## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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## the BUSINESS SITUATION

On the basis of partial data through May, it appears that GNP has recorded another sizable gain in the second quarter. The physical volume of output has increased moderately and the rapid increase in prices has continued. Changes in activity during the quarter have been mixed. The employment and related data have risen less rapidly this spring than last fall and winter. However, industrial production registered a good-sized gain in May in spite of strikes.

TO judge from information that is quite incomplete, GNP has posted another sizable advance in the second quarter, reflecting a moderate rise in the physical volume of production and a continued rapid increase in overall prices. Evidence regarding changes in activity so far within the quarter has been mixed. On the one hand, employment and related series, such as manhours, payrolls, and personal income, have clearly shown a less rapid rate of expansion this spring than last fall and winter. On the other hand, industrial production recorded a goodsized increase in May. The rise would have been larger if not for the effect of strikes in the automobile industry.

## Investment boom continues

The chief stimulus to demand at the present time comes from business investment in new plant and equipment. After raising expenditures by $\$ 3$ billion in the first quarter, businessmen are planning an increase of comparable size in the current quarter; this would be followed by a tapering in the rate of expansion in the second
half, according to the OBE-SEC survey conducted in late April and May. So far there is little evidence that credit restraint has braked the boom in capital goods in the first half; it is too early to expect such effects given the record backlog of investment projects already underway. Similarly, current investment has not been affected by the President's recommendation of April 21 that the investment tax credit be repealed. Indeed, the immediate impact of that request was a sharp spurt in new orders placed with equipment producers as businessmen attempted to obtain the maximum benefits possible under the existing legislation.
Housing continues to feel the effects of the credit tightening. New starts edged down again in May-for the fourth straight monthly decrease-and permits also declined. However, residential investment is not likely to fall this quarter because of the rise in starts from the fourth to the first quarter and the lag of expenditures bebind starts.

With the dockstrike over, net exports have shown some pickup over the abnormally low first quarter, but the improvement is quite modest. Federal purchases are adding little to the rise in demand this quarter, but State and local outlays are continuing upward.

Personal consumption expenditures should register another substantial advance in the current quarter although a large part of the rise appears to be higher prices. A noteworthy gain in physical volume this spring is the increase in unit sales of new cars, which weakened late in the first quarter and which are now running only slightly below the peak rate achieved last summer.

As usual, inventory investment is especially difficult to project. A number of crosscurrents seem to be at work. For example, inventories of auto dealers are likely to decrease this quarter following a rise in the first. On the other hand, manufacturers are planning a step-up in their rate of accumulation, according to the latest OBE survey. In April, the only month for which data are available, the book value of manufacturers' stocks rose somewhat

4*

## Plant and Equipment Expenditures

* Full year 1969 -now $121 / 2$ percent above 1968 a slight downward revision since March survey
- Outlays expected to rise throughout the year, with tapering in the second half

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
69.6-1
more than the average monthly increase from January through March.


## Industrial production higher

Paced by increases in business equipment and industrial materials, which were partly offset by the effect of strikes in the automobile industry, industrial production rose 0.6 percent from April to May. This was about double the April rise and roughly the same as the average monthly increase in the first quarter.

Continued strength in overall steel demand, notably from the capital goods industries, raised output in the iron and steel industry by $21 / 4$ percent for the eighth straight monthly advance. May output was only slightly below the very high level that prevailed in the spring and early summer of 1968 , when demand and production were inflated by the steel stock-piling prior to the signing of a new labor contract.

This year's production increases in steel have been in response to rising consumption of steel users rather than to inventory building. In manufacturing, stocks of steel held by users changed relatively little since January, according to Census data. Moreover, in relation to consumption, stocks are if anything rather lean: The stockconsumption ratio at the end of April (the latest month available) was close to the ratios of mid-1967, which were the lowest figures recorded since the Census data became available in early 1962.

## Autos hurt by strikes

In the auto industry, continuing strikes in a number of assembly plants again held down assemblies in May. Fewer than 715,000 passenger cars were produced last month, a reduction of 80,000 units from planned schedules. May production, after seasonal adjustment, was about unchanged from the strike-reduced April level, which in turn was the lowest monthly volume
-since the Ford work stoppage of late 1967. For the 2 months combined, strike losses have totaled about 150,000 passenger cars.

With output reduced and with sales at a high rate, the inventory condition of auto dealers has undergone a considerable change in the past 2 months. From the record high of 1.63 million units in March, new car stocks declined 34,000 during April and more than 100,000 in May on a seasonally adjusted basis. In relative terms, May inventories represented 2.12 months of deliveries as compared with 2.53 months in March and 2.07 in May 1968.

## Employment up

Employment gains since March of this year have been much less rapid than they were in the late months of 1968 and early 1969. In May, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment increased by 90,000 ; this rise, although well above the very small gain of 31,000 in April, fell short of the 197,000 increase in March and the average monthly gain of 325,000 from October through February of this year. The May advance would have been greater except for a net loss of 60,000 workers because of strikes, chiefly in the construction and manufacturing industries.

Earlier this spring, the slowdown in employment growth was accompanied by a small rise in unemployment. The unemployment rate rose from an extremely low 3.3 percent from December through February to 3.4 percent in March and 3.5 percent in April. In May, however, the rate remained unchanged. The slower employment growth has not had a counterpart in increased unemployment because the labor force has declined. Following extraordinary increases from last October through February, the labor force approximately stabilized in March and April and fell sharply in May.

## Errata-Debt Tables

The figures shown on page 12 in the May 1969 Survey for gross debt at the end of 1967 were in error. The correct figures are as follows: Total gross public and private debt, $\$ 1,626.5$ billion; gross private debt, $\$ 1,130.7$ billion; gross corporate debt, $\$ 649.3$ billion; and gross long-term corporate debt, $\$ 311.5$ billion.

## Personal income higher

Monthly changes in personal income this year have mirrored the changes in employment. Total personal income rose $\$ 3.8$ billion in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 735$ billion; this was a little more than the April increase but about $\$ 1$ billion below the average monthly gain in the first quarter.
Wages and salaries accounted for $\$ 2.6$ billion of the May rise, with higher rates of pay responsible for most of this advance. The modest rise in employment was partly offset by a slight reduction in hours, which centered in nonmanufacturing industries. Among the industries, the steady rise in government payrolls continued. In the private sector, the gain in manufacturing payrolls showed a step-up over the low April figure, while nonmanufacturing wages and salaries rose at about the April rate.

## Retail sales at peak level

Consumer buying continued strong in May as retail sales were maintained at the peak April rate, according to advance estimates. For the 2 months combined, average store sales were 1 percent above the first quarter rate.
Despite increased competition from foreign-make cars, dealers' sales of new domestic-type cars have moved higher in the current quarter. Deliveries in May were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.5 million units, up slightly from April and the first quarter; sales in early June rose above the May rate.
Sales of foreign-built passenger cars in May were maintained at the high April rate of 1.2 million units. During the first quarter, when the dock-strike held down deliveries, foreign-car sales averaged 1 million units.

## Wholesale prices higher

Prices in wholesale markets rose considerably in May; the 0.8 percent advance brought the rise to 1.5 percent over the past 3 months and to 4 percent over the past year. The May increase reflected primarily higher quotations for farm products and processed
(continued on page 11)

- Nonfarm payroll employment increased more in May than in April. Rise fell short of rapid gains of last fall and winter
- Unemployment in May unchanged from April rate of 3.5 percent—slightly above first quarter average
- Wholesale prices up again in May due mainly to sharp increases in farm products and processed foods

TOTAL PRODUCTION





* Seasonally Adiusted ** Seasonally Adiusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

THE LABOR MARKET




BLS

PRICES





- Personal income increased $\$ 33 / 4$ hillion in May, about the same as the April rise but helow February and March advances
- May retail sales continued at the peak rate reached in April
* Housing starts edged down again in May-average for April-May was 10 percent below first quarter rate




* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonaily Adjusted ot Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

CONSUMPTION AND SAVING





FIXED INVESTMENT





- Manufacturing and trade inventories (book value) increased $\$ 0.8$ billion in April, close to average monthly increase in first quarter
- Merchandise trade registered a small surplus in April for second straight month
- First quarter balance of payments showed $\$ 1.7$ billion deficit, following fourth quarter surplus (liquidity basis)

INVENTORIES





US. Department of Commerce Office of Business Economics

FOREIEN TRANSACTIONS





Government





- In May—Industrial production continued to advance despite strikes in the auto industry
- -Bank credit and money supply changed little after sizable gains in April
- Corporate internal funds increased $\$ 1.3$ billion in first quarter-up $\$ 6$ billion over the year

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION





* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS





PROFITS AND COSTS
Billion \$





## NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES



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

| Gross national product. | 789.7 | 860.6 | 811.0 | 831.2 | 852.9 | 871.0 | 887.4 | 903.3 | 673.1 | 706.7 | 681.8 | 692.7 | 703. 4 | 712.3 | 718.4 | 723. 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 492.2 | 533.8 | 502.2 | 519.4 | 527.9 | 541.1 | 546.8 | 557.4 | 430.5 | 450.9 | 434.1 | 444.9 | 447.5 | 455.7 | 455.4 | 460. 1 |
| Durable goods. | 72.6 | 82.5 | 74.2 | 79.0 | 81.0 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 86.8 | 72.4 | 80.1 | 73.0 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 82.5 | 81.7 | 82.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 215.8 | 230.3 | 218.4 | 226.5 | 228.2 | 232.7 | 233.7 | 238.1 | 191.1 | 197.1 | 191.6 | 196.5 | 196.1 | 198.5 | 197.3 | 199.4 |
| Services..--.-... | 203.8 | 221.0 | 209.6 | 213.9 | 218.7 | 223.4 | 228.0 | 232.5 | 167.0 | 173.7 | 169.5 | 171.0 | 172.6 | 174.8 | 176.4 | 177.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 114.3 | 127.7 | 121.8 | 119.7 | 127.3 | 127.1 | 136.6 | 139.0 | 99.5 | 106.9 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 107.3 | 105.8 | 113.1 | 113.1 |
| Fixed investment. | 108.2 | 119.9 | 113.5 | 117.6 | 116.5 | 119.6 | 126.0 | 132.1 | 93.6 | 99.8 | 96.7 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 99.0 | 103.5 | 107.0 |
| Nonresidential. | 83.6 | 90.0 | 85.0 | 88.6 | 87.0 | 90.1 | 94.3 | 99.6 | 73.7 | 76.8 | 74.0 | 76.5 | 74.5 | 76.6 | 79.6 | 83.0 |
| Structures. | 27.9 | 29.2 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 29.9 | 32.2 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 22.1 | 23.4 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 23.7 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 55.7 | 60.8 | 57.3 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 64.5 | 67.4 | 51.1 | 54.3 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 54.7 | 57.0 | 59.4 |
| Residential structures. | 24.6 | 29.9 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 19.9 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 23.9 |
| Nonfarm. | 24.0 | 29.3 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 31.0 | 31.8 | 19.5 | 22.6 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 23.5 |
| Farm. | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 |
| Change in business inventories. | 6.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| Nonfarm. | 5.6 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 5.4 |
| Farm | . 5 | . 5 | 1.2 | . 4 | . 4 | . 1 | . 9 | . 8 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.3 | . 4 | . 4 | .1 | . 9 | . 7 |
| Net exports of goods and services. | 4.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | . 0 | 2.4 | -. 3 | 1.0 | $-1$ | -. 6 | . 7 | $-1.3$ | $-2.3$ |
| Exports. | 45.8 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 49.9 | 52.6 | 50.1 | 46.6 | 41.8 | 45.3 | 41.9 | 44.0 | 44.7 | 47.6 | 44.9 | 41.2 |
| Imports. | 41.0 | 48.1 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 47.9 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 46.6 | 39.3 | 45.6 | 40.9 | 44.1 | 45.4 | 46.9 | 46.2 | 43.5 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 178.4 | 197.2 | 183.5 | 190.5 | 195.7 | 199.6 | 203.0 | 206.9 | 140.7 | 149.2 | 142.0 | 146.5 | 149.2 | 150.1 | 151.2 | 152.5 |
| Federal.- | 90.6 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 102.4 | 74.8 | 79.3 | 75.6 | 78.1 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 79.3 |
| National defense | 72.4 | 78.9 | 74.6 | 76.8 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 80.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other. | 18.2 | 21.1 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 22.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local. | 87.8 | 97.2 | 90.0 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 101.2 | 104.5 | 65.9 | 70.0 | 66.4 | 68.4 | 69.1 | 70.6 | 71.8 | 73.2 |

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

| Gross national product. | 789.7 | 860.6 | 811.0 | 831.2 | 852.9 | 871.0 | 887.4 | 903.3 | 673.1 | 706.7 | 681.8 | 692.7 | 703.4 | 712.3 | 718.4 | 723.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 783.6 | 852.9 | 802.7 | 829.1 | 842.1 | 863.5 | 876.8 | 896.3 | 667.2 | 699.6 | 673.8 | 690.7 | 693.5 | 705.5 | 708.7 | 717.3 |
| Change in business inventorie | 6.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| Goods output | 396.9 | 430.8 | 404.8 | 414.9 | 428.4 | 436.9 | 443.0 | 448.8 | 361.0 | 380.3 | 364.4 | 370.4 | 379.2 | 384.7 | 386.8 | 389.2 |
| Final sales. | 390.8 | 423.1 | 396.5 | 412.8 | 417.6 | 429.5 | 432.4 | 441.9 | 355.1 | 373.2 | 356.4 | 368.4 | 369.3 | 378.0 | 377.2 | 383. 1 |
| Change in business inventories | 6.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| Durable goods. | 159.3 | 176.7 | 164.1 | 168.2 | 175.3 | 180.0 | 183.3 | 187.6 | 150.3 | 162.1 | 152.8 | 155.9 | 161.2 | 164.9 | 166.5 | 169. 4 |
| Final sales | 156.4 | 172.2 | 159.9 | 166.7 | 169.1 | 175. 1 | 177.8 | 183.6 | 147.6 | 158.0 | 149.0 | 154.5 | 155.6 | 160.5 | 161. 5 | 166.0 |
| Change in business inventories | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 237.6 | 254.1 | 240.7 | 246.7 | 253.1 | 256.9 | 259.7 | 261.2 | 210.7 | 218.2 | 211.6 | 214.5 | 218.0 | 219.8 | 220.3 | 219.8 |
| Final sales...--...-...- | 234.5 | 250.9 |  |  | 248.5 | 254.4 | 254.6 |  | 207.5 |  |  |  |  | 217.4 | 215.7 | 217.0 |
| Change in business inventories | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | . 6 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | ${ }^{\text {. } 6}$ | 4.3 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| Services. | 314.8 | 342.7 | 324.7 | 330.4 | 339.2 | 347.6 | 353.7 | 359.6 | 249.6 | 260.0 | 253.2 | 255.1 | 258.7 | 262.3 | 263.7 | 265.1 |
| Structures | 77.9 | 87.1 | 81.5 | 85.8 | 85.4 | 86.4 | 90.7 | 94.8 | 62.5 | 66.4 | 64.2 | 67.2 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 67. | 69.2 |

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

| Gross national product | 789.7 | 860.6 | 811.0 | 831.2 | 852.9 | 871.0 | 887.4 | 903.3 | 673.1 | 706.7 | 681.8 | 692.7 | 703.4 | 712.3 | 718.4 | 723.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private. | 704.8 | 766.3 | 722.3 | 740.3 | 759.9 | 775.0 | 789.8 | 804, 1 | 614.0 | 644.7 | 621.7 | 631.8 | 641. 6 | 649.7 | 655.5 | 660.0 |
| Business... | 677.9 | 737.3 | 694.1 | 712.4 | 730.8 | 745.6 | 760.5 | 774.7 | 594.0 | 623.7 | 600.8 | 611.4 | 620.5 | 628.5 | 634.4 | 639.2 |
| Nonfarm | 653.7 | 712.3 | 669.4 | 688.1 | 706.1 | 720.2 | 735.0 | 749.2 | 569.9 | 599.8 | 576.3 | 587.8 | 596. 2 | 604.5 | 610.5 | 615. 5 |
| Farm. | 24.2 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 23.7 |
| Households and institutions. | 22.3 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Rest of the world. | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| General government. | 84.8 | 94.3 | 88.6 | 90.8 | 93.0 | 96.0 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 59.0 | 62.0 | 60.1 | 60.9 | 61.8 | 62.6 | 62.9 | 63.5 |


| 1967 | 1968 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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

| Gross national product | 789.7 | 860.6 | 811.0 | 831.2 | 852.9 | 871.0 | 887.4 | 903.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances. | 69.2 | 74.3 | 71.1 | 72.3 | 73.7 | 74.9 | 76.2 | 77.5 |
| Equals: Net nationa | 720.5 | 786.3 | 739.8 | 758.8 | 779.1 | 796.1 | 811.2 | 825.8 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability | 69.6 | 75.8 | 71.2 | 72.8 | 74.8 | 76.7 | 79.0 | 81.2 |
| Business transfer payments .-... | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -3.5 | $-4.8$ | -4.2 | $-4.7$ | $-3.6$ | $-5.3$ | $-5.5$ | $-6.9$ |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | 1.6 | . 7 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.0 | . 6 | 9 |
| Equals: National | 652.9 | 712.8 | 670.9 | 688.1 | 705. 4 | 722.5 | 735.1 | 749.2 |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 80.4 | 89.1 | 82.3 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 91.6 | 91.8 | 90.6 |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 41.9 | 46.9 | 43.0 | 45.8 | 46.5 | 47.4 | 47.8 | 51.8 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements. | . 0 | . 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments to persons | 48.6 | 55.3 | 49.7 | 52.5 | 55.0 | 56.3 | 57.5 | 59.0 |
| Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers. | 23.6 | 25.9 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 27.2 |
| Dividends..- | 22.9 | 24.6 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.4 |
| Business transfer payments | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Equals: Personal incon | 628.8 | 685.8 | 645.2 | 662.7 | 678.1 | 694.3 | 708.2 | 721.7 |

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

| Gross auto product ${ }^{1}$ | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 29.0 | 35.7 | 31.3 | 33.7 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.9 | 36.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 24.9 | 30.1 | 25.3 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 30.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment...... | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Change in dealers' auto inventories.- | $-.5$ | . 8 | 1.4 | . 6 | 2.3 | -. 6 | . 9 | 1.0 |
| Net exports. | -. 1 | $-7$ | $-.2$ | $-.6$ | $-.5$ | -. 7 | $-1.0$ | $-.3$ |
| Exports | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Imports | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Addenda : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New cars, domestic ${ }^{2}$ <br> New cars, foreign | 25.9 | 32.2 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 32.8 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 32.4 |
|  | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
|  | Billions of 1958 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross auto product ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 29.0 | 34.8 | 30.7 | 33.0 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.7 | 35. 4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 24.8 | 29.2 | 24.8 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 30.7 | 30.1 | 29.2 |
| Producers' durable equipment . . . . . | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Change in dealers' auto inventories.- | -. 5 | . 8 | 1.4 | . 6 | 2.3 | $-.6$ | . 8 | 1.0 |
| Net exports | 0.0 | -. 6 | -. 1 | -. 5 | -. 4 | $-.6$ | $-.9$ | $-.3$ |
| Exports. | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1. 6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Imports. | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New cars, domestic ${ }^{2}$ | 26.4 | 32.0 | 27.9 | 29.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 31.8 |
| New cars, foreign. | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 1. The gross auto product total includes government purchases, which amount to $\$ 0.2$ billion annually for the periods shown. <br> 2. Differs from the gross auto product total by the markup on both used cars and foreign cars. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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

| All industries, total. | 652.9 | 712.8 | 670.9 | 688.1 | 705.4 | 722.5 | 735.1 | 749.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 21.4 | 22.5 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.0 |
| Mining and construction. | 39.7 | 42.8 | 40.3 | 41.3 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 44.3 | 46.1 |
| Manufacturing | 196.6 | 215.9 | 201.0 | 207.7 | 214.4 | 218.2 | 223.1 | 225.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 75.8 | 82.9 | 77.6 | 80.1 | 82.1 | 84.2 | 85.2 | 86.0 |
| Durable goods. | 120.8 | 133.0 | 123.4 | 127.7 | 132.3 | 134.0 | 138.0 | 139.8 |
| Transportation | 26.1 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 29.0 |
| Communication | 13.1 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15.4 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13. 2 | 13. 5 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 96.8 | 105.5 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 104.5 | 107.2 | 108.4 | 110.8 |
| Finance, insurance, and real est | 70.9 | 77.3 | 73.0 | 74.5 | 76.2 | 78.6 | 80.0 | 82.3 |
| Services. | 77.0 | 83.3 | 79.2 | 81.3 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 85.3 | 87.4 |
| Government and government enterprises | 93.6 | 104.5 | 98.0 | 100. 5 | 102.8 | 106.3 | 108.2 | 110.0 |
| Rest of the world | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 |

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

| All industries, total | 80.4 | 89.1 | 82.3 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 91.6 | 91.8 | 90.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial institutions | 10.3 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.3 |
| Mutual | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stock | 8.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfinancial corporations. | 70.1 | 77.6 | 71.7 | 72.9 | 77.9 | 79.7 | 80.0 | 78.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 39.2 | 44.5 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 46.5 | 45.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 18.0 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.1 |
| Durable goods. | 21.2 | 24.7 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 26.3 | 25.0 |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities | 11.8 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| All other industries. | 19.0 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 20.7 |


| 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Iv | I | II | III | IV | I |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 9.-Gross Corporate Product ${ }^{1}$ (1.14)


1. Excludes gross product originating in the rest of the world.
2. This is equal to the deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporations, with the decimal
3. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.

| 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1988 |  |  |  | $\frac{1969}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Personal income | 628.8 | 685.8 | 645.2 | 662.7 | 678.1 | 694.3 | 708.2 | 721.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wage and salary disbursements | 423.4 | 463.5 | 436.4 | 448.3 | 457.6 | 469.0 | 479.0 | 490.8 |
| Commodity-producing industries.. | 166.6 | 180.6 | 170.5 | 175.6 | 178.6 | 181.6 | 186.4 | 191.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 134. 1 | 145. 4 | 137.1 | 141.2 | 143.8 | 146.7 | 149.9 | 152.8 |
| Distributive indus | 100.5 | 109.4 | 103.1 | 105.6 | 108.0 | 111.1 | 112.9 | 116.0 |
| Service industries. | 70.0 | 77.2 | 72.4 | 74.5 | 76.2 | 78.2 | 79.9 | 82.5 |
| Government. | 86.3 | 96.3 | 90.4 | 92.6 | 94.8 | 98.1 | 99.8 | 101.4 |
| Other labor income. | 23.3 | 26.1 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 28.0 |
| Proprietors' income | 60.7 | 62.9 | 61.1 | 61.8 | 62.6 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 63.6 |
| Business and prote | 46.3 | 47.8 | 46.8 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 48.3 |
| Farm. | 14.4 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.2 |
| Rental income of pers | 20.3 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.2 | 21.4 |
| Dividends. | 22.9 | 24.6 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.4 |
| Personal interest income | 46.8 | 52.1 | 48.5 | 49.8 | 51.4 | 52.9 | 54.3 | 55.6 |
| Transfer payments | 51.7 | 58.6 | 52, 9 | 55.7 | 58.3 | 59.5 | 60.8 | 62.3 |
| Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits. | 25.7 | 30.3 | 26.4 | 28.2 | 30.5 | 30.9 | 31.6 | 32.3 |
| State unemployment insurance benefits | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 |  | 2.0 | 2 |
| Veterans benefits | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7 |
| Other. | 17.3 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.2 |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. | 20.4 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 23. 2 | 23.4 | 25.5 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments | 82.5 | 96.9 | 85.6 | 88.3 | 91.9 | 101.6 | 105.8 | 112.5 |
| Equals: Disposable personal in | 546.3 | 589.0 | 559.6 | 574.4 | 586.3 | 592.7 | 602.4 | 609.2 |
| Less: Personal outlays. | 506.2 | 548.2 | 516.1 | 533.5 | 542.3 | 555.6 | 561.6 | 572.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures.. | 492.2 | 533.8 | 502.2 | 519.4 | 527.9 | 541.1 | 46.8 | 557. 4 |
| Interest paid by consumers- | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.2 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners. | 8 | . 7 | . 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | . 7 | . 7 |
| Equals: Personal saving | 40.2 | 40.7 | 43.4 | 40.8 | 44.0 | 37.1 | 40.9 | 36,9 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disposable personalincome: Total, billions of 1958 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| Per capita, current dollars. | 2,744 | 2,928 | 2,798 | 2,866 | 2,918 | 2,942 | 2,982 | 3,009 |
| Per capita, 1958 dollars. | 2,401 | 2,473 | 12,418 | 2,454 | 2,474 | 2,478 | 2,483 | 2,483 |
| Personal saving rate, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ percent | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 |

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

| Personal consumption expenditures. | 492.2 | 533.8 | 502, 2 | 519.4 | 527.9 | 541.1 | 546.8 | 557.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goode. | 72.6 | 82.5 | 74.2 | 79.0 | 81.0 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 86.8 |
| Automobiles and parts. | 30.4 | 36. 6 | 31.4 | 34. 6 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 |
| Furnitureand household equipment | 31.4 | 34.3 | 31.8 | ${ }^{33 .} 3$ | ${ }^{33.9}$ | 35. | 34.5 | 35.4 |
| Other $\qquad$ | 10.9 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 13.2 |
| Nondurable goods_ | 215.8 | 230.3 | 218.4 | 226.5 | 228.2 | 232.7 | 233.7 | 238.1 |
| Food and beverages | 109.4 | 116. 6 | 110.8 | 113.6 | 116.4 | 117.7 | 18.6 | 120.8 |
| Clothing and sho | 42.1 | 45.8 | 42.3 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 47.2 | 46.7 | 47.3 |
| Gasoline and oil | 18.1 | 19.8 | 18. 6 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.9 |
| Oth | 46.2 | 48.1 | 46.7 | 48.5 | 47.6 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 49.2 |
| Services. | 203.8 | 221.0 | 209.6 | 213.9 | 218.7 | 223. | 228.0 | 232.5 |
| Housing | 70.9 | 76.2 | 72.2 | 74.0 | 75.4 |  | 78.6 | 80.3 |
| Household operation | 29.0 | 31.2 | 29.9 | 30.3 | 31.0 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 32.5 |
| Transportation | 15.0 | 16.6 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 16.3. | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.5 |
| Other. | 88.9 | 97.0 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 95.9 | 98.2 | 100.4 | 102. 1 |

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

| Receipts from foreigners | 45.8 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 47,5 | 49.9 | 52.6 | 50.1 | 46.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services. | 45.8 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 49.9 | 52.6 | 50.1 | 46.6 |
| Payments to foreigners. | 45.8 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 49.9 | 52.6 | 50.1 | 46.6 |
| Imports of goods and services | 41.0 | 48.1 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 47.9 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 46. |
| Transfers to foreigners | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 8 | 2.4 |
| Personal. | 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 |  |  | 7 |  |
| Government. | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 |  | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Net foreign Investment.. | 1.7 | -. 8 | . 8 | -1.1 | -. 8 | 5 | -1.8 | -2.4 |



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

| Federal Government receipts. | 151.2 | 176.9 | 156.4 | 166.6 | 171.8 | 182.1 | 187.0 | 197.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts.... | 67.3 | 79.3 | 69.7 | 72.0 | 74.9 | 83.7 | 86.8 | 92.4 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals.....- | 30.9 | 38.4 | 32.4 | 37.0 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 40.1 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 16.2 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Contributions for social insurance.-- | 36.8 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 46.3 |
| Federal Government expenditures. | 163.6 | 182.2 | 168.6 | 175.1 | 181.9 | 184.9 | 186.9 | 189.7 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 90.6 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 102.4 |
| National defense....-.... | 72.4 | 78.9 | 74.6 | 76.8 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 80.2 |
| Other......- | 18.2 | 21.1 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 22.2 |
| Transfer payments | 42.3 | 47.8 | 42.7 | 45.1 | 47.7 | 48.7 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| To persons... | 40.1 | 45.7 | 40.8 | 43.2 | 45.6 | 46. 6 | 47.4 | 48.8 |
| To foreigners (net) | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | 15.7 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 17. 7 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.8 |
| Net interest paid. | 10.3 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.6 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. | -12.4 | -5.4 | -12.2 | -8.6 | -10.2 | -2.8 | . 2 | 7.4 |

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

| State and local government receipts.... | 91.9 | 102.4 | 95.5 | 97.8 | 100.8 | 103.6 | 107.6 | 111.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 15.2 | 17.6 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 20.1 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 53.4 | 58.2 | 54.7 | 55.8 | 57.3 | 58.9 | 60.8 | 62.8 |
| Contributions for social insurance... | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Federal grants-in-aid. | 15.7 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.8 |
| State and local government expenditures. | 93.3 | 103.6 | 95.8 | 99.5 | 101.9 | 104.9 | 108.2 | 111.6 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 87.8 | 97.2 | 90.0 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 101.2 | 104.5 |
| Transfer payments to persons | 8. 5 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| Net interest paid............. | . 2 | . 3 | . 2 | , | 3 | . 3 | 4 | . 4 |
| enterprises.......................... | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts... | -1.4 | -1.2 | -. 4 | -1.7 | -1.1 | -1.3 | -. 6 | -. 3 |

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

| Gross private saving. | 133.3 | 138.2 | 139.4 | 133.6 | 141.4 | 137.0 | 140.7 | 136.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal | 40.2 | 40.7 | 43.4 | 40.8 | 44.0 | 37.1 | 40.9 | 36.9 |
| Undistributed corporate profits.-.--- | 25.2 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 27.5 | 27.9 |
| Corporate inventory valuation adjustment | -1.2 | -3.1 | -3.1 | -5.1 | -2. 7 | -1.0 | $-3.8$ | -5.9 |
| Corporate capital consumption | 43.4 | 47.1 | -3.1.9 | 45.7 | 46.7 | -17.0 | 48.5 | -5.9 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption allowances. | 43.4 25.7 | 47.1 27.2 | 44.9 26.3 | 45.7 26.6 | 46.7 27.0 | 47.6 27.3 | 48.5 27.7 | 49.3 28.1 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements.... | 2.0 | $\stackrel{0}{ }$ |  |  | 0 | . 0 | . 0 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 0$ |
| Government surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts | -13.8 | -6.5 | -12.5 | -10.3 | -11.3 | -4.1 | -. 4 | 7.2 |
| Federal | -12.4 | -5. 4 | -12.2 |  | -10.2 |  |  | 7.4 |
| State and local | 1.4 | $-1.2$ | -. 4 | $-1.7$ | -1.1 | $-1.3$ | -. 6 | $-.3$ |
| Gross investment | 116.0 | 126.9 | 122.6 | 118.7 | 126.5 | 127.5 | 134.8 | 136.7 |
| Gross private domestic investment. Net foreign investment. |  | $\xrightarrow{127.7}$ | 121.8 .8 | 119.7 -1.1 |  | 127.1 | $\stackrel{136.6}{-1.8}$ | ${ }_{-2,4}^{139.0}$ |
| Statistical discrepancy | -3.5 | -4.8 | -4.2 | -4.7 | -3.6 | -5.3 | -5.5 | -6.9 |


| 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  | $\frac{1969}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index numbers, 1958=100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Gross national product. | $117.3$ | 121.8 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 121.2 | 122.3 | 123.5 | 124, 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 114.3 | 118.4 | 115.7 | 116.8 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 120.1 | 121.2 |
| Durable goods | 100.4 | 103.1 | 101.7 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 103.1 | 104. 1 | 104.6 |
| Nondurable goo | 112.9 | 116.8 | 114.0 | 115. 2 | 116.4 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 119.4 |
| Services. | 122.1 | 127.2 | 123.7 | 125. 1 | 126.7 | 127.8 | 129.3 | 130.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment | 115.6 | 120.1 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 119.6 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 123.5 |
| Nonresidential. | 113.5 | 117.2 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 116.7 | 117.6 | 118.5 | 120.0 |
| Structures | 123.6 | 129.7 | 125. 5 | 126.3 | 128.8 | 131.3 | 132.4 | 136.1 |
| Producers' durable equipment.. | 109.1 | 112.0 | 110.3 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 113.1 | 113.6 |
| Residential structures | 123.1 | 129.9 | 125.6 | 126.3 | 128.9 | 131.7 | 132.5 | 135.6 |
| Nonfar | 123.1 | 129.9 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 128.9 | 131.8 | 132.6 | 135.7 |
| Far | 122.6 | 128.2 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 129.9 | 131.8 |
| Change in business inventorie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | 109.5 | 110.5 | 109.7 | 107.9 | 111.6 | 110.6 | 111.6 | 113.1 |
| Imports | 104.2 | 105. 4 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 106.3 | 107.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 126.8 | 132.1 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 131.1 | 133.0 | 134.3 | 135. 6 |
| Federal | 121.2 | 126.2 | 123.7 | 124.4 |  | 127.2 | 128.2 | 129.1 |
| State and local | 133.3 | 138.9 | 135. 5 | 136. 6 | 138.4 | 139.4 | 140.9 | 142.6 |

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

| Gross national product. | 117.3 | 121.8 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 121. 2 | 122.3 | 123.5 | 124.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goods output. | 110.0 | 113.3 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 113.0 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 115.3 |
| Durable goods | 106.0 | 109.0 | 107.4 | 107.9 | 108. 7 | 109.2 | 110.1 | 110.8 |
| Nondurable goods. | 112.8 | 116.5 | 113.8 | 115.0 | 116.1 | 116.9 | 117.8 | 118.8 |
| Services. | 126.1 | 131.8 | 128.2 | 129.5 | 131.1 | 132.5 | 134.1 | 135.7 |
| Structures | 124.6 | 131.1 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 130.2 | 132.6 | 133.8 | 137.1 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross auto product. | 100.0 | 102.5 | 101.9 | 102.1 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 103.4 | 103.8 |

Table 18. -Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by

| Gross national product. | 117.3 | 121.8 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 121.2 | 122.3 | 123.5 | 124.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private | 114.8 | 118.9 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 118.4 | 119.3 | 120.5 | 121.8 |
| Busin | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nontarm | 1114.7 | 1118.8 | 116.2 | 117.1 |  |  | 106. ${ }^{120.9}$ | 121.7 107.7 |
| Households and institutions. | 143.7 | 148.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government. | 143.7 | 152.1 | 147.6 | 149.1 | 150.5 | 153.4 | 155.1 | 56.2 |

## 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).
foods, especially for livestock, meat, and fresh fruits and vegetables. On an overall basis, farm prices in May were at their highest level since 1952.

Industrial prices rose only 0.1 percent, with higher prices for most durable goods groups mainly offset by sharply lower prices for lumber and small reductions in textiles and rubber. Last month's increase, which was the same as the April rise, compared with an average monthly gain of more than onehalf of 1 percent in the first quarter of this year. The first quarter gains-more than 6 percent at an annual rate-were clearly exceptional and were not likely to be sustained. Among other things, they included extraordinary price increases for lumber, which have since given way to decreases. An allowance for the swing in lumber prices would reduce the difference between the two quarters but would not eliminate it. Even though wholesale industrial prices have increased less rapidly than last winter, the price rises of the past 2 months have been sizable, especially for manufactured goods. Moreover, in early June, a number of increases were announced for key commodities such as structural steel shapes and plates, lead, and industrial chemicals.

## Credit shortages intensify

During May and early June, a highly restrictive monetary policy and strong loan demand, especially from the business community, resulted in a further buildup of pressures in financial markets. Intensified credit shortages were reflected in a sharp rise in financing costs that was particularly evident in short-term markets. From the end of April to the end of May, interest rate increases of one-half of 1 percent were commonplace in most money markets. On June 9, the short-term structure of interest rates was jolted upward by a full 1 percent increase in the prime rate. This change followed increases of onefourth and one-half a percentage point earlier this year and brought the prime rate to an alltime high of $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent. Developments in other short-term markets, which are generally considered very sensitive to credit restraint, have been unusually dramatic: for example, from the end of April to mid-June, the
rate on Federal funds rose from 7.48 percent to 9.13 percent while the London rate on 3 -month Euro-dollars jumped from 8.44 to 11.06 percent.

In capital markets, bond yields were also rising, particularly the yields on State and local obligations. The market for these securities has been very badly depressed this year because commercial banks, the most important buyers of these instruments, have responded to credit tightening by sharply curtailing their participation in this market. From the end of April to mid-June, yields on the highest grade State and local securities soared from 4.95 to 5.60 percent.

In other financial developments during May, the money supply (currency and private demand deposits) declined
$\$ 1 / 2$ billion on a seasonally adjusted basis while time deposits fell nearly $\$ 3 / 4$ billion. At the large commercial banks, liquidation of certificates of deposit continued; a decline of some $\$ 600$ million brought this year's attrition in such deposits to $\$ 6.5$ billion.
Bank credit recorded a small seasonally adjusted gain of about $\$ 1$ billion last month, all of which was attributable to a $\$ 2.7$ billion rise in the loan component. Business loans, which have been rising strongly all year, were by far the most important contributor to this advance. Banks satisfied a large part of this loan demand by reducing their investments in securities. These investments declined about $\$ 1.8$ billion in May, most of which represented net sales of U.S. Government securities.

# Plant and Lquipment Expenditure Programs in 1969 


#### Abstract

According to the survey conducted in late April and May, businessmen have projected a $12 \frac{1}{2}$ percent increase in plant and equipment expenditures from 1968 to 1969. This is a slight downward revision from the 14 percent rise projected three months early. Expenditures are expected to rise through the year, with a tapering in the rate of expansion in the second half.


BUSINESS investment in new plant and equipment this year is expected to total $\$ 72.2$ billion, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ percent above the 1968 amount, according to the latest quarterly survey of spending intentions conducted in late April and May. The rise currently projected for 1969, although substantially greater than last year's 4 percent increase, is somewhat below the 14 percent advance anticipated in February.
The downward revision in spending plans since the last survey was attributable to nondurable goods manufacturing, public utilities, railroads, and mining. Durable goods manufacturers as well as communications firms increased their spending programs moderately over those of the preceding
report, while nonrail transportation and commercial firms held to earlier investment plans.

## Quarterly movement

The latest survey points to rising expenditures through the year, ex-

Table 1.-Annual Percent Changes in Plant and Equipment Expenditures, 1967-69

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actual } \\ & \text { 1967-68 } \end{aligned}$ | Actual 1968 to anticipated 1969 as reported in: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feb. | May |
| All industries ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 3.9 | 13.9 | 12.6 |
| Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$. | -. 9 | 15.9 | 13.4 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{1}$ | -1.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 |
| Primary metals | 1.9 | $-3.3$ | $-4.4$ |
| Machinery | $-3.7$ | 13.7 | 14.8 |
| Transportation equipment. | $-10.3$ | 21.5 | 23.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass.. | $-1.7$ | 40.9 | 56.4 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{1}$-.-. | -. 5 | 17.3 | 11. 2 |
| Food and beverage | . 4 | 15.9 | 8.0 |
| Textile.-........... | $-15.3$ | 34.8 | 13.4 |
| Paper | $-10.6$ | 34.8 | 31.0 |
| Chemical.- | -6.5 | 16.8 | 13.2 |
| Petroleum. | 4.9 | 13.1 | 8.1 |
| Rubber.--- | 27.4 | 13.5 | 5.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing. | 7.6 | 12.4 | 12.1 |
| Mining_....... | $-6.6$ | 12.9 | 11.3 |
| Railroad. | $-13.0$ | 29.7 | 15.5 |
| Transportation, other than rail. | 11.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 |
| Public utilities.---............ | 16.7 | 14.1 | 13.5 |
| Communication. | 7. 6 | 16.9 | 19.4 |
| Commerical and other. | 2.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 |

[^0]tending the pattern of increasing investment evident since mid-1968. Expenditures for new plant and equipment declined during the second quarter of last year, but rose $\$ 1 / 2$ billion (annual rate) in the third quarter and $\$ 2.7$ billion in the fourth. The present survey finds that the rate of increase accelerated to $\$ 3$ billion, or $41 / 2$ percent, in the first quarter. A further $\$ 3$ billion rise is anticipated for the second quarter, raising outlays to $\$ 72$ billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. The increase is expected to slow down to $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the third quarter and $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in the fourth so that outlays in the last 3 months of the year would be $\$ 74$ billion. In manufacturing, the quarterly pattern

## CHART 6

## New Plant and Equipment Expenditures

- All major industries have projected higher spending in 1969
- Public utilities and durable goods manufacturers account for slowing in overall rise in second half


Table 2.-Plant and Equipment Expenditures, 1968 and Anticipated 1969
(Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates)


1. Anticipated.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.
also points to a substantial rise in the second quarter followed by a tapering in the third; however, a small decline is projected for the fourth. In nonmanufacturing, a steady rise throughout 1969 is expected.
Within 1969, the downward revision in programs relative to last February's survey occurs in the first quarter and the second half. Business had anticipated an unusually large 9 percent advance in investment in the first quarter, actual outlays rose by one-half that rate. The reduction may well have been mainly involuntary, stemming from the inability of firms to secure equipment deliveries or maintain construction progress on schedule. Part of the shortfall has apparently spilled over into second quarter programs, which have been raised by more than $\$ 1$ billion at an annual rate.

## The capital goods situation

Businessmen still appear firmly committed to a sizable advance in capital investment this year, notwithstanding such deterrents as the recommendations of the Administration to repeal the investment tax credit and continue the tax surcharge, higher interest charges, tight credit conditions, and rising capital goods costs. Although these factors are undoubtedly tending to restrain new capital commitments, they have thus far not been strong enough to counteract the effects of steadily rising sales and production, rising cash flow, higher profits, the desire to improve productive efficiency and to reduce the advance in labor costs, shortrun inflationary expectations, and general optimism on the longer range business outlook.

## Manufacturing Outlays Up Sharply

Manufacturers are now planning increases in expenditures that would bring total outlays for the year to $\$ 30$ billion, a rise of $13 \frac{1}{2}$ percent. Durable goods programs are up $15 \frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1968 and nondurable goods companies, 11 percent.
Among the former, stone, clay, and glass and motor vehicle producers have programed the largest relative gains from 1968 to 1969-more than one-half and one-fourth, respectively. Most of these increases are scheduled for the first half of this year. Programs of each of the other major heavy goods industries, except primary metals, also indicate larger increases in planned outlays in the first half than in the second. Iron and steel producers are scheduling reductions in expenditures in both the first and second halves, while nonferrous metals companies are scheduling a cutback for the first half to be followed by a moderate pickup in the second.
The nondurable goods industries as a group expect to raise their investment about 6 percent from the second half of 1968 to the first half of 1969 and to maintain that rate of increase in the second half of this year. The sharply rising spending programs of the paper industry account for much of the strength in nondurables; this industry has projected a rise of 30 percent from 1968 to 1969. Other soft goods industries are planning moderate to substantial gains in capital spending for 1969, but patterns within the year are diverse. For example, both textile and chemical companies are now scheduling their largest rates of increase in the first half, while petroleum companies, after hold-
ing first half 1969 outlays at the second half 1968 rate, are planning a pickup in spending in the second half of 1969.

## Investment starts rise

The data on starts are a useful adjunct to the expenditure anticipations because starts lead expenditures. The uptrend in starts of manufacturers' investment projects that began in the fourth quarter of 1967 was resumed in the first quarter of 1969 after a dip in the closing months of 1968. New investment projects started during the first 3 months of 1969 rose to a new peak of $\$ 7.9$ billion, seasonally adjusted, up 10 percent from the preceding quarter. The first quarter advance in starts was somewhat stronger for nondurables than for durables- 12 percent as against 8 percent. It is of interest to note that first quarter starts were 20 percent higher than they were a year earlier; this is much larger than the 7 percent gain in expenditures over the same period.

The value of new projects started exceeded manufacturers outlays during the first quarter of this year so that expenditures yet to be made on projects already underway rose $\$ 0.8$ billion during the first quarter, after seasonal adjustment. Carryover at the end of March totaled $\$ 20.6$ billion, $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion higher than a year earlier. The March carryover represented about 2.9 quarters of spending at the first quarter rate, a ratio that has been maintained since mid-1968. At the end of March 1968, the ratio was 2.7 quarters.

## Pressures on capital are steady

Manufacturers reported a slight increase in pressure on industrial capacity from December to March. Companies owning 48 percent of total fixed assets in manufacturing considered their March 31 productive facilities "inadequate" for prospective sales in the ensuing 12 months. The corresponding figure was 47 percent at the end of December. A low of 40 percent was recorded on March 31, 1968, after which the proportion rose steadily. The peak in this proportion was reached in early 1966.
Both the durable and the nondurable goods groups reported little change in

Table 3.-Starts and Carryover of Plant and Equipment Projects, Manufacturing and Public Utilities
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Starts ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Carryover ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | $\frac{1969}{I}$ | 1968 |  |  |  | $\frac{1969}{\text { Mar. }}$ |
|  | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | I | II | III | IV |  | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. |  |
| Manufacturing - - ----- | 28.79 | 25.49 | 27.68 | 6.51 | 6.64 | 6.97 | 7.56 | 7.74 | 18.24 | 18.38 | 18.72 | 18.75 | 20.28 |
|  | 16. 17 | 12.69 | 13.99 | 3.26 | 3.39 | 3.40 | 3.94 | 3.86 | 10.72 | 10.89 | 10.92 | 10.90 | 11. 50 |
| Primary metals. | 3.98 | 2.65 | 3.15 | . 84 | . 64 | . 90 | . 77 | . 68 | 4.08 | 3.96 | 4.02 | 3.81 | 3.78 |
| Electrical machinery | 1. 50 | 1. 24 | 1.35 | . 30 | . 41 | . 24 | . 40 | . 42 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.04 | 1. 06 | 1. 19 |
| Machinery except electrical | 3. 10 | 3.02 | 2. 68 | . 63 | . 59 | . 60 | . 86 | . 87 | 1. 05 | 1. 00 | . 95 | 1. 01 | 1.20 |
| Transportation equipment | 3.22 | 2. 24 | 2. 90 | . 67 | . 70 | . 78 | . 76 | . 73 | 2.72 | 2.82 | 2.95 | 3.04 | 3.15 |
| Stone, clay, and glass... | . 83 | . 58 | . 96 | . 18 | . 31 | . 22 | . 24 | . 32 | . 32 | . 45 | . 50 | . 52 | . 61 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$. | 12.62 | 12.80 | 13.69 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.56 | 3.62 | 3.88 | 7.52 | 7.49 | 7.80 | 7.85 | 8.78 |
| Food and beverage | 1.29 | 1. 46 | 1.48 | . 32 | . 46 | . 36 | . 34 | . 42 | . 77 | . 85 | . 83 | . 82 | . 89 |
| Textile. | 1.11 | . 78 | . 86 | . 14 | . 19 | . 26 | . 27 | . 20 | . 37 | . 37 | . 44 | . 51 | . 53 |
| Paper | 1.33 | 1. 61 | 1. 78 | . 65 | . 46 | . 26 | . 40 | . 52 | 1.11 | 1.18 | 1. 09 | 1. 09 | 1. 25 |
| Chemical | 3.37 | 2.46 | 2.85 | . 68 | . 74 | . 65 | . 78 | . 78 | 1.92 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 2.01. | 2.15 |
| Petroleum | 3.91 | 4.92 | 4.97 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.60 | 1.31 | 1. 50 | 2. 64 | 2.48 | 2.84 | 2.75 | 3.21 |
| Public utilities. | 10.68 | 13.92 | 14.63 | 4.62 | 3.41 | 2.23 | 4.38 | 5.89 | 16.62 | 17.07 | 16.34 | 17.44 | 20.67 |
|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  | 6.58 | 6.59 | 7.80 | 7.16 | 7.89 | 18.08 | 18.22 | 19.35 | 19.79 | 20.63 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  | 3.27 | 3.44 | 4.00 | 3.66 | 3.96 | 10.70 | 10.93 | 11.52 | 11.70 | 11.91 |
| Nondurable goods. |  |  |  | 3.31 | 3.15 | 3.80 | 3. 50 | 3.93 | 7.38 | 7.29 | 7.83 | 8.09 | 8.71 |
| Public utilities |  |  |  | 3.26 | 3.92 | 3.04 | 4.48 | 4.22 | 15.43 | 16.43 | 16.75 | 18.23 | 19.19 |

1. Starts are estimated by adding changes in carryover to expenditures during the given period.
2. Carryover refers to expenditures yet to be incurred on plant and equipment projects already underway at end of period. 3. Includes industries not shown separately.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table 4.-Manufacturers' Evaluation of Their Capacity
[Percentage distribution of gross capital assets] 1

|  | 1965 |  |  | 66 |  |  |  | 67 |  |  |  | 68 |  | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Dec. } \\ \hline \mathbf{3 1} \end{array}$ | Mar. <br> 31 | $\underset{30}{\text { June }}$ | $\underset{30}{\text { Sept. }}$ | Dec. <br> 31 | Mar. 31 | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{30}{\text { Sept. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{31}{\text { Mar. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | Mar. 31 |
| More plant and equipment needed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing. | 48 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 43 | 40 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 48 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ - | 50 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 45 | 46 |
| Primary metals..-- | 53 | 61 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 48 | 42 | 43 | 31 | 35 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 41 |
| Metal fabricators ${ }^{3}$ - | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 49 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$...Food and | 46 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 40 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 49 |
| beverage.....---- | 46 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 42 | 40 | 45 | 42 | 38 | 41 | 49 | 54 | 46 |
| Chemical..........- | 83 | 81 | 83 | 87 | 88 | 80 | 76 | 75 | 78 | 67 | 65 | 71 | 58 | 72 |
| Petroleum.-------- | 23 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 22 | 27 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 40 | 39 |
| About adequate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing | 47 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 48 | 47 |
| Dur ble goods ${ }^{2}$------ | 44 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 47 |
| Primary metals_- | 33 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 32 | 38 | 43 | 42 | 53 | 50 | 44 | 41 | 45 | 44 |
| Metal fabricators ${ }^{3}$ - | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 54 | 49 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 48 |
| Nondurab:e goods ${ }^{2} . .$. Food and | 50 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 58 | 56 | 52 | 48 | 48 |
| beverage........-- | 44 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 50 | 54 | 50 | 53 | 57 | 53 | 45 | 41 | 49 |
| Chemical.-....-.--- | 16 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 31 | 33 | 27 | 40 | 25 |
| Petroleum | 73 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 76 | 71 | 62 | 62 | 60 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 59 | 60 |
| Existing plant and equipment exceeds needs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing -------- | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ - | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Primary metals.... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Metal fabricators ${ }^{3}$ - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$...Food and | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| beverage..----.-- | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Chemical.----------- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Petroleum....-...- | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

1. According to respondent companies' characterizations of their plant and equipment facilities, taking into account their current and prospective sales for the next 12 months.
2. Includes machinery, transportation equipment, and fabricated metals industries.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission.
the proportion of assets considered "inadequate" during the first quarter of 1969 . The only significant shifts among the component industries was a decline for food and beverage companies and a sharp increase for chemical companies.

Facilities regarded as "adequate" represented 47 percent of manufacturing assets at the end of the first quarter of this year-little different from the 48 percent recorded at the end of December but well below the 55 percent of a year ago.

The proportion of assets held by firms reporting facilities in excess of prospective needs was 5 percent on March 31, the same as both one quarter earlier and a year earlier. This category has shown little fluctuation since the beginning of the capacity evaluation inquiry in late 1965.

## Nonmanufacturing Programs

Nonmanufacturing firms as a group are planning outlays of $\$ 42$ billion in

1969, a 12 percent expansion over 1968; actual outlays increased 8 percent from 1967 to 1968. Investment programs are generally strong. Projected increases range from 7 percent in the commercial sector to almost one-fifth for communications companies, with other major groups planning advances of 11 to 15 percent.

Public utilities are planning to spend $\$ 13.1$ billion in 1969 as against $\$ 11.5$ billion last year. Electric companies, whose annual investment program is up 14 percent from 1968, expect to hold expenditures relatively steady for the remainder of 1969 following a sizable increase in the opening quarter. Gas companies, on the other hand, report a rise in the first half to be followed by a reduction in the second.

New projects started by public utility companies during the first quarter of 1969 totaled $\$ 4.2$ billion, 6 percent less than the record posted in the fourth quarter of last year but more than onefourth larger than new starts in the first quarter of 1968. Despite the first quar-
ter dip in starts, they exceeded first quarter expenditures by $\$ 1$ billion. Nonetheless, with spending up even more sharply than carryover in the first quarter, the ratio of carryover to expenditures declined for the second quarter in a row.

Both rail and nonrail transportation firms are planning substantial capital expenditures this year. The $151 / 2$ percent rise in expenditures by nonrail transportation companies is traceable to the programs of trucking and water transportation companies; airlines, which account for more than half of the capital outlays of the nonrail transportation group, are programing more moderate advances in 1969 outlays.

The expected rise of 7 percent in spending by commercial firms consists of a large increase in wholesale trade, about average gains in services, construction, and finance, and a rather small increase in retail trade. All components of the commercial group are programing rising expenditures throughout the year.

Table 5.-Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment Expenditures of U.S. Business, 1967-69
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Annual |  |  | Quarterly, unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarterly, seasonally adjusted annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1967 |  | 19692 | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II ${ }^{2}$ | III ${ }^{3}$ | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II ${ }^{2}$ | III ${ }^{2}$ |
| All Industries | 61.66 | 64.087 | 72.17 | 13.59 | 15.61 | 15.40 | 17.05 | 14.25 | 15.86 | 16.02 | 17.95 | 15.21 | 18.21 | 18.49 | 61.65 | 61.50 | 60.90 | 62.70 | 64.75 | 62.60 | 63.20 | 65.90 | 68.90 | 72.00 | 73.45 |
| Manufacturing industries. | 26.69 | 26.44 | 29.99 | 6.10 | 6.81 | 6.48 | 7,30 | 5.79 | 6.50 | 6.63 | 7.52 | 6.21 | 7.60 | 7.63 | 27.85 | 27.00 | 26.15 | 26.00 | 26.35 | 25.80 | 26.65 | 26.85 | 28.20 | 30.30 | 30.75 |
| Durable goods Industries | 13.70 | 13.51 | 15.61 | 3.08 | 3.46 | 3.33 | 3.82 | 2.96 | 3.22 | 3.37 | 3.95 | 3.26 | 3.96 | 3.95 | 14.20 | 13.75 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.65 | 12.80 | 13.65 | 13.90 | 15.00 | 15.85 | 16.00 |
| Primary iron and steel. | 2.31 | 2.36 | 2.19 | , 48 | . 58 | . 56 | . 69 | . 49 | . 55 | . 62 | . 71 | . 50 | . 52 | . 55 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.25 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.10 | 2.20 |
| Primary nonferrous metal | . 90 | . 90 | . 93 | . 20 | . 23 | . 23 | . 24 | . 20 | . 21 | . 23 | . 27 | . 21 | . 23 | . 23 | . 90 | . 90 | . 95 | . 85 | . 90 | . 85 | . 95 | . 95 | . 95 | . 90 | . 95 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 1. 24 | 1. 27 | 1.39 | . 27 | . 30 | . 30 | . 37 | . 27 | . 31 | . 31 | . 38 | . 28 | . 34 | . 35 | 1. 25 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1. 25 | 1. 25 | 1. 30 | 1. 25 | 1. 30 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1. 45 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2.95 | 2.76 | 3. 24 | . 70 | . 78 | . 71 | . 76 | . 66 | . 64 | . 65 | . 80 | . 67 | . 86 | . 82 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.00 | 2.60 | 2.95 | 2. 60 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 3. 00 | 3.45 | 3.45 |
| Motor vehicles and parts..----- | 1. 66 | 1. 46 | 1.87 | . 38 | . 45 | . 41 | . 42 | . 34 | . 36 | . 38 | . 38 | . 37 | . 49 | . 54 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1. 35 | 1. 45 | 1. 45 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.10 |
| Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles. | 1.09 | 1.01 | 1.18 | . 24 | . 26 | . 27 | . 32 | . 21 | . 24 | . 26 | . 29 | . 24 | . 28 | . 31 | 1. 10 | 1.05 | 1. 10 | 1.15 | 1. 00 | . 95 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| Stone, clay, and glass. | . 73 | . 71 | 1. 12 | . 20 | . 18 | . 16 | . 18 | . 14 | . 18 | . 18 | . 22 | . 23 | . 29 | . 27 | . 90 | . 70 | . 65 | . 65 | . 60 | . 70 | . 70 | . 80 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| Other durable goods ${ }^{3}$. | 2.83 | 3.03 | 3.69 | . 61 | . 68 | .69 | . 85 | . 66 | . 72 | . 75 | . 91 | . 75 | . 94 | . 89 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.80 | 3.15 | 2,95 | 2.85 | 3. 00 | 3.25 | 3. 40 | 3.75 | 3. 60 |
| Nondurable goods industries. | 13.00 | 12.931 | 14.38 | 3.02 | 3.34 | 3.15 | 3.48 | 2.82 | 3.28 | 3.25 | 3.57 | 2.95 | 3.65 | 3.68 | 13.70 | 13.25 | 12.65 | 12.55 | 12.70 | 13.00 | 13.05 | 12.95 | 13.20 | 14.45 | 14.75 |
| Food and beverage. | 1.41 | 1. 41 | 1. 52 | . 33 | . 39 | . 35 | . 34 | . 30 | . 38 | . 38 | . 35 | . 35 | . 41 | . 38 | 1. 45 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1. 35 | 1. 30 | 1. 40 | 1. 50 | 1. 40 | 1. 55 | 1. 55 | 1.50 |
| Textile | . 89 | . 75 | . 85 | . 21 | . 23 | . 22 | . 23 | . 17 | . 19 | . 19 | . 20 | . 18 | . 23 | . 23 | . 95 | . 90 | . 85 | . 85 |  | . 75 | + 75 | . 75 | . 85 | . 90 | . 95 |
| Paper | 1.64 | 1. 47 | 1. 92 | . 40 | . 42 | . 42 | . 40 | . 32 | . 39 | . 35 | . 40 | . 35 | . 47 | . 49 | 1.90 | 1. 70 | 1.65 | 1.40 | 1. 45 | 1. 55 | 1.35 | 1. 50 | 1.60, | 1.85 | 1.95 |
| Chemical | 2.88 | 2.69 | 3.05 | . 70 | . 76 | . 69 | . 72 | . 61 | . 72 | . 64 | . 72 | . 64 | . 81 | . 76 | 3.20 | 3. 00 | 2.85 | 2.55 | 2.75 | 2.85 | 2.65 | 2. 60 | 2.90 | 3.15 | 3. 15 |
| Petroleum | 4.65 | 4.87 | 5.27 | 1. 02 | 1. 17 | 1.11 | 1.35 | 1. 07 | 1.17 | 1.24 | 1. 40 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 1.36 | 4.65 | 4.70 | 4.45 | 4.75 | 4.85 | 4.70 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.70 | 5.20 | 5. 45 |
| Rubber. | . 49 | . 62 | . 66 | . 11 | . 13 | . 12 | . 14 | . 12 | 15 | . 17 | . 19 | . 15 | . 16 | . 17 | . 50 | . 50 | . 45 | . 50 | . 55 | . 60 | . 65 | . 70 | . 65 | . 65 | . 65 |
| Other nondurable goods *-..- | 1.04 | 1.11 | 1. 10 | 24 | 25 | . 26 | 30 | . 24 | 28 | , | .31 | , | . 30 | . 28 | 1. 05 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1. 10 | 1. 05 | 1.10 | 1. 10 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1. 20 | 1.10 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries. | 34.97 | 37.64 | 42.18 | 7.49 | 8.80 | 8.92 | 9.75 | 8.46 | 9.36 | 9.39 | 10.43 | 9.00 | 10.60 | 10.86 | 33.80 | 34.50 | 34.70 | 36.70 | 38.43 | 36.80 | 36.50 | 39.00 | 40.70 | 41.70 | 42.70 |
| Mining | 1.42 | 1. 42 | 1. 58 | . 32 | . 34 | . 37 | . 39 | . 36 | . 36 | . 34 | . 35 | . 36 | . 43 | . 39 | 1. 40 | 1.30 | 1. 45 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1. 40 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1. 55 | 1.70 | 1. 55 |
| Railroad | 1. 53 | 1.34 | 1. 54 | . 41 | . 41 | . 35 | . 36 | . 37 | . 36 | . 30 | . 30 | 32 | . 38 | . 40 | 1.80 | 1. 55 | 1. 40 | 1.40 | 1. 65 | 1. 40 | 1. 20 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 1.70 |
| Transportation, other than 1 | 3.88 | 4.31 | 4.83 | 70 | 1. 12 | . 98 | 1.07 | . 98 | 1. 04 | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1. 06 | 1. 24 | 1. 24 | 3.05 | 3. 90 | 4.10 | 4.45 | 4.35 | 3.65 | 4. 60 | 4.80 | 4.80 | 4.35 | 5. 10 |
| Public utilities. | 9.88 | 11. 541 | 13.09 | 1.84 | 2. 46 | 2.66 | 2.92 | 2.33 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 3.28 | 2.66 | 3.40 | 3.50 | 9.20 | 9.70 | 9.80 | 10.65 | 11. 60 | 11.65 | 10.90 | 12.00 | 13.05 | 13.30 | 13.15 |
| Communication | 5.91 | 6.36 | 7.60 | 1.35 | 1. 49 | 1. 46 | 1. 62 | 1.48 | 1.51 | 1. 50 | 1.86 | 1.68 |  | 5.33 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}5.75\end{array}\right.$ | 5.80 | 6. 05 | 6. 05 | 6.35 |  |  |  |  | )20.95 | 21.25 |
| Commercial and other ${ }^{5}$ | 12.34 | 12.671 | 13.54 | 2.87 | 2.99 | 3. 09 | 3.39 | 2.93 | 3.11 | 3. 18 | 3. 46 | 2.91 | 5. 17 | 5.33 | (12.55 | 12.25 | 11.95 | 12.65 | 12.85 | 12.80 | 12.35 | 12.75 | 12.75 | 20.95 | 21.25 |

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current accounts.
2. Estimates are based on anticipated capital expenditures reported by business in late A pril and May 1969. The estimates for the second and third quarter of 1969 have been adjusted when necessary or systematic tendencies in anticipatory data. The adjustment ior each industry years. However, no adjustment is made unless the anticipations have shown a bias in the same years. However, no adjustment is made unless the anticipations have showna biasin
3. Includes fabricated metal, lumber, furniture, instrument, ordnance, and miscellaneous industries.
4. Includes apparel, tobacco, leather, and printing-publishing.
5. Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.

Nore.-Details may not add to total because of rounding. Data for earlier years were published in the June 1956, March 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968 issues of the SURVEY.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchạnge Commission.

# Manufacturers' Inventory and Sales Expectations, Seeond and Third Quarters, 1969 


#### Abstract

Manufacturers expect sales increases in the second and third quarters to be accompanied by large increases in inventories. The expected inventory additions of $\$ 21 / 2$ billion and $\$ 2 \frac{1}{3}$ billion compare with an average rise of about $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in recent quarters. The proportion of March 31 stocks judged high in relation to sales and unfilled orders was slightly higher than the December 31 figure.


ACCORDING to the survey conducted in May by the Office of Business Economics, manufacturers expect further sales advances this quarter and next. Although they reported a slight worsening in their inventory condition during the opening 3 months of the year, producers anticipate relatively large inventory additions through September.

Manufacturers expect sales to rise 1.2 percent in the current quarter and 2.6 percent in the next. These projections compare with an actual gain of 1.6 percent in the first quarter of 1969 and an average quarterly gain of 2.7 percent last year.
Inventory accumulation would be stepped up to $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion during the period from March 31 to June 30 and to $\$ 2 \frac{1}{3}$ billion from June to September 30. Recent inventory increases have held close to $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion per quarter.

The projections, if realized, would set records- $\$ 95$ billion for inventories on September 30 and $\$ 165$ billion for sales in the third quarter. Inventories at the end of June and September as well would be the equivalent of 1.73 months of sales, up from 1.70 months on December 31, 1968, and on March 31, 1969.

Manufacturers holding 20 percent of producers' stocks judged their March 31 inventories to be "high" relative to sales and unfilled orders. This was 2 points more than on December 31, 1968. In the same period, the "about right"
group fell 2 points from 80 percent to 78 percent, while the "low" remained negligible at 2 percent.

## Sales projections

Durable goods producers expect sales to rise 1.3 percent this quarter but are more optimistic about the third, for which they are projecting a 3 percent rise. These projections compare with gains of about 3 percent in the two preceding quarters. Durable goods producers have raised their sights regarding second quarter sales since the last

Inventory Imbalance

|  | Inventory excess | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inven- } \\ \text { tory } \\ \text { defi- } \\ \text { ciency } \end{gathered}$ | Net excess |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount | Percent of total inventories |
|  | (Billions of dollars) |  |  |  |
| All manufacturers |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 31, 1968........ | 1.73 | 0.25 | 1.48 | 1.7 |
| Mar. 31, 1969......- | 1.87 | 16 | 1.71 | 1.9 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 31, 1968..... | 1. 19 | . 20 | . 99 | 1.7 |
| Mar. 31, 1969..... | 1.31 | . 12 | 1.19 | 2. 0 |
| Nondurable goods Dec. 31, 1968 | . 54 | . 05 | . 49 | 1.6 |
| Mar. 31, 1969..--- | . 56 | . 04 | . 52 | 1.6 |

survey, when they expected a quarterly gain of about one-half of 1 percent.

Following a 1 percent sales decline in the first quarter, nondurable goods producers expect a 1.2 percent rise in the current quarter and a step up to 2 percent in the third. The second quarter projection has changed little from that made last survey.


Forecasts of larger-than-average sales advances were made by machinery and transportation equipment producers among the durables and by textile, petroleum, and chemical companies among the nondurables.

