 2	32. 3 52. 2 61. 1 147. 5 115. 8	20. 9 45. 8 56. 6 142. 8 59. 6	18. 8 47. 6 64. 7 114. 4 20. 3	39, 9 48, 2 68, 9 95, 9 16, 9	41. 1 44. 3 67. 9 108. 8 34. 2	37. 7 46. 0 57. 8 129. 0 35. 7	30. 9 41. 9 54. 2 145. 2 40. 5	34. 9 51. 4 61. 1 152. 8 16. 1	44. 1 57. 2 130. 2 30. 7	7 48.1 7 65.6 7 132.9 41.0	44. 5 61. 6 172. 3 17. 5	
Production: Crude do Refined do Consumption in end products do Stocks, crude and ref., end of period do do	446. 6 397. 6 388. 0 53. 5	444. 0 418. 1 421. 5 37. 7	35. 5 32. 7 34. 2 41. 3	33. 8 35. 1 35. 6 37. 7	35. 1 36. 4 35. 7 36. 5	37. 6 36. 5 36. 2 34. 1	38. 5 35. 5 30. 6 39. 8	39, 0 35, 2 35, 6 44, 9	40. 7 34. 3 37. 3 50. 1	38.8 37.8 36.5 49.2	36. 6 33. 6 37. 4 51. 2	33. 4 38. 3 39. 5 43. 5	34. 4 31. 9 33. 5 41. 1	7 41. 4 35. 2 7 40. 9 39. 7	39.7 36.8 40.2 40.0	

r Revised. Preliminary.

Beginning January 1968, data are not comparable with those for earlier periods; prices are based on minimum 80 percent A quality (instead of 60-79.9 percent as formerly). Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. Beginning July 1967, prices based on 1967 benchmark; 1967 average is for July-Dec. period. July 1967 price on old basis, \$0.631.

OCases of 30 dozen. Bags of 132.276 lb. § Monthly data reflect cumulative revisions for prior periods. 9 Includes data not shown separately; see also note "§". \triangle For data on lard, see p. S-28. \triangle Producers' and warehouse stocks. ¶Factory and warehouse stocks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967	1966	1967	19	67		<u> </u>					968					1
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FO	OD AN	ND KI	NDRI	ED PI	RODU	CTS	TOF	BACC	O—Co	ntin	ued					
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS—Continued	+															
Vegetable oils and related products—Continued Cottonseed cake and meal:														1		:
Productionthous. sh. tons_ Stocks (at oil mills), end of perioddo	2, 381. 4 94. 2	1,564. 7 146. 7	229. 0 137. 1	196. 8 146. 7	198. 0 161. 8	161. 6 168. 1	140. 2 170. 6	107. 8 192. 4	73.8 200.5	47. 8 188. 9	39.1 158.0	33.5 127.4	54. 5 107. 6	r 231 .5 r 130 .7	240. 3 145. 4	228. 134.
Cottonseed oil: Production: Crudemil. lb Refineddo	1, 674. 6 1, 506. 4	1,108, 3 1, 050, 8	167. 1 111. 6	140. 8 123. 7	143. 8 136. 6	114. 1 106. 5	99. 1 115. 7	76. 1 77. 7	52. 6 71. 4	35. 5 50. 3	27. 4 34. 4	22. 9 29. 4	39. 6 30. 0	r 162.6 r 99. 3	167.8 122.8	
Consumption in end productsdodo	1, 258. 1 381. 8	997. 0 252. 1	87. 4 228. 6	85. 1 252. 1	85. 7 313. 7	82. 6 328. 2	81. 5 324. 7	81. 0 311. 7	91. 0 262. 9	87. 1 201. 4	62. 4 158. 3	63. 0 118. 7	59. 2 98. 7	7 76. 9 7 153. 2	71. 7 216. 7	
house), end of period		1 72. 1 2 . 154	4.7	3. 4 . 148	4. 5 . 148	2.0 .154	3. 6 . 158	8. 4 . 160	. 8	5. 4 . 183	7. 4 . 184	. 8	3. 3 .175	3. 9	12.0	
Linseed oil: Production, crude (raw)mil. lb	454. 2 234. 7	370, 6 213, 3	35. 9 13. 9	24. 3 12. 1	27. 6 14. 6	28. 5 17. 9	25. 8 15. 0	23. 4 17. 3	24.3 17.9	23. 2 18. 3	9.9 17.2	22. 0 17. 3	31. 6 16. 8	7 49 .7 17. 3		
Consumption in end productsdo Stocks, crude and refined (factory and ware- house), end of periodmil. lb.	208.4	213, 3	222. 6	213.3	222. 7	223.0	219. 3	216. 2	205.0	200, 9	179. 2	163. 6	162. 2	164.7	14. 1 168. 0	1
Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)\$ per lb_	. 128	. 129	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 132	. 126	.119			
Soybean cake and meal: Production	12, 614. 4 120. 0	13,359.2 199, 8	1,218.4 168, 0	1,181.9 199, 8	1,191.7 142.7	1,132.6 158.5	1,124.1 196.3	1,028.9 150.8	1, 128. 2 123. 8	1,098.9 151.6	1,102.1 136.0	1, 022. 7 100. 5	893. 4 95. 4	r 1,257.3 111. 5		
Soybean oil: Production: Crude mil. lb Refined do	5, 811. 2 5, 152. 0	6,149.9 5,072.8	535. 3 414. 8	525. 7 442. 6	526. 2 429. 1	510. 4 457. 7	510.9 431.9	472.8 424.2	520. 5 447. 1	507. 5 425. 2	507. 6 392. 6	477. 6 427. 1	408. 6 444. 4	r 578.8	587.5 439.6	
Consumption in end productsdo Stocks, crude and refined (factory and ware-	5, 210. 2	5, 207. 5	436, 2	432.7	457.1	450.8	448.5	428.0	448. 1	457. 0	413.3	444.9	457. 0	r 496. 0	446. 1	
house), end of periodmil. lb. Exports (crude and refined)do Price, wholesale (refined: N.Y.)\$ per lb.	510.9 684.8 .140	655. 1 1 912. 3 . 120	570. 1 114. 3 . 109	655. 1 40. 1 . 110	688. 4 30. 3 . 108	695. 0 68. 4 . 132	711. 5 80. 9 . 115	747. 0 41. 4 . 106	745. 6 48. 0 . 107	705. 0 119. 2 . 098	743. 2 46. 2 . 092	695. 7 29. 7 . 092	539. 9 124. 2 .093	7 531. 4 67. 2	570. 0 56. 4	
TOBACCO Leaf:														ļ		
Production (crop estimate) mil. lb. Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers' end of period		r3 1, 968		F 400						- 4 050			4.007			4 1, 71
Exports, incl. scrap and stemsthous, lb. Imports, incl. scrap and stemsdo	551, 162	5, 486 571, 559 1197, 109	66, 834 17, 520	5, 486 68, 822 13, 892	44, 296 16, 337		5,312 28,806 20,361	36,934	43, 727 16, 680	7 4, 858 45, 614 17, 824	43, 696 18, 427	63,939 18,335	4, 937 73, 366 16, 656	38, 781 18, 990	71, 322 13, 874	
Manufactured: Consumption (withdrawals):						1	; t									
Cigarettes (small): Tax-exemptmillions Taxabledo	46, 112	48, 971 527, 798	4, 148 42, 529	3.902 36,593	3,485 40,982	4,040 46,362	4, 144 41, 839		4, 923 47, 305	4, 659 43, 407	4,788 44,093	5, 243 48, 947	5, 470 44, 159	4, 478 50, 083		. -,
Cigars (large), taxable do Exports, cigarettes millions		6, 846 23, 652	609 1,824	441 2, 049	557 1,590	531 1, 940	536 1, 490	569	641	535 2, 455	532 1, 810	616	558 3, 329	682	2,089	
			LEA'	THEI	RANI	D PR	ODU	CTS								
HIDES AND SKINS	ļ		l													
Exports: Value, total Q thous. \$ Calf and kip skins thous. skins	155, 623 2, 582	2,626	10, 783 233	8,476 217	15, 701 208	9, 723 211	4, 850 177	9, 644 289	238	9, 281 212	8, 753 190	11, 724 111	130	163	13, 456 158	
Cattle hidesthous, maes.	14, 307	11, 987	1, 131	837	797	983	1, 043	902	1,022	1,018	816	1,302	1, 180	1, 235	1, 185	
Imports: Value, total 9thous. \$. Sheep and lamb skinsthous. pieces.	36,998	36, 044	1,804	3, 174	2, 330	7, 900 3, 413	4,037	3, 349	3, 659	7, 300 3, 034	3,469	2,214	2, 359	1, 475	3, 700 915	
Goat and kid skinsdo	10, 331	7, 109	488	391	614	734	418	572	419	483	352	295	344	330	369	
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. shipping point: Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lb\$ per lb. Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 601	. 460 . 120	. 460 . 108	. 500 . 698	. 500 . 093	. 480 . 093	. 530 . 120	. 480 . 113	. 500 . 123	. 550 . 113	. 550	. 575 . 110	.625 .114			
LEATHER Production:					ļ			000	100		0.00	, non		900		
Calf and whole kipthous. skins. Cattle hide and side kipthous. hides and kips. Goat and kidthous. skins.	23,830	4, 008 23, 394 8, 456	378 2, 069 731	347 1, 978 641	341 2,088 696	340 2,073 539	341 1,990 520	398 2, 073 547		2, 002 466	359 1,616 442	390 2,094 496	7 1, 895 573	2, 201 700		-
Sheep and lambdo Exports:		28, 375	2,748	2, 399	2,664	2, 691	2,762	2,807	2,910	2, 554	2,225	2,821	2, 560	2, 651		
Upper and lining leatherthous, sq. ft.	65, 704	71, 769	6, 883	6, 520	6, 732	7,683	7, 417	8, 746	6, 733	5, 619	4, 249	5, 777	5, 220	6, 078	7, 853	
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. tannery: Sole, bends, lightindex, 1957-59=100. Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades	2 114.5	97, 9	90, 5	91. 2	90, 5	90, 5	90. 5	90. 5	98. 0	98. 0	95. 0	95.0	96.5			
index, $1957-59=100$.	105.5	92.8	85.8	87. 9	86, 3	88. 2	89. 0	88.8	88. 4	88.8	94, 2	94. 2	95.9			
LEATHER MANUFACTURES Shoes and slippers:	44. 000	F00 004		47.001			FO 007			F1 150	40, 100	F7 400	. £1 000	50 AG7		
Production, total ‡thous. pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic‡ thous. pairs.	537 681	599, 964 495, 380	51, 283 41, 153	47, 681	56, 644 47, 689	55, 670 46,418	48, 457	56, 878 46, 467	57, 175 46, 477	51, 158 41, 515	48, 136	57, 460 46, 710	751, 228 741, 387	59, 467 47, 479		1
Slippers‡do Athletic ‡do	93, 823 7, 268	95, 620 6, 949	9,360 605	6, 337 580	8, 186 602	8, 443 628	8, 760 654	9, 535 683	9, 875 619	8,809 641	7, 072 428	9, 933 641	r 626	11, 119 693 176		
Other footwear ‡do Exportsdo	1	2, 015 2, 217	165 207	178 167	167 144	181	196 244	193 232	204 185	193 165	132 156	176 193	7 158	213	195	
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory:		_,								•						
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear weltindex, 1957-59=100_ Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear	i	122, 9	124. 5	125, 7	125. 7	125. 7	125. 7	128. 7	128. 7	128.7	128. 7	128. 7	131 .3			1
weltindex, 1957-59=100.	111.0 121.2	113, 1 125, 8	113, 7 129, 6	113. 7 129. 9	113. 7 133. 1	113. 7 132. 3	116. 6 132. 4		120. 0 132. 9	120. 0 133. 1	120, 0 133, 0	120. 0 132. 9	120.0			

r Revised.

Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.

Average for 11 months.

Crop estimate for the year.

December 1 estimate of 1968 crop.

[⊋] Includes data for items not shown separately. ‡ Revisions for Jan. 1965–July 1967 will be shown later.