## Inventory expectations

Durable goods producers expect to add $\$ 12 / 3$ billion to stocks from March 31 to June 30 and almost $\$ 2$ billion in the following 3 months. These projections

Table 1.-Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales: Actual and Anticipated ${ }^{1}$ [Billions of dollars]


1. All actual data have been adjusted to conform with the recent revision by the Bureau of the Census (Report M3-1.1).
2. Anticipations reported by manufacturers in May 1969. Inventories have been corrected for systematic tendencles in 1. Anticipations reported by manufacturers in May 1969. Inventories have been corrected for systematic tendencles in anticipatory data.

Sources: U.S.Department of Commerce. Anticipations, office of Business Economics; actuals, Bureau of the Census.
Table 2.-Manufacturers' Evaluation of the Condition of Their Inventories ${ }^{1}$ [Percentage distribution]

|  | Total |  |  | Durables |  |  | Nondurables |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | About right | Low | High | About right | Low | High | About right | Low |
| March 31, 1963. | 15 | 82 | 3 | 17 | 81 |  | 12 | 85 |  |
| June 30, 1963.. | 15 | 83 | 2 | 18 | 80 | 2 | 10 |  | 2 |
| September 30, 1963 | 17 | 81 | 2 | 19 | 80 | 1 | 14 | 83 | 3 |
| December 31, 1963. | 13 | 85 | 2 | 14 | 84 | 2 | 10 | 87 |  |
| March 31, 1964 | 16 | 82 |  | 17 | 81 |  |  |  |  |
| June 30, 1964- | 13 | 84 | 3 | 16 | 81 | 3 | 9 | 88 | 3 |
| September 30, 1964 | 14 | 82 | 4 | 15 | 81 | 4 | 11 | 84 | 5 |
| December 31, 1964. | 13 | 84 | 3 | 15 | 82 | 3 | 9 | 87 | 4 |
| March 31, 1965. | 16 |  |  | 20 | 77 |  | 9 |  |  |
| June 30, 1965. | 16 | 80 | 4 | 20 | 77 | 3 | 10 | 85 | 5 |
| September 30, 1965 | 16 | 81 | 3 | 22 | 76 | 2 |  | 88 | 4 |
| December 31, 1965. | 15 | 82 | 3 | 19 | 78 | 3 |  | 88 | 4 |
| March 31, 1966. |  |  |  |  | 79 |  | 10 |  |  |
| June 30, 1966. | 18 | 78 | 4 | 21 | 75 | 4 | 13 | 83 | 4 |
| September 30, 1966 | 22 | 75 | 3 | 27 | 70 | 3 | 14 | 83 | 3 |
| December 31, 1966 | 28 | 70 | 2 | 33 | 65 | 2 | 18 | 79 | 3 |
| March 31, 1967 | 31 |  |  |  | 62 |  |  |  |  |
| June 30, 1967. | 31 | 67 | 2 | 36 | 63 | 1 | 20 | 76 |  |
| September 30, 1967. | 27 | 69 | 4 | 34 | 63 | 3 | 15 | 81 | 4 |
| December 31, 1967. | 25 | 72 | 3 | 31 | 67 | 2 | 15 | 81 | 4 |
| March 31, 1968. | 25 | 72 | 3 | 31 | 66 | 3 | 15 | 82 |  |
| June 30, 1968 | 25 | 72 | 3 | 31 | 67 | 2 | 16 | 80 | 4 |
| September 30, 1968. | 24 | 73 | 3 | 28 | 70 |  | 16 | 79 | 5 |
| December 31, 1968 | 18 | 80 | 2 | 19 | 79 | 2 | 16 | 82 | 2 |
| March 31, 1969 | 20 | 78 | 2 | 21 | 77 | 2 | 17 | 82 | 1 |

[^1]would exceed the actual rate of accumulation for any quarter in the past 2 years. Additions in the first quarter of this year were also rather large- $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion.
Nondurable goods producers expect to increase their stocks $\$ 800$ million by June 30 and an additional $\$ 350$ million by September 30. In 1968, a year of relatively large inventory accumulation, nondurable goods producers added from $\$ 200$ million to $\$ 700$ million per quarter to their holdings, and in the first quarter of 1969 they added $\$ 200$ million.

If these sales and inventory expectations are fulfilled, the stock-sales ratio at the end of September would rise slightly from the end of 1968 to 2.03 for durables and 1.34 for nondurables. The projected ratios differ very little from those of a year earlier.

## Inventory condition, March 31

More durable goods producers viewed their March 31 inventories as exces-sive-relative to sales and unfilled orders-than at the end of 1968. The proportion of stocks considered "high" rose from 19 percent to 21 percent during the opening quarter of 1969. For nondurables, the increase was smaller-16 percent to 17 percent. From December 31 to March 31 the "about right" category fell slightly-to 77 percent for durables and 82 percent for nondurables.

For primary metals producers, the "high" proportion was 8 percent on March 31, unchanged from December 31 ; here, a decline among steel companies offset a rise for nonferrous metals. Metal fabricators holding 22 percent of this group's stocks categorized their inventories as "high"-up 2 points from yearend.

Because of recent changes in the survey questionnaire, the data are not completely comparable with the percentages prior to December 1968. It does appear, however, that the "high" proportion fell substantially for the durable goods group after June 1968 but changed little for the nondurables.
(continued on p.57)

# Forciǵn Earninǵs From U.S. Travelers in 1968 Dedine Slightly to \$3.9 Billion 

> A small dip-the first in over two decades-brought foreign earnings from American travelers last year to $\$ 3.9$ billion. Total receipts from foreign visitors to the United States were more than $\$ 2$ billion, an 8 percent rise over 1967 . As a result of these changes, the excess of our travel payments over receipts fell to less than $\$ 1.9$ billion from $\$ 2.1$ billion in 1967 .

FOREIGN countries earned $\$ 3.9$ billion from international travel by U.S. residents last year. That amount-the portion of U.S. travelers' outlays entering the U.S. balance of payments-was $\$ 100$ million below the 1967 figure and marked the first interruption of successive annual increases in more than 20 years. About $\$ 3$ billion of the total was spent within foreign countries, while the remainder, $\$ 0.9$ billion was paid to foreign transocean sea and air carriers. An additional $\$ 0.8$ billion paid to U.S.-flag sea and air carriers for transocean transportation (which does not figure directly in our balance of payments) brought total U.S. spending for travel abroad to $\$ 4.7$ billion, about the same level as a year earlier (table 1).

The major factor in the decline in travel payments was the absence of Expo 67; last year, Americans spent $\$ 250$ million less in Canada than in 1967. The extent and pattern of U.S. travel abroad were strongly influenced by other factors, including a Presidential call for restriction of nonessential travel outside the Western Hemisphere.

Americans traveling to Europe spent less than in 1967, and the expenditures of those traveling to other Eastern Hemisphere areas increased only moderately. Outlays rose sharply in those
areas exempted from the Presidential request and travel tax proposals: Mexico, the Caribbean area, and South America.

Total travel expenditures in oversea areas (excluding transportation) amounted to $\$ 1.5$ billion, not appreciably higher than in the year before, although the number of travelers rose 13 percent to nearly 3.9 million. In Canada, Americans spent $\$ 820$ million as compared with $\$ 1,070$ million in 1967, while in Mexico expenditures rose 7 percent to a record $\$ 630$ million.

Over 96 percent of all travelers to noncontiguous foreign countries, some $3,700,000$, chose air transportation; last year's 15 percent rise brought the increase since 1964 to 92 percent. Travel by sea declined by 12 percent to about 147,000 , but cruise travel increased from 350,000 in 1967 to 380,000 last year. Much of the cruise traffic involved relatively short voyages to nearby Bahamas and Caribbean locations. Foreign-flag vessels carried 90 percent of all U.S. cruise passengers last year, the same proportion as in 1967.

Outlays by foreign visitors in the United States and for fares to U.S.-flag sea and air carriers resulted in total U.S. travel receipts of over $\$ 2$ billion in 1968 , an 8 percent rise over 1967. Visitors from overseas arrived in record numbers and spent $\$ 0.9$ billion, including $\$ 260$ million paid to U.S. transocean carriers. Receipts from Mexican and Canadian visitors recovered from a 1967 decline to total $\$ 1.1$ billion, a 10 percent increase.

The excess of payments over receipts from international travel, including fare payments, receded from the record 1967 high of more than $\$ 2.1$ billion to less than $\$ 1.9$ billion.

The balance just cited measures the difference between U.S. outlays for travel abroad (including U.S. fare payments to foreign carriers) and U.S. receipts from foreign visitors (including receipts by U.S. carriers of fares paid by foreign visitors). It should be noted, however, that this balance excludes

## U.S. Payments and Receipts for International Travel


certain transactions that on a net basis partially offset the excess of payments. Examples are the expenses of foreign carriers in the United States, and the expenses of U.S. carriers abroad. Foreign carriers also make large purchases of U.S. aircraft.

## Europe Earns Fewer Travel Dollars

U.S. travelers spent about $\$ 925$ million for expenses connected with travel in Western Europe, 2 percent below the 1967 total of $\$ 944$ million. The decline in travel expenditures in Europe was apparently the result of several factors, among them the Presidential call for restraint in travel outlays at the start of 1968 and the effects of civil disturbances abroad in the first half of last year. These developments seem to have caused widespread cancellations or postponements of planned trips, some of which could not be rescheduled for later in the year.

## Country patterns

Most directly affected by civil disorders was France, which had 20 percent fewer U.S. visitors than a year ago. The 580,000 Americans who included France in their European trips also
Table 1.-Expenditures for Foreign Travel by U.S. Residents
[Millions of dollars]

|  | Total | Payments to foreign countries |  |  | Fares paid to U.S. carriers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Expenditures in foreign countries | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fares } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { foreign } \\ \text { carriers } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1929 | 688 | 647 | 483 | 164 | 41 |
| 1937 | 470 | 443 | 348 | 95 | 27 |
| 1947. | 716 | 628 | 573 | 55 | 88 |
| 1955. | 1,612 | 1,354 | 1,153 | 201 | 258 |
| 1956 | 1,814 | 1,513 | 1,275 | 238 | 301 |
| 1957. | 1,955 | 1,633 | 1,372 | 261 | 322 |
| 1958. | 2,140 | 1,780 | 1,460 | 320 | 360 |
| 1959. | 2,380 | 1,990 | 1,610 | 380 | 390 |
| 1960. | 2,623 | 2,203 | 1,750 | *513 | *360 |
| 1961. | 2,650 | 2,292 | 1,785 | 507 | 358 |
| 1962 | 2,929 | 2,514 | 1,939 | 575 | 415 |
| 1963. | 3,219 | 2,729 | 2,114 | 615 | 490 |
| 1964 | 3,376 | 2,856 | 2,211 | 645 | 520 |
| 1965 | 3,768 | 3,158 | 2, 438 | 720 | 610 |
| 1966. | 4,047 | 3,412 | 2,657 | 755 | 635 |
| 1967 | 4,740 | 4,025 | 3,195 | 830 | 715 |
| 1968 | 4,722 | 3,907 | 3,022 | 885 | 815 |

[^2]spent less per person, and France's dollar receipts from U.S. travel declined nearly one-quarter to about $\$ 90$ million. Repercussions from the dislocation of transportation and itineraries caused by the French disorders may have contributed to reductions in U.S. travel spending in Italy and Greece. About 630,000 U.S. travelers visited Italy, 2 percent below the 1967 total, and they spent $\$ 140$ million, or 5 percent less. Greece was visited by 120,000 Americans, one-third fewer than a year earlier, while travel outlays declined 20 percent to $\$ 28$ million.

Countries in the north of Europe fared somewhat better than France and countries in the south. Nearly 9 percent more Americans spent about $\$ 200$ million in the United Kingdom in 1968, a 4 percent increase over 1967. Average expenditures fell 5 percent, reflecting in part relatively lower prices, in dollar terms, attributable to the devaluation of the pound in late 1967. Over 700,000 U.S. visitors spent $\$ 111$ million in Germany, gains of 13 percent and 7 percent, respectively, over 1967. In Norway, the number of Americans and their expenditures rose about 20 percent, with total spending reaching $\$ 23$ million. Sweden received 4 percent more American visitors, but lower average outlays reduced dollar receipts to $\$ 18$ million, about $\$ 4$ million less than in 1967. Higher per capita outlays brought U.S. travel expenditures in the Netherlands to $\$ 40$ million, a 14 percent rise, although the number of U.S. visitors was unchanged from the preceding year.

Celebrations last year marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of Israel and the disruption of travel in 1967 by the Middle East war were probably instrumental in a 20 percent rise, to about 133,000 , in the number of U.S. visitors to Israel last year. Many of these, perhaps 40,000 , visited only Israel. Earnings of Israel from all U.S. travelers reached $\$ 36$ million, as compared with $\$ 33$ million a year ago.

## Visits to Europe cost less

U.S. travelers to Europe in 1968 spent an average of $\$ 965$ per trip, including transocean transportation and all out-
lays on the continent. This was 5 percent below the average trip cost of $\$ 1,022$ in 1967 , mainly because of a reduction in the length of stay.

Transatlantic passenger fares averaged slightly lower last year, $\$ 455$ as compared with about $\$ 460$ in 1967. Average air fares were essentially unchanged at about $\$ 440$, but sea passengers to Europe paid about 14 percent less than a year earlier.

The average U.S. traveler spent $\$ 512$ for expenses in Europe and the Mediterranean area in 1968. This reflected a visit of 30 days and an average outlay of $\$ 17$ per day (tables 5 and 6). The

Table 2.-Expenditures for Foreign Travel by U.S. Residents, by Area

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| Total. | 3,376 | 3,768 | 4,047 | 4,740 | 4,722 |
| Transportation......-...-. - | 1,165 | 1,330 | 1,390 | 1,545 | 1,700 |
| Foreign-flag carriers....- | 645 | 720 | 755 | 830 | 885 |
| U.S.-flag carriers......... | 520 | 610 | 635 | 715 | 815 |
| Expenditures abroad. | 2,211 | 2,438 | 2,657 | 3,195 | 3,022 |
| Canada. | 550 | 600 | 678 | 1, 070 | 820 |
| Mexico. | 490 | 540 | 575 | 590 | 630 |
| Persons visiting Mexican border only | 325 | 355 | 365 | 372 | 390 |
| Oversea areas | 1,171 | 1,298 | 1,404 | 1,535 | 1,572 |
| Western Europe. | 743 | 795 | 846 | 944 | 925 |
| United Kingdom. | 130 | 142 | 167 | 190 | 198 |
| France.. | 127 | 125 | 116 | 119 | 91 |
| Italy. | 148 | 152 | 153 | 148 | 140 |
| Switzerland. | 56 | 53 | 60 | 67 | 74 |
| Germany. | 79 | 79 | 86 | 104 | 111 |
| Austria. | 29 | 27 | 36 | 41 | 40 |
| Denmark | 23 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 30 |
| Sweden. | 14 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 18 |
| Norway. | 15 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 23 |
| Netherlands. | 22 | 24 | 26 | 35 | 40 |
| BelgiumLuxembourg. | 11 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 16 |
| Spain. | 47 | 51 | 53 | 58 | 56 |
| Portugal. - - .-....... | n.a. | 17 | 19 | 21 | 20 |
| Ireland. | 20 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 |
| Greece. | 26 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 28 |
| West Indies and |  |  |  |  | 325 |
| Central America-- | 190 33 | 220 35 | 259 41 | 295 | 50 |
| Bahamas | 55 | 62 | 73 | 88 | 105 |
| Jamaica. | 45 | 52 | 60 | 66 | 78 |
| Other British West Indies $\qquad$ | 20 | 22 | 24 | 30 | 38 |
| Netherlands West | 12 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South America........ | 57 | 68 | 65 | 70 | 87 |
| Other oversea areas. .- | 181 | 215 | 234 | 226 | 235 |
| Israel. | 25 | 31 | 35 | 33 | 36 |
| Japan. | 54 | 60 | 62 | 58 | 60 |
| Hong Kong | 25 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 26 |
| Australia- New | 14 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 20 |
| Other---.-.----.-.------ | 63 | 81 | 89 | 89 | 93 |

n.a. Not available.

Note.-For coverage, see table 1.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
land portion of last year's average European trip was 10 percent less expensive than in 1967; per diem costs were unchanged, but the visit was 3 days shorter. The number of countries visited, between three and four, was fractionally less than in 1967.

Reduced rate air fares for visits of 14 to 21 days duration continue to exert strong influences on the length of the average European visit and thus on average expenditure per trip. Visits ranging from 15 to 21 days were reported by one-third of all air travelers in 1968, who may be assumed to have taken advantage of the excursion air rates (table 6A). The proportion of air travelers remaining three weeks or less increased only slightly, from 60 percent in 1967 to 62 percent last year.

## Travel Outside of Europe

Increased outlays of U.S. visitors and shore expenditures of U.S. cruise travelers brought dollar earnings of countries in the West Indies and Central America to $\$ 325$ million last year, a 10 percent increase over 1967. The number of visitors rose 20 percent to $11 / 2$ million. Much of the rise occurred in locations where the length of stay is relatively short and per capita expenditures relatively low. It should be noted that although the dollar estimates cited above include spending ashore by cruise travelers, their number is not included in the count of visitors. Most of the

Table 3.-U.S. Travelers to Oversea Countries by Means of Transportation and by Area

| [Thousands of travelers] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| Total | 2,220 | 2,623 | 2,975 | 3,425 | 3,885 |
| Sea | 277 | 237 | 220 | 167 | 147 |
|  | 1,943 | 2, 386 | 2,755 | 3,258 | 3,738 |
| Europe and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mediterranean | 1,250 | 1,405 | 1,570 | 1,800 | 1,937 |
| Western Europe........ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,880 |
| West Indies and Central America. | 701 | 891 | 1,050 | 1,220 | 1,461 |
| South America- | 107 | 127 | 130 | 175 | 223 |
| Other | 162 | 200 | 225 | 230 | 264 |

n.a.-Not available.

Nore.-For coverage, see table 1; also excluded cruise $1965,337,000$ in numbered about 295,000 in 1964, 333,000 in

350,000 in 1967 and 386,000 in 1968
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business
Economics, based on Economics, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.-Number, Total Expenditures, and Average Expenditures of U.S. Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, by Country

|  | Number of travelers (thou- sands) | Total expenditures of dollars) | Average expendi(dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe and Mediterranean: |  |  |  |
| 1968. | 1,837$\mathbf{1 , 8 0 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 993 \\ 1,018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 512 \\ & 5 \not 63 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1967.- |  |  |  |
| Sea : 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1967. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 806 \\ & 858 \end{aligned}$ |
| Air : |  |  |  |
| $1968-\ldots . .$ | 1,828 | $905$ | 495 540 |

outlays of cruise passengers are in the form of passenger fares to steamship lines.

Americans visiting the Bahamas spent over $\$ 100$ million there, close to 20 percent more than a year ago. The increase in Jamaica was 18 percent, to $\$ 78$ million, and visitors to other British West Indies areas spent $\$ 38$ million, a 26 percent rise from the 1967 total. An increase of 10 percent brought Bermuda's earnings from U.S. visitors to $\$ 50$ million.
U.S. travel payments in South America rose from $\$ 70$ million in 1967 to $\$ 87$ million last year, a 24 percent gain. The number of U.S. travelers visiting the area increased 27 percent to reach 233,000 .
Travel spending in "other areas", primarily the Pacific and Far East, recovered somewhat from the decline in 1967; a 4 percent increase brought expenditures to $\$ 235$ million.

## Foreign Visitors Spend $\$ 2$ Billion Here

U.S. receipts from foreign visitors reached a record $\$ 2$ billion in 1968, including $\$ 260$ million paid to U.S. sea and air carriers for transportation to and from the United States (table 7). After a decline in 1967, Canadian outlays here rose 10 percent to a new peak of $\$ 638$ million in 1968. Visitors from Mexico spent 8 percent more here than in 1967, for a total of nearly $\$ 500$ million.
Visitors from oversea countries, who numbered $1,800,000$, spent $\$ 640$ million

Table 5.-Average Daily Expenditures of U.S. Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, by Kind of Travel

|  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. residents: Total | \$15. 54 | \$15.67 | \$15.75 | \$17.06 | \$17.00 |
| Sea | 12.79 | 12.50 | 11.63 | 13.41 | 13.82 |
| Air | 16.36 | 16. 79 | 16. 78 | 17.42 | 17.30 |
| Native-born, total | 16.87 | 18.27 | 18.41 | 18.94 | 19. 40 |
| Foreign-born, total | 9.22 | 9.22 | 9.91 | 11.16 | 11. 21 |

Note.-For coverage, see table 1; also excludes cruise travelers and fare payments for transocean transportation.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
for travel expenses in this country (table 8). Both of these figures represent increases of 4 percent over year-earlier totals; in fact, however, the number of oversea visitors grew faster than their outlays here. During 1967, some visitors were counted as entering this country twice, because of visits to Expo 67, and this understates the real increase in numbers in 1968. However, the dollar estimates for 1967 and 1968 are comparable.

Exchange restrictions and currency devaluation by several European countries restrained travel by Europeans

Table 6.-Average Length of Stay of U.S. Travelers in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, by Nativity and Means of Transportation

| [Days] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| All travelers, total Sea Air. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 67 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 67 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 70 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 70 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 64 \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | 30 58 58 28 |
| U.S.- born travelers, total_ Sea- Air. | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 55 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 59 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 63 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 60 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 60 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 28 56 56 |
| Foreign-born travelers, total <br> Air | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 88 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 80 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 84 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 85 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 74 \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | 36 <br> 72 <br> 24 |

Note.-For coverage, see table 1; also excludes cruise travelers.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 6A.-Percent Distribution of U.S. Travelers in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, by Means of Transportation and Length of Stay, 1968
[Percent distribution]

| Length of stay (days) | $\underset{\text { travelers }}{\text { All }}$ | $\underset{\text { travelers }}{\text { Air }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sea } \\ \text { travelers } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-14 | 29.931.4 | 30.732.6 | 16.111.2 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 22-35. | 11.85.7 | 11.45.3 | 18.5 |
| 36-49 |  |  |  |
| $50-63$. | 7.513.3 | 7.112.5 | 14.726.6 |
| 64 and over |  |  |  |

Note.-For coverage, see table 1; also excludes cruise travelers.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business
to the United States last year, and limited U.S. receipts from their travels to about $\$ 233$ million, only 3 percent more than in 1967. The number of travelers from Europe totaled 826,000 about 12,000 fewer than the number recorded a year previously.

The United Kingdom was an exception to this development. Despite continued exchange restrictions and devaluation of the pound, which made visits to this country more expensive, 3 percent more visitors from the United Kingdom traveled in the United States. Their expenditures here rose from $\$ 43$ million in 1967 to $\$ 49$ million in 1968.

Residents of the West Indies and Central and South America spent about $\$ 260$ million here last year. This was little different from the 1967 total despite an 8 percent rise in the number of visitors, which advanced to 654,000 . Another 318,000 visitors from all other areas made trips to this country, spending about $\$ 145$ million. These represented increases of 12 and 16 percent, respectively, over 1967.

Table 6B.-Average Length of Stay and Average Daily Expenditure of U.S. Travelers in Ten European Countries, 1968

| Country | Average length of stay (days) | Average daily expenditure (dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 14 | \$15.25 |
| France. | 10 | 16.02 |
| Italy. | 12 | 18.63 |
| West Germany | 14 | 11.21 |
| Switzerland. | 7 | 20.15 |
| Spain.. | 10 | 19.42 |
| Netherlands. | 5 | 18.88 |
| Austria . | 6 | 16.34 |
| Denmark | 6 | 18.96 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg. | 5 | 15.74 |

Note.-For coverage, see table 1; also excludes cruise passengers.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.

Table 7.-U.S. Receipts From Foreign Visitors for Travel in the United States and Payments to U.S. Transocean Carriers [Milions of dollars]

|  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total U.S. receipts from foreign visitors | 1,357 | 1,545 | 1,785 | 1,881 | 2,030 |
| Fares to U.S. carriers ${ }^{1}$-- | 150 | 165 | 195 | 235 | 260 |
| Spent by visitors in the <br> United States. | 1,207 | 1,380 | 1,590 | 1,646 | 1,770 |
| Canada---- | 448 | 490 | 586 | 575 | 638 |
| Mexico. | 342 | 390 | 458 | 457 | 493 |
| Total oversea countries $\qquad$ | 417 | 500 | 546 | 614 | 639 |
| Western Europe-- | 165 | 200 | 210 | 227 | 233 |
| United Kingdom- | 58 | 71 | 68 | 43 | 49 |
| France-.---.------ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 30 |
| Germany | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 44 |
| Italy -..-- | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 22 |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. | n.s. | n.a. | 12 |
| Sweden ------.--- | n.a. | n.a. | n.s. | n.a. | 12 |
| Switzerland.-...-- | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 14 |
| West Indies, Central and South | 161 | 200 | 226 | 263 | 262 |
| South America..-- | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 140 |
| Other oversea countries. | 91 | 100 | 110 | 124 | 144 |
| Japan..-.-- | 26 | 27 | 31 | 42 | 51 |

n.a.-not available.

1. Includes fares paid as part of a visit to and from the United States only.
Note.-Includes expenditures of travelers for business and pleasure, foreigners in transit through the United States, and students; excludes expenditures by foreign government personnel and foreign businessmen employed in
the United States.
Source: U.S.Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 8.-Foreign Visitors to the United States From Oversea Countries, by Area and Type of Visa


Note.-Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexico; excludes foreign government personnel and foreign businessfor double entries on the same trip.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

## By WALTHER LEDERER and EVELYN M. PARRISH

# The U.S. Balance of Payments: First Quarter, 1969 

From the fourth quarter of 1968 to the first quarter of 1969, the liquidity balance shifted from surplus to a large deficit, while the official reserve transactions balance showed an improvement to a larger surplus. The wide difference between the two balances in the first quarter reflects the very substantial increases in liquid liabilities to foreign commercial banks (including foreign branches of U.S. banks). These liabilities enter the calculation of the former but not the latter balance.

The deterioration in the liquidity balance from the preceding quarter resulted from a decline in net credits from special financial transactions and from private capital transactions. Also important in this deterioration was an exceptionally large rise in net debits on unreported transactions (errors and omissions). The latter rise may have resulted from payments for imports that were delayed by the dock workers' strike and from large unreported capital outflows that were attracted by high Euro-dollar rates.

UNUSUAL conditions severely distorted the first quarter balance of payments, measured on either the liquidity or the official reserve transactions basis. Consequently, without major qualification, neither balance can be used to evaluate either the most recent changes or the longer run trends in the international financial position of the United States.

The first quarter balance of payments measured on the liquidity basis was adverse by $\$ 1,316$ million before seasonal adjustment and about $\$ 1,700$ million after adjustment. There was a seasonally adjusted favorable balance of about $\$ 870$ million in the fourth quarter of last year (table 3 , lines 1 and 3).

In contrast to the large deterioration in the liquidity balance, the first quarter seasonally adjusted balance computed on the basis of official reserve transactions improved by about $\$ 780$ million from the preceding quarter and showed a surplus of about $\$ 1,150$ million. Before seasonal adjustment, that surplus was $\$ 1,711$ million (table 3 , lines 13 and 15).

## Composition of balances

The calculation of both the liquidity and the official reserve transactions balance includes changes in U.S. official reserve assets, which increased $\$ 48$ million in the first quarter (table 3, line 4). This was much smaller than the $\$ 1,076$ million rise in the fourth quarter of last year and the $\$ 571$ million increase in the third. The large additions to reserve assets in the second half of last year reflected the weakness of several foreign currencies.

The $\$ 48$ million rise in the first quarter consisted of a $\$ 73$ million addition to official holdings of convertible foreign currencies, a $\$ 31$ million increase in the U.S. gold tranche position in the International Monetary Fund (i.e., the virtually automatic right to draw foreign currencies from the IMF), and a $\$ 56$ million decline in gold holdings. The net decrease of $\$ 25$ million in gold holdings and the gold tranche combined followed an increase of about $\$ 500$ million in the preceding quarter.

In addition to the changes in official reserve assets, the computation of the liquidity balance takes into consideration the changes in liquid liabilities of the United States to all foreign residents and international organizations-other than the IMF (table 3, line 8). In the first quarter, these liabilities (not seasonally adjusted) increased $\$ 1,364$ mil-
lion. This change consisted mainly of a $\$ 3,181$ million increase in liabilities to the accounts of foreign banks and a $\$ 1,706$ million decline in liabilities to the accounts of foreign official agencies. (There was also a $\$ 111$ million decline in liquid liabilities to foreign residents other than banks and to international organizations.)

The balance on the official reserve transactions basis is measured by adding (as favorable changes) the $\$ 48$ million increase in official reserve assets and the $\$ 1,706$ million decline in liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies, and deducting (as an unfavorable change) the $\$ 43$ million increase in nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies.

## Large rise in liabilities to private foreign banks

The large difference between the $\$ 1,700$ million adverse liquidity balance and the $\$ 1,150$ million surplus in the official reserve transactions balance comes about mainly from the treatment of the very large rise in liquid liabilities to foreign banks, including foreign branches of U.S. banks. These liabilities enter into the calculation of the former balance but not of the latter. Several factors must be considered in evaluating this diff erence.

Before seasonal adjustment, the increase in liquid liabilities to foreign banks as a whole was about $\$ 3.2$ billion (table 3, line 10). The increase in these liabilities reflected the rising stringency in domestic credit markets since late 1968. The tightening in credit intensified the competition among U.S. banks for funds needed to strengthen individual reserve positions in the Federal Reserve Banks and thus their lending capabilities. As a result of this competition, the rates paid by
U.S. banks on funds obtained by their foreign branches and on direct loans from independent foreign banks advanced in the first quarter about 2 percentage points above the maximum rates domestic banks were permitted to pay on deposits within the United States. The major part- $\$ 2.3$ billionof the funds obtained by the foreign branches was added to their deposits with their U.S. parent banks, and is reflected in the parent bank's liabilities to their branches (table 7, line 15 b ). Funds attracted by U.S. banks through loans directly from foreign banks are included in table 7 , line 18 , which shows an $\$ 870$ million increase in liabilities in the first quarter, substantially more than in any previous quarter.

The funds that were attracted from foreign banks (including foreign branches of U.S. banks) may be attributed principally to two sources: the sale of dollar assets that had been held by foreign official agencies at the
beginning of the quarter and the new acquisition of dollars by foreign residents through their transactions with the United States during the quarter.

About $\$ 1.7$ billion of the $\$ 3.2$ billion increase in liquid liabilities to foreign banks had a counterpart in the decline in liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies (table 3, line 17). (The $\$ 43$ million net use of foreign official dollar funds to purchase nonliquid assets in the United States-table 3, line 18was approximately offset by a $\$ 48$ million increase in foreign official dollar holdings resulting from U.S. purchases of reserve assets-table 3, line 16.)

Most of the $\$ 1.7$ billion decline in foreign official dollar holdings and the equivalent increase in dollar holdings by foreign private banks occurred in January. This included a seasonal shift of about $\$ 200$ million from official to private bank holdings. To a large extent, the decline in liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies was recorded for countries that had a relatively
strong balance of payments. It reflected these countries' policies to encourage their banks to purchase dollars from their official reserves for investment in the Euro-dollar market in order to reduce the liquidity of their banking systems and thus to dampen inflationary tendencies. The decline in liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies diminished after January as the dollar reserves of these countries dropped close to the minimum they wanted to retain.

Foreign banks also obtained, in addition to the transfers of dollars from the reserves of foreign official agencies held by them at the beginning of the quarter, about $\$ 1.5$ billion from other sources. This was close to the balance of payments deficit of $\$ 1.3$ billion (or $\$ 1.7$ billion after seasonal adjustment) measured on the liquidity basis. In other words, foreign banks acquired the equivalent of the entire net amount of dollars received by foreign residents during the first quarter through their

CHART 9

## U.S. Balance of International Payments - Cumulative Quarterly Data


transactions with the United States.
In evaluating the large rise in dollar liabilities to foreign banks, it is important to note that both the relatively high rates of interest offered by U.S. banks to foreign dollar holders and the large sales of dollar holdings by foreign official agencies have been associated with policy measures adopted here and abroad that are in large part designed to meet comparatively short-term economic problems. The sensitivity of the flow of dollars between foreign official agencies and foreign banks to potential changes in such policies should be considered in evaluating the large surplus in the official reserve transactions balance and in assessing the differences between this balance and the liquidity balance.

## Unusual errors and omissions

After seasonal adjustment, the first quarter transactions for which data are now available, or can be estimated, resulted in net payments to foreigners of about $\$ 300$ million. The remaining net payments of $\$ 1.4$ billion cannot be explained and are recorded as "errors and omissions."

Some transactions usually escape statistical recording or cannot be estimated. However, the first quarter "errors and omissions" are far higher than those in previous quarters. In the 9 -year period 1960-68, the seasonally adjusted balance on errors and omissions fluctuated between net payments of $\$ 625$ million, recorded in the second quarter of 1967 and net receipts of $\$ 285$ million, recorded in the third quarter of 1968 (table 2, line 60). Since the $\$ 50$ million debit balance in the fourth quarter of 1968 was somewhat below the average in recent years, some increase in the debit balance could have been expected in the first quarter of this year. However, the increase was exceptionally large, suggesting that developments other than those that usually affect changes in "errors and omissions" were responsible for the large payments to foreign residents and the corresponding increase in foreign holdings of liquid dollar funds.

Several developments could have contributed to the large debit balance.

Table A1.-Balances of Major Transactions [Millions of dollars]


1. Balances of major transactions exclude special financial transactions, which are listed separately in table A2.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table A2.-Changes in Near-Liquid Liabilities, Nonscheduled Repayments by Foreign Governments of U.S. Credits, and Other Special Financial Transactions by U.S. and Foreign Official and International Agencies
[Millions of dollars]


[^3]The dockworkers' strike resulted in a delay in the unloading of ships and probably in shipments to this country as well. All told, the total delay in imports (excluding shipments that were canceled) could have been as large as $\$ 900$ million. During the first quarter, payments may have been made for some of these imports that were delayed. This would have resulted in a rise in foreign dollar holdings (a credit item), but the corresponding imports (a debit item) would not have been included in the import statistics. It is less likely that offsetting discrepancies arose between exports and reductions in foreign dollar holdings, since exports are usually not payable until the goods actually leave the country. Errors and omissions arising from the effects of the dockworkers' strike should be reversed in the second quarter.
Aside from the possible effects of strikes that impede the movements of goods, large sudden changes in international transactions are generally more characteristic of capital transactions than of transactions in goods and services. This suggests that the large increase in net payments through unrecorded transactions may at least partly reflect capital outflows.
A sudden large net capital outflow in the first quarter, however, seems inconsistent with the tightening and rising cost of credit in domestic markets relative to major foreign markets. Under such conditions, loan capital, at least, should be expected to move into this country, rather than out.
(This does not necessarily apply to capital seeking investment in equity shares, which may be invested abroad if the rise in domestic interest rates results in a decline in the prices of domestic equity shares.) However, the fact that interest rates paid in the Euro-dollar market are higher than those paid on comparable investments in the United States may have induced U.S. residents to transfer funds into dollar time deposits in foreign banks, including foreign branches of U.S. banks. These funds, after being passed on to U.S. banks, may have contributed to the large increase in liabilities to foreign banks that was reported by U.S. banks in the first quarter.

The transfer of short-term funds to Europe by U.S. corporations that usually report their capital transactions approximately equaled the amounts that had been obtained through new security issues on foreign markets but had not yet been used to finance direct investments abroad. Holdings of other liquid funds by these corporations in Europe are limited under the program to restrain capital outflows. (However, investments of short-term funds were reported for Canada, where they are not restricted.) Transfers of dollars to the Euro-dollar market by other U.S. residents, who do not ordinarily engage in reportable international transactions, who are not aware of reporting requirements, or who engage in transactions that are below the minimum that must be reported, would be reflected in "errors and omissions."

Table C.-Government Grants and Transactions Increasing Government Assets

| [Millions of dollars] |
| :--- |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

1. The identification of transactions involving direct dollar outflow from the United States is made by the operating agency. Data for third and fourth quarters 1968 and first quarter 1969 are based on extrapolations by OBE.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Distortion of liquidity balance

If the transfer of dollar funds by U.S. residents from U.S. banks to foreign banks (whether properly reported or not) and by the latter back to U.S. banks is induced by conditions in domestic U.S. capital markets, including the regulations affecting it, it does not reflect the usual types of international capital movements that are induced by intercountry differences in relative earning opportunities or by the desire to spread investment risks. In these circular movements of U.S. funds, the role of the foreign banks (including the U.S. branch banks abroad) is merely that of a transit channel. Therefore, one may question whether the outflow and return flow of funds should be considered international transactions in substance as well as in form.
The liquidity balance measures net transfers of liquid funds between residents of the United States and those of other countries only if it is not affected by transactions that are basically domestic but that are detoured via foreign residents because of barriers affecting transactions among domestic residents. If these transactions were considered domestic rather than international, the liquidity balance would have been substantially less adverse than the $\$ 1.7$ billion recorded for the first quarter. Figures to make these adjustments are not available. However, the size of the "errors and omissions" suggests that several hundred million dollars may have been involved in such circular capital flows in the first quarter.

## Major Transactions

The seasonally adjusted liquidity balance deteriorated by about $\$ 2,570$ million from the preceding quarter (table A1, line 20). The increase in net debits on "errors and omissions" contributed about $\$ 1,350$ million to this deterioration, and the reduction in net credits from special financial transactions contributed about $\$ 720$ million. The deterioration of the balance on all other transactions was about $\$ 500$ million, which is accounted for almost
completely by a decline in the net inflow of capital through private transactions. The balance on goods and services remained nearly unchanged from the preceding quarter-with the omission of the temporary suspension in the fourth quarter of interest payments by the British Government on the 1946 loan, which is included among the special financial transactions.

## Special financial transactions

Net receipts from special financial transactions of U.S. and foreign official agencies declined from $\$ 817$ million in the last quarter of 1968 to $\$ 93$ million in the first quarter of this year (table A2). In 1968, receipts from such transactions amounted to nearly $\$ 2.3$ billion and were a major factor in the improvement in the liquidity balance. The decline in special financial transactions reflected principally the complete absence of new sales of nonmarketable medium-term Government securities, at the same time that some of these securities sold in earlier periods were being redeemed. (The special financial transactions do not include the sales of securities to Germany under the current agreement to reduce the balance of payments impact on U.S. military expenditures there.) Also, sales of time deposits or time deposit certificates with a maturity of 1 year or more to foreign official agencies were more than offset by liquidations. Receipts from special financial transactions in the first quarter included only sales of Government agency securities to international organizations as a temporary investment of proceeds from new bond issues.

## Goods and services

The balance on goods and services, which in the fourth quarter had dropped to the lowest point since 1959, did not change significantly in the first. A deterioration in the balance on merchandise trade and on investment incomes was offset by an improvement in the balances on military and various services transactions.
Merchandise trade (excluding De-
fense Department exports and imports and after other adjustments of the reported Census trade data required in balance of payments compilations) was in deficit by $\$ 100$ million in the first quarter of 1969 as compared with a deficit of $\$ 75$ million in the fourth quarter of 1968 and a surplus of over $\$ 300$ million in the third.
These figures differ from those
published earlier because of major adjustments. Exports to Canada were increased to include freight to the Canadian border, and imports of automobiles from Canada were reduced to reflect actual charges rather than customs valuations. (See technical note at the end of this article.)
Both exports and imports were
(Text continued on page 37)

Table D1.-Foreign Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Corporations (Excluding Banking and Brokerage Claims and Liabilities)
[Millions of dollars]

| Line | Credits ( + ); debits ( - ) <br> [Lines in tables 1, 2, and 8 in which transactions are included are indicated in () unless otherwise noted] | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1969 \\ I \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV |  |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Total .-.-.- | -2,850 | -720 | -23 | -594 | -599 | 495 -283 | $-520$ |
|  | Direct investments (33) | -3,154 | $-3,025$ | -472 | $-1,009$ | $-1,262$ | -283 | -776 |
| 345 | Other corporate claims: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Long-term (39) ---. | -281 | -174 | 34 | -32 | -57 | -119 | -85 |
|  | Short-term (40) 1....-.......-..........-............... | -309 | -752 | -322 | -469 | -98 | 137 | -181 |
|  | Excluding funds obtained from new issues of securities ${ }^{2}$ | -213 | 221 | 52 | 41 | 96 | 32 | -103 |
| 7 | Corporate liabilities other than new issues of sscurities ${ }^{2}$ : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 85 | 673 | 154 | 165 | 10 | 344 | 103 |
|  | Short-term (55) ${ }^{1}$ | 363 | 429 | 3 | 166 | 222 | 38 | 18 |
| 8 | New issues of securities (52) ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ Use of funds obtained abroad through new issues of securities: | 446 | 2,129 | 580 | 585 | 586 | 378 | 401 |
| 9 | Additions to, and refinancing of, direct investment (included in line 2 above) | -878 | -785 | -158 | -75 | -281 | -821 |  |
| 10 | Short-term claims (included in line 4 above) | -96 | -978 | - 874 | $-510$ | -194 | 105 | -78 |
| 11 | Reductions in corporate liabilities to foreign residents (included in lines 6 and 7 above) |  |  |  |  |  | -2 |  |
| 12 | Transfers of funds to U.S. residents (59) ${ }^{3} \ldots \ldots .$. | -84 | - 869 | -48 |  | $-161$ | $-160$ | $-150$ |

1. Excludes brokerage claims and liabilities.
2. New issues of securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations exclude securities issued by subsidiaries incorporated sbroad and also exclude funds obtained abroad by U.S. corporations through bank loans and other credits. However, securities issued by subsidiaries incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles are treated as if they had been issued by U.S. corporations if the proceeds of such issues are transferred to U.S. parent companies. Proceeds from sales of new issues are shown in line 8 above Uses of proceeds are shown in lines 9-12 above.
3. A $(-)$ reflects a decline in foreign deposits and money market paper held in the United States.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table D2.-Transactions in U.S. Securities Other Than Treasury Issues

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line | Increase in foreign assets ( + ) <br> [Transactions are included in tables 1,2, and 8, in line 52] | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I |
| 1 | Total. | 1,016 | 24,360 | ${ }^{2} 839$ | 1,116 | 1,115 | 1,290 | 1,372 |
| 2 | New issues of securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations 1 | 446 | 2,129 | 580 | 585 | 586 | 378 | 401 |
| 3 | Investment by international and regional organizations in nonguaranteed U.S. Government agency bonds. | 121 | 118 | -38 | -41 | 78 | 119 | 185 |
| 4 | Liquidation of U.S. securities other than Treasury issues by United Kingdom (Government and private). | -453 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 <br> 6 | Other transactions. Bonds | 903 88 88 | 22, 113 | 2297 -12 -209 | 572 42 5 | 451 -8 | 793 7 | $\begin{array}{r}786 \\ 53 \\ \hline 83\end{array}$ |
| 7 | Stocks. | 815 | 22,084 | ${ }^{2} 309$ | 530 | 459 | 786 | 733 |

1 Proceeds from securities issued by subsidiaries incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles that are transferred to the U.S. parent companies are treated as if they had been issued by U.S. corpcraticns.

2 Excludes purchase of $\$ 210$ million by a foreign company of stocks issued by the U.S. subsidiary. This purchase is treated as a foreign direct investment in the United States.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 1.-U.S. Inter


## ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

.s.s. Not shown separately. *Less than $\$ 500,000( \pm)$.

1. Details for lines 3 and 15 are given in table 4; for lines $29,42,43,56$, and 57 , in table 5 ; for lines 37 through 40, in table 6; and for lines 58 and 59 , in table 7 .
2. Excludes undistributed profits of subsidiaries.
3. Numerically equal to net foreign investment in U.S. national income and product accounts.
4. Reffects $\$ 259$ million payment of gold portion of increased U.S. subscription to the IMF in the second quarter of 1965 .
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
national Transactions
[Millions of dollars]

| 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | Line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21,251 | 22,536 | 26,339 23,772 | 29,071 26,653 | 25,503 23,217 | 25,626 23,652 | 29,253 27,488 | 30,235 28,770 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,045 \\ & 30,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,163 \\ & 32,601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,611 \\ & 37,271 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,029 \\ & 39,399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,362 \\ & \mathbf{4 3 , 3 6 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,093 \\ & 46,188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 1 , 4 3 2} \\ & 50,594 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 |
| 12,929 | 14, 424 | 17, 556 | 19,562 | 16, 414 | 16,458 | 19,650 | 20, 107 | 20,779 | 22, 252 | 25, 478 | 26,447 | 28, 389 | 30,681 | 33, 598 | 3 |
| 182 | 200 | 161 | 375 | 1,300 | 1,302 | 12,335 | ${ }^{20} 102$ | ${ }^{2}, 656$ | 22,657 | 2, 747 | 2, 830 | 28, 829 | 1,240 | 1, 427 | 4 |
| 3, 362 | 2, 588 | 2, 567 | 2,418 | 2,286 | 1,974 | 1,765 | 1,465 | 1,539 | 1, 562 | 1,340 | 1,628 | 1,002 | 905 | 838 | 5 |
| 1,171 | 1,406 | 1,617 | 1,967 | 1, 638 | 1, 646 | 1,782 | 1,803 | 1,955 | 2,103 | 2,317 | 2,414 | 2, 608 | 2,775 | 2,924 | 6 |
| 595 | 654 | 705 | 785 | 825 | 902 | 919 | 947 | 957 | 1,015 | 1,207 | 1,380 | 1,590 | 1,646 | 1,770 | 7 |
| 136 | 158 | 229 | 238 | 246 | 348 | 403 | 463 | 580 | 1,660 | 1,756 | 1,924 | 1, 1,030 | 1,136 | 1,279 | 8 |
| 499 150 | 539 123 | 720 122 | 772 137 | 888 141 | 810 143 | 888 153 | 961 | 964 195 | 1, 232 | 1,114 | 1,227 | 1,337 | 1, 335 | 1,546 | 9 10 |
| 1,725 | 1,912 | 2,171 | 2,249 | 2,121 | 2,228 | 2,355 | 2,768 | 3,044 | 3,129 | 3,674 | 3,963 | 4, 045 | 4,517 | 4,985 | 11 |
| ${ }^{230}$ | -258 | 297 | 363 | ${ }^{2} 417$ | ${ }^{2} 466$ | , 646 | 793 | 904 | 1,022 | 1,256 | 1,421 | 1,614 | 1,717 | 1,949 | 12 |
| 272 | 274 | 194 | 205 | 307 | 349 | 348 | 381 | 471 | 498 | , 456 | 509 | 593 | 638 | 765 | 13 |
| -15,930 | -17,795 | -19,627 | -20,752 | -20,861 | -23,342 | $-23,355$ | -23,148 | -25,357 | -26,617 | -28,691 | -32,278 | -38,081 | -41,011 | -48,078 | 14 |
| -10,353 | -11, 527 | -12,803 | -13, 291 | -12,952 | -15,310 | -14,744 | -14,519 | -16, 218 | -17,011 | -18,647 | -21,496 | -25,463 | $-26,821$ | -32,972 | 15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & -2,642 \\ & -1,026 \end{aligned}$ | $-2,901$ $-1,204$ | $-2,949$ $-1,408$ | $-3,216$ $-1,569$ | $-3,435$ $-1,636$ | $-3,107$ $-1,759$ | $-3,087$ $-1,915$ | $\mathbf{- 2 , 9 9 8}$ $-1,943$ | $-3,105$ $-2,128$ | $-2,961$ $-2,316$ | $-2,880$ $-2,462$ | $\mathbf{- 2 , 9 5 2}$ $\mathbf{- 2 , 6 7 5}$ | $-3,764$ $-2,922$ | $-4,378$ $-2,990$ | $-4,530$ $-3,248$ | 16 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}-1,009 \\ -258 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1,153 | -1,275 | -1,372 | -1,460 | -1,610 | -1,750 | -1,785 | -1,939 | -2,114 | -2, 211 | $-2,438$ | -2,657 | -3,195 | -3,022 | 18 |
| -222 | -217 | -235 | -281 | -282 | -301 | - 313 | -406 | -398 | -447 | -535 | -550 | -642 | -687 | -749 | 20 |
| -361 | -395 | -414 | -438 | -530 | -547 | -731 | -729 | -771 | -924 | -1,003 | -1,241 | -1,503 | -1,764 | -2, 231 | 21 |
| -59 | -94 | -154 | -201 | -139 | -281 | -332 | -278 | -339 | -401 | ${ }_{-453}$ | ${ }^{-188}$ | ${ }_{-549} 5$ | $-598$ | -702 | 22 |
| 5,321 | 4,741 | 6,712 | 8,319 | 4,642 | 2,284 | 5,898 | 7,087 | 6,688 | 7,546 | 9,920 | 8,749 | ${ }_{5}^{6,281}$ | 6,082 | 3,354 | ${ }_{24}^{23}$ |
| 1,959 | 2,153 | 4,145 | 5,901 | 2,356 | 310 | 4,133 | 5,622 | 5,149 | 5,984 | 8,580 | 7,121 | 5,279 | 5,177 | 2,516 | 24 |
| $-5,642$ $-2,280$ | $-5,086$ $-2,498$ | $-4,990$ $-2,423$ | $-4,763$ $-2,345$ | $-4,647$ $-2,361$ | $-4,422$ $-2,448$ | $-4,025$ $-2,260$ | - $\mathbf{- 3 , 9 5 1}$ | -4,152 | -4,277 | -4,037 $-2,697$ | $-4,386$ $-2,758$ | $-3,835$ $-2,833$ | -3,903 | $\mathbf{- 3 , 7 0 3}$ $-2,865$ | 25 26 |
| -504 | -456 | -555 | -570 | -563 | -599 | -382 | -397 | -450 | -536 | -530 | -581 | -556 | -755 | -753 |  |
| -3,362 | -2, 588 | -2,567 | -2,418 | -2, 286 | -1,974 | -1,765 | -1,465 | -1, 539 | $-1,562$ | -1,340 | $-1,628$ | -1,002 | -905 | $-838$ | 28 |
| $-1,647$ -129 | -1, 901 | $-1,733$ -135 | $-1,616$ -159 | -1, 618 | 1,633 $-1,216$ -21 | $-1,664$ -214 | $-1,853$ -235 | $1,1,919$ -245 | 1,917 -262 | -1,888 | $-1,808$ -360 | $-1,910$ -367 | $-1,802$ -441 | $-1,706$ -406 | $\stackrel{29}{30}$ |
| -321 | -345 | 1,722 | 3,556 | -5 | -2,138 | 1,873 | 3,136 | 2,536 | 3,269 | 5,883 | 4,364 | 2,446 | 2,179 | -349 | 31 |
| -1,622 | -1,255 | -3,071 | -3,577 | -2,936 | -2,375 | -3,878 | -4,180 | -3,426 | -4,459 | -6,578 | -3,794 | -4,310 | -5,655 | -5,157 | 32 |
| -667 | $-823$ | -1,951 | -2,442 | -1, 181 | -1,372 | -1,674 | -1,598 | -1,654 | -1,976 | -2,328 | -3,468 | $-3,639$ |  | $-3,025$ |  |
| -309 | -128 | -453 | - 597 | -955 | -624 | - 504 | -523 | -1, 076 | -1,250 | $-1,063$ | -1, 206 | -1, 210 | $-1,619$ | -1,659 | ${ }_{35}^{34}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{124}$ | -190 | 174 -142 | 179 -52 | 85 -380 | 95 -139 | 201 -309 | 148 -387 | ${ }_{-96}^{203}$ | 195 -50 | 192 194 | ${ }_{225}^{222}$ | 406 323 | -116 | 495 -102 | 35 36 |
| -102 -488 | -226 -162 | -166 -386 | -349 -256 | -152 -351 | -181 -57 | -153 -995 | -1,125 | -126 -324 | -785 | - $\begin{array}{r}-1,524 \\ \hline \text { - }\end{array}$ | -232 | 337 -84 | 255 -730 | 358 -89 | $\stackrel{37}{38}$ |
| -12 | -35 -29 | -16 -131 | -40 -20 | -42 40 | $-77$ | -40 -354 | -127 -431 | -132 -222 | $\xrightarrow{162}$ | -485 -623 | $-88$ | -112 -331 | -281 -479 | -174 -960 | 39 40 |
| 93 | -310 | -629 | -958 | -971 | -353 | -1,104 | -926 | -1,094 | -1,661 | -1,676 | -1,598 | -1,534 | -2,421 | -2,249 | 41 |
| -306 -108 | -383 -343 | -545 -563 | -993 -624 | $-1,176$ -339 | $-1,051$ -356 | -1,213 | $-1,939$ -261 | -2,129 | -2,201 | -2,375 -19 | $-2,454$ -16 | $-2,501$ | $-3,634$ 209 | -3,713 72 | 42 |
| 507 | 416 | 479 | 659 | 544 | 620 434 | ${ }_{5}^{583} 5$ | 579 695 | 599 680 | 661 326 | 594 123 | 651 221 | 803 429 | 997 6 | 1,123 | 44 45 |
| 480 | 182 | -869 | -1,165 | 2,292 | 1,035 | 2,145 | 606 | 1,533 | 377 | 171 | 1,222 | 568 | 52 | -880 | 46 |
| 298 | 41 | -306 | -798 | 2, 275 | 1, 075 | 1,703 | 857 | 890 | 461 | 125 | 1,665 | 571 | 1,170 | 1,173 |  |
| 182 | 141 | -563 | -367 | 17 | -40 | 442 | -116 | 626 | -113 29 | -220 | 1 -349 -94 | -540 | -1,024 | $-1,183$ -870 | 48 |
| 1,310 | 1,357 | 2,457 | 1,132 | 1,259 | 3,571 | 2,120 | 2,467 | 1,697 | 2,983 | 3,318 | 383 | 3,320 | 6,852 | 9,352 | 50 |
| 124 141 1 | $(4)^{181}{ }^{187}$ | 232 323 -2 | 155 237 9 | (*) $\begin{gathered}98 \\ -8\end{gathered}$ | 238 449 -1 | 141 282 6 | 73 324 -5 | 132 134 5 | -5 282 62 | -5 <br> -84 <br> 237 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ -357 \\ \hline 203\end{array}$ | 86 909 981 | 258 1,016 1,052 | 319 4.360 590 | 51 52 53 |
| - $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ -25\end{array}$ | 12 -79 | 40 62 | $-2$ | $\begin{array}{r}-17 \\ \hline 106\end{array}$ | 23 12 | -91 ${ }^{1}$ | 50 176 | 3 -112 | -13 -23 | -38 113 | 29 149 | 180 296 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 673 750 | 54 <br> 58 |
| (*) | -14 | -40 | 52 | 7 | 15 | 26 | 85 | 614 251 | 443 <br> -56 | 489 -23 | 197 -7 | 129 -49 | $\begin{array}{r}-19 \\ \hline 469\end{array}$ | -138 <br> $\mathbf{2 , 0 1 0}$ | 56 57 |
| 1,053 ${ }^{8}$ | 529 <br> 531 | $\begin{array}{r} -135 \\ 1,977 \end{array}$ | -639 | 31 1,042 | $\begin{array}{r} 686 \\ 2,149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 1,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ 1,253 \end{array}$ | -728 1,399 | 1,374 019 | 39 2,590 | 46 67 | $-1,561$ 2,350 | $\begin{array}{r} 412 \\ 3,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -500 \\ & 1,287 \end{aligned}$ | 58 59 |
| 60 | 371 | 390 | 1,012 | 361 | 260 | -1,156 | -1,103 | -1,246 | -509 | -1,118 | -576 | -489 | -1,007 | -717 | 60 |

Table 1.-U.S. International Transactions-Continued
[Millions of dollars]

| Line | (Credits +; debits -) | 1966 |  |  |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
| 2 | Exports of goods and services. $\qquad$ <br> Excluding transfers under military grants | 10,588 10,312 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,315 \\ & 10,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,633 \\ & 10,439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,826 \\ & 11,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,596 \\ & 11,252 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,042 \\ & 11,793 \end{aligned}$ | 11,150 10,996 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,306 \\ & 12,148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,988 \\ & 11,751 \end{aligned}$ | 13,227 13,003 | 12,836 $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 1 0}$ | 13,382 13,230 | 11,837 |
| 3 | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 7, 171 | $\begin{array}{r}7,838 \\ 207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,642328 | 7,971 | 7, ${ }_{206}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,871 \\ \hline 328\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,942 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,643 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 8, 293 | 8,720 | 7,456 |
|  | Transfers under military sales contracts.. | 7,121193276586 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,419 \\ 257 \\ \begin{array}{r} 361 \\ 065 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 350 |  | 406 |
| 5 | Transfers under military grants, net. |  |  | 194 | 171 | 344 | 249 | 154 | 158 | 237 | 223 | 226 | 152 | 165 |
| 6 | Transportation.. |  | 658 | 701 | 663 | 637 | 721 | 746 | 671 | 662 | 749 | 810 | 704 | 589 |
| 7 | Travel | 321 | $\begin{aligned} & 432 \\ & 238 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 345301301 | 358257 | 427274380 | 502288370 | 359 | 378 | 462 | 543 | 387 | 436 |
| 8 | Fees and royalties from direct investme | 235 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $308$ | $279$ | 306 385 385 | 326 <br> 388 | 368 391 | 296 <br> 389 <br> 8 |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | Other private services----..----- | $\begin{array}{r} 334 \\ 73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}334 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 328 77 | 341 | 378 81 |  | 370 80 | 376 84 |  | ${ }_{95}$ | ${ }_{83}$ | ${ }_{84}$ | 85 |
|  | Income on U.S. investments abroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Direct investments ${ }^{2}$ - | 964 | 982 | 890 | 1,209 | 1,034 | 965 | 1, 073 | 1,446 | 1,103 | 1,253 | 1,156 | 1,473 | 1,325 |
| 12 | Other private assets. | 372 | 411 | 394 | 436 | 418 | 435 | 415 | 449 | 453 | 491 | 494 | ${ }_{5} 512$ | $\begin{array}{r}507 \\ 183 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 14 | U.S. Government seset Imports of goods and servic | -8,581 | -9,428 | -10,201 | -9,870 | -9,722 | -10,197 | -10,505 | 246 $-10,588$ | -10,982 | - $\begin{array}{r}202 \\ -11,942\end{array}$ | -12,839 | -12,315 | -10,948 |
| 15 | Merchandise, adjusted, excludin | $-5,909$-877 | $-6,265$-925 | -6, 522 | -6,767 | $-6,605$$-1,085$-696 |  | -6, 398 | -7,245 | -7,679 | -8,199 | -8,459 | -8,635 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | Military expenditures Transportation. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{-1,075}^{-836}$ | -1, 106 | $-1,112$ | $-1,102$ | $-1,116$ -872 | $-1,143$ -901 | $-1,169$ -760 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,198 \\ -677 \end{array}$ |
| 18 | Travel | -424-116-144 | $\begin{aligned} & -701 \\ & -119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,037 \\ -129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -495 \\ & -128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -464 \\ & -138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -863 \\ & -141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,325 \\ -150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -543 \\ & -150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -505 \\ & -156 \end{aligned}$ | -751-156 | $\begin{array}{r} -1,237 \\ -157 \end{array}$ | -529-156 | -529-157 |
| 19 | Private payments for other servic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | U.S. Government payments for other |  | -138 | -197 | -163 | -151 | -146 | -208 | -183 | -153 | -141 | -202 | -252 | -152 |
|  | Income on foreign investments in the United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Private payments ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ - | $\begin{aligned} & -346 \\ & -133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -346 \\ & -134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -401 \\ & -138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -500 \\ & \mathbf{- 1 4 4}^{14} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -445 \\ & -138 \end{aligned}$ | - 416 | -417 | $\begin{aligned} & -486 \\ & -174 \end{aligned}$ | -498-174 | -523-184 | -584-156 | -625-188 | -714-180 |
| 22 | U.S. Government paymen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Balance on goods and services (lines 1 and 14) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,887 \\ & 1,526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 432 \\ & 238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,956 \\ & 1,785 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,874 \\ & 1,530 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,845 \\ & 1,597 \end{aligned}$ | 645491 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,718 \\ & 1,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,005 \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ | 1,2841,061 | $-229$ | 1,067 | 889724 |
| 24 | Excluding transfers under military grants (lines 2 and 14). | 1,730 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | Unilateral transfers, net; transfers to foreigners ( - ) Excluding military grants. | 1,105 -828 | $\begin{array}{r} -1,120 \\ -759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -825 \\ & -631 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -786 \\ & -615 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,057 \\ -713 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,134 \\ -886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -936 \\ & -_{781} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -776 \\ & -618 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -894 \\ & -657 \end{aligned}$ | -980 | -934 -709 | $\begin{aligned} & -895 \\ & \mathbf{- 7 4 2}^{8} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-631}^{-796}$ |
| 27 | Private remittances. | $\begin{array}{r} -129 \\ -276 \\ -618 \\ -81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -149 \\ -361 \\ -530 \\ -80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -134 \\ & =194 \\ & -376 \\ & -121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -144 \\ -171 \\ -386 \\ -85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -135 \\ -344 \\ -485 \\ -92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -280 \\ & =249 \\ & -510 \end{aligned}$ | -179 -161 |  | -173 | -196 | -197 | -187 | $\begin{array}{r} -172 \\ -165 \\ -360 \\ -99 \end{array}$ |
| 28 | Military grants of goods and serv |  |  |  |  |  |  | -154 | -158 | -237 | -223 | $-226$ | -152 |  |
| 29 | Other U.S. Government grants ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | -446 | -362 | -392 | -470 | -390 | -453 |  |
| 30 | U.S. Government pensions and other transfers |  |  |  |  |  | -96 | -156 | -96 | -92 | -91 | -122 | -102 |  |
| 31 | Balance on goods, services, and unilateral transfers (lines 23 and 25 , or 24 and 26$)^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ -919 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Transactions in U.S. private assets, net; increase in assets (-). |  | $\begin{array}{r} 767 \\ -1,274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -393 \\ & -472 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,170 \\ -1,646 \end{array}\right.$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 817 } \\ -1,193\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 711 \\ -948 \end{array}$ | $-1,295$ | $\begin{array}{r} 942 \\ -2,249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ -874 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ -1,546 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -938 \\ -1,348 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 173 \\ -1,390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ -1,143 \end{array}$ |
| 33 | Direct investments ${ }^{2}$. | $\begin{array}{r} -643 \\ -466 \\ 118 \\ -9 \end{array}$ |  | -694 | -1,227 | -913 | -418 | -710 | -1,112 | -622 | -964 | -1, 012 | -428 | -806 |
| 34 | Foreign securities newly issued in the United States....... |  | $-305$ | -241 | -198 | -349 | -407 | -473 | -390 | -392 | -373 | -324 | -570 | -507 |
| 35 | Redemptions |  | $123$ | 75 | 89 | 100 | 130 | 137 | 102 | 100 | 224 | 91 | 80 | 130 |
| 36 | Other transactions in foreign secu |  | $122$ | 155 | 55 | -10 | 39 | -73 | -72 | -55 | 16 | -43 | -21 | 15 |
|  | Claims reported by U.S. banks: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | Short-term. | 145 | -59 | 229 | -399 | -18 | -382 | $-82$ | $\stackrel{(248}{ }$ | ${ }_{219}^{140}$ | 49 143 | -165 | -372 | ${ }_{66}^{133}$ |
|  | Claims reported by U.S. residents other than banks: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 40 | Long-term | -17 | $-51$ | -28 | -16 | -68 | -164 | 36 | -85 | 34 | -32 | $-57$ | -119 | -85 |
| 41 | Transactions in U.S. Government assets, excluding oficial reserve assets, net $;$ increase in assets $(-)$ | -304 | -593 | -300 | $-337$ | -646 | -640 | $-510$ | -626 | -742 | $-716$ | $-519$ | -272 | -465 |
| ${ }_{43}^{42}$ | Loans and other long-ter | $\begin{array}{r}-582 \\ \hline 91\end{array}$ | -692 -90 | -583 -128 | -645 -138 | -1,280 | -781 -127 | $\begin{array}{r}-733 \\ \hline 40\end{array}$ | -839 -144 | -1,171 | -936 -89 | -788 | $\begin{array}{r}-818 \\ \hline 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-996 \\ \hline 243\end{array}$ |
| 44 | Repayments on credits: <br> Scheduled. <br> Nonscheduled (including sales of foreign obligations to forelgners). | 184 | 182 7 | 185 226 | ${ }_{192}^{253}$ | ${ }^{19}{ }^{194}$ | (*) ${ }^{268}$ | 178 | $\left({ }^{3588}\right.$ | 256 42 | 317 3 | 207 55 | $\begin{aligned} & 342 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | 246 44 |
| 46 | Transactions in U.S. official reserve assels, net; increase in assets ( - ) | 424 | 68 | 82 | -6 | 1,027 | -419 | -375 | -181 | 904 | -137 | -571 | -1,076 | -48 |
|  | Gold 4 | 68 | 209 | 173 | 121 | 51 | 15 | 92 | 1,012 | 1,362 | 22 | -74 | -137 |  |
| 48 | Convertible currencies | 222 | $-163$ | -426 | -173 | 1,007 | -424 | -462 | -1,145 | -401 | 267 | -474 | $-575$ | $-73$ |
| 49 | Gold tranche position in IM F | 134 | 22 | 335 | 46 | -31 | -10 | -5 | -48 | -57 | -426 | -23 | -364 | -31 |
| 50 | Transactions in foreign assets in the United States, net; increase in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) ( + ). | -70 | 1,120 | 954 | 1,316 | 91 | 1,816 | 2,424 | 2,521 | 932 | 2,550 | 2,871 | 2,999 | 2,980 |
|  | Direct investments : | 52 | 38 | -113 | 110 | 64 | 70 | 12 | 112 | 251 | 5 | 23 | 41 | 213 |
| 52 | U.S. securities other than Treasury issues. | 173 | 520 | 107 | 109 | 133 | 329 | 520 | 34 | 839 | 1,116 | 1,115 | 1,290 | 1,372 |
| 53 | Long-term liabilities reported by U.S. banks. | 60 | 439 | 100 | 382 | 371 | 616 | -141 | 206 | 56 | 175 | 119 | 240 | -53 |
|  | Other liabilities reported by U.S. private residents other than banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 55 | Long-term | 29 39 | ${ }_{66}^{12}$ | 61 134 | 78 57 | 125 94 | -24 | -183 | 132 | 154 43 | 165 269 | 10 236 | 344 202 | 103 -44 |
|  | Nonmarketable liabilities of U.S. Government, including medium-term securities payable prior to maturity only under special conditions: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{56}{57}$ |  | 8 -53 | -10 -26 | 76 -23 | 56 53 | ${ }^{(4)}{ }^{93}$ | $()^{105}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-57 \\ \hline 335\end{array}$ | -160 -135 | $-478$ | -472 | $\begin{array}{r}-43 \\ \hline 409\end{array}$ | $-456$ | $\begin{array}{r}-70 \\ \hline 95\end{array}$ |
| 58 | U.S. Treasury marketable or convertible bonds and notes ${ }^{1}$. | -548 | -295 | -527 | -191 | -14 | 104 | 111 | 211 | -212 | -22 | -152 | -114 | 1 |
| 59 | Deposits and money market paper held in the United States 1 | 171 | 376 | 1,140 | 663 | -775 | 526 | 1,480 | 1,849 | -425 | 114 | 1,154 | 444 | 1,363 |
| 60 | Errors and omissions, net. | -33 | -88 | 129 | -498 | -96 | -520 | 15 | -407 | -332 | -455 | 505 | -434 | -1,418 |

See footnotes on pp. 20-27.