	1966	1967	19	67						196	38					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	<u>'</u>	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<u> </u>		LUN	IBER	AND	PRO	DUC'	TS								1
LUMBER—ALL TYPES			l]			Ī		
National Forest Products Association: Production, total	7 36, 584 7 7, 737 7 28, 847	7 35, 275 7 7, 401 7 27, 374	7 2, 933 7 604 7 2, 329	r 2, 595 r 536 r 2, 059	7 2, 711 7 481 7 2, 230	7 2, 845 7 504 7 2, 341	7 3, 137 7 581 7 2, 556	7 3, 278 7 602 7 2, 676	7 3, 281 7 596 7 2, 685	7 3, 108 7 630 7 2, 478	3, 140 7 592 7 2, 548	7 3, 211 7 611 7 2, 600	7 3, 183 7 582 7 2, 601	3, 364 605 2, 759	2, 970 614 2, 356	
Shipments, total do Ifardwoods do Softwoods do	r 36, 810 r 8, 242 r 28, 568	r 35, 777 r 7, 603 r 28, 174	r 2, 945 r 660 r 2, 285	r 2, 772 r 634 r 2, 138	7 2, 700 7 581 7 2, 119	7 2, 980 7 637 7 2, 343	7 3, 252 7 710 7 2, 542	r 3, 414 r 686 r 2, 728	7 3, 426 7 666 7 2, 760	7 3, 196 7 654 7 2, 542	r 3, 253 r 608 r 2, 645	7 3, 312 7 621 7 2, 691	7 3, 194 7 637 7 2, 557	3, 434 637 2, 797	3, 041 687 2, 354	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, totaldo Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	r 5, 737 r 1, 069 r 4, 668	r 5, 744 r 1, 377 r 4, 368	r 5, 859 r 1, 411 r 4, 448	r 5, 744 r 1, 377 r 4, 368	r 5, 789 r 1, 332 r 4, 457	7 5, 690 7 1, 252 7 4, 438	7 5, 632 7 1, 183 7 4, 449	7 5, 504 7 1, 115 7 4, 389	7 5, 380 7 1, 051 7 4, 329	7 5, 322 7 1, 041 7 4, 281	7 5, 279 7 1, 038 7 4, 241	7 5, 194 7 1, 034 7 4, 160	7 5, 196 7 995 7 4, 201	5, 094 975 4, 119	5, 030 934 4, 096	
Exports, total sawmill products	1,009 5,120	1, 112 4, 987	82 380	95 256	100 407	108 418	107 407	110 476	104 439	81 517	100 610	94 560	81 526	90 685	82 519	
SOFTWOODS																
Douglas fir: Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of period do	7 8, 315 486	7 8, 222 7 579	7 684 7 502	7718 7579	7710 7620	7 808 7 725	7 783 7 755	7 758 7 727	7 724 651	7 858 734	7 795 752	7 666 645	790 742	726 662	674 657	
Production do Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill, end of period do	1,040	7 8, 046 7, 840 7 957	7 670 7 686 7 1, 018	7 584 7 641 7 957	r 724 r 669 r 1, 012	7726 7703 71,035	7 762 7 753 7 1, 044	7 801 7 786 7 1, 059	7 799 7 800 7 1, 058	7747 7775 71,030	r 716 r 777 r 969	7723 7773 7919	721 693 947	774 806 915	671 679 907	
Exports, total sawmill products do Sawed timber do. Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do	401 110 290	388 113 275	24 9 15	32 10 22	36 9 27	32 9 23	39 14 25	43 10 33	34 9 25	31 7 24	36 10 26	32 8 24	29 6 23	31 7 24	27 6 21	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R. L. \$ per M bd. ft. Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	85. 62	85.54	89. 20	90, 43	95.75	98. 62	105. 88	103. 56	103.84	104. 66	108. 46	111.01	j			
\$ per M bd. ft Southern pine: Orders, new	165.87 - 6,374	169, 99 r 6, 381	167. 96 - 541	165. 24 * 500	7 522	164. 54 , 579	7 586	164.71 7 620	163, 31 r 598	163. 31 - 562	163, 31 , 596	163. 31 r 596	r 621	647	629	
Orders, unfilled, end of period	274 r 6, 609 r 6, 466	307 7 6, 415 7 6, 348	277 r 579 r 558	307 , 509 , 470	328 7 519 7 501	356 7 521 7 551	7 568 7 584	388 , 575 , 590	7 591 7 630	7 548 7 550	7 590 7 589	367 7 579 7 604	7 559 7 598	369 645 668	391 596 607	
Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of periodmil. bd. ft.	1, 230	1, 297	1, 258	1, 297	1, 315	1, 285	1, 269	1, 254	1, 215	1, 213	1, 214	1, 189	1, 150	1, 127	1, 116	
Exports, total sawmill products	99, 202	87, 436	8, 817	7,229	8, 674	6, 965	7, 428	6, 716	9, 658	6, 529	7, 649	7, 538	7, 790	5, 536	5, 222	
Prices, wholesale, (indexes): Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L. 1957-59=100 Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L.	105. 1	103. 4	106, 5	107. 0	108.9	111.2	114.0	116.0	117.7	118.6	119.5	120. 8	121.8			
1957-59=100.	196, 2	106.0	107. 2	107. 4	108.7	109. 2	110.7	111.6	112.7	112.7	113. 7	114.5	114. 7			
Western pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	r 10, 510 427	7 10, 531 557	r 807 504	7 848 557	756 607	869 659	880 r 642	1, 040 666	r 920 582	939 624	994 640	946 608	985 616	1,006 615	789 600	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	7 10, 552 7 10, 618	7 10, 180 7 10, 401	7 809 7 787	7 744 7 795	714 706	801 817	920 897	968 1,016	983 1,004	888 897	955 978	988 978	1, 015 977	1,003 1,008	804 804	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of perioddo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x 12", R. L. (6' and over)\$ per M bd. ft_	1, 666 69. 39	1, 445 71. 95	1, 496 73. 73	1, 445 71. 94	1, 453 70, 78	1, 437 71, 86	1, 460 75. 90	1, 412 87. 26	1, 391 92, 16	1, 382 88. 72	1, 359 87. 67	1, 369 89. 03	1, 407 89. 99	1,402	1,402	
HARDWOOD FLOORING																
Oak: Orders, new mil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of period do	618. 1 26. 0	547. 0 20. 1	40.0 21.9	36. 1 20. 1	42, 0 20, 5	50, 3 26, 4	44, 6 27, 3	39. 2 25. 8	41. 2 21. 4	34. 4 18. 9	39. 2 19. 1	45. 1 20. 7	47. 0 25. 6	45.3 26.1	36. 2 25. 7	
Production	685. 6 654. 4 58. 3	551. 2 552. 2 57. 9	45. 4 42. 1 58. 1	37. 1 37. 3 57. 9	41. 1 40. 6 58. 4	40, 3 43, 1 53, 9	41, 1 43, 7 51, 3	41. 6 40. 5 52. 4	43. 4 44. 3 51. 0	38. 2 37. 2 49. 2	33. 4 38. 2 44. 0	38. 3 43. 0 38. 5	34. 6 40. 5 30. 5	41, 4 44, 8 27, 1	34. 4 36. 1 25. 3	
		M	ЕТАІ	LS AI	ND M	ANU	FACT	URES	3							
IRON AND STEEL		Ī	1		1											
Exports: Steel mill products	5, 857	1, 685 7, 635 7	128 451 (¹)	127 353 (¹)	141 485 (1)	104 355 1	110 527 1	137 420 1	132 502 1	120 501 1	142 479 1	176 624 1	269 764 1	207 539 1	306 801 2	
Imports:	464	11, 455 286 2 631	1,308 28 71	1, 013 28 78	1, 102 34 14	26	1, 241 27 64	1, 480 30 31	1,770 36 63	1, 507 31 71	1, 505 30 81	2, 138 16 92	17	1, 485 24 99	1,550 19 72	
Iron and Steel Scrap	1, 232	- 031	"	18	14	14	04	91	03	11	51	92	124	99	! '-	j
Production thous, sh. tons	55, 463	52, 312	4, 587	4, 600	4, 762	4,702	5, 017	5, 009	5, 259	4. 785			 -		! 	: . _]
Receipts do Consumption do Stocks, consumers', end of period do Stocks, consumers'	91 583	2 32, 654 85, 361 7, 793	3, 416 7, 481 7, 739	3, 629 7, 692 7, 793	3, 391 7, 795 7, 546	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	3, 799 8, 232 7, 772	3, 568 8, 024 7, 889	3, 746 8, 342 8, 113	3, 411 7, 577 8, 225			-	.		
Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: Composite (5 markets) \$ per lg. ton Pittsburgh district. \$ do	31.00					30. 32 34. 00	28. 17 31. 00	26. 30 28, 50	24. 48 26, 00	22. 85 24. 00	22. 59 24. 00	22. 40 24. 00	23 .01 25 .00			

 $^{^{\}prime}$ Revised. $^{\prime}$ Preliminary. 1 Less than 500 tons. 2 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. 3 For Feb.–Dec. 1967.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	M	ETAL:	S ANI) MA	NUFA	CTU	RES-	-Con	tinue	d	***************************************					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued																
Ore																
Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production	190, 041 190, 824 46, 259	1 84, 179 1 82, 415 1 44, 627	4, 766 6, 502 4, 377	4, 831 3, 293 3, 328	5, 289 2, 009 2, 390	5, 182 2, 035 1, 725	5, 476 2, 140 2, 031	6, 697 6, 881 2, 859	9, 492 11, 210 5, 243	9, 582 11, 075 4, 650	9, 459 11, 737 4, 591	9, 098 10, 411 4, 555	8, 514 8, 760 5, 082	6, 918 8, 418 4, 742		
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: Receipts at iron and steel plantsdo Consumption at iron and steel plantsdo Exportsdo	128, 225 127, 694 7, 779	119, 435 118, 982 5, 944	10, 651 10, 479 417	6, 995 11, 220 342	3, 693 11, 251 346	3, 674 10, 746 321	3, 920 11, 562 385	8, 787 11, 457 625	15, 437 11, 770 570	15, 189 11, 152 458	15, 325 11, 012 500	13, 915 8, 519 493	12, 904 7, 343 593	12,200 7,798 698	7, 737 8, 358 522	
Stocks, total, end of period	69, 525 12, 160 54, 658 2, 707	71, 238 713, 130 55, 121 2, 987	73,824 11,470 59,345 3,009	71, 116 13, 008 55, 121 2, 987	66, 532 16, 288 47, 527 2, 717	62, 143 19, 435 40, 455 2, 253	57, 287 22, 771 32, 813 1, 703	54, 323 22, 586 30, 130 1, 607	56, 113 20, 866 33, 798 1, 449	58, 708 19, 374 37, 880 1, 454	61, 054 17, 095 42, 195 1, 764	65, 413 15, 782 47, 591 2, 040	71, 113 15, 536 53, 153 2, 424	74, 491 14, 230 57, 554 2, 707		
Manganese (mn. content), general importsdo	1, 293		96	, ,	108		116	82	72	68	61	92	103	28	52	
Pig Iron and Iron Products	1, 293	1, 086	90	97	108	87	110	82	12		01	92	100	20	02	
Pig iron:												ļ				
Production (excluding production of ferroalloys) thous. sh. tons. Consumption	¹ 91, 500 91, 770	1 86,984 87,371	7, 626 7, 757	8, 182 8, 231	8, 097 8, 285	7, 841 8, 139	8, 476 8, 658	8, 443 8, 568	8, 706 8, 650	8, 244 8, 220	8, 021	6, 333	5, 481	5, 916	6, 218	
thous. sh. tons	2, 962	2,842	2, 836	2,842	2, 677	2,523	2,425	2, 439	2, 514	2, 549						
Prices: Composite	62. 74 63. 00 63. 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62, 70 63, 00 63, 50	62.70 63.00 63.50	62, 70 63, 00 63, 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	62.70 63.00 63.50	62. 70 63.00 63.50	62. 70		
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons. Shipments, total	962 15, 716 8, 927	913 14, 329 8, 128	850 1, 262 716	913 1, 212 662	912 1, 186 650	979 1, 283 693	1, 010 1, 360 770	1, 026 1, 352 802	1,031 1,455 835	986 1, 291 774	965 1, 144 703	909 1, 184 723	71, 223 747	1,307		
Castings, malleable iron: Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons. Shipments, totaldodo	182 1, 133	120 1,040	120 89	120 86	121 91	122 85	123 91	117 94	112 102	113 91	120 79	122 79	131 88	102		
For sale do do Steel, Raw and Semifinished	688	615	51	47	53	42	48	50	55	48	44	46	49	56		
Steel (raw):			1			1				ŀ	1					
Production thous. sh. tons. Index daily average 1957-59=100 Steel castings:	1 134,101 138. 1	1127,213 131. 0	11, 299 141. 5	11, 953 144, 9	12, 015 145. 6	11, 795 152. 8	12,721 154. 2	12,450 155.9	12,700 153. 9	11, 906 149. 1	11, 452 138.8	8,956 108.6	8, 086 101. 3	9,006 109.2	7 9, 590 7 120.1	
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons. Shipments, total do For sale, total do	590 2, 155 1, 792	293 1, 857 1, 554	300 145 119	293 150 125	336 159 127	318 154 126	307 157 128	300 153 125	283 155 125	262 144 118	280 129 109	279 129 109	289 135 116	331 141 119		
Steel Mill Products																
Steel products, net shipments:								Ì							0.007	
Total (all grades) thous, sh. tons_By product:	1	1 83, 897	7, 310	7,003	7, 758	7, 901	8, 752	9,035	9,718	9, 492	10, 368	5, 263	5, 215	6, 316	6,007	
Semifinished products. do Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling do Plates do Rails and accessories do	3, 806 6, 764 9, 103 1, 776	4, 061 6, 133 7, 948 1, 434	371 518 691 88	376 493 680 109	380 495 759 127	380 525 752 139	422 562 843 143	439 586 840 140	439 648 882 152	433 627 858 138	530 671 926 165	254 370 513 63	291 385 457 72	350 438 540 110	479 428 523 99	
Bars and tool steel, total do Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) do Reinforcing do	14, 523 9, 126 3, 276	13, 053 7, 961 3, 249	1, 136 702 281	1, 044 672 236	1, 138 749 218	1, 155 757 228	1, 296 857 259	1,303 842 279	1, 443 919 333	1, 348 875 288	1, 521 963 376	887 477 279	818 444 251	965 551 267	937 559 239	
Cold finished do	1, 999 9, 233	1,733 8,969	144	128	161	161 851	170	173	181	1,077	173 1, 113	123 666	116 520	137 600	131 626	
Pipe and tubing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 495	3, 133	725 253	662 225	730 267	282	957 314	1, 175 345	1, 113 358	343	361	205	210	252	239 334	
Tin mill products do Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total do	5, 828 35, 468	6, 591 32, 574	333 3, 196	427 2,986	573 3, 290	3, 307	582 3, 633	654 3,552	842 3,842	882 3,786	960 4, 121	320 1,984	544 1,919	770 2, 293	2, 343	
Sheets: Hot rolled do Cold rolled do	10, 137 15, 972	9, 312 14, 709	885 1,508	823 1, 435	947 1, 573	971 1, 587	1, 049 1, 681	986 1,667	1, 093 1, 778	1,089 1,726	1, 264 1, 830	616 787	530 789	685 943	723 985	
By market (quarterly shipments): Service centers and distributorsdo	1 16, 400	1 14, 863		3, 864			4, 110			4,811			3, 748	2 1, 104		
Construction, incl. maintenance do Contractors' products do Automotive do	1 11, 862 1 4, 969 1 17, 984	1 11, 375 1 4, 582 1 16, 488		2, 722 1, 168 4, 774			3, 111 1, 233 5, 650			3, 849 1, 570 6, 108			3, 030 1, 171 3, 962	² 737 ² 336 ² 1, 128		
Rail transportation do Machinery, industrial equip., tools do Containers, packaging, ship. materials do Other do	1 4, 332 1 5, 747 1 6, 597 1 22, 104	1 3, 225 1 4, 994 1 7, 255 1 21, 115		702 1, 275 1, 517 5, 470			871 1,557 1,873 5,987			898 1,730 2,594 6,685			593 1,174 1,949 7,168	² 215 ² 332 ² 773 ² 1, 691		
Steel mill products, inventories, end of period: Consumers' (manufacturers only) _ mil. sh. tons_ Receipts during period	10. 1 65. 1 67. 9	9. 1 62. 5 63. 5	9. 2 5. 7 5. 6	9. 1 5. 4 5. 5	9, 6 6, 1 5, 6	10. 1 6. 0 5. 5	10. 5 6. 2 5. 8	11.4 6.7 5.8	12.2 7.2 6.4	13, 1 6, 9 6, 0	15.0 7.0 5.1	14.7 5.0 5.3	13. 3 4. 3 5. 7	12.0 r 5.2 r 6.5	p 10.9 p 4.7 p 5.8	
Service centers (warehouses)do	5, 4	5. 6	5, 2	5.6	5.5	5. 5	5, 4	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	6. 2	7 6. 1	6. 1		
Producing mills: In process (ingots, semifinished, etc.)do Finished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, etc.).do	9.8 9.2	12. 5 9. 6	11. 8 9. 1	12. 5 9. 6	12. 3 10. 1	12. 0 10. 4	11.7 10.5	11. 5 10. 1	10.6 10.0	10.1 9.0	9. 1 7. 0	9. 8 7. 7	9. 6 7. 9	7 9. 3 8. 0	p 9. 5 p 8. 4	
Steel (carbon), finished, composite price \$ per lb	. 0842	. 0850	. 0855	. 0860	. 0864	. 0865	. 0865	.0865	.0865	. 0865	. 0865	. 0882	. 0900	. 0897	.0871	