Table 2.-U.S. International Transactions-Seasonally Adjusted
[Milifions of dollars]

| 1960 |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  | 1964 |  |  |  | Line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | II | III | Iv | I | II | III | rv | I | II | III | Iv | I | II | III | Iv | I | II | III | Iv |  |
| 7,020 | 7,460 | 7,308 7,026 | 7,468 | 7,514 7,190 | $\underset{\substack{7,488 \\ 6,945}}{ }$ | 7,468 | 7,766 7,415 | 7,717 | ${ }_{8}^{8,715}$ | 7,949 | ${ }^{7,965}$ | ${ }_{7}^{8,594}$ | 8,841 | 8,414 | ${ }_{8,622}^{8,866}$ | 9,484 | 9,5988 | 9,627 | ${ }_{9}^{9,902}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,682 \\ 71 \\ 443 \\ 447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,920 \\ 89 \\ 629 \\ 443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,029 \\ 588 \\ \hline 828 \\ 451 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,019 \\ 86 \\ 418 \\ 440 \\ 440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,092 \\ 86 \\ 344 \\ 441 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,810 \\ 112 \\ 543 \\ 451 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,035 \\ 111 \\ 247 \\ 443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,170 \\ 94 \\ 351 \\ 468 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,074 \\ \mathbf{1 1 0} \\ 390 \\ 486 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,339 \\ 189 \\ 626 \\ 480 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,330 \\ 154 \\ 218 \\ 486 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,036 \\ 204 \\ 305 \\ 303 \\ 503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,054 \\ \mathbf{1 8 7} \\ \mathbf{4 1 7} \\ \hline 888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,597 \\ 195 \\ \begin{array}{c} 678 \\ 533 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,664 \\ & 127 \\ & 194 \\ & 542 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,937 \\ 148 \\ 244 \\ 539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,228 \\ 207 \\ 307 \\ 582 \\ 582 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,201 \\ \begin{array}{c} 151 \\ 524 \\ 565 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,415 \\ 192 \\ 215 \\ 582 \end{array}$ | 6,634 <br> 198 <br> 198 <br> 587 <br> 87 | 3 4 4 5 6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 89 \\ & 822 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 227 \\ 95 \\ 292 \\ 292 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 103 \\ & { }_{2}^{283} \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 116 \\ & 237 \\ & 239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228 \\ & 107 \\ & 229 \\ & 290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 109 \\ & 241 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 240 120 232 41 | 242 <br> 127 <br> 29 <br> 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 127 \\ 238 \\ 244 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 525 \\ & 540 \\ & 248 \\ & \hline 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 154 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 142 \\ 242 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & 118 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 144 \\ 242 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 245 \\ \begin{array}{c} 161 \\ \hline 200 \\ 56 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 116 \\ & 263 \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 161 \\ 288 \\ 288 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 177 \\ & { }_{27}^{268} \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | 292 183 289 60 60 | 297 183 282 86 68 | 303 189 279 67 | 315 201 284 73 | 7 8 9 10 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 571 \\ 515 \\ -584 \\ -5,979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 592 \\ { }^{5152} \\ -6,02 \\ -6,019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 569 \\ \\ \hline 1166 \\ -5,837 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 623 \\ 178 \\ -592 \\ -5,522 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ 888 \\ 992 \\ -5,548 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ 192 \\ -5,602 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 715 \\ { }^{2203} \\ -581 \\ -5,930 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 715 \\ 211 \\ -6,069 \\ -106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ \begin{array}{r} 211 \\ -620 \\ -6,194 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 3187 \\ -6,336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 232 \\ -6,367 \\ -114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 894 \\ 292 \\ -6,463 \\ -118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ 236 \\ -6,409 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ 251 \\ -6,591 \\ -181 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 828 \\ 2737 \\ -6,828 \\ 178 \end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}933 \\ 296 \\ -6,910\end{array}$ | 901 306 3123 $-7,091$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}920 \\ 318 \\ -7,225 \\ \hline-488\end{array}$ | (rer $\begin{array}{r}919 \\ 337 \\ \hline 6.467\end{array}$ | 11 11 13 14 14 |
|  |  | -3,646 -880 -887 -48 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-3,433 } \\ -7 \\ -777 \\ -770 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -3, 390 -786 -488 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-3,433 } \\ \hline-781 \\ -493 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ -3,804 \\ -705 \\ -493 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | -3,892 $\begin{array}{r}\text {-727 } \\ -490\end{array}$ | -3,959 -7 -514 -514 | -4,074 | -4,109 -781 -509 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 4,076 \\ -806 \\ -588 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 4,050 \\ -863 \\ -566 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -4,214 -788 -562 | -4,365 $\begin{array}{r}\text {-726 } \\ -589 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -4,382 -7 -600 -78 | -4,404 -7 -697 -788 | -4, 517 -771 -619 |  |  | 15 16 17 |
| -480 | -479 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -435 -117 | $-447$ | ${ }_{-124}^{-437}$ | $-{ }_{-124}^{-431}$ | $-440$ | $-{ }_{-123}^{-437}$ | -442 | - ${ }_{-126}$ | $-_{-122}^{466}$ | $-_{-113}^{-48}$ | $-488$ | $-502$ | ${ }_{-110}^{-503}$ | ${ }_{-125}^{-525}$ | $-_{-112}^{545}$ | $-_{-111}^{-541}$ | ${ }_{-122}^{-531}$ | $-544$ | ${ }_{-125}^{-555}$ | $-_{-129}^{581}$ | $\stackrel{18}{19}$ |
| -74 | -82 | $-78$ | -79 | -101 | -93 | -109 | -103 | -93 | -91 | -105 | $\rightarrow 110$ | -107 | -111 | -118 | -111 | -151 | -117 | -127 | -141 |  |
| -180 -101 | $\begin{array}{r}-185 \\ -86 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | -187 -77 | $-180$ | - ${ }_{-69}^{174}$ | -181 -65 | $\begin{array}{r}-186 \\ -68 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | -189 -76 | ${ }_{-80}^{-190}$ | ${ }_{-84}^{-192}$ | ${ }_{-86}^{-195}$ | -195 -90 | -219 | ${ }_{-95}^{-24}$ | $-_{-104}^{232}$ | - 248 | $-_{111}^{246}$ | -248 -10 | $-_{-109}^{252}$ | $-_{123}^{257}$ | ${ }_{22}^{21}$ |
| 1,041 | 1,441 | 1,471 | $\begin{array}{r}1,946 \\ 1,528 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,966 | 1,883 $\mathbf{1 , 3 4}$ | -1,298 | $\underset{\substack{1,346}}{\text { 1,967 }}$ | 1,523 | 2,079 | 1,382 | 1,502 | 1,634 | ${ }^{2,572}$ | ${ }^{1,429}$ | 2,7,988 | ${ }_{2}^{2,267}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{1,983}$ | ${ }_{2,187}^{2,402}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,435 \\ 2,141}}$ | 23 24 |
| -953 | -1,173 | $\begin{aligned} & -890 \\ & -608 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1,011}$ | ${ }_{-629}^{-953}$ | ${ }_{-626}^{-1,169}$ | -856 | $-974$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-1,089 \\ -699\end{array}$ | -1,246 $\begin{array}{r}-620 \\ -18\end{array}$ | $-_{-641}^{-859}$ | $-959$ | -1,083 | -1,343 | ${ }_{-709}^{-903}$ | ${ }_{-706}^{-950}$ | ${ }_{-655}^{-962}$ | -1,208 | $-892$ | ${ }_{-683}^{-977}$ | 25 26 |
| -86 -443 -368 | -629 | -97 -282 -158 | -101 -418 -436 | -100 -324 -466 | ( $\begin{gathered}-97 \\ -543 \\ -469\end{gathered}$ | -101 -247 -452 | - $\begin{array}{r}-99 \\ -351 \\ -45\end{array}$ | -107 -390 -54 | -118 -626 -43 | -113 | -112 -305 -838 | -138 -447 -49 | -130 -678 -69 | -136 -194 -510 | -132 -24 -510 | - $\begin{aligned} & -307 \\ & -453\end{aligned}$ | -124 -524 -494 | - |  | 27 28 28 28 |
| -368 <br> -56 | -402 -50 | - ${ }_{-58}$ | - ${ }_{-56}$ | -466 | -469 | ${ }_{-}^{-452}$ | -467 -57 | $-524$ | -443 | -470 | -483 | ${ }_{-69}$ | ${ }_{-66}{ }_{-69}$ | ${ }_{-631}^{510}$ | - 510 | - ${ }_{-67}$ | ${ }_{-66}{ }_{-64}$ | ${ }_{-72}-7$ |  | ${ }_{30}^{29}$ |
| -884 | - ${ }_{-688}$ | ${ }_{-1,280}^{581}$ | - ${ }_{-1,304}^{935}$ | 1,013 -997 | $\begin{array}{r}714 \\ -930 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1,024 | ( $\begin{array}{r}723 \\ -1,229\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-1,036}^{434}$ | $-_{-576}^{833}$ | 723 -945 | - $\begin{array}{r}543 \\ -869\end{array}$ | [1,095 | -1,616 | 720 -748 | ${ }_{-999}^{1,088}$ | ${ }_{-1,367}^{1,612}$ | ${ }_{-1,474}^{1,299}$ | -1,670 | ${ }_{\substack{1,458 \\-2,066}}$ | ${ }_{32}^{31}$ |
| -343 -264 -633 -23 | -262 <br> -76 <br> 55 <br> -110 | -434 -108 -105 -105 | -635 -106 -46 -71 | -496 <br> -87 <br> 81 <br> -69 | -284 -140 -109 -88 -8 | -483 <br> -154 <br> 40 <br> -73 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{- 3 3 6} \\ & \hline 128 \\ & -188 \\ & -157 \end{aligned}$ | -272 -165 -66 -91 | -429 -242 -37 -33 | -498 -288 (*) | $\begin{array}{r} -455 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}{ }^{546} 5656$ | -620 -486 483 -79 | $\begin{gathered} -492 \\ -438 \\ -50 \\ -50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -334 \\ -275 \\ \hline 525 \\ \hline 52 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -530 \\ -51 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -613 \\ -220 \\ \hline 288 \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | -664 $\begin{gathered}-169 \\ -188 \\ 35 \\ 38\end{gathered}$ | -588 -588 -638 24 24 | 33 <br> $\begin{array}{l}34 \\ 35 \\ 36\end{array}{ }^{3}$ |
| 12 -97 | ${ }_{-131}{ }_{-166}$ | -27 -582 | - $\mathbf{- 1 8 5}^{72}$ | 82 -351 | - ${ }_{-249}$ | -15 -190 | -169 -336 | ${ }_{-259}^{-119}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-36 \\ \hline 83\end{array}$ | -77 | - ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }_{58}^{27}$ | ${ }_{-461}^{-178}$ | ${ }_{-114}^{-116}$ | $-264$ | ${ }_{-438}$ | -588 | $-_{-102}^{239}$ | $-{ }_{-111}^{382}$ | ${ }_{38}^{37}$ |
| ( $\begin{array}{r}-2 \\ 40 \\ -213\end{array}$ | -12 -88 -345 | -2 -49 -137 | -24 -257 -410 | - -81 -364 -86 | $\begin{array}{r}-3 \\ -161 \\ \hline 63\end{array}$ | -44 -105 -64 | -49 -79 -551 | -66 -130 -396 | -23 -67 -392 | $\begin{array}{r}-40 \\ -152 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ | -3 -380 -380 | -47 -470 | 50 -75 -660 | - $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ -76\end{array}$ | 158 <br> 39 <br> -455 | -27 -199 -276 | -57 -39 -391 | -271 <br> -208 <br> 207 | -130 -904 -602 | 39 40 41 |
| \} -390 | -465 | -344 | -642 | -504 | -372 | -570 | -754 | -552 | -615 | -583 | -624 | -646 | -838 | -501 | -663 | -497 | -56 | -619 | -710 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}42 \\ 43\end{array}\right.$ |
| 160 17 | ${ }_{1}^{115}$ | 183 24 | ${ }^{125}$ | 125 5 | ${ }_{634}^{201}$ | 100 6 | 152 51 | 155 1 | $\underset{58}{165}$ | ${ }_{476}^{131}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{150}$ | ${ }_{34}^{14}$ | ${ }_{241}^{184}$ | $\begin{gathered} 183 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{52}^{169}$ | ${ }^{143}$ | 181 31 | ${ }^{101}$ | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ |
| 159 | 175 | 740 | 1,071 | 371 | -320 | -213 | 768 | 427 | -164 | 881 | 389 | 32 | 123 | 227 | -5 | -51 | 303 | 70 | -151 | 46 |
| 50 | 94 | 638 | 921 | 371 | ${ }^{-170}$ | 146 | 510 | 304 | 116 | ${ }_{46}^{46}$ | 24 | 111 | 116 | 196 | ${ }^{38}$ | 47 | -73 | -20 | 172 |  |
| 109 | 81 | 102 | 150 | -25 25 | $\begin{array}{r}-161 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | - | $-54$ | ${ }_{227}^{114}$ | $\stackrel{34}{44}$ | ${ }_{331}^{104}$ | 351 14 | - ${ }_{-46}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | - 59 | - 15 | ${ }_{131}^{228}$ | 118 | -45 | $-_{118}^{205}$ | ${ }_{49}^{48}$ |
| 809 | 874 | 389 | 49 | 341 | 527 | 987 | 614 | 662 | 569 | -225 | 692 | 1,129 | 1,366 | 279 | 210 | 388 | 451 | 827 | 1,663 | 50 |
| 40 170 1 | 59 118 11 | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11 \\ -11 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 32 152 -1 | $\begin{aligned} & -5 \\ & 3 \\ & -4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ -66 \\ -1 \end{gathered}$ | $\left({ }_{(0)}^{4145}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -22_{4}^{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ \hline \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 33 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 52 \\ 12 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -87 \\ \substack{103 \\ 14} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ -48 \\ -46 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 14 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -27 \\ -30 \\ -14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -24 \\ -26 \\ -135 \end{gathered}$ | 51 52 53 |
| -5 | -63 | $-_{6}^{5}$ | -1 -27 | ${ }_{76}$ | -8 80 | - ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{32}^{35}$ | 8 -22 | -15 -49 | ${ }_{13}^{3}$ | 7 -54 | -30 | 65 | $-17$ | -75 | $-5$ | ${ }^{(*)} 19$ | -68 | - 24 | ${ }_{5}^{54}$ |
| -61 | 104 | 49 | $-66$ | -1 | 24 | 62 | 0 | 139 | 84 | 203 | ${ }_{251}^{187}$ | $6_{5}^{60}$ | 72 -10 | 116 -50 | ${ }_{-1}^{186}$ | 141 -50 | $\stackrel{24}{-1}$ | 222 | 102 29 | 56 57 |
| 660 | 642 | 292 | 162 | 144 | 248 | 917 | 456 | 351 | 466 | -431 | 285 | 1,079 | 1,041 | 98 | 75 | 286 | 314 | 611 | 1,4 | $\}_{59}^{58}$ |
| -219 | -282 | -313 | -341 | -355 | -454 | 32 | -326 | -91 | -270 | -459 | -426 | -148 | -120 | -402 | 161 | -307 | -189 | -331 | -293 | 60 |

Table 2.-International Transactions-Seasonally Adjusted-Continued
[Millions of dollars]

| Line | 1965 |  |  |  | 1966 |  |  |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | $\frac{1969}{I_{p}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
| 4 | 9,216 | 10,913 | 10,398 | 10,502 | 10,838 | 11,028 | 11,130 | 11,367 | 11,805 | 11,733 | 11,731 | 11,825 | 12,171 | 12,891 | 13,570 | 12,805 | 12,055 |
|  | 8,844 | 10,248 | 10,127 | 10,182 | 10,562 | 10,667 | 10,936 | 11,196 | 11,461 | 11,484 | 11,577 | 11,667 | 11,934 | 12,668 | 13,344 | 12,653 | 11,890 |
|  | 5,674 | 6, 936 | 6,860 | 6, 977 | 7,218 | 7, 194 | 7,413 | 7,564 | 7,688 | 7.723 | 7,669 | 7, 601 | 7,941 | 8,395 | 8,879 | 8, 383 | 7,474 |
|  |  |  | 229 |  | 198 | 219 | 202 | 210 | 333 | 335 | 239 | 332 | 305 | 353 | 406 | 364 | 416 |
|  | 372 | 665 | 271 | 320 | 276 | 361 | 194 | 171 | 344 | 249 | 154 | 158 | 237 | 223 | 226 | 162 | 165 |
|  | 550 | 621 | 598 | 646 | 636 | 641 | 662 | 669 | 689 | 704 | 700 | 682 | 717 | 731 | 757 | 720 | 637 |
| 7 | 319 | 337 | 347 | 377 | 379 | 389 | 411 | 411 | 416 | 391 | 416 | 423 | 440 | 424 | 450 | 456 | 508 |
|  | 219 | 224 | 234 | 247 | 249 | 254 | 261 | 266 | 273 | 289 | 291 | 284 | 297 | 322 | 330 | 330 | 315 |
|  | 299 | 301 | 312 | 314 | 325 | 331 | 335 | 346 90 | 367 | 377 | 378 | 388 | 372 | 381 | 396 | 388 | 378 |
| 10 | 69 | 72 | 74 | 70 | 75 | 82 | 79 | 90 | 83 | 85 | 83 | 84 | 91 | 89 | 86 | 85 | 87 |
| 111213 | 1,020 | 1,066 | 968 | 908 | 958 | 1,013 | 1,015 | 1,059 | 1,032 | 999 | 1,216 | 1,270 | 1,102 | 1,293 | 1,313 | 1,277 | 1,328 |
|  | 347 | 357 | 357 | 362 | 377 | 398 | 412 | 426 | 424 | 421 | 433 | 439 | 460 | 475 | 515 | 500 | 515 |
|  | 140 | 146 | 148 | 75 | 147 | 146 | 146 | 155 | 156 | 160 | 152 | 170 | 209 | 205 | 212 | 140 | 234 |
| 14 | -7,246 | -8,170 | -8,236 | -8,627 | -9,004 | -9,269 | -9,836 | -9,973 | -10,100 | -10,033 | -10,173 | -10,706 | -11,463 | -11,827 | -12,435 | -12,352 | -11,525 |
|  | -4,680 | -5, 482 | -5, 564 | $-5,770$ | -6,027 | -6,165 | -6,595 | -6, 676 | -6,660 | -6,465 | -6,542 | -7,154 | -7, 817 | -8, 131 | -8, 566 |  | -7, 577 |
|  | ${ }_{-642}^{676}$ | -719 -688 | -763 -628 | -794 | -877 -701 | -925 -720 | ${ }_{-746}^{-975}$ | -987 -755 | $-1,085$ -765 | $-1,075$ -750 | -1,106 | -1,112 | -1,102 | -1,116 | -1, 143 | $-8,168$ $-1,168$ | -1, 198 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | -600 | -603 | -610 | -625 | -644 | -676 | -666 | -671 | -701 | -841 | -914 | -739 | $-763$ | -732 | -792 | -735 | -791 |
|  | $-116$ | $-108$ | $-107$ | -108 | -118 | -121 | -124 | $-129$ | -139 | -143 | -146 | -151 | $-157$ | -157 | -153 | -158 | -157 |
| 20 | -132 | -140 | -134 | -144 | -158 | -159 | -161 | -164 | -166 | -168 | -174 | -180 | -168 | -163 | -170 | -247 | -166 |
| 2122 | $-278$ | -312 | -312 | -338 | -348 | $-367$ | -425 | $-453$ | -447 | -441 | -435 | -441 | -499 | -556 | -605 | -570 | -715 |
|  | -122 | -118 | -118 | -131 | -131 | -136 | -144 | -138 | -137 | -150 | -145 | -166 | -172 | -186 | -165 | -179 | -179 |
| 2324 | 1,970 | 2,743 | 2,162 | 1,875 | 1,834 | 1,759 | 1,294 | 1,394 | 1,705 | 1,700 | 1,558 | 1,119 | 708 | 1,064 | 1,135 | 453 | 530 |
|  | 1,598 | 2,078 | 1,891 | 1,555 | 1,558 | 1,398 | 1,100 | 1,223 | 1,361 | 1,451 | 1,404 | 961 | 471 | 841 | ${ }^{909}$ | 301 | 365 |
|  | -1,002 | -1,418 | -966 | -999 | -1,086 | -1,062 | -876 | -811 | -1,035 | -1,072 | -990 | $-806$ | -872 | -913 | -992 | -926 | -772 |
| 26 | -630 | -753 | -695 | -679 | -810 | -701 | -682 | -640 | -691 | -823 | -836 | -648 | -635 | -690 | -766 | -774 | -607 |
|  | -139 | -147 | -146 | -149 | -138 | -141 | -138 | -139 | -144 | -270 | -184 | -157 | -184 | -183 | -203 | -183 | -184 |
|  | -372 | -665 | -271 | -320 | -276 |  | -194 | -171 |  | -249 | -154 |  |  | -223 | -226 | -152 | -165 |
|  | -417 | -471 | -467 | -453 | -591 | -480 | -423 | -416 | -455 | -457 | -496 | -395 | -359 | -416 | -441 | -489 | -324 |
|  | -74 | -135 | -82 | -77 | -81 | -80 | -121 | -85 | -92 | -96 | -156 | -96 | -92 | -91 | -122 | -102 | -99 |
| 31 | 968 | 1,325 | 1,196 | 876 | 748 | 697 | 418 | 583 | 670 | 628 | 568 | 313 | -164 | 151 | 143 | 473 | -242 |
| 32 | -1,660 | -424 | -932 | -776 | -1,060 | -1,085 | -974 | -1,192 | -1,068 | -1,014 | -1,775 | -1,797 | -806 | -1,537 | -1,868 | -947 | -1,201 |
|  | -1,245 | -879 | -635 | -709 | -728 | -934 | -917 | -1,060 | -717 | -633 | -947 | -956 | -472 | -1, 009 | -1,262 | -283 | -776 |
|  | -301 | -280 | -387 | -238 | -465 | -271 | -311 | -163 | -349 | -381 | -534 | -355 | -392 | -350 | -380 | -537 | $-507$ |
|  | 82 | 77 | 46 | 21 | ${ }^{18}$ | 128 | 149 | $\stackrel{81}{81}$ | $\underline{26}$ | -15 | -79 | -48 | -19 | -38 | -488 | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | 132 |
| 37 | -461 | 201 | -41 | 69 | 127 | 1 | 102 | 107 | 153 | 179 | -77 | (*) | 140 | 49 | 165 |  | 133 |
| 38 | -63 | 182 | 75 | 121 | 45 | -29 | 51 | -151 | -132 | -340 | -258 | 0 | 96 | 194 | -255 | -124 | -62 |
|  | 6 257 | ${ }_{229}^{6}$ | -20 -12 | -68 -46 | -17 | -51 | -28 | -16 -79 | -68 -81 | -164 -110 | 36 -53 | -85 -455 | 34 -293 | -32 | -122 | -119 30 | -85 -86 |
| 41 | -366 | -536 | -253 | -443 | -318 | -504 | -334 | -379 | -654 | -542 | -546 | -677 | -738 | -639 | -527 | -346 | -459 |
|  | -548 | -722 | -635 | -564 | -524 | -706 | -773 | -764 | -868 | -826 | -764 | -965 | -1,067 | -949 | -860 | -765 | -780 |
| 44 | 172 10 | 180 | 182 | 98 28 | 203 3 | 195 7 | ${ }_{228}^{213}$ | 193 192 | $\left({ }^{*}\right)^{214}$ | (*) ${ }^{284}$ | ${ }_{2}^{212}$ | $\left(^{*}{ }^{288}\right.$ | 287 42 | 307 3 | 278 55 | 250 169 | 277 44 |
| 46 | 842 | 68 | 41 | 271 | 424 | 68 | 82 | -6 | 1,027 | -419 | -375 | -181 | 904 | -137 | -571 | -1,076 | -48 |
|  | 832 | 590 |  | 119 |  |  | 173 | 121 | 51 | 15 |  | 1, 012 | 1,362 | 22 | -74 | -137 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | -68 | -56 | -413 330 | 178 -26 | ${ }_{134}^{222}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-163 \\ \hline 22\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-426 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-173 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | 1,007 -31 | -424 -10 | -462 | -1,145 | -401 -57 | 267 -426 | -474 -23 | - $\mathbf{-}^{5754}$ | -73 -31 |
| 50 | 159 | -339 | 478 | 84 | 456 | 1,041 | 722 | 1,104 | 335 | 1,970 | 2,198 | 2,350 | 1,215 | 2,705 | 2,538 | 2,894 | 3,351 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| 515253 | 57 | -242 | -227 | 55 | 173 | 520 | 107 | 109 | 133 | 329 | 520 | 34 | 839 | 1,116 | 1,115 | 1,290 | 1,372 |
|  | 152 | 43 | -51 | 59 | 60 | 439 | 100 | 382 | 371 | 616 | -141 | 206 | 56 | 175 | 119 | 240 | -53 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 8 -5 | -58 | 10 39 | 16 47 | ${ }_{39}^{29}$ | ${ }_{66}^{12}$ | 61 134 | 78 57 | 125 94 | -24 90 | -183 | 3 132 | 154 | 165 269 | 10 236 | 344 202 | 103 -44 |
| 56 57 | 22 | 168 -2 | -22 | 29 -6 | -20 | 36 -26 | -23 | ${ }_{53}^{2}$ | (*) ${ }^{80}$ | (*) ${ }^{140}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-98 \\ \hline 385\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-141 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | -61 273 | 15 772 | -107 409 | 15 556 | -87 95 |
| 58 59 | -160 | -274 | 685 | -138 | 176 | -44 | 344 | 313 | -532 | 749 | 1,406 | 1,869 | -340 | 188 | 733 | 206 | 1,752 |
| 60 | 58 | -94 | -529 | -11 | -250 | -216 | 86 | -110 | -308 | -624 | -69 | -6 | -410 | -540 | 286 | -52 | -1,398 |

See footnotes on pp. 26-27.

Table 3.-U.S. Balance of Payments and Reserve Position
[Millions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 | Amounts outstanding March 31, 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
|  | Balance on liguidity basis-measured by increase In U.S. official reserve assets and decrease in liquid liabilities to all forelgners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Seasonally adjusted; decrease in net assets ( - ). |  |  |  |  |  | -495 | -330 | -1,031 | -1,688 | -564 | -51 | -162 | 870 | -1,704 |  |
| 2 | Less seasonal adjustment. |  |  |  |  |  | -257 | -119 | 185 | 191 | -297 | -96 | 269 | 124 | -388 |  |
| 3 | Before seasonaladjustment (lines 4 and 8, with sign reversed) $\qquad$ | -2,800 | -1,335 | -1,357 | -3,544 | 93 | -238 | -211 | -1,216 | -1,879 | -267 | 45 | -431 | 746 | -1,316 |  |
| 4 | U.S. official reserve assets (table 1, line 46); increase (-) | 171 | 1,222 | 568 | 52 | -880 | 1,027 | -419 | -375 | -181 | 904 | -137 | -571 | $-1,076$ | -48 | 15, 758 |
| 5 6 7 | Gold 1 $\qquad$ Convertible currencles. | 125 -220 | 1,665 -349 | 571 -540 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,170 \\ -1,024\end{array}$ | 1,173 $-1,183$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 1, } 51 \\ \hline 007\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ -424\end{array}$ | 92 -462 | [ $\begin{array}{r}1,012 \\ -1,145\end{array}$ | 1,362 -401 | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 267 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -74 -474 | -137 -575 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ -73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,836 3,601 1 |
| 7 | IMF gold tranche position ${ }^{1}$-................. | 266 |  | 537 | $\xrightarrow{-94}$ | -870 | -31 | -10 | $-5$ | -48 |  | -426 | -23 |  | -31 | 1,321 |
| 8 | Liquid liabilities to all foreigners (table 1, lines 58 and 59); decrease ( - ). | 2,629 | 113 | 789 | 3,492 | 787 | -789 | 630 | 1,591 | 2,060 | -637 | 92 | 1,002 | 330 | 1,364 | 35, 056 |
|  |  | 1,075 | -18 | -1,595 | 2, 220 | -3, 100 | -80 | 540 | 1,260 | 1,300 | -1,358 | -2,190 | ${ }_{-38}^{1,02}$ | 486 | -1, 706 | 11, 806 |
| 10 |  | 1,454 | 116 | 2,697 | 1,272 | 3,450 | -753 | 156 | 1,291 | ${ }^{1} 578$ | -638 | 2,266 | 976 | -430 | 3,181 | 17,716 |
| 11 | To other foreign residents and unallocated | 343 | 306 | 212 | 414 | 374 | 80 | 12 | 95 | 227 | 4 | 102 | 45 | 223 | -23 | 4,885 |
| 12 | To international and regional or ganiza- | -243 | -291 | -525 | -214 | 63 | -36 | -78 | -55 | -45 | 79 | -86 | 19 | 51 | -88 | 649 |
|  | Balance on official reserve transactions basismeasured by increase in U.S. offcial reserve assets and decrease in liquid and certalin nonIiquid liabilities to foreign official agencies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Seasonally adjusted; decrease in net assets ( - ).- |  |  |  |  |  | -1,711 | -719 | -71 | -917 | -379 | 1,553 | 97 | 368 | 1,151 | .......... |
| 14 | Less seasonal adjustment. |  |  |  |  |  | -432 | -9 | -51 | 492 | -470 | 3 | 25 | 42 | -560 |  |
| 15 | Before seasonal adjustment (lines 16 through 18, with sign reversed) | 1,564 | -1,289 | 266 | -3,418 | 1,639 | -1,279 | -710 | -20 | -1,409 | 91 | 1,550 | 72 | -74 | 1,711 |  |
| 16 | U.S. offlial reserve assets (line 4); increase ( - ) | 171 | 1,222 | 568 | 52 | -880 | 1,027 | -419 | -375 | -181 | 904 | -137 | -571 | -1,076 | -48 | 15,758 |
| 17 | Liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies (line 9); decrease ( - ) | 1,075 | -18 | -1, 595 | 2,020 | -3,100 | -80 | 540 | 260 | 1,300 | -1, 358 | -2,190 | -38 | 486 | -1,706 | 11, 806 |
| 18 | Certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies; decrease ( - ) | 318 | 85 | 761 | 1,346 | 2. 341 | 332 | 589 | 135 | 290 | 363 | 777 | 637 | 664 | 43 | 5,107 |
| 19 | Liabilities reported by U.S. private residents (table 1, portion of line 53). $\qquad$ | 149 | -38 | 793 | 894 | 535 | 304 | 696 | -196 | 190 | 116 | 150 | 131 | 138 | -45 | 2,297 |
| 20 | Liabilities reported by U.S. Government (table 1, portions of lines 56 and 57) $\qquad$ | 169 | 123 | -32 | 452 | 1,806 | 28 | -7 | 331 | 100 | 247 | 627 | 406 | 526 | 88 | 2,810 |

PPreliminary. ${ }^{\text {Peflects }} \$ 259$ million payment of gold portion of increased U.S. subscription to the IMF 2. Includes deposits of foreign branches of U.S. banks and of foreign commercial banks,
associated with their U.S.-dollar denominated liabilities to foreign official agencies. Includes liabilities payable in foreign currencies to foreigners other than official agencies.
3. May include U.S. Government bonds and notes held by foreign commercial banks.

N.a. Not available.

1. Excludes changes in Treasury liabilities to certain foreign military agencies during 1960-62, which are included in balance on liquidity basis.

Table 4.-U.S. Merchandise Trade
[Millions of dollars]


Table 4.-U.S. Merchandise Trade-Continued
[Millions of dollars]

p Preliminary. $\quad$ Note. - see technical note at the end of this article.

- Corresponding data, not seasonally adjusted, are available upon request.

1. Beginning with 1969 data, exports and imports as published by the Census Bureau inciude trade in silver ore and bullion. To achieve comparability, all pre-1969 periods shown in this table have been adjusted for the similar inclusion of silver.
2. Mainly includes net additions or liquidations of U.S.-owned grains into or out of storage in Canada; and exports of electrical energy.
3. Mainly includes exports of exposed motion picture film for rental rather than sale; and exports to Panama Canal Zone.
4. Reflects irregular and occasional special adjustments: valuation adjustments for goods considered to be underpriced or overpriced in Census data; timing adjustments for goods adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data.
5. To correct total exports (and total imports) for discrepancy between seasonally adjusted sum of four quarters and recorded, unadjusted annual figures.
6. Mainly imports of electrical energy
7. Consists mainly of foreign charges for repair of U.S. vessels abroad, which are included in tabies 1, 2, and 8, line 17 (Transportation); imports from Panama Canal Zone; and imports of domestically owned grains returned from storage in Canada.
8. Imports shown here for 1965 total $\$ 92$ million higher than imports as recorded by the Census Bureau in its official trade statistics; that amount represents adjustments (see line 10 ) estimated by the Office of Business Economics to correct for distortions in the figures originally reported for the July-December period.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

This issue presents for the first time historical data back to 1964, annually, for U.S. exports by OBE's revised end-use commodity categories. This supplements the end-use export data covering 1967 and 1968 presented in the March 1969 and December 1968 issues of the SURVEY, and permits comparison with U.S. imports by OBE's end-use commodity categories back to 1964.

## Table 5.-Major U.S. Government Transactions

[Millions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  |  | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{P}$ |
| A. $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \mathrm{a}\end{aligned}$ | U.S. Government grants (excluding military) and transactions increasing Government assets, total (table 1, lines 20, 42, and 43, with sign reversed) $\qquad$ Seasonally adjusted. | 4,281 | 4,277 | 4,676 | 5,227 | 5,347 | 1,433 1,486 | 1,505 | 1,172 1,901 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,236 \\ & 1,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,113 \\ & 1,104 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Grants, net | 1,888 | 1,808 | 1,910 | 1,802 | 1,706 | 392 | 470 | 390 | 453 | 360 |
| 3 | Credits repayable in foreign currencies | 885 | 739 | 354 | 776 | 558 | 388 | 78 | 32 | 60 | 295 |
| 4 | Other foreign currency assets (excluding administrative cash holdings), net Receipts from- | 49 | 50 | 265 | -198 | -71 | -134 | 66 | 10 | -14 | -243 |
| 5 |  | 1,312 | 981 | 844 | 741 | 558 | 261 | 170 | 61 | 66 | 36 |
| 6 | Interest.....-------------- | 168 | 183 | 181 | 171 | 196 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 53 | 47 |
| 7 | Repayments of principal | 88 | 91 | 119 | 173 | 135 | 37 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 24 |
| 8 | Reverse grants..------- | 7 | 2 5 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 20 | 3 32 | 1 | 11 | -2 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 1 |
| 9 | Other sources | 23 | 53 | 17 | 20 | 32 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | Less Grants in the recipient's currency | 530 | 336 | 387 | 218 | 225 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 69 | 35 |
| 11 | Credits in the recipient's currency | 648 | 573 | 232 | 679 | 465 | 368 | 53 | 16 | 28 | 254 |
| 12 | Other grants and credits | 23 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Other U.S. Government expenditures | 349 | 340 | 270 | 401 | 300 | 63 | 86 | 79 | 72 | 63 |
| 14 | Capital subscriptions to international and regional organizations, excluding I | 112 |  | -101 | 194 | 127 | 38 | 45 | 17 | 28 | 22 |
| 15 |  | 1,378 | 1,715 | 2,248 | 2,665 | 3, 029 | 745 | 814 | 739 | 731 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{680}$ |
| 16 | Other assets (including changes in administrative cash holdings), | -30 | -34 | (*) | -12 | -1 | 3 | 33 | -16 | -21 | (*) |
|  | By program |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Under farm product disposal programs. | 1,765 | 1,484 | 1,396 | 1,316 | 1,260 | 405 | 419 | 181 | 255 | 180 |
| 18 | Under Foreign Assistance Acts and related progra | 2,027 | 2,157 | 2,274 | 2,280 | 2,145 | 516 370 | 572 | 538 394 | 519 371 | 1803 337 |
| 19 |  | 337 | 533 | 909 -101 | 1,259 | 1,517 | 370 38 | 382 45 | 394 17 | 371 28 | 337 22 |
| 20 | Capital subseriptions to international and regional organizations, excluding | 112 |  | -101 | ${ }_{2} 194$ | $\xrightarrow{127}$ | 38 74 | 45 64 | 17 | 28 58 | 22 |
| 21 |  | 149 | 153 | 158 316 | 221 | 232 362 | 74 92 | 88 | 36 93 | 58 90 | 62 |
| 22 | Other foreign currency assets acquired (lines A.6, A.7, and A.9) | 279 | 327 | 316 270 | 364 401 | 362 300 | 92 | 88 86 | 93 79 | 90 72 | 73 63 |
| 23 | Less foreign currencies used by U.S. Government other than for grants or credits (line A.13) -- | 349 | 340 | 270 | 401 -27 | 300 -5 | 63 -1 | 86 -1 | 79 -1 | 72 -1 | (*) ${ }^{63}$ |
| 25 |  | -30 -9 | -18 -19 | -8 2 | -27 21 | -5 9 | -1 2 | $\bigcirc$ | -1 -6 | -11 | (*) |
|  | By disposition ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Estimated transactions involving no direct dollar outfiow from the United States............ | 3,599 | 3,524 | 3, 942 | 4,501 | 4,705 | 1,296 | 1,300 | 1,050 | 1,059 | 949 |
| 27 |  | 3,032 | 2,952 | 3, 152 | 3,523 | 3,331 | 947 | 897 | 753 | 734 | 624 |
| 28 | Expenditures on U.S. services ${ }^{2}$ - | 690 | 748 | 798 | 767 | 855 | 219 | 235 | 199 | 202 | 190 |
| 29 | Military sales contracts flanced by U.S. Government credits 3.4 (line B.4) | 16 | 90 | 291 | 390 | 554 | 115 | 175 | 130 | 133 | 162 |
| 30 | U.S. Government credits to repay prior U.S. Government credits ${ }^{2}$ - | 151 | 154 | 162 | 201 | 148 | 37 | 32 | 34 | 45 | 24 |
| 31 | U.S. Government credits ${ }^{3}$ to repay prior U.S. private credits..- |  | 5 | 14 | 104 | 116 | 46 | 33 | 19 | 19 | 11 |
| 32 | Increase in claims on U.S. Government associated with Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (including changes in retained accounts) (line B.7) | 49 | -86 | -205 | -84 | 2 | -5 | 15 | -6 | -2 | (*) |
| 33 | Less foreign currencies used by U.S. Govermment other than for grants or credits (line A. 13 ) | 349 | 340 | 270 | 401 | 300 | 63 | 86 | 79 | 72 | 63 |
| 34 | Estimated dollar payments to foreign countries and international and regional organizations through U.S. Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets | 691 | 753 | 734 | 726 | 641 | 136 | 205 | 123 | 177 | 165 |
| B. $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \\ & 1 a\end{aligned}$ | U.S. Government liabilities associated with specific transactions (table 1, line 56); net increase ( + ). <br> Seasonally adjusted | 489 | 197 | 129 | -19 | -138 | -47 -61 | $\begin{array}{r}-44 \\ \hline 16\end{array}$ | -43 -107 | $-15$ | -70 -87 |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | Associated with military sales contracte 5 . | 233 | 306 | 346 | 64 | -137 | -22 | $-60$ | -85 | 31 | -70 -79 |
| 2 a |  |  |  |  |  |  | -28 | 6 | -141 | 27 | -79 |
| 3 | U.S. Government receipts from foreign governments (including principal repayments on credits financing military sales contracts), net of refunds. | 987 | 1, 080 | 927 | 1,023 | 974 | 185 | 282 | 142 | 365 | 240 |
| 4 | Plus military sales contracts financed by U.S. Government credits ${ }^{6}$ (line A.29) .-...... | 16 | 90 | 291 | 390 | 554 | 115 | 175 | 130 | 133 | 162 |
| 5 | Less U.S. Government receipts from principal repayments...........-....-.-. -- | 24 | 34 | 43 | 110 | 238 | 24 | 99 | 8 | 107 | 66 |
| 6 | Less transfers of goods and services (including transfers financed by credits) (table 1, line 4) . | 747 | 830 | 829 | 1,240 | 1,427 | 299 | 419 | 350 | 360 | 406 |
| 7 | Associated with U.S. Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (line A.32) | 49 | -86 | -205 | -84 | 2 | -5 | 15 | -6 | -2 | (*) |
| 7 a | Seasonally adjusted. |  |  |  |  |  | -5 | 16 | -6 | -2 | (*) |
| 8 | Non-interest-bearing securities issued to IDA | 15 | -79 | -75 | -25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 910 | Non-interest-bearing securities issued to IDB | 25 |  | -150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non-interest-bearing securities issued to U.N. for special programs....-. | 30 | -14 | -41 | -17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Foreign funds retained in U.S. Government accounts for purchases in the United States. | -15 | 10 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{61}$ | -43 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{2}$ | $\left.{ }^{( }\right)^{-5}$ | 15 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{-6}$ | $(*)^{-2}$ | (*) |
| 12 |  | -7 | -2 | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) |  | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 13 | Associated with other specific transactions. | 207 | -24 | -12 | 1 | -3 | -19 | 1 | 49 | -33 | (*) |
| 13 a | Seasonally adjusted.-....... |  |  |  |  |  | - 27 | -6 | 41 | -10 | -8 |
| 14 | Purchase of Columbia River downstream power rights. | 204 | -30 | -30 | -30 | -30 |  |  |  | -30 |  |
| 15 | U.S. Government nonmilitary sales and miscellaneous operations.....-. | 3 | 6 | -4 | 12 | 46 -19 | -3 | 1 | 51 | -3 | - |
| 16 | Nonmarketable U.S.Government obligations to be liquidated against U.S. claims |  |  | 22 | 20 | -19 | -17 |  | -2 |  | -2 |
| C. 1 | Foreign holdings of nonmarketable medium-term U.S. Government gecurities, payable before maturity only under special conditions, not associated with specific transactions (table 1, line 57); net increase ( + ) | -23 | -7 | -49 | 469 | 2,010 | 273 | 772 | 409 | \$56 | 95 |
| 2 |  | -3 | -7 | -3 | 19 | 47 | 48 | (*) |  | (*) | -10 |
|  | U.S. Treasury securities not included elsew here ${ }^{7}$........... | -20 | (*) | -46 | 450 | 1,963 | 225 | 773 | 409 | 556 | 105 |

## p Preliminary. *Less than $\$ 500,000(+)$.

1. The identification of transactions involving direct dollar outfow from the United States is made by the operating agency. Data for third and fourth quarters 1968 and first quarter 1969 are based on extrapolations by OBE
2. Line A. 28 includes foreign currency collected as interest and line A. 30 includes foreign currency as principal, as recorded in lines A. 6 and A.7.
3. Includes some short-term U.S. Government claims, net of collections
4. Consists of transfers of military goods and services financed by U.S. Government credit and of advance payments to the Defense Department (on military sales contracts) financed by credits extended to foreigners by U.S. Government agencies.
5. Transactions under military sales contracts are those in which the Defense Department
sells and transfers military goods and services to a foreign purchaser, on a cash or credits basis. The entries for the several categories of transactions related to military sales contract in this and the other tables are partialy estimated from incomplete data.
6. Consists of transfers of mintary goods and services financed oy U.S. Government credits (included in line B.6) and of increases in Defense Department liabilities (on military sales contracts) which arise from advance payments to the Defonse Department financed by credits to foreigners by U.S. Government agencies.
7. Includes securities payable in U.S. dollars and in convertible foreign currencies.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 6.-Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks and U.S. Private Residents Other Than Banks
[Millions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 | Amounts outstanding March 31,1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
| A. | Claims reported by U.S. banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Long-term (table 1, line 37, with sign reversed) | 941 | 232 | -337 | -255 | -358 | -153 | -179 | 77 | (*) | -140 | -49 | -165 | 4 | -133 | 3,434 |
| 2 | Canada | -17 | 31 | -33 | 101 | 1 | -4 | 20 | 36 | 49 | -12 | 2 | 1 | 10 | -28 | 400 |
| 3 | United Kingdom. | 39 | -1 | -16 | -14 | 12 | -1 | -28 | 11 |  | -2 | 11 | ${ }^{6}$ | -3 | 1 | 69 |
| 4 5 | European Economic | 550 | -119 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}-216 \\ -154\end{array}\right.$ | -240 | -121 | -48 -32 | -72 -65 | -10 -10 | ${ }_{-82}^{-110}$ | -38 -12 | -21 -48 | -49 -46 | -13 -15 | - ${ }_{-6}$ | 123 335 |
| 6 | Japan...-.........- | 136 | 15 | ${ }^{-119}$ | -189 | ${ }_{-58}^{-121}$ | -39 | -92 | -24 | -82 9 | -8 | -20 | - 16 | -14 | -8 | 114 |
| 7 | Other countries. | ${ }_{233}^{130}$ | 306 | ${ }^{201}$ | - 233 | -71 | -29 | 58 | 74 | 130 | -68 | 27 | -61 | 31 | -96 | 2,393 |
| 8 | Short-term (table 1, line 38, with sign reversed) | 1,524 | -325 | 84 | 730 | 89 | 18 | 382 | 82 | 248 | -219 | -143 | 79 | 372 | -66 | 8,629 |
| 9 | U.S.-dollar loans. | 737 | 194 | 169 | -4 | 13 | -117 | -115 | 124 | 104 | -119 | 10 | 156 | -34 -13 -15 | 45 3 | 3, 207 |
| 10 | Canada - ${ }^{\text {Uning }}$ - | 36 | -61 |  |  |  |  | -14 | -12 | 16 -39 | -20 -29 | ${ }_{(*)}$ | 17 15 | $\begin{array}{r}-13 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 3 -10 | 169 109 |
| 11 | United Kingdom--- | 23 | -2 | ${ }_{-}^{-15}$ | 10 -43 | - $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ -44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 -38 | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ -8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 <br> 6 | -39 -3 | 29 -61 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 15 26 | $\xrightarrow[-37]{15}$ | -10 12 | 109 154 |
| 12 13 | European Economic Co | 86 | 69 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}-21 \\ 99\end{array}\right.$ | -43 -74 -7 | -44 -79 | -38 -48 | -8 -33 | ${ }^{6} 4$ | -3 -17 | -61 -37 | 28 -15 | $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ -7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -37 -20 | 12 26 | 154 185 |
| 13 14 | Japan.- | 174 | -29 | -33 | -75 | -11 | -50 | -101 | 82 | -6 | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ | -42 | 43 | -12 | 69 | 565 |
| 15 | Other countries | 418 | 217 | 108 | 170 | 121 | (*) | -3 | 20 | 153 | -30 | 56 | 62 | 33 | -55 | 2,025 |
| 16 | U.S.-dollar acceptance credits. | 386 | $-120$ | -58 | 473 | -159 | 87 | 400 | -98 | 84 | -22 | -195 | -51 | 109 | -77 | 2,777 |
| 17 | Canada | 19 |  | -7 |  |  | ${ }^{13}$ | 10 | -7 | $-11$ | 9 | 1 -3 | 3 3 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | - ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{73}$ |
| 18 | United Kingdom. | -4 | 12 | 8 | 13 | - 6 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | ${ }^{*} 8$ | - 7 | 12 | 4 | -3 | - ${ }^{3}$ | 2 9 | -1 | 42 28 |
| 18 | European Economic | 20 | 35 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 38\end{array}\right.$ | - ${ }^{32}$ | -15 -15 | -29 -3 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | $-1$ | -2 <br> -21 | -14 -5 | -15 | -11 -8 | ${ }_{13}^{9}$ | -4 | 28 141 |
| 21 | Japan Western Europ | 189 | -84 | - $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ -219\end{array}$ | $-438$ | -15 -109 | $\begin{array}{r}-3 \\ 59 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 336 | -105 | -148 | -5 | ${ }_{-88}^{-15}$ | -111 | 83 | -103 | 1,617 |
| 22 | Other countries. | 162 | -87 | 97 | 70 | -45 | 47 | 35 | 30 | -42 | -23 | -91 | 73 | -4 | 44 | 876 |
| 23 | U.S.-dollar collections outstanding | 175 | 132 | 95 | 222 | 181 | 68 | 73 | 22 | 59 | 78 | -15 | ${ }^{6}$ | 112 | -103 | 1,630 |
| 24 | Canada | 1 | 2 | (*) | -1 | 6 | ${ }^{-1}$ | 1 | 2 | -3 | 6 | -1 | -3 | 4 |  | 24 |
| 25 | United Kingdom.- | 10 | -1 |  | -3 | 13 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | -11 | - ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | -3 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ -3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 5 | 4 | - -5 | ${ }_{99}^{27}$ |
| ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | European Economic | 32 | -4 | $\{19$ | -10 | 11 | 5 | -12 | -12 -3 | 8 | -7 | -4 | 1 | 9 9 | $-5$ | $\stackrel{99}{68}$ |
| 28 | Japan.-..-. | 46 | 78 |  | -484 | 71 | $-22$ | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ | 48 | 42 | 48 | -34 | -5 | 62 | -21 | 744 |
| 29 | Other countri | 86 | 57 | 38 | 56 | 75 | 43 | 16 | -15 | 12 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 24 | -74 | 668 |
| 30 | Other claims in U.S. dollars | 168 | -381 | -50 | 34 | 42 | -23 | 47 | 12 | -2 | -57 | 57 | -52 | 94 | 75 | 584 |
| 31 | Canada. | 22 | -242 | -87 | -16 | -30 | -19 | 21 | -17 | -1 | -18 | 2 | -24 | 10 | 94 | 246 |
| 32 | United Kingdom | 77 | -84 | 12 | 28 | 23 | -2 | -1 | 30 | 1 | -19 | 26 | -16 | 32 | 30 | 121 |
| 33 | European Economic Community | -7 | -18 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}19 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | -4 | -5 | -10 | -5 | -2 | 13 | -24 | 9 | ${ }^{-1}$ | 11 | -17 | 15 |
| 34 | Other Western Europe | -7 | -18 | ( 7 | 1 | -11 | 3 | ${ }^{2}$ | -9 | - | $-7$ | -1 | ${ }^{(*)}$ |  | 2 -3 | 11 |
| 35 36 | Japan-.-.-.--- | 74 2 | -20 | 11 -12 11 | 20 5 | 8 58 | 7 -2 | 18 | 16 -6 | -21 -1 | 7 4 | -2 | -12 1 | 15 29 | -3 -31 | 91 100 |
| 37 | Foreign curreney deposits and other claims. | 58 | -150 | -72 | 5 | 12 | 3 | -23 | 22 | 3 | -99 |  | 20 | 91 | -6 | 431 |
| 38 | Canada - | 9 | -113 | 14 | $-10$ | -36 | -8 | -49 | 11 | 36 | -61 | -19 | 8 | 36 | 42 | 160 |
| 39 | United Kingdom. | -24 | 25 | -14 | 3 | -27 | 24 | 9 | -13 | -17 | -20 | 2 | -5 | -4 | -3 | 32 |
| 40 | European Economic Com | 60 | -23 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & 11\end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{-7}$ |  | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 17 | 15 | -20 -3 | $\sim^{*}{ }^{20}$ | -1 | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{5}$ |  | -38 | 82 |
| 42 | Other Western Europ | -2 | -23 -4 | 1 <br> -11 <br> -31 | ${ }^{(*)} 9$ | ${ }_{(*)}^{12}$ | ${ }^{(*)} 1$ | -2 | 5 -2 | $\begin{array}{r}-3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | $\left(^{*}{ }^{-1}\right.$ | 5 <br> 3 | (*) ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 29 39 |
| 43 | Other countries. | 15 | $-15$ | -28 | 10 | ${ }^{(22}$ | 1 | $-1$ | - 6 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ | 5 | 13 | 9 | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{-3}$ | 89 |
| B. $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7\end{array}$ | Claims reported by U.S. private residents other than banks: Long-term (table 1, line 39, with sign reversed). |  |  | 112 | 281 | 174 |  | 164 | -36 | 85 | -34 | 32 | 57 | 119 | 185 | 12,083 |
|  |  | 294 | 44 | 33 | 39 | 61 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 31 | 6 | -3 | 634 |
|  | United Kingdom. | 36 | -26 | -4 | 17 | 99 | 5 | -4 | 12 | 4 | -2 | -9 | 10 | 100 | 21 | 163 |
|  | European Economic Community | 26 | -4 | \{ 12 | 34 | 3 | 27 | 31 | -46 | 22 | -4 | (*) | 5 | 2 | -11 | 78 |
|  | Other Western Europe | 26 | -4 |  | 25 | 47 | 7 | -6 | 1 | 23 | ${ }^{6}$ | 24 | 20 | -3 | 54 | 277 |
|  | Other count | -1 | 9 | -3 | 33 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 13 | 2 | -1 | 19 | -1 |  | - | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 128 |
|  | Other count | 130 | 65 | 3 | 133 | -36 | 6 | 120 | -7 | 14 | -42 | (*) | -6 | 12 |  | 803 |
| 8 | Short-1erm (table 1, line 40, with sign reversed) | 623 | -428 | 331 | 479 | 960 | 88 | -75 | 22 | 444 | 298 | 609 | 88 | -35 | 89 | 4,347 |
| ${ }^{9}$ | Reported by brokerage concerns. | -17 | 28 | 9 | 170 | 208 | 30 | 31 | 54 | 55 | -29 | 106 | 24 | 107 | -95 | 411 |
| 10 | Reported by others.. | 640 | $-456$ | 322 | 309 | 752 | 58 | -106 | -32 | 389 | 327 | 503 | 64 | -142 | 184 | 3,936 |
| 11 | Canada. | 335 | -441 | -111 | 55 | -7 | -7 | 12 | -34 | 84 | -45 | 58 | -58 | 38 | 169 | 708 |
| 12 | United Kingdom.. | 92 | -18 | 253 | 102 | 431 | 64 | -71 | -37 | 146 | 319 | 430 | -76 | -242 | 60 | 1,255 |
| 13 | European Economic Com | 62 | 22 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 135 | 11 | -58 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 49 | 49 | - 32 | 74 | -20 | -42 | ${ }^{533}$ |
| 14 | Other Western Europe | 62 | 22 | [ 31 | 37 | 10 | 5 | -12 | 14 | 30 | 16 | -18 | 43 | -31 | 21 | ${ }^{257}$ |
| 15 16 | Japan .......... |  | -9 |  | 49 | 23 | -1 | 16 | 16 | 18 | $-6$ | $-3$ | ${ }_{6}^{20}$ | 12 | -12 | 195 |
| 16 | Other countries. | 131 | -10 | 66 | 60 | 160 | -14 | 7 | 5 | 62 | -6 | 4 | 61 | 101 | -12 | 988 |
| 1718 | Of which: Deposits and money market assets | 194 | $-532$ | 155 | 122 | 497 | 53 | -60 | -52 | 181 | 280 | 409 | 32 | -224 | 186 | 1,920 |
|  | U.S.-dollar claims reported by major U.S. corporations | 181 | -412 | 180 | 96 | \$\%1 | 28 | -108 | -27 | 203 | 265 | 408 | -158 | -199 | 129 | 1,486 |
| 19 | Foreign currency claims | 19 | $-120$ | -20 | 26 | ${ }_{176}$ | 25 | 48 | - 25 | -22 | 15 | 7 | 185 | -91 | ${ }_{57}$ | 484 |
| ${ }_{21}^{20}$ | Canada | 148 | -502 | -88 | 18 105 | -19 | $-6$ | -1 | -26 | 51 | -29 | 46 359 | -73 -18 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ -220 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158 | 1468 1.072 |
| $\stackrel{21}{22}$ | United Kingdom.-..........i. |  | -12 | [ $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ 33\end{array}$ | 105 -14 | 367 109 | 71 -6 | -67 -13 | -43 -7 | 144 -2 | 246 45 | $\stackrel{359}{(*)}$ | -18 81 | -220 -17 | 68 -39 | 1, 152 |
| 23 | Other Western Europe - .-...... | \}-16 | 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | - 5 | 12 | - -1 | (*) | 5 | -2 | ${ }_{8}^{45}$ | $-1$ | 35 | - 30 | -38 8 | 14 4 |
| 24 25 | Japan--...-.-.... |  | -11 | -30 | 10 | -10 | -2 | 20 | 3 | -11 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{8}$ | -10 | 2 | -2 | -5 | 64 |
| 25 | Other countries | 6 | -3 | 13 | -2 | 38 | -3 | 1 | 2 | -2 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 8 | -4 | 116 |
|  | Memorandum items: <br> U.S.-dollar deposits in Canadian banks: <br> As reported by major U.S. corporations other than banks (included in line B. 18) <br> As reported in Canadian banking statistics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 |  | 97 | -333 | -90 | -23 | -43 | -18 | -9 | -20 | 24 | -22 | 27 | -59 | 11 | 57 | 219 |
| 27 |  | 224 | $-606$ | -238 | 51 | -258 | -1 | 14 | -80 | 118 | -74 | 26 | -118 | -92 | 126 | 545 |

${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{*}$ Less than $\$ 500,000( \pm)$.

1. Lines B.1-B. 25 are based on partial data.

Table 7.-U.S. Liquid Liabilities to Foreigners
[Millions of dollars]

$P$ Preliminary. N.a. Not available. *Less than $\$ 500,000(+)$

1. With maturity of y year or less; negotiable certificates of deposit with a maturity of 1 year or less are included with money market paper
2. Includes liabilities of U.S. monetary authorities for gold despsited by and held for IMF Excludes dollar holdings of IMF except holdings acquired through gold sales to the United

States with the option to reverse the transactions. These reversible transactions amounted to \$200 million in 1956, $\$ 300$ million in 1959, and $\$ 300$ million in 1960 . able to those shown on line 15 which are based on the accounts of U.S. banks.
affected by the dockworkers' strike on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, which was originally anticipated to begin in early October but was postponed until December 20. Most of the affected ports were closed until the middle of February, but in some, the strike continued through March. Imports were less affected than exports because some of the major import shipmentsparticularly petroleum and certain raw materials-do not depend on dockworkers for unloading and because the ports that were closed longer are more important for exports than for imports. Trade data will probably show the effects of the strike through most of the second quarter of 1969 as backlogs of delayed shipments are worked off.

Exports declined $\$ 910$ million from the fourth quarter to about $\$ 7,470$ million, and imports dropped $\$ 880$ million to about $\$ 7,580$ million. The shortfall in shipments because of the dockworkers' strike probably affected the trade balance somewhat more than the first quarter decline would suggest, since the fourth quarter trade balance was itself reduced by a speedup in September of about $\$ 300$ million in exports and $\$ 150$ million in imports to avoid expected delays in the following months. After adjustment for the September speedup and the corresponding October shortfall, trade was in surplus by $\$ 160$ million in the third quarter and by $\$ 75$ million in the fourth.

In the first quarter, exports that may have been affected by the strike fell about $\$ 1.5$ billion from the adjusted fourth quarter figures; the corresponding decline in imports was about $\$ 1.1$ billion. Most of these shortfalls will presumably be made up in the second quarter, but there may be permanent losses, particularly in exports.

## Private Capital Transactions

Net capital movements through private transactions, excluding changes in liquid liabilities and special financial transactions, resulted in net capital inflows of about $\$ 265$ million after seasonal adjustment (table A1). In the fourth quarter of last year, inflows totaled about $\$ 815$ million. The $\$ 550$
million decline in net capital inflows included an adverse change of more than $\$ 1$ billion in the movement of U.S. corporate capital (including both assets and liabilities) that was partially offset by favorable changes in foreign direct investment in the United States and in banking and securities transactions.

## U.S. corporate capital

The $\$ 520$ million net outflow of U.S. corporate capital (including assets and liabilities) was a reversal of the exceptional and temporary net inflow of $\$ 500$ million in the fourth quarter that had been induced by the 1968 ceilings imposed by the regulation of direct investment capital outflows. The ceiling applied to capital outflows for the year as a whole so that corporations that had exceeded the ceiling earlier in the year had to repatriate capital by yearend. Some corporations, however, repatriated more than was necessary because the size of their transactions subject to the regulations could not be determined before their accounts were closed for the year. Part of the funds that had been repatriated from foreign affiliates at the end of last year were returned in the first quarter of 1969.

The large swing in the U.S. corporate capital flows was concentrated in Western Europe as the following figures indicate:

| Credits +; debits - | Millions of dollars |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change, } \\ & \text { IV- } \\ & \text { IV68- } \\ & \text { I-1969 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1967 | 1968 |  | 1969 |  |
|  |  | Year | IV | I |  |
| Changes in foreign assets and liabilities of U.S. corporations: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, seasonally adjusted |  |  | 495 | $-520$ | -1,015 |
| Total, not seasonally adjusted | -2,850 | -720 | 355 | -553 | -908 |
| In Western Europe. | -930 | 1,509 | 1,019 | 95 | -924 |
| In other areas.- | -1,920 | -2,229 | -664 | -648 | +16 |

The return to European affiliates of some of the funds obtained from them in the preceding quarter reduced the net inflow of capital through corporate transactions from over $\$ 1$ billion in the fourth quarter to about $\$ 100$ million
in the first. The principal reason for the continued inflows, which started in the first quarter of 1968, was the large increase in funds obtained through security issues in European markets and through loans from foreign banks and other sources. The decline in capital transfers to European affiliates in 1968 was a relatively smaller factor.

In the first quarter of 1969 , funds obtained by U.S. corporations from security issues abroad amounted to about $\$ 400$ million, roughly the same as in the fourth quarter of last year but less than the $\$ 580$ million average for the first three quarters of 1968. The $\$ \overline{4} 00$ million obtained in the first quarter includes $\$ 250$ million raised by financing subsidiaries organized in the United States. The other $\$ 150$ million represents the proceeds from the sale of newly issued securities by affiliates incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles that were transferred to U.S. parent companies partly to finance domestic investments. (New issues by the Netherlands Antilles affiliates were larger, but some of the funds obtained were temporarily invested in foreign bank deposits. The funds obtained and reinvested abroad by these affiliates are not considered U.S. transactions and are therefore not included in the U.S. balance of payments compilations.) Funds transferred to foreign affiliates obtained from these and prior security sales in the first quarter amounted to about $\$ 175$ million, and the total of still unutilized funds that are kept in foreign banks increased about $\$ 80$ million to $\$ 1.5$ billion.
U.S. corporate net capital outflows to areas other than Western Europe were about $\$ 650$ million in the first quarter of 1969 , about the same as in the preceding quarter, but higher than a year earlier, mainly because of transactions with Canada.

## Foreign direct investments in the United States

Foreign direct investments in the United States were over $\$ 200$ million and thus a major factor contributing to the capital inflow. More than half of these investments were made by Cana-
(Text continued on page 44)

Table 8.-U.S. Internatio
[Millions


[^4]nal Transactions, by Area
of dollars]


Table 8.-U.S. International
[Millions

| Lin | (Credits +; debits -) | United Kingdom |  |  |  |  | European Economic Community |  |  |  |  | Other Western Europe |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | I ${ }^{1}$ | I | II | III | IV | I ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | I | II | III | rv | I' |
| 1 | Exports of goods and servicen $\qquad$ Excluding transfers under military grants. | $\begin{array}{r} 795 \\ 795 \\ 455 \\ \left.7{ }^{7}{ }^{7}\right)^{59} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 875 \\ 875 \\ 492 \\ 46 \\ 66 \\ -7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 908 \\ 909 \\ 498 \\ 100 \\ \left.\left({ }^{*}\right)^{2}\right) \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 941 \\ 941 \\ 514 \\ { }^{*} 87 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 823 \\ & 823 \end{aligned}$ | 1,779 | 2,164 | 2,057 2,058 | 2,165 | 1,817 | 1,022 | 1,056 | 1,101 | 1,059 | 1,022 |
| 3 | Merchasdise, adjusted, exluding military |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Transfers under military sales contracts.- |  |  |  |  | 103 | (4) 64 | 41 |  | 17 | 112 | 25 | 24 | 40 | 35 | 40 |
| ${ }_{6}^{5}$ | Transiers under military grants, |  |  |  |  | 60 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{(104}$ | 123 | ${ }^{(140}$ | ${ }^{( } 113$ | 104 | 117 109 | 102 | -84 | 69 119 | -85 |
| 7 | Travel | 9 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 41 | 27 | 19 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 2 |
| 8 | Fees and royaltles from direct | 38 | ${ }_{36}^{46}$ | ${ }_{38}^{43}$ | 47 | 43 | 60 | 67 | 68 | 85 | 64 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 27 | 17 |
| 10 | Other U.S. Government services | 35 | 3 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 38 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 6 | 61 | 9 | 58 | 61 | 12 12 | 12 | $\stackrel{28}{12}$ | 11 | 14 |
| 11 | Income on U.S. investments abroad: Direct investments ${ }^{2}$ | 68 | 71 | 55 | 86 | 101 | 61 |  | 98 |  | 87 | 46 | 42 | 1 | 7 |  |
| 12 | Other private assets...- | 31 | 41 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | ${ }_{28}$ | 28 | 7 |
| 13 | U.S. Government asset | 23 | 36 | 22 | 48 | 31 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 32 | 32 |
| 14 | Imports of goods and services. | 803 | 947 | 1,027 | -909 | -832 | -2,03 | -2,231 | -2,3 | -2,200 | -1,711 | -959 | 1,001 | 1,089 | -987 | -830 |
| 15 16 | Merchandise, adjusted, exclu Military expenditures. | -461 -48 | -523 -39 | -564 -40 | -505 -45 | -385 -61 | -1,407 | 1,487 -269 | $-1,524$ -269 | $-1,500$ <br> -281 | $-1,030$ -291 | -569 -79 | ${ }_{-68}^{-639}$ | -539 <br> -72 | -569 -62 | -428 -68 |
| 17 | Transportation | -97 | $-137$ | $-130$ | -103 | -97 | $-139$ | -189 | -201 | -146 | - 138 | $-129$ | $-177$ | $-175$ | ${ }_{-136}^{-62}$ | -123 |
| 18 | Travel_- | -16 | -60 | $-90$ | -32 | $-17$ | $-50$ | -94 | -200 | -56 | -52 | -42 | -84 | -150 | -51 | -43 |
| 19 | Private payments for other servic | -50 | -50 | -49 | 49 | -51 | -20 | -19 | -20 | -20 | -19 | $-12$ | -10 | -10 | -11 | -12 |
| 20 | U.S. Government payments for other | -3 | -4 | -3 | -4 | -3 | -14 | -15 | -18 | -18 | -17 | -10 | -9 | -10 | -14 | -13 |
| 21 | Income on foreign investments in the United States: Private payments ${ }^{2}$ | -114 | -122 | -140 | -159 | -205 | -73 | -80 | -93 | -109 | -115 | -93 | -95 | -108 | -117 | -121 |
| 22 | U.S. Government payments | -14 | -12 | -12 | -11 | -12 | -69 | -78 | -48 | -69 | -50 | -26 | -23 | -24 | -28 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | Balance on goods and services (lines 1 and 14). $\qquad$ Excluding transfers under military grants (lines 2 and 14) | $-8$ | -73 -73 | $\begin{array}{r} -119 \\ -118 \end{array}$ | 33 33 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & -9 \\ & -9 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & -255 \\ & -255 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-66}^{-67}$ | -318 -317 | $\begin{aligned} & -35 \\ & -35 \\ & -35 \end{aligned}$ | 106 | - 63 | 54 -48 | - 12 | 72 3 | 192 |
| $25$ | Unilateral transfers, net; transfers to foreigners ( - ) <br> Becluding military grants. | -14 | -15 -15 | -16 -16 | -15 -16 | -14 -14 | -18 -18 | -19 -19 | $-26$ | -22 | -17 -17 | -187 -70 | -184 -82 | -165 -81 | -131 -62 | -152 <br> -67 |
| 27 | Private remittances. | -10 | -11 |  |  |  |  |  | (*) |  | 7 | $-46$ | -46 | $-40$ | $-38$ | -44 |
| ${ }_{29}^{28}$ | Military grants of goods and ser | (*) |  | ${ }_{\left({ }^{*}\right)}$ | (*) | ...- | (*) |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ ) | (*) |  | $-117$ | -102 |  | -69 | -85 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Other U.S. Government grants.---------- |  | -4 |  | --4 | -4 | -19 | -21 | (*) | -1 | - | -8 <br> -17 | -18 | -4 <br> -3 | -5 | 4 |
| 31 | Balance on goods, services, and unilateral tranefers (lines 23 and 25 , or 24 and 26 ). | -22 | -88 | -135 | 17 | -23 | -273 | -85 | -344 | -57 | 90 | -124 | -130 | -153 | -59 | 41 |
| 32 | Transactions in U.S. private | -364 | -486 | -360 | 124 | -237 | -18 | -240 | 129 | -12 | -25 | 15 | -20 | -103 | 34 | -23 |
| 33 34 34 | Direct investments ${ }^{2}$. <br> Forelgn securities newly issued in the United States | -12 | -22 | -406 | 64 | -122 | -166 | 81 | -81 | - ${ }^{2}$ | -218 | -46 | -62 | -8 | (*) | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & \mathbf{3 5} \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | Redemptions. Other transsctions in foreign securities |  | $\text { (*) }{ }^{4}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ -13\end{array}$ |  | 5 | 5 29 |  |  | 11 | 75 |  |  |  | -10 | 5 |
| 37 38 | Claims reported by U.S. banks; <br> Long-term. <br> Short-term | 2 <br> 3 |  | - |  | -13 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 122 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -47 | 48 -15 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ -38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -4 44 | 12 66 | 48 34 | 46 5 | 15 -7 | 6 7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | Claims reported by U.S. residents other than banks: Long-term <br> Short-term... | $-318$ | $-441^{9}$ | -10 72 | $\begin{array}{r} -100 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | $-21$ | $-50^{4}$ | -45 | -78 |  | 11 67 | $-6$ | $-24$ | - 20 | ${ }_{27}^{3}$ | $5_{6}^{4}$ |
| 41 | Transactions in U.S. Government aseets, excluding official reserve assets, net; increase in assets ( - ). | -46 | -47 | -81 | 1 | -44 | 29 | 24 | -7 | 4 | 9 | 0 | -5 | -34 | -18 | -24 |
| 42 | Loans and other long-term assets. Foreign currencies and other assets | -56 10 |  |  |  | -86 -1 | $\left(^{-22}\right)$ |  | $-36$ | -12 14 |  | $\left(^{(4)}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{\left({ }^{*}\right)}{ }^{60}$ | -55 | -49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | Repayments on credits: <br> Scheduled <br> Nonscheduled (including sales of foreign obligations to foreigners). |  | 25 | 1 |  | 43 | [13 | 15 | 36 |  | (*) ${ }^{7}$ | $\stackrel{23}{1}$ | 35 | 26 | 44 | (*) ${ }^{32}$ |
| 46 | Transactions in U.S. official reaerve asmets, net; increase in assets ( - ) | 372 | 380 | -358 | -520 | 84 | 302 | 290 | -587 | -180 | 75 | 371 | -107 | 11 | -28 | -32 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Gold Convertible currencles Gold tranche position in IM | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ -528 \\ -52 \end{array}$ | -50 <br> 430 | -358 | -15 -505 | 84 |  | -193 -97 | -240 -347 | -140 -40 | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ -101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 333 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ -187 \end{array}$ | 104 | -32 | - 26 |
| 50 | Transactions In foreign assets in the United States, net; increase in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) ( + ) | 1,111 | 1,894 | 286 | -711 | 2,988 | -156 | -725 | 630 | 1,522 | ,165 | 39 | 5 | 11 | 70 | 29 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 52 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | Direct investments ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ <br> U.S. securities other than Treasury issues. <br> Long-term liabilities reported by U.S. Banks | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 138 \\ -16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ \left({ }^{235}\right. \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \left.\mathbf{n}^{3}\right) \end{array}$ | ${ }_{(*)} \begin{array}{r} -7 \\ 85 \end{array}$ | $\left(^{*}\right)^{103}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 241 \\ & -4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 251 \\ 251 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{(*)}{ }^{381}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 \\ \left({ }^{413}\right. \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 523 \\ 0323 \end{gathered}$ | 18 362 5 | -38 <br> 38 <br> -6 | ${ }_{(0)}^{-11}$ | 2 447 1 | [6 <br> 48 <br> -10 |
| 54 55 | Other Liabilities reported by U.S. private residents other than banks: <br> Llong-term <br> Short-term | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ -49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $-1$ | 132 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 141 \end{array}$ | -10 47 | $\left.\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 139 \\ 106 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 50 20 | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | -3 <br> 61 | 22 43 | 65 49 | 52 -74 |
|  | Nonmarketable liabilities of U.S. Government, including medium-term securities payable prior to maturity only under special conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56 57 | Assoclated with specific transactions Other medium-term securities. | -21 | 36 | -44 | -13 | -20 | $\underline{-34}$ | -122 -283 | -16 | 52 248 | $-54$ | 28 | 10 10 | -18 10 | 9 | $-18$ |
| 58 59 | U.S. treasury marketable or convertible bonds and notes Deposits and money market paper held in the United States.:- | $\begin{gathered} 43 \\ 915 \end{gathered}$ | $1,444$ | 17 78 | -17 | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 2,820 \end{array}$ | -730 | -1, $\mathbf{- 1}^{187}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-50 \\ \hline 138\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -681 \\ \hline 684 \end{array}$ | -1,592 | 86 -506 | -88 | -4714 | $\left.{ }^{*}\right)^{-3}$ | 31 -224 |
| 60 | Errors and omissions, and transfers of funds between foreign areas, net; receipts by foreign areas ( - ) | $-1,051$ | -1,652 | 648 | 1,089 | -2,769 | 116 | 1,364 | 437 | -1,347 | 1,194 | -241 | -73 | -762 | -499 | -254 |

Transactions, by Area-Continued of dollars]


Table 8.-U.S. International Transactions, by Area-Continued
[Millions of dollars]


Table 9.-Changes in Reported Foreign Gold Reserves and Liquid Dollar Holdings Through Known Transactions With the United States and Through Other Transactions, by Area ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]


P Preliminary N.A. Not available.

1. Total increase represents changes in reported gold reserves of foreign central banks and governments (including international organizations but excluding the countries of the Soviet reign liquid claims on the United Stated in U.S. official reserve assets (table 1, line 48) plus IMF positions through U.S. dollar transactions (table 1, line 49)
Changes through known transactions with the United States represents for each of the separate areas shown the sum (with sign reversed) of table 8, lines $23,25,32$, 41, and 51-57. For "All areas" line 60 is added, and for "All areas" and "International organizations and unallocated", line 23 is adjusted to exclude net sales or net purchases ( - ) of gold by U.S. private residents to the U.S. monetary gold stock. These were (in millions of dollars): 1960, year, $-34 ; 1961$, year, $-37 ; 1962$, year, -57 ; 1963, year, $-69 ; 1964$, year, $-89 ; 1965$, year, $-118 ; 1966$, year, $-140 ; 1967$, year,
$-162 ; 1968, \mathrm{I},-52$.

Changes through other transactions equals "Total increase" less "Changes through known transactions with the United States." For "All areas" this difference represents known acquisitions $(+)$ of sales ( - ) of gold by foreign central banks and governments outside the United States. The net acquisitions of gold equal the excess of new gold production abroad plus sales by the Soviet bloc less net gold purchases by others. For each of the separate areas shown the difference reflects net gold and dollar receipts ( + ) or payments ( - ) resulting from their transactions with countries other than the United States, net of changes in their convertible currencies included in U.S. official reserve assets resulting from U.S. transactions with other areas, and from unrecorded transactions with the United States.
2. Includes transactions with shipping companies operating under the flag of Honduras, Liberia, and Panama
Nore.-Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
dian corporations. Investments by Japanese corporations in the United States were less than in the last quarter of 1968, but for the two quarters together amounted to about $\$ 100$ million. There were also large investments by British corporations, but relatively little was invested by continental European enterprises.

## Transactions in securities

Net U.S. purchases of foreign and international securities in the first quarter were $\$ 325$ million after seasonal adjustment. This was about $\$ 130$ million less than in the fourth quarter of 1968. Purchases of newly issued securi-ties-mostly bonds-were about $\$ 500$ million, slightly less than in the fourth quarter. Of this total, purchases of newly issued international agency bonds amounted to $\$ 115$ million, as compared with $\$ 240$ million in the preceding quarter. However, the decline was nearly offset by an increase in purchases of newly issued foreign bonds, mainly Canadian. Redemptions of foreign securities increased about $\$ 50$ million, and U.S. transactions in outstanding foreign securities resulted in net sales of about $\$ 50$ million as compared with a balance of nearly zero in the fourth quarter.

Purchases of U.S. securities by foreign residents rose about $\$ 80$ million to $\$ 1,370$ million in the first quarter (table D2). This total includes the proceeds of over $\$ 400$ million obtained by U.S. corporations from new bond issues in foreign markets, already mentioned. Net foreign purchases of outstanding U.S. private securities were about $\$ 785$ million, almost as much as in the preceding quarter; a $\$ 50$ million decline in foreign purchases of stocks was offset by an equal increase in foreign purchases of bonds. Although foreign purchases of stocks were still over $\$ 730$ million and close to the fourth quarter peak, they fell during the quarter from a high of about $\$ 360$ million in January to about $\$ 100$ million in March. The strong growth in these purchases since mid-1967 has been a very important favorable factor in the U.S. balance of payments.

International and regional organizations bought about $\$ 185$ million in U.S. Government agency securities in the first quarter, about $\$ 65$ million more than in the fourth. These investments, which are temporary in nature, are included among the special financial transactions.

## Banking transactions

Claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks for themselves and for their domestic customers fell $\$ 70$ million, seasonally adjusted. The shift from a net increase of $\$ 120$ million in the fourth quarter improved the balance by about $\$ 190$ million. Liquidations of long-term claims were increased nearly $\$ 130$ million, and the expansion in short-term claims was about $\$ 60$ million smaller than in the preceding quarter.

## U.S. Government Grants and Capital Transactions

U.S. Government grants and capital transfers to foreign countries dropped about $\$ 150$ million from the fourth quarter (after seasonal adjustment), mainly because of the reduction in shipments that was caused by the dockworkers' strike. Another favorable development was the receipt of a nonscheduled debt repayment of $\$ 43$ million from the United Kingdom. This was a repayment of that portion of an Export-Import Bank loan used to finance progress payments on military sales contracts that were subsequently canceled. However, net receipts of capital from foreign governments (other than those included among the special financial transactions) decreased about $\$ 100$ million. Most important in this decline was the drop in net receipts of advances on military sales contracts.

## Technical Notes

The balance of payments tables published in this issue have been revised to correct previous data and to incorporate new information.

Merchandise exports (tables 1, 2, and 8, line 3) have been adjusted upwards back to 1946 by adding inland freight charges on shipments to Canada. The Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations of the Census Bureau stipulate that inland freight and insurance charges should be included in the value of the merchandise reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration. A recent sample study of export shipments to Canada made by the Census Bureau revealed that for most of such shipments these charges were not properly reflected in the export values shown on the declarations. On the basis of information obtained from this study and from other sources, a factor was derived by which the reported values on exports to Canada were revised upward.

Merchandise imports (tables 1, 2, and 8 , line 15) have been revised downward back to 1965 to correct for an overvaluation of assembled vehicles imported from Canada under the provisions of the U.S.-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Although the values of such vehicles imported from Canada are recorded in the Census Bureau trade statistics in accordance with statutory requirements of the Bureau of Customs-that is, at the Canadian wholesale (dealer's) price-these values overstate the actual transactions prices charged by the Canadian subsidiaries (the exporters) to their U.S. parent organizations (the importers). On the basis of data supplied by the U.S. automobile companies, this overstatement has ranged between 14 and 18 percent during the period from 1965 to the present.

For the year 1968, the upward correction to exports for the understatement of inland freight amounted to $\$ 228$ million, and the downward adjustment to imports for the overvaluation of automotive vehicles was $\$ 300$ million.

Estimates of private remittances beginning with the first quarter of 1960 were adjusted by incorporating data obtained from Canadian balance of payments statistics.

Seasonal adjustments were revised by extending to 1968 the period used for deriving adjustment factors.

# A Fiscal Policy Model of the United States 


#### Abstract

This article is a progress report on an econometric model designed to provide long-range projections of the U.S. economy and to aid in the formulation of fiscal policies. The model, developed by Professor Thurow while at Harvard University, is still in its formative stages; OBE is planning to use the model in its analytical work and to improve and develop it further.

Most longrun models are supply oriented, while shortrun models are demand oriented. A distinctive feature of this model is its inclusion of both a supply side and a demand side, linked by a set of income flows. In addition to describing the overall design of the model, the article uses its equations to simulate the economy for the 20 -year period 1948-67 under actual unemployment conditions and under an assumed path of steady full employment. Another set of simulations examines the sensitivity of the economy to changes in the various fiscal policy instruments found throughout the model.


THIS is a progress report on an econometric model designed to provide long-term projections of the U.S. economy and to aid in formulating economic policies that will achieve given unemployment or growth targets. ${ }^{1}$ The model concentrates on fiscal policies. It includes interest rates among the policy tools available to the Government, but otherwise does not permit an analysis of nonfiscal economic poli-

[^5]cies. The model is in its formative stage; it is not yet a reliable policy tool.

## Summary Description of Model

The economic process can be thought of as a complex, systematic interaction of numerous economic forces. An econometric model is an attempt to express this process in terms of mathematical equations. No mathematical model can hope to duplicate reality, because a finite number of equations must be used to represent an infinity of economic relationships. Hence, a model must focus on the relationships that are quantitatively important. Statistical techniques are used to isolate these relationships and to express them numerically.

In designing an econometric model, there is wide latitude as to the number of economic interrelationships that can be taken into account. This model consists of about 30 equations. It has been kept small so as to make it easier to understand and to manipulate. At a later date, the model may be enlarged in directions suggested by its practical use. Since it is a fiscal policy model, an attempt has been made to show explicitly as many of the major fiscal policy variables as possible. The model has also been designed to facilitate the elimination of specific equations and the substitution for them of other equations or estimates. Such flexibility is a distinct advantage, given the serious limitations in our ability to select by objective, scientific processes the equations that best reflect the underlying economic relationships.

Not all economic variables are determined within the model. Some are "exogenous," i.e., introduced from the outside. In the present model, these include population, exports, prices, and
variables that are directly responsive to Government policy decisions (e.g., tax rates, Government expenditures, and interest rates). Other variables are "endogenous," i.e., determined within the model. If values for the exogenous variables are inserted into the model, it produces estimates of the endogenous variables. In the present model, endog-


Simplified Flow Diagram of Model


In equilibrium: Demand GNP (in constant $\$$ ) $=$ Supply GNP (in constant $\$$ )
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

69-6-10
enous variables include personal consumption, investment, personal income, and corporate profits. Depending on what targets are specified, some variables may be endogenous or exogenous. If an unemployment target is exogenously set, GNP is endogenously determined within the model. If a growth target is exogenously set, unemployment is endogenously determined within the model. ${ }^{2}$

## Supply, demand, and income equations

Traditionally, long-term econometric models have been primarily supply oriented and short-term models have been largely demand oriented. Limitations on supply have determined output in long-term models; aggregate demand has determined output in shortterm models. Our model contains both a demand and a supply side. The two may not be in balance. A major objective of the model is to determine what combinations of Government policies can achieve a balance between supply and demand at unemployment or growth targets that are satisfactory to the policymaker.
The supply and demand sides of the model are linked by incomes (chart 10). Production creates incomes and incomes create demand. The supply and demand sides are estimated in constant dollars while incomes are estimated in current dollars. Exogenous price deflators are used to move from one section of the model to another. The model provides no aid in estimating these deflators. This is a major weakness, but unfortunately too little is known about long-term price behavior to quantify it in terms of mathematical equations.

The supply equations estimate the GNP that could be produced with different quantities of capital and labor. They are used to derive the GNP necessary to achieve the unemployment target.

A set of incomes is associated with every GNP that is calculated from the supply side. The total of these incomes necessarily equals the supply side GNP, but fiscal policies influence its distribu-
2. In the rest of this article, the model is explained in terms of setting unemployment rather than growth targets.
tion among persons, corporations, and government. The income equations of the model estimate the various components of aggregate income; they are used to derive the distribution of income that is consistent with the supply estimate of the GNP.

Given the income flows estimated from the income equations, the demand equations estimate personal consumption, private domestic investment, imports, and State and local government purchases. Federal purchases and exports are left as exogenous variables.

Summing the elements of demand provides the demand-side estimate of GNP, which need not equal the supplyside estimate. If the two are not equal, the unemployment target cannot be achieved with existing policies.

The model provides estimates of the alternative combinations of policies that could be used to achieve the desired unemployment target. If the demand-side estimate of GNP exceeds the supply-side estimate, the aggregate demand for goods and services must be reduced by raising taxes and interest
rates or by lowering Federal expenditures. If the supply-side estimate exceeds the demand-side estimate, aggregate demand must be increased. Many different combinations of policies will bring the economy into equilibrium. The feasible combinations are determined by the model, but the particular set of instruments actually used will depend on the preferences of the policy maker. Value judgments are an important ingredient in choosing the mix of policy instruments as well as in setting economic targets.
The following sections provide a somewhat more detailed description of the supply, income, and demand sides of the model.

## The supply side

The supply equations are used to estimate the GNP necessary to achieve the unemployment target. The size of the labor force, its division between public and private employment, the size of the capital stock, and the level of productivity all influence the supply

Table 1.-Derivation of Disposable Personal Income From GNP

|  | Actual 1965 values, billion \$ | Derivation of model estimates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total GNP. | 684.9 | Equation (13)* |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances. | 59.8 |  |
| Corporate ----------......- | 36. 4 | Equation (7)* |
| Noncorporate | 23.4 | Equation (14)* |
| Less: Indirect business taxes | 62.5 |  |
| Federal. State and local | 16.5 | Equation (16) |
| State and local | 45.9 | Equation (15) |
| Less: Corporate profits and IVA. | 76.1 | Equation (9) (plus exogenous IVA) |
| Plus: Dividends. | 19.8 | Equation (24) |
| Less: Contributions for social insurance | 29.6 |  |
| Federal: <br> OASDHI | 17.8 | Equation (18) |
| Unemployment | 3.7 | Equation (19) |
| Other | 3.7 | Exogenous |
| State and local | 4.5 | Equation (17) |
| Plus: Interest | 20.5 |  |
| Paid by Federal Government | 8.7 | Equation (23) |
| Paid by State and local govern Paid by consumers......---- | 11.3 | Exogenous Equation (22) |
| Plus: Government transfers | 37.2 |  |
| Federal | 30.3 | Exogenous |
| State and local | 6.9 | Exogenous |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of gover | 1.3 |  |
| Federal. State and local | 4.3 | Exogenous |
| State and local. | -3.0 | Exogenous |
| Less: Statistical discrepancy | -3.1 | Assumed to be zero |
| Less: Personal taxes_ | 65.7 |  |
| Federal State and local | 53.8 | Equation (28) |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 473.2 | Residual |

[^6]Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
estimate of GNP. Government policies affect many of these items.

The first step in estimating the supply-side GNP is the calculation of the labor force consistent with the unemployment target. Given exogenous estimates of population by age and sex, participation functions are used to determine the proportions of the population that will enter the labor force. Since decisions to enter the labor force are dependent on the probability of finding work, the size of the labor force will in part depend on the unemployment target. The lower the target, the larger the labor force that must be employed.

Next come the estimations of Federal employment and State and local government employment. Government employment is estimated separately for two reasons. First, Federal employment is one of the major policy instruments of the Federal Government. Second, gross product originating in the government is measured according to national economic accounting conventions, which makes it necessary to distinguish government employment in the estimating process. ${ }^{3}$

Subtracting the target unemployment and government employment from the labor force yields private employment. Because labor input is a function of hours worked as well as of the number of employees, an equation is introduced to translate private employment into private man-hours.

Since capital inputs as well as labor inputs are necessary to estimate GNP, the second major step in estimating GNP is to calculate the gross capital stock, which is taken as the measure of capital inputs. Given the capital stock of the previous year, investment and discards must be estimated to determine the current capital stock. Discards are determined exogenously, but investment depends, among other things, on the level of private GNP and the

[^7]flow of corporate internal funds. For this reason, the supply side of the model contains equations not only for investment demand but also for corporate profits, capital consumption allowances, and taxes, the income flows that determine the level of internal funds. Government policies can influence the size of the capital stock, via internal funds, by alterations in the corporate tax rate and depreciation guidelines.

The equations for investment, private GNP, and corporate funds are interrelated. Investment depends on internal funds, which depend upon the level of private GNP, which in turn depends upon the size of the current capital stock. Consequently, these equations must be solved simultaneously.

The third step in calculating GNP is to translate man-hours and the capital stock into estimates of private GNP. A production function is used for this purpose. In addition to estimating increases in GNP that would result from increases in capital and labor, this function takes into account the impact of technical progress. To allow for technical progress, the production function provides for improvements in the skill and training of the labor force (embodied technical progress in labor), greater efficiency of the capital stock (embodied technical progress in investment), and more efficient organization of men and machines (disembodied technical progress). Over time, technical progress increases the amount of output per unit of input.

In the long run, the growth of productivity can be influenced by private and public policies in education, manpower training, and research and development. However, the connection between such policies and the rate of technical progress must be determined outside of the model.

Since, according to the existing conventions, government output is equal to the labor input of government employees, a government production function is not necessary. Estimates of government employment are valued at base period rates of compensation to provide the measure of the government contribution to GNP. Government GNP plus private GNP equals the supply-side estimate of total GNP.

## The income equations

The various income equations, together with exogenous estimates of transfer payments, subsidies, and grants-in-aid, permit one to determine the distribution of income that is consistent with the supply-side estimate of GNP. There are separate equations for noncorporate capital consumption allowances, indirect business taxes, social insurance contributions, government and consumer interest payments, dividends, and personal tax payments. (Corporate profits, taxes, and capital consumption allowances have already been determined from equations on the supply-side of the model.)

When the appropriate income elements, both exogenous and endogenous, are added and subtracted from the supply-side estimate of GNP, disposable personal income is derived as a residual (table 1). Incomes of the other sectors are also estimated by combining appropriate flows derived from the income equations and exogenous estimates. The sum of the disposable incomes of the various sectors necessarily equals the supply-side estimate of GNP.

Variables under the control of the Federal Government are found throughout the various income equations. These consist of corporate and personal income tax rates, social insurance tax bases and rates, Government interest rates, and indirect business tax rates. Changes in any of these variables can affect the distribution of incomes among the various sectors of the economy.

## The demand side

The demand equations estimate personal consumption expenditures, residential investment, inventory change, imports, and State and local government purchases (other than compensation of employees). Investment in nonresidential structures and equipment and the compensation of State and local government employees are estimated in equations on the supply side. The remaining elements of final demand-exports and Federal Government purchases-are left as exogenous variables. Exports are estimated exog-
enously because they depend primarily on foreign economic conditions. Federal Government purchases are a major policy variable operating directly on demand.

Most other policy variables have their principal impact on aggregate demand indirectly through their effects on incomes. Personal, social insurance, and indirect business taxes and transfer payments affect disposable personal income and hence personal consumption expenditures, residential investment, and imports. Corporate tax and depreciation policies affect corporate incomes and hence investment in nonresidential structures and equipment, but they also influence personal consumption through their effects on dividends and personal income.

Grants-in-aid influence State and local purchases, and interest rates influence residential investment.

## Balancing supply and demand

Summation of the component demands for goods and services-exogenous and endogenous-yields the demand-side estimate of GNP. The demand- and supply-side estimates of GNP may not agree. Although the sum of disposable sector incomes necessarily equals the supply-side estimate of the GNP, demand for GNP will fall short of or exceed the supply of GNP unless the total purchases of the various sectors happen to equal their combined disposable incomes.

The gap between the supply- and demand-side estimates depends in part on the Government policies incorporated in the model. If there is a gap, the target unemployment rate cannot be achieved unless Government policies are altered. The Government may change its own demand for goods and services or alter grants-in-aid, corporate or personal income taxes, indirect business taxes, social insurance taxes, transfer payments, or interest rates so as to change private or State and local demand. Many combinations of these policies are possible. The choice among them must be made on the basis of considerations that are outside the model.

It should be noted that the gap between the supply and demand estimates
of GNP as shown by this model is not the familiar gap calculated in recent reports of the Council of Economic Advisers. The CEA gap is bweteen the "potential" GNP-i.e., the GNP consistent with full employment-and actual GNP. The gap in this model is between potential GNP and the GNP that would be demanded at the incomes generated by an economy achieving this potential.

To isolate the crucial difference between these two kinds of gaps, assume that the potential GNP estimated by the CEA is based on the same unemployment rate as the one assumed in the supply estimate of this model, so that the two GNP estimates are the same. Suppose now that the model shows a positive gap (the supply-side estimate exceeding the demand-side estimate of GNP), because the demand generated by the incomes consistent with the supply-side estimate of GNP falls short of the supply of GNP. In this situation, the gap as defined by the CEA would be larger: Actual GNP would be smaller than the demand-side estimate of GNP produced by the model because of the downward adjustment set in motion by the initial imbalance. The lower demand-side GNP would call forth a smaller supplyside GNP, which in turn would result in lower incomes, which in turn would generate lower demand GNP. The process would continue until supply and demand were in balance.

## The Equations

This section describes the equations; the actual equations appear with their statistical properties in the appendix. Readers not interested in the details of the model may omit this section.

## Supply equations

Labor force participation (equation 1) is estimated separately for males and females. It depends on the probability of finding employment and a time trend. However, this usual type of participation function is modified in two ways. First, because of the limited number of potential male workers outside of the labor force, male participation rates respond to employment opportunities
nonlinearly. The number of males attracted into the labor force for each successive percentage point decline in the unemployment rate falls as the employment rate rises. Since the pool of potential female workers is much larger than that of males, this nonlinearity does not appear in the participation function for females. Second, participation rates for both males and females depend on changes in employment as well as on the employment rate. Hence, the equilibrium participation rates will differ from the participation rates during years of changing employment.

State and local government employment per capita (equation 2) depends upon per capita private output (lagged 1 year), school enrollment, and grants-in-aid. Per capita private GNP represents the influence of income on the demand for public goods; per capita school enrollment is a direct measure of the demand for State and local educational services, and per capita grants-in-aid primarily reflect the financial capability to purchase the services of government employees.

Average annual hours per private employee (equation 3) depend upon the unemployment rate and a time trend. The unemployment rate reflects the cyclical responsiveness of annual hours worked. The time trend reflects the long-run tendency toward a shorter workweek and longer vacations with more paid holidays. The time trend is modified beginning with 1957. By 1957, the movement to a standard 40-hour workweek had been accomplished, and the annual decline in hours worked was markedly reduced.

Fixed nonresidential investment is determined in two equations, one for producers' durable equipment (equation 4) and one for structures (equation 5). Equipment investment depends on private GNP, the internal flow of funds available for investment (deflated by the investment deflator), the existing stock of equipment, and the interaction between capacity utilization and profitability as measured by the previous year's ratio of internal funds to the capital stock. To permit timelags in the investment response, equipment investment from the preceding period is included as an explanatory variable.

An interaction term is necessary to capture the reinforcing effects of high profitability and high utilization. The two conditions together lead to higher investment than is produced by the sum of their separate effects. Investment in nonresidential structures depends on the previous year's rate of return on the capital stock, private GNP, and investment from the previous period. The long service life of nonresidential structures makes the existing capital stock unimportant in determining this investment. Since external rather than internal funds are an important source of financing investment in structures, internal funds did not prove to be a significant variable in this equation.

Corporate internal funds are determined by three equations. Equation 6 estimates the gross flow of corporate funds-corporate capital consumption allowances plus book profits before taxes. Equation 7 estimates corporate capital consumption allowances, and equation 8 estimates Federal corporate profits taxes. The gross flow
of funds depends on private GNP, the utilization of capacity (measured by the unemployment rate), and relative movements in the private GNP deflator, and the cost of labor per unit of output. Changes in the relationship between labor costs and prices are an important determinant of profits. A 1 percent increase in the price of private GNP relative to the change in unit labor costs raises the flow of corporate funds by $\$ 1.4$ billion.

Corporate capital consumption allowances depend upon the stock of capital. They are affected by the 1954 change in the tax law and the introduction in 1962 of new IRS guidelines for depreciation practices. Federal corporate profits taxes are explained by the corporate tax rate and corporate profits. State and local corporate profits taxes are exogenous. Equations 9 and 10 give the identities for corporate profits and internal funds.

The production function (equation 11), which determines private GNP, has terms for capacity utilization, measured by the unemployment rate, labor
input, capital stock, disembodied technical progress, and embodied technical progress in both capital and labor. The capacity utilization variable is nonlinear; as employment increases, output per man-hour also increases but by diminishing amounts. One percent per year was chosen as the rate of embodiment in labor; 4 percent per year as the rate of embodiment in gross investment. Functions with these specifications enjoy a slight statistical superiority, but the choice must ultimately be based on external evidence. ${ }^{4}$

A production function specified in the foregoing manner yields an annual rate of growth of disembodied technical progress of 1.17 percent, an elasticity of output with respect to labor of 0.83 , and an elasticity of output with respect to capital of 0.17 . When this production function is used to estimate GNP for the period from 1929 to 1965 , the differences between the actual and esti-

[^8]
## Private GNP-Actual and Estimated From Production Function, 1929-65



Table 2.-Estimated and Actual Values: Selected GNP Components and Related Items, 1948-67

mated values of private GNP are small (chart 11). The largest errors appear during the postwar readjustment from 1947 to 1949.

The equations for investment, internal funds, and private GNP (equations $4-11$ ) are interdependent in the sense that the solution to one equation depends on the solution to the others. Iterative techniques produce quick solu-
tions for the set of equations. Starting from an initial estimate of private GNP and using the error produced by the initial estimate to refine the second estimate, one can find the correct solutions in two or three iterations.

Gross government product (equation 12) is determined from a set of identities that multiplies government employment by average compensation per employee in 1958.

The supply-side estimate of GNP (equation 13) is the sum of private and government GNP.

## Income equations

Noncorporate capital consumption allowances (equation 14) depend upon the housing stock as the principal explanatory variable. The housing stock multiplied by a time trend is used as an additional explanatory variable.

Table 2.-Estimated and Actual Values: Selected GNP Components and Related Items, 1948-67-Continued

*Without regard to signs

1. Labor force concept.
2. As published in the February 1967 Survey. This series has undergone extensive revision The latest data on fixed business capital stock are available in the February 1969 SURVEY However, the earlier series was used in the various estimating equations.
3. Estimated from equation (6) minus equation (8) minus exogenous state and local cor porate profit taxes plus exogenous inventory valuation adjustment.
4. Corporate profits after taxes plus inventory valuation adjustment and corporate capital consumption alowances.
5. The sum of the estimates from equation (8), (16), (18), (19), and (28), plus exogenous contributions for other Federal social insurance programs.
6. The sum of the estimates from equations (15), (16), and (27), plus exogenous Federal grants-in-aid.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Indirect business taxes are determined by two equations, one for State and local (equation 15) and one for Federal Government (equation 16). Because individual tax rates (except for the motor fuel tax) are not shown separately, the effects of changes in individual excise tax rates cannot be determined within the model. State and local indirect business taxes are a simple function of private GNP. State and local indirect business tax rates have been rising, but their tax bases do not expand as fast as GNP. Consequently, the net effect has been to keep State and local indirect business taxes a constant percentage of GNP. Federal indirect business taxes are a function of private GNP, motor fuel usage, the tax rate on motor fuels, and a dummy variable to reflect changes in indirect business taxes during the Korean war period.

Contributions for social insurance are split into four types, State and local programs (equation 17), old age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDHI, equation 18), unemployment insurance (equation 19), and other Federal pro-
grams (mainly pension contributions for Federal employees and veterans' life insurance contributions). There are separate equations for the first three items. The fourth is exogenous since it is related to Federal Government employment, which is also exogenous.
In the equation for contributions for State and local social insurance programs, the compensation of State and local government employees (net of employers' contributions for social insurance) is the major explanatory variable since this category refers mainly to pension plans for State and local government employees. The other explanatory variable is lagged State and local social insurance contributions. The OASDHI equation depends on the combined tax rate for employers and employees, the percentage of total employees covered, the size of the tax base as compared with median family income, and the compensation of employees (net of employers' contributions for social insurance). Compensation of employees (net) and the employers' tax rates determine unemployment insurance contributions. Compensation of employees is deter-
mined by equation 20 and employer contributions for social insurance by equation 21.

Consumer interest payments (equation 22) are adequately explained by personal income. This implies that consumers adjust their borrowing plans in order to limit interest payments to some constant fraction of their personal income. Effective rates of interest on time payments are so far above market rates of interest that changes in Government monetary policies do not seem to have any impact on consumer borrowing and interest payments.

Federal interest payments (equation 23) are a function of interest rates, the publicly held Federal debt, and lagged interest payments. State and local government interest payments are left as an exogenous variable since they are minute and stable.

Dividends (equation 24) are estimated from an equation that is a modification of one developed by Lintner. ${ }^{5}$ Internal

[^9]funds net of investment and lagged dividends are the explanatory variables. Business policies to stabilize dividends are reflected in a coefficient for the previous year's dividends that is close to unity. However, in determining dividends, firms look not only at past dividend levels and present earnings but also at investment. Higher investment leads to smaller increases in dividends since the funds are needed for investment.

Personal income is determined by equation 25 in the manner outlined in table 1.

Median family income (equation 26) is a function of the employment rate, GNP per worker, and the share of GNP going to personal income.

The equations for social insurance contributions, compensation of employees, median family income, consumer interest payments, and personal income are interdependent in that the solution to one equation depends upon the solutions to the others. They are solved by iterative techniques. The

Table 3.-Residual and Actual Values of Federal Government Purchases, 1948-67

|  | Federal Government purchases of goods and services (except compensation) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Residual 1 | Actual | Difference (1) $-(2)$ | (3) $\div(2)$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | (Billions of 1958 dollars) |  |  | (Percent) |
| 1948. | 8.6 | 9.4 | $-0.8$ | -8.5 |
| 1949 | 20.2 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 60.3 |
| 1950 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 13.4 |
| 1951 | 16.8 | 24.5 | $-7.7$ | -31.4 |
| 1952. | 31.8 | 38.3 | -6.5 | -17.0 |
| 1953 | 38.6 | 45.4 | -6.8 | -15.0 |
| 1954 | 31.0 | 33.7 | -2.7 | -8.0 |
| 1955. | 25.3 | 28.6 | -3.3 | -11.5 |
| 1956. | 26.5 | 28.0 | -1.5 | -5.4 |
| 1957 | 32.3 | 30.2 | 2.1 | 7.0 |
| 1958. | 28.0 | 33.0 | -5.0 | -15.2 |
| 1959 | 29.6 | 32.3 | -2.7 | -8.4 |
| 1960. | 37.6 | 31.0 | 6.6 | 21.3 |
| 1961 | 31.7 | 34.0 | -2.3 | -6.8 |
| 1962 | 33.9 | 38.2 | -4.3 | -11.3 |
| 1963 | 33.7 | 37.9 | -4.2 | -11.1 |
| 1964. | 36.5 | 36.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1965 | 37.2 | 36.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 1966 | 37.1 | 41.2 | -4.1 | -10.0 |
| 1967 | 50.2 | 49.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Annual average* |  |  | 3.6 | 13.4 |

[^10]iteration is begun by assuming initial estimates of social insurance contributions and consumer interest payments that then permit an initial estimate of personal income. Successive iterations correct for differences between the derived estimates of social insurance contributions and consumer interest payments and the initial assumptions as to their magnitudes.

State and local personal taxes (equation 27) depend on personal income and lagged taxes. As incomes rose, the effective tax rate fell as a percentage of personal income since incomes subject to State and local income taxes did not keep pace with the growth of personal income during the period covered. Consequently, the time trend in the equation is negative.

Federal personal taxes (equation 28) also depend on personal income. Given the progressive structure of the Federal tax, the average effective tax rate rises with income. To build progression into the equation, the nominal tax rate for the median family income is included. Thus, the tax rate in the equation rises as median family income rises even if the tax structure remains unchanged.

## Demand equations

Personal consumption expenditures (equation 29) are estimated by an equation developed by Houthakker and Taylor. ${ }^{6}$ Consumption expenditures depend on the change in disposable personal income, the lagged value of disposable personal income, and the lagged value of personal consumption expenditures. With the equation containing both the change in disposable income and the previous level of disposable income, the shortrun and longrun consumption propensities may differ. The shortrun consumption propensity is 66 percent; the longrun consumption propensity is 96 percent. In a growing economy, the actual consumption propensity is a mixture of these two propensities.

Investment in residential structures (equation 30) depends on the number of households, per capita disposable income, and interest rates. Interest

[^11]rates are a powerful variable in this equation. A 1 percentage point change in interest rates results in a $\$ 4.6$ billion change in constant dollar residential investment. However, interest rate variables are not included prior to 1951. In the depression and in the immediate postwar period, as well as in some recent years, changes in the availability of funds were more important than variations in interest rates in determining the level of residential investment.

The equation for change in business inventories (equation 31) does not attempt to capture shortrun fluctuations in inventories, which are dominated by unexpected variations in both demand and supply. The model attempts to estimate desired inventory changes, which are determined by an inventory stock adjustment model, modified to allow for a time trend and a nonlinear capacity utilization variable. The latter variable helps to separate the cyclical component from the longrun growth component.

Imports of goods and services (equation 32) are based on another equation developed by Houthakker and Taylor except that lagged disposable personal income and change in disposable personal income are substituted for GNP as the variables reflecting aggregate demand. Disposable personal income seems to be a more effective explanatory variable than GNP during periods of rapid growth. The shortrun income effects are larger than the longrun effects. The longrun import propensity is 7.9 percent of disposable personal income while the shortrun propensity is 9.7 percent. Relative prices play an important part in this equation.

State and local government purchases of goods and services (except compensation of employees) per capita (equation 33) are a function of lagged per capita private GNP, per capita grants-in-aid, and school enrollment as a proportion of the total population.

The demand-side estimate of GNP is obtained from equation 34.

## Simulation With the Model

Three sets of simulations are undertaken to facilitate an understanding of
how the model functions, its problems and limitations, and its implications for economic policy.

First, tests are made to evaluate the accuracy of the model, as a tool for both projecting the income and product accounts and formulating fiscal policies. To perform these tests, the economy is simulated for the period 1948-67 by inserting into the various equations of the model the actual values of all the necessary exogenous variables.
Second, the model is used to determine the differential impact on the economy of changes in each of the major fiscal policy variables. This is done by undertaking simulations in which one policy variable is altered at a time, and all others are held constant.

Third, an investigation is made of the effects on GNP of eliminating business cycles. Specifically, a constant 4 percent unemployment rate is assumed for 1948-67.
These simulations are described in detail below.

## Testing the model

In order to test the accuracy of the model in projecting the GNP accounts, the unemployment rate and all other necessary exogenous variables are inserted into the equations at their actual values from 1948 to 1967 . As a result, the model generates the annual time path of all the endogenous variablesboth lagged and current-on the supply, income, and demand sides of the model. These estimates of the endogenous variables are compared with actual values in order to evaluate the accuracy of the model. ${ }^{7}$

The actual and estimated values of the most important variables are presented in table 2. In judging the errors of the model, the reader should keep in mind that the model is being subjected to a particularly severe test. It is run out over a 20 -year period during which, because of the presence of numerous lagged endogenous variables, errors made in 1 year will affect the results for the next, and may very well lead to cumulative errors over the subsequent years. This test is much more stringent

[^12]than the tests by which short-term forecasting models are typically judged. In these tests, actual values are substituted for the estimated values of lagged variables at intervals that usually do not exceed 1 or 2 years. Seen in this perspective, the results generated by the model both inside (1948-65) and outside (1966-67) the period of statistical estimation seem reasonably good to the author. ${ }^{8}$

A comparison of the actual and estimated values for constant dollar GNP provides an excellent means of evaluating the supply side of the model as a whole. The average difference between predicted and actual GNP is $\$ 6.1$ billion ( 1.4 percent of actual GNP). The maximum error of $\$ 18.1$ billion ( 4.1 percent) occurs in 1955, with the years 1948 and 1949 also showing relatively large percentage errors.

Differences between estimated and actual labor inputs (total private manhours) are quite small. The average error in the man-hour estimate is about one-half of 1 percent. The only sizable error occurs in 1967 when labor input is overestimated by 2.3 percent. This overestimate stems from the fact that females did not enter the labor force at the expected rate and that average annual hours dropped more than expected.

[^13]Errors in estimating capital inputs, although larger than those for labor inputs, are also fairly small, averaging 1.4 percent per year. The largest errors-underestimates of about 3 per-cent-occur during the period 1957-60. They result from underestimates of business investment during the 1955-57 investment boom.

The sizable excess of estimated over actual GNP in 1948- $\$ 12.4$ billion or 3.8 percent-can to a small extent be attributed to overestimates of both labor and capital inputs for that year. However, the bulk of the error is due to an overestimate of productivity. The postwar readjustment to a civilian economy was not yet complete in 1948, and disruptions attending the transition reduced actual productivity below its expected level. The $\$ 11.7$ billion, or 3.6 percent, overestimate of GNP for 1949 cannot be attributed to an overestimate of factor inputs. Capital stock was overestimated by 0.7 percent, but labor input was underestimated by 0.5 percent. The model error for that year again reflects shortcomings of the production function.

The 4.1 percent error in the GNP estimate for 1955 can in part be explained by underestimates of both capital and labor inputs, but the bulk of it is due to the inability of the production function to reflect shifts in the share of durable goods in final demand.

Table 4.-First Year Effects on Supply, Income, and Demand Resulting From Changes in Government Expenditures and Receipts Necessary to Eliminate a $\$ 1$ Billion Excess of Supply Estimate of GNP Over Demand Estimate*

|  | Change <br> in gov- <br> ernment <br> expendi- <br> and <br> receipts | Supply effects | Income effects |  |  | Demand effects |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { supply } \\ & \text { GNP } \end{aligned}$ | Change in disposable personal income | Change in corporate interanal funds | Net change in gorernment receipts | Change in personal demand | Change in corporate demand ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Federal Government purchases (except compensation) .-.-.-. | \$1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$1.0 |
| Indirect business taxes. | -1.8 | 0 | \$1.6 | 0 | -\$1.6 | \$1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corporate profits taxes. | -3.0 | \$0.2 | . 4 | \$2.09 | -2.9 | . 3 | \$0.9 | 0 |
| Personal income taxes.. | -1.6 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | -1.6 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Social insurance contributions. | -1.8 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | -1.6 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal employee compensation_ | . 9 | -. 3 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 2 | 0 | -. 2 | . 9 |
| Transfer payment to persons.. | 1.8 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | . 2 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants-in-aid. | . 8 | -. 5 | -. 2 | -. 1 | . 6 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 8 |

*These data reflect the relative prices and tax structure of the year 1967.

1. Consists of all demand elements that are dependent upon disposable personal income, i.e., personal consumption expenditures, investment in residential structures, and imports.
2. Consists of private investment in nonresidential structures, producers' durable equipment, and change in business inventaries.

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

Inasmuch as the production of durable goods is characterized by high output per man-hour, the pronounced shift toward durable goods that occurred in 1955 raised output in that year above the level estimated by the model. Because of this shortcoming of the production function, it might have been expected that the model would overestimate GNP in 1958, a year in which the share of durable goods in total GNP declined sharply. However, the GNP estimated by the model is quite accurate for that year, because of compensating underestimates of both capital and labor inputs.

Not only does the model provide fairly accurate estimates of the level of GNP in most years, but it also reproduces the year-by-year movements in actual GNP quite closely (chart 12). Sizable errors in estimating the year-toyear changes in GNP are confined to the years 1950, 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1967. The 1950, 1955, and 1956 errors in estimating changes in GNP are associated with the model's failure to estimate properly the actual level of GNP in the preceding year. (The reasons for these failures have just been
discussed.) This is not the case for 1957 and 1967. In both these years, the model overestimates the modest increase in actual GNP since it overestimates the increase in labor input.

Errors in estimating supply GNP are reflected in estimates of many of the income components, since GNP is an important explanatory variable in their estimating equations. The average errors in the income estimates are somewhat larger than those in GNP for government and corporations and somewhat smaller for persons.

The errors in estimating disposable personal income average 1.0 percent per year, with the largest errors occurring in 1948,1955 , and 1966. The direction of the errors is generally the same as for GNP. In only 3 of the 20 years1950 , 1962, and 1967-is the error in the opposite direction. The difference in direction is most marked in 1967 when disposable personal income is underestimated by $\$ 1$ billion, despite a $\$ 12.4$ billion overestimate of current dollar GNP. In that year, the model overestimated indirect business taxes, capital consumption allowances, and corporate profits, which are all deducted
from GNP in deriving personal income.
The average error in estimating corporate internal funds (defined here as after-tax profits plus IVA and capital consumption allowances) is $\$ 1.8$ billion or 4.1 percent, with maximum errors of -10.3 percent in 1955 and -10.8 percent in 1956. These large errors are due only partly to supply-side errors in estimating GNP. To some extent, they also reflect errors in the other variables in the estimating equations.
Errors in estimating Federal Government receipts averaged 2.7 percent per year, with a maximum error of 13.4 percent in 1949. The 1949 error is considerably larger than the average because in that year all the errors in estimating the various tax components were in the same direction. In other years, there was some tendency for the errors to offset one another. In recessions, Federal receipts decline slightly faster than estimated, but this seems to be the only systematic error. Errors in estimating State and local government receipts average 2.0 percent per year, with a maximum of -7.3 percent in 1949 .
Estimation errors on both the supply and income sides of the model are reflected on the demand side. Investment in equipment and nonresidential structures depends upon the estimates of both corporate incomes and GNP. State and local government purchases depend, among other things, upon the estimate of GNP. Disposable personal income is an important variable in determining the demands for personal consumption expenditures, imports, and residential investment.

The errors in estimating personal consumption are generally quite small, averaging 1.2 percent per year. The largest error-an overestimate of 3.0 percent-occurs in 1948. This error is associated with an overestimate of 2.3 percent in disposable personal income. In 1955, the model underestimated both personal consumption expenditures and disposable personal income by about 2.7 percent. The only other sizable error occurs in 1966 when a 2.4 percent underestimate of disposable personal income is associated with a 2.1 percent underestimate of consumption.

The average error in estimating U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
percent, with maximum errors of over twice this amount in 1955, 1956, and 1957. The model adequately reproduces the Korean war and the 1965-66 investment booms, but it underestimates the boom of $1955-57$. The sizable underestimates of 10.7 percent and 12.9 percent in 1955 and 1956 can be explained by underestimates of both GNP and internal funds. In 1957, the model underestimates investment by $\$ 4.3$ billion ( 9.1 percent) despite the fact that GNP is slightly overestimated in that year and that the underestimate of corporate income is quite modest. From 1956 to 1957, actual output grew slowly, yet investment in plant and equipment continued at very high levels. Expectation of future growth is often used to explain this phenomenon. The model does not contain expectational variables; it depends on rising capacity utilization, profitability, and a high level of GNP to induce investment booms. Since in combination these factors were not particularly strong in 1957, the investment boom is underestimated.

The errors in residential investment are larger than those in any of the other major final demand components, averaging 7.5 percent per year. Errors are particularly large in 1966 and 1967. Residential investment is overestimated in these years because the model does not capture the effects of credit rationing.

State and local government purchases are generally well predicted, with annual errors averaging 2.1 percent. The maximum error occurs in 1948 when these purchases are overestimated by 9.3 percent. This can be attributed to the large overestimate of the previous year's GNP, which is an important variable in the equation for State and local government purchases.

While the simulations that have been discussed so far provide an appropriate test for evaluating the accuracy of the model as a tool for forecasting, they are not sufficient for testing the accuracy of the model as a tool for the planning of fiscal policies. They can, however, be expanded to provide such a test. This expansion is achieved by developing "residual" estimates of Federal Government purchases (other than compensation of employees) for 1948-67,
which are then compared to actual Federal purchases for these years. ${ }^{9}$ The residual estimates are derived by subtracting from the supply-side estimate of GNP, the sum of the model estimates of personal consumption expenditures, fixed investment, imports, State and local government purchases, and the actual values for exports, Federal Government compensation, and inventory change. ${ }^{10}$

The residual estimates of Federal purchases are those which, according to the model, would have been required to achieve the unemployment rates that actually prevailed in each year. If these residual purchases differ from actual purchases, the model signals that there is a gap between demand and supply and that the specified unemploy. ment rate cannot be achieved without altering existing Government policies. Since in actuality there was no such gap, the specified unemployment rates having been achieved, this difference reflects errors in the model as a tool for planning fiscal policies.

The differences between the residual and actual values also measure the errors in the estimate of the Federal purchases required to achieve given unemployment rates. As will be seen in the next section, however, this numerical equality holds only for Federal purchases, since this is the only case where the size of the required change in Government receipts or expenditures is equal to the size of the gap.

As table 3 shows, the errors in Government purchases are reasonably small averaging $\$ 3.6$ billion in 1958 dollars, but frequently large in relation to the level of Federal purchases of goods and

[^14]services (except compensation of employees). After one allows for the multiplier effects, the errors in Government purchases indicate that if the model had actually been used in planning fiscal policies in the period under consideration, the unemployment targets would have been missed by small amounts in many years but by substantial amounts in 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953 , and 1960.

In evaluating these errors, it should be kept in mind that, because the economy is subject to exogenous shocks, no model, even if it perfectly represents the structure of the economy, can perfectly reproduce its year-to-year movements. However, many of the observed errors in the present model are undoubtedly due to the fact that it is in the developmental stage and needs further improvement. But since all techniques of fiscal policy planning are subject to substantial errors, we feel that the present model is useful as an additional planning tool and as a check on alternative techniques.

## The impact of different economic policies

As was indicated earlier, a central purpose of this model is to aid in the formulation of policies to achieve desired unemployment targets. With this in mind, simulations were undertaken to determine the magnitude of the changes in Government fiscal policies that would be required to eliminate a

Table 5.-Change in Government Expenditures and Receipts Necessary To Eliminate a $\$ 1$ Billion Excess of Supply Estimate of GNP Over Demand Estimate

| Government expenditures and receipts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { year }}{2 \mathrm{~d}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yd } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Government purchases (except compensation). | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 |
| Indirect business taxes. | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Corporate profits taxes | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Personal income taxes. | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Social insurance contributions. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Federal employee compensation. | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Transfer payments to persons. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Grants-in-aid. | . 8 | 8 | . 8 |

Note.-Entries in the second and third columns indicate the change in government expenditures and receipts required in the given year, provided that the changes made for the previous years are those indicated in the previous columns. The data in these columns reflect the relative prices and tax struc-
ture of the year 1967 . ture of the year 1967 .
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
$\$ 1$ billion gap between the supply estimates of GNP consistent with the unemployment target, and the demands that would be generated by this GNP.

In these simulations, each policy instrument is altered separately to provide quantitative estimates of its impact. Knowing the different impacts, one can easily find combinations that will close a given gap. Table 4 presents the first-year effects of simulations in which each policy instrument is altered separately until it is capable of closing a $\$ 1$ billion gap. ${ }^{11}$ The various policy instruments chosen work through either Government expenditures or receipts. There is a wide range in the effectiveness of these instruments. Only a $\$ 0.8$ billion change in Government grants-in-aid would be required to fill a gap of $\$ 1$ billion between supply and demand, but a $\$ 3.0$ billion change in corporate profits taxes would be required to accomplish the same objective.

Since Federal purchases of goods and services are a direct component of aggregate demand, a $\$ 1$ billion change in Federal purchases results in a $\$ 1$

[^15]billion change in aggregate demand. Thus, the change in Federal purchases necessary to close a gap between the supply and demand estimates of GNP is given by the size of the gap. However, this is not the case for the other policy instruments since they may affect supply as well as demand and since their impact on demand works indirectly via incomes. Table 4 shows how alternative policy instruments generate different impacts through their effects on the various elements of supply, income, and demand.

For instance, a cut of $\$ 3.0$ billion in corporate profits taxes increases corporate incomes by $\$ 2.9$ billion. This causes an increase of $\$ 0.9$ billion in corporate investment. The investment increase raises the capital stock and thus increases the supply estimate of GNP by $\$ 0.2$ billion. With a larger GNP and with higher dividends because of the tax cut, disposable personal income rises $\$ 0.4$ billion, leading to a rise in personal demand of $\$ 0.3$ billion. Thus, a $\$ 3.0$ billion corporate profits tax cut results in a $\$ 1.2$ billion increase in aggregate demand and a $\$ 0.2$ billion increase in aggregate supply, eliminating a gap of $\$ 1$ billion between supply and demand GNP.

Table 6.-Comparison of the Model Estimates of Potential and Actual GNP, 1948-67

|  | Actual unem-ployment rate <br> (1) | Gross national product |  |  | Gross stock of equipment and structures |  |  | Index of total private man-hours 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 percent unem-ployment (2) | Actual unem-ployment <br> (3) | Difference $(2)-(3)$ <br> (4) | 4 percent unem-ployment <br> (5) | Actual unem-ployment <br> (6) | Difference (5)-(6) <br> (7) | 4 percent unem-ployment <br> (8) | Actual unem-ployment <br> (9) | Difference (8)-(9) <br> (10) |
|  |  | (Billions of 1958 \$) |  |  | (Billions of 1958 \$) |  |  | $(1929=100)$ |  |  |
| 1948 | 3.85.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 332.9 \\ & 345.1 \end{aligned}$ | 336.1 | $\begin{array}{r} -3.2 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ | 389.3 | 389.4 | -0.1 | 103.2 | 104.5 | $-1.3$ |
| 1949. |  |  | 335.8 |  | 410.0 | 406.7 | 3.3 | 103.2 | 100.8 | 2.4 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | 357.5 | 350.7 | 6.8 | 430.3 | 423.5441.1 | 6.8 | 103.4 | 102.0 | 1.4-3.4 |
| 1951 | 3.33.1 | 368.0379.5 | 376.9391.4 | -8.9 | 447.5 |  | 6.4 | 100.4 | 103.8 |  |
| 1952 |  |  |  | -11.9 | 461.9 | 457.6473.1 | 4.3 | 99.8 | 103.8 | -4.0 |
| 1953. | 2.95.6 | 394.0 | 406.3 | $-12.3$ | 475.3 |  | 2.2 | 101. 1 | 105.0 |  |
| 1954. |  | 406.7 | 399.0 | $\begin{array}{r}-12.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 489.7 | 485.5 | 4.2 | 101.9 | 100.3 | 1. 6 |
| 1955. | 4.4 | 420.1 | 419.9 | .2-3.9 | 505.4 | 499.1 | 6.3 | 102.5 | 103.0 | -. 5 |
| 1956 | 4.2 | 434.5452.1 | 455.0 |  | 522.6 | 513.9 | 8.7 | 103.1 | 104.9 | -1.8 |
| 1957 | 4.3 |  |  | -2.9 | 540.9 | 529.4 | 11.5 | 104.3 | 105.8 | -1.5 |
| 1958 | 6.85.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 469.7 \\ & 487.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445.6 \\ & 472.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.1 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | 560.1 | 555.5 | 17.9 | 105.3 | 100.6 | 4.7 |
| 1959. |  |  |  |  | 581.6 |  | 24.1 | 106.1 | 103.6 | 2.5 |
| 1960. | 5.66.7 | 509.4533.0 | 491.5498.4 | 17.9 | 605.5 | 575.3 | 30.2 | 107.9 | 105.11 | 2.8 |
| 1961 |  |  |  | 34.6 | 631.2 | 593.1 | 38.1 | 109.7 |  | 6.2 |
| 1962 | 5.65.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 556.5 \\ & 580.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 528.7 \\ & 548.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.8 \\ & 32.6 \end{aligned}$ | 659.3 | 614.5638.1 | 44.851.0 | 110.9 | 106.3107.0 | 4.6 |
| 1963 |  |  |  |  | 689.1 |  |  | 112.4 |  | 5. 4 |
| 1964 | 5.2 | 606.0 | 577.7 | 28.3 | 721.7 | 666.1 | 55.6 | 113.8 | 109.5 | 4.3 |
| 1965. |  | $\begin{gathered} 632.8 \\ 656.9 \\ 684.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 612.5 \\ & 650.3 \\ & 683.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.3 \\ 6.6 \\ .5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 754.9 \\ & 790.3 \\ & 828.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 696.7 \\ & 733.0 \\ & 773.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.2 \\ & 57.3 \\ & 54.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.3 \\ & 115.0 \\ & 115.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.7 \\ & 115.3 \\ & 117.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.6-.3-1.4 |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Labor force concept.

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

An increase of $\$ 0.8$ billion in grants-in-aid to State and local governments decreases potential GNP by $\$ 0.5$ billion. This occurs for two reasons. First, an increase in grants-in-aid causes an increase in State and local government employment. The increase in the number of government employees is exactly offset by a decrease in the number of private employees, since the total of private and government employment is fixed by our estimates of the labor force and our target unemployment rate. Since the GNP per private employee is higher than that per government employee, the net effect of this shift in the composition of employment is to decrease the supply potential GNP. Second, the decrease in private GNP causes a decrease in corporate incomes, which reduces investment and capital stock and thus further contributes to the reduction in the supply estimate of GNP. The net impact that the various income changes induced by the increase in grants-in-aid have on demand is a net increase of $\$ 0.5$ billion, with the $\$ 0.8$ billion increase in State and local government purchases offset by small declines in personal and corporate demand. Thus, a $\$ 0.8$ billion increase in grants-in-aid results in a $\$ 0.5$ billion decrease in aggregate supply and a $\$ 0.5$ billion increase in aggregate demand, eliminating a gap of $\$ 1$ billion.

Alternative policy combinations that will eliminate a billion dollar gap can be calculated by using table 4. For example, the combination of a personal tax cut of $\$ 0.8$ billion (one-half of $\$ 1.6$ billion) with an increase in transfer payments of $\$ 0.9$ billion (one-half of $\$ 1.8$ billion) would eliminate a gap of $\$ 1$ billion between supply and demand GNP as would a combined corporate tax cut of $\$ 1.5$ billion and a personal tax cut of $\$ 0.8$ billion.

Because of lags in economic reactions, the impact of fiscal policies depends on the time period under consideration. To close annual gaps of equal size over a number of successive years, policies must vary over time. The necessary variations can be seen in table 5 . For example, if because of a cut in personal taxes, disposable personal income is increased $\$ 1.6$ billion in year one,
consumption will increase $\$ 1.0$ billion in that year. ${ }^{12}$ However, because both lagged disposable personal income and lagged consumption are explanatory variables in the estimating equation for personal consumption expenditures, the tax changes made in year one will have an effect on consumption of $\$ 0.2$ billion in year two. The gap that remains to be closed in year two, therefore, is $\$ 0.8$ billion, rather than the original $\$ 1.0$ billion, and the tax cut in year two necessary to close this gap is not $\$ 1.6$ billion, but 80 percent of this amount, or $\$ 1.3$ billion. In year three, the tax cut made in year one continues to have a small effect on consumption through the influence of the lagged consumption variable. In addition, the $\$ 1.3$ billion tax cut made in year two affects consumption in year three; through the lagged income and consumption terms. The combined effect on consumption in year three of tax cuts in years one and two is $\$ 0.27$. Accordingly, we need to fill a gap of only $\$ 0.73$ billion in year three, and this is accomplished by a personal tax cut of $\$ 1.2$ billion.

Since not all policy instruments affect the same set of variables, the various fiscal measures differ in their impact over time. For instance in the case of corporate profits taxes, the successive tax cuts required to fill a gap of $\$ 1$ billion in each of 3 consecutive years are $\$ 3.0$ billion in year one, followed by $\$ 1.8$ billion in year two, and $\$ 1.6$ billion in year three.

## Potential output

What would be the course of GNP if economic fluctuations were eliminated and full employment were steadily maintained? It is apparent from the preceding explanation that the model can provide an answer to this question which differs from other answers because it systematically allows for the fact that the supply of the factors of production depends on the unemployment rate and the level of economic activity. These variables affect the

[^16]size of the labor force and (through investment) the size of the capital stock.

The model also shows that the size of the GNP that corresponds to full employment depends on the composition of full employment demand. Demand for GNP that stems from fixed business investment or from government outlays for employee compensation influences the size of the GNP which can be supplied, while demand for GNP that stems from personal consumption, residential investment, exports, and government purchases of business output does not.

In the simulation undertaken in this section, we estimate GNP on the assumption that unemployment was maintained at 4 percent throughout 1948-67 by fiscal policy measures that do not influence potential supply. ${ }^{13}$ These include all taxes, except the corporate profits tax, and all expenditures other than for Federal employee compensation and grants-in-aid. The results of the simulation are shown in table 6. In order to minimize model errors, the effects of maintaining full employment are isolated by comparing the estimated full employment GNP, not with actual GNP, but with the GNP that the model estimated would have materialized if actual unemployment rates had prevailed.
As can be seen from the table, maintenance of a 4 percent unemployment rate would not have greatly changed the broad contours of GNP. ${ }^{14}$ The reason for this is that economic activity was at high levels in most of the postwar years, and that serious and prolonged periods of underemployment did not occur.

Had unemployment been maintained at 4 percent throughout, GNP would have grown at 3.9 percent per year, 0.1 percent faster than the model estimate of GNP growth at actual levels of unemployment. The improved growth
13. All other exogenous variables needed for this simulation are inserted in the model at their actual 1948-67 values, except for price inflators which are subject to marked cyclical variations. In the absence of specific information bearing on this point, prices are assumed to increase at the actual average annual rate for this period- $\mathbf{2} .3$ percent per year.
14. It should be noted that this simulation may not adequately reflect the changes in GNP resulting from maintaining full employment because it does not allow for changes in the rates of technical progress induced by the elimination of economic fluctuations.
performance would have been due entirely to a faster growth in the stock of capital; the long-term increase in labor input is not changed by the maintenance of a 4 percent unemployment rate.