 $^{^{7}}$ Revised. 2 Preliminary. 1 Revised total; monthly revisions are not available. 2 For month shown.

1966 1967 1968 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Sept. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. May June July Aug. Oct. Annual Nov. Apr. Nov. Dec.

	Ml	ETAL	S AN	D MA	NUF.	ACTU	JRES-	—Con	tinue	d						
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS																
Aluminum: Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) thous. sh. tons Recovery from scrap (aluminum content)do	2, 968. 4 1 831. 6	3, 269. 3 r 1 820. 0	277. 2 69. 0	282. 7 66. 0	285. 3 73. 0	267. 1 72. 0	288.3 78.0	280. 3 78. 0	289. 0 81. 0	218. 5 68. 0	226. 0 61. 0	246. 5 70. 0	269. 0 69. 0	293, 4		
Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crude	521.8 119.1 188.2	450. 5 56. 3 209. 0	37. 7 4. 2 12. 4	45, 7 3, 4 11, 1	54. 6 4. 7 13. 3	44. 7 4. 1 13. 7	89. 6 4. 4 12. 3	69. 6 5. 4 15. 5	58.4 5.3 15.4	74. 4 4. 7 13. 4	61. 2 5. 9 11. 9	40.3 7.1 13.1	52. 5 . 9 20. 4	49. 7 5. 3 16. 7		
Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of period thous. sh. tons. Price, primary ingot, 99.5% minimum\$ per lb	74. 8 . 2450	208. 0 . 2498	216. 1 . 2500	208. 0 . 2500	213. 0 . 2500	187. 7 . 2500	161. 2 . 2500	113. 4 . 2500	97.4 .2500	109.3 . 2585	114.2 .2600	91. 2 . 2600	93. 9 . 2600	99. 2 . 2600	. 2600	. 2600
Aluminum shipments: Ingot and mill products (net)		2, 868. 1	730. 6 539. 2 245. 0 130. 1	747. 2 507. 4 234. 2 127. 9	816. 0 583. 3 280. 3 137. 0	796. 1 593. 9 282. 4 139. 4	937. 9 649. 4 313. 2 137. 6	957. 0 688. 5 348. 7 132. 7	1,069.6 797.7 414.6 138.8	695. 4 489. 0 209. 5 121. 6	696. 6 516. 4 227. 8 101. 2	750. 6 550. 4 253. 1 120. 5	7 780. 5 7 564. 6 7 256. 0 7 125. 4	847. 8 625. 4 284. 4 145. 8		
Copper: Production: Mine, recoverable copper. thous. sh. tons. Refinery, primary. do. From domestic ores. do. From foreign ores do.	1,711.0 1,353.1 357.9	954. 1 1, 133. 0 846. 6 286. 4	24. 3 16. 0	23, 9 18, 1	22. 9 17. 7	28. 0 16, 1	41. 0 29. 2	121. 3 96. 0	125. 5 139. 0 111. 8 27. 2	123, 9 150, 5 121, 4 29, 1	122. 4 158. 4 129. 8 28. 6	127. 9 168. 8 136. 9 31. 9	120. 5 153. 4 128. 6 24. 8	127. 8 181. 0 151. 0 30. 0	122. 9 165. 2 139. 4 25. 9	
Secondary, recovered as refineddo Imports (general):	472.0	394.5	27. 4	23. 3	21, 2	24.9	37.8	36. 4	44. 7	38. 1	33, 5	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.7	
Refined, unrefined, scrap (copper cont.)do Refineddo Exports:	596. 7 162. 7	644. 1 328. 3	79.9 58.1	64. 4 47. 5	99. 5 78. 3	86. 3 74. 1	88. 4 74. 3	111. 5 73. 5	56. 9 33. 5	$50.5 \\ 24.2$	27. 9 8. 4	53. 1 13. 3	43. 0 8. 2	29. 8 5. 5	35. 5 7. 2	
Refined and scrapdodododo	334. 7 273. 1	241. 8 159. 4	$13.3 \\ 2.9$	10. 4 2. 0	9. 4 2. 5	12. 6 1. 1	17. 2 2. 2	19. 4 5. 4	29.8 19.8	37.0 30.4	40. 4 31. 3	42. 9 31. 8	52. 6 39. 9	35. 0 25. 4	35. 2 28. 1	
Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.)doStocks, refined, end of perioddoFabricators'do. Price, bars, electrolytic (N.Y.)\$ per lb	2, 382. 0 240. 0 174. 0 . 3617	1,948.2 169.5 114.1 5.3823	122. 6 185. 1 124. 1	121. 4 169. 5 114. 1	109. 8 169. 5 107. 6	96. 4 159. 2 100. 9	107. 8 172. 4 103. 8	162. 3 183. 2 129. 9 . 4219	172. 9 205. 6 139. 4 . 4207	195. 4 190. 2 132. 1 . 4210	130, 0 219, 2 166, 1 , 4171	168.8 214.8 159.6 .4170	p 199.8	p 203. 7 p 175. 2 p 130. 9 . 4171	p 179. 6 p 165. 2 p 112. 7 . 4171	. 4171
Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly total): Copper mill (brass mill) productsmil. lb. Copper wire mill products (copper cont.)do Brass and bronze foundry productsdo	3, 326 2, 494 1, 007	2, 595 2, 360 966		596 579 244			624 567 257			675 595 250			688 559 222			
Lead: △ Production: Mine, recoverable leadthous. sh. tons_ Recovered from scrap (lead cont.)do	327. 4 1 572. 8	316.9 1553.8	24. 2 50. 1	24. 8 46. 6	22. 4 47. 3	22.3 49.6	22. 0 51. 2	25. 3 48. 9	28. 7 47. 8	26. 5 42. 2	28. 8 37. 5	31.0 44.6	r 29. 3 46. 4	42. 1 50. 4		
Imports (general), ore (lead cont.), metaldo Consumption, totaldo	431.3 11,323.9	488. 4 1, 260. 5	42.5 r 108.0	33.6 - 105.6	43.9 108.8	39. 3 105. 1	43. 8 106. 2	38.7 107.1	37.8 112.1	30.3 104.8	35, 8 93, 3	27. 6 110. 1	36. 7 113. 5	30. 3 130. 6	32.3	
Stocks, end of period: Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process (lead content), ABMS	142. 2 4 22. 6 4 90. 3 4 52. 8 . 1512	160. 2 4 23. 4 4105. 8 4 58. 0 . 1400	168.8 19.1 102.0 48.2 .1400	23. 6 100. 7 53. 6 . 1400	166. 1 17. 2 88. 1 57. 5	158. 8 14. 0 86. 1 58. 2 . 1400	156. 8 13. 2 99. 4 58. 9	153. 9 15. 5 105. 2 56. 8 , 1400	147. 5 18. 2 106. 9 50. 6 . 1304	148. 6 21. 0 102. 5 50. 9 . 1300	143. 4 29. 4 116. 1 55. 5 . 1270	29. 6 105. 1 53. 1 . 1250	145. 2 22. 3 100. 8 50. 9 . 1250	143. 1 19. 5 84. 0 50. 1 . 1279		. 1300
Tin: Core (for consumption): Ore (tin content)	2 4, 372	3, 255 49, 924 122,667 13,176	68	467 4,775 1,625 290 6,265 4,655	0 5, 473 1, 720 275 7, 010 5, 160	784	49 3, 895 1, 655 245 7, 010 4, 925	417 4,928 2,015 225 7,285 5,115	0 3, 667 2, 315 280 7, 685 5, 295	702 5, 088 2, 040 235 7, 090 5, 085	458 3, 561 1, 765 235 6, 305 4, 540	771 3,868 1,770 255 6,270 4,290	0 6, 847 2, 060 250 6, 660 4, 650	7, 510 5, 070	6,302	
Exports, incl. reexports (metal)doStocks, pig (industrial), end of perioddo\$ per lb\$ per lb\$ per lb\$	3,069 22,687 1.6402	2, 509 18, 662 1, 5340	75 17,590 1.5501	36 18, 662 1. 5259	190 17, 965 1, 4788	303 17, 515 1, 4563	969 18, 385 1, 4562	197 18, 910 1, 4521	888 18, 480 1. 4330	247 16, 520 1. 4165	109 16, 945 1, 4148	84 15, 680 1, 4185	211 18, 145 1. 4804	564 16, 360 1, 5107	805 1. 6214	1. 6346
Zinc:∆ Mine production, recoverable zinc thous. sh. tons	572. 6	549. 4	A1 0	41.5	42.8	42.1	41.7	43.7	45.3	44.5	43.3	47.0	7 44. 4	44.2		
Imports (general): Ores (zinc content)	521.3 277.4	534. 1 221. 4	41.8 44.8 23.0	32. 8 19. 0	50. 3 29. 3	33. 7 30. 8	47. 8 35. 8	30. 2 31. 1	43. 5 24. 0	45.0 17.2	50.8 20.2	53.9 22.9	51. 1 14. 9	41. 1 24. 4	54.9	
Consumption (recoverable zinc content): Ores	1 126. 7 1 269. 6	1 114.3	10. 0 18. 6	8. 9 18. 1	10. 4 20. 1	8. 8 18. 9	8. 6 19. 1	8. 8 19. 8	10. 1 19. 7	9.8 20.5	9. 2 19. 7	9. 5 19. 4	10.9 19.9	10.7 19.8		
Slab zinc: Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign ores	1.4	1 73. 5 1, 236.8 16. 8	68. 5 6. 5 106. 5 (3)	71. 6 6. 0 100. 7	69. 6 6. 1 112. 2 . 6	64. 5 5. 8 104. 0 5. 7	68. 1 6. 1 108. 2 6. 3	85. 0 6. 0 110. 7 11. 6	95. 5 6. 4 120. 7 2. 5	92.4 5.5 115.2 1.0	87. 1 5. 8 104. 7 . 1	87. 8 6. 1 104. 7	86. 7 7. 0 108. 8 2. 3	89. 5 6. 3 123. 7 1. 6	(3)	
Producers', at smelter (AZI) do do Consumers' do Price, Prime Western (East St. Louis) \$ per lb.	64. 8 129. 6 . 1450	81. 9 102. 5 . 1384	89. 0 90. 9 . 1350	84.3 97.4 .1350	73. 4 93. 7 . 1350	66. 4 94. 2 . 1350	62. 9 89. 9 . 1350	64. 8 93. 3 . 1350	65. 4 88. 0 . 1350	70. 4 84. 7 . 1350	78. 8 89. 1 . 1350	84. 4 85. 2 . 1350	82, 2 78, 9 , 1350	70. 3 73. 8 . 1350	67. 6	. 1350

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Annual total; monthly revisions are not available.

2 Total for 11 months. 3 Less than 50 tons. 4 Reported yearend stocks. See Business
Statistics note. 3 Jan.-Aug. average.