Over the period as a whole, GNP would have been $\$ 189$ billion higher in 1958 dollars. This would have been a gain over actual output of 2 percent. As can be seen from the table, GNP would actually have been lower in the first half of the period because employment as measured by the 4 percent unemployment yardstick was overfull. Shortfalls of actual from full employment GNP are concentrated in the second postwar decade with the maximum loss of GNP of $\$ 35$ billion-or about 7 percent-occurring in 1961.

## (Continued from page 16)

## Amount of inventory imbalance

In both this and the preceding survey, manufacturers who classified their stocks as "high" or "low" were asked to estimate the amount by which their inventories were out of balance.

As noted above, manufacturers holding 22 percent of producers' stocks designated their March 31 inventories as either "high" or "low." The net excess on March 31 reported by these manufacturers was quite modest- $\$ 1.7$ billion, or less than 2 percent of total book value of manufacturers' stocks. This was not significantly different from the $\$ 1.5$ billion excess reported at the end of 1968 (see text table p. 15).

Inventory imbalances were reported primarily by durable goods producers. Their excess rose from $\$ 1$ billion on December 31 last year to $\$ 1.2$ billion, or 2 percent of book value, on March 31. Excess inventories held by nondurable goods producers continued to be estimated at $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, or 1.6 percent of stocks.

A tabulation of all companies reporting imbalances indicates that the average (mean) amount of imbalance was 11 percent of the book value of their inventories. About 30 percent of the companies reported imbalances of 5 percent or less, while 12 percent had imbalances of more than 20 percent.

## APPENDIX-EQUATIONS, LIST OF VARIABLES, AND STATISTICAL TERMS

## Supply Equations and Identities ${ }^{\text { }}$

(1) Labor force participation, 1947-65

Males

$$
\frac{L_{m}}{P_{m}} t=\underset{(91.81)}{239.58}+\underset{(219.83)}{854.08} \frac{E M}{P_{m}} t-\underset{(139.1)}{570.7}\left(\frac{E M}{P_{m}} t\right)^{2}-\underset{(3.266)}{15.770} \ln T_{t}^{46}-\underset{(0.0474)}{0.1710} \% \Delta E_{c}
$$

Females

$$
\frac{L_{f}}{P_{f}} t=-\underset{(14.695)}{60.527}-\underset{(11.98)}{25.63} \frac{E F}{P_{f}} t+\underset{(3.930)}{15.209} \ln T_{t}^{46}-\underset{(0.0368)}{0.0744} \% \Delta E_{c}
$$

OLS.
(2) State and local government employment per capita, 1947-65 ${ }^{3}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{E_{s}}{P} t=\underset{(0.00163)}{0.002389}+\underset{(0.001492)}{0.003241} \frac{G N P_{p}}{P} t-1+\underset{(0.0310)}{0.1761} \frac{G A C}{P} t+\underset{(0.0172)}{0.06568} \frac{S}{P} t ; \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W=1.35 \quad \text { d.f. }=15 \quad S_{e}=0.005
\end{gathered}
$$

TSLS.
(3) Average annual hours per private employee, 1948-65

$$
\begin{gathered}
M H_{t}=\underset{(10.3)}{2301.5-11.229} U R_{t}-\underset{(1.925)}{15.980} \quad T_{t}^{46}+\underset{(1.898)}{11.552} \quad T_{t}^{57} ; \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=1.98 \quad \text { d.f. }=14 \quad S_{t}=8.11
\end{gathered}
$$

OLS.
(4) Investment in producers' durable equipment, 1948-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{e_{t}}=-\underset{(1.51)(0.0199)}{6.19+0.0451} G N P_{p_{t}}-\underset{(0.0227)}{0.0455} K_{e_{t-1}}+\underset{(0.061)}{0.312} I F_{t} \\
& \quad \underset{(42.70)}{+116.22}\left(\frac{1}{U R} t\right)\left(\frac{I F}{K} t-1\right)+\underset{(0.0850)}{+0.3369} I_{e_{t-1}} \\
& \quad \bar{R}^{2}=0.98 \quad \text { D.W. }=1.97 \quad d . f .=12 \quad S_{e}=0.67 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(5) Investment in nonresidential structures, 1947-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{s_{t}}=-\underset{(3.08)}{-2.79+(0.0052)} \underset{(0.0194}{0 .} G N P_{p_{t}}+\underset{(23.776)}{32.153} \frac{I F}{K} t-1 \\
& \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.90 \quad D . W .=1.29 \quad d . f=15 \quad S_{e}=0.83 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. These equations were originally estimated in a reduced form with unemployment over population as the dependent variable rather than labor force over population. Error terms are available only for the reduced form equations.
3. Private GNP in this equation is measured in 1958 prices.
(6) Gross flow of corporate funds, 1948-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
C P C C A_{c_{i}}= & \underset{(3.7943)}{3.6723}-\underset{(0.6638)}{-1.5649} U R_{t}+\underset{(0.0090)}{0.2045} G N P_{p_{t}} \\
& +\underset{(0.3997)}{1.3852} \sum_{i=0}^{t}\left[D_{p b_{i}}-U L_{i}\right] ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.98 \quad \text { D.W. }=1.71 \quad d . f .=14 \quad S_{e}=2.96 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(7) Corporate capital consumption allowances, ${ }^{4}$ 1947-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
C C A_{c_{t}}=-\underset{(1.450)}{10.993}+\underset{(0.0036)}{0.0569} K_{t-1}+\underset{(0.0010)}{0.0045} K_{t-1}^{54}+\underset{(0.0006)}{0.0050} K_{t-1}^{62} \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \\
D . W .=1.75 & d . f .=15
\end{array}\right] S_{e}=0.46 \quad \text { OLS. } .
$$

(8) Federal corporate profit taxes, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
C P T_{f_{t}}= & \underset{(0.6479)}{2.1276}+\underset{(0.0263)}{0.7381}\left[\left(T R_{c}\right)(C P)\right]_{i} ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.98 \quad \text { D.W. }=1.64 \quad d . f .=17 \quad S_{e}=0.74 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(9) Corporate profits (book value) before taxes (current dollars)

$$
C P_{t}=C P C C A_{c_{t}}-\left(C C A_{c_{t}}\right)\left(D F_{i_{t}}\right)
$$

(10) Corporate internal funds (constant dollars)

$$
I F_{t}=\left(C P C C A_{c_{t}}-C P T_{f_{t}}-C P T_{s_{i}}\right) / D F_{i_{t}}
$$

(11) Production function, 1929-65 (constant dollars)

$$
G N P_{p_{t}}=e^{a+b(U R)^{2}} A e^{\alpha T^{29}}\left[K_{x_{1}}(t)^{1-\lambda}\left[(M H)\left(E_{p}\right)\right]_{x_{2}}(t)^{\lambda}\right]
$$

In the estimating form:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\ln \frac{G N P_{p}}{K_{04}} t=\underset{(0.0159)}{0.6048}-\underset{(0.000030)}{0.000269\left(U R_{i}\right)^{2}}+\underset{(0.00122)}{0.01167 T_{t}^{29}}+\underset{(0.0262)}{0.8304} \ln \frac{\left[(M H)\left(E_{p}\right)\right]_{01}}{K_{04}} t ; \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \\
\text { D.W. }=1.35 \quad d . f .=33 \quad S_{e}=0.022 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{array}
$$

(12) Gross government product (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& G G P_{s_{t}}=3.916 E_{s_{t}} \\
& G G P_{f_{t}}=3.997 E_{m_{t}}+5.913 E_{f_{t}} \\
& G G P_{t}=G G P_{s_{t}}+G G P_{f_{t}}
\end{aligned}
$$

(13) Supply-side estimate of GNP (constant dollars)

$$
G N P_{t}^{s}=G G P_{t}+G N P_{p_{t}} .
$$

## INCOME EQUATIONS AND IDENTITIES ${ }^{1}$

(14) Noncorporate capital consumption allowances, ${ }^{5}$ 1947-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C C A_{n_{t}}=-\underset{(7.333)}{32.575}+\underset{(0.0182)}{0.1051} H S_{t-1}-\underset{(0.00040)}{0.00145}\left[\left(H S_{t-1}\right)\left(T_{t}^{46}\right)\right] ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.98 \quad \text { D.W. }=0.94 \quad \text { d.f. }=16 \quad S_{e}=0.46 \quad \text { OLS } .
\end{aligned}
$$

(15) State and local indirect business taxes, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
I B T_{s_{t}}=-10.507 & +\underset{(1.027)}{-0.09198} \quad G N P_{p_{t}} ; \\
& \quad(0.00254) \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \\
\text { D.W. }=0.86 & d . f .=17
\end{array} S_{e}=1.25 \quad \text { TSLS. }
$$

(16) Federal indirect business taxes, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
I B T_{r_{t}}=\underset{(0.355)}{3.079}+\underset{(0.00176)}{0.01873} G N P_{p_{t}} & \underset{(0.00247)}{0.00793}\left[\left(T R_{g}\right)(M F)\right]_{\imath}+\underset{(0.1770)}{0.5592} D_{k} ; \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.99 & \text { D.W. }=2.09
\end{aligned} \text { d.f. }=15 \quad S_{\varepsilon}=0.26 \quad \text { TSLS. } .
$$

(17) Contributions for State and local social insurance, 1948-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
S I C_{s_{t}}= & \underset{(0.0479)}{0.0074}+\underset{(0.0151)}{0.0294}\left[C E_{s}-\frac{\left(E_{s}\right)}{E}\left(S I C_{e}\right)\right]_{t}+\underset{(0.120)}{0.8251 S I C_{s_{t-1}}} ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \\
\text { D.W. }=2.40 & d . f .=15
\end{array} S_{e}=0.034 \quad \text { TSLS. } .
$$

(18) Social insurance contributions for OASDHI, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S I C_{o_{t}}=-\underset{(0.1927)}{0.4052}+\underset{(0.0199)}{1.0101}\left[\left(T R_{o}\right)\left(C_{o}\right)\left(\frac{W B_{o}}{M F I}\right)\left(C E-S I C_{e}\right)\right]_{i} ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=0.82 \quad d . f=17 \quad S_{e}=0.45 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(19) Unemployment insurance contributions, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S I C_{u_{t}}=\underset{(0.1416)}{0.5158}+\underset{(0.0313)}{0.4208}\left[\left(T R_{u}\right)\left(C E-S I C_{e}\right)\right]_{i} ; \\
& \\
& \quad \bar{R}^{2}=0.90
\end{aligned} \quad \text { D.W. }=1.95 \quad \text { d.f. }=17 \quad S_{e}=0.29 \quad \text { TSLS. }
$$

(20) Compensation of employees, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C E_{t}=-29.07+0.9261(P I-D-I P-T P)_{t} ; \\
& \text { (1.34) (0.0044) } \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=2.81 \quad d . f=16 \quad S_{e}=1.57 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(21) Employer contributions for social insurance, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\left.S I C_{e_{t}}=\underset{(0.3626)}{0.5081}+\underset{(0.0570)}{0.4834} S I C_{t}+\underset{(0.00258)}{0.00293[(S I C)}\left(T^{47}\right)\right]_{t} ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=0.99 \quad d . f=16
\end{aligned} \begin{array}{lll} 
& S_{e}=0.23 & \text { TSLS. }
\end{array}
$$

(22) Consumer interest payments, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
I P_{c_{i}}= & -4.5581+0.02927 P I_{i} \\
& (0.1539) \quad(0.00044) \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad \text { D.W. }=1.22 \quad \text { d.f. }=17 \quad S_{e}=0.19 \quad \text { TSLS. } .
\end{aligned}
$$

(23) Federal interest payments, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I P_{f_{t}}=\underset{(0.2927)}{0.4612}+\underset{(0.000801)}{0.001889}\left[\left(i_{3}\right)\left(D_{f}\right)\right]_{t}+\underset{(0.0005)}{0.8047} I P_{f_{t-1}} ; \\
& \\
& \\
& \quad \bar{R}^{2}=0.97 \quad D . W .=2.54 \quad d . f .=16 \quad S_{\varepsilon}=0.23 \quad \text { OLS. } .
\end{aligned}
$$

(24) Dividends, 1946-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& D_{t}=\underset{(0.2954)}{0.5320}+\underset{(0.0347)}{0.9550} D_{t-1}+\underset{(0.0417)}{0.1690\left[\left(I F-I_{e}-I_{s}\right)\left(D F_{i}\right)\right]_{t} ;} \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=2.40 \quad d . f .=17 \quad S_{e}=0.40 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(25) Personal income (current dollars)

$$
P I_{t}=\left(G N P_{t}^{s}\right)\left(D F_{g n p_{t}}\right)-C C A_{t}-I B T_{t}+S E_{t}-\left(C P_{t}+I V A_{\imath}\right)-S I C_{t}+T P_{t}+I P_{t}+D_{\imath}
$$

(26) Median family income, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\ln M F I_{t}=\underset{(0.0585)}{3.1738}+\underset{(0.3163)}{0.7895} \ln E R_{t}+\underset{(0.0171)}{1.0936} \ln \frac{G N P}{E} t+\underset{(0.1987)}{1.3498} \ln \frac{P I+S I C-S I C_{e}}{G N P} t ; \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=2.40 \quad d . f .=15 \quad S_{e}=0.013 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{array}
$$

(27) State and local personal taxes, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
P T_{s_{t}}=-\underset{(0.5805)}{-0.9543}+\underset{(0.003612)}{0.006239} P I_{t}-\underset{(0.03559)}{0.06514} T_{i}^{47}+\underset{(0.0964)}{1.0093} P T_{s_{i-1}} \\
\\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \quad D . W .=2.65 \quad d . f .=15 \quad S_{e}=0.18 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{array}
$$

(28) Federal personal taxes, 1947-65 (current dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P T_{f_{t}}=-\underset{(1.303)}{3.534}+\underset{(0.00972)}{0.07289} P I_{t}+\underset{(0.0413)}{0.1854}\left[\left(T R_{m f t}\right)(P I)\right]_{t} ; \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.98 \quad D . W .=2.03 \quad \text { d.f. }=16 \quad S_{e}=1.60 \quad T S L S .
\end{aligned}
$$

## DEMAND EQUATIONS AND IDENTITIES

(29) Personal consumption expenditures, 1929-40, 1946-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
P C E_{t}= & \underset{(2.7222)}{1.5229}+\underset{(0.1859)}{0.4953} D P I_{t-1}+\underset{(0.2949)}{0.6600} \Delta D P I_{t}+\underset{(0.2105)}{0.4676} P C E_{t-1} \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.99 \\
D . W .=2.18 & d . f .=27
\end{array} \quad S_{e}=3.87 \quad T S L S .
$$

(30) Investment in residential structures, 1929-40, 1946-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{r_{t}}=\underset{(4.6342)}{-24.237}-\underset{(0.718)}{4.6328} i_{3-5}{ }_{t}+\underset{(4.23)}{7.052} \frac{D P I}{P} t+\underset{(0.2300)}{0.9437} H_{t} \\
& -2.6284 D_{k}-8.3270 D_{30-50} \text {; } \\
& \text { (1.3635) (2.1936) } \\
& \bar{R}^{2}=0.96 \quad D . W .=1.24 \quad d . f .=25 \quad S_{e}=1.56 \quad T S L S .
\end{aligned}
$$

(31) Change in business inventories, 1947-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\Delta I V_{t}=-\underset{(6.990)(0.0337)}{29.943+0.1321} G N P_{p_{t}}-\underset{(0.1227)}{0.9930} I V_{t-1}+\underset{(10.470)}{40.644} \frac{1}{U R} t+\underset{(0.6945)}{1.7183} T_{t}^{46} ; \\
\\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.85 \quad D . W .=2.44 \quad d . f .=14
\end{array} S_{e}=1.44 \quad T S L S .
$$

(32) Imports of goods and services, 1947-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
M_{t}=-10.201-5.9931 \Delta P R_{t}+\underset{(1.409)(4.3317)}{(0.09661} & D P I_{t-1}+0.0791 \\
(0.0058) & \Delta D P I_{t} ; \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.98 & D . W .=2.66
\end{array} d . f .=15 \quad S_{e}=0.87 \quad T S L S .
$$

(33) State and local government purchases of goods an 1 services per capita (excluding compensation), 1947-65 (constant dollars)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\frac{G_{s}}{P} t=-\underset{(0.018578)}{0.10494}+\underset{(0.01703)}{0.02601} \frac{G N P_{p}}{P} t-1+\underset{(0.1967)}{0.5367} \frac{S}{P} t+\underset{(0.3970)}{0.3543} \frac{G A C}{P} t \\
\bar{R}^{2}=0.95 \quad \text { D.W. }=1.01 \quad d . f .=15 \quad S_{e}=0.05 \quad \text { TSLS. }
\end{array}
$$

(34) Demand-side estimate of GNP (constant dollars)

$$
G N P_{t}^{d}=P C E_{t}+I_{s_{t}}+I_{e_{t}}+I_{r_{t}}+\Delta I V_{t}+E X_{t}-M_{t}+G_{s_{t}}+G_{f_{t}}+G G P_{t}
$$

## List of Variables

${ }^{*} C_{o} \quad=$ Ratio of total number of employees with OASDHI coverage to total number of paid employees (including self-employed starting 1951).
$C C A_{c}=$ Corporate capital consumption allowances.
$C C A_{n}=$ Noncorporate capital consumption allowances.
$C E{ }^{n}$ =Compensation of employees-total.
Note.-Unless otherwise specified all variables are measured in billions of dollars. Exogenous variables are indicated by * All other variables are determined from equations or identities. Simple identities are included in the list of variables rather than shown in the sections on equations and identities.
$C E_{r} \quad=$ Compensation of Federal employees $\left(G G P_{r} \cdot D F_{s}\right)$.
$C E_{p} \quad=$ Compensation of employees-private ( $C E-C E_{f}-C E_{s}$ ).
$C E_{s} \quad=$ Compensation of State and local employees ( $G G P_{s} \cdot D F_{s}$ ).
$C P=$ Corporate profits (book value) before taxes.
$C P C C A_{c}=$ Corporate profits (book value) plus corporate capital consumption allowances.
$C P T_{r}=$ Federal corporate profits taxes.
${ }^{*} C P T_{s}=$ State and local corporate profits taxes.
$D \quad=$ Net corporate dividend payments.
${ }^{*} D_{f} \quad=$ Publicly held Federal debt.
${ }^{*} D_{k} \quad=$ Dummy variable for Korean war.
${ }^{*} D_{20-50}=$ Dummy variable for $1930-50$.
${ }^{*} D_{p o}=$ Percent change in private business GNP deflator ( $1958=100$ ).
${ }^{*} D F_{r}=$ Deflator for compensation of Federal employees $(1958=100)$.
${ }^{*} D F_{g n p}=$ Deflator for total GNP ( $1958=100$ ).
${ }^{* D F_{i}}=$ Deflator for nonresidential fixed investment ( $1958=100$ ).
${ }^{*} D F_{r i}=$ Deflator for residential structures ( $1958=100$ ).
${ }^{* D F_{s}}=$ Deflator for compensation of State and local employees $(1958=100)$.
DPI $=$ Disposable personal income ( $P I-P T_{f}-P T_{s}$ ).
$E \quad=$ Total number of employees ( $E_{c}+E_{m}$ ) (millions).
$E_{c} \quad=$ Total number of civilian employees ( $L_{c} \bullet E R$ ) (millions).
${ }^{*} E_{f} \quad=$ Average number of full-time and part-time Federal civilian employees (millions).
${ }^{*} E_{m} \quad=$ Number of military employees (millions).
$E_{E_{v}} \quad=$ Number of private civilian employees ( $E_{c}-E_{f}-E_{s}$ ) (millions).
$E_{s}^{b} \quad=$ Average number of full-time and part-time State and local employees (millions).
$E F \quad=$ Number of females employed (millions).
$E M$ =Number of males employed (millions).
$E R=$ Employment rate ( $100.0-U R$ ) (percent).
${ }^{*} E X=$ Exports of goods and services.
${ }^{*} G_{f} \quad=$ Federal Government purchases of goods and services excluding compensation of employees.
$G_{s} \quad=$ State and local government purchases of goods and services excluding compensation of employees.
*GAC =Federal Government grants-in-aid to State and local government deflated by OBE deflator for State and local government purchases.
$G G P=$ Gross government product-total.
$G G P_{r}=$ Gross government product-Federal.
GGPs $=$ Gross government product-State and local.
$G N P=$ Gross national product.
$G N P^{d}=$ Demand estimate of gross national product.
$G N P^{s} \quad=$ Supply estimate of gross national product.
$G N P_{p}=$ Private gross national product.
${ }^{*} H^{p}=$ Number of households (millions).
${ }^{*} H S \quad=$ Stock of nonfarm residential structures ( 1958 prices).
$*_{i} \quad=$ Yield on 3 -month government bills (percent).
${ }^{*} i_{3-5}=$ Yield on 3-5 year taxable government issues, starting in 1951 (percent).
$I_{e} \quad=$ Private purchases of producers' durable equipment.
$I_{r} \quad=$ Private purchases of residential structures.
$I_{s} \quad=$ Private purchases of nonresidential structures.
$I B T_{r}=$ Federal Government indirect business taxes and nontaxes.
$I B T_{s} \quad=$ State and local government indirect business taxes and nontaxes.
$I F \quad=$ Internal funds.
$I P=$ Total interest payments.
$I P_{c} \quad=$ Interest paid by consumers.
$I P_{f} \quad=$ Net interest paid by Federal Government.
${ }_{*}^{*} P_{I V} \quad=$ Net interest paid by State and local government.
*IV $=$ Stock of business inventories.
*IVA =Inventory valuation adjustment.
${ }^{*} K \quad=$ Total stocks of capital: OBE gross stocks of equipment and structures, constant cost 2 estimates, as published in the February 1967 Survey.
$* K^{54} \quad=$ Total capital stocks starting in 1954.
${ }^{*} K^{62} \quad=$ Total capital stocks starting in 1962.
${ }^{*} K_{e} \quad=$ Gross stocks of equipment.
${ }^{*} K_{04} \quad=$ Total capital stocks adjusted for 4 percent rate of embodied technical progress and adjusted by the employment rate.
$L \quad=$ Labor force (millions).
$L_{c} \quad=$ Civilian labor force ( $L-E_{m}$ ) (millions).
$L_{f} \quad=$ Female labor force (millions).
$L_{m} \quad=$ Male labor force (millions).
$M \quad=$ Imports of goods and services.
${ }^{*} M F \quad=$ Motor fuel usage (billions of gallons).
$M F I$ =Median family income (dollars).
MH =Average annual hours worked per employee in private economy (labor force concept).
*OM =Index of output per man-hour ( $1957-59=100$ ) (labor force basis).
$*_{P}=$ Total population (millions).
${ }^{*} P_{P} \quad=$ Female population, 14 years of age and over (millions).
${ }^{*} P_{m} \quad=$ Male population, 14 years of age and over (millions).
$P C E=$ Personal consumption expenditures.
$P I \quad=$ Personal income.
*PR =Import deflator/PCE deflator.
$P T_{r} \quad=$ Federal personal taxes.
$P T_{s} \quad=$ State and local personal taxes.
${ }^{* S} \quad=$ School enrollment (millions).
*SE =Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.
SIC = Total contributions for social insurance ( $\mathrm{SIC}_{f}+\mathrm{SIC}_{0}+\mathrm{SIC}_{s}+\mathrm{SIC}_{u}$ ).
SIC $e_{e}=$ Employer contributions for social insurance.
${ }^{*}$ SIC $_{f}=$ Contributions for other Federal social insurance programs.
SIC $C_{o}=$ Employer, employee and self-employed contributions for old-age and survivors insurance (OASDHI).
$S_{S I C}=$ Total contributions for State and local social insurance programs.
$S I C_{u}=$ Social insurance contributions for unemployment insurance.
${ }^{*} T^{89} \quad=$ Time trend ( $1928=0$ ).
$* T^{4 /} \quad=$ Time trend ( $1945=0$ ).
${ }^{*} T^{47} \quad=$ Time trend $(1946=0)$.
${ }^{*} T^{57} \quad=$ Time trend $(1956=0)$.
$T H=$ Index of total man-hours in private sector (MH•E $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ) $(1929=100)$.
*TP =Government transfer payments to persons.
$* T R_{c} \quad=$ Federal corporate profits tax rate (ratio).
${ }^{*} T R_{g} \quad=$ Federal tax rate on gasoline (cents per gallon).
${ }^{*} T R_{m s i}^{s}=$ Federal tax rate for the median family income (ratio).
${ }^{*} T R_{o}=$ Employee-employer combined contribution rate for OASDHI (ratio).
*TR $=$ Average employer contribution rate for unemployment insurance (ratio).
$* U L \quad=$ Percent change in unit labor costs $\left(\% \Delta \frac{\mathrm{CE}_{\mathrm{p}}}{\mathrm{TH}}-\% \Delta \mathrm{OM}\right)$.
*UR = Unemployment rate (percent).
*WBo = Maximum earnings taxable and creditable (wage base) for OASDHI (dollars).
${ }^{*} X_{1} \quad=$ Rate of embodied technical progress in capital (percent).
${ }^{*} X_{z} \quad=$ Rate of embodied technical progress in labor (percent).

## List of Statistical Terms

$O L S=$ Ordinary least-squares estimate.
TSLS = Two-stage least-squares estimate.
D.W. =Durbin-Watson statistic: Test for serial correlation of residuals.
$\overline{R^{z}} \quad=$ Adjusted coefficient of determination.
d.f. $=$ Degrees of freedom.
$S_{e} \quad=$ Standard error of estimate.
ln $\quad=$ Natural logarithm.

## CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

The statistics here update series published in the 1967 edition of Business Startstrcs, biennial statistical supplement to the Sorver 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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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|  | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1966 |  |  |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Annual total |  |  | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT <br> Gross national product, total $\dagger$ $\qquad$ bil. \$.- | 747.6 | 789.7 | 860.6 | 728.4 | 740.4 | 753.3 | 768.2 | 772.2 | 780.2 | 795.3 | 811.0 | 831.2 | 852.9 | 871.0 | 887.4 | 903.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total..--do...- | 465. 5 | 492.2 | 533.8 | 457.8 | 461.1 | 469.3 | 473.7 | 480.9 | 490.3 | 495.5 | 502.2 | 519.4 | 527.9 | 541.1 | 546.8 | 557.4 |
| Durable goods, total $\%$......................do. | 70.5 | 72.6 | 82.5 | 71.6 | 68.2 | 71.0 | 71.1 | 69.8 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 74.2 | 79.0 | 81.0 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 86.8 |
| Automobiles and parts...-...-........-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 30.4 | 30.4 | 36.6 | 31.8 | 28.9 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 28.1 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 |
| Furniture and household equipment-...-. do. | 29.8 | 31.4 | 34.3 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 35.4 | 34.5 | 35.4 |
| Nondurable goods, total $\%$...................- do. | 206.7 | 215.8 | 230.3 | 202.8 | 206.3 | 208.3 | 209.3 | 212.9 | 215.3 | 216.4 | 218.4 | 226.5 | 228.2 | 232.7 | 233.7 | 238.1 |
| Clothing and shoes.............................do | 39.8 | 42.1 | 45.8 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 47.2 | 46.7 | 47.3 |
| Food and beverages.............-.-........-do. | 106.4 | 109.4 | 116.6 | 105.1 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 108.7 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 110.8 | 113.6 | 116.4 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 120.8 |
|  | 16.6 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.9 |
| Services, total $9 .-$--........................- do | 188.3 | 203.8 | 221.0 | 183.4 | 186.7 | 190.0 | 193.3 | 198.2 | 201.6 | 205.9 | 209.6 | 213.9 | 218.7 | 223.4 | 228.0 | 232.5 |
|  | 27.1 | 29.0 | 31.2 | 26.2 | ${ }^{186.7}$ | 27.5 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 31.3 74 | 31.0 | ${ }^{31.5}$ | 31.9 | 32.5 |
|  | 67.3 | 70.9 | 76.2 | 66.0 | 66.8 | 67.6 | 68.8 | 69.7 | 70.4 | 71.2 | 72.2 | 74.0 | 75.4 | 76.9 | 78.6 | 80.3 |
| Transportation............-................do | 13.6 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.5 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total.....do | 120.8 | 114.3 | 127.7 | 116.8 | 121.0 | 119.9 | 125.7 | 113.0 | 107.6 | 114.7 | 121.8 | 119.7 | 127.3 | 127.1 | 136.6 | 139.0 |
|  | 106.1 | 108.2 | 119.9 | 105.9 | 105.6 | 107.0 | 105.9 | 104.6 | 105.4 | 109.3 | 113.5 | 117.6 | 116.5 | 119.6 | 126.0 | 132.1 |
|  | 81.3 | 83.6 | 90.0 | 78.6 | 79.8 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 83.5 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 85.0 | 88.6 | 87.0 | 90.1 | 94.3 | 99.6 |
| Structures. | 28.5 | 27.9 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 29.9 | 32.2 |
| Producers' durable eq | 52.8 | 55.7 | 60.8 | 50.0 | 51.7 | 53.7 | 55.9 | 54.5 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 57.3 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 64.5 | 67.4 |
|  | 24.8 | 24.6 | 29.9 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 31.6 | 32.5 |
|  | 24.3 | 24.0 | 29.3 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 25.4 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 31.0 | 31.8 |
| Change in business inventories............-do | 14.7 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 19.8 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 6.9 |
|  | 14.9 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 13.3 | 20.2 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 6.2 |
| Net exports of goods and services .............do. | 5.1 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | . 0 |
| Exports | 43.1 | 45.8 | 50.0 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 49.9 | 52.6 | 50.1 | 46.6 |
|  | 38.1 | 41.0 | 48.1 | 36.1 | 37.3 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 47.9 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 46.6 |
| Govt. purchases of goods and services, total._do. | 156.2 | 178.4 | 197.2 | 147.8 | 153.1 | 159.5 | 164.3 | 173.1 | 177.3 | 179.6 | 183.5 | 190.5 | 195.7 | 199.6 | 203.0 | 206.9 |
|  | 77.4 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 75.6 | 79.9 | 81.5 | 87.4 | 90.0 | 91.3 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 102.4 |
|  | 60.6 | 72.4 | 78.9 | 55.3 | 58.6 | 63.0 | 65.4 | 70.0 | 72.1 | 72.9 | 74.6 | 76.8 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 80.2 |
| State and local...............-............-. - do | 78.8 | 87.8 | 97.2 | 75.3 | 77.4 | 79.7 | 82.7 | 85.8 | 87.2 | 88.4 | 90.0 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 101.2 | 104.5 |
| By major type of product: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 732.8 | 783.6 | 852.9 | 717.5 | 725.0 | 740. 4 | 748.4 | 763.8 | 778.0 | 789.9 | 802.7 | 829.1 | 842.1 | 863.5 | 876.8 | 896.3 |
|  | 367.5 145 | 390.8 | ${ }^{423.1}$ | 360.5 | 362.6 | 371.0 | 375.3 | 381.5 | 391.8 | 393.6 | 396. 5 | 412.8 | 417.6 | 429.5 | 432.4 | 441.9 |
|  | 145.7 221.8 | 156.4 234.5 | 172.2 <br> 20.9 | 143.3 | 142.2 | 147.3 | 150.2 | ${ }^{151.1}$ | 157. 1 | 157.3 | 159.9 | 166.7 | 169.1 | 175.1 | 177.8 | 183.6 |
|  | 288.0 | 314.8 | 342.7 | ${ }_{277.5}^{278}$ | 284.7 | 292.3 | 298.1 | 306.3 | 310.9 | ${ }_{317.5}^{236.2}$ | 324.7 | 330.4 | 339.2 | 347.6 | $\begin{array}{r}253.7 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | 359.6 |
|  | 77.3 | 77.9 | 87.1 | 79.5 | 77.7 | 77.2 | 74.9 | 76.1 | 75.3 | 78.8 | 81.5 | 85.8 | 85.4 | 86.4 | 90.7 | 94.8 |
| Change in business inventories......-.....-do | 14.7 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 19.8 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 8.3 |  | 10.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 |  |
| Durable goods. | 10.2 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 3.3 | 6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | ${ }_{3.9}$ |
|  | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.1 | .6 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| GNP in constant (1958) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 657.1 | 673.1 | 706.7 | 648.6 | 653.3 | 659.5 | 667.1 | 665.7 | 669.2 | 675.6 | 681.8 | 692.7 | 703.4 | 712.3 | 718.4 | 723.5 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total....do | 417.8 | 430.5 | 450.9 | 415.7 | 414.8 | 420.0 | 420.6 | 424.8 | 431.2 | 431.8 | 434.1 | 444.9 | 447.5 | 455.7 | 455.4 | 460.1 |
|  | 71.3 | 72.4 | 80.1 | 72.9 | 69.2 | 71.8 | 71.4 | 70.1 | 73.7 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 82.5 | 81.7 | 82.9 |
|  | 186.9 | 191.1 | 197. 1 | 185.5 | 186.9 | 187.8 | 187.5 | 190.3 | 191.6 | 191.1 | 191.6 | 196.5 | 196.1 | 198.5 | 197.3 | 199.4 |
|  | 159.5 | 167.0 | 173.7 | 157.3 | 158.7 | 160.4 | 161.7 | 164.4 | 165.9 | 168.1 | 169.5 | 171.0 | 172.6 | 174.8 | 176.4 | 177.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total....-do. | 108.8 | 99.5 | 106.9 | 106.1 | 109.5 | 107.4 | 112.3 | 99.8 | 94.2 | 99.3 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 107.3 | 105.8 | 113.1 | 113.1 |
|  | 94.9 | 93.6 | 99.8 | 95.8 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 93.7 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 99.0 | 103.5 | 107.0 |
|  | 73.8 | 73.7 | 76.8 | 72.2 | 72.7 | 74.8 | 75.4 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 74.0 | 76.5 | 74.5 | 76.6 | 79.6 | 83.0 |
|  | 21.1 | 19.9 | 23.1 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 20.8 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 23.9 |
| Change in business inventories..............do...- | 13.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 18.6 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| Net exports of goods and services...-......... do... | 4.0 | 2.4 | -. 3 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 | -. 1 | -. 6 | . 7 | -1.3 | -2.3 |
| Govt. purchases of goods and services, total. .do.... | 126.5 | 140.7 | 149.2 | 121.5 | 124.7 | 128.5 | 131.3 | 138.1 | 141.0 | 141.4 | 142.0 | 146.5 | 149.2 | 150.1 | 151.2 | 152.5 |
|  | ${ }_{65}^{65.2}$ | 74.8 | ${ }_{70.3}$ | 61.8 59 | 64.0 60.7 | 66.9 | 67.9 | 72.7 | 75.1 | ${ }^{75.6}$ | 75.6 | 78.1 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 79.3 |
|  | 61.3 | 65.9 | 70.0 | 59.6 | 60.7 | 61.6 | 63.4 | 65.4 | 66.0 | 65.8 | 66.4 | 68.4 | 69.1 | 70.6 | 71.8 | 73.2 |


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1966 | 1967 | 1963 | 1966 |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series—Continued

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT－Con． Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates | 620.8 | 652.9 | 712.8 | 626.7 | 637.3 | 638.6 | 645.1 | 656.9 | 670.9 | 688.1 | 705.4 | 722.5 | 735.1 | － 749.2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation of employees，total．．．．．－．．．．do． | 435.6 | 468.2 | 513.6 | 441.4 | 449.7 | 456.7 | 461.8 | 471.5 | 482.7 | 496.8 | 507.1 | 519.7 | 530.7 | 545.2 |  |  |
| Wages and salaries，total．－．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．－do | 394.6 | 423.4 | 463.5 | 399.8 | 407.2 | 413.3 | 417.6 | 426.3 | 436.4 | 448.3 | 457.6 | 469.0 | 479.0 | 490.8 |  |  |
|  | 316.9 | 337.1 | 367.2 | 320.8 | 326.0 | 330.2 | 332.8 | 339.4 | 346.0 | 355.7 | 362.8 | 370.9 | 379.2 | 389.4 |  |  |
|  | 14.6 | 16.3 | 18.3 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 17． 1 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.8 |  |  |
| Government civilian ．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 63.1 | 70.0 | 78.1 | 64.1 | 65.7 | 67.2 | 68.8 | 70.8 | 73.3 | 75.2 | 77.0 | 79.1 | 81.1 | 82.6 |  |  |
| Supplements to wages and salaries．．．．．．．．．do．．－－ | 41.1 | 44.8 | 50.1 | 41.5 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 44.2 | 45.2 | 46.2 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 54.4 |  |  |
|  | 60.7 | 60.7 | 62.9 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 61.8 | 62.6 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 63.6 |  |  |
|  | 44.8 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 45． 7 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 48.3 |  |  |
|  | 15.9 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.6 20.4 | 14.3 205 | 14.6 20.7 | 14.8 20.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.2 |  |  |
|  | 19.8 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.2 | 21.4 |  |  |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust－ ment，total $\qquad$ bil．\＄－－ | 83.9 | 80.4 | 89.1 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 79.5 | 79.6 | 80.2 | 82.3 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 91.6 | 91.8 | г 90.6 |  |  |
| By broad industry groups： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.2 73.7 | 10.3 70.1 | 11.5 77.6 | 10.4 73.8 | 10.4 74.9 | 10.3 69.2 | 10.2 69.5 | 10.3 69.9 | 710.6 | 11.0 72.9 | 77.9 | 79.9 | 88.0 | 12.3 +78.3 |  |  |
| Manufacturing，total ．．．．－．－．－．－－－－－－．－do | 42.8 | 39.2 | 44.5 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 46.5 | 45.1 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods industries．．．．．－．－do．－－－－ | 18.8 | 18.0 | 19.8 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.1 |  |  |
| Durable goods industries．．．．．－．．－．－do．－．－－ Transportation，communication，and public | 24.1 | 21.2 | 24.7 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 21.0 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 26.3 | 25.0 |  |  |
| Transportation，communication，and public utilities．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－． | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.3 | 12.5 |  |  |
|  | 18.8 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 20.7 |  |  |
| Corporate profits before tax，total．－－－．．－．do | 85.6 | 81.6 | 92.3 | 86.7 | 85.0 | 79.9 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 85.4 | 88.9 | 91.8 | 92.7 | 95.7 | ＋96．5 |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－－ | 34.6 51.0 | 33.5 | 41.3 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 35.1 | 39.8 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 42.8 | r +63.2 |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax．．．．－．．．－．－．．．．－do． Dividends | 51.0 21.7 | 48．19 | 51.0 | 51.6 21.9 | 50.7 21 | 47.1 2.5 | 47.3 23.2 | 47.6 23.5 | 50.3 22.5 | 49.1 23.6 | 50.7 24.4 | 51.2 25.2 | 52.8 25.4 | r 53.3 $\mathbf{2 5 . 4}$ |  |  |
| Dividends Undistributed profits | 21.7 29.3 | 22.9 25.2 | 24.6 26.3 | 21.9 29.7 | 21.6 29.1 | 22.5 24.6 | 23.2 24.1 | 23.5 24.1 | 22.5 27.9 | 23.6 25.5 | 24.4 26.3 | 25.2 26.0 | 25.4 27.5 | 25.4 +27.9 |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment．－－－－－．－．－do | $-1.7$ | $-1.2$ | －3．1 | －2．5 | ． 3 | －． 4 | $-.7$ | $-.6$ | －3．1 | $-5.1$ | －2．7 | $-1.0$ | －3．8 | －5．9 |  |  |
|  | 20.8 | 23.3 | 26.3 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 28.4 |  |  |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income，total | 586.8 | 628.8 | 685.8 | 592.1 | 604.5 | 614.8 | 621.6 | 633.7 | 645.2 | 662.7 | 678.1 | 694.3 | 708.2 | 721.7 |  |  |
| Less：Personal tax and nontax payments．．．．－do．．－－ | 75.3 511.6 | 82.5 546.3 | 96.9 589.0 | 76.8 515.4 | 79.2 525.4 | 80.5 534.2 | 80.1 541.5 | 83.6 550.0 | 85.6 559.6 | 88.3 574.4 | 91.9 586.3 | 101.6 592.7 | 105.8 602.4 | 112.5 609.2 |  |  |
|  | 511.6 478.6 | 546.3 506.2 | 589.0 548.2 | 515.4 482.5 | 525.4 487.3 | 534.2 494.6 | 541.5 504.5 | 550.0 509.5 | 559.6 516.1 | 574.4 533.5 | 586.3 542.3 | 592.7 555.6 | 602.4 561.6 | 609.2 572.3 |  |  |
| Equals：Personal saving | 32.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 32.9 | 38.1 | 39.7 | 37.0 | 40.5 | 43.4 | 40.8 | 44.0 | 37.1 | 40.9 | 36.9 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT } \\ & \text { EXPENDITURES } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted quarterly or annual totals： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60．63 | 61.66 26.69 | 64.08 | 15.57 6.84 | 17.00 7.75 | 13.59 6.10 | 15.61 6.81 | 15.40 6.48 | 17.05 7.30 | 14.25 5.79 | 15.86 6.50 | 16.02 6.63 | 17.95 7.52 | ${ }_{+}^{15.21}$ | 18.21 +7.60 | 218.49 7.63 |
|  | 26．99 | 26． 69 | 26． 44 | 6.84 3.54 | 7.75 4.07 | 6.10 3.08 | 6.81 3.46 | 6． 48 | 7.30 3.82 | 5.79 2.96 | 6.50 3.22 | 6.63 3.37 | 7.52 3.95 | +6.21 +3.26 | r 7.60 +3.96 | 7．63 |
| Durable goods industries甲－－．．．．．．．．．do．do | 13.99 13.00 | 13.70 13.00 | 13.51 12.93 | 3.54 3.30 | 4.07 3.68 | 3.08 3.02 | 3.46 3.34 | 3.33 3.15 | 3.82 $\mathbf{3 . 4 8}$ | 2.96 2.82 | 3.22 3.28 | 3.37 3.25 | 3.95 3.57 | +3.26 +2.95 | +3.96 +3.65 | 3.95 3.68 |
|  | 1.47 | 1.42 | 1.42 | ． 37 | ． 38 | ． 32 | ． 34 | ． 37 | ． 39 | ． 36 | ． 36 | 34 | ． 35 | ${ }^{+} .36$ | r． 43 | ． 39 |
|  | 1.99 | 1.53 | 1.34 | ． 48 | ． 55 | ． 41 | ． 41 | ． 35 | ． 36 | ． 37 | ． 36 | ． 30 | ． 30 | r． 32 | ${ }^{\text {r }} .38$ | ． 40 |
| Transportation，other than rail．．－．．．．．．．．．．do | 3.44 | 3.88 | 4.31 | ． 82 | ． 86 | ． 70 | 1.12 | ． 98 | 1.07 | ． 98 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 1.18 | －1． 06 | P1．24 | 1． 24 |
|  | 8.41 | 9.88 | 11．54 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 1.84 | 2.46 | 2.66 | 2.92 | 2.33 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 3.28 | r2． 66 | P 3.40 | 3.50 |
|  | 5.62 | 5.91 | 6． 36 | 1.36 | 1． 58 | 1.35 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.62 | 1． 48 | 1． 51 | 1． 50 | 1.86 | 1． 68 |  |  |
|  | 12.74 | 12.34 | 12．67 | 3.33 | 3.52 | 2.87 | 2.99 | 3.09 | 3.39 | 2.93 | 3.11 | 3.18 | 3.46 | ＋2．91 | ${ }^{+3} 5.17$ | ${ }^{3} 5.33$ |
| Seas．adj．qtrly．totals at annual rates： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 61.25 | 62.80 | 61.65 | 61.50 | 60.90 | 62.70 | 64.75 | 62.60 | 63． 20 | 65.90 |  | 1.72 .00 +30.30 | $\begin{array}{r}273.45 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 27.55 | 27.75 | 27.85 | 27．00 | 26．15 | 26．00 | 26.35 | 25.80 12.80 | 26． 65 | 26． 85 | ¢ 28.20 r 15.00 r | 730.30 +15.85 | 30.75 16.00 |
| Durable goods industries $1 .-$－－－－－．－．－．do |  |  |  | 14．35 | 14． 50 | 14． 20 | 13．75 | 13． 50 | 13．50 | 13．65 | 12.80 | 13．65 | 13． 90 | r 15.00 $r 13.20$ | r 15.85 +14.45 | 16.00 14.75 |
| Nondurable goods industries 9 －－．．－－－－－do |  |  |  | 13.20 | 13． 25 | 13.70 | 13．25 | 12.65 | 12.55 | 12．70 | 13.00 | 13.05 | 12.95 | ${ }^{-13.20}$ | r 14.45 | 14.75 |
| Mining |  |  |  | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.45 | 1． 50 | 1．55 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.35 | ${ }^{+} 1.55$ | r 1.70 | 1.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 1.85 | 2.35 | 1.80 | 1.55 | 1． 40 | 1.40 | 1.65 | 1.40 | 1.20 | 1.15 | ＋1．35 | －1．45 | 1.70 |
| Transportation，other than rail．－－．．．．．．－．－do |  |  |  | 3． 40 | 3． 50 | 3.05 | 3.90 | 4.10 | 4.45 | 4.35 | 3.65 | 4． 60 | 4.80 | ＋4．80 | $\begin{array}{r}+4.35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5． 10 |
|  |  |  |  | 8． 55 | 8． 50 | 9.20 | 9.70 | 9.80 | 10.65 | 11．60 | 11.65 | 10．90 | 12.00 | r 13． 05 | －13．30 | 13.15 |
|  |  |  |  | 5.60 | 5.95 | 5.75 | 5.80 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.35 | 5.90 | 6.15 | 6.95 | 7.25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12.85 | 13.30 | 12． 55 | 12． 25 | 11.95 | 12．65 | 12.85 | 12.80 | 12.35 | 12.75 | ＋12．75 | ${ }^{2} 20.95$ | 321.25 |
| U．S．BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quatterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted （Credits＋；debits－） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of goods and services（excl．transfers under military grants） $\qquad$ mil．\＄ |  |  | －50， 599 | ＋10，936 | －11，196 | ＇11，461 | ＇11， 484 | r 11，577 | －11，667 | ；11，934 | r 12，668 | －13， 344 | －12，653 | p 11，880 |  |  |
| Merchandise，adjusted，exel．military $\qquad$ do | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 9}, 389 \end{array}$ | －30， 681 | ＋33，598 | r 7， 413 | －7，564 | r 7，688 | －7，723 | －7，669 | －7，601 | ＋7，941 | －8，395 | r 8,879 | ＋8， 383 | p 7，474 |  |  |
| Transfers under military sales contracts．－－－do－－－－－ | －29，389 | 1， 1， 239 | ＋ r ， 1,428 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{C} 205$ | r 210 |  | ＋${ }^{\text {r }} 335$ | +239 +18 | +332 $+\quad 879$ | +305 +305 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+406 \\ \hline 8040\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p ${ }^{\text {p }} 416$ |  |  |
| Income on U．S．investments abroad．．．．．．．．d．do．－ | 6，252 | r 6， 872 | －7，701 | －1，573 | －1，640 | －1，612 | $+1,580$ $-1,846$ | F 1,801 | ＋1，879 | ＋1，771 | 「 1，973 | r 2，040 | －1，917 | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ 2， 075 |  |  |
|  | －6，891 | r 7，397 | －7，872 | ${ }^{r} 1,748$ | －1，782 | －1，828 | －1，846 | ＇1，868 | ${ }^{+} 1,855$ | 「 1，917 | r 1，947 | －2， 019 | 「 1，989 | ${ }^{p} 1,925$ |  |  |
| Imports of goods and services ．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | －38， 082 | －41，012 | －48，077 | －9，836 | r $-9,973$ r | r $-10,100{ }^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$－ $10,033{ }^{\text { }}$ | r $-10,173$ | r－10，706 | 1－11，463 | ${ }_{\text {r }}-11,827{ }^{\text {r }}$ | r $-12,435$＇${ }^{\text {r }}$ | － 12,352 | $p-11,525$ |  |  |
| Merchandise，adjusted，excl．military．．．．．．．－do． | － 25,463 | r－26， 821 | r－32，972 | r－6，595 | r－6，676 | $r-6,660$ ． | ＇－6，465： | r $-6,542$ | r $-7,154$ | r $-7,817$ | $r-8,131{ }^{+}$ | $r-8,566^{\prime}$ | ＇$-8,458$ | p－7，577 |  |  |
|  | r－3， 764 | －$-4,378$ | r $-4,530$ | －－975 | ，－987 | －$-1,085$ | $\cdot-1,075$ | － $\mathbf{- 1 , 1 0 6}$ | r $-1,112$ | r $-1,102$ | $r-1,116$ | ${ }^{r}-1,143{ }^{\text {r }}$ | r $-1,169$ | p－1， 198 |  |  |
| Income on foreign investments in the U．S．do | r $-2,142$ | ${ }^{r}-2,362$ | ＋$-2,932$ | ＋-569 | ＋-591 | ＋-584 | $r-591$ | ＋-580 | r－607 | ＋-671 | r -742 | r -770 | r－749 | $p-894$ |  |  |
| Other services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．．．－－do．－．－ | r－6， 713 | r $-7,451$ | r $-7,643$ | ＋$-1,697$ | r $-1,719$ | －$-1,771$＇ | ＇$-1,902{ }^{+}$ | ＋$-1,945$ | r－1，833 | r $-1,873$ | r $-1,838$ ） | ${ }^{-1,956}{ }^{\text {r }}$ | ＇－1，976 | $p-1,856$ |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers，net（excl．military grants）； transfers to foreigners（ - ） | －$-2,833$ |  |  |  |  | r -691 | －-823 | r -836 | r－ 648 | \％-635 | г－690 | r -766 | r－774 | p－607 |  |  |


r Revised．$\quad$ Preliminary．c Corrected．
1 Estimates for Apr．－June 1969 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business．
${ }^{2}$ Estimates for July－Sept． 1969 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business．
Anticipated expenditures for the year 1969 are as follows（in bil．\＄）：All industries，72．17；
manufacturing，total， 29.99 ；durable goods industries， 15.61 ；nondurable goods industries，
14．38；mining， 1.58 ；railroad， 1.54 ；transportation， 4.83 ；public utilities， 13.09 ；communication，
7．60；commercial and other，13．54．${ }^{3}$ Includes communication．
$\dagger$ See corresponding note on p．S－1．o Includes inventory valuation adjustment．
$\oplus$ Personal outlays comprise personal consımntion expenditures，interest paid by con－ sumers，and personal transfer payments to foreigners．

Personal for individual durable and nondurable goods industries components appear in the Mar．June，Sept．，and Dec．issues of the Surver．
$\sigma^{\top}$ More complete details are given in the quarterly reviews in the Mar．，June，Sept．，and Dec． issues of the Survey．Revised data back to 1960 appear on p． 32 ff．of the June 1968 issue．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1966 |  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series-Continued

| U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL <br> PAYMENTS $\$$-Con. <br> Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transactions in U.S. private assets, net; increase Transactions in U.S. Govt. assets, excl. mil \$icial reserve assets; increase ( - . Transactions in U.S. official reserve assets, net; increase (-) $\qquad$ mil. \$ | r $-4,311$ $-1,535$ 568 |  | $r-5,158$ $r-2,250$ -880 |  <br> $\cdot$ <br> -974 <br> -334 <br> 82 | $-1,192$ $r-379$ -6 | $-1,068$ $r-654$ 1,027 ${ }^{+}$ | $+1,014$ +-542 -419 | r $-1,775$ <br> r <br> 546 <br> -375 | $r-1,797$ $r-677$ -181 |  | $r-1,537$ $r-639$ -137 | $r-1,868$ $r-527$ -571 | +-947 $r-346$ $-1,076$ | $p-1,201$ $p-459$ $p-48$ |  |  |
| Transartions in foreign assets in the U.S., net (U.S. liabilities) increase ( + ) ............................ Liquid assets. | 3, 323 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { ¢ } \\ \hline 887\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 722 \\ -344 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underset{r}{\text { r } 1,104} \begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \text { d }\end{array}$ | + ${ }_{+}^{+335}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,198 \\ \text { 1, } \\ \hline 106\end{array}$ | $r$ <br> $r$ <br> $+1,350$ <br> 1 | $\stackrel{r}{\text { r }} \stackrel{1,215}{-340}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r, } 2,538 \\ r 733 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 2,894 \\ { }_{2}^{206} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & p 3,351 \\ & p 1,752 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 2,534 | $\bigcirc \cdot 3,361$ | -8,565 | + 378 |  | ${ }_{-867}$ | r 1,221 |  | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | r 1,555 | [2,517 | r 1,805 | -2,688 | ${ }^{21} 1,599$ |  |  |
| Errors and omissions, net-..---.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | -490 | -1,007 | - -716 | r 86 | $r-110$ | -308 | -624 | r -69 | r -6 | $r-410$ | -540 | r 286 | r-52 | p-1, 398 |  |  |
| Balance on liquidity basis-increase in U.S. official reserve assets and decrease in liquid liabilities to all foreigners; decrease (-) --.....-- ----- mil. \$. | -1,357 | - -3, 544 | r93 | - -426 | $\text { r }-307$ | -495 | $\text { r }-330$ | r-1,031 | r-1,688 | r-564 | $r-51$ | -162 | - 870 | p-1, 704 |  |  |
| Balance on official reserve transactions basis-increase in U.S official reserve assets and decrease in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies; decrease $(-)$ | ${ }^{266}$ | , +-3414 | - 1,639 | r 481 | $\text { r } 239$ | -1,711 | $r-719$ | $\begin{gathered} -1,001 \\ r-71 \end{gathered}$ | 1 -917 | r -379 | $+1,553$ | 97 | 368 | p1, 151 |  |  |
| Unless other | 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |
|  | Ann | nual | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | Apr. | May |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Monthly Series

| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\dagger$ <br> Beasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\dagger$ Total personal income <br> bil. \$. | 628.8 | 685.8 | 672.6 | 678.2 | 683.7 | 689.2 | 694.1 | 699.7 | 703.2 | 708.0 | 713.5 | 716.1 | 721.2 | 727.7 | r 731.2 | 735.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wage and salary disbursements, total.... do | 423.4 | 463.5 | 453.2 | 457.5 | 462.2 | 465.4 | 468.7 | 472.8 | 474.9 | 478.9 | 483.3 | 486.5 | 490.4 | 495.7 | - 498.0 | 500.6 |
| Commodity-producing industries, total do | 166.6 | 180.6 | 176.7 | 179.3 | 179.9 | 180.6 | 181.1 | 183.3 | 184.7 | 186.1 | 188.5 | 189.2 | 190.4 | 193.3 | -194.3 | 195. 4 |
| Manufacturing-------....-.-.-.-.-- do | 134.1 | 145.4 | 141.6 | 144.3 | 145.6 | 146.0 | 146.3 | 147.8 | 148.8 | 149.7 | 151.1 | 151.9 | 151.8 | 154. 6 | r 155.1 | 156.1 |
|  | 100.5 | 109.4 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 113.3 | 113.2 | 114.8 | 116.0 | 117.1 | r 117.8 | 118.3 |
| Service industries......---.-...............do | 70.0 | 77.2 | 75.5 | 76.1 | 77.0 | 77.5 | 78.2 | 78.8 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 80.7 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.3 | +83.3 | 83.7 |
|  | 86.3 | 96.3 | 94.2 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 102.0 | r 102.7 | 103.3 |
|  | 23.3 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.7 |
| Proprietors' income: | 46.3 | 47.8 | 47.6 | 47.8 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.5 |
|  | 14.4 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.2 |
| Rental income of persons...-...-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 20.3 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.6 |
|  | 22.9 | 24.6 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 25. 5 | 25.6 | 25.7 |
| Personal interest income.-------------- do | 46.8 | 52.1 | 50.8 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 52.4 | 52.9 | 53.4 | 54.0 | 54.3 | 54.7 | 55.1 | 55.5 | 56.1 | 56.5 | 56.9 |
| Transfer payments | 51.7 | 58.6 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 60.4 | 60.8 | 61.0 | 61.7 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.8 |
| bil. \$-- | 20.4 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.6 | +25.8 | 25.9 |
| Total nonagricultural income...----------.- do | 609.3 | 665.4 | 652.4 | 658.0 | 663.4 | 668.7 | 673.3 | 678.6 | 682.2 | 687.0 | 692.5 | 695.1 | 700.3 | 707.0 | + 710.3 | 714.0 |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash recelpts from farming, including Government payments, total $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ mil. \$. | 45,867 | 47, 550 | 2,964 | 3,015 | 3,166 | 3,767 | 4,774 | 5,235 | 5,654 | 4,994 | 4,146 | 3,754 | 3,160 | 3,403 | 3,255 |  |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total...-do | 42,788 | 44, 065 | 2,846 | 2,981 | 3, 148 | 3,613 | 3,676 | 4,070 | 5,258 | 4,957 | 4,097 | 3,696 | 3, 033 | 3,180 | 3,105 |  |
|  | 18,383 | 18, 424 | 2,812 | , 835 | 1,189 | 1,522 | 1, 488 | 1,744 | 2,725 | 2,745 | 1,953 | 1,466 | 1,004 | -999 | - 898 |  |
| Livestock and products, total | 24, 405 | 25,641 | 2,034 | 2,146 | 1,959 | 2,091 | 2, 188 | 2,326 | 2,533 499 | 2,212 | 2, 144 | 2,230 | 2,029 | 2,181 | 2, 207 |  |
| Dairy products. Meat animals.- | 5,770 14,630 | 5,981 15,499 | 512 1,218 | ${ }^{541}$ | +523 | + 494 | 483 1333 | $\begin{array}{r}477 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{499}$ | +485 | ${ }^{516}$ | - 524 | 485 | , 516 | + 513 |  |
| Poultry and eggs | 14,630 3,640 | 15,499 3,828 | 1,218 | $\begin{array}{r}1,287 \\ \hline 282\end{array}$ | 1, 110 | 1,255 | 1,333 355 | 1,455 $\mathbf{3 7 7}$ | 1,641 $\mathbf{3 7 6}$ | 1,351 | $\begin{array}{r}1,233 \\ \hline 364\end{array}$ | 1,326 340 | 1, 302 | $\begin{array}{r}1,294 \\ \hline 338\end{array}$ | 1,347 310 |  |
| Indexes of cash recelpts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ | 3,640 | 828 | 268 | 111 | 299 | 32 | 355 | 37 | 376 | 358 | 364 | 340 | 302 | 338 | 310 |  |
|  | 132 | 137 | 106 | 111 | 117 | 135 | 137 | 151 | 196 | 184 | 153 | 138 | 113 | 118 | 116 |  |
|  | 133 | 134 | 71 | 73 | 104 | 133 | 130 | 152 | 238 | 240 | 171 | 128 | 88 | 87 | 78 |  |
| Livestock and products...-.-.-.-.-...-....do | 132 | 139 | 132 | 139 | 127 | 136 | 142 | 151 | 164 | 144 | 139 | 145 | 132 | 142 | 143 |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unađjusted: $\ddagger$ <br> All commodities.-........................-1957-59 = 100 | 124 | 126 | 91 | 97 | 109 | 126 | 129 | 137 | 182 | 173 | 144 | 127 | 98 | 100 | 94 |  |
|  | 124 | 128 | 53 | 54 | 100 | 135 | 131 | 142 | 228 | 233 | 172 | 132 | 81 | 175 | 61 |  |
|  | 124 | 125 | 120 | 128 | 116 | 120 | 127 | 132 | 148 | 129 | 122 | 123 | 111 | 118 | 119 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadj., total index (incl. utilities) $0^{7}-\quad 1957-59=100 \ldots$ By industry groupings: | 158.1 | 165.3 | 163.2 | 165.2 | 169.4 | 160.3 | 163.3 | 169.5 | 170.7 | 169.1 | 166.3 | 166.5 | r 170.5 | '173.1 | - 172.7 | 173.2 |
|  | 159.7 | 166.8 | 165.1 | 167.4 | 171.6 | 160.4 | 163.0 | 170.7 | 173.4 | 171.4 | 167.5 | 167.0 | r 172.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 175.2$ | - 174.9 | 175.2 |
| Durable manufactures.--.-.......----- do | 163.7 | 169.8 | 169.4 | 172.1 | 175.4 | 164.1 | 160.5 | 170.6 | 173.5 | 174.2 | 172.6 | 171.4 | +175.3 | + 178.5 | + 178.2 | 178.9 |
| Nondurable manufactures.......------ do | 154.6 | 163.0 | 159.8 | 161.6 | 167.0 | 155. 7 | 166.3 | 170.8 | 173.3 | 168.0 | 161.2 | 161.4 | -168.0 | ' 170.9 | + 170.8 | 170.6 |
|  | 123.8 | 126.4 | 127.3 | 128.6 | 128.9 | 127.1 | 130.7 | 128.6 | 122.8 | 126.8 | 126.3 | 124.1 | 124.2 | +125.1 | 129.1 | 132.2 |
|  | 184.9 | 202.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final products, total. $\qquad$ do | 158.3 | 164.9 | 160.8 | 162.6 | 168.8 | 159.1 | 162.0 | 171.9 | 172.6 | 169.2 | 165.6 | 166.6 | 169.3 | , 171.8 | r 169.3 | 169.7 |
| Consumer goods. $\qquad$ | 148.5 | 156.6 | 151.7 | 153.7 | 161.2 | 149.6 | 154.2 | 165.9 | 167.5 | 161.7 | 155.8 | 158.9 | -161.8 | -163.9 | r 160.3 | 160.1 |
|  | 159.0 | 175.0 150.8 | 175.1 | 178.5 145 | 184.5 | 153.5 | 141.5 | 178.5 | 192.7 | 191.2 | 181.5 | 183.9 | + 186.0 | ${ }^{+} 189.1$ | $r 184.1$ | 183 |
| Apparel and staples | 145.1 179.4 | 150.8 182.6 | 144.2 180.4 | 145.9 181.6 | 153.8 185.1 | 148.3 179.6 | 158.3 178.6 | 161.9 184.6 | 159.5 183.6 | 152.3 185.4 | 147.6 186.6 | 150.9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 154.1 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array} 185.4$ | 155.9 +189.0 | r 188.6 | 190.2 |
|  | 157.8 | 165. 7 | 165.4 | 167.6 | 169.9 | 161.3 | 164.5 | 167.5 | 169.0 | 169.5 | 166.9 | 166.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 171.5$ | ; 174.3 | r 175.8 | 175.9 |
| Durable goods materials...-...-----.-.-. do | 151.9 | 157.8 | 158.8 | 162.4 | 164.8 | 155.1 | 153.1 | 157.4 | 158.9 | 159.6 | 158.2 | 157.0 | + 162.8 | + 165.9 | r 167.5 | 169 |
|  | 163.9 | 173.7 | 172.2 | 173.0 | 175.1 | 167.6 | 176.3 | 177.9 | 179.3 | 179.6 | 176.0 | 176.2 | + 180.6 | r 183.0 | r 184.3 | 184 |