Effective 1966, estimates are derived from a new sample and are not directly comparable with earlier data; see note in Feb. 1967 Survey.

 $[\]Delta Data$ reflect sales from the Government stockpile. &Consumers' and secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base

scrap.

O Producers' stocks elsewhere, end of Dec. 1968, 15,700 tons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	67						190	58					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.
	M	ETAL	S ANI	D MA	NUF	ACTU	RES-	-Con	tinue	d						
HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXC. ELECTRIC																
Radiators and convectors, shipments: Cast-ironmil. sq. ft. radiation Nonferrousdodo	1 9. 7 2 90. 4	6. 9 84. 8	. 6 8. 0	. 5 6. 4	.5 8.0	. 6 7. 3	. 7 7. 7	. 4 5. 5	. 3 5. 5	. 4 6. 5	. 4 4. 9	. 5 8. 6	.8	. 7 11. 2		
oll burners: Shipmentsthous Stocks, end of perioddo Ranges, gas, domestic cooking (incl. free-standing,	1 559. 5 3 44. I	625. 2 27. 3	61. 9 28. 9	46. 5 27. 3	47. 1 32. 4	51. 5 30. 2	42. 2 32. 1	51. 3 33. 2	43, 0 36, 4	55, 8 34, 2	43. 3 35. 3	7 63. 7 7 35. 1	73. 7 28. 4	82, 6	· ·	
set-in, high-oven ranges, and built-in oven broilers), shipmentsthous op burner sections (4-burner equiv.), shipdo	¹ 2, 13 5, 6 2 34 , 1	2, 122. 7 194. 3	191. 8 17. 5	181. 9 14. 5	164. 8 13. 8	173, 2 14, 7	201. 1 18. 1	175. 9 17. 2	188. 5 18. 8	192, 5 19, 7	153. 7 14. 8	191. 5 17. 8				
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Gasdo Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow),	11, 482. 3 1, 033. 8	1, 313. 0 928. 9	120. 1 92. 7	67. 5 44. 7	76. 4 44. 5	60, 3 33, 0	79. 5 48. 9	85. 8 53. 7	100, 5 73, 2	98. 6 77. 0		⁷ 105. 4	174. 9 125. 1	148.7	'	
shipments, total. thous Gas do Vater heaters, gas, shipments do	1, 525. 1 11, 211. 3 2, 488. 9	1, 404. 0 1, 082. 7 2, 602. 3	126. 8 96. 9 197. 1	113, 2 93, 5 240, 8	108. 3 88. 7 252. 6	108, 7 89, 5 236, 0	125. 0 103. 1 210. 4	122. 0 102. 0 241. 5	114. 0 94. 2 216. 8	127. 2 102. 8 209. 5	114.1	7 149. 6 113. 3 7 218. 1	183, 1 137, 2 209, 4	177.5		
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT																
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments 1957-59=100 Furnaces (industrial) and ovens, etc., new orders	279.9	300. 5	210. 2	284. 9	270. 1	275. 2	380. 5	210. 4	196. 2	197. 3	406. 6	247. 8	177.4	219. 1	307. 0	
(domestic), net mil. \$ Electric processing do- Fuel-fired (exc. for hot rolling steel) do-	179. 3 23. 9 95. 9	140.7 112.3 171.6	10.3 1.3 6.3	11. 0 . 5 7. 1	10. 2 . 8 7. 1	12. 7 . 7 9. 6	4. 4 . 5 1. 1	9. 3 . 9 5. 6	10.4 .9 4.6	8.5 .8 4.0	7. 7 . 9 3. 9	9. 7 . 7 2. 8	8.2 .8 4.3	13, 1 1, 0 9, 0	9, 2 1, 7 4, 0	
Material handling equipment (industrial): Orders (new), index, seas. adj¶ 1957-59=100 ndustrial trucks (electric), shipments:	206. 1	197. 9	221. 1	186, 7	189, 6	189. 1	243. 7	242.8	227. 1	184. 7	272. 0	198.8	222. 2	218.8		
Hand (motorized) number_ Rider-type do ndustrial trucks and tractors (internal combustion	10, 390 12, 404	11, 133 12, 174	903 1, 058	912 1, 086	941 992	819 971	823 1, 168	819 1, 016	869 980	1,000 1,019	845 1, 139	907 807	891 1, 007	1, 055 1, 089		
engines), shipmentsnumber	47, 043	41,996	2,961	3, 406	3, 418	3, 367	3, 746	3 , 559	3, 279	3,824	3, 770	3,093	3,600	4, 123		
Metal cutting type tools:† Orders, new (net), total	1, 483. 10 1, 221. 75	1, 024. 65 1, 353. 20	77. 45 67. 65 114. 25 101. 45 1, 137. 5	88. 35 80. 15 137. 40 121. 40 1, 088. 5	75, 50 64, 20 102, 85 91, 45 1,061,1	85, 80 74, 60 114, 90 104, 65 1, 032.0	94. 15 84. 90 139, 75 125. 40 986. 4	90. 10 78. 40 105. 90 89. 35 970. 6	93. 30 86. 15 121. 30 109. 60 942. 6	97.75 81.85 127.60 114.90 912.8	105. 65 94. 95 100. 05 91. 35 918. 4	79, 75 74, 95 88, 95 82, 40 909, 2	62.30 115.55	7 78. 55 7 70. 45 7 107. 75 7 100. 90 7 835. 5	98.75 89.45 104.35 97.05 829.9	
Metal forming type tools:† do Orders, new (net), total do Domestic do Shipments, total do Domestic do Order backlog, end of period do	445. 72 401. 35 463. 45 436. 85 394. 4	286. 65 248. 15 452. 75 406. 90 228. 3	23. 60 21. 70 34. 55 31. 15 234. 5	33. 25 27. 20 39. 45 35. 15 228. 3	21, 85 20, 45 31, 50 25, 20 218, 6	23, 75 22, 50 29, 30 27, 55 213, 1	22, 80 20, 40 32, 15 27, 95 203, 7	19. 70 17. 05 28. 15 24. 90 195. 3	22, 50 18, 15 29, 10 25, 50 188, 7	28. 80 25. 70 34. 30 28. 55 183. 2	29, 75 27, 30 26, 95 23, 50 186, 0	26, 75 23, 40 32, 90 30, 40 179, 9	20, 90	7 56.35 7 54.10 7 32.90 7 29.15 7 199.2	80.00 77.10 25.95 22.60 253.2	
ther machinery and equip., qtrly. shipments: Tractors used in construction:									!				,			l i
Tracklaying, total	1 476. 0 7 183. 6	1 377.8 7 92.8		78. 8 20. 2			İ		İ	j			19.3			
wheel and tracklaying types mil. \$ Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors'	r 1 412. 9	r 17 407. 0		91.9	i e		i		İ				1	4 96. 2		
off-highway types) mil. \$ Farm machines and equipment (selected types), excl. tractors mil. \$	1, 005. 9 1, 220. 6	1 986. 2 1, 203. 5	Į.	204. 9 215. 6	Į.				İ	266. 3 343. 5	l			ļ		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT															0.701	i :
Batteries (auto. replacement), shipmentsthous Iousehold electrical appliances: Ranges, incl. built-ins, shipments (manufac-	32, 124	32,061	3, 431	3, 179	3,852	2, 736	2, 215	2, 119	1,809	2, 101	2, 450 189. 1	3, 144 180, 9		7 4, 054 232. 5	3, 731	
turers'), domestic and export thous Refrigerators and home freezers, output 1957-59=100	2, 028. 0 163. 0	11, 909. 6 145. 8	r 185. 3 161, 2	173. 4 139. 6	191.6 147.0	189. 8 175. 1	187. 9 164. 1	183. 6 177. 6	196. 3 156. 1	187. 5	165.6	114.1	170.5 182.2	191. 3	166. 3	
Vacuum cleaners, sales billed thous Washers, sales (dom. and export) do	5, 582. 7 4, 446. 5	5, 677. 4 4, 376. 0	563. 4 321. 5	477, 4 . 292, 9	505. 0 347. 2	497. 8 376. 4	565. 1 377. 4	471. 8 324. 5	464. 6 330. 2	490. 9 412. 0	515. 2 374. 3	551.1 431.3	642, 6 445, 1	682. 1 455.9	344.8	
Driers (gas and electric), sales (domestic and export)thous	2, 360. 8	2, 642. 3	297, 2	256. 1	247. 4	228. 2	200. 2	155.8	142.8	176.0	194.8	275. 5	318.7	375.7	287.3	
Radio sets, production Ododo 'elevision sets (incl. combination), prod. Odo Electron tubes and semiconductors (excl. receiving,	23, 595 12, 402	21, 698 10, 881	2, 226 1, 022	⁵ 2,278 ⁵ 1,066	1, 463 798	1, 787 919	⁵ 2, 134 ⁵ 1, 114	1, 549 818	1, 682 905	⁵ 2, 009 ⁵ 1, 105	1, 272 651	1, 875 876	⁵ 2, 415 ⁵ 1, 237	1, 950 1, 156	1,982 1,063	⁹ 2,
power, and spec. purpose tubes), salesmil. \$	1868. 3	712.0	58. 2	59. 9	58. 3	56.1	61. 7	57.8	59.4	57.0	47.5	57. 3	59. 5	60. 4	55.8	
New orders, index, qtrly	239 6 113. 3 51. 3	6 97. 6 47. 5	67.6 3.4	188 6 6. 8 3. 5	6 6, 9 3. 8	6 7. 5 4. 1	6 7. 5 3. 6	6 8. 1 4. 6	6 8. 7 4. 4	67.9 3.5	6 7. 9 4. 7	6 8. 1 4. 0	208 6 8. 9 4. 4	6 9.0 4.8	6 7. 2 3. 7	
-		PETI	l .	UM,	COAI	L, AN	D PR	ODU	CTS				1	i	1	1
COAL					<u> </u>				!		,		1			
Anthracite: Production	766	12, 256 595	1, 017 59	996 48	897 28	894 25	994 17	1,164 39	918 33	926 68	853 49	47	1, 021 75	1,000 48		
Bituminous: Production thous, sh, tons		1	13. 475 47.441	i		1	1		1	13. 125 40, 690		1	13.825 r47,300		1	

Revised. Revised total; monthly revisions are not available. Total for 11 months. Reported year-end stocks. See Business Statistics. For month shown. Data cover 5 weeks; other periods, 4 weeks. Excludes orders for motors 1-20 hp.; domestic sales of this class in 1967 totaled \$110.5 mil.; Nov. 1968, *8.7 mil. Effective 1st quarter 1967 tractor shovel loaders include types not previously covered and off-highway wheel tractors exclude types previously covered; also, wheel tractors for 3d quarter 1967 omit one type (usually included) to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Data cover 6 weeks.

^{*}Data (back to Jan. 1965) reflect revisions and new seasonal adjustment factors. †Revised series. Monthly data for 1956-66 are on p. 35 ff. of the Mar. 1968 SURVEY. †Revised to include combination washer-driers. © Radio production comprises table, portable battery, auto, and clock models; television sets cover monochrome and color units.

1968 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Dec. Dec. Annual Nov. Jan. Feb. Mar. May June July Sept. Oct. Apr. Aug. Nov PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS--Continued COAL Continued Bituminous—Continued Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, thous, sh. tons. 480, 255 271, 784 190, 905 92, 111 total ? thous sh. tons
Electric power utilities do
Mfg. and mining industries, total do.
Coke plants (oven and beehive) do. 486, 266 264, 202 44, 035 24, 631 17, 247 8, 165 47, 344 26, 646 17, 917 8, 095 44, 525 25, 115 17, 030 43, 186 24, 346 17, 107 8, 211 39, 275 22, 574 16, 173 38, 858 23, 209 15, 125 7, 960 41, 517 26, 530 14, 245 37, 541 22, 850 13, 694 39, 735 23, 764 14, 566 42,066 23,364 40,519 21, 929 15, 989 8, 004 25, 126 14, 882 7, 941 201, 490 95, 892 16, 674 7, 840 7,749 8,257 7.354 6,716 6,699 2,380 1,730 Retail deliveries to other consumers.....do... 19,965 17,099 1,985 2, 148 2,780 773 471 475 465 681 943 1,357 Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of period, total thous sh tons
Electric power utilities do
M/g, and mining industries, total do
Oven-coke plants do 93, 128 69, 737 23, 212 10, 940 93, 128 69, 737 23, 212 10, 940 82, 724 60, 750 21, 894 87, 773 64, 121 23, 552 92, 171 68, 213 23, 833 89, 404 66, 417 22, 801 91, 492 67, 529 23, 754 10, 545 96, 220 70, 633 25, 372 91, 966 68, 880 22, 885 74, 466 95, 001 86, 325 93, 487 69, 131 82 356 52, 895 21, 332 9, 206 71, 357 23, 345 60, 631 21, 614 9, 815 24, 183 11, 633 10, 422 11, 209 10 914 10, 492 11, 882 11, 994 10, 321 9,540 239 201 179 199 179 135 80 100 125 173 215 111 186 209 Exports______do____ Prices, wholesale: Screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. mine 49, 302 49, 510 4,948 3,775 3, 241 2,786 3,061 4, 512 4,826 4,224 4, 147 5,868 5, 406 3,783 4, 534 Domestic, large sizes, f.o.b. mine do_____do___ 5. 287 6. 998 5, 281 7, 077 5.2175.2785. 281 7. 077 5, 313 5, 326 5, 336 5.336 5, 336 7,017 7.077 6.643 6.643 6.671 Production: 1, 442 65, 959 17, 611 73 5, 468 1, 561 65 5, 453 1, 636 74 5, 410 1, 483 78 5, 686 1, 584 70 5, **3**52 51 4, 684 48 4,747 5, 643 1, 606 5,602 1,535 63, 737 18, 187 4,686 5, 692 1, 572 5, 528 1, 484 5,088 1,692 1, 497 1,627 3, 078 2, 863 215 5, 467 4, 961 506 5, 467 4, 961 506 5, 226 4, 766 4, 336 3, 992 344 4,740 4,240 4, 525 4, 152 4, 312 3, 953 5,757 5,362 4, 736 4, 329 4, 579 437 1, 304 4, 968 5,022 477 4, 879 495 -----5.588 460 1, 297 501 1, 218 373 1, 219 54 359 1, 260 409 1, 281 54 395 338 1, 459 1, 102 1, 337 64 1, 364 46 1,342 78 1, 259 63 Petroleum coke.....do 1, 319 68 82 Exports.....do... PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS Crude petroleum: 1 15, 367 1,379 3.05 299.5 1,320 3.06 328.11, 162 3, 06 328, 5 16,780 1.193 2,061 940 934 978 986 1,205 1,350 3. 05 312. 8 95 3. 05 310. 2 91 2.93 3. 02 3, 582. 6 3.05 3.053. 05 312. 9 3, 05 297. 0 3. 05 324. 1 3.06 312.4 318.1 299. 1 96 95 92 92 All oils, supply, demand, and stocks:

New supply, total....mil. bbl..

Production: 4, 656, 8 383. 5 408.2 418, 4 430.2 395.4 408.3 402.2 411.1 399.5 396.3 420.6 Crude petroleum ______do__ Natural-gas liquids, etc ______do__ 3, 216. 5 514. 5 274. 4 44. 8 285. 8 46. 1 276. 4 46. 7 3.027.8 269.4 276.2 279. 7 270.3 43.7 $288.8 \\
47.4$ 273. 7 45. 5 $285.4 \\
47.3$ 283. 9 46. 4 269, 1 -----45. 1 45. 3 44.6 Crude petroleum____do___ 447.1 411.6 514.2 29.6 37.5 30.5 28, 2 54, 235. 5 58. 5 37. 5 40.2 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{45.7} \\ \textbf{44.6} \end{array}$ $\frac{42.5}{42.9}$ Refined products.....do....do 492.0 40.4 49.4 62. 9 38. 1 42.9 45.1 Change in stocks, all oils (decrease, -)do 38.1 63.0 -8.9-53, 6 9.1 -24.0-26.918.1 16.9 31.6 29.7 31.1 19.6 21.9 Demand, total _____do___ 406.8 4, 397. 5 4,593.8 407.5 417.0 471.6 423, 1 413.0 378.1 378.6 372.0 389.7 392, 4 375.6 (3) 7 7. 0 382. 7 180. 5 4. 7 26, 5 85. 4 481. 9 842. 7 8. 4 399. 0 154. 5 6, 4 416, 5 144, 5 12, 2 77. 7 405. 2 155. 7 9. 7 77.8 370.8 168.8 7. 5 364. 2 166. 4 6.6 411. 0 150. 6 465.7 147.8 $\frac{371.1}{162.7}$ 385. 5 179. 3 Gasoline do. Kerosene do. 170.1 1, 793, 4 159.8 101.1 100. 1 10. 5 11.4 16.3 5. 6 6.1 5. 1 6. 3 6. 9 Distillate fuel oil _____do___ r 47. 9 48. 2 28. 8 80. 8 57. 1 26. 3 93.4 7 85. 4 63. 9 27. 9 r 56, 1 53, 6 117.8 100.7 r 60. 1 r 46. 0 r 49. 5 Residual fuel oil do Jet fuel do 651. 7 300. 8 63. 2 26. 7 84. 4 26. 1 44. 5 27. 8 42. 6 30. 9 48. 3 29. 4 626. 4 244. 4 69. 1 27. 2 51. 5 29. 2 32. 0 48. 9 134. 1 Lubricants....do___do__ 3. 9 5. 5 33. 1 4.3 9.3 25.8 44.3 131.2 3.6 4.0 3. 5 4. 4 3, 8 4, 2 4.3 Asphalt do Liquefied gases do 4. 2 36. 6 13. 1 27. 5 19. 9 28. 1 20. 0 27. 8 42.5 323.9 344. 4 35. 3 36.6 Stocks, end of period, totaldo 952. 9 254. 2 99. 1 599. 6 881. 8 256. 9 96. 2 528. 6 . 032. 5 874.5 2944.1 944.1 890.5 863. 7 245. 3 94. 3 524. 1 898.6 930, 2 959.9 991.0 1, 010, 5 041.5 Crude petroleum do Unfinished oils, natural gasoline, etc do ... 249. 0 ² 96. 0 ² 599. 2 244. 9 93. 6 552. 0 262. 1 100. 7 535. 8 262. 0 106. 8 561. 4 265. 8 104. 2 621. 0 266, 4 102, 7 641, 5 262. 8 98. 4 671. 2 266. 3 101. 5 673. 7 249.0 264. 9 104. 2 96. 0 599. 2 Finished products.....do 590.8 1, 792.6 1,845.9 155.3 165.8 159.4 147.6 153.4 147.0 160.7 162.3 170.3 170.3 167.2 Exports do Stocks, end of period do 3.8 194.2 4.9 208.0 .3 209.5 203.1 192.0 208 0 224 2 223. 4 201.0 193. 1 186 1 195 1 220, 4 Prices (excl. aviation):

Wholesale, ref. (Okia., group 3) ... \$ per gal.

Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), 55 cities
(1st of following mo.) ... \$ per gal. . 114 . 117 . 115 . 115 . 115 . 108 . 115 . 110 . 115 .120. 115 . 115 . 115 . 235 . 216 .226. 226 . 229 . 225 , 225 . 228 . 230 .232. 231 . 230 . 234 234 . 228 . 226 Aviation gasoline:
Production mil. bbl 2.9 2.7 41.2 37.1 2.3 2. 2 2.9 2.4 2.8 2.7 2.5 3.1 3.0 Exports... Exports_______do___ Stocks, end of period_______do___ 4.0 7.9 7.5 7.9 7.8 7. 6 6. 4 7. 6 6.76.6 6. 3 -Production....do
Stocks, end of period...do... 102.1 100.4 10.1 10.6 $\begin{array}{c} 10.3 \\ 19.2 \end{array}$ 9. 7 9.4 16.4 7.8 8.5 $\frac{7.3}{25.7}$ $\frac{7.8}{27.2}$ Price, wholesale, bulk lots (N.Y. Harbor) 25. 0 25.4 26. 2 25. 4 16.7 18.6 20.9 $23.\tilde{0}$ 28.0

\$ per gal...

104

. 110

. 112

.112

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.112

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115

Revised.

Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.

2 See note "¶" for this page.

3 Less than 50 thousand barrels.

¶ Beginning 1967, data reflect change in reporting to show all stocks of unfinished oils, natural gasoline, plant condensate, and isopentane as one item, and stocks of "finished prod-

ucts" as another (both items include stocks at refineries, natural gas processing plants, terminals, and bulk stations). Also, as a result of increased coverage in certain bulk terminals, stocks of distillate and residual fuels are on a new basis. Dec. 1966 data on new basis (mil. bbl.): Total stocks, 881.1; distillate, 158.1; residual, 63.9.

[§]Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. ♀ Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	196	57						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
	PETR	OLEU	M, C	OAL,	AND	PRO	DUC	TS—	Conti	nued		<u> </u>	·		**	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued								Ī								
tefined petroleum products—Continued Distillate fuel oil: Production	785. 8 13. 8 4. 4 154. 1	804.8 18.5 4.3 1159.7	65. 5 1. 4 . 5 176. 1	73.8 3.5 .4 159.7	74.3 3.7 7.2 119.8	74. 5 3. 5 . 3 96. 9	77. 3 4. 8 r. 2 93. 5	65. 1 2. 8 7. 2 101. 2	68. 8 2. 0 7. 2 115. 8	69. 1 2. 5 7. 1 139. 5	71. 7 2. 9 7. 1 168. 1	70. 5 2. 2 7. 1 191. 4	66. 1 2 4 . 4 206. 0			
Residual fuel oil: Production mil. bbl. mil. bbl. mil. bbl. mports do	. 094 264. 0 376. 8 12. 9 61. 2 1. 62	.100 276. 0 395. 8 22. 0 165. 6 1. 47	. 102 24. 5 30. 9 2. 5 64. 2 1. 45	27. 5 37. 9 1. 2 65. 6 1. 45	27. 7 50. 9 1. 6 58. 5 1. 45	. 102 24. 5 42. 3 1. 5 55. 1 1. 45	24. 7 46. 4 2. 2 60. 5 1. 45	22.8 32.7 2.1 62.8 1.45	22.7 27.8 2.2 66.9 1.45	. 105 19. 7 30. 9 2. 2 67. 6 1. 45	. 105 21. 2 30. 4 1. 2 72. 4 1. 35	. 105 21. 4 24. 7 1. 9 74. 3 1. 35	. 101 19. 4 31. 3 1. 3 75. 8 1. 35			
Jet fuel (military grade only): Productionmil. bbl. Stocks, end of perioddo	215. 5 19. 4	273. 2 22. 2	24. 2 22. 1	24. 0 22. 2	24, 1 22, 9	23. 8 23. 0	25, 3 22, 8	26. 5 23. 1	27. 3 25. 2	24. 5 23. 6	26. 6 24. 8	27. 3 24. 4	27. 1 25. 1			
Lubricants: Production	65. 4 17. 1 12. 7	64. 9 18. 6 14. 8	5.3 1.8 13.8	5. 6 1. 2 14. 8	5. 1 1. 0 15. 1	5. 0 1, 3 15. 1	5. 4 1. 7 15. 0	5. 5 1. 5 14. 7	5. 7 1. 6 14. 4	5.3 1.6 14.4	5, 5 1, 9 13, 6	5. 7 1. 5 13. 8	5. 6 1. 8 13. 5			
Asphalt: Production mil. bbl. Stocks, end of period do	129. 6 17. 3	127. 8 19. 9	10. 1 17. 2	6. 9 19. 9	6. 4 22. 7	6. 2 25. 0	7. 3 26. 9	9.8 27.6	13. 0 27. 8	14. 2 26. 9	15. 3 23. 0	15. 7 19. 1	14. 8 17. 2			
Liquefied petroleum gases: Production	60. 1 215. 1 37. 7	67. 6 236. 6 63. 4	5. 3 26. 0 68. 6	5, 7 29, 1 63, 4	5. 8 28. 5 53. 1	5. 6 28. 0 48. 2	6. 3 30. 4 50. 7	5. 7 28. 8 59. 1	6. 8 29. 8 67. 7	6. 0 27. 5 74. 7	6. 3 29. 1 80. 4	6. 3 28. 6 85. 8	5. 7 28. 6 91. 1			
sphalt and tar products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, total thous. squares Roll roofing and cap sheet. do Shingles, all types do	69, 363 28, 917 40, 446	76, 500 30, 509 45, 991	6, 270 2, 689 3, 580	4, 126 1, 881 2, 245	4, 689 2, 025 2, 664	4, 217 1, 873 2, 344	4,309 1,874 2,435	5, 901 2, 316 3, 585	7, 061 2, 577 4, 484	8, 212 2, 957 5, 255	8, 020 3, 000 5, 020	8, 086 3, 169 4, 917	8, 343 3, 346 4, 997	r 8, 397 r 3, 375 r 5, 122	6, 172 2, 632 3, 540	
Asphalt siding do. Insulated siding do Saturated felts thous sh. tons.	554 539 880	468 445 876	55 33 76	30 17 57	31 13 70	26 14 64	23 26 60	30 36 71	29 44 78	36 45 81	30 43 77	41 46 81	44 42 82	7 55 53 89	49 28 70	
		PULP	, PAP	ER,	AND	PAPI	ER PI	RODU	CTS	1					<u> </u>	-
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER																
ulpwood: Receipts	² 56, 797 ² 56, 259 ² 6, 529	54, 921 55, 257 5, 859	4, 377 4, 615 6, 024	4, 123 4, 333 5, 859	4, 180 4, 835 5, 231	4, 806 4, 713 5, 398	5, 026 5, 037 5, 415	3, 865 4, 200 4, 249	4, 795 5, 060 4, 776	4, 823 4, 932 4, 766	4,973 4,755 5,017	5, 047 5, 021 5, 008	4, 933. 4, 733. 5, 274	5, 337 5, 235 5, 398		
Consumption thous. sh. tons	² 10, 541 ² 738	9,733 602	833 594	753 602	859 5 4 2	834 526	883 510	859 518	899 518	870 493	761 535	885 510	* 850 * 513	921 547		
WOODPULP roduction: Total, all grades thous. sh. tons Dissolving and special alpha do Sulfate do Sulfite do	2 36, 640 2 1, 527 2 23, 562 2 2, 748	35, 487 1, 447 22, 593 2, 669	2,997 128 1,890 227	2, 563 119 1, 751 206	3, 139 135 2, 011 226	3, 044 149 1, 960 205	3, 270 142 2, 096 226	3, 180 131 2, 053 216	3, 277 164 2, 076 217	3, 207 132 2, 078 213	2,997 131 1,913 191	3, 290 150 2, 113 209	3, 053 133 1, 953 197	3, 360 151 2, 180 214		
Groundwood	² 3, 794 ² 1, 658 ² 3, 351	3, 953 1, 418 3, 407	334 120 296	256 15 217	348 125 294	336 122 272	367 130 309	348 136 296	368 133 319	359 128 297	340 131 291	363 137 318	344 128 298	363 136 316	1	
Total, all mills. do. Pulp mills. do. Paper and board mills. do. Nonpaper mills. do.	816 276 456 84	786 342 363 80	813 388 359 69	786 342 363 80	785 379 342 64	779 358 352 69	756 334 349 74	783 345 362 76	795 339 382 73	838 369 397 73	797 323 404 71	801 344 383 74	7 746 315 7 364 7 67	778 346 368 65		
xports, all grades, total	1, 572 563 1, 009	1,710 607 1,102	160 57 103	156 57 99	139 48 91	155 57 98	155 50 105	153 63 90	172 66 106	127 39 87	179 49 130	176 72 103	163 66 97	128 32 96	165 65 99	
nports, all grades, total	3, 355 293 3, 065	3, 162 265 2, 898	290 23 267	252 26 226	269 27 242	277 25 252	280 23 257	315 29 286	305 23 283	311 20 290	292 23 270	283 23 261	258 26 232	304 27 277	299 19 280	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS																
aper and board: Production (Bu. of the Census): All grades, total, unadjusted_thous. sh. tons_ Paper	47, 189 20, 631 22, 574	45, 994 20, 341 21, 840	3, 871 1, 683 1, 862	3, 592 1, 644 1, 659	4, 038 1, 831 1, 874	3, 963 1, 781 1, 842	4, 190 1, 884 1, 924	4, 144 1, 847 1, 913	4, 220 1, 905 1, 923	4, 159 1, 849 1, 938	3, 873 1, 733 1, 774	4, 197 1, 834 1, 966	7 4,017 7 1,810 7 1,808	1,965		
wet-machine board do Construction paper and board do New orders (American Paper Institute): All grades, paper and board do do	153 3,831 46,886	135 3, 678 46, 074	315 3,823	12 278 3, 561	13 320 4,170	12 328 3, 975	13 369 4,332	13 370 4, 248	13 379 4,227	13 360 4, 252	10 355 3, 940	11 386 4, 275	r 386	13 414		
Wholesale price indexes: 1957-59=100. Printing paper. do. Book paper, A grade. do. Paperboard. do. Building paper and board. do.	101.7 115.1 97.1 92.6	101. 9 117. 6 97. 3 91. 9	101.9 117.8 97.3	101. 9 117. 8 97. 3 92. 1	101. 9 117. 8 97. 3 92. 1	101. 9 117. 8 97. 3 91. 8	101.9 117.8 91.7 92.0	101. 9 117. 8 91. 7 92. 1	101. 9 119. 4 91. 7 92. 3	101.9 119.4 90.6 92.3	101. 9 120. 5 90. 6 92. 3	120. 5 90. 6 92. 9	121. 0 90. 9			