[^17]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | Mayp |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\sigma^{\text {r }} \rightarrow$ Continued Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seas. adj., total index (incl. utilities) $0^{\text {² }}-1957-59=100$. | 158.1 | 165.3 | 162.5 | 164.2 | 165.8 | 166.0 | 164.6 | 165.1 | 166.0 | 167.5 | 168.7 | 169.1 | -170.1 | - 171.3 | - 171.8 | 172.8 |
| By industry groupings: <br> Manulacturing, total. | 159.7 | 166.8 | 163.7 | 165.8 | 167.3 | 167.4 | 165.7 | 166.4 | 167.8 | 169.1 | 170.2 | 170.2 | -171.8 | r 173.0 | - 173.2 | 174.2 |
|  | 163.7 | 169.8 | 167.2 | 169.8 | 171.0 | 170.8 | 167.8 | 168.7 | 169.3 | 171.3 | 172.4 | 173.0 | r 174.5 | \% 175.8 | r 176.0 | 177.0 |
|  | 132.5 | 137.1 | 143.3 | 148.5 | 148.6 | 145.8 | 122.8 | 120.6 | 123.1 | 129.3 | 135.4 | 139.5 | r 143.6 | r 146.3 | 147.8 | 149 |
| Iron and steel | 126.8 | 130.8 | 143. 1 | 146.4 | 148.4 | 146.6 | 112.9 | 107.3 | 108.1 | 115.8 | 124.6 | 126.8 | -133.7 | -139.0 | 141.7 | 145 |
| Nonferrous metals and products...-do | 153.2 | 159.9 | 154.5 | 161.2 | 150.4 | 153.6 | 153.9 | 166.2 | 174.0 | 173.8 | 180.7 | 179.6 | r 183.4 | ${ }^{*} 187.4$ | 180.5 |  |
| Fabricated metal products......---- | 161.9 | 167.9 | 161.4 | 165.0 | 166.1 | 166.2 | 166.3 | 167.6 | 172.2 | 173.5 | 175.6 | 176.4 | +177.6 | - 178.6 | ${ }^{+} 178.9$ | 180 |
| Structural metal parts.- | 158.1 | 162.2 | 156.9 | 159.8 | 161.8 | 159.7 | 159.1 | 161.1 | 165.1 | 168.3 | 170.3 | 170.1 | 174.5 | 175.8 | + 174.4 | 173 |
| Machinery --.-.-.-.-.-.-.------.-. do | 183.4 | 184.3 | 179.4 | 179.9 | 181.7 | 182.7 | 183.8 | 186.4 | 186.1 | 187.4 | 188.6 | 191.8 | 192.7 | - 194.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 194.6$ | 196 |
| Nonelectrical machinery----------- do | 183.4 | 181. 0 | 176.9 | 176.6 | 178.8 | 179.8 | 179. 1 | 182.6 | 183.7 | 184.4 | 185.3 | 188.3 | 189.6 | - 190.2 | -190.6 | 193 |
| Electrical machinery | 183.3 | 188.5 | 182.8 | 184.2 | 185.5 | 186.5 | 190. 1 | 191.4 | 189.3 | 191.4 | 193.0 | 196.4 | 196.9 | ${ }^{+} 200.1$ | - 200.0 | 201 |
| Transportation equipment $\%$ | 165.7 | 179.5 | 175.3 | 180.4 | 182.6 | 183.2 | 181.7 | 180.5 | 180.4 | 180.2 | 176.4 | 171.2 | 173.1 | ${ }^{+} 174.1$ | 172.5 | 172 |
| Motor vehicles and parts...---.-.-. do | 146.5 | 171. 4 | 164.8 | 173.6 | 174.2 | 174.3 | 175.4 | 173.5 | 177.0 | 177.7 | 172.3 | 167.3 | 167.7 | 167.6 | 161.4 | 157 |
| Aircraft and other equipment.--.-. do | 182.1 | 185.0 | 183.5 | 185.4 | 188.6 | 189.3 | 185.7 | 184.7 | 181.0 | 179.6 | 177.0 | 170.9 | 174.1 | 176.0 | 178.7 | 181 |
| Instruments and related products...- do | 184.8 | 184.2 | 181.4 | 181.2 | 181.3 | 179.2 | 182.6 | 184.3 | 185.8 | 188.5 | 189.7 | 191.6 | 190.4 | ${ }^{+} 192.8$ | 195.4 | 195 |
| Clay, glass, and stone products.....-. do | 138.7 | 146. 2 | 146. 1 | 146.4 | 145. 1 | 145.2 | 147.5 | 150.0 | 151.8 | 150.4 | 151.2 | 156.2 | r 156.5 | r 152.4 | - 155.7 | 157 |
| Lumber and products.----...------- d | 116.9 | 122.1 | 123.9 | 122.7 | 123.4 | 120.6 | 114.7 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 126.1 | 132.3 | 122.5 | 126.7 | ${ }^{-} 130.8$ | 127.6 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures...--.......--- do | 167.7 | 178.3 | 174.1 | 178.9 | 178.0 | 177.8 | 178.6 | 179.7 | 180.4 | 181.7 | 182.9 | 186.8 | 186.5 | -187.0 | - 188.9 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactures..-.-.---- do | 157.3 | 161.4 | 158.8 | 160.6 | 160.9 | 161.1 | 161.4 | 162.0 | 162.1 | 162.5 | 165.3 | 166.2 | 164.7 | -165. 7 | 167.6 | 168 |
| Nondurable manufactures................ do | 154.6 | 163.0 | 159.5 | 160.8 | 162.7 | 163.0 | 163.0 | 163.6 | 165.9 | 166.3 | 167.4 | 166.7 | + 168.3 | +169.5 | ' 169.8 | 170.6 |
| Textile mill products.................-- -- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 142.0 | 151.3 | 146.3 | 147.2 | 148.8 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 152.0 | 153.3 | 155.1 | 153.5 | 152.9 | 152.0 | + 152.5 | 153.0 |  |
|  | 147.6 | 149.9 | 148.9 | 149.6 | 151.4 | 150.4 | 149.0 | 149.9 | 152.1 | 152.5 | 149.2 | 148.1 | r 147.9 | 150.0 |  |  |
|  | 106.3 | 111.3 | 114.6 | 118.0 | 115.8 | 107.0 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 113.0 | 111.7 | 109.2 | 105.0 | ${ }^{\text {r 101. }} 3$ | 105.6 |  |  |
|  | 153.6 | 163.8 | 159.5 | 161.1 | 162.9 | 164.1 | 164.1 | 166.1 | 166.7 | 170.1 | 169.9 | 171.1 | -173.9 | -174.5 | 172.9 |  |
| Printing and publishing .-...........- do | 146.8 | 149.5 | 145.8 | 149.8 | 149.6 | 149.5 | 151.1 | 150.0 | 151.2 | 152.3 | 152.3 | 152.4 | 152.1 | +152.9 | 「 152.5 | 154 |
| Newspapers---.-.---------------- do | 134.2 | 136.1 | 130.8 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 137.7 | 140.9 | 138.4 | 140.8 | 139.5 | 141.2 | 141.7 | 141. 3 | 137.1 |  |
| Chemicals and products...-.-.----- do | 203.8 | 221.6 | 215. 2 | 216.6 | 219.3 | 222.4 | 221.0 | 222.4 | 227.8 | 228.7 | 231.8 | 231.3 | - 234.4 | ${ }^{+} 235.7$ | 237.6 |  |
| Industrial chemicals | 236.0 133.4 | 261.7 139.6 | 256.2 137.3 | 255.5 139.9 | 258.0 140.6 | 264.4 139.5 | 262.7 140.7 | 263.2 141.9 | 268.2 142.2 | 268.0 141.4 | 275.0 141.2 | 273.4 131.0 | r 276.7 140.2 | 278.7 +142.7 | 426 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products.........do | 193.5 | 220.0 | 209.4 | 214.3 | 218.0 | 222.4 | 223.1 | 223.4 | 225.8 | 227.5 | 234.6 | 230.8 | 232.8 | 235.0 |  |  |
|  | 132.6 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 134.0 | 135.5 | 135. 1 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 137.3 | 136.1 | 138.8 | 139.4 | 140.9 | - 141.5 | 140.8 |  |
|  | 130.1 | 132.7 | 131.9 | 131.9 | 132.2 | 132.7 | 131. 5 | 131.5 | 133.3 | 132.8 | 134.6 | 136. 1 | 137.2 | - 136.7 | 136.6 |  |
| Beverages | 146.0 | 152.6 | 153.3 | 145.0 | 153.1 | 147.9 | 155.7 | 156.0 | 158.6 | 153.7 | 161.6 | 157.4 | 160.9 | 167.2 |  |  |
| Tobacco product | 120.3 | 120.9 | 112.1 | 120.0 | 122.8 | 123.4 | 123.1 | 124.0 | 120.8 | 119.9 | 113.6 | 119.5 | 121.2 | 118.7 |  |  |
|  | 123.8 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 126.9 | 129.2 | 130.0 | 129.4 | 127.0 | 120.7 | 126.4 | 127.4 | 125.8 | - 124.8 | 126. 5 | 128.9 | 130.5 |
|  | 120.4 | 117.8 | 124.4 | 120.4 | 126.7 | 126.6 | 121.3 | 120.8 | 86.6 | 115.9 | 118.3 | 115.3 | 112.4 | 114.2 | 120.2 | 124 |
| Crude oil and natural gas.....-.-.-.-.-. | 123.1 | 126.5 | 124.8 | 126.6 | 128.4 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 126.8 | 125.5 | 126.3 | 125.4 | 123.9 | 121.8 | + 123.2 | 127.0 | 130 |
|  | 126.3 | 130.5 | 128.7 | 131.2 | 132.4 | 134.0 | 134.8 | 131. 2 | 129.1 | 128.6 | 126.4 | 124.0 | 124.0 | - 127.0 | r 130.8 | 133 |
|  | 120.3 | 126.3 | 139.9 | 131.4 | 130.8 | 134.1 | 134. 5 | 127.7 | 125.1 | 135.1 | 137.6 | 140.2 | + 142.7 | r 148.5 | 146.8 |  |
| Stone and earth minerals. .-......----.- do | 135.4 | 137.8 | 137.1 | 135.0 | 136.9 | 137.1 | 137.5 | 136.5 | 132.2 | 135.5 | 147,0 | 143.5 | 149.2 | -150.5 | 141.4 |  |
|  | 184.9 | 202.1 | 196.5 | 196.1 | 197.9 | 199.3 | 202.1 | 204.8 | 208.9 | 206.9 | 210.1 | 215.1 | 214.9 | + 215.3 | +214.6 | 215.0 |
|  | 191.8 | 211.3 | 204.9 | 205.0 | 207.0 | 208.2 | 211.5 | 214.7 | 219.3 | 216.0 | 219.9 | 226.1 | 225.5 | 225.7 |  |  |
|  | 163.0 |  | 170.0 | 168.4 | 169.2 | 171.3 | 172.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market groupings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final products, totalor------------1.-.... do. | 158.3 | 164.9 | 161.7 | 163.0 | 165.2 | 164.7 | 164.8 | 165.7 | 167.0 | 167.9 | 168.1 | 168.2 | - 169.3 | r 170.8 | + 170.0 | 170.6 |
|  | 148.5 | 156.6 | 153.5 | 154.6 | 156.8 | 156.4 | 156.8 | 157.3 | 159.6 | 159.2 | 160.1 | 161.0 | r 161.7 | +162.8 | 161.7 | 161.8 |
| Automotive and home goods.-------. do | 159.0 | 175.0 | 169.5 | 173.6 | 176.4 | 175.2 | 175.6 | 175.8 | 177.6 | 179.5 | 179.1 | 181.0 | r 179.6 | r 182.1 | + 176.4 | 177 |
| Automotive products.----------.- do | 149.1 | 174.3 | 168.7 | 178.1 | 180.7 | 180.4 | 177.1 | 175.6 | 178.9 | 181.2 | 177.8 | 176.2 | r 174.7 | ז 176.3 | 166.3 | 165 |
| Autos .-..-.-.-.-.------------- do | 145.7 | 174.8 | 166.8 | 182.3 | 183.5 | 183.7 | 182.4 | 177.4 | 180.3 | 180.6 | 174.5 | 170.6 | 165.0 | 165.0 | +149.6 | 149 |
| Auto parts and allied products.-.do. | 153.6 | 173.8 | 171.2 | 172.6 | 177.1 | 176.1 | 170.2 | 173.2 | 177.0 | 182.1 | 182.2 | 183.5 | -187.6 | - 191. 1 | 188.2 |  |
| Home goods $\%$----.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 166.0 | 175.4 | 170.1 | 170.4 | 173.4 | 171.5 | 174.6 | 175.9 | 176.7 | 178.3 | 180.0 | 184.3 | +183.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 186.1$ | 186.8 |  |
| Appliances, TV, and radios.---.... do | 159.6 | 168.5 | 156.8 | 156.7 | 161.6 | 161.8 | 168.0 | 170.4 | 171.8 | 171.9 | 173.2 | 177.7 | 179.1 | +182.6 | 182.6 |  |
| Furniture and rugs .-...-------.- do | 159.6 | 173.7 | 170.1 | 174.6 | 174.8 | 174.5 | 174.0 | 175.5 | 174.2 | 177.0 | 180.2 | 184.3 | r 181.2 | + 182.0 | 184.1 |  |
| Apparel and staples................... do | 145.1 | 150.8 | 148.3 | 148.6 | 150.6 | 150. 4 | 150.7 | 151.5 | 153.9 | 152.8 | 154.1 | 154.7 | r 156.0 | 156.7 |  |  |
| Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes-.do- | 136.2 | 139.5 | 139.9 | 139.5 | 140.8 | 139.4 | 139.8 | 139.6 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 138.7 | 140.8 | - 141.4 | 142.8 |  |  |
| Consumer staples...-.-.-........-- do- | 147.6 | 154.0 | 150.7 | 151.2 | 153.4 | 153.5 | 153.9 | 154.9 | 157.1 | 155.8 | 158.4 | 158.6 | - 160.2 | -160.6 | $\bigcirc 160.2$ | 161 |
| Processed foods ----------------- - | 130.0 | 132.6 | 131.2 | 131.0 | 132.2 | 132.9 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 133.2 | 132.0 | 134.7 | 134.8 | - 136.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 136.3$ | 135.6 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco........-.- do | 137.4 | 141.9 | 139.4 | 136.6 | 142.9 | 139.6 | 144.7 | 145.2 | 145.9 | 142.3 | 145.4 | 144. 6 | 147.5 | 150.9 |  |  |
| Drugs, soap, and toiletries --..-- do. | 182. 7 | 193.4 | 186.1 | 190.0 | 192.0 | 192.6 | 190.6 | 193.6 | 199.8 | 200.4 | 201.4 | 203.7 | 203.7 | - 205.0 | 207.8 |  |
| Newspapers, magazines, books .-. do | 140.1 | 143.3 | 142.1 | 145.3 | 143.6 | 144.2 | 143.6 | 140.7 | 145.8 | 146.0 | 147.1 | 146.3 | 145.7 | +143.3 | 145. 9 |  |
| Consumer fuel and lighting .-....do...-- | 168.9 | 182.9 | 177.3 | 177.0 | 180.8 | 180.8 | 182.6 | 186.0 | 188.7 | 186.1 | 190.2 | 190.0 | 192.0 | 193.2 |  |  |
| Equipment, including defense \% ........ do | 179.4 | 182.6 | 179.4 | 181.1 | 183.2 | 182.6 | 181.9 | 183.6 | 183.0 | 186.5 | 185.3 | 183.5 | $\bigcirc 185.5$ | -187.8 | ${ }^{+} 188.4$ | 190.2 |
| Business equipment --........---.-- do. | 182.8 | 184.7 | 180.9 | 182.5 | 184.3 | 183.4 | 182.4 | 185. 2 | 186.8 | 191.2 | 190.0 | 191.4 | -191.9 | -192.9 | -193.8 | 196 |
| Industrial equipment........-.......-do | 170.2 | 168.1 | 165.9 | 165.8 | 168.0 | 167.5 | 164.7 | 167.8 | 170.2 | 174.0 | 174.9 | 175.9 | r 175.7 | + 176.7 | 178.1 |  |
| Commercial equipment ..-.-.----- do | 200.9 | 205.2 | 204.4 | 203.6 | 204.6 | 202.4 | 204.6 | 205.9 | 207.3 | 208.7 | 205. 3 | 209.9 | 214.3 | r 217.3 | 220.1 |  |
| Freight and passenger equipment . do | 215.4 | 234.3 | 220.8 | 231.5 | 234.0 | 234.3 | 233.2 | 235.6 | 234.3 | 247.4 | 247.2 | 245.5 | 244.4 | + 242.3 | 239.7 |  |
| Farm equipment . .-.-..... | 158.7 |  | 140.3 | 145.1 | 144.2 | 139.6 | 145.8 | 152.9 | 155.3 | 152.4 | 134.0 | 136.1 | 133.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 157.8 | 165.7 | 163.1 | 165.2 | 166.7 | 167.4 | 164.2 | 165. 1 | 165.7 | 167.6 | 169.3 | 169.6 | - 170.8 | -172. 1 | - 173.4 | 174.3 |
| Durable goods materials of................- do. | 151.9 | 157.8 | 157. 1 | 159.4 | 160.4 | 159.8 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 155.4 | 157.6 | 159.7 | 161.2 | - 162.6 | - 164.0 | -165.8 | 167 |
|  | 143.9 | 164.2 | 154.6 | 163.0 | 166.2 | 167.7 | 153.5 | 166.1 | 166.5 | 169.6 | 161.0 | 162.2 | 167.7 | -163.2 | 159.5 |  |
| Equipment | 184.5 | 185.1 | 181. 9 | 183.6 | 184.8 | 185.8 | 185.3 | 185. 1 | 184.7 | 187.7 | 187.5 | 187.4 | 189.3 | -190.7 | 190.7 |  |
| Construction | 139.6 | 145.8 | 144. 4 | 145.3 | 145.6 | 143.7 | 143.3 | 145.5 | 146.3 | 148.3 | 152.2 | 153.5 | -154.2 | -154.5 | 154.7 |  |
|  | 163.9 | 173.7 | 169.3 | 171.2 | 173.9 | 175.3 | 175.5 | 177.2 | 176.4 | 177.9 | 179.2 | 178.3 | \% 179.2 | ${ }^{+} 180.5$ | ${ }^{r} 181.2$ | 182 |
| Business supplies....--..............-.-. do do Containers | 152.9 <br> 148 | 157.4 | 15.0 150.9 | 154.5 | 159.0 158.9 | 157.9 | 158.4 | 161.1 | 162.3 | 161.7 | 163.2 | 164.2 | +164.4 | -166.0 -169 | 164.3 |  |
| Containers | 148. 5 | 156.7 | 150.9 | 155.6 | 158.9 | 156.0 | 154.2 | 163.4 | 167.4 | 161.5 | 164.8 | 167.4 | 168.1 | +169.3 | 166.3 |  |
| General husiness supplies.---.-....do...- | 155.1 | 157.7 | 152.6 | 154.0 | 159.0 | 158.8 | 160.5 | 160.0 | 159.8 | 161.8 | 162.4 | 162.6 | +162.5 | -164.3 | 163.3 |  |
| Business fuel and power \% . .-..........do | 144.3 | 151.5 | 150.2 | 151.7 | 153.2 | 154.1 | 154.3 | 153.3 | 149.3 | 152.5 | 151.9 | 151.8 | 152.3 | F 153.8 | 157.3 | 159 |
| Mineral fuels | 129.2 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 133.7 | 136.4 | 136.9 | 136.6 | 134.1 | 126.0 | 131.4 | 130.0 | 127.8 | 127.7 | +129.9 | 134.3 | 137 |
| Nonresidential utilities | 183.3 |  | 194.6 | 197.0 | 196.7 | 198.2 | 200.3 | 202.8 | 206.3 | 205.7 | 206.7 | 211.5 | 212.5 | 212.6 |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

## BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES 8

Mtg. and trade sales (unadj.), total ${ }^{\top}$............mil.



Merchant wholesalers, total
Durable goods establishments
g...............................
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year Mig. and trade inventories, book ralue, end of
 MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, Manufacturers' export sales
Durable goods industries:

Seasonally adj., total ${ }^{\text {+ }}$.-
Shipments (not seas. adj.), totalo ${ }^{\top}$..................


Shipments (seas. adj.), total $r$
By industry group.
Durable goods industries, totalo Primary
Blast furnaces, steel mills Fabricated metal products. Electrical machinery.
Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and parts

Nondurable goods industries, total o Food and kindred products Textile mill products.
Paper and allied products
Chemicals and allied products Rubber and plastics products


$\left.\right|_{11,63,371}$ $539 |$| $1,163,37$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1,163,37$ | | 1 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 163 |
| 330 |  |
| 0 | 272 |
| 173 | 1339 |
| 636 | 11 |
|  | 22 |
| , 188 | 121 |
| 447 | 10 |
| 7 |  |

 5,757
94,552
48,755
26,888
21,867
27,791
8,975
18,816
18,006
8,163
9,843

 $\begin{array}{lll}8 .-142 \\ \text { ear } & 143,\end{array}$ |  | 152,188 | 148 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 143,772 |  |  |



| .- | 82 |
| :---: | :---: |
| -- |  |
| -- |  |
| -- |  |
| .- |  |
| .- |  |



Revised. 1 Based on data not seasonally
shipments for Apr. 1969 do not reflect seasonally adjusted. ${ }^{2}$ Advance estimate; total mfrs shipments for Apr. 1969 do not reflect revisions for selected components. § The term "busi-$S-1$ cover data for all types of producers, both frade; business inventories as shown on $p$. ufacturing are shown below and on p . S-6; those for wholesale and retail trade on pp. S-11 and S-12. o'Series revised to reflect benchmarking manufacturing data to 1961-66 annual surveys of manufactures, and to reflect revision of the retail sales sample. Complete details

for manufacturing appear in the Census report Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1961-68-Series M3-1.1. See note marked " $\ddagger$ " for $p$. S-11 regarding new retail sales sample. Revised unad., data for mfg. and trade sales back to 1961 , and unadj. and seas. adj. inventories back to 1961 appear on p. 22 ff . of the Nov. 1968 SURVEY; seas. adj. mfg. and trade Sales and retail sales for $1961-67$ and inventory-sales ratios for 1961-67 appear on p. 51 ff . of the May 1969 Survex. IRevised series; see corresponding note on p. S-12. *New series.
o Includes data for items not shown separately.

| Unless other wise stated，statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BIUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， <br> AND ORDERS $\sigma^{\text {a }}$－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments（seas．adj．）－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market category： Home goods and apparel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 151，206 | 1 5155,126 | 4，565 $\mathbf{9 , 1 4 9}$ | 4，825 9,346 | 4,908 9,549 | 4，865 | 4，519 | 4， 9,905 | 4，559 10， 126 | 4,407 10,257 | 4,569 10,228 | 4，849 | 4，715 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 4，} \\ \hline \mathrm{9}, 93 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 4，730 9,956 |  |
| Equipment and defense prod．，excl．auto do | 184， 149 | 196， 115 | 7，763 | 7，743 | 7，803 | 8，277 | 8，015 | 8， 234 | 8，483 | 8， 609 | 8，182 | 8，764 | 8，828 | －8， 738 | 8，927 |  |
| Automotive equipment．－．－－．．．．－－．．．．．．．do | 148， 769 | 1．54， 048 | 4，209 | 4，622 | 4，401 | 4，430 | 4， 559 | 4，771 | 4， 919 | 4， 821 | 4，275 | 4，642 | 4，764 | －4，572 | 4，574 |  |
| Construction materials and supp | 142，916 | 1 48， 587 | 3，988 | 3，966 | 3，972 | 4，052 | 3，998 | 4，248 | 4，304 | 4， 221 | 4，218 | 4，444 | 4，637 | r 4，517 | 4，472 |  |
| Other materials and supplies． | 1215，090 | 1234， 291 | 19，081 | 19，512 | 20，096 | 19，939 | 18，903 | 19，732 | 20， 169 | 20， 233 | 20，022 | 20，157 | 20，517 | －20，621 | 20，598 |  |
| Supplementary market categories： Consumer durables | 123，461 | 124， 031 | 2，001 | 035 | 2，023 | 2，049 | 1，939 | ， 990 | 32 | 1.927 | 2，033 | 2，153 | 2，165 | 2，126 | 2， 170 |  |
| Defense products（old series） | ${ }^{1} 39,279$ | 146， 201 | 3，719 | 3， 763 | 3，788 | 4， 126 | 3，742 | 3， 839 | 4， 060 | 4，078 | 3，830 | 3，971 | 4， 009 | －4， 001 | 4，119 |  |
| Defense products＊ |  | 123,917 | 1，928 | 1，948 | 1，905 | 2，217 | 1，823 | 1，884 | 2， 070 | 2， 042 | 2，080 | 1，875 | 1，851 | －1，875 | 2，017 |  |
| Machinery and equipm | 163，709 | ${ }^{1} 68,757$ | 5，633 | 5，578 | 5，657 | 5，589 | 5，682 | 5，921 | 5，926 | 6，140 | 5，959 | 6，102 | 6，263 | －6， 212 | 6，207 |  |
| Inventories，end of year or month： Book value（unadjusted），total ${ }^{7}$ | 82， 561 | 88，239 | 85，069 | 85， 828 | 85，775 | 85， 314 | 86，247 | 86， 409 | 86， 887 | 87， 382 | 88，239 | 89， 179 | 90， 158 | －90，885 | 91，759 |  |
| Durable goods industries，total | 53， 217 | 57，034 | 55， 208 | 55， 731 | 55，756 | 55，128 | 55，897 | 56， 141 | 56， 265 | 56， 497 | 57，034 | 57，789 | 58， 568 | r 59,293 | 59，946 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries， | 29，344 | 31， 205 | 29，861 | 30，097 | 30，019 | 30，186 | 30，350 | 30， 268 | 30，622 | 30，885 | 31， 205 | 31， 390 | 31， 590 | －31，592 | 31， 813 |  |
| Book value（seasonally adjusted） | 82，819 | 88，579 | 84， 382 | 85， 278 | 85， 582 | 85，829 | 86，713 | 87， 109 | 87， 566 | 87.947 | 88，579 | 88，905 | 89，556 | r90，317 | 91， 014 |  |
| By industry group：${ }_{\text {Durable goods industries，}}$ | 53，54 | 57，422 | 54，7 | 55，23 | 55, | 55， | 56，06 | 56， | 56，65 | 56， 9 | 57， 422 |  | 58， 282 |  | 01 |  |
| Stone，clay，and glass products | 1，952 | 2，219 | 1，927 | 1，940 | 1，957 | 1，997 | 2，003 | 2，029 | 2， 064 | 2，153 | 2，219 | － 2,289 | 2，372 | r 2， 361 | 2，412 |  |
| Primary metals．．．－． | 7，644 | 7，552 | 7，724 | 7，657 | 7．506 | 7，255 | 7，433 | 7， 502 | 7，426 | 7． 504 | 7，552 | 7，528 | 7，554 | ${ }^{-7,627}$ | 7，676 |  |
| Blast furnaces，steel mill | 4，319 | 4,039 6,287 | 4,341 5,691 | 4,302 5,823 | 4，109 5,963 | 3,831 6,077 | 3,994 <br> 6,102 | 4,065 6,121 | 3,985 6,229 | 4.010 6.229 | 4,039 <br> 6,287 | 4， 019 | 4， 042 |  | 4，117 |  |
| Fabricated metal products Machinery，except electric | 5，465 10,905 | 6,287 11,310 | 5,691 10,954 | 5,823 11,061 | 5,963 11,107 | 6,077 11,132 | 6,102 11,174 | 6,121 11,213 | 6,229 11,147 | 6,229 11,222 | 6,287 11,310 | 6， 289 11,528 | 6,129 11,738 | $\begin{array}{r} +6,220 \\ \text { r } 11,837 \end{array}$ | 6,274 11,926 |  |
| Electrical machinery－． | 8，157 | 8，560 | 8 8，291 | 8， 400 | 8，352 | 8，463 | 8，448 | 8，502 | 8，524 | 8， 528 | 8，560 | 8，551 | 8，592 | ＋8，735 | 8，764 |  |
| Transportation equip | 12，679 | 13， 939 | 13， 263 | 13， 430 | 13，603 | 13，494 | 13，761 | 13，889 | 13， 891 | 13，844 | 13，939 | 14，076 | 14， 186 | － 14,350 | 14，448 |  |
| Motor vehicles and | 3，827 | 4，257 | 4，139 | 4， 118 | 4，172 | 4，280 | 4，411 | 4，248 | 4， 257 | 4， 221 | 4，257 | 4， 308 | 4，226 | －4，289 | 4，263 |  |
| Instruments and related | 2， 013 | 2，183 | 2，033 | 2，025 | 2， 042 | 2， 056 | 2，061 | 2，067 | 2，105 | 2，122 | 2，183 | 2，240 | 2， 275 | －2， 319 | 2，344 |  |
| By stage of fabrication： $\boldsymbol{o}^{7}$ <br> Materials and supplies | 15， 592 | 16，637 | 16，071 | 16，379 | 16，498 | 16．753 | 16，781 | 16，704 | 16，763 | 16，676 | 16，637 | 16，706 | 16， 613 | －16，980 | 16，873 |  |
| Primary metals．．． | 2，815 | 2， 787 | 2，821 | 2，872 | 2，832 | 2，833 | 2，853 | 2，876 | 2， 850 | 2，783 | 2，787 | 2，800 | 2， 765 | ＋ 2,824 | 2，790 |  |
| Machinery（elec．and | 4，785 | 4， 821 | 4， 800 | 4，903 | 4，876 | 4，907 | 4，867 | 4，850 | 4，816 | 4，830 | 4，821 | 4，862 | 4，935 | r 5， 003 | 5，000 |  |
| Transportation equipment | 2，968 | 3，402 | 3， 260 | 3， 295 | 3，379 | 3，450 | 3，496 | 3， 436 | 3， 403 | 3， 366 | 3，402 | 3，348 | 3， 301 | r 3， 388 | 3，313 |  |
| Work in process 9. | 24，675 | 26，357 | 25，214 | 25，392 | 25，490 | 25， 237 | 25，544 | 25，772 | 25，825 | 26， 085 | 26，357 | 26， 631 | 26，961 | 27，264 | 27， 495 |  |
| Primary metals | 2，671 | 2，547 | 2，621 | 2，570 | 2，505 | 2，387 | 2，469 | 2，486 | 2，451 | 2，536 | 2，547 | 2， 506 | 2，535 | －2，573 | 2，619 |  |
| Machinery（elec． | 9，021 | 9，472 | 9，210 | 9，243 | 9， 260 | 9，273 | 9，311 | 9， 305 | 9，319 | 9， 391 | 9，472 | 9，611 | 9， 769 | － 9,879 | 9， 966 |  |
| Transportation equipment | 8，527 | 9， 162 | 8，801 | 8，941 | 9， 044 | 8，845 | 8，981 | 9， 128 | 9， 146 | 9，139 | 9，162 | 9，289 | 9， 436 | 9，561 | 9，660 |  |
| Finished goods 9 | 13，273 | 14， 428 | 13， 439 | 13，463 | 13，454 | 13，471 | 13，744 | 13，982 | 14， 069 | 14， 192 | 14，428 | 14，542 | 14， 708 | －14，734 | 15，033 |  |
| Primary metals | 2，158 | 2， 218 | 2， 282 | 2，215 | 2， 169 | 2，035 | 2，111 | 2， 140 | 2， 125 | 2，185 | 2，218 | 2，222 | 2， 254 | r 2,230 $-5,690$ | 2， 267 |  |
| Machinery（elec．and nonel | 5， 256 | 5，577 | 5，235 | 5， 315 | 5，323 | 5，415 | 5，444 | 5，560 | 5，536 | 5,529 1,339 | 5， 577 1,375 | 5，606 | 5， 626 | r 5,690 | 5,721 1,475 |  |
| Transportation equipment | 1，184 | 1，375 | 1，202 | 1，194 | 1，180 | 1，199 | 1，284 | 1，325 | 1，342 | 1，339 | 1，375 | 1，439 | 1，449 | ${ }^{*} 1,401$ | 1，475 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 29，279 | 31， 157 | 29，658 | 30，044 | 30，140 | 30，368 | 30，644 | 30，651 | 30，909 | 30，994 | 31， 157 | 31，026 | 31， 274 | －31，339 | 31，613 |  |
| Food and kindred products．．．．．．．． | 7，094 | 7，370 | 7，081 | 7， 226 | 7， 262 | 7，376 | 7，434 | 7.423 | 7，491 | 7，417 | 7，370 | 7，264 | 7，248 | ＋7， 215 | 7， 313 |  |
| Tobacco products | 2，269 | 2， 261 | 2， 251 | 2， 261 | 2，278 | 2，276 | 2，259 | 2，219 | 2，211 | 2， 231 | 2， 261 | 2，219 | 2， 203 | ＋2，226 | 2，203 |  |
| Textile mill prod | 3，232 | 3， 539 | 3，393 | 3，406 | 3，440 | 3，392 | 3，474 | 3，477 | 3，470 | 3， 425 | 3，539 | 3， 507 | 3， 534 | －3， 548 | 3，577 |  |
| Paper and allied prod | 2，190 | 2， 384 | 2， 261 | 2， 284 | 2， 326 | $\stackrel{2}{5}, 738$ | －2，327 | 2， 331 | 2， 359 | 2，351 | 2，384 | 2，403 | 2， 419 | ＋2，420 | 2，442 |  |
| Chemicals and allied product | 5，600 | 5．937 | 5，651 | 5， 698 | 5，664 | 5，708 | 5，751 | 5,793 2,083 | 5， 871 $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 4}$ | 5,882 2,136 | 5，937 2,118 | 5，977 | 6,088 2,076 | ＋6，177 | 6，276 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products | 1，971 | 2，118 | 1，955 | 1，981 | 2，021 | 2，047 | 2，066 | 2，083 | 2，114 | 2，136 | 2，118 | 2，068 | 2，076 | － 2,069 | 2，065 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products | 1，601 | 1，801 | 1，668 | 1，674 | 1，693 | 1，704 | 1，748 | 1，733 | 1，731 | 1， 833 | 1，801 | 1，811 | 1，831 | 1，799 | 1，796 |  |
| By stage of fabrication： <br> Materials and supplie | 11， 2 | 11，5 | 11， 228 | 11，31 | 11，333 | 11，3 | 11， | 11，511 |  | 11，512 | 11， |  | 11，554 | －11， 519 | 11，697 |  |
| Work in process．．－ | 4，496 | 4， 855 | 4，522 | 4， 604 | 4，619 | 4， 682 | 4，729 | 4，679 | 4，724 | 4，752 | 4， 855 | 4，991 | 5， 014 | －4，943 | 4，995 |  |
| Finished goods． | 13，536 | 14， 704 | 13，909 | 14， 128 | 14， 188 | 14，320 | 14，407 | 14， 461 | 14，576 | 14， 730 | 14，704 | 14， 538 | 14，706 | r 14， 877 | 14，921 |  |
| By market category： Home goods and app |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9，043 | 9，206 | 9，327 | 9，460 | 9，469 | 9，360 | 9，490 | r9，667 | 9，735 |  |
| Home goods and ap | 11，287 | 11，786 | 11，360 | 11，514 | 11，532 | 11，675 | 11，714 | 11，709 | 11，789 | 11， 758 | 11，786 | 11， 696 | 11， 807 | 11，830 | 11，872 |  |
| Equip．and defense prod | 20，955 | 22， 191 | 21， 250 | 21，595 | 21， 769 | 21， 604 | 21，774 | 21，988 | 21，943 | 22， 018 | 22，191 | 22， 475 | 22,753 5 5 | $+22,970$ $+5,33$ | 23，068 |  |
| Automotive equipment | 4，640 | 5， 199 | 4，996 | 4，997 | 5， 042 | 5，167 | 5，306 | 5， 172 | 5， 195 | ${ }_{7}^{5}, 134$ | 5,199 7,410 | 5． 281 | 5， 235 <br> 7,540 | ＋${ }_{\text {r }}^{7,332}$ | 5,303 7,735 |  |
| Construction materials and supplies．．．－d | 6，445 | 7，410 | 6，609 | 6，686 | 6，754 | 6，887 | 6，944 | 6，969 | 7，129 | －72，236 | 32，524 | 7，538 | 32，731 |  | 7,735 33,301 |  |
| Other materials and supplies．．．．．．．．．．．－d | 30， 893 | 32， 524 | 31，329 | 31，559 | 31，632 | 31， 564 | 31，932 | 32，065 | 32， 183 | 32， 341 | 32，524 | 32，555 | 32，731 | r32，878 | 33，301 |  |
| Supplementary market categories： Consumer durables． | 4，333 |  | 4，359 | 4，386 | 4，344 |  | 4，498 | 4，643 | 4，671 | 4，727 | 4，645 | 4，579 | 4，717 | －4，821 | 4，868 |  |
| Defense products（old | 10，307 | 11，513 | 10，612 | 10，872 | 10，945 | 10，958 | 11，146 | 11，404 | 11，419 | 11，458 | 11，513 | 11，571 | 11， 675 | r11，741 | 11，810 |  |
| Defense products＊ |  | 7， 126 | 6，862 | 7，025 | 7，105 | 6，987 | 7，138 | 7，287 | 7，233 | 13，251 | 7,126 14,038 | 7,237 14,308 |  |  | 7,376 14,837 |  |
| Machinery and equi | 13， 68 | 14， 038 | 13，759 | 13，873 | 14，000 | 13，851 | 13，846 | 13， 873 | 13，851 | 13，881 | 14， 038 | 14， 308 | 14， 494 | ＋14，702 | 14，837 |  |
| New orders，net（not seas．adj．），totalor．．．．．．d | 551， 138 | 607， 161 | 50， 453 | 49，511 | 52，469 | 46，738 | 48，449 |  |  | 53,136 28,471 | 51， 134 | 50， 638 | 54,850 31,125 | r 55,696 $r 31$ | $\begin{array}{r}55,913 \\ \hline 3 \text { 1，900 }\end{array}$ |  |
| Durable goods industries，total | 302， 265 | 334， 422 | 28，172 | 27， 179 | 28， 866 | 24，951 | 25，316 | 29， 052 | 30， 536 | 28,471 23,665 | 28， 650 | 28， 531 | 31， 125 | －31，449 | －31，900 | 230,200 |
| Nondurable goods industries，total | 248，873 | 272， 739 | 22，281 | 22，332 | 23，603 | 21，787 | 23，133 | 24，553 | 24， 486 | 23， 665 | 22，484 | 22， 107 | 23， 725 | －24，247 | 23，985 |  |
| New orders，net（seas． | 1551，138 | ${ }^{1} 607,161$ | 49，237 | 49，650 | 49，850 | 50，181 | 50， 201 | 51，877 | 53， 931 | 53，100 | 53， 101 | 53， 119 | 53，901 | －53，283 | 54，539 |  |
| By industry group： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods industries， Primary metals | 302,265 45,393 | 334,422 49,790 | $\begin{array}{r}27,373 \\ 4,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27,172 3,900 | 26,701 3,867 | 26,925 3,859 | 27,329 3,491 1, | 28,381 4,092 | 30,280 4,397 | 29,325 4,475 | 29,380 4,345 | 29,684 4,675 | 30,482 4,666 | r 29,697 $+4,614$ | r 30,900 r $\mathbf{4}, 800$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230,000 \\ 24,700 \end{array}$ |
| Primary metals－．．－－ | 45,393 23,037 | 49， 790 24,380 | 4,244 2,396 | 3,900 2,014 | 3,867 1,755 | 3,859 1,791 | 3,491 1,400 | 4,092 1,682 | 4,397 1,990 | 4， 475 <br> 2,120 | 4,345 1,941 | 4，675 2,124 | 4， 2,061 2,81 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 4，} \\ -2,14 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 2,800 2,304 | ${ }^{2} 4,700$ |
| Fabricated metal product | 32， 557 | 35， 276 | 2， 819 | 2，941 | 2，824 | 2，755 | 2，917 | 3， 103 | 3，271 | 3，225 | 3，195 | 2， 755 | 2，841 | －2，980 | 3，137 |  |
| Machinery，except electri | 51， 714 | 58， 286 | 4， 658 | 4，665 | 4，810 | 4，923 | 4，766 | 5， 184 | 5， 403 | 5， 134 | 5，210 | 5， 350 | 5,626 3,767 | r 5， 538 -384 | 5， 644 |  |
| Electrical machinery | 41，749 | 42，330 | 3，366 | 3，313 | 3，725 | 3，476 | 3， 501 | 3， 668 | 3，751 | $\begin{array}{r}3,505 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3，656 | － 3,581 | 3,767 7,842 | ${ }^{\text {r 3，}} \mathbf{r} 746$ | 3，949 |  |
| Transportation equipmen | 76，849 | 86， 790 | 7，326 | 7，343 | 6，259 | 6，749 | 7，479 | 6， 999 | 7，764 | 7，589 | 7，578 | 7，487 | 3，842 | $\because 7,107$ | 7，700 | 00 |
| Aircraft，missiles，and | 28， 620 | 31， 514 | 3， 173 | 2，903 | 1，616 | 2，396 | 2，492 | 2，098 | 2，749 | 2，654 | 2，755 | 2，690 | 3，031 | 「 2,492 | 2，575 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，total．．．．．．．do | 248，873 | 272， 739 | 21，864 | 22，478 | 23， 149 | 23， 256 | 22，872 |  | 23， 651 | 23，775 | 23， 721 |  | $23,419$ | －23，586 | 23， 572 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\oplus$－．．．－．．．－do． | 66， 285 | 74， 348 | 6，041 | 6，134 | 6，271 | 6，304 | 5，953 | 6，434 | 6，518 | 6，447 | 6，451 | 6，494 | 6,504 16,915 | r6，568 | 6，573 |  |
| Industries without unfilled ordersi－．－－－do | 182， 588 | 198， 391 | 15，823 | 16，344 | 16，878 | 16，952 | 16，919 | 17，062 | 17，133 | 17，328 | 17，270 | 16，941 | 16，915 | r17， 018 | 16，999 |  |
| By market category： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel - －－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dido Consumer staples | $150,966$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1155,593 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 4,512 9,151 | 4，737 9,351 | 5，089 9,568 | 4,838 <br> 9,874 <br> 18 | 4,460 9,827 | 4， 601 9,931 | 4,575 10,126 | 4,425 10,256 | 4,595 10,220 | 4,816 9,945 | 4,764 9,845 | $+4,801$ $+9,920$ | 9，944 |  |
| Consumer staples．．．．－ | 1106,416 186,057 | 1115,594 198,601 | 9， 151 | 9,351 7,909 | 9,568 7,579 | 9,874 7,888 | 9,827 8,142 | 9,931 8,495 | 10,126 9,527 | 10,256 8,370 | $\begin{array}{r}10,220 \\ 8,649 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,945 <br> 9,043 | 9， 845 <br> 9,520 | r $+8,820$ $-8,719$ -4581 | 9,944 9,331 4,654 |  |
| Automotive equipment | 186,057 148,306 | － 154,554 | 8,284 4,241 | 4，554 | 7,579 4,408 | 7，488 | 8,142 4,649 | 8， 498 <br> 4,984 | 9， | 4，864 | 4，639 | 4，710 | 4， 743 | －4，581 | 4，654 |  |
| Construction materials and supplies | 144， 019 | ${ }^{1} 49,522$ | 3，989 | 4，090 | 4，080 | 3，956 | 4，135 | 4，480 | 4，500 | 4，510 | 4，508 | 4，333 | 4，507 | －4，493 | 4， 571 |  |
| Other materials and supplies | 1215，374 | 1233， 717 | 19，060 | 19，009 | 19，126 | 19， 194 | 18，988 | 19，386 | 20，509 | 20，675 | 20，490 | 20， 272 | 20，522 | 20，769 | 21，295 |  |
| Supplementary market categories： |  |  |  |  |  | 034 | 1，884 | 2， 033 | 2，033 | 1，973 | 2，084 | 2，128 | 2， 235 | 「2， 204 | 「2． 200 | $2 \cdot 2,000$ |
| Defense products（old series）－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 142， 473 | 147， 409 | 1，944 | 4，011 | 2，963 | 3，666 | 3，913 | 3， 554 | 4， 407 | 3，895 | 4， 198 | 4，025 | 4， 392 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 3，} \\ -206 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋4．000 | 23，900 |
| Defense products＊ |  |  | 1，466 | 2，268 | 2，059 | 1，914 | 2，355 | 1,919 5,916 | 2,384 6,550 | 1,953 6,089 | 2,314 6,237 | 1， 844 | 2， 313 | r 2,152 $\cdot 6,414$ | + + $+7,100$ | ？ 1,900 26,300 |

Revised．$\quad 1$ Based on data not seasonally adjusted．${ }^{2}$ Advance estimate；total mfrs
ew orders for Apr． 1969 do not reflect revisions for selected components．ore corre－
$\stackrel{\text { New }}{ } \quad$ data for items not shown separately．see correspording note on p．$\oplus-7$ Includes textile mill products，leather and products，
paper and allied products，and printing and publishing industries；unfilled orders for other

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANDFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERSI-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted). total9. mil. \$ | 82, 499 | 85, 938 | 85,640 | 84, 555 | 83, 861 | 83,220 | 83,700 | 84, 358 | 85, 357 | 85, 003 | 85,938 | 87,126 | 88, 041 | -88,480 | 89,742 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total...-..........-do..-- | 79,480 | 82,946 | 82, 550 | 81, 446 | 80,706 | 80,044 | 80,667 | 81,318 | 82, 307 | 81, 951 | 82,946 | 84,150 | 84, 988 | -85, 380 | 86,600 | 186,300 |
| Nondur. goods ind. with unfilled orders $\oplus$...-do. | 3,019 | 2, 992 | 3,090 | 3,109 | 3,155 | 3,176 | 3,033 | 3, 040 | 3,050 | 3, 052 | 2,992 | 2,976 | 3,053 | r 3, 100 | 3,155 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of year or month (seasonally <br>  | 83,686 | 87, 152 | 85, 291 | 84, 927 | 84, 048 | 82, 806 | 83, 184 | 83, 617 | 84, 991 | 85, 539 | 87, 152 | 87,469 | 88,064 | -88, 267 | 89,550 |  |
| B y industry group: Durable goods indu | 80,578 | 84,071 | 82, 239 | 81,902 | 80,970 | 79,684 | 80, 177 | 80, 572 | 81, 894 | 82, 429 | 84, 071 | 84,431 | 84, 994 | -85, 159 | -86,500 | 186,800 |
| Primary metals. | 7,019 | 6,327 | 7,845 | 7,322 | 6,586 | 5,704 | 5,533 | 5, 662 | 5, 840 | 6, 133 | 6, 327 | 6,494 | 6, 575 | -6,611 | r6,800 | 17,000 |
| Blast furnaces, steel mills | 3,644 | 3,100 | 4, 598 | 4,324 | 3,575 | 2,645 | 2,529 | 2, 585 | 2,740 | 3, 053 | 3,100 | 3,134 | 3,109 | -3, 104 | 3,312 |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 8,976 | 10, 114 | 8,782 | 8,882 | 8,895 | 8,752 | 8,870 | 9,115 | 9,381 | 9,711 | 10,114 | -9,908 | 9,716 15,193 |  |  |  |
| Machinery, except electrical............-do | 14, 551 | 14,790 | 14, 156 | 14, 164 | 14,225 | 14, 408 | 14,321 | 14, 430 | 14, 637 | 14, 589 | 14,790 | 14,919 | 15,193 <br> 13 <br> 1 | r 15,410 $-13,272$ | 13, 481 |  |
|  | 13, 235 | 13, 210 | 12,867 | 12,705 | 12,829 | 12,803 | 12,801 | 12, 923 | 13, 148 | 13, 065 | ${ }_{3} 13,210$ | ${ }^{13,170}$ | 34, 251 | ${ }_{r 34}$ |  |  |
| Transportation equipment Aircraft, missiles, and pa | 31,031 25,682 | - 33,680 | 32, <br> 27,697 | 33,309 28,140 | 32,767 27,288 | 32, 368 <br> 26,92 <br> 92 | $\xrightarrow{37,941}$ | 36,604 | - $\begin{array}{r}36,978 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 26, 399 | - ${ }_{26,858}$ | $\underset{\text { 26,953 }}{ }$ | 34,251 27,345 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { r34,086 } \\ \cdot 27,173\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,400 \\ 27,005 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1} 34,400$ |
| Nondur. goods ind. with unfilled orders $\oplus$....do | 3,108 | 3,081 | 3, 052 | 3,025 | 3,078 | 3,122 | 3,007 | 3,045 | 3,097 | 3, 110 | 3,081 | 3,038 | 3,070 | r3, 108 | 3,124 |  |
| By market category: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods, apparel, consumer staples... do | 2,125 44,304 | 2,220 47,300 | - ${ }_{45,053}$ | 1,970 | r $\begin{array}{r}2,170 \\ 45,538\end{array}$ | 2, ${ }_{\text {2, }}$ | - ${ }_{\text {25, }}$, 361 | - 2,165 | 2, 182 | 46, 199 | 2,220 47 | 2,186 47,649 | 48, 2 238 | F2, $-48,310$ | 48,796 |  |
| Construction materials and supplies......d | 9,313 | 10,279 | 8,998 | 9,122 | 9,230 | 9,133 | 9,270 | 9,504 | 9, 700 | 9, 990 | 10,279 | 10,169 | 10,038 | r10, 013 | 10, 113 |  |
| Other materials and supplies..... | 27,944 | 27, 353 | 28, 583 | 28, 080 | 27, 110 | 26, 368 | 26, 455 | 26, 105 | 26, 447 | 26, 882 | 27, 353 | 27,465 | 27, 471 | -27, 616 | 28,312 |  |
| Supplementary market categories: Consumer durables |  |  |  | 1,536 |  | 1,705 | 1,650 |  | 1,693 | 738 | 790 | 1,765 | 1,834 | -1,911 | 1,908 |  |
| Defense products (oid | 31,888 | 33, 108 | 33,728 | 33, 976 | 33, 151 | 32,690 | 32, 860 | 32, 577 | 32, 925 | 32, 740 | 33, 108 | 33,163 | 33,546 | -33,350 | 33, 266 |  |
| Defense products* |  | 21, 818 | 20,622 | 20,941 | 21,095 | 20,792 | 21, 324 | 21, 358 | 21, 672 | 21, 584 | 21, 818 | 21,786 | 22, 249 | -22, 526 | 22, 579 |  |
| Machinery and equipment | 21,243 | 22, 141 | 20,643 | 20, 512 | 20,823 | 20,951 | 21, 295 | 21, 287 | 21, 912 | 21, 862 | 22, 141 | 22,242 | 22,489 | -22, 691 | 23,608 |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (50 States and Dist. Col.): Unadjusted............................................ | 206, 569 | 233, 635 | 19,641 | 19,940 | 18, 670 | 19,733 | 19,052 | 19, 115 | 21,636 | 17, 770 | 20,310 | 24,327 | 20, 811 | ${ }_{21}^{23,089}$ | 24,700 |  |
|  |  |  | 18, 659 | 18,796 | 19, 197 | 19,530 | 20,011 | 20, 986 | 21, 394 | 21, 155 | 20, 292 | 20,578 | 22, 199 | 21,353 | 23,467 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,364 | 9,636 | 1,003 | 909 | 751 | 810 | 734 | 705 | 768 | 696 | 563 | 689 | 731 | 868 | 823 | 812 |
|  | 1,329 | 1,106 | 133 | 92 | 92 | 88 | 87 | 68 | 92 | 87 | 73 | 65 | 79 | 111 | 109 | 105 |
|  | 2,261 | 1,670 | 152 | 168 | 140 | 134 | 129 | 112 | 151 | 115 | 93 | 101 | 127 | 144 | 148 | 157 |
| Manufacturing | 1,832 | 1,513 | 153 | 150 | 128 | 119 | 105 | 126 | 111 | 97 | 90 | 121 | 112 | 126 | 142 | 122 |
| Retail trade. | 5,696 | 4,366 | 454 | 393 | 317 | 380 | 344 | 320 | 347 | 341 | 256 | 325 | 353 | 407 | 363 | 360 |
| Wholesale trad | 1,246 | 981 | 111 | 106 | 74 | 89 | 69 | 79 | 67 | 56 | 51 | 77 | 60 | 80 | 61 | 68 |
| Liabilities (current), total.......----.....thous. \$. | 1,265,227 | 940, 996 | 80, 107 | 91, 411 | 74, 657 | 90, 269 | 65, 766 | 58, 651 | 65, 384 | 58,651 | 83, 414 | 75, 027 | 89, 993 | 84, 121 | 118, 761 | 92, 605 |
| Commercial service...............-..........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 144,965 | 87, 289 | 7,971 | 4,618 | 6,885 | 9,942 | 6,525 | 5,857 | 6,631 | 7,949 | 5,862 | 5,674 | 12,323 | 9,176 | 9,068 | 7,917 |
| Construction | 323,680 | 212,459 | 10,483 | 17, 397 | 25, 378 | 31, 275 | 14, 595 | 15, 703 | ${ }^{18,001}$ | 8, 157 | 11, 394 | 10,068 | 15,4i1 | 15, 206 | 18, 679 | 20,543 |
| Manufacturing and minin | 325,869 | 291, 700 | 22, 662 | 33, 120 | 15, 368 | 20, 589 | 22, 113 | 15,951 | 13,512 | 20,482 | 48, 285 | 27, 256 | 30, 951 | 21,698 | 57, 845 | 33, 043 |
| Retail trade - | 334, 279 | 220,223 | 23, 277 | 23,345 | 14,415 | 19, 740 | 14,098 | 13,721 | 17, 594 | 16,908 | 12, 252 | 23, 406 | 20,494 | 23, 827 | 17,471 | 20,455 |
| Wholesale trade .-------...--------.----.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 136, 434 | 129, 325 | 15, 714 | 12, 931 | 12,611 | 8,723 | 8,435 | 7,419 | 9,646 | 5,155 | 5,621 | 8,623 | 10,814 | 14, 214 | 15,698 | 10,647 |
| Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns.- | ${ }^{2} 49.0$ | ${ }^{2} 38.6$ | 43.5 | 40.9 | 36.9 | 41.0 | 36.5 | 40.3 | 37.5 | 35.7 | 29.9 | 32.0 | 35.6 | 38.0 | 36. | 36.9 |

## COMMODITY PRICES

## PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY

Prices received, all farm products $\ddagger \ldots-.-1910-14=100$ Crops?

|  |
| :---: |
| rcial vegetabl |

Cotton-
Feed grains and hay-.
Food grains
Tobaceo
Livestock and products 9
Dairy products
Poultry and eggs
Prices paid:
All commodities and services
Family living items.

All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and


## CONSUMER PRICES

. Department of Labor Indexes)
Unadjusted indexes:
Special group indexes:
All items less shelter
$-1957-59=100$.

All items less food............
Commodities.
Nondurables less food
Commodities less food
Services less rent


| 253 | $\cdots 261$ | r 260 | 260 | - 260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +226 | - 229 | - 234 | r 236 | r 231 |
| r 283 | r 313 | - 353 | r 307 | r 287 |
| 191 | -192 | - 171 | - 183 | - 179 |
| 174 | 159 | 164 | 166 | 163 |
| 177 | 160 | 167 | 167 | 156 |
| - 242 | +303 | ${ }^{-} 314$ | r 321 | ${ }^{+} 316$ |
| 555 | 567 | 563 | 563 | 563 |
| 277 | 288 | 282 | 281 | r 286 |
| г 306 | 318 | 305 | 305 | - 299 |
| 336 | 346 | +349 | r 349 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 355$ |
| 132 | - 142 | +128 | 124 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 135$ |
| 302 | 310 | 309 | +311 | 311 |
| 321 | 335 | 333 | 335 | 335 |
| 287 | 292 | 292 | 293 | 293 |
| 342 | 354 | 353 | 354 | 354 |
| 74 | 74 | -74 | 73 | 73 |
| 116.3 | 121.2 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 120.9 |
| 115.9 | 120.6 | 119.6 | 120.0 | 120.4 |
| 116.8 | 121.9 | 120.6 | 121.0 | 121.6 |
| 115.0 | 119.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.5 |
| 111.2 | 115.3 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.1 |
| 114.0 | 118.4 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 118.2 |
| 113.1 | 117.7 | 116.4 | 117.0 | 117.5 |
| 104.3 | 107.5 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.4 |
| 109.2 | 113.2 | 112.2 | 112. 5 | 113.0 |
| 127.7 | 134.3 | 132.5 | 133.0 | 133.9 |
| 131.1 | 138.6 | 136.6 | 137.1 | 138.1 |

Revised. Advance estimate; total mirs. unflled orders for Apr. 1969 do not reflect "evisions for selected components. ${ }^{2}$ Based on unadjusted data. T See note marked shown separately $\oplus$ See corresponding note on p. S-6. of Includes data for items not defense contractors in ordnance, communicateparate reports on defense work filed by large building industries. It differs from the old series in complete aircraft, aircraft parts, and ship building and excludes nondefense work in ordnance, communications, complete aircraft, and

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr | May ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued


| Unlese otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are ghown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| WhOLESALE PRICESor ${ }^{\text {or}}$-Continued <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Inderes-Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities-Continued Industrial commodities-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals and metal products $\%$. $\ldots . .1957-59=100 .$. | 109.6 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.4 | 111.3 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 112.8 | 114.4 | 115.2 | 115.8 | 116.5 | 117.5 |
|  | 92.7 | 94.9 | 94.5 | 94.7 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.0 |
| Iron and steel---1-......---- | 103.6 | 105.5 | 105.0 131.0 | 104.9 | 104.8 123.6 | 104.8 122.3 | 104.8 121.7 | 106.7 121.5 | 106.7 121.9 | 106.0 122.4 | 126.1 123.5 | 107.5 127.2 | 108.0 128.9 | 108.8 129.9 | 108.9 132.4 | 109.9 134.2 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products $\$$ $\qquad$ do.... Clay prod., structural, excl. refractories | 104.3 | 108.1 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 108.9 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.6 |
| Clas pro., | 110.4 | 113.1 | 112.1 | 112.5 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 115.4 | 115.8 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.7 | 116.8 |
|  | 105.4 | - 108.1 | 107.5 | 107.6 | 108.2 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 110.7 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.6 |
| Gypsum products--.-...---...........do | 102.8 | 105.5 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 |  | 108.7 108.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products......-- do | 103.8 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.5 | 104.7 | 1104.9 | 114.9 | 105.1 | 1105.2 | 105.2 113.4 | ${ }_{113.4}^{105}$ | 106.2 115.0 | 106.8 115.7 | 1107.4 | 108.0 116.4 | ${ }_{108.1}^{16.7}$ |
|  | 110.0 96.9 | 112.7 100.3 | ${ }^{112.1}$ | 113.5 99.8 | 112.7 99.9 | 113.0 100.7 | 113.0 100.6 | 113.1 100.7 | 113.1 101.0 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 115.0 100.0 | 115.7 100.5 | 116.1 | 116.4 | 116.7 101.1 |
|  | 96.0 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 100.9 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 |
| Textile products and apparel $\%$............do. | 102.0 | 105.7 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 105. 2 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 106. 9 |
| Apparel.--------.-...----.............do |  |  |  | 109.4 | 110.1 | 110.7 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 112. 9 |
|  | 100.7 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 104.9 | 104.7 | 105.2 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104. 6 |
| Manmade fiber textile products........ do | 86.5 | 90.8 | 89.3 | 89.7 | 89.9 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 92.5 | 92.7 | 93.0 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 92.1 | 92.4 | 92.6 |
|  | 172.0 103.3 | 183.0 103.7 | 189.7 103.0 | 183.8 103.5 | 184.0 103.8 | 182.5 103.9 | 175.1 104.1 | 177.5 104.1 | 175.5 104.7 | 172.0 104.6 | 185.2 104.6 | 160.8 104.7 | 156.4 104.4 | 155.0 104.2 | 155.4 104.3 | 157.9 104.3 |
|  | 103.3 | 103.7 | 103.0 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1000 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.2 |
| Motor vehicles and equip...-.-. 1957-59 $=100 .$. | 102.2 | 104.9 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 104.1 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 1106. 6 | 1106.5 | 106. 4 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.5 |
| Miscellaneous products $\%$........-........do. | 109.3 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 112.8 110.7 |
| Toys, sporting goods, etc...-..........-dio | 105.8 112.9 | 108.3 115.2 | 108.1 114.9 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.7 114.9 | 1188.9 | 109.0 114.9 | 109.1 115.0 | 1109.2 | 109.3 116.5 | 110.2 116.6 | 110.1 | 110.5 116.7 | 110.8 116.9 | 1117.7 117 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 0.943$ .860 | $\$ 0.920$ .825 | $\$ 0.923$ .834 | $\$ 0.922$ .831 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$0.920 } \\ \hline 827\end{array}$ | $\$ 0.917$ <br> .823 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$0.930 } \\ \hline .820\end{array}$ | \$0.917 | \$0. 917 .814 | $\$ 0.912$ .810 | \$0.911 .808 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.903 \\ .806 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 0.900 \\ .803 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.895 \\ .796 \end{array}$ | \$0.894 .791 | $\$ 0.888$ .789 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE $\ddagger$ <br> New construction (unadjusted), total. $\qquad$ mil. \$ | 76,160 | 84, 692 | 6,786 | 7,341 | 7,519 | 7,714 | 7,963 | 8,082 | 7,893 | 7,792 | 6,822 | 6,199 | -5,864 | - 6, 343 | 7,262 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 50,587 | 56,996 | 4, 513 | 4,843 | 4,963 | 5,102 | 5,338 | 5,364 | 5,406 | 5,225 | 4, 855 | 4,323 | - 4,008 | - 4, 373 | 4,819 |  |
|  | 23,736 17,885 | ${ }_{22,423}^{28,823}$ | 2, 262 | 2,518 | 2,628 | 2,721 | 2,790 | 2,780 2,139 | 2,678 2130 | 2,593 $\mathbf{2 , 1 0 2}$ | $\xrightarrow{2,454}$ | 2,131 1,723 | $+1,920$ $+1,562$ |  | 2,457 |  |
| New housing units $\qquad$ do Nonresidential buildings, except farm and pub- |  | 22,423 | 1,710 | 1,891 | 2,015 | 2,075 | 2,123 | 2,139 | 2,130 | 2,102 | 1,996 | 1,723 | -1,562 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,728$ |  |  |
| lic utilities, total \$.---- | 18, 106 | 18,800 | 1,538 | 1,562 | 1,523 | 1,535 | 1,690 | 1,716 | 1,808 | 1,752 | 1,583 | 1,519 | 1,453 |  | 1,588 |  |
|  | 6,131 6,982 | 5,594 8,333 | 441 676 | 448 | 689 | ${ }_{721}^{417}$ | 485 782 | 793 | ${ }_{844} 838$ | 793 |  | 463 678 | 437 647 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \times 6868 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 466 696 |  |
| Farm construction.--.-..................-do | 1,324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegrapl | 1,638 | 1,704 | 119 | 132 | 141 | 156 | 148 | 147 | 172 | 161 | 164 | 128 | 132 | 162 |  |  |
| Public, total ¢ .-........-.-.................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 25,573 | 27,696 | 2,273 | 2,498 | 2,556 | 2,612 | 2,625 | 2,718 | 2,487 | 2,567 | 1,967 | 1,876 | 「 1,856 | - 1,970 | 2,443 |  |
| Buildings (excluding military) $\%$...........do Housing and redevelopment. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9,974 } \\ \hline 706\end{array}$ | 10,447 | 893 78 | 955 83 | 910 | $\begin{array}{r}885 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 888 57 | 949 63 | $\begin{array}{r}904 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}814 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}799 \\ 81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}861 \\ r 98 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 913 127 |  |  |
|  | 406 | 517 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 35 | 57 4 | 41 | 37 | ${ }^{65}$ | 83 | 44 | 98 37 | 40 | 46 |  |
| Military facilities | 721 | 824 | 53 | 64 | 60 | 57 | 79 | 81 | 96 | 83 | 92 | 68 | 62 | 72 | 80 |  |
| Highways and streets.........................do- | 8,538 | 9,295 | 755 | 886 | 953 | 1,051 | 1,014 | 946 | 837 | 922 | 511 | 510 | - 442 | 519 |  |  |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total bil. \$-. |  |  | 85.3 | 85.7 | 82.0 | 81.7 | 83.7 | 86.0 | 85.9 | 89.1 | 85.9 | 91.7 | -91.0 | -91.0 | 90.8 |  |
|  |  |  | 57.4 | 57.3 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 59.3 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 62.7 | - 62.2 | r61.9 | 61.4 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total ㅇ.......................... bil. \$- |  |  | 19.1 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 21.9 | 21.5 | - 20.6 | 19.7 |  |
| Industrial_------------------------- - - |  |  | 5. 5 | 5. 3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5. 5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | $\begin{array}{r}6.0 \\ \hline 6.8\end{array}$ | 8.8 |  |
| Public untilities: |  |  | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph...............-do |  |  | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 27.9 | 28.4 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 28.5 | 26.7 | 30.1 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 29.4 |  |
| Buildings (excluding military) $\%$.------.- do |  |  | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Housing and redevelopme |  |  | 1.0 .5 | $\begin{array}{r}1.0 \\ \hline .5\end{array}$ | .7 .5 | . 6 | 6 6 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.1 .6 | $\begin{array}{r}1.1 \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 | 5 | . 5 |  |
|  |  |  | .7 | . 8 | $\stackrel{.}{7}$ | 7 | 8 | . 8 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1. 0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |  |
| Highways and streets....-......................do. |  |  | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 10.2 |  |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill): <br> Valuation, total | 1 54, 514 | 1261,732 | 4,878 | 6, 170 | 5,589 | 5,956 | 6,318 | 5,170 | 6,171 | 4,863 | 4,543 | 4,766 | 4,802 | 5,003 | 5,895 |  |
| Index (mo. data seas. adj.) $\ldots-\ldots . .1957-59=100$ | ${ }^{3} 153$ | ${ }^{3} 173$ | 146 | 172 | 160 | 187 | 192 | 183 | 200 | 183 | 179 | 191 | 205 | 177 | 183 |  |
| Public ownership-.-..................... mil. \$ | ${ }^{1} 19,039$ | 1 19, 597 | 1,554 | 2,036 | 1,860 | 2,256 | 1,924 | 1,549 | 1,728 | 1,558 | 1,278 | 1,546 | 1,572 | 1,632 | 1,791 |  |
| Private ownership.-......................--do. | ${ }^{1} 35,475$ | 142,135 | 3, 324 | 4,135 | 3,730 | 3,700 | 4,394 | 3,621 | 4,443 | 3,305 | 3,265 | 3,220 | 3,230 | 3,371 | 4, 104 |  |
| By type of building: <br> Nonresidential. | 120,139 | 122,513 | 1,522 | 2,227 | 2,030 | 2,414 | 2,128 | 1,815 | 2,370 | 1,992 | 1,849 | 2,145 | 1,885 | 1,772 | 2, 136 |  |
|  | 121,155 | $12.24,838$ | 2, 312 | 2,543 | 2,243 | 2,287 | 2, 295 | 2,125 | 2,408 | 2,043 | 1,743 | 1,746 | 1,820 | 1,957 | 2, 546 |  |
| Non-building construction | ${ }^{1} 13,220$ | 114,382 | 1,044 | 1,400 | 1,316 | 1,255 | 1,895 | 1,230 | 1,393 | 828 | 951 | 875 | 1,097 | 1,274 | 1,213 |  |
| (Engineering News-Record) \&-...................... | 59,944 | 52,419 | 2,835 | 4,663 | 3,267 | 2,800 | 4,895 | 3,001 | 6,387 | 6,649 | 5,461 | 4,405 | 3,617 | 4,690 | 3,738 | 4, 572 |
| ${ }^{2}$ Revised. "p Preliminary. ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Annual total ref o'See corresponding note on p. S-8. of Includes tRevisions for 1965-May 1967 are shown in Bu . of |  |  | ribute total wn se 6. | 0 mon <br> rately |  |  | rcent. <br> ther m | n. 1968 hods r ths, 4 | ata for eeks. | $a y, A$ | ly com identia ., and | arabl <br> data <br> ct. 19 | with $t$ 8 per and | $\text { and } \text { and }$ | total y 1960 | s; new uation re for |


|  | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and deacriptire notes are shown in the edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July |  | Sept. |  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |  |  |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued


## DOMESTIC TRADE


r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Index as of June 1, 1969: Building, 151.5; construction, 169.1.
+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. 1961Dec. 1967 for new mortgage loans will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. $\ddagger$ Series revised to reffect a new sample of retailers. The most important difference between this and the old sample is accounted for by the general merchandise group which now includes all non-stores, ie, mail order houses, merestablishments were classified 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 for 1961-67, unadj., appear on p. 22 ff . of the Nov. 1968 and the May 1969 SURVEY. Further detail ( Includes dat oromprises lumber yards stores. \& Except department stores mail order. © Corrected.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS

| POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES Total, incl. armed forces overseas. .mil. | 1199.11 | 1201.15 | 200.65 | 200.81 | 200.98 | 201.15 | 201.35 | 201.55 | 201.74 | 201.93 | 202. 10 | 202.25 | 202.40 | 202. 55 | 202.71 | 202.88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force, total, 16 years of age and over...- thous | 80,793 | 82, 272 | 81,141 | 81,770 | 84,454 | 84, 550 | 83,792 | 82, 137 | 82,477 | 82,702 | 82,618 | 81, 711 | 82, 579 | 82,770 | 83,137 | 83,085 |
| Civilian labor force-..------------------ do | 77,347 | 78, 737 | 77,634 | 78, 234 | 80, 887 | 80,964 | 80, 203 | 78,546 | 78,874 | 79, 185 | 79, 118 | 78,234 | 79, 104 | 79, 266 | 79,621 | 79, 563 |
| Employed, total --.---.-.-----...--- do | 74, 372 | ${ }^{75,920}$ | 75, 143 | 75,931 | 77, 273 | 77,746 | 77,432 | 75, 939 | 76, 364 | 76, 609 | 76,700 | 75, 358 | 76, 181 | 76, 520 | 77,079 | 77, 264 |
| Nonagricultural employment..-......-. do | 70,528 3 | 72,103 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r}71,292 \\ 3 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 71,935 | 72, 757 | 73, 270 | $\begin{array}{r}73,325 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72, 103 | 72, ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ 767 | 73, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 607 | $\begin{array}{r}73,421 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72, 192 | 72, 896 | 73, 193 | 73,471 | 73,370 3894 |
| Agricultural employme | 3, 844 | 3,817 | 3,851 | 3,996 | ${ }^{4,516}$ | 4,476 | 4,107 | 3,836 | 3,767 | 3,607 | 3,279 | 3, 165 | 3,285 | 3, 372 |  | 3, 899 |
| Unemployed (all civilian | 2,975 | 2,817 | 2,491 | 2,303 | 3,614 | 3,217 | 2,772 | 2,606 | 2,511 | 2,577 | 2,419 | 2,876 | 2,923 | 2,746 | 2,542 | 2,299 |

${ }_{r}^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ As of July 1 . ${ }^{\ddagger}$ See corresponding note on p. S-11 (beginning Aug. 1968, available for earlier periods). $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately. § Except depart-
ment stores mail order. TSeries revised to reflect benchmarking to the levels of the 1966 sales sample; revised data back to 1961 appear on p. 22 ff. of the Nov. 1968 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

| LABOR FORCE-Continued Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian labor forcet............------------thou |  |  | 78,427 | 78,742 | 78, 919 | 78,917 | 78, 749 | 78,847 | 78,800 | 79,042 | 79,368 | 79,874 | 80,356 | 80,495 | 80,450 | 80,071 |
| Employed, total |  |  | 75,653 | 75,932 | 76,005 | 76, 020 | 75, 973 | 76,000 | 76,002 | 76,388 | 76,765 | 77, 229 | 77,729 | 77,767 | 77,605 | 77, 265 |
| Nonagricultural emp |  |  | 71,737 | 72,027 | 72,156 | 72,195 | 72,222 | 72, 349 | 72, 477 | 72, 682 | 72,923 | 73,477 | 73,848 | 74, 035 | 73, 941 | 73, 460 |
| Agricultural employme |  |  | 3,916 | 3,905 | 3,849 | 3,825 | 3,751 | 3,651 | 3, 525 | 3,706 | 3,842 | 3,752 | 3,881 | 3,732 | 3,664 | 3,805 |
| nemployed (all civilian workers). |  |  | 2,774 | 2,810 | 2,914 | 2,897 | 2,776 | 2,847 | 2,798 | 2,654 | 2,603 | 2,645 | 2,627 | 2,728 | 2,845 | 2, 806 |
| Long-term, 15 weeks and over-..-----do.-.-. | 449 | 412 | 402 | 418 | 423 | 470 | 400 | 373 | 381 | 348 | 322 | 316 | 346 | 355 | ${ }^{2} 893$ | 409 |
| Rates (unemployed in each group as percent of total in that group): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All civilian workers. | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | . 5 |
| Men, 20 years and 0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | . |
| Women, 20 years and | 4.29 | 3.8 12.7 | 3.7 12.4 | 3.7 12.6 | 3.7 13.3 | 3.8 13.3 | 3.7 12.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 11.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 year | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| Married men* | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | . 5 |
| Nonwhite worke | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6. 6 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6. 0 | 6.9 | . 5 |
| White workers* | 3.4 | 3.2 | . 1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Occupation: White-collar wor | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Blue-collar work | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Private wage and salary | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | , |
| Construction* | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5 |
| Manufacturing | 3.7 3.4 | 3.3 3.0 | 3.3 2.9 | 3.2 2.9 | 3.2 2.8 | 3.2 2.8 | 3.3 3.0 | 3.3 3.1 | 3.4 3.2 | 3.2 3.1 | 2.8 2.6 | 3.2 2.7 | 2.9 2.4 | 3.1 2.7 | 3.2 3.0 | 1 |
| PLO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.:†ๆ Total, not adjusted for seasonal variation --thous. | 66,030 | 68, 146 | 67, 422 | 67, 724 | 68,724 | 68, 327 | 68,508 | 68,923 | 69, 292 | 69,585 | 70, 123 | 68, 525 | 68, 735 | r69, 225 | -69,802 | 70, 222 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66,030 | 68, 146 | 67,755 | 67, 792 | 68, 039 | 68, 170 | 68, 314 | 68,382 | 68, 701 | 68, 955 | 69, 310 | 69,620 | 69, 983 | 770, 159 | r70, 190 | 70, 282 |
|  | 616 | 625 | 632 | ${ }^{631}$ |  | 638 | 638 | 639 | 591 | ${ }^{637}$ |  | 644 | 646 |  |  |  |
| Contract construction..................... do | 3,203 | 3,259 | 3, 313 | 3,245 | 3,174 | 3,189 | 3,195 | 3,252 | 3,285 | 3,279 | 3,387 | 3,380 | 3,501 | -3, 443 | - 3, 421 | 3,389 |
| Manufacturing | 19, 434 | 19,740 | 19,657 | 19,693 | 19,777 | 19,776 | 19,748 | 19,755 | 19,807 | 19,871 | 19,974 | 20,005 | 20,067 | r20,124 | +20,094 | 20, 112 |
| Durable good | 11, 422 | 11, 578 | 11, 533 | 11,545 | 11,571 | 11,619 | 11,563 | 11,577 | 11,603 | 11,661 | 11, 724 | 11,803 | 11,823 | -11,857 | -11, 825 | 11, 846 |
| Ordnance and accessori | 317 | 342 | 337 | 338 | 344 | 349 | 350 | 348 | 334 | 348 | 352 | 349 | 346 | r 347 | r 343 | 344 |
| Lumber and wood prod | 598 | 602 | 599 | 594 | 592 | 597 | 597 | 598 | 603 | 603 | 615 | 620 | 623 | - 619 | -608 | 606 |
| Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass | 455 | 474 | 468 641 | 471 640 | ${ }_{642}^{474}$ | 471 | 476 644 | ${ }_{643}^{476}$ | 478 649 | $\begin{aligned} & 484 \\ & 653 \end{aligned}$ | 488 | 665 | $\begin{aligned} & 495 \\ & 668 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{-} 493$ | 495 | ${ }_{662}$ |
| Primary metal industri | 1,318 | 301 | 1,320 | 1,322 | 1,310 | 1,314 | 1,291 | 1,279 | 1,272 | 1,284 | 1,302 | 1,308 | 1,316 | 1,319 | +1, | 1,320 |
| Fabricated metal prod |  | 1,389 | 1,373 | 1,376 | 1,386 | 1,385 | 1, 385 | 1,391 | 1,410 | 1,416 | 1,426 | 1,437 | 1, 442 | r 1, 448 | r 1,44 | I, 449 |
| Machinery, except electr | 1,967 | 1,958 | 1,949 | 1,949 | 1,951 | 1,944 | 1,953 | 1,957 | 1,962 | 1,985 | 1,968 | 1,986 | 1,999 | r 1,996 | - 2,004 | 2, 011 |
| Electrical equip. and supp | 1,953 | 1,963 | 1, | 63 | 1,960 | 1,962 | 1,963 | 1,964 | 1,957 | 1,971 | 1,980 | 1,996 | 2,011 | 2,020 | 2,024 | 2, 041 |
| Transportation equipment.-...-.....do | 1,947 | 2,026 | 2,015 | 2,013 | 2,031 | 2,070 | 2,013 | 2,035 | 2,046 | 2,020 | 2,025 | 2,044 | 2,021 | +2,040 | r2,021 | 2, 014 |
| Instruments and related produ | 448 | 451 | 448 | 447 | 448 | 446 | 452 | 451 | 454 | 455 | 457 | 457 | 459 | 461 | r 462 | 462 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing in | 429 | 436 | 428 | 432 | 433 | 439 | 439 | 435 | 438 | 442 | 449 | 450 | 443 | 447 | - 445 | 444 |
| Nondurable good | 8, 012 | 162 | 8,124 | 8,148 | 8,206 | 8.157 | 8,185 | 8,178 | 8,204 | 8,210 | 8,250 | 8,202 | 8,244 | -8, 267 | -8, 269 | 8, 266 |
| Food and kindred prod | 1,785 | 1,780 | 1,783 | 1,778 | 1,797 | 1,777 | 1,778 | 1,773 | 1,778 | 1,777 | 1,792 | 1,791 | 1,800 | -1,795 | r 1,792 | 1,792 |
| Tobacco manufacture | 87 |  | 81 | 8 | 87 | 87 | 90 | 87 | 84 | 82 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 84 |  | 82 |
| Textile mill products .-..............- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 957 | 985 | 979 | 982 | 990 | 987 | 990 | 987 | 988 | 992 | 994 | 995 | 993 | r 991 | 987 | 982 |
| Apparel and other textile products..-do | 1, 400 | 1,417 | 1,417 | 1,422 | 1,433 | 1,416 | 1,412 | 1,422 | 1,426 | 1,419 | 1,425 | 1,432 | 1,417 | 1,427 | - 1,440 | 1,442 |
| Paper and allied products..........-. do | 681 | 698 | 692 | 696 | 699 | 697 | 702 | 700 | 704 | 708 | 713 | 715 | 719 | + 719 | r 714 | 718 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,048 | 1,063 | 1,058 | 1,061 | 1,062 | 1,064 | 1,067 | 1,063 | 1,068 | 1,073 | 1,074 | 1,076 | 1,078 | + 1, 080 | -1,080 | 1,080 |
| Chemicals and allied produ | 1,002 | 1,032 | 1, 020 | 1,023 | 1,030 | 1,033 | 1,036 | 1,037 | 1,041 | 1,046 | 1,050 | 1,049 | 1,053 | -1,053 | -1,049 | 1,047 |
| Petroleum and coal products.-.-.---- do | 183 | 187 | 185 | 186 | 188 | 188 | 187 | ${ }_{5}^{186}$ | 187 | 188 | 189 | 127 | 169 | 186 | +189 +59 | 187 |
| Rubber and plastics products | 516 | 558 | 550 | 552 | 559 | 559 | 566 | 566 | 570 | 568 | 574 | 575 | 580 | 582 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 584$ | 585 |
| Leather and leather products........d. | 351 | 357 | 359 | 361 | 361 | 349 | 357 | 357 | 358 | 357 | 355 | 356 | 351 | 350 | - 351 | 351 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services ...................thous |  |  | 4,331 | 4,281 | 4,336 |  | 4,358 | 4,365 | 4,374 | 4,392 | 4,400 | 4,390 | 4,420 | +4,447 | г 4,481 | 4,481 |
| Wholesale and retail trade-..-................do. | 13, 613 | 14,111 | 14,009 | 14, 049 | 14,086 | 14,117 | 14, 181 | 14,222 | 14,298 | 14,326 | 14, 771 | 14,442 | 14,475 | r 14,540 | -14, 574 | 14, 604 |
| Wholesale trade .-.-....................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 3,538 | 3,669 | 3,641 | 3,655 | 3,679 | 3,680 | 3,683 | 3,695 | 3,708 | 3, 722 | 3,725 | 3,746 | 3,767 | - 3, 783 | -3,789 | 3,803 |
| Retail tra | 10,074 | 10,442 | 10,368 | 10, 394 | 10,407 | 10,437 | 10,498 | 10,527 | 10,590 | 10,604 | 10,546 | 10,696 | 10,708 | r10,757 | 10,785 | 10,801 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ....... do | 3,217 | 3, 357 | 3,323 | 3,334 | 3,335 | 3,350 | 3, 376 | 3,387 | 3,411 | 3,426 | 3,442 | 3,462 | 3,474 | -3,486 | 3,501 | 3,510 |
| Services | 10, 060 | 10,504 | 10,402 | 10,425 | 10,467 | 10,498 | 10,548 | 10,545 | 10,610 | 10,702 | 10,755 | 10,792 | 10,852 | $+10,913$ | -10,900 | 10,926 |
| Governm | 11, 616 | 12,202 | 12,088 | 12, 134 | 12,232 | 12,256 | 12,270 | 12,217 | 12,325 | 12,322 | 12, 443 | 12,505 | 12,548 | 12,561 | -12,574 | 12, 618 |
|  | 2 719 | 2,737 | 2,717 | 2,721 | 2,795 | 2,788 | 2,751 | 2,716 | 2,705 | 2,696 | 2,715 | a 2,760 | 2,764 | 2,756 | г 2, 753 | 2,765 |
| State and local-..--........----------- do | 8,897 | 9,465 | 9, 371 | 9,413 | 9,437 | 9,468 | 9,519 | 9,501 | 9,620 | 9,626 | 9,728 | a 9, 745 | 9,784 | -9,805 | +9,821 | 9,853 |
| Production workers on manufacturing payrolls: Total, not seasonally adjusted $\dagger$............- thou | 14,300 | 14,485 | 14,303 | 14,352 | 14,622 | 14,415 | 14,561 | 14,739 | 14, 718 | 14, 725 | 14,687 | 14,499 | 14,573 | r14,631 | r14,600 | , 636 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totalt---------..........-.-..........thou | 14,300 | 14, 485 | 14, 439 | 14,449 | 14,523 | 14, 512 | 14,474 | 14,476 | 14,524 | 14,568 | 14,663 | 14,692 | 14,740 | '14,774 | 14,740 | 14,734 |
|  | 8, 354 | 8,427 | 8, 406 | 8,401 | 8, 424 | 8,458 | 8, 399 | 8,410 | 8,432 | 8, 475 | 8, 535 | 8, 604 | 8,620 | -8,646 | r 8, 612 | 8, 614 |
| Ordnance and accessori | 176 | 195 |  | 193 | 198 | 200 517 | 200 518 | 198 | 186 | 199 | 198 | 200 | 197 | 199 | +195 +59 | 196 |
| Fumber and wood prod | 520 | 522 | 520 | 516 | 514 | 517 | 518 | 517 | 520 | 521 | 533 | 540 | 539 | 538 | 526 | 52 |
| Furniture and fixtures .-..---- | 375 | ${ }_{511}$ | 387 517 | 389 514 | 392 | 389 | 393 | 393 | 396 590 | 400 | ${ }_{5}^{405}$ | 407 535 | 412 | ${ }_{511}$ | ${ }_{532}$ | 409 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produ | 500 | 511 | 517 | 514 | 517 | 516 | 518 | 515 | 520 | 525 | 534 | 535 | 539 | 536 | 532 | 532 |
| Primary metal industries Fabricated metal product......-do | 1,057 | 1,035 | 1,054 | 1,054 | 1,042 | 1,044 | 1,023 | 1,012 | 1,009 | 1,020 | 1,038 | 1, 042 | 1,048 | 1,053 | r 1, 052 | 1,053 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,052 | 1,072 | 1,059 | 1,060 | 1,070 | 1,068 | 1, 066 | 1,073 | 1,092 | 1,093 | 1,102 | 1,111 | 1,115 | ${ }^{r} \mathrm{r} 1,120$ | $\underset{\sim}{*} 1,115$ | 1,117 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,367 | 1,337 | 1, 332 | 1,331 | 1,334 | 1,322 | 1,331 | 1,332 | 1,337 | 1,357 | 1,341 | 1,360 | 1,370 | r 1, 365 | ${ }^{+1,373}$ | 1,378 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies . .-. - do | 1,318 | 1,312 | 1,310 | 1,312 | 1,305 | 1,308 | 1,313 | 1,313 | 1,302 | 1,311 | 1,322 | 1,333 | 1,344 | $\bigcirc 1,354$ | ${ }_{+}^{+1,357}$ | 1,367 |
| Transportation equipment.-...-. | 1,371 | 1,432 | 1,425 | 1,419 | 1,438 | 1,478 | 1,415 | 1,439 | 1, 446 | 1,423 | 1,427 | 1,439 | 1,426 | - 1, 433 | ${ }^{+1,415}$ | 1,404 |
| Instruments and related products......do | 280 | 278 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 272 | 278 | 277 | 280 | 280 | 282 | 283 | 283 | - 286 | r 286 | 287 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind.--..-. do | 338 | 342 | 335 | 338 | 339 | 344 | 344 | 341 | 344 | 346 | 353 | 354 | 347 | - 351 | - 349 | 34 |
| Nondurable goods.-........-.-.-.-..... do | 5,946 | 6, 058 | 6, 033 | 6,048 | 6,099 | 6,054 | 6,075 | 6,066 | 6, 092 | 6,093 | 6,128 | 6,088 | 6,120 | 6,128 | -6,128 | 6,120 |
| Food and kindred produ | 1,186 | 1,188 | 1,191 | 1,185 | 1,204 | 1,185 | 1,187 | 1,183 | 1, 191 | 1,188 | 1,205 | 1,203 | 1,215 | ${ }^{+1,206}$ | -1,204 | 1, 200 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 75 | 73 | 68 | 73 | 83 | 74 | 77 | 84 | ${ }_{8}^{71}$ | 89 | 880 | 83 | 71 | 71 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 69 \\ +87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{88} 68$ |
| Apparel and other textile pr | (1,240 | 873 1,250 | 8688 1,251 | 871 1,256 | 877 1,265 | 876 1,249 | $\begin{array}{r}878 \\ \hline 245\end{array}$ | 875 1,254 | 873 1, 259 | 877 1,252 | 880 1,255 | 1, 288 | 878 1,247 | 875 1,254 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 871 \\ \hline 1,265\end{array}$ | r 1, 269 |
| Revised. preliminary. * New series. Monthly data for earlier years are available. <br> $\ddagger$ Effective with the Mar. 1969 SURVEY, labor force data reflect new seasonal factors; com- <br> \\|Beginning in the June 1968 Survey, payroll employment and earnings data (except parable data for earlier months appear in the Feb. and Mar. 1969 issues of Employment and man-hours, beginning Aug. 1968 SURVEY) reflect revised benchmarks and seasonal factors; Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force (BLS). comparable earlier data, except man-hours and man-hour indexes, appear in BLS Bulletin <br> $\dagger$ Effective with the Sept. 1967 SURVEY, additional series (unemployment rates, seasonally 1312-6, Employment and Earnings For The United States, 1909-68, \$5.75, available adjusted production workers, hours, man-hours and man-hour indexes, private sector data, from the Gov't Printing Off., Wash., D.C. 20402. a Beginning Jan. 1969, federal employand spendable earnings) are shown; these are not in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS Statistics. ment includes about 39,000 civilian technicians of the National Guard who were transferred from State to federal status. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued


$r$ Revised - Prelin
$\dagger$ See corresponding note, bottom of p. S-13.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS-Con. \\
Not Seasonally Adjusted-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Avg. weekly gross earnings per prod. worker on manufacturing payrolls-Continued \(\dagger \uparrow\)} \\
\hline Durable goods \(\qquad\) dollars. \& 123. 60 \& 132.07 \& 127. 58 \& 132. 29 \& 132.92 \& 131.02 \& 130.29 \& 135. 01 \& 135.85 \& 136.78 \& 138.03 \& 136. 04 \& 135.05 \& 137.45 \& \({ }^{+137.61}\) \& 139. 36 \\
\hline Ordnance and accessories .-...----.----- do.. \& 132.19 \& 135.29 \& 130.33 \& 133. 63 \& 134.37 \& 131.61 \& 134.05 \& 137.76 \& 139.68 \& 138.86 \& 141.20 \& 135. 34 \& 135. 54 \& r 136.49 \& \(r 138.45\) \& 140.15 \\
\hline Lumber and wood products.-..........-. do \& 94.87 \& 103.68 \& 100.90 \& 102.97 \& 106.30 \& 105.01 \& 107.12 \& 109.03 \& 107.68 \& 105.32 \& 107.16 \& 102.56 \& 104.00 \& -107.59 \& \({ }^{r} 105.06\) \& 108. 00 \\
\hline Furniture and fixtures \& 94.13 \& 100.28 \& 95.26 \& 99. 88 \& 101.52 \& 99.14 \& 101.76 \& 104. 33 \& 104. 58 \& 103.22 \& 105. 32 \& 101.20 \& 100.84 \& -103.42 \& r 103.46 \& 105.30 \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products..........do \& 117.31 \& 125.40 \& 123.85 \& 126. 30 \& 127.62 \& 126.72 \& 128.05 \& 130.36 \& 130.36 \& 127.91 \& 128.63 \& 125.77 \& 126.48 \& T 130.10 \& - 131.99 \& 134.09 \\
\hline Primary metal industries \& 137.27 \& 147. 68 \& 150.52 \& 148.54 \& 150. 10 \& 148.75 \& 142.36 \& 148.68 \& 147.24 \& 149.56 \& 152.67 \& 154.66 \& 153.55 \& -155.82 \& r 157.88 \& 158.63 \\
\hline Fabricated metal products ..........-.-. - do \& 123.67 \& 132.19 \& 124.62 \& 131. 99 \& 132.62 \& 130.41 \& 132.09 \& 136.85 \& 136.95 \& 137.80 \& 136. 92 \& 135. 38 \& 133.82 \& 136.86 \& r 137.03 \& 139.19 \\
\hline Machinery, except electrical...-.--....- do \& 135.89 \& 141.88 \& 135.71 \& 141.46 \& 141.37 \& 140.11 \& 139.44 \& 143.82 \& 145.51 \& 146.36 \& 148.60 \& 148.40 \& 149.25 \& 151.79 \& - 152.01 \& 153.15 \\
\hline Electrical equip. and supplies............- do \& 111.35 \& 118.08 \& 112.61 \& 116. 58 \& 118.15 \& 116.51 \& 118.37 \& 121.06 \& 121.29 \& 122.81 \& 124.03 \& 122.51 \& 121.39 \& 123.42 \& r 123.32 \& 125. 56 \\
\hline Transportation equipment \& 142.42 \& 155.72 \& 146. 16 \& 157.38 \& 155. 55 \& 152.52 \& 150.70 \& 160.07 \& 162.92 \& 165.02 \& 164.86 \& 160.19 \& 157. 03 \& 157. 38 \& r 157.82 \& 160.55 \\
\hline Instruments and related products \& 117. 71 \& 121.10 \& 115.44 \& 119.88 \& 120.88 \& 119.39 \& 121.20 \& 123.62 \& 123. 62 \& 124.85 \& 125.97 \& 125. 15 \& 123.07 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 126.58\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 126.36\) \& 127.08 \\
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. \& 92.59 \& 98.50 \& 95.12 \& 98.75 \& 99.25 \& 96.36 \& 97.71 \& 99.50 \& 100.15 \& 100.04 \& 100.88 \& 100.62 \& 98.40 \& \% 102.05 \& - 102.44 \& 103. 10 \\
\hline Nondurable goods. \& 102.03 \& 109.05 \& 104. 76 \& 108. 26 \& 109.47 \& 110.00 \& 110.55 \& 112.08 \& 111.88 \& 112.12 \& 113.08 \& 111.50 \& 110.48 \& ז 112.86 \& 113.08 \& 114.05 \\
\hline Food and kindred products............-d \& 107.98 \& 114. 24 \& 110.09 \& 113.68 \& 115.36 \& 115.92 \& 114.96 \& 116. 48 \& 115.21 \& 116.69 \& 118.37 \& 117.27 \& 116.40 \& 118.08 \& + 118.19 \& 120. 18 \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures .-.-.-.-.-.-.-. .-. \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \& 87.62 \& 93.87 \& 87.30 \& 98.14 \& 102.31 \& 99.53 \& 95. 55 \& 94. 33 \& 92.43 \& 94.13 \& 96.14 \& 92.78 \& 95.21 \& r 94.70 \& \({ }^{\text {r 95. }} 50\) \& 103.30 \\
\hline Textile mill products \& 84.25 \& 91.05 \& 86.22 \& 89.40 \& 90.69 \& 89.19 \& 92.51 \& 94.02 \& 94.21 \& 93.98 \& 95.08 \& 92.34 \& 90.80 \& r 93.89 \& \(\ulcorner 93.15\)
-81.08 \& 94. 25 \\
\hline Apparel and other textile prod \& 73. 08 \& 79.78 \& 76.08 \& 79.50 \& 80.30 \& 79.06 \& 81.40 \& 82.26 \& 82.63 \& 81.36 \& 81.36 \& 81.40 \& 79.90 \& 83.13 \& +81.98 \& 82.57 \\
\hline Paper and allied products...............- do \& 122.84 \& 130.85 \& 123.97 \& 129.13 \& 130.59 \& 132.32 \& 133. 06 \& 135. 60 \& 134.97 \& 134.78 \& 136.90 \& 135.14 \& 132.62 \& 135.45 \& r 135.99 \& 137.06 \\
\hline Printing and publishing. .---.-.-.....- d \& 125. 95 \& 133. 28 \& 128.22 \& 131.45 \& 132.94 \& 132.94 \& 135.49 \& 137.39 \& 137.03 \& 136.70 \& 139.65 \& 136. 44 \& 136.10 \& r 139.03 \& - 138.68 \& 140. 56 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products.........-d \& 128.96 \& 136.27 \& 134.60 \& 135.01 \& 136.27 \& 136.45 \& 136.45 \& 138.60 \& 138.69 \& 139.86 \& 141.46 \& 140.19 \& 139.86 \& - 141.28 \& - 142.46 \& 142. 61 \\
\hline Petroleum and coal products ...----....do \& 152.87 \& 159.38 \& 162.54 \& 159.64 \& 158.90 \& 163.18 \& 157. 78 \& 162.49 \& 160.98 \& 161.88 \& 159.56 \& 152.40 \& 161.38 \& r 168.67 \& \(\bigcirc 173.29\) \& 172.77 \\
\hline Rubber and plasties products, nec.-..- do \& 113.85 \& 121. 18 \& 113.32 \& 120.22 \& 121.64 \& 121.42 \& 122.30 \& 125. 46 \& 125.16 \& 124.68 \& 125.82 \& 124.73 \& 121.30 \& +123.30
+87.28 \& -123.82 \& 124.53 \\
\hline Leather and leather products.- \& 78.87 \& 85.41 \& 81.92 \& 85.47 \& 87.36 \& 85.31 \& 85.41 \& 85. 28 \& 86. 56 \& 86.03 \& 88.32 \& 87.46 \& 83.18 \& + 87.28 \& r85.78 \& 87.89 \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade................... do \& 82.13 \& 86.40 \& 84.85 \& 85. 32 \& 87.36 \& 88.56 \& 88.80 \& 88. 08 \& 87.47 \& 87.33 \& 87.96 \& 88.40 \& 88.96 \& r 89.21 \& r 88.96 \& 89.66 \\
\hline  \& 116. 06 \& 122.00 \& 119.89 \& 120.99 \& 122.92 \& 122.82 \& 123.22 \& 124.62 \& 123.91 \& 124.80 \& 126. 23 \& 125.29 \& 126.48 \& 127. 20 \& r 127.28 \& 127.68 \\
\hline Retail trade...........-.-.-....-.-........ do \& 70.95 \& 74.95 \& 73. 49 \& 73.40 \& 75.82 \& 77.33 \& 77.33 \& 75.99 \& 75.46 \& 75.36 \& 76.47 \& 76.16 \& 76.39 \& г 76.61 \& r 76.73
+107 \& 77. 63 \\
\hline Finance, insurance, and real estate........-d \& 95.46 \& 102.12 \& 100.00 \& 101. 01 \& 102. 12 \& 102.77 \& 102.77 \& 103.60 \& 104. 25 \& 104.43 \& 105.36 \& 107. 14 \& 107.96 \& \({ }^{+} 107.96\) \& - 107.22 \& 107.30 \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Average hourly gross earnings per production worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.: 1} \\
\hline  \& 3. 19 \& 3.34 \& 3. 30 \& 3. 30 \& 3.32 \& 3.33 \& 3.33 \& 3.38 \& 3.32 \& 3.46 \& 3.48 \& 3.49 \& 3.51 \& 3.51 \& 3. 55 \& 3. 55 \\
\hline  \& 4.11 \& 4.38 \& 4.27 \& 4. 32 \& 4.29 \& 4.34 \& 4.38 \& 4.47 \& 4.50 \& 4.52 \& 4.53 \& 4.56 \& 4.54 \& - 4.60 \& +4. 62 \& 4. 68 \\
\hline Manufacturing. \& 2.83 \& 3.01 \& 2.97 \& 2. 99 \& 3.00 \& 3.00 \& 2.99 \& 3. 05 \& 3. 06 \& 3.08 \& 3.11 \& 3.12 \& 3.12 \& 3. 13 \& +3.15 \& 3. 17 \\
\hline Excluding overtim \& 2. 72 \& 2.88 \& 2.86 \& 2.87 \& 2.87 \& 2.88 \& 2. 86 \& 2. 90 \& 2. 92 \& 2.94 \& 2.97 \& 2.99 \& 3.00 \& 3. 00 \& 3.02 \& 3. 03 \\
\hline Durable goods........ \& 3.00 \& 3. 19 \& 3. 15 \& 3. 18 \& 3.18 \& 3.18 \& 3. 17 \& 3. 23 \& 3. 25 \& 3.28 \& 3.31 \& 3.31 \& 3.31 \& 3.32 \& r 3.34 \& 3.35 \\
\hline Excluding overtime \& 2.88 \& 3.06 \& 3. 03 \& 3. 04 \& 3.04 \& 3.05 \& 3. 03 \& 3.08 \& 3.09 \& 3.12 \& 3.15 \& 3.17 \& 3. 18 \& 3. 18 \& +3. 20 \& 3. 21 \\
\hline Ordnance and accessories \& 3.17 \& 3.26 \& 3.21 \& 3. 22 \& 3.23 \& 3.21 \& 3,23 \& 3. 28 \& 3. 31 \& 3.33 \& 3.37 \& 3.35 \& 3.38 \& r3. 37 \& +3. 41 \& 3.41 \\
\hline Lumber and wood prod \& 2.36 \& 2.56 \& 2.51 \& 2. 53 \& 2.58 \& 2. 58 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2} 60\) \& 2.64 \& 2. 62 \& 2.62 \& 2.62 \& 2.59 \& 2.60 \& r 2.65 \& -2.62 \& 2. 66 \\
\hline Furniture and fixtures. \& 2.33 \& 2.47 \& 2.43 \& 2. 46 \& 2.47 \& 2.46 \& 2.47 \& 2.52 \& 2. 52 \& 2.53 \& 2.55 \& 2.53 \& 2.54 \& +2.56 \& -2.58 \& 2. 60 \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass produc \& 2.82 \& 3.00 \& 2.97 \& 3. 00 \& 3.01 \& 3.01 \& 3.02 \& 3. 06 \& 3.06 \& 3.06 \& 3.07 \& 3.06 \& 3.07 \& \({ }^{+} 3.12\) \& - 3.15 \& 3.17 \\
\hline Primary metal industries................ do \& 3.34 \& 3.55 \& 3.55 \& 3.52 \& 3.54 \& 3.55 \& 3.55 \& 3.60 \& 3.60 \& 3.63 \& 3.67 \& 3.70 \& 3.70 \& 3.71 \& r 3.75 \& 3. 75 \\
\hline Fabricated metal products........------- do \& 2.98 \& 3. 17 \& 3.10 \& 3.15 \& 3.15 \& 3.15 \& 3. 16 \& 3. 22 \& 3. 23 \& 3.25 \& 3.26 \& 3.27 \& 3.28 \& 3. 29 \& +3.31 \& 3.33 \\
\hline Machinery, except electrical \& 3. 19 \& 3.37 \& 3.31 \& 3. 36 \& 3.35 \& 3.36 \& 3.36 \& 3.40 \& 3.44 \& 3.46 \& 3.48 \& 3. 50 \& 3.52 \& 3.53 \& - 3.56 \& 3.57 \\
\hline Electrical eauip. and supplie \& 2.77 \& 2. 93 \& 2.88 \& 2. 90 \& 2.91 \& 2.92 \& 2. 93 \& 2.96 \& 2.98 \& 3.01 \& 3.04 \& 3.04 \& 3.05 \& 3. 04 \& \(\bigcirc 3.06\) \& 3. 07 \\
\hline Transportation equipment \& 3. 44 \& 3. 69 \& 3. 60 \& 3. 66 \& 3.66 \& 3.64 \& 3.64 \& 3. 74 \& 3. 78 \& 3.82 \& 3.87 \& 3.86 \& 3.83 \& 3.82 \& + 3.84 \& 3.85 \\
\hline Instruments and related products \& 2.85 \& 2.99 \& 2. 93 \& 2. 96 \& 2.97 \& 2.97 \& 3.00 \& 3.03 \& 3.03 \& 3.06 \& 3.08 \& 3.09 \& 3.10 \& +3.11 \& \(\bigcirc 3.12\) \& 3. 13 \\
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. \& 2.35 \& 2.50 \& 2.49 \& 2.50 \& 2.50 \& 2. 49 \& 2.48 \& 2. 50 \& 2.51 \& 2.52 \& 2.58 \& 2.60 \& 2.61 \& 2.61 \& -2.62 \& 2.63 \\
\hline Nondurable goods.--....................... do \& 2.57 \& 2.74 \& 2.70 \& 2. 72 \& 2.73 \& 2.75 \& 2,75 \& 2.78 \& 2. 79 \& 2.81 \& 2.82 \& 2.83 \& 2.84 \& 2.85 \& 2.87 \& 2.88 \\
\hline Excluding overtime \& 2.47 \& 2.63 \& 2. 61 \& 2. 62 \& 2.62 \& 2.63 \& 2.64 \& 2.66 \& 2. 67 \& 2.69 \& 2.71 \& 2.72 \& 2.73 \& 2.74 \& 2.76 \& 2.77 \\
\hline Food and kindred prod \& 2. 64 \& 2.80 \& 2.78 \& 2.80 \& 2.80 \& 2.80 \& 2. 77 \& 2.80 \& 2.81 \& 2.86 \& 2.88 \& 2.91 \& 2.91 \& 2.93 \& -2. 94 \& 2. 96 \\
\hline Tobaceo manufactures. \& 2.27 \& 2.49 \& 2. 56 \& 2.61 \& 2.63 \& 2.64 \& 2.45 \& 2.37 \& 2.37 \& 2.51 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2} 55\) \& 2.57 \& 2. 63 \& 2. 66 \& 2.69 \& 2. 74 \\
\hline Textile mill products \& 2.06 \& 2.21 \& 2.15 \& 2.17 \& 2.18 \& 2.17 \& 2.24 \& 2.26 \& 2.27 \& 2.27 \& 2.28 \& 2.28 \& 2.27 \& 2. 29 \& 2. 30 \& -2.31 \\
\hline Apparel and other textile products \& 2.03 \& 2.21 \& 2.18 \& 2.19 \& 2.20 \& 2.19 \& 2.23 \& 2.26 \& 2.27 \& 2.26 \& 2.26 \& 2.28 \& 2.27 \& 2. 29 \& r 2.29 \& 2.30 \\
\hline Paper and allied products .-....-.-..... do \& 2.87 \& 3.05 \& 2.98 \& 3.01 \& 3.03 \& 3.07 \& 3.08 \& 3.11 \& 3. 11 \& 3.12 \& 3.14 \& 3.15 \& 3.15 \& 3.15 \& r 3.17 \& 3.18 \\
\hline Printing and publishing-.-.-...---.....- do \& 3. 28 \& 3. 48 \& 3.41 \& 3. 45 \& 3. 48 \& 3.48 \& 3.51 \& 3. 55 \& 3. 55 \& 3. 56 \& 3. 59 \& 3.60 \& 3.61 \& r 3.63 \& 3. 64 \& 3. 67 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products.........-. \& 3. 10 \& 3.26 \& 3.22 \& 3. 23 \& 3.26 \& 3.28 \& 3. 28 \& 3.30 \& 3. 31 \& 3.33 \& 3.36 \& 3.37 \& 3.37 \& 3.38 \& r 3.40 \& 3.42 \\
\hline Petroleum and coal products \& 3. 58 \& 3. 75 \& 3. 78 \& 3. 73 \& 3.73 \& 3.76 \& 3. 73 \& 3. 77 \& 3. 77 \& 3.80 \& 3. 79 \& 3.69 \& 3.87 \& -3.95 \& +4.03 \& 3. 99 \\
\hline Rubber and plastics products, \& 2. 75 \& 2. 92 \& 2. 84 \& 2.89 \& 2.91 \& 2.94 \& 2. 34 \& 2.98 \& 2.98 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2} .99\) \& 3. 01 \& 3. 02 \& 3. 01 \& 3. 00 \& +3.02
\(r\) \& 3. 03 \\
\hline Leather and leather products.......---.-. - do \& 2.07 \& 2.23 \& 2.22 \& 2.22 \& 2.24 \& 2.21 \& 2.23 \& 2.25 \& 2.26 \& 2.27 \& 2. 30 \& 2.32 \& 2.33 \& 2.34 \& r 2.35 \& 2. 35 \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade \& 2. 25 \& 2.40 \& 2.37 \& 2.39 \& 2.40 \& 2. 40 \& 2.40 \& 2.44 \& 2.45 \& 2.46 \& \(\bigcirc .45\) \& 2.49 \& 2.52 \& 2.52 \& 2. 52 \& 2. 54 \\
\hline Wholesale trade....-.-...............---...- - do \& 2.88 \& 3.05 \& 3. 02 \& 3.04 \& 3.05 \& 3.04 \& 3.05 \& 3.10 \& 3.09 \& 3.12 \& 3.14 \& 3.14 \& 3.17 \& 3.18 \& 3.19 \& 3. 20 \\
\hline Retail trade........-...-...-.-.------- do \& 2.01 \& 2. 16 \& 2.13 \& 2. 14 \& 2. 16 \& 2. 16 \& \(\stackrel{3}{2} 16\) \& 2. 19 \& 2. 20 \& 2.21 \& 2.21 \& 2.24 \& 2.26 \& 2. 26 \& 2. 27 \& 2. 29 \\
\hline Finance, insurance, and real estate.........do \& 2. 58 \& 2.76 \& 2.71 \& 2.73 \& 2.76 \& \(\bigcirc .77\) \& 2.77 \& 2. 80 \& 2.81 \& 2.83 \& 2.84 \& 2.88 \& 2.91 \& 2.91 \& 2.89 \& 2.90 \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Miscellaneous hourly wages: Construction wages, 20 cities (ENR): \(\sigma^{7}\)}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3. 887 \& 4. 203 \& 4. 076 \& 4. 162 \& 4. 224 \& 4. 234 \& 4.287 \& 4.307 \& 4.317 \& 4. 321 \& 4. 343 \& 4. 379 \& 4.43 \& 4. 422 \& 4. 435 \& 4.495 \\
\hline Skilled labor--...........-.-.........-do..... \& 5. 523 \& 5.956
1
1 \& 5.
1.
1

3 \& 5.865 \& 5.974 \& 5. 989 \& 6.073 \& 6. 102 \& 6. 134 \& 6.150 \& 6.173 \& 6.202 \& 6. 212 \& 6. 228 \& 6. 261 \& 6.315 <br>
\hline Farm, without board or rm., 1st of mo.....do.... \& 1.33 \& 1.44 \& 1.44 \& --349 \& \& 1.45 \& \& \& 1.41 \& \& \& 1. 57 \& \& \& 1.59 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Spendable Weekly Earnings $\dagger 9$} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Spendable average weekly earnings per worker (with three dependents) in manufacturing industries:} <br>
\hline Current dollars.................-- ${ }^{\text {Constant dolars }}$ - \& 101. 15 \& 106.75 \& 2103.23 \& 106. 38 \& 107.16 \& 106. 23 \& 105.91 \& 108.98 \& 109.06 \& 109. 22 \& 110.65 \& 108. 78 \& 107.82 \& 109.81 \& 109.95 \& 111.30 <br>
\hline Constant dollars.....................-1957-59 dollars PRIVATE SECTOR SERIES $\dagger 9$ \& 86.98 \& 88.08 \& 286.10 \& 88.43 \& 88.64 \& 87.43 \& 86.88 \& 89.18 \& 88. 74 \& 88.51 \& 89.45 \& 87.66 \& 86. 53 \& 87.43 \& -86.99 \& 87.78 <br>
\hline Not Seasonaily Adjusted \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Excludes government employees:} <br>
\hline Employees, total, nonagricultural estab .... thous. \& 54, 414 \& 55,944 \& 55, 208 \& 55, 497 \& 56, 444 \& 56,479 \& 56,746 \& 56,793 \& 56, 853 \& 57,063 \& \& 55,967 \& 56, 065 \& -56,516 \& 57,097 \& 57, 507 <br>
\hline Production or nonsupervisory workers .-. do.... \& 45, 130 \& 46,372 \& 45,742 \& 45, 988 \& 46, 852 \& 46,816 \& 47,053 \& 47,127 \& 47, 186 \& 47,396 \& 47, 78 ? \& 46,279 \& 46,342 \& + 46,736 \& 47,260 \& 47,628 <br>
\hline Hrs. (gross), av. weekly: Unadjusted...hours.- \& 38.0 \& 37.8 \& 37.3 \& 37.7 \& 38.1 \& 38.2 \& 38.3 \& 38.1 \& 37.8 \& 37.5 \& 37.7 \& 37.4 \& 37.2 \& 37.6 \& 37.5 \& 37. 6 <br>
\hline Weekly earnings (gross), ${ }^{\text {S }}$, aveasonally adj_ do.... \& \& \& 37.6 \& 37.8 \& 37.9 \& 37.9 \& 37.9 \& 38.0 \& 37.7 \& 37.5 \& 37.5 \& 37.7 \& 37.5 \& 37.8 \& 37.8 \& 37.7 <br>

\hline \& $$
101.84
$$ \& 107.73 \& 104.44 \& 106. 69 \& 108.59 \& 109.25 \& 109.54 \& 110.87 \& 110.38 \& 109.88 \& 110.46 \& 110.33 \& 110.48 \& 112.05 \& + 112.50 \& 113.55 <br>

\hline Hourly earnings (gross), average..........do..... \& $$
2.68
$$ \& 2.85 \& 2.80 \& 2. 83 \& 2.85 \& $\underline{2.86}$ \& 2.86 \& 2.91 \& 2.92 \& $\underline{2.93}$ \& $\underline{2.93}$ \& 2.95 \& 2.97 \& 2.98 \& - 3.00 \& 3.02 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{| r Revised. DPreliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes adjustments not distributed by months. |
| :--- |
| ${ }^{2}$ Effective Apr. 1368, data reflect income tax surcharge imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act. |} \& \& \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{$\dagger$ See corresponding note, bottom of $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-13$. See corresponding note, bottom of $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-13$. owages as of June 1, 1969: Common, $\$ 4.657$; skilled, $\$ 6.519$.} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

| HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING <br> Seasonally adjusted index $-. . . . . . . . . .--1957-59=100$. | 182 | 200 | 188 | 187 | 189 | 185 | 198 | 219 | 213 | 222 | 226 | 221 | - 230 | 232 | -227 | D 217 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOR TURNOVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing establishments: <br> Unadjusted for seasonal variation: Accession rate, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate, total mo. rate per 100 employees.- | 4.4 | 4. 6 | 4.3 | 4. 6 | 5.9 | ${ }_{3} .9$ | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3. 9 | 4.4 | p 4.4 p 3.4 |  |
|  | 3.3 4.6 | 3.5 4.6 4 | 3.2 4.1 | 3.5 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 5.0 | 4.3 6.0 | 4.5 6.3 | 4.0 4.9 | 2.9 4.1 | 2.2 3.8 | 3.3 <br> 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 4.4 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 3.4 .5$ |  |
|  | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | ${ }^{p} 2.6$ |  |
|  | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | p. 9 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted: $\triangle$ <br> Accession rate, total..................................... |  |  | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | ${ }^{p} 4.8$ |  |
|  |  |  | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | p 3.8 |  |
| Separation rate, total.-...........................do |  |  | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4. 6 | 4. 5 | 4.0 | 4. 6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | P 4.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 2.3 1.1 | 2.5 1.3 | 2.4 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.6 1.3 | 2.4 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 1.1 | 2.5 1.0 | 2.7 1.1 | 2.8 1.2 | 2.8 | p 2.7 $p 1.0$ |  |
| INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strikes and lockouts: Beginning in period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,595 | 4,950 | 490 | 600 | 500 | 370 | 420 | 400 | 480 | 270 | 200 | 320 | 330 | 420 | 570 |  |
|  | 2,870 | 2,630 | 438 | 252 | 167 | 163 | 140 | 151 | 267 | 112 | 107 | 182 | 137 | 112 | 253 |  |
| In effect during month: <br> Work stoppages...................................... <br> Workers involved. thous.- |  |  | 690 545 | 810 580 | 750 331 | 630 316 | 690 290 | $\begin{array}{r}670 \\ 268 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 720 379 | 500 224 | 410 170 | $\begin{aligned} & 480 \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | 500 266 | 600 261 | 770 303 |  |
|  | 42, 100 | 47,300 | 4,910 | 5,650 | 4,260 | 3,810 | 3,660 | 2, 820 | 3,570 | 2, 210 | 1,650 | 3,380 | 2,590 | 2,080 | 2,740 |  |
| EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm placements........................thous.- | 5,817 | 5,733 | 482 | 496 | 538 | 542 | 531 | 561 | 540 | 426 | 360 | 392 | 373 | 397 | 454 |  |
| Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programs $\oplus$....do .... | 1,270 | 1,187 | 1,214 | 1,025 | 942 | 1,057 | 1,023 | 867 | 861 | 984 | 1,252 | 1,584 | 1,551 | 1,385 | 1,163 |  |
| State programs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims | 11,760 1,205 | 10,463 1,111 | 822 1,142 | 696 964 | 642 883 | 1,080 | 778 955 | 604 <br> 802 | 701 794 | 788 913 | 1,161 1,172 | 1,240 1,491 | 890 1,459 | $\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ 1,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 756 \\ 1,090 \end{array}$ |  |
| Percent of covered employment: $\sigma^{+}$ <br> Unadjusted | 1,205 2.5 | 1,111 | 1,142 2.3 | 964 2.0 | 883 1.8 | 191 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 2.2 | 1.8 | $\stackrel{2.0}{2.3}$ | 1.9 2.3 | 1.6 2.2 | 1.6 2.1 | 1.8 2.1 | 2.3 2.0 | 3.0 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average..........-thous.. | 1,017 | 936 | 1,060 | 844 | 794 | 770 | 804 | 687 | 644 | 680 | 885 | 1,206 | 1,290 | 1,190 | 1,022 |  |
| Benefits paid...---...---..........-mil. $\$$ - | 2, 092.3 | 2,031.9 | 195.1 | 159.1 | 129.1 | 145.6 | 150.0 | 121.8 | 126.0 | 122.5 | 170.3 | 246.1 | 234.2 | 226.5 | 200.1 |  |
| Federal employees, insured unemployment, weekly average..............................thous. | 20 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 20 |  |
| Veterans' program (UCX): <br> Initial claims | 222 | 289 | 18 | 17 |  | 28 | 26 |  | 26 | 26 |  | 32 | 27 | 24 | 22 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekiy avg...-do....- | 23 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 27 | 32 | 38 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 35 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average.-....-..--do-...- | 21 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 34 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 35 |  |
|  | 46.3 | 69.2 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 |  |
| Railroad program: <br> Applications. <br> thous. |  |  |  |  | 13 | 19 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | s |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg...do-..- | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 18 |  |
| Benefits paid.---------------------mil. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - | 40.6 | 40.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 |  |  |

FINANCE


Federal Reserve notes in circulation.......do.....

| 4,317 | 4,428 | 4,430 | 4,359 | 4,286 | 4,330 | 4,418 | 4,327 | 4,420 | 4,389 | 4,428 | 4,370 | 4,420 | 4,464 | 4,510 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16,635 | 20,497 | 17,509 | 18,417 | 18,798 | 19,746 | 20,734 | 20,264 | 20,839 | 22, 220 | 20,497 | 21,813 | 22,865 | 23,681 | 24, 390 |  |
| 4,901 | 7,201 | 5,930 | 5,761 | 5,822 | 6,270 | 7,091 | 7,737 | 7, 592 | 7,758 | 7,201 | 7,873 | 8, 342 | 9,003 | 10,076 |  |
| 11,634 | 13,296 | 11,579 | 12,656 | 12,976 | 13,476 | 13,643 | 12,527 | 13,247 | 14, 462 | 13,296 | 13, 940 | 14, 523 | 14, 678 | 14, 314 |  |
| 10,848 | 11,748 | 11,488 | 11, 598 | 11,730 | 11,830 | 11,809 | 11,722 | 11,734 | 11,677 | 11, 748 | 11,907 | 111,946 | 12,324 | 112,344 | 112,514 |
| 5,609 | 6,126 | 5,853 | 5,923 | 5,973 | 6, 004 | 6,033 | 6, 064 | 6,094 | 6,107 | 6, 126 | 6, 169 | 6,226 | 6,317 | 6,412 | 6,484 |
| 1,506 | 1,577 | 1,549 | 1,482 | 1,454 | 1,454 | 1,450 | 1,479 | 1, 551 | 1,583 | 1,577 | 1,630 | 1,680 | 1,663 | 1,648 | 1,614 |
| 3,733 | 4,044 | 4,085 | 4,193 | 4,302 | 4,372 | 4,326 | 4,179 | 4,090 | 3,987 | 4,044 | 4,108 | 14,040 | 4,344 | 14,284 | ${ }^{1} 4,416$ |
| 6,661.5 | 8,002. 2 | 7,500. 7 | 7,614.0 | 7,948. 5 | 8,163. 0 | 8,521.8 | 8,368. 4 | 8,599. 8 | 8,540.1 | 8, 752.9 | 8,733.3 | 8,832.8 | \|8,723.31 | [8,883.9 | 9, 147. 6 |
| 2,921.2 | 3,635.2 | 3,285.5 | 3,370.6 | 3,595.0 | 3,726. 1 | 4,079.6 | 3,857.8 | 3, 953.7 | 3, 925.9 | 4,076.8 | 3,896. 7 | 3,929.8 | 3,882.8 | 3,902.0 | 4,097. 6 |
| 3,740.3 | 4,367.0 | 4,215.2 | 4,243. 4 | 4,353.5 | 4,436.9 | 4, 442.2 | 4,510.6 | 4, 646.1 | 4,614.2 | 4, 676.1 | 4,836. 6 | 4,903.0 | 4,840. 5 | 4,981.9 | 5, 050.0 |
| 1,471.8 | 1,765. 5 | 1,673.5 | 1, 722.0 | 1,771.0 | 1, 807.9 | 1,825.2 | 1, 840.2 | 1,904.9 | 1, 904.1 | 1,902. 4 | 2,007. 7 | 2,047. 4 | 1,974.3 | 2,028.9 | 2,083. $\frac{2}{8}$ |
| 2,268. 5 | 2,601.5 | 2,541.7 | 2, 521.4 | 2, 582.5 | 2,629.0 | 2,617.0 | 2, 670.4 | 2, 741.2 | 2,710.1 | 2, 773.7 | 2, 828.9 | 2,855.6 | \|2,866.2 | -2,953.0 | $2,966.8$ |
| 75,330 | 78,972 | 74,393 | 74,736 | 75,510 | 76,296 | 75,592 | 77,388 | 77, 215 | 78,977 | 78,972 | 77,635 | 77,849 | 78, 772 | 82,213 | 80,685 |
| 51,948 | 56,614 | 52, 612 | 53,436 | 54, 610 | 54, 880 | 55, 461 | 54, 707 | 55,919 | 55,697 | 56,614 | 55, 892 | 55,857 | 55,419 | 58, 108 | 58,811 |
| 141 | 188 | 741 | 1,026 | 305 | $\begin{array}{r}736 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 529 | 53 390 | 179 | ${ }_{53} 471$ | 59. 183 | 8862 | 744 | 1,148 | -2,532 | 1,831 53,759 |
| 49, 112 | 52,937 | 50, 507 | 50.625 | 52,230 | 52,397 | 53, 044 | 53,279 | 53, 329 | 53,350 | 52,937 | 52,127 | 52,275 | 52, 405 | 53, 113 | 53,759 |
| 11,481 | 10,026 | 10, 128 | 10,026 | 10,025 | 10,025 | 10,026 | 10,026 | 10,026 | 10,026 | 10,026 | 10,025 | 10,025 | 10,025 | 10,023 | 10,022 |
| 75, 330 | 78,972 | 74,393 | 74,736 | 75,510 | 76,296 | 75, 592 | 77,388 | 77,215 | 78,977 | 78, 972 | 77,635 | 77,849 | 78,772 | 82,213 | 80,685 |
| 22,920 | 23,473 | 22,885 | 23,217 | 23, 196 | 23,496 | 23,314 | 22,943 | 23,935 | 23,667 | 23,473 | 24, 295 | 23,909 | 23,289 | r 25,882 | 25,337 |
| 20,999 | 21, 807 | 21, 221 | 21,334 | 21,462 | 21, 702 | 21,808 | 21,233 | 22, 316 | 22,533 | 21,807 | 23,124 | 22,801 | 21, 588 | 24,344 | 23,637 |
| 42,369 | 45,510 | 41,811 | 42,137 | 42,534 | 42,857 | 43,179 | 43, 273 | 43,472 | 44,481 | 45,510 | 44, 170 | 43,992 | 44,232 | 44,196 | 44, 811 |

$r$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning Feb. 1969, data for indicated month exclude
loans by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks outside the Farm Credit Adm. system now reported quarterly only.
$\triangle$ Adjusted to new benchmarks and seasonal factors; see note " $\pi$," p. S-13.
$\oplus$ Excludes persons under extended duration provisions.
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Insured unemployment as $\%$ of a verage 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.
o Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1966 and deacriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | End of year |  | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May |

FINANCE—Continued


Money and interest rates：$\$$
Bank rates on short－term business loans：$\dagger$
Bank rates on short－term business loans：$\dagger$
In 35 centers
 8 north central centers．
7 southeast centers
8 southwest centers
4 west coast centers
Discount rate（N．Y．F．R．Bank），end of do．．

Federal land bank loans
Home mortgage rates（conventional ist mort gages）：
New home purchase（U．S．avg．）
Existing home purchase（U．S．avg．）
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 mo．do．
Yield on U．S．Government securities（taxable）
3－month bills（rate on new issue）．．．．．percent． 3－5 year issues．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

## CONSUMER CREDIT

（Short－and Intermediate－term）
Total outstanding，end of year or month $\ddagger$ ．

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Automobile pape |  |
| Other consumer go |  |
| Repair and modernization lo |  |
| Personal loans |  |
| By type of holder： |  |
| Financial institutions，total．．－．－．－．．．．．．do．．．－ |  |
|  |  |
| Sales finance companies．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．－ |  |
| Credit unions．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．${ }^{\text {do．}}$ |  |
| Consumer finance companies |  |
|  |  |
| Retail outlets，total． |  |
| Automobile |  |
| Noninstallment credit，total． |  |
| Single－payment loans，total |  |
| Commercial banks． |  |
| Other financial institutions．．．．．．－．．．．．．－do．．． |  |
| Charge accounts，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－do．．－－ |  |
|  |  |
| Service credit |  |

Service cred
Revised．
${ }^{2}$ Average for Dec．${ }^{2}$ Average for year．${ }^{3}$ Daily average

| 会 |  |  | $88906$ |  | 今889 |  88\％\％N |  | ENNOO－卉窓受品 － | － <br>  | S気呂 | 令 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 808 \\ & 808 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  |  |  |  | 念出 우웅 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  |
| $\infty$－ <br>  |  | ¢r | pererer orsor mor | Pro OP\％ |  |  |  | ＂10\％ 은야융 －0ほM |  | 我晏 G品 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{玉} \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\infty$－ \％Nㅓㅇ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er er } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | serpos 당 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \infty, 0 \\ & \infty \quad 8 \end{aligned}$ | osper जक्यु | posongos <br>  |  | 4N\％象定念宸 |  |  | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{9}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ener | osporer资束场最 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 0 \\ & 080 \\ & 0.88 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ $1:\|c\| c$ |  |  か\％ \％ |  |  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{9}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{8}}$ |  |  |
| on ーon N N <br>  |  |  | poper 옹웅 | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oscor} \\ & \text { ocraty } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 然䍐N \％ᄋㅓㅇ충우 |  | 出炭式 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er er } \\ & \text { cose } \end{aligned}$ | oserer ㄷㅇㅇ必朚呙 | Na, | osper \＆os |  | eronis |  |  | 居合㣽录 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{8} \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { He } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| －$-\infty$－$-\infty$ N <br>  |  | cor | couer cospom | N－ | goser |  |  | 心Nかな \％్తి〇్త్ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ¢¢00 | ocrer cisosio | N10 N0\％ | osorer 8 |  |  | WNW <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芯 } \\ & \text { J } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| os <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & c r o r \\ & \text { er ies } \end{aligned}$ | ocrerer Notese | $\begin{aligned} & N-1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | opor 8 C |  <br>  | 오융웅 Nono | 品NNo <br>  |  | 出出 Kis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E/ } \\ & \text { \& } \end{aligned}$ |  | N N N N N N |
|  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er } \\ & \text { es o } \\ & \hline 80 \end{aligned}$ | oseosos 잉․․ㅇㅇ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q of } \\ & \text { Oed } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 出出色舞 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 枈 } \\ \stackrel{心}{心} \end{gathered}$ | 厄un島心原 <br>  |  |
|  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPer er } \\ & -8 \mathrm{c} \pi \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Mos <br> Nㅜㅇ앙여ㅇㅛㅛ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合 } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | －posp 8 Ow | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1 \\ & \text { Not } \end{aligned}$ | or果家 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { N } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ○上，佥 |  | － | Nosos issong | N－3 |  |  |  | wisk <br>  WNぶ |  | 必必号感 |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  | － | －10．10 cisis\％ | － | ： $\begin{aligned} & \text { Po } \\ & \text { N8 } \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yyotede } \\ & \text { Yoce } \end{aligned}$ | 伿N <br>  |  | 出出呂等 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{O}{\circ} \\ & \text { 苓 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ：$: 1.1$ |  | － | Noviver | N－1 9\％ | （ 808 |  | ज第夢 － |  |  | 念出 은운 |  |  |  |

OIncludes data not shown separately．$\ddagger$ Revised monthly data for commercial bank credit for 1948－June 1967 appear on $p .44$ of the Sept． 1968 SURVEY；those for consumer credit for gage rates will be shown later．©Adjusted 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）．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aus. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FINANCE-Continued

$r$ Revised.
1 Data shown in 1967 and 1968 annual columns are for fiscal years ending June 30 of the
respective years; revised monthly data for July 1967-Mar. 1968 will be shown later. ${ }_{2}$ Annual