Revised. **Preliminary.
See note "¶" for p. S-35.
Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.

1968

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	067						19	68					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
]	PULP,	PAP	ER, A	ND I	PAPE	R PR	ODU	CTS—	-Cont	inued	!					_
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.																
Selected types of paper (API):																
Fine paper: Orders, newthous, sh. tons	2, 637	2, 645	215	206 157	242 164	227	264	269	255	243	232	225	230	p 236		
Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	159 2, 641	157 2, 659	146 215	202	237	158 224	184 244	213 250	208 249	223 242	217 221	207 233	226 226	₽ 217 ₽ 253	ļ	
Production do do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 633	2, 658	217	203	237	222	250	247	248	240	224	225	226	p 246		
Printing paper: Orders, newdodododododo	6, 711 553	6, 33 5 449	472 415	508 449	546 427	570 513	617 525	579 537	586 504	577 539	554 546	569 510	7 541 510	₽ 615 ₽ 525		
Production do do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6, 511 6, 511	6, 332 6, 332	501 501	508 508	534 534	544 544	567 567	568 568	580 580	572 572	526 526	° 570 570	538 538	⊅ 595 ⊅ 595		
Coarse paper: Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	4, 723 200	4, 678 214	406 225	411 214	423 228	399 218	440 231	396 218	441 231	418 262	380 236	429 253	388 265	₽ 447 ₽ 279		
Productiondododo	4, 696 4, 704	4, 753 4, 685	408 404	400 403	422 405	418 412	432 423	404 396	432 427	410 396	379 380	413 418	372 374	₽ 430 ₽ 430		
Newsprint: Canada;																
Production do Shipments from mills do	8, 419 8, 385	8,051 7,968	675 687	602 646	641 583	629 573	674 659	674 682	711 756	689 705	693 617	639 634	576 622	719 760	702 761	
Stocks at mills, end of perioddo United States:	184	268	311	268	325	381	396	388	343	327	402	408	362	320	262	
Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks at mills, end of period do do Stocks at mills, end of period do do do do do do do do do do do do d	2, 408 2, 405 21	2,620 2,602 39	222 228 41	204 206 39	238 223 55	220 215 59	250 242 68	234 253 49	265 267 47	256 254 49	240 244 46	253 247 51	240 240 52	257 259 50	248 255 43	
Consumption by publishers dodo	6, 898	6, 907	622	587	518	523	604	586	622	579	509	559	599	645	652	
Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of periodthous. sh. tons	681	630	673	630	617	613	584	605	626	623	681	704	659	660	628	
Importsdo	6, 991 136. 23	6, 599 139. 95	541 141, 40	531 141. 40	537 141, 40	460 141.40	531 141, 40	594 141. 40	581 141. 40	544 141. 40	542 141. 40	505 141, 40	451 141.40	568	514	
Paperboard (American Paper Institute):				405												
Orders, new (weekly avg.)thous. sh. tons! Orders, unfilled §do Production, total (weekly avg.)do Percent of activity (based on 6.5-day week)	449 724 446 92	444 618 439 87	466 767 458 89	405 648 421 78	429 661 408 89	481 714 482 92	494 733 480 90	497 767 480 90	488 778 489 91	510 826 489	433 847 421	513 877 497	470 895 469	536 921 512	7 511 966 502	454 869 518
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surf. area	160, 452	162, 362	14, 175	13,081	13, 432	12,922	13, 763	14, 289	14, 922	14, 416	13, 477	15, 316	15, 375	17, 191	15, 121	13, 765
Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume	134. 1	134. 1	139.7	132. 5	126, 1	128. 6	138. 7	135. 6	139. 6	131. 6	129. 4	145. 2	142. 2	,	p 135. 1	
		RU	BBER	ANI	RUI	BBER	PRO	DUC	TS	<u>'</u>		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>			
RUBBER																İ
Natural rubber: Consumptionthous. lg. tons	545 69	488 85	46.02	43.06	40.17	47, 61	49.48	47. 94	49. 61	46. 22	41, 00	46. 27	49. 05	52 95	48. 69	
Stocks, end of period do Imports, incl. latex and guayule do	91. 59 431. 66	111, 66 452, 80							92. 64 42. 72	92. 07 36. 73			107. 19 63. 30		100.02 43.69	
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.)_\$ per lb.	. 236	. 199	. 179	. 175	. 173	. 164	. 176	. 179	. 186	. 213	. 208	.210	. 201	. 215	. 228	. 228
Synthetic rubber:					''											
Productionthous. Ig. tons. Consumptiondo_ Stocks, end of perioddo_	1,969.97 1,666.06	1,911.87 1,628.26	155, 13	185, 10 143, 83	178.79 162.92	170, 82 154, 26	180. 29 161.98	177. 88 156. 04	184, 77 162, 82	173, 42 153, 23	171, 58 135, 49	153. 92	7172. 89 7158. 07	178, 39 178, 40	180.69 161.55	
Exports (Bu. of Census)dodo	348. 69	369. 94 299. 80	347.00 24.94	369, 94 23, 02	360.27 24, 35	360. 38 23. 99	358.80 26.15	357. 83 24. 86	354.33 27.39	364. 32 21. 23	375. 64 23. 67	374. 65 30. 71	7361. 12 37. 76	348, 04 13, 86	348. 14 18. 28	
Reclaimed rubber:	000. 11	200.00	21.01	20.02	21.00	20.00	20.10	21.00	21.00	21. 20	20.01	30.71	01.10	10.00	10.20	
Production do	277. 36 264, 51 32, 29	243, 65 239, 27 28, 40	23, 18 21, 25 27, 21	23. 90 22. 59 28. 40	23. 76 23. 07 28. 04	23, 94 22, 85 29, 78	22. 71 23. 51 28. 58	22. 12 22. 09 29. 07	22. 78 21. 88 28. 95	21, 20 20, 70 29, 00	17. 65 15. 94 29. 46	19, 68 19, 14 30, 26	20. 28 20. 22 29. 88	22. 60 22. 38 30. 03	20. 14 19. 82 29. 71	
TIRES AND TUBES																
Pneumatic casings, automotive: Productionthous	177, 169	163, 192	16, 244	15, 664	17, 594	17, 118	18, 175	17, 212	17, 930	16, 683	14, 429	15, 694	16, 506	18, 695	16, 831	
Shipments, total do	173, 464		r 13, 612	12,972	14, 818	13, 538	16, 740	18, 876	19,059	18, 427	15, 782	15, 235	18, 226	19, 623	15, 450	
Original equipment do Replacement equipment do Export do do do do do do do do do do do do do	54, 680 116, 348 2, 436	47,617	7 4, 321 7 9, 119 7 172	5, 008 7, 760 204	4, 866 9, 757 196	4, 585 8, 755 198	5, 465 11, 099 176	5, 176 13, 500 200	5, 603 13, 025 431	5, 265 12, 782 381	2, 986 12, 561 235	2, 542 12, 399 294	5, 305 12, 514 407	5, 679 13, 681 264	5, 899 9, 3 72 178	
Stocks, end of period. do— Exports (Bu, of Census) do—	42, 569 2, 051	34, 782 1, 450	31, 67 4 166	34, 782 121	38, 020 76	41, 916 145	43, 742 93	42, 369 126	41, 817 280	40, 689 416	39, 485 185	39, 969 254	38, 719 397	37, 930 245	39, 698 157	
Inner tubes, automotive: Production	42, 765 44, 222	41,691	3,816 3,191	3, 314 3, 026	4, 078 4, 579	4, 005 3, 664	3, 991 3, 778	3, 598 3, 532	3,770 3,675	3, 492 3, 574	3, 093 3, 440	3, 491 3, 595	3, 428 3, 658	4, 094 4, 230	3, 200	
Exports (Bu. of Census)do	11, 996 1, 100	11,005 849	10, 508 63	11,005 69	10, 790 63	11, 159 66	11, 453 62	11,605 197	11, 744 120	11, 917 83	11, 518 92	12, 437 115	12, 442 266	11, 146 132	11, 489 109	