## tatement values

TTables showing cash transactions and administrative budget receipts and expenditures
have been discontinued. Data shown in the indicated sections are from the monthly U.S.
Treasury Statement and are on the basis of budget concepts adopted Jan. 1968
$\ddagger$ Revisions for Apr. $1966-\mathrm{Mar}$. 1968 will be shown later.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-ior insurance): | 1140,868 | 1150,743 | 11,651 | 12,342 | 11, 282 | 11,325 | 12,189 | 11, 126 | 13,546 | 115,695 | 16,276 | 10,586 | 11,149 | 13,360 | 13,947 |  |
| Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.) $\dagger$...do | 94,694 | 104,524 | 8, 81,80 | 9,214 | 8,395 | 8,409 | 8,448 | 8,138 | 9,831 | 8,882 | 9,859 | 8,094 | 8,439 | 9,798 | 9, 632 |  |
| Groupt | 139,118 | 1 39, 591 | 2,220 | 2,521 | 2, 333 | 2,387 | 3, 217 | 2,457 | 3,162 | 16,278 | 5,853 | 1, 992 | 2,191 | 2,971 | 3,770 |  |
|  | 7, 056 | 6,628 | 561 | 607 | 554 | 529 | 524 | 531 | 553 | 535 | 564 | 500 | 519 | 591 | 545 |  |
| Premiums collected: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total life insurance premiums .-.........do. | 17,017 | 18, 052 | 1,459 | 1,512 | 1,431 | 1,510 | 1, 514 | 1,429 | 1,567 | 1,425 | 1,833 | 1,519 | 1,493 | 1,560 | 1,555 |  |
| Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.) t.-.do - | 12,822 | 13,510 | 1,095 | 1, 146 | 1,083 | 1,119 | 1, 129 | 1, 072 | 1, 192 | 1,084 | 1,243 | 1,165 | 1, 133 | 1,181 | 1,170 |  |
| Groupt | 2,843 1,352 | 3,201 1,311 | 266 98 | 100 | 252 96 | 101 | 1285 | 258 99 | 276 99 | 246 95 | 349 249 | 102 | ${ }_{93}^{263}$ | 283 96 | ${ }_{95}^{289}$ |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U.S. (end of period) .-.mil. $\$$.-. | 11,982 | 10,367 | 10,484 -148 | 10,384 | 10,367 | 10,367 | 10,367 -78 | 10,367 170 | 10, 367 | 10,367 | 10,367 | 10,367 -66 | 10,367 -28 | 10,367 -16 | 10,367 48 | 10,367 |
|  | 1,005,199 | 839, 160 | 1, 302 | 254 | 300, 630 | 9,199 | 458 | 11,732 | 11, 484 | 370 | 478 | 0 | 202 | 192 | 613 |  |
|  | 32, 547 | 226, 262 | 29, 283 | 19,153 | 16,094 | 59,648 | 13,361 | 18,365 | 20,770 | 16, 128 | 15,824 | 14,292 | 15, 005 | 22,837 | 24, 956 |  |
| Production, world total.-----.........-mil. $\$$ | 2p1,410.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,068.7$ 103.7 | $\begin{array}{r}1,088.0 \\ 94.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 91.8 8.2 | 93.1 8.4 | 91.5 7.5 | 90.5 7.4 | 91.5 7.7 | 93.7 8.3 | 92.4 7.7 | 87.9 7.5 | 83.5 7.7 | 83.4 7.8 | 86.7 7.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 89.1 \\ 7.6 \end{array}$ | 89.3 |  |
|  | 103.7 53.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silver: | 100,710 | r 250,511 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,417 |  |  |
|  | 80,178 | r 141,954 | +7,649 | 14,306 | 13,019 | 16,543 | 10,844 | ${ }_{13,421}^{18,800}$ | 14, 182 | 11, 547 | 10, 2196 | 8,719 | 17,648 | 9,086 | 12, 450 |  |
| Price at New York.......-.....dol. per fine oz.. | 1. 550 | 2.145 | 2. 203 | 2,377 | 2.464 | 2.314 | 2. 195 | 2.208 | 1.973 | 2.018 | 1.959 | 1.979 | 1.840 | 1.825 | 1.778 | 1. 761 |
| Production: Canada | 37, 206 | 45, 390 |  | 3,807 | 3, 559 |  |  | 3,372 | 4,616 |  | 3,251 | 3, 176 | 3,211 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 37,939$ | 41, 200 | 4,894 | 2,826 | 4,419 | 2, 379 | 3, 300 | 4,175 | 2,869 | 3, 289 | 3,807 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30, 354 | 37, 168 | 2,017 | 2, 841 | 4,233 | 3,282 | 4,196 | 4,092 | 4,327 | 4,368 | 4,762 | 5,529 | 4,723 | 5,233 |  |  |
| Currency in circulation (end of period)...-...bil. \$.. | 47.2 | 51.0 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 47.6 | 48.0 | 48.4 | 48.3 | 48.7 | 50.0 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 49.6 |  |
| Money supply and related data (avg. of dally fig.): $\ddagger$ Unadjusted for seasonal variation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total money supply.......................- bil. \$.- | 176.4 | 187.6 | 185.6 | 182.5 | 185.6 | 187.2 |  | 188.6 | 190.6 | 193.4 | 199.2 | 199.5 | 192.4 | 192.6 | - 196.7 | 191.7 |
| Currency outside banks....................-do.. | 39.4 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 43.7 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.2 |
| Demand deposits .-.....-..............do | 137.0 | 145.5 | 144.5 | 141.1 | 143.6 | 144.8 | 144.2 | 145.8 | 147.7 | 149.7 | 154.9 | 155.9 | 149.0 | 148.8 | 152.8 | 147.4 |
| Time deposits adjustedq----.--------- do | 173.3 | 192.2 | 187.9 | 188.4 | 188.6 | 190.8 | 104.4 | 196.2 | 199.1 | 200.7 | 202.5 | 202.1 | 201.6 | 202.0 | 201.6 | 200.9 8.8 |
| U.S. Government demand deposits ......do. | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 6. 4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 8.8 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation: Total money supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 194.0 | r 195.7 |  |
| Currency outside bank |  |  | 41.4 | ${ }_{41.6}$ | 42.0 | 42.2 | ${ }_{42.6}$ | 42.7 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 43.4 | ${ }_{43.6}$ | 43.9 | 44.2 | r 44.2 | 44.5 |
| Demand deposits ...-....-....-..........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 143.0 | 144.5 | 145.4 | 147.2 | 147.6 | 146.7 | 147.4 | 148.7 | 149.6 | 150.1 | 149.9 | 149.8 | 151.5 | 150.8 |
|  |  |  | 187.1 | 187.6 | 188.2 | 180.4 | 103.8 | 196.6 | 199.5 | 201.9 | 204.3 | 202.5 | 201.0 | 201.0 | 200.8 | 200.1 |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas. adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56.7 | 62.9 136.5 | 59.7 | 61.0 129.5 | 62.4 131.4 | 64.3 140.3 | $\begin{array}{r}65.2 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}64.7 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 66.3 143.1 | 66.5 144.6 | 65.9 147.7 | 64.9 137.0 | 67.8 145.4 | 65.8 143.1 | 65.9 138.2 | 68.7 146.6 |
| Total 232 SMSA's (except N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$.) | $\begin{array}{r}120.8 \\ 40.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 136.5 43.4 | 126.7 42.3 | 129.5 43.0 | 131.4 43.4 | 140.3 43.7 | 143.7 43 | 144.7 43.8 | 143.1 45.6 | 144.6 44.9 | 44.5 | 146.1 | 145.8 47.4 | 46.1 |  | 18.6 48.0 |
| 6 other leading SMSA's ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 53.4 | 59.7 | 57.4 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 60.8 | ${ }_{61.3}$ | 64.4 | 63.0 | 61.1 | 66.3 | 67.8 | 64.5 | 66, 1 | 67.3 |
| 226 other SMSA's.......................-do. | 34.5 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39,2 | 39.7 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industries......mil. \$.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit after taxes, all industries........-mil. \$.. <br> Food and kindred products. $\qquad$ do. | 29,008 2,130 | 32,069 2,209 |  |  | 8,286 521 |  |  | 7,635 590 | --. |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,718 \\ \hline 97\end{array}$ |  |  | 7,029 506 138 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 540$ | ${ }^{2} 654$ |  |  | 167 |  |  | 180 |  |  | 178 |  |  | 138 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil. |  | 635 |  |  | 173 |  |  | 179 |  |  | 170 |  |  | 201 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products .---....-...--do.-.-- | 796 | 889 |  |  | 239 |  |  | 211 |  |  | 246 |  |  | 225 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products...-.......-do | 3, 261 | 3,525 |  |  | 904 |  |  | 852 |  |  | 891 |  |  | 886 |  |  |
| Petroleum refining -...---.-.-.......-- do | 5,497 | 5,794 |  |  | 1,400 |  |  | 1,442 |  |  | 1,461 |  |  | 1,468 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....---.--- do | ${ }^{672}$ | 769 |  |  | 240 |  |  | 254 |  |  | 196 |  |  | 107 |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal..-.-.---.-.-.-.-. do | 1,061 | 1,149 |  |  | 306 |  |  | 269 |  |  | 349 |  |  | 321 |  |  |
|  | 1,165 | 1,186 |  |  | 413 |  |  | 177 |  |  | 262 |  |  | 293 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 2,893 | 2,947 |  |  | 796 |  |  | 745 |  |  | 765 |  |  | 697 |  |  |
| Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies....do. | 2,297 | 2,518 |  |  | 581 |  |  | 605 |  |  | 760 |  |  | 625 |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vehicles, etc.) --...-.-.....--------mill. \$-- | 809 | 1,025 |  |  | 285 |  |  | 237 |  |  | 265 |  |  | 884 |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment--.-.-.---do | 2,356 | 3, 222 |  |  | 957 |  |  | 396 |  |  | 1,007 |  |  | 855 |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industries..-.-. do | 3,884 | 4,229 |  |  | 949 |  |  | 1,150 |  |  | 1,224 |  |  | 1,019 |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash), all industries ._...do..... | 13,262 | 14,189 |  |  | 3,538 |  |  | 3,262 |  |  | 4,064 |  |  | 3,606 |  |  |
| Electric utilities, profts after taxes (Federal Reserve) $\qquad$ | 2,911 | 3,002 |  |  | 641 |  |  | 764 |  |  | 733 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, total mill. $\$$ |  |  | 3,423 | 7,702 | 4,984 |  | 9,759 | 3,819 |  | 3,294 | 3,812 | 4,284 | 4,087 | 3,514 | 5,736 |  |
| By type of security: | 68,514 | 65, 562 | 3,423 | 7,72 | 4,384 | 4,913 | 9,759 | 3,819 | 6,111 | 3,294 | 3,812 | 4,284 |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds and notes, total.................. do..-- | 65,670 | 60, 979 | 3, 152 | 7.402 | 4,598 | 4,541 | 9,363 | 3,421 | 5,587 | 2,828 | 3,330 | 3,825 | 3,278 | 2,759 | 4,931 |  |
|  | 21,954 | 17,383 | 1,157 | 1,566 | 2,025 | 1,771 | 1,037 | 1,159 | 1,604 | 1,301 | 1,572 | 1,616 | 1,237 | 1,344 | 1,902 737 |  |
|  | 1,959 885 | 3,946 637 | 221 49 | 249 | 361 24 | 286 86 | 303 93 | 397 1 | 499 25 | 425 41 | 464 19 | 393 67 | 736 72 | 657 98 | ${ }_{68}$ |  |
| By type of issuer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate, total ¢ .......................d. | 24,798 | 21,966 | 1,428 | 1.866 | 2,411 | 2,143 | 1,432 | 1,557 | 2,129 | 1,767 | 2,055 | 2,075 | 2,045 | 2,098 | 2,707 |  |
|  | 11,058 | 6,979 | 373 | 563 | ${ }^{767}$ | 843 | 362 | 453 | 640 | 421 | 651 | 403 | 513 | 491 | 515 |  |
| Extractive (mining) ---------1......-do | 487 | 599 | 38 | 18 | 35 | 27 | 21 | 70 | 66 | 74 | 104 | 150 | 260 | 168 | 110 |  |
| Pubilicutility ---------------------- do | 4,935 | 5,281 | 180 | 557 | 507 | 239 | 446 | 475 | 674 | 443 | 319 | 627 | 315 | 404 | 739 |  |
|  | 286 | 246 | 14 | 0 | 28 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 39 | 50 | 9 | 13 | 26 | 44 | 21 |  |
| Communication--..---............-do..- | 1,979 | 1,766 | 192 | 104 | 239 | 239 | 95 | 156 | 115 | 163 | 41 | 186 | 56 | ${ }_{2}^{232}$ | 44 |  |
| Financlal and real estate...---.-.---do. | 2, 433 | 2,820 | 147 | 348 | 332 | 201 | 197 | 142 | 234 | 249 | 522 | 232 | 272 | 274 | 555 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes coverage on Federal employees of $\$ 8.3$ bil. in Dec. 1967 and $\$ 3.4$ bil. in Nov. 1968.2 Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. ${ }^{3}$ Includes revisions not distributed to the months.
Revisions for Jan. 1966-Mar. 1968 for insurance written and for Jan.-July 1967 for pre 1968 Federal Reserve Bulletin: $\quad$ \& 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. \& Or increase in earmarked gold (-). IT Time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt. $\odot$ Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. ${ }^{\circ}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. of Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FINANCE—Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission-Continued Estimated gross proceeds-Continued By type of issuer-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noncorporate, total $\%$----................ mil. \$.- | 43, 716 | 43,596 | 1,995 | 5,836 | 2,573 | 2, 770 | 8,326 | 2, 262 | 3,982 | 1,527 | 1,758 | 2, 209 | 2,041 | 1,416 | 3,029 |  |
|  | 19,431 | 18, 025 | , 405 | 3, 805 | , 383 | 417 | 5,850 | , 361 | 430 | + 379 | 1,377 | 427 | 443 | 382 | 412 |  |
|  | 14,288 | 16, 374 | 1,277 | 1,134 | 1,360 | 1,422 | 1,666 | 1,423 | 2,260 | 1,037 | 1,138 | 1,244 | 974 | 520 | 1,627 |  |
| New corporate security issues: <br> Estimated net proceeds, total. | 24,409 |  | 1,397 | 1,829 | 2,367 | 2,097 | 1,397 | 1,513 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: | 22,230 |  | 1,210 | 1,647 | 1,944 | 1,985 | 1,074 | 1,281 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant and equipment.--------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 16, 154 |  | 1,897 | 1, 102 | 1, 263 | 1, 143 | 1,744 | 1,912 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,076 |  | 313 | 546 | 681 | 1, 841 | 330 | 370 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retirement of securities................--- do....-. | 312 |  | 12 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,867 |  | 175 | 177 | 389 | 106 | 320 | 216 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,288 | 16, 374 | 1,277 | 1,134 | 1,360 | 1,422 | 1,666 | 1,423 | 2,260 | 1,037 | 1,138 | 1,244 | 974 | 520 | -1,627 | 1,063 |
|  | 8,025 | 8,659 | 1,669 | ${ }^{1,1872}$ | 1, 422 | 1,673 | 1,835 | - 459 | 2, 856 | ${ }^{1} 975$ | ${ }^{1} 187$ | 1,640 | 837 | 783 | +1,292 | , 900 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Ralancee <br> (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks | ${ }^{1} 791$ | ${ }^{1} 1,002$ | 834 | 850 | 868 | 977 | 885 | 964 | 1,024 | 1,064 | 1,002 | 1,054 | 1, 056 | 1,063 | 965 |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net) --.---.........do. do..- | 17,948 | 19,790 | 7,701 | 8,268 | 8,728 | 8,861 | 8,489 | 8,723 | 8,859 | 9,029 | 9,790 | 9, 107 | 9, 148 | r 8,318 | 8,044 |  |
| Customers' free credit balances (net)..........do. | 12,763 | ${ }^{13} 3,717$ | 2,979 | 3, 064 | 3,293 | 3,269 | 2,984 | 3,126 | 3, 407 | 3,419 | 3,717 | 3, 597 | r 3, 648 | 3,294 | 3,077 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: <br> Standard \& Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (AAA issues): <br> Composite $\sigma^{2}$ - <br> dol. per $\$ 100$ bond. | 81.8 | 76.4 | 76.2 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 76.1 | 78.1 | 78.4 | 77.0 | 75.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 73.0$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 72.5$ | ${ }^{+} 72.1$ | r 71.0 | 70.1 | 70.2 |
| Domestic municlpal (15 bonds) ...-.......do...- | 100.5 | 93.4 | 94.7 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 93.9 | 92.7 | 91.2 | 88.5 | 88.0 | 86.4 | 83.7 | 84.2 | 82.3 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxablef.............-do | 76.55 | 72.33 | 72.06 | 70.89 | 72.58 | 73.99 | 74.48 | 73.95 | 72.44 | 71.27 | 68.47 | 67.61 | 66.55 | 64.90 | 67.73 | 66.68 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC): <br> All registered exchanges: | 6,087.43 | 5, 669. 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,393.60 | 5, 458.55 | 499.30 | 520.63 | 429.15 | 375.37 | 343.50 | 397.81 | 533.78 | 474.36 | 585. 551 | 517.50 | 399.88 409.00 | 388.20 426.23 | 446.13 |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value. $\qquad$ do. | 5,428.00 | r4, 401.94 | 383. 18 | 320.63 65 | 429.15 336.37 | 315.37 313.26 | 386.17 | 304.64 | 403. 78 406.30 | 474.36 395.10 | 555.81 448.22 | 317.50 | 40.00 | 306. 40 | 320. 97 |  |
|  | 4,862.48 | 4,447.68 | 386. 64 | 404. 34 | 335.50 | 317.38 | 277.57 | 323.61 | 430.97 | 383.79 | 456.37 | 409.21 | 319.45 | 345. 57 | 360.38 |  |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, total..............mil. \$ | 3,955. 54 | 3, 814. 24 | 351.55 | 346. 53 | 276. 51 | 269.07 | 252.18 | 305.18 | 363.54 | 343.20 | 387. 20 | 344. 56 | 289.19 | 280.23 | 325.13 | 289.74 |
| Yields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's).............. percent.By rating: | ${ }^{2} 5.82$ | 6.51 | 6.53 | 6. 60 | 6.63 | 6.57 | 6.37 | 6.35 | 6.43 | 6.56 | 6.80 | 6.89 | 6.93 | 7.11 | 7.17 | 7.10 |
|  | 25.51 | 6.18 | 6.21 | 6. 27 | 6.28 | 6.24 | 6.02 | 5.97 | 6.09 | 6.19 | 6.45 | 6.59 | 6. 66 | 6.85 | 6.89 | 6.79 |
|  | 5. 66 | 6.38 | 6. 38 | 6.48 | 6.50 | 6.45 | 6.25 | 6.23 | 6.32 | 6.45 | 6. 66 | 6. 73 | 6.77 | 6.95 | 7.02 | 6.96 |
|  | 5. 86 | 6. 54 | 6.57 | 6. 62 | 6.65 | 6.60 | 6.38 | 6.39 | 6.47 | 6. 59 | 6.85 | 6. 93 | 6.97 | 7.13 | 7.21 | 7.12 |
|  | 6.23 | 6.94 | 6. 97 | 7.03 | 7.07 | 6.98 | 6.82 | 6.79 | 6.84 | 7.01 | 7.23 | 7.32 | 7.30 | 7.51 | 7.54 | 7.52 |
|  | 5. 74 | 6.41 | 6.42 | 6.49 | 6. 54 | 6.50 | 6.26 | 6.24 | 6.34 | 6.47 | 6.72 | 6.78 | 6.82 | 7.02 | 7.07 | 6.99 |
|  | 5. 81 | 6.49 | 6.54 | 6. 60 | 6. 60 | 6. 53 | 6.30 | 6.27 | 6.39 | 6.58 | 6. 85 | 7.02 | 7.05 | 7.23 | 7.26 | 7.15 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 5.89$ | 6. 77 | 6. 79 | 6.87 | 6. 88 | 6.82 | 6.72 | 6. 70 | 6. 72 | 6.78 | 6.97 | 6.98 | 6.98 | 7.16 | 7.25 | 7.27 |
| Domestic municipal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond Buyer (20 bonds) Standard \& Poor's Corp ( 15 bonds) | 3. 96 | 4. 47 | 4. 44 | 4.64 | 4.48 | 4.11 | 4.38 | 4.36 4 | 4.56 | 4. 64 | 4.85 | 4. 91 |  | 5. 25 |  | 5. 60 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)....-- do...- | 3.98 | 4.51 | 4.41 | 4.56 | 4. 56 | 4.36 | 4.31 | 4.47 | 4.56 | 4.68 | 4.91 | 4.95 | 5.10 | 5. 34 | 5. 29 | 5.47 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\odot . . . . . . . . . . . .-$ do. | 4.85 | 5.25 | 5. 28 | 5.40 | 5.23 | 5.09 | 5.04 | 5.09 | 5.24 | 5.36 | 5.65 | 5.74 | 5.86 | 6.05 | 5.84 | 5.85 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): <br> Dividends per share, annual rate, composite |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Divdends per share, anuual rate, composite dollars.. | 8.26 | 8.53 | 8.46 | 8.47 | 8.47 | 8.49 | 8.52 | 8.52 | 8.56 | 8.78 | 8.78 | 8.86 | 8.90 | 8.91 | 8.93 | 8.95 |
|  | 9.03 | 9.24 | 9.18 | 9.18 | 9.18 | 9.20 | 9.23 | 9.23 | 9.25 | 9.55 | 9.57 | 9. 67 | 9.72 | 9.73 | 9.77 | 9.78 |
|  | 4.34 | 4.50 | 4. 48 | 4.48 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.56 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 458 | 4.59 | 4.59 | 4.61 |
| Railroads | 4. 62 | 4.55 | 4. 52 | 4.52 | 4. 55 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4. 62 | 4.62 | 4. 62 | 4.62 | 4.62 | 4.62 | 4. 63 |
|  | 5. 35 | 5.82 | 5.78 | 5.78 | 5. 78 | 5. 78 | 5.78 | 5.89 | 5. 89 | 6.09 | 6.14 | 6. 14 | 6.14 | 6.23 | 6.23 | 6.37 |
| Fire insurance companies --------------- do....- | 7.82 | 8.62 | 8.08 | 8.08 | 8.08 | 8.08 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.24 | 9.86 | 9.86 | 9.86 | 9.86 | 9.86 | 9.86 | 9.86 |
| Price per share, end of mo., composite......do.... | 246.54 | 261.92 | 262.85 | 262.95 | 268.14 | 264. 13 | 266.57 | 267.62 | 269.92 | 281. 46 | 268. 18 | 266.05 | 254.46 | 263.90 | 277.63 | 277.23 |
|  | 290.05 | 315. 86 | 319.20 | 318.40 | 320.51 | 314. 45 | 317.73 | 328.32 | 329.50 | 343.13 | 326. 90 | 321.13 | 309. 17 | 324.26 | 330.61 | 330.32 |
|  | 101.87 | 98.37 | 92.93 | 92.08 | 100. 10 | 99.76 | 99.25 | 98. 50 | 98. 83 | 107.33 | 104.04 | 106. 49 | 101. 51 | 99.88 | 99.64 | 99.81 |
|  | 95.91 | 101.00 | 94.62 | 102. 23 | 105.57 | 100. 77 | 101.90 | 109.77 | 109.53 | 115. 18 | 111.24 | 114.38 | 106.17 | 104.88 | 102. 33 | 100.84 |
| Yields, composite...........................percent.- | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.22 | 3.22 | 3. 16 | 3.21 | 3.20 | 3.18 | 3.17 | 3. 12 | 3.27 | 3.33 | 3. 50 | 3.38 | 3.22 | 3.23 |
|  | 3.11 | 2.93 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.86 | 2.93 | 2.90 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.78 | 2.93 | 3.01 | 3. 14 | 3.00 | 2.96 | 2.96 |
|  | 4.26 | 4.58 | 4.82 | 4.87 | 4.48 | 4.51 | 4.53 | 4.62 | 4. 60 | 4.25 | 4. 40 | 4. 30 | 4.51 | 4.60 | 4.61 | 4.62 |
| Railroads | 4.82 | 4.55 | 4.78 | 4.42 | 4.31 | 4. 52 | 4.47 | 4.15 | 4. 15 | 4.01 | 4. 15 | 4.04 | 4.35 | 4. 41 | 4. 51 | 4.59 |
| N.Y. banks | 3.87 | 3.43 | 3. 66 | 3.63 | 3. 30 | 3. 17 | 3.24 | 3. 28 | 3.01 | 3. 07 | 3.43 | 3.21 | 3.54 | 3.42 | 3. 49 | 3.70 |
| Fire insurance companies....-..........-. ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 3.47 | 3.21 | 3.94 | 3.38 | 2.71 | 2.85 | 3.00 | 2.66 | 2.69 | 2.83 | 2.76 | 2.85 | 3.02 | 3.25 | 3.27 | 3.18 |
| Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrials | 15.76 | 17.62 +6.70 |  | ....- | 18.33 6.67 |  |  | 15.78 |  |  | 20.17 r6. |  |  | 17.50 6.74 |  |  |
|  | 6.74 6.74 | \% 7.51 |  |  | 6.67 6.88 |  |  | 6.73 7.17 |  |  | 6.15 7.51 |  |  | 6.74 |  |  |
| - Revised. ${ }^{1}$ End of year. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning Dec. 18 <br> o Includes data not shown separately. <br> ${ }^{\top}$ Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the ch | 8, 1967, A <br> ange in t | as railroad <br> he number | bonds n <br> does not | affect |  | contin ${ }^{9} \mathrm{Pr}$ © | uity of ces are or bonds | be series erived f due or | m aver allable i | ge yield 10 yea | on basis or more | of an ass | umed 3 | percent 2 | -year bo |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 10 high-grade (Standard \& Poor's Corp.)......................ercent. | 5.34 | 5.78 | 5.86 | 5.92 | 5.90 | 5.74 | 5.59 | 5. 63 | 5.76 | 5.82 | 5.93 | 5.93 | 5.94 | 6.09 | 6.14 | 6. 20 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) | 314. 79 | 322.19 | 309. 31 | 318.17 | 327.12 | 327.41 | 318. 15 | 329. 15 | 340.25 | 344.39 | 347.57 | 337. 64 | 337.85 | 322.11 | 320.24 | 325.88 |
| Industrial (30 stocks) | 879.12 | ${ }^{906.00}$ | 893. 37 | 905. 22 | ${ }^{906.82}$ | 905. 32 | 883.72 | 922.80 | 955.47 | ${ }^{964.12}$ | ${ }^{968.39}$ | 934.99 | 931. 29 | 916. 52 | ${ }^{927.38}$ | 954. 86 |
| Public utility (15 stocks) | 132.65 | 130.02 | 123.59 | 122.72 | 127.66 | ${ }^{133.11}$ | 131. 15 | 130.80 | 130.40 | 137. 57 | 138.26 | 135.62 | 136.89 | 130.90 | 129.14 | 130.83 |
| Railroad (20 stocks)... | 242.38 | 250.09 | 230.63 | 246.85 | 262.95 | 259.95 | 249.52 | 258.53 | 270.41 | 270.51 | 275.36 | 268. 78 | 269.75 | 245.26 | 238.01 | 238.15 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: $\sigma^{7}$ <br> Industrial, public utility, and railroad: <br> Combined index ( 500 stocks) $\ldots . .1941-43=10$ | 91.93 | 98.70 | 95.67 | 97.87 | 100. 53 | 100.30 | 98.11 | 101.34 | 103.76 | 105. 40 | 106. 48 | 102.04 | 101.46 | 99.30 | 101.26 | 104. 62 |
| Industrial, total ( 425 stocks) ¢ . . . . . . do | 99.18 | 107. 49 | 104.42 | 107.02 | 109.73 | 109. 16 | 106.77 | 110.53 | 113.29 | 114.77 | 116.01 | 110. 97 | 110.15 | 108.20 | 110.68 | 114.53 |
| Capital goods ( 130 stocks)--.-.-...-do | 96.96 | 105.77 | 104.08 | 106.86 | 110.65 | 108. 12 | 104.92 | 107.57 | 108.48 | 109.75 | 111.44 | 106. 56 | 105. 47 | 103.76 | 10554 | 108.66 |
| Consumers' goods (181 stocks)..... do | 79.18 | 86. 33 | 84.79 | 87.75 | 89.04 | ${ }^{88} 88$ | 85.73 | 88. 46 | 91. 36 | 92.04 | 91.91 | 87.69 | 87.93 | 86.69 | 88.21 | ${ }^{91.57}$ |
| Public utility (55 stocks)-.----....-- do | 68.10 | 66.42 | 63. 66 | 62.92 | 65.21 | 67.55 | 66. 60 | 66.77 | 66. 93 | 70.59 | 70.54 | 68.65 | 69.24 | 66.07 | 65. 63 | 66. 91 |
| Railroad (20 stocks). | 46.72 | 48.84 | 44. 79 | 48.00 | 51.72 | 51.01 | 48.80 | 51.11 | 54.26 | 53.74 | 55.19 | 54.11 | 54.78 | 50.46 | 49.53 | 49.97 |
| Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City (9 stocks) | 36.40 66.46 | 44.69 | 40.35 73.18 | 42.19 76.43 | 43.72 79.66 | 48. 58 85.91 | 47.38 84.74 | $\begin{aligned} & 46.99 \\ & 84.59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.65 \\ & 89.83 \end{aligned}$ | 52.46 | ${ }_{60.90}^{50.99}$ | $\text { 49. } 49$ | 49. 52 94.50 | 46.10 90.89 | 47.04 93.39 | 46. 69 92.78 |
| Fire and casualty insurance ( 16 stocks)... do | 62.29 | 73.64 | 53.61 | 59.23 | 72.52 | 78.11 | 78.11 | 82.97 | 96.19 | 95.35 | 98.30 | 95.51 | 96.80 | 88.29 | 86.47 | 86.04 |
| New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-......-12/31/65=50.. | 50.77 | 55.37 | 53.23 | 54.85 | 56.64 | 56.41 | 55.04 | 56.80 | 58.32 | 59.44 | 60.32 | 57.82 | 57.33 | 55.69 | 56. 61 | 58.50 |
|  | 51.97 | 58.00 | 56.03 | 58.04 | 59.83 | 59. 12 | 57.59 | 59.57 | 61.07 | 61.97 | 63.21 | 60.32 | 59.61 | 58.30 | 59.41 | 61.50 |
|  | 53.51 | 50.58 | 46.85 | 49. 92 | 52.86 | 51.59 | 49.01 | 51.94 | 55.24 | 55.96 | 57.30 | 56.35 | 56. 18 | 51.52 | 50.88 | 50.46 |
|  | 45. 43 | 44. 19 | 42.46 | 42.07 | 43.30 | 44.69 | 44.09 | 44. 53 | 45.22 | 47.18 | 46.73 | 45. 64 | 45. 98 | 44. 06 | 44. 34 | 45.75 |
|  | 49.82 | 65.85 | 57.56 | 60.43 | 64.60 | 68.90 | 68.19 | 71.77 | 77.50 | 79.55 | 79.00 | 75. 58 | 75.26 | 70.60 | 72.38 | 75.10 |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): <br> Market value. $\qquad$ | 161,746 | 196,358 | 17,571 | 20, 012 | 18, 582 | 16,529 | 14,038 | 13,735 | 18,560 | 16, 165 | 18,864 | 17,957 | 15, 085 | 13,128 | 13,810 |  |
| Shares sold - | 4,504 | 5,312 | 453 | 568 | 510 | 444 | 376 | 383 | 479 | 412 | 508 | 515 | 407 | 366 | 379 |  |
| Market value.....-.......-.-....-.mil. \$-- | 125,329 | 144,978 | 13, 310 | 14, 341 | 13, 548 | 12,373 | 10,493 | 9,868 | 13, 727 | 11,979 | 13, 844 | 13,056 | 11, 007 | 9,755 | 10,094 |  |
| Shares sold (cleared or settled).......millions <br> New York Stock Exchange: | 2,886 | 3,299 | 298 | 333 | 305 | 283 | 244 | 231 | 305 | 261 | 314 | 305 | 247 | 237 | 239 |  |
| Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (sales effected) - ............................... | 2,530 | 2,932 | 296 | 292 | 257 | 243 | 194 | 228 | 272 | 252 | 268 | 267 | 210 | 199 | 237 | 257 |
| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: Market value, all listed shares. bil. \$- | 605.82 | 692.34 | 619.04 | 631.82 | 641.04 | 628.88 | 640.17 | 668.36 | 676.18 | 716.40 | 692.34 | 689.24 | 654.51 | 672.59 | 691.07 | 693.14 |
| Number of shares listed.................-millions..- | 11,622 | 13, 196 | 11,936 | 12,158 | 12,330 | 12, 440 | 12,626 | 12, 714 | 12,891 | 13, 042 | 13, 196 | 13,326 | 13,448 | 13,657 | 13,806 | 14,050 |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES


## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued



- Revised. 1 See note 1, page S-21.
- Includes data not shown separately

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| ```FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value-Continued General imports-Continued By commodity groups and principal commodi- ties:``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural products, total Nonagricultural products, total $\qquad$ mil. \$ do. o... | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 4,471.7 \\ 22,343.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,057.2 \\ 28,056.8 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2,}^{438.2}$ | 2, 4381.4 |  | ${ }_{2,374.5}^{437.5}$ | 434.5 $2,304.6$ | 455.0 $2,414.3$ | 385.7 $2,538.4$ | 422.3 $2,372.8$ | 439.5 $2,577.9$ | 1, 1723.1 | [ $\begin{array}{r}312.1 \\ 2,089.3\end{array}$ | 492.6 $2,500.4$ | 499.0 235.3 |  |
| Food and live animals $\%$.-----.........- do | 4,003.2 | 4,577.4 | 393.8 | 396.1 | 353.8 | 403.3 | 403.1 | 408.9 | 368.2 | 396.8 | 396.6 | 169.8 | 287.1 | 439.0 | 438.4 |  |
| Cocoa or cacao beans......-.-............do | 147.2 | 136.0 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 12.2 | 1.4 | 15.3 | 20.5 | 10.4 |  |
| Coffee. | 962.7 | 1,139.7 | 107.6 | 87.2 | 73.6 | 111.7 | 110.0 | 103.1 | 74.5 | 95.7 | 87.4 | 16.1 | 49.0 | 89.1 | 95.8 |  |
| Meats and preparations | 645.0 | 746.5 640.1 | 55.8 55.6 | 52.7 67.2 | 66.2 58.6 | 67.2 62.6 | 68.7 70.7 | 83.1 55.8 | 69.5 60.4 | 72.5 43.7 | 49.3 56.9 | $\begin{array}{r}29.2 \\ 6.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45.4 <br> 34 | ${ }^{96.4}$ | 74.7 |  |
| Beverages and tabacco......-............-do. | 698.1 | 786.3 | 61.5 | 55.1 | 47.6 | 54.4 | 80.8 | 80.1 | 67.2 | 61.8 | 77.5 | 24,6 | 28.6 | 63.8 | 68.1 |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels $9 . . .-$ do | 2,964.4 | 3, 297.4 | 260.3 | 296.3 | 281.4 | 287.0 | 288.9 | 302.0 | 292.1 | 264.3 | 287.7 | 1202.0 | 232.3 | 307.4 | 337.5 |  |
|  | 974.3 | 958.4 | 65.8 | 102.2 | 88.2 | 88.1 | 90.3 | 99.4 | 85.9 | 75.6 | 75.9 | 157.8 | 51.1 | 63.0 | 81.7 |  |
| Paper base sto | 418.3 | 454.8 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 40.4 | ${ }^{36.8}$ | 36.8 | 34.2 | 40.4 | 37.4 | 43.1 | 36.7 9 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 44.7 |  |
|  | 305.6 174.5 | 338.4 191.8 | 33.1 13.6 | 31.0 14.2 | 25.7 11.9 | 28.1 17.9 | 24.1 16.3 | 28.5 23.4 | 22.2 14.0 | 25.2 16.5 | 25.9 19.9 | 9.0 10.7 | 12.2 20.7 | 28.8 25.4 | 36.0 23.2 |  |
| Mineral fuels, Iubricants, etc- ------.---.do | 2,247.8 | 2,528. | 193.9 | 178.0 | 202.8 | 228.5 | 187.1 | 220.7 | 226.6 | 195.0 | 234.0 | 249.1 | 231.5 | 226.4 | 240.7 |  |
| Petroleum and products....-.-...---.-.-do | 2,086.1 | 2,345.1 | 176.3 | 162.1 | 188.2 | 214.9 | 174.4 | 205.8 | 212.0 | 179.1 | 220.7 | 235.2 | 209.0 | 208.6 | 224.1 |  |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats.......do | 122.0 | 158.2 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 8.5 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 16.6 | 6.1 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.2 |  |
|  | 958.0 | 1,134.7 | 102.5 | 103.9 | 81.6 | 94.7 | 101.3 | 95.2 | 88.6 | 94.0 | 102.7 | 70.3 | 81.8 | 111.3 | 124.9 |  |
|  | 6,384.3 | 8,073.2 | 760.1 | 718.9 | 647.0 | 654.1 | 708.7 | 666.5 | 648.5 | 629.3 | 662.4 | 1398.6 | 533.1 | 653.1 | 784.2 |  |
| Iron and steel....-.-.-...................- do | 1,373.1 | 2,046. 4 | 168.1 | 193.2 | 176.8 | 172.4 | 235.3 | 189.2 | 170.1 | 177.7 | 165.9 | 64.6 | 72.8 | 119.2 | 187.3 |  |
|  | 864.7 | 1, 862.8 | 79.0 | 77.5 | 72.9 | 72.0 | 67.2 | 60.5 | 75.7 | 69.0 | 84.8 | 67.7 | 71.0 | 74.4 | 78.5 |  |
|  | 1,562.5 | 1,933.2 ${ }^{\text {962.6 }}$ | 244.5 85.7 | 162.3 81.6 | 147.0 74.1 | 123.4 82.0 | 126.3 83.5 | 134.2 90.1 | 120.9 81.9 | 110.7 77 | 121.0 75.8 | 179.5 45.3 | 137.6 69.2 | 135.9 112.9 | 159.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 81.6 |  | 82.0 |  |  | 81.9 |  |  |  |  | 112.9 | 107.0 |  |
| Machinery and transport equipment.....do. | 5,793.4 | 7,991. 1 | 609.6 | 699.4 | 664.9 | 630.6 | 547.6 | 663.3 | 788.4 | 744.3 | 808.2 | 612.3 | 655.9 | 766.1 | 872.0 |  |
| Machinery, totals -----....-.......-- do. | 3, 024.4 | 3, ${ }_{2} 93.6$ |  | 301.7 | 283.6 | 308.7 |  |  | 351.8 | 325.0 |  |  | 291.8 10.2 | 351.2 |  |  |
| Metalworking <br> Electrical | 203.4 $1,135.5$ | 1,494.9 | 20.0 118.9 | 16.2 113.8 | 22.0 11.3 | 14.7 133.2 | 18.3 136.1 | 17.6 140.9 | 17.0 160.4 | 11.3 145.5 | 17.4 151.4 | 8.4 118.6 | 10.2 127.4 | 17.4 137.2 | 159.1 |  |
| Transport equipment .-...........-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2,769.1 | 4, 298.5 | 312.2 | 384.4 | 381.4 | 321.9 | 238.2 | 340.3 | 436.6 | 419.4 | 451.4 | 356.8 | 364.1 | 414.9 | 464.9 |  |
| Automobiles and parts....................do....- | 2, 266.1 | 3,711.6 | 255.6 | 338.9 | 327.1 | 276.8 | 191.1 | 302.6 | 370.9 | 384.4 | 397.9 | 307.0 | 315.0 | 358.7 | 408.4 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles ......do | 2,576.2 | 3,346.7 | 246.6 | 262.7 | 261.1 | 332.5 | 315.5 | 312.2 | 325.3 | 291.7 | 301.6 | 204.4 | 252.1 | 316.1 | 348.3 |  |
| Commodities not classified.-.............d.do.... | 1,065.1 | 1,220.5 | 107.1 | 103.5 | 93.0 | 109.4 | 97.7 | 105.7 | 106.4 | 107.4 | 130.2 | 88.7 | 86.4 | 98.2 | 109.2 |  |
| Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity.......................................................................... | 5160 5178 | 5173 5195 |  |  | 173 196 |  |  | 1770 |  |  | 179 203 |  |  | P 150 $\gg 173$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{5111}$ | ${ }^{5112}$ |  |  | 113 |  |  | 113 |  |  | 113 |  |  | p 115 |  |  |
| General imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5184 | ${ }^{8} 226$ |  |  | 224 |  |  | 231 |  |  | 237 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 200$ |  |  |
| Value. <br> Unit value do $\qquad$ | 5190 5103 | 5235 8104 |  |  | 234 |  |  | 104 |  |  | 249 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 211$ |  |  |
| Shipping Weight and Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterborne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (incl. reexports): <br> Shipping weight...................thous. sh. tons. | 187, 426 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18, 636 | 19, 358 | 1,747 | 1,684 | 1,520 | 1, 550 | 1, 703 | 1,790 | 1,405 | 1, 762 | 1,666 | ${ }^{2} 580$ | 9, 739 | 1, 1487 | 2,000 |  |
| General imports: Shipping weight..............thous. sh. tons.. | 256, 814 | 281, 331 |  |  |  |  | 23,932 |  |  |  | 25,373 | 20,680 | 19,909 |  |  |  |
| Value........---...........................-mil. \$.- | 17,434 | 21, 121 | 1,756 | 1,823 | 1,686 | 1,845 | 1,918 | 1,915 | 1, 726 | 1,719 | 1,817 | 869 | 1,242 | 1,793 | 2,075 |  |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note 1, p. S-21. ${ }^{2}$ Number of carriers filing com-
plete reports for the year. ${ }^{3}$ As compiled by the Air Transport Association of America
from carrier reports to the CAB. 4 Excludes excess baggage revenues.

5 Revised to include trade in silver ore and bullion formerly reported separately; quarterly data do not reflect this change. of Includes data not shown separately

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

| 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annusl | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |


|  | 1969 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued



CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,269 | 14,877 | 1,276 | 1,271 | 1,156 | 1,219 | 1,224 | 1,174 | 1,275 | 1,208 | 1,263 | 1,272 | - 1,151 | + 1,249 | 1,158 |
| Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous--thous. sh. tons.- | 12,200.2 | 12,093.0 | 1,082. 6 | 1,163.7 | 1,028.5 | 1,031.3 | 932.1 | 949.0 | 951.2 | 942.0 | 986.3 | 887.0 | - 991.2 | 1,050. 2 | 1, 083.4 |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid .-....do...- | 1,085.3 | 1,047.8 | + 73.1 | 89.5 | 88.0 | 107.2 | 105.5 | 92.5 | 88.8 | 91.7 | 85.2 | 80.0 | r 76.6 | r 86.5 | 89.9 |
| Chlorine, gas ( $100 \% \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) | 7, 679.9 | 58, 428.4 | 688.2 | 708.4 | 692.4 | 701.8 | 702.6 | 701.2 | 735.4 | 722.5 | 766.1 | 731.8 | 711.3 | 768.7 | 751.7 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ) .-.-.-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,625. 1 | 1,735. 3 | 137.8 | 144.8 | 141.7 | 138.7 | 149.0 | 149.9 | 157.9 | 156.2 | 150.3 | 149.4 | - 147.7 | r 163.8 | 156.7 |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) | 6,264. 6 | 6,134.9 | 595.3 | 517.8 | 470.4 | 434.9 | 463.3 | 488.6 | 496.1 | 487.0 | 550.2 | 500.9 | - 503.6 | ' 572.8 | 552.8 |
| Oxygen (high purity) ------------mil. cu. ft-- | 243,401 | 248,250 | 21,930 | 21,661 | 21,265 | 21,077 | 18,960 | 18,297 | 19,345 | 20,291 | 21,316 | 21,667 | +20,827 | -23,030 | 22,747 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ) | 5,188.9 | 4,926.2 | 435.9 | 453.8 | 381.9 | 326.2 | 388.2 | 406.9 | 415.7 | 403.1 | 410.9 | 394.0 | r 380.5 | '420.1 | 453.2 |
| Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic ( $58 \%$ <br>  | 4, 848.9 | 4,552. 6 | 390.2 | 399.5 | 383.7 | 380.0 | 397.6 | 383.2 | 402. 1 | 363.6 | 396.6 | 333.1 | 335.5 | 385.1 | 370.2 |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate..........do...- | 4 135.3 | 145.1 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 13.3 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) .-........-do. | 7,923.7 | 8,799.4 | 723.9 | 755.4 | 727.1 | 729.1 | 725.0 | 736.4 | 777.2 | 766.7 | 792.6 | 760.2 | + 721.9 | - 770.8 | 795.4 |
| Sodium silicate, anhydrous...-thous. sh. tons | 1, 612.6 | 8, 632.2 | 59.1 | 57.1 | 46.0 | 42.8 | 47.4 | 47.8 | 62.2 | 63.8 | 61.2 | 46.6 | 46.3 | 56.6 | 62.7 |
| Sodium sulfate, anhydrous Sulfuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ) | $1,364.0$ $28,815.2$ | $51,471.7$ $528,382.5$ | 130.5 $2,447.7$ | 145.2 $2,541.2$ | 121.2 | 115.0 $2,161.8$ | 121.4 $2,282.2$ | 121.7 $2,294.6$ | 129.0 | 120.7 $2,357.0$ | 125.3 | 130.2 2317.0 | +117.8 <br> +2.238 .9 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r24.4.1. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 133.0 $2,511.9$ |
| Sulfuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ) | 28,815.2 | 328,382.5 | 2,447.7 | 2,541.2 | 2,278.1 | 2,161.8 | 2,282.2 | 2,294.6 | 2,365.0 | 2,357.0 | 2,524. 4 | 2,317.0 | -2,238.9 | r2,405.8 | 2,511.9 |

[^18][^19] tive Aug. 26, 1968, passports are issued for 5 years; no renewals are made.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| CHEMICALS--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organic chemicals, production: ${ }^{\prime}$ Andictic mil lb |  |  |  |  |  | 141.2 | 142.3 |  | 137.1 | 139.0 | 152.9 | 141.7 | 140.4 | 145.2 | 147.9 |  |
|  | $1,556.4$ <br> 30.5 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,651.6 \\ 31.2\end{array}$ | ${ }^{123.7}$ | 103.0 2.2 | 107.6 2.4 | 141.2 2.3 | 14.3 2.1 | 142.5 2.6 | ${ }_{3}^{13.1}$ | 38.0 | ${ }^{2} 2.8$ | 13.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 108.8$ | 111.4 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 10.3 |  |
|  | 102.8 | ${ }^{1} 138.0$ | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 10.7 |  |  |  | 13.1 | 13.0 | r 10.5 | 12.4 |  |
|  | 138.9 | ${ }^{1} 162.0$ | 9.5 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 18.8 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 18.9 | 11.0 |  |
| Formaldehyde ( $37 \% \mathrm{HCHO}$ ) | 3.686 .2 | 14,099.6 | 343.6 | 350.5 | 356.3 | 337.3 | 340.6 | 332.4 | 364.6 | 330.8 | 350.5 | 321.1 | 1323.2 | ${ }^{+356.1}$ | 349.9 |  |
| Glycerin, refined, all grades: do | 353.8 | 347.0 | 28.8 | 27.3 | 26.3 | 27.5 | 30.2 | 28.7 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 30.1 | 28.4 | 31.0 | - 27.8 | 29.4 |  |
| Stocks, end of period-......................-do-..-- | 32.6 | 29.5 | 37.5 | 32.1 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 26.8 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 31.8 | - 34.4 | 31.9 |  |
| Methanol, synthetic and natural....-.-.....il. gal. | ${ }^{1} 520.2$ | 580.2 | 49.9 | 47.5 | 46.5 | 48.6 | 46.1 | 47.5 | 50.5 | 49.4 | 55.6 | 51.4 | 46.5 | - 50.3 | 51.3 |  |
|  | 715.3 | 1748.3 | 60.8 | 66.6 | 65.5 | 57.1 | 63.9 | 59.1 | 66.2 | 62.5 | 67.9 | 59.8 | 56.9 | - 64.2 | 70.6 |  |
| ALCOHOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ethyl alcohol and spirits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_........-.-.-.-.-........-mil. tax gal.- | 685.1 218.4 | 708.1 189.2 | ${ }^{57.6}$ | 58.2 216.6 | 54.6 215.7 | 59.7 217.4 | 56.5 207.5 | 60.0 201.4 | 70.8 199.5 | 60.3 187.8 | ${ }_{189.2}^{66.2}$ | 197.5 | 64.4 196.8 | 192.4 |  |  |
|  | 556.1 | 564.4 | 48.2 | 48.8 | 44.7 | 47.1 | 49.8 | 47.0 | 51.7 | 47.1 | 50.6 | 57.1 | 52.7 | 57.8 |  |  |
|  | 79.0 | 80.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.6 |  |  |
| Denatured alcohol: | 300.1 | 303.5 | 25.9 | 26.3 | 24.0 |  | 26.7 |  | 27.6 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 30.7 | 28.3 | 31.0 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{298.6} \mathbf{3 0 9 . 1}$ | 305.5 | 25.8 | 27.2 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 30.3 | 27.7 | 30.2 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period.............-............-do. | 4.9 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 |  |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total $\%$..........--.......thous. sh. tons.- | 15,294 | 18,956 | 1,584 | 1,610 | 1,466 | 1,617 | 1,533 | 1,658 | 1,902 | 1,544 | 1,883 | 961 | 979 | 1,304 | 1, 718 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials... .-........-....-...-do.-. | ${ }^{1} 11,629$ | 2,607 | 1229 | 174 | 147 | 215 | 180 | 1, 242 | 1,347 | ${ }^{317}$ | ${ }_{1}^{296}$ |  |  |  | -162 |  |
|  | 11, 025 | 13,584 | 1,132 | 1,207 | 1,091 | 1,195 | 1,143 | 1,134 | 1,332 | 1,100 | 1,291 | 783 107 | 771 | 955 | 1, 334 |  |
|  | 1,119 | 1,303 | 115 | 110 | 89 | 75 | 99 | 153 | 160 | 77 | 129 | 107 | 92 | 69 | 109 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 177 | ${ }^{227}$ | 46 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | ${ }_{15}^{20}$ | ${ }_{9}^{19}$ | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ | 24 | 45 |  |
|  | 168 | 131 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 5 |  | 13 |  | 236 | 268 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{218}$ | - 205 | 16 | 19 | 30 | ${ }_{25}$ | ${ }_{25}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 19 |  |
|  Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers ( $100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ): | 4,034 | 4,170 | 598 | 354 | 281 | 117 | 213 | 329 | 372 | 273 | 280 | 336 | 353 | 560 |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. Stocks, end of period do. | $4,695$ | $4,149$ | $\begin{aligned} & 378 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 379 497 | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & 529 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257 \\ & 567 \end{aligned}$ | 308 578 | 351 524 | $\begin{aligned} & 358 \\ & 525 \end{aligned}$ | 331 516 | 340 535 | 360 572 | +351 +590 | 381 502 | 403 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly: <br> Black blasting powder <br> High explosives | 1,708. ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 1,581. 7 |  |  | 417. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | 428. ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |  | 404.6 |  |  | 426.6 ${ }^{.1}$ |  |  |
| Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,348.2 | 2,587. 1 | 229.2 | 241.7 | 239.0 | 231.6 | 238.6 | 229.5 | 234.7 | 196.9 |  | ${ }_{86.2}^{189.8}$ |  | 229.9 |  |  |
| Trade products.-............................................... <br> Industrial finishes. $\qquad$ | 1,329.5 | 1,427.5 | 135.8 93.3 | 141.4 100.3 | 139.9 99.2 | 140.5 91.1 | 141.9 96.6 | 127.6 101.9 | 1115.5 | 92.7 104.2 | 83.0 92.7 | 86.2 103.6 | 106.1 101.0 | 118.8 111.1 | 131.9 113.3 |  |
| Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-...---...-.-.--thous. lg. tons.- | 18,284 | 8,766 | 690 | 715 | 763 | 776 | 771 | 744 | 756 | 759 | 767 | 820 | 722 | 799 |  |  |
| Stocks (producers'), end of period.----.....do.... | 1,954 | 2,790 | 2,027 | 2,028 | 2,142 | 2,293 | 2,466 | 2,619 | 2,690 | 2,775 | 2,790 | 2,940 | 3,006 | 3,129 |  |  |
| Plastics and resin materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermosetting resins: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1585.9 489 | 1624.7 1576.4 15 | 54.0 <br> 54.3 <br> 8 | 55.3 51.9 58 | 51.1 | 52.6 46.2 | 54.5 477 | 51.4 48.9 | 58.5 51.2 | 48.6 49.4 | 46.7 47.8 | 51.4 50.1 | 50.3 | 52.7 58.8 |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins-.-.-.-- do-.-. | 1953.7 | $11,038.4$ | ${ }_{83.7}$ | 92.3 92.3 | 81.6 86.2 | 72.0 | 85.2 | 98.4 | 101.5 | 9.6 | 82.6 | 87.8 | 88.9 | 96.5 |  |  |
| Urea and melamine resins......-.-.-....-. - do...- | 1645.4 | 1741.4 | 58.3 | 59.6 | 55.2 | 54.1 | 65.5 | 68.2 | 71.9 | 69.2 | 70.8 | 60.3 | 62.5 | 70.6 |  |  |
| Thermoplastic resins: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose plastic materials---.-.-........do... | ${ }^{1} 171.9$ | ${ }^{1} 186.2$ | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 |  |  |
| Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins-.-.-............................................... 1 mil |  | 17332.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 25.0 | 30.0 |  | 32.4 | 25.5 | 21.1 | 28.8 |  |  |
| Styrene-type materials (polystyrene) -...do. | 12,365. 4 | $12,719.3$ | 224.2 | 235.6 | 229.3 | 212.3 | 228.1 | 235.7 | 247.2 | 243.9 | 249.7 | 239.3 | 247.8 | 272.8 |  |  |
| Vinyl resins (resin content basis) .-......do. | ${ }^{12,599.4}$ | 12,944.8 | $\stackrel{237.1}{ }$ | $\stackrel{250.3}{3}$ | 246.7 | 231.7 | $\stackrel{245}{ } 2$ | 254.8 | ${ }_{3691.5}^{261 .}$ | ${ }^{261.0}$ | ${ }_{4}^{251.3}$ | 254.0 | 246.6 | 281.5 |  |  |
|  | 3,761.9 | 14,539.1 | 351.6 | 370.0 | 363.5 | 362.4 | 381.4 | 383.7 | 399.7 | 414.3 | 422.7 | 392.8 | 412.2 | 433.4 | ---. |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER <br> Production (utility and industrial), total mil. kw.-hr- | 1,317,301 | 1,433,001 | 109, 234 | 114,607 | 119,340 | 127, 472 | 131,905 | 115, 832 | 119,354 | 118,073 | 128, 063 | 131, 591 | 117,665 | 126,035 | 117, 115 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric utilities, total........................ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107,974 |  |
|  | 992,847 | 1,104,694 | 81, 341 | 85,998 | 91,708 | 189,841 | 104, 856 | 91,428 | 193,636 | 91,254 | 188,669 | 101, 050 | 88,023 | 95, 159 | 85, 863 |  |
|  | 221, 518 | 222,238 | 18,999 | 19, 524 | 18,936 | 19,029 | 18, 146 | 15, 726 | 16,652 | 17,913 | 20,292 | 21,413 | 21,087 | 21, 519 | 22, 111 |  |
| Privately and municipally owned util....do. | 986, 227 | 1,082,382 | 80, 976 | 85, 251 | 90,318 | 97,308 | 101, 215 | 87,884 | 91, 092 | 89,477 | 96,672 | 90, 163 | 87,944 | 94, 008 | 87,372 |  |
| Other producers (publicly owned)...-..-.do | 228, 138 | 1,244,550 | 19,364 | 20, 271 | 20,326 | 21,562 | 21,786 | 19,270 | 19, 196 | 19,690 | 22, 289 | 23,300 | 21, 166 | 22, 670 | 20,602 |  |
| Industrial establishments, total. . . .-.-.-.-. do.. | 102, 936 | 106,069 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99,505 | 102,690 | 8,578 | 8,758 | 8,378 | 8,338 | 8,657 | 8,457 | 8,818 | 8,644 | 8,836 | 8,860 | 8,290 | 9,063 | 8,842 |  |
| By waterpower.....-.......................do..... | 3,430 | ${ }_{c}{ }_{3,380}$ | ${ }^{8} 817$ | ${ }_{327}$ | ${ }^{817}$ | , 265 | ${ }^{8} 246$ | ${ }^{2} 20$ | ${ }_{248}$ | 262 | 266 | 267 | 265 | 293 | 300 |  |

${ }_{2}$ Revised annual total; revisions are not distributed to the monthly data.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 500 short tons.
oD Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless
otherwise indicated.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

| ELECTRIC POWER-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI) mil. kw.-hr. | 1,107,023 | 1,202,321 | 94,620 | 94, 367 | 97, 169 | 102,330 | 107, 416 | 106, 260 | 100,515 | 98, 673 | 103, 027 | 109, 412 | 105, 894 | 105, 614 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: <br> Small light and powers. $\qquad$ | 242,492 | 1265,151 | 20,029 | 20,621 | 22,064 | 24, 174 | 25,433 | 24,832 | 22.762 | 21, 510 | 21,743 | 22, 533 | 22, 009 | 21,852 |  |  |
|  | 486,043 | 1518,834 | 42,488 | 43,488 | 43, 354 | 43, 055 | 44, 195 | 44, 166 | 44,678 | 44, 115 | 44, 146 | 44, 410 | 43, 557 | 44,988 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads...-..-...............do.. | 4,572 | 14,540 | 358 | 351 | 336 | 342 | 338 | 351 | 361 | 371 | 436 | 431 | 401 | 421 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic.-.-.-.....................do-. | 331,525 | 1367,692 | 28, 118 | 26, 239 | 27, 676 | 30, 995 | 33,570 | 32,967 | 28,687 | 28, 704 | 32,608 | 37,778 | 35,650 | 34, 244 |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting....-.......---- do...-- | 9,863 29,426 | 110, 302 | 2, 527 | 775 2,586 | 760 2,685 | 2,693 2 | 2,769 |  | 2,787 |  |  | 2,953 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 3 \\ 3,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{905}$ |  |  |
|  | 29,426 3,102 | 132,162 <br> 13,640 | 2, 282 | $\begin{array}{r}2,586 \\ \begin{array}{r}307\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,685 304 | 2,693 324 | 2,769 315 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,772 } \\ \hline 311\end{array}$ | 2,787 337 | 2,696 335 | 2,830 268 | 2,953 312 | 3,048 303 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,891 \\ & 314 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) .............................-...-. | 17,222.7 | 18,579.9 | 1,454.6 | 1,450.8 | 1,514.6 | 1,601.6 | 1,670.7 | 1,656.3 | 1,559.8 | 1,524.0 | 1,580.1 | 1,664.1 | 1,624.1 | 1,605.0 |  |  |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas: Customers, end of period, totalo ..........thous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of period, totalo Residential. $\qquad$ thous-- $\qquad$ do. | 666 | 543 |  |  | 608 |  |  | 539 |  |  | 543 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial. .-............do. | 41 | 36 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 35 |  |  | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,437 | 1,461 |  |  | 323 |  |  | 163 |  |  | 362 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 829 | 822 |  |  | 174 |  |  | 63 |  |  | 196 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-..........-.do.... | 589 | 615 |  |  | 144 |  |  | 98 |  |  | 159 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total 0 - mil. \$-- | 131.4 | 128.8 |  |  | 29.3 |  |  | 14.8 |  |  | 30.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84.5 | 81.2 45.7 |  |  | 18.1 10.8 |  |  | 7.7 |  |  | 11.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.......-----...do. | 45.3 |  |  |  | 10.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of period, total9.-........thous..-- Residential | 39,034 35,836 | 39,894 36,619 |  |  | 35,692 |  |  | 38, 383 |  |  | 39,894 36,619 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,152 | 3,227 |  |  | 3,097 |  |  | 3,082 |  |  | 3,227 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133, 424 | 144, 258 |  |  | 33, 077 |  |  | 26,950 |  |  | 36,586 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42,811 | 44,546 |  |  | 8,960 |  |  | 3,821 |  |  | 11, 111 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.--------.-..-. do. | 85, 321 | - 93,350 |  |  | 22,594 |  |  | 21,519 |  |  | 23,864 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total $¢$ | 8,124.4 | 8,623.6 |  |  | 1,911.7 |  |  | 1,339.9 |  |  | 2, 207.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,294.9 | -4, 450.3 |  |  | 940.4 920.0 |  |  | ${ }_{787.5}^{502.2}$ |  |  | 1,126.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-----------do | 3,637.9 | 3, 949.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 116. 55 | 122.41 | 10.84 | 11.48 | 11.37 | 12.30 | 11.37 | 9.86 | 10.10 | 8.46 | 8.90 | 8.99 | 8.82 | 10.98 | 11.43 |  |
| Taxable withdrawals.....-.....-.-.............do..... | 106.97 | 112.41 | 9.45 | 10. 19 | 10.30 | 11. 58 | 10.76 | 9.11 | 9. 28 | 8. 26 | 8. 48 | 7.88 | 7.66 | 9. 40 | 10.06 |  |
|  | 10.77 | 11.56 | 12.88 | 13.17 | 13.31 | 13.02 | 12.64 | 12.54 | 12.48 | 11.92 | 11.56 | 11.91 | 12.33 | 13.00 | 13.37 |  |
| Distilled spirits (total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 211.77 | 238.33 | 21.23 | 25.19 | 19.32 | 18.24 | 14.72 | 19.36 | 24.32 | 22.26 | 21.24 | 21.06 | 19.69 | 21.97 |  |  |
| , mil. wine gal.- | 324.81 | 345. 49 | 26.62 | 29.37 | 26.48 | 25.96 | 27.47 | 27.35 | 30.94 | 34. | 41.14 | 24.31 | 24.25 | 28.77 |  |  |
| Taxable withdrawals...---.....---mil. tax gal.. | 148. 20 | 147764 | 13.95 | 12.59 | ${ }_{934}^{12.13}$ |  | 12.53 |  | 15. 75 | 12.85 | 11. 47 | 11. 31 |  | 13. 98 |  |  |
|  | 904.58 | 956. 44 | 920.50 | 929.92 | 934. 29 | 939.76 | 938.82 | 940.45 | 944.52 | 950.02 | 956. 44 | 962.90 | 968.43 | 973.27 |  |  |
| Production....-...-.-.-.-.......-.mil. tax gal.. | 153.78 | -178. 05 | 16.30 | 20.55 | 14.15 | 13.85 | 9.60 | 13.28 | 17.66 | 16.41 | 15. 24 | 17.01 | 16.10 | 17.10 |  |  |
| Taxable withdrawals...-.....................-do. | 97.02 | 95.27 | 8. 62 | 7.88 | 6.97 | 6.28 | 7.63 | 9. 45 | 11.07 | 8.76 | 7.31 | 7.39 | 7.44 | 9.22 |  |  |
|  | 856. 66 | ${ }^{904.35}$ | 873.77 | 883. 24 | 888.11 | 893.66 | 892.77 | 893.39 | 895.98 | 899.65 | 904.35 | 911.26 | 917.26 | 921. 92 |  |  |
|  | 59.70 | 66.50 | 5.35 | 5.34 | 4.50 | 4.31 | 5.37 | 5.92 | 8.13 | 7.00 | 7.29 | 4.87 | 4. 16 | 5.37 | 5.51 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal__ | 108. 26 | 110. 54 | 10.30 | 9.37 | 8.90 | 8.30 | 8. 66 | 10. 43 | 12.85 | 10.40 | 8.53 | 8.67 | 8. 26 | 10. 39 |  |  |
| Whisky <br> Wines and distiling materials: | 67.31 |  | 6.30 | 5.77 | 5.32 | 4.92 | 4.99 | 6.37 | 8.26 | 6.73 | 4.87 | 4.84 | 5.17 | 6.17 |  |  |
| Effervescent wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production---.-.-.-.-........- mil. wine gal | 10. 19 | 12.17 | 1.17 | . 88 | . 87 | . 60 | 1.06 | . 95 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.26 | 1.13 | 1. 12 | 1. 23 | 1.17 |  |
|  | 8.75 4.30 | 10.17 5. 25 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ \hline 5.83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 5.85 | 5.90 | 5.86 | 6.78 | 5.85 | 1.28 | 1.26 5.38 | 1.27 5.25 | 5. 60 | 6. ${ }^{56}$ | 1.05 | 6. 61 |  |
|  | 1.92 | 2.23 | . 15 | . 20 | . 17 | . 13 | . 24 | . 18 | . 26 | . 27 | . 22 | . 18 | ${ }^{\text {C. }} 10$ | .13 | . 18 |  |
| Still wines: <br> Production $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.51 | 3.63 |  |  | 92 |  |
|  | 175. 27 | 181.18 | 13.49 | 14. 05 | 14.41 | 11.22 | 14.76 | 14. 76 | 18.01 | 16.44 | 16.00 | 14.95 | 15. 28 | 20.06 | 15.87 |  |
| Stocks, end of period....-....................do | 272.02 | 268.30 | - 214.41 | 203.34 | 187.63 | 175.28 | 166.67 | 221.09 | 290.02 | 286.82 | 268.30 | 255.91 | 242.63 | 224.83 | 211.75 |  |
|  | ${ }^{17} 17.46$ | 19.98 | 1.68 | 1.93 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 2.24 | 2.22 | 1.78 | 1.54 | 1.68 | . 75 | 84 | 1.19 | 1.91 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at win | 362.71 | 366. 48 | 3.99 | 3.52 | 3.22 | 4.66 | 35.96 | 125.32 | 126.37 | 28.99 | 16.92 | 7.15 | 4.11 | 4. 69 | 2. 16 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) ....-...-.-.-.-mil. 1 l .- | 1,222.6 | 1, 171.7 | 113.9 | 124.4 | 116.5 | 100.1 | 81.5 | 70.2 | 77.7 | 77.8 | ${ }^{92.4}$ | 106.3 | 95.6 | 105.4 | 109.5 | . 684 |
|  | 168.6 .675 | 117.4 .678 | 180.1 .673 | 199.3 .673 | 225.0 .672 | 241.7 .674 | 224.6 .677 | 196.5 .691 | 161.9 .686 | 137.4 .680 | 117.4 .690 | 104.5 .674 | 115.1 .673 | 121.4 .673 | $\begin{array}{r}134.5 \\ \hline 683\end{array}$ | 162.0 |
| Cheese: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory), total...............-mil. 1b.- | 1,913.0 | 1,946.5 | 179.9 | 199.6 | 197.1 | 175.7 | 161.3 | 146.6 | 147.1 | 137.0 | 146.2 | 147.3 | 138.0 | 159.0 | 171.1 |  |
|  | 1,276. 4 | 1,281.6 | 120.9 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 123.1 | 109.6 | 94.4 | 90.4 | 81.1 | 87.3 | 91.6 | 88.0 | 101.9 | 113.2 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period..........-d | 390.3 | 381.0 | 363.4 | 393.7 | 420.8 | 444.5 | 451.3 | 447.3 | 415.5 | 398.0 | 381.0 | 357.7 | 328.5 | 317.8 | - 315.7 | 338.4 |
| American, whole milk. | 344.0 | 318.7 | 315.0 | 341.6 | 370.1 | 389.2 | 390.5 | 376.0 | 346. 4 | 334.5 | 318.7 | 296.4 | 271.1 | ${ }^{2} 263.0$ | - 259.5 | 281.0 |
|  | 1151.8 | 168.2 | 9.5 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 20.2 | 7 | 6 | 17.1 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 12.9 |  |
|  | . 521 | 548 | . 550 | 553 | . 549 | 549 | . 550 | . 551 | . 563 | . 565 | . 570 | . 572 | . 572 | . 587 | . 595 | 594 |

[^20][^21]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| DAIRY PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) ..........-......-mil. lb.- | 64.4 | 87.2 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 6. 1 | 7.8 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) .......-.-.-.-do.--- | 1,493.2 | 1,360.7 | 125.4 | 146.7 | 138.4 | 138.0 | 134.5 | 107.5 | 101.5 | 91.0 | 109.5 | 95.4 | 97.6 | 109.1 | 135.1 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of period: Condensed (sweetened) | 5.8 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 |  | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.9 |  |
|  | 190.2 | 99.1 | 58.6 | 106.2 | 149.1 | 178.9 | 192.8 | 189.0 | 3.0 160.6 | 124.4 | 99.1 | 50.6 | 3.9 39.3 | 53.7 | 83.5 | ---------- |
| Exports: Condensed (sweetened) $\ldots$.-................do | 28.6 | 42.4 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 9 | . 9 | 3.5 | 4.5 |  |
|  | 33.8 | 33.7 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.2 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: <br> Evaporated (unsweetened) . .......... $\$$ per case.- | 7.05 | 7.26 | 7.22 | 7.29 | 7.33 | 7.35 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7. 40 | 7.42 | 7,45 | 7.50 |  |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118,769 | 117, 281 | 10,457 | 11,227 | 10,840 | 10,201 | 9,567 | 9, 035 | 9,120 | 8,721 | 9,191 | 9,407 | 8,795 | 9,983 | 10, 261 | 11,046 |
| Utilization in mfd. dairy products - - .-...-do - | 58,587 | 57,625 | 5,464 | 6,029 | 5,921 | 5,452 | 4,827 | 4,043 | 4,032 | 3,735 | 4,110 | 4, 604 | 4,381 | -5,008 | 5,360 |  |
| Price, wholesale, U.S. average | 5.01 | 5. 26 | 5. 03 | - 5.01 | 4.90 | 5.06 | 5.24 | 5.46 | 5.62 | 5.68 | 5. 60 | 5.53 | 5.45 | 5. 35 | -5.23 | 5. 16 |
| Dry milk: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74.3 | 76.3 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) --..---.-.-do.--- | 1,674.8 | 1,610.4 | 169.8 | 189.2 | 188.2 | 152.1 | 120.3 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 90.9 | 115.6 | 120.9 | 114.8 | 133.1 | 149.3 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of period: <br> Dry whole milk | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 |  |
|  | 98.7 | 78.9 | 89.6 | 118.0 | 145.9 | 139.9 | 128.4 | 107.4 | 90.1 | 76.0 | 78.9 | 72.6 | 68.5 | 63.9 | 75.2 |  |
| Exports: <br> Dry whole milk | 12.8 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 7 | 1.7 | 4 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 4 | 8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) | 140.9 | 151.0 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 6.6 8.1 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 13.9 | 19.4 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) $\qquad$ | . 199 | 224 | . 227 | . 231 | . 231 | . 231 | . 232 | . 234 | . 235 | . 233 | . 234 | . 235 | . 234 | . 235 | . 235 |  |
| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (barley, corn, oats rye, wheat) .. .mil. bu.- | 1,245. 4 | 1,267. 4 | 109.6 | 86.2 | 92.2 | 99.1 | 114.4 | 83.2 | 84.8 | 108.3 | 127.2 | 18.4 | 33.4 | 91.9 | 95.6 |  |
| Barley: <br> Production (crop estimate) | 1372.9 | 1418.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period.---.-.-.-- -- do | 303.2 |  |  |  | 2137.7 |  |  | 442.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 277.1 |  |  |
|  | 184.6 |  |  |  | 271.5 |  |  | 