r Revised. p Preliminary. c Corrected.
c As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	196	67						196	8					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
	:	STON	E, CL	AY,	AND	GLAS	SS PI	RODU	CTS					,		<u> </u>
PORTLAND CEMENT			1													
Shipments, finished cementthous. bbl.	380,694	374,017	30, 604	21,305	17, 166	20, 204	26, 176	34, 426	37, 389	36, 876	41, 763	44, 106	39, 855	45, 358	30, 954	
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS																i
Shipments:		i														
Brick, unglazed (common and face) mil. standard brick	7, 551. 7	7, 117. 4	615. 1	471. 1	360. 1	500. 6	600, 0	710. 5	734. 9	687. 1	727. 2	708.1	r 672.0	740. 2		
Structural tile, except facingthous. sh. tons_ Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrifieddo	267. 4 1, 610. 3	234. 5 1, 572. 2	17. 1 126. 7	14, 3 92, 2	13, 5 82, 9	13. 4 103. 1	16, 0 132, 4	14. 6 160. 0	15. 8 159. 7	16. 8 154. 2	16.9 165.7	18. 2 168. 5	7 18.3 7 169.6	16. 2 171. 4		
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed mil. brick equivalent.	308. 1	240. 1	20.7	18.3	14.4	14.6	18.0	22.4	18.8	17. 4	19. 0	17.8	18.8	20. 9		
Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and un- glazed mil. sq. ft.	272.7	257. 5	21.3	18.4	21.3	20.4	22. 6	23.9	25. 2	24.3	22.4	24.5	23. 9	24.1		
Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock 1957-59=100.	111.5	113, 3	113.9	114.9	115.3	115. 4	115.8	115.8	116.1	116, 5	116.8	117. 6	117. 6			
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS																
Flat glass, mfrs.' shipmentsthous. \$	343, 138	331, 976		93, 640			89, 988			90, 523			98, 252			
Sheet (window) glass, shipmentsdo	136, 785	131, 476		37, 604			34, 335			29,684			35, 844			
Plate and other flat glass, shipmentsdo	206, 353	200, 500		56, 036		••••	55, 653			60, 839			62, 408			
Hass containers: Productionthous. gross	211, 764	225, 579	19, 499	19,073	20, 584	(5)	(5)	20,068	20, 992	21,757	21, 909	23, 054	21, 368	22,870	21, 125	
Shipments, domestic, totaldo	204, 093	228, 766	21, 123	25, 647	25, 451	(5)	(5)	17, 146	18,666	20, 017	21, 322	23, 576	r 21, 034	20, 902	18, 721	
General-use food: Narrow-neck fooddodo	21,605	23, 631	1,700	2, 204	2, 260	(5)	(5)	1, 591	1,930	1,886	2, 365	3, 473	7 2, 681	2, 252	1, 576	
Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. gross_	52, 168	57,852	5, 633	6,887	6, 579	(5)	(5)	3, 693	4,066	4, 524	4, 864	5, 826	r 4, 763	5,591	4,981	
Beveragedo	27,098	38, 185	3,728	5, 108	3, 694	(5)	(5)	3, 755	3, 980	4, 519	4, 684	4, 387	7 3, 609	4, 190	3,871	
Beer bottlesdo Liquor and winedo	38, 895 17, 608	44, 501 19, 459	3, 559 2, 137	4, 153 2, 198	5, 040 2, 276	(5) (5)	(5) (5)	3, 798 1, 304	4, 331 1, 323	4, 577 1, 465	4, 983 1, 349	4, 781 1, 591	7 4, 08 1 7 1, 637	3, 373 1, 802	3, 268 1, 639	
Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do Dairy products do	39, 766 5, 812 1, 141	38, 516 5, 664 958	3,768 510 88	4, 386 600 111	4, 898 608 96	(5) (5) (5)	(5) (5) (5)	2, 657 284 64	2, 638 356 42	2,649 339 58	2, 696 324 57	3, 065 387 66	7 2,810 7 390 63	3, 189 440 65	2,910 416 60	
Stocks, end of perioddo	30, 084	22, 546	29, 394	22, 546	17, 568	(5)	(5)	16, 304	18, 407	19, 936	20, 324	19, 594	20,709	22, 463	24, 593	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS (QTRLY)	00,002	,	,	,			.,	-1,	,	,	,	,	,	'		
Crude gypsum, total:																
Importsthous. sh. tons. Productiondo	5, 479 9, 647	4,722 9,393		1, 372 2, 348			1, 069 2, 233			1,402 2,582			1,604 2,768			
Calcined, production, totaldo	8, 434	7, 879		1,812			1, 923			2, 155			2,330			
Gypsum products sold or used, total:																
Uncalcined uses do Industrial uses do	4, 693 322	4, 511 293		1, 185 69			866 73			1,487 78			1,369			
Building uses: Plasters:																
Base-coatdo All other (incl. Keene's cement)do	680 899	561 813		118 189			130 184			137 196			143 215			
Lathmil. sq. ft_	1,079	949		190			226			249			285			
Wallboard do do All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7,084	7, 089 243		1, 560 59			1, 771 52			2, 048 73			2,326 79			
		<u> </u>	· T	EXTI	LE P	RODI	UCTS	<u>'</u>	l			<u></u>		1	<u> </u>	1
WOVEN FABRICS		<u> </u>	İ	1	1	1	1			<u> </u>		1	1		Ī	T
Woven fabrics (gray goods), weaving mills:																
Production, total Qmil. linear yd	8.866	11, 983 8, 263	969 649	1 1, 126 1 753	¹ 1, 154 ¹ 749	983 651	953 621	1 1, 136 1 738	939 604	932 592	1 888 1 558	907 573	7 911 576	1 1, 134 1 709		-
Manmade fiberdo	3, 571	3, 493	306	1 353	1 383	314	313	1 373	315	320	1 311	317	r 320	1 406		
Stocks, total, end of period Q o do do Cotton do Manmade fiber do	1,306 766 521	1, 317 837 465	1,330 850 466	1, 317 837 465	1, 287 821 451	1, 270 811 443	1, 240 784 440	1, 223 769 437	1, 225 775 435	1, 250 778 457	1, 228 748 466	1, 235 756 466	r 1, 225 749 r 463	1, 192 715 464		
Orders, unfilled, total, end of period 9 ¶do	3, 222	3, 190	3, 202	3, 190	3, 047	2, 860	2,814	2,836	2,892	2, 948	2, 974	7 2, 909	7 2, 768 1, 500	2,866 1,575		
Cottondo Manmade fiberdo	2, 408 746	2, 060 1, 045	2, 099 1, 021	2, 060 1, 045	1, 915 1, 036	1, 734 1, 032	1,666 1,054	1, 670 1, 069	1, 651 1, 142	1,608 1,241	1,640 1,236	1, 596 1, 224	1, 180	1, 212		
COTTON			ĺ													1
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production:																
Ginnings△thous, running bales.	9, 562	7, 435	6, 320	r 26, 933	3 7, 264		47, 435				7	374	1, 416	5, 955	r9, 164	2 10,
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. bales	9, 575	7, 455					4 7, 455					<u></u> -		-010		. 6 10,
Consumption do Stocks in the United States, total, end of period	9, 647	9, 215	720	1 825	1 880	729	721	1 839	692	682	1 670	665	643	7813	657	
Domestic cotton, totaldo	20 186	14, 563 14, 472	15, 614	14, 563 14, 472	13, 220 13, 135	12, 051 11, 971	10, 898 10, 826	9, 660 9, 594	8, 588 8, 529	7, 633 7, 580	6, 448 6, 402		15, 720 15, 665	14, 636		4
On farms and in transit do Public storage and compresses do	17, 639	1, 509 11, 369	2, 554 11, 613	1,509 11,369	1, 311 10, 073	1, 137 8, 970	955 7, 916	660 6, 810	5, 813	5,037	300 4, 277	11, 085 3, 777	10, 339 3, 819	6, 268 r 6, 890		
Consuming establishmentsdo	1, 426 79	1, 594	1, 447 91	1, 594 91	1,751 86	1,864 81	1, 956 72	2, 125 66	2, 087 59	1,927 54	1,825	1, 655 58	1, 507 55	71,419 759	1,512	

^{*}Revised. ¹ Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ² Ginnings to Dec. 13. ³ Ginnings to Jan. 16. ⁴ Crop for the year 1967. ⁵ Data not available owing to lack of complete reports from the industry. ⁵ Dec. 1 estimate of 1968 crop. ♀ Includes data not shown separately. ♂ Stocks (owned by weaving mills and billed and held for others) exclude bedsheeting,

toweling, and blanketing, and billed and held stocks of denims.

"Unfilled orders cover wool apparel (including polyester-wool) finished fabrics; production and stocks exclude figures for such finished fabrics. Orders also exclude bedsheeting, toweling, and blanketing.

\[\Delta Total ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted. \]

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966	1966	1967	19	967						196	8					
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		TE	XTII	E PF	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	tinue	d							
COTTON—Continued																
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exports thous, bales, Imports do Price (farm), American upland cents per lb.	3, 597 100 1 20. 6 1 22. 1	3, 973 169 1 25, 4 1 24, 8	298 17 30. 5 25. 0	331 10 27. 6 27. 0	474 10 22, 4 26, 2	447 3 19. 9 25. 4	436 3 19. 4 25. 2	406 3 19. 6 25. 1	383 3 21. 1 24. 9	277 2 20. 8 24. 8	357 2 20. 0 24. 9	213 20 26, 0 25, 0	262 44 26. 2 25. 0	152 2 26. 5	185 1 24. 2	21.
Price, middling 1", avg. 12 markets ¶do Cotton linters: thous. bales Consumption	1, 366 1, 419 725	1, 080 977 617	81 146 595	2 98 122 617	2 96 122 628	84 98 614	85 83 595	2 108 62 549	90 41 492	92 27 r 436	2 95 20 364	77 20 300	7 92 42 255	24. 3 *2 114 160 * 308	23. 3 95 157 353	22.
COTTON MANUFACTURES				1						,						
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): Active spindles, last working day, totalmil Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalbil Average per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo	19. 5 15. 1 132. 1 . 509 102. 4	20. 0 14. 4 126. 2 . 486 94. 4	20. 1 14. 5 10. 2 . 511 7. 3	20. 0 14. 4 2 11. 6 . 465 2 8. 3	20. 1 14. 2 2 12. 7 . 508 2 8. 9	20. 1 14. 1 10. 4 . 519 7. 2	20. 1 14. 0 10. 3 . 516 7. 2	20. 1 13. 8 2 12. 5 . 501 2 8. 5	20. 1 13. 7 10. 3 . 516 7. 0	20. 1 13. 6 10. 3 . 513 6. 8	20. 2 13. 6 2 10. 5 . 419 2 6. 8	20. 2 13. 5 10. 1 . 504 6. 6	20. 2 13. 3 9. 9 . 495 6. 5	20. 2 13. 3 r ² 12. 5 . 502 r ² 8. 3	20.1 13.1 10.0 .502 6.6	
Cotton yarn, price, 36/2, combed, knitting, natural stock	. 949	. 942	. 960	1.026	1. 081	1. 085	1. 070	1.065	1.040	1. 040	1.040	1.039	1.037		-	
Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width: Production (qtrly.)	8,840	8, 278		2, 031			2, 035			1,924						
avg. weekly production	18. 4 4. 5	15. 4 5. 2	14. 5 5. 0	15. 4 5. 2	13.9 5.1	12. 2 5. 0	12. 1 4. 9	12. 7 5. 2	12.3 5.2	12. 1 5. 3	16.8 6.8	12. 4 5. 4	7 11. 6 5. 3	12. 4 5. 1	12. 4 5. 0	
avg. weekly production. No. weeks' prod- Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of period, seasonally adjusted	. 25	. 35	.34	. 35	. 37	. 42	. 42	. 41	. 42	. 42	.40	. 42	. 44	. 41	. 40	
Mill margins:* Carded yarn cloth averagecents per lb Combed yarn cloth averagedo Blends (65% polyester-35% cotton)do Prices, wholesale:	4 41. 95 4 95. 74 4 63. 29	37. 75 75. 60 54. 47	33. 43 68. 50 66. 85	32, 36 80, 98 69, 32	33. 72 83. 82 71. 92	35. 36 86. 41 73. 54	36. 13 90. 48 65. 97	36. 77 91. 98 63. 25	37. 30 92. 91 63. 85	37.73 94.40 62.84	38.00 3 90.13 63.69	37.85 90.58 64.04	38. 10 91. 72 62. 24	39. 03 93. 31 60. 31	40.80 95.20 60.51	42.0 98.5 60.6
Princes, wholesale: Print cloth, 39 inch, 68 x 72cents per yard Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48do	18. 7	5 18. 4	16. 5 18. 5	17. 0 19. 0	17. 0 19. 0	17. 0 19. 0	17. 0 19. 0	17.0 18.9	17.0 18.9	17. 0 18. 4	17.3 18.4	17. 5 18. 4	17.5 18.4			
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES														ļ		
Fiber production, qtrly. total	3, 860. 1 799. 8 659. 2	3, 980. 6 734. 7 603. 4		181. 7			198.3 183.3			1,229.6 183. 3 176. 7			1, 303. 5 204. 7 180. 4			
Yarn and monofilaments	1, 164. 7 904. 0 332. 4	1, 213. 9 1, 119. 8 308. 8		334.3 344.9 82.4			7 375 .4 365, 8 89, 0			410. 4 359. 8 99. 4			423. 7 392. 6 102. 1			
Exports: Yarns and monofilaments thous. lb. Staple, tow, and tops do. Imports: Yarns and monofilaments do. Staple, tow, and tops do.	98, 722 55, 522 16, 571 177, 570	\$88,831 78,293 28,194 \$149,672	7, 865 6, 363 3, 942 14, 029	8,782 5,910 3,065 14,972	8, 155 6, 077 4, 978 22, 598	8, 661 8, 445 4, 456 19, 519	7, 205 7, 944 3, 953 20, 668	7, 910 9, 100 4, 579 20, 250	8, 156 12, 338 5, 921 16, 848	8, 011 9, 134 5, 650 14, 474	8, 516 9, 381 5, 584 15, 165	8, 509 8, 583 5, 485 17, 480	8, 396 9, 185 6, 124 18, 376	5, 573 6, 200 4, 026 16, 599	8,812 10,040 3,614 15,804	
Stocks, producers', end of period: Filament yarn (rayon and acetate)mil. lb Staple, incl. tow (rayon)do Noncellulosic fiber, except textile glass:	67. 3 70. 1	51. 7 43. 8		51.7 43.8			40. 7 51. 3			33. 9 47. 2			49. 1 52. 4			
Yarn and monofilamentsdo Staple, incl. towdo Textile glass fiberdo	150. 2 129. 8 42. 5	138. 7 142. 4 40. 4		138, 7 142, 4 40, 4			134. 9 r 159. 7 37. 3			154. 6 158. 8 41. 7			168.3 184.1 44.7			
Prices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant: Staple: Polyester, 1.5 denier\$ per lb	. 80	. 66	. 62	. 60	. 61	. 61	. 61	. 61	. 61	. 61	. 61	. 61	. 61			
Yarn: Rayon (viscose), 150 denierdo Aerylic (spun), knitting, 2/20,3-6 D*.do	. 80 1. 58	. 81 1. 52	. 81 1. 46	. 81 1. 41	. 81 1. 41	. 82 1. 41	. 82 1. 42	. 84 1. 42	. 84 1. 43	. 85 1. 43	. 87 1. 43	. 88 1. 43	. 87 1. 43			
Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics: Production (qtrly.), total ♀mil. lin. yd Filament yarn (100%) fabrics ♀do	4, 234. 1 1, 612. 5	74, 237. 3 71, 620. 4		r1,175.7 r 439, 0			1,284.7 465.4			1,310.5 460.1			1, 272.9 454.2			
Chiefly rayon and/or acetate fabricsdo Chiefly nylon fabricsdo Spun yarn (100%) fabrics (except blanketing) Q	735. 0 335. 4	754.0		7 205. 1 7 79. 6			210, 4 86, 5			r 203 .1 r 88 .0			191.0 85.7			
mil. lin. yd Rayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends	1, 907. 7 r 624. 6	r 1, 987. 0 600. 2		7 565. 1 159. 5			649. 6 178. 0			* 677.7 * 173.5			659.5 157.7			
Polyester blends with cotton do	1, 051. 2 479. 4	71, 169. 6		7 340. 3 110. 5			408.8 112.7			r 430.6			422.2 106.0			
WOOL																
Vool consumption, mill (clean basis): mil. lb. Apparel class do Carpet class do Vool imports, clean yield do Duty-free (carpet class) do	266. 6 103. 6 277. 2 114. 6	228. 7 83. 9 187. 3 78. 2	17. 5 6. 8 16. 9 8. 7	² 20. 2 ² 9. 1 19. 0 9. 3	² 22. 7 ² 9. 0 24. 0 12. 3	19. 7 7. 5 23. 5 9. 0	19. 4 7. 2 21. 7 7. 7	² 24. 9 ² 8. 8 22. 8 10. 0	19. 3 7. 2 21. 2 8. 2	19. 8 7. 2 19. 0 10. 3	² 19. 9 ² 7. 4 25. 3 14. 0	19. 0 7. 2 19. 2 9. 7	7 17. 8 7. 1 20. 6 12. 5	² 22. 7 ² 8. 9 17. 7 9. 2	16.4 9.0	
Vool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: Graded territory, fine	1. 349 1. 171 1. 259	1. 215 . 910 1. 153	1. 177 . 825 1. 125	1. 165 . 835 1. 162	1. 165 . 825 1. 175	1. 165 . 825 1. 175	1. 178 . 825 1. 175	1. 190 . 825 1. 175	1. 208 . 820 1. 175	1. 220 . 820 1. 175	1, 220 , 820 1, 175	1, 220 , 850 1, 175	1. 210 . 840 1. 175	1, 215 , 864 1, 191	1, 245 , 880 1, 195	1. : .8 1.
WOOL MANUFACTURES			}													
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, American system, wholesale price. 1957-59=100. Wool broadwoven goods, exc. felts: Production (qtrly.) mil. lin. yd.	108. 2 264. 9	92. 6 238. 6	88. 2	87. 8 57. 8	87.8	88.8	89. 9 62. 0	90.2	90.7	90.7	91.0	91. 7	91.8 57.0			
Price (wholesale), suiting, flannel, men's and boys', f.o.b. mill 1957-59=100.	1	101.7		1	100. 5	100. 5	100. 5	100.5	100.5	100.8		1				

Price (wholesale), suiting, flannel, men's and boys', f.o.b. mill 1957-59=100. 102.7 *101.7 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.8 101.1 101. *New series. Beginning Aug. 1966, mill margins refer to weighted averages of over 70 types of unfinished carded yarn cloths and to simple averages of 7 or 8 combed yarn cloths and of 3 polyester-cotton blends; no comparable data prior to Aug. 1966 are available. Spun yarn price (BLS) available beginning Jan. 1965.

§ Includes data not shown separately.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967		1967	19				, ,			196						
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
		TE	EXTII	E PF	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	tinue	d							
APPAREL							1								1	
osiery, shipmentsthous. doz. pairs_ ien's apparel, cuttings: Tailored garments:		223,482	19,873	15,371	16, 671	18, 197	19, 151	17, 107	18, 022	19, 828	18, 331	19,858	19, 536	21,632	20, 631	
Suitsthous. units_ Overcoats and topcoatsdo	r 20, 495 r 4, 052	7 19, 719 7 4, 770	7 1, 919 7 419	7 1, 672 7 337	1,894 311	1, 716 290	1, 848 297	1, 854 365	1, 810 426	1, 783 363	1, 272 318	1,856 408	r 1,836 r 420	2, 357 395		
Coats (separate), dress and sportdo Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport	147, 246		i '	, 1, 079 , 10, 275	1, 244 11, 738	1, 151 12, 838	1, 188 13, 237	1, 263 13, 799	1, 256 14, 841	1, 172 13, 828	793 12, 079		r 1, 074 r 13, 417	·		
Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo Shirtsdo	- 6, 106	r 22, 835 r 7, 464 4, 042	r 2, 020 r 510 r 329	7 1, 625 7 614 7 291	1,918 480 275	2, 201 569 303	2, 170 579 308	2, 118 514 295	2, 109 555 268	2, 061 660 265	1,716 416 214	1, 992 544 259	7 1,858 7 676 7 268	2, 342 605 340		
'omen's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: Coatsthous. units	7 24, 007 7 273, 080	7 22, 414 7 279, 864	7 2, 260 7 21, 850 7 692	71,624 718,711 7599	1,770 24,379 847	2, 098 25, 047 989	1, 449 27, 376 1, 060	1, 209 28, 394 622	1, 588 24, 049 526	1, 749 21, 034 643	1, 865 19, 136 659		, 2, 051 , 19, 892 , 532	2, 146 22, 728 622		
Blouses, waists, and shirts thous, doz- Skirts do	- 16, 895	7, 983 7 14, 064 7 8, 548	7 1, 152 7 576	r 867 r 396	1, 157 522	1, 336 628	1,466 660	1,410 714	1, 455 649	1, 271 742	1, 142 854	1, 201 788	7 1, 148 7 645	1,405		
	1	TF	RANS	PORT	'ATIO	N E(UIPN	MENT	•			<u> </u>				
AEROSPACE VEHICLES	1]	1											Ī
rders, new (net), qtrly. totalmil. \$. U.S. Governmentdo	- 7 27, 233 16, 351	7 26, 900 7 18, 538		7, 468 5, 550			1 7, 244 1 3, 640						6, 916 5, 506			
Prime contractdoles (net), receipts, or billings, qtrly, totaldo	24, 219 20, 227	7 24, 423 23, 444		6,666			1 6, 633 1 6, 321			6, 226 6, 221			6, 360 6, 398			
U.S. Governmentdododododododo.	14,530	16, 334 30, 936		4, 556 30, 936			1 4, 156 130,262			3, 989 30, 589			4, 181			
U.S. Government do Aircraft (complete) and parts do	15,711 14,655	17, 950 16, 401		17, 950			116,057 116,813			15, 768 17, 938			17, 236		l	. 1
Engines (aircraft) and partsdoMissiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propul-	_ 3,824	4, 252		4, 252			1 4, 192			3, 916			ì			
sion units, and parts mil. \$. Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services mil. \$.	4,510	5, 704 2, 810		5, 704 2, 810			1 4, 708			4, 007 2, 827			5, 254 2, 854			1
$\begin{array}{lll} \text{ircraft (complete):} & & \text{do.} \\ \text{Shipments } \oplus & & \text{do.} \\ \text{Airframe weight } \oplus & & \text{thous. lb.} \\ \text{Exports} & & & \text{mil. \$.} \end{array}$	43, 983	2, 981. 5 56, 739 786. 5	296. 6 5, 367 95. 2	381. 2 6, 645 95. 3	337. 9 6, 043 127. 5	354. 6 6, 359 145. 6	357. 0 6, 671 78. 7	373. 4 6, 858 115. 4	391. 4 6, 931 130. 2	339. 5 5, 831 125. 8	406. 8 6, 931 117. 6	340. 3 6, 005 121. 7	311. 6 5, 668 94. 1	337. 3 5, 581 53.5	160.7	
MOTOR VEHICLES																
actory sales, totalthous Domesticdo	9 943.4	8, 976. 2 8, 484. 6	807. 7 761. 8	957. 8 903. 9	937. 5 889. 3	847. 6 801. 4	968. 0 917. 7	895. 8	1, 103. 5 1, 051. 6	990. 1 945. 8	773.1 744.8	292. 1 274. 7	769. 4	1, 125 .2 1, 065 .2		
Passenger cars, total. do. Domestic. do. Trucks and buses, total. do. Domestic. do.	8, 336. 9 1, 731. 1	7, 436. 8 7, 070. 2 1, 539. 5 1, 414. 4	683. 0 645. 2 124. 7 116. 5	813. 9 768. 5 144. 0 135. 4	787. 0 747. 2 150. 4 142. 1	703. 2 668. 2 144. 3 133. 2	800. 7 764. 0 167. 3 153. 7	782. 7 747. 8 159. 0 147. 9	916. 9 876. 2 186. 6 175. 4	813. 7 781. 6 176. 4 164. 3	624. 6 605. 4 148. 5 139. 4	193. 1 182. 6 99. 0 92. 1	656. 4 620. 0 160. 5 149. 4	935 .2 889 .5 190 .0 175 .8	² 873. 7	2
xports: Passenger cars (new), assembled do do To Canada* do Trucks and buses (new), assembled do do	114.32	280. 58 236. 64 82. 24		37. 13 31. 61 6. 15	35. 09 29. 90 5. 99	29. 34 25. 29 7. 29	30, 92 27, 99 7, 63	29. 90 25. 65 8. 40	30, 19 27, 62 7, 82	26. 12 23. 22 6. 84	15. 35 13. 63 6. 07	8. 29 6. 86 5. 41		30.32 26.24 7.83	36.28 30.79 10.03	
nports: Passenger cars (new), complete unitsdo From Canada*.do Trucks and buses, complete unitsdo.	165. 36	1, 020. 62 323. 55 75. 07	100. 48 27. 37 3. 13	110. 67 40. 71 8. 88	145. 98 48. 28 9. 23	121. 37 31. 22 9. 74	112. 32 34. 12 8. 09	117. 33 34. 32 6. 20	157. 10 49. 07 6. 93	139. 11 50. 91 9. 93	139, 32 32, 25 8, 70	97. 25 13. 68 3. 58	126. 02 42. 57 10. 50	143. 10 54. 54 13. 60	154 .81 55 .67 13 .95	
nipments, truck trailers:																
Complete trailers and chassisnumber. Vansdo. Trailer bodies and chassis (detachable), sold separatelynumber.	- 75, 527	96, 539 59, 147 27, 497	7, 884 5, 161 2, 326	7, 209 4, 757 1, 447	7, 839 5, 028 2, 063	8, 881 5, 713 2, 192	10, 207 6, 775 2, 181	9, 814 5, 899 2, 165	10,918 7, 188 1, 956	8, 942 5, 676 2, 532	8, 891 5, 529 2, 392	9, 526 6, 439 2, 308	9, 544 6, 475 3, 703	10, 061 7, 056 3, 703		
egistrations (new vehicles); ① Passenger carsthous Foreign carsdo. Trucks (commercial cars)do.	3 658.1	3 779. 2	643. 0 64. 5 107. 2	737. 9 67. 1 121. 4	4657.9 462.5 4118.5	a604.6 a62.1 a110.9	725. 0 75. 5 131. 7	859. 4 • 82. 4 161. 6	824. 3 4 78. 4 149. 6	800, 6 a 78, 0 145, 9	872. 0 4 79. 5 161. 9	744. 4 481. 7 150. 9	705. 3 94. 7 148. 5	880. 3 103. 8 170. 3	84.2	
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT															İ	
reight cars (ARCI): Shipmentsnumber Equipment manufacturers, totaldo. Railroad shops, domesticdo.	. 67,944	83, 095 64, 775 18, 320	3,958	5, 483 3, 987 1, 496	4, 717 3, 875 842	5, 754 4, 358 1, 396	5, 712 3, 978 1, 734	5, 774 3, 395 2, 379	4, 994 2, 906 2, 088	4, 408 2, 728 1, 680	3, 499 2, 476 1, 023	3, 760 2, 488 1, 272	4, 448 3, 062 1, 386	4, 533 3, 319 1, 214	4, 097 2, 670 1, 427	1
New ordersdo	99, 828 73, 185	53, 703 38, 468 15, 235	6, 209 3, 365	8, 209 4, 450 3, 759	4, 548 3, 418 1, 130	5, 527 2, 727 2, 800	3, 860 3, 380 480	3, 294 2, 502 792	4, 057 2, 686 1, 371	3, 233 3, 197 36	2,789 2,586 203	3, 156 3, 033 123	r 4, 323	9, 800 6, 782 3, 018	9, 641 7, 841 1, 800	1
Unfilled orders, end of period	56, 618 40, 426	24, 917 14, 276	21, 828 13, 730	24, 917 14, 276	24, 893 14, 024 10, 869	24, 742 12, 469 12, 273	22, 933 11, 894 11, 039	20, 364 10, 862 9, 502	19, 281 10, 496 8, 785	17, 810 10, 969 6, 841	16, 948 10, 977 5, 971	16, 261 11, 439 4, 822	16, 229 12, 693 3, 536	21, 400 16, 060 5, 340	26, 939 21, 226 5, 713	
reight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR): Number owned, end of periodthous Held for repairs, % of total owned Capacity (carrying), aggregate, end of period	1, 497 4. 8			1, 482 5. 1	1, 480 5. 3	1, 478 5. 3	1, 478 5. 2	1, 476 5. 2	1, 473 5. 2	1,473 5.2	1,470 5.2	1, 467 5. 4	1, 466 5, 4	1, 463 5. 2	1, 461 5. 2	
A verage per cartons				93. 16 62. 85		93. 41 63. 18	93. 55 63. 30	93. 57 63. 40	93, 62 63, 55	93.80 63.66	93, 72 63, 75	93. 68 63. 84	93. 66 63. 90	93. 83 64. 12	93 .84 64 .23	-

r Revised. ¹ Beginning 1st quarter 1968, value of new orders and backlog refers to orders on a funded order basis for Government contracts and on binding legal documents (or equivalent) for commercial business. Revised 4th quarter 1967 figures, comparable with funded data beginning 1st quarter 1968 (mil. dol.): Total net new orders 7,428; total backlog, 29,339. ² Preliminary estimate of **production**. ³ Annual total includes revisions not distributed by months. ^a Omits data for 1 State.

Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
 ⊕ Data include military-type planes shipped to foreign governments. *New series; source, Bureau of the Census. ⊙ Courtesy of R. L. Polk & Co.; republication prohibited. §Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.

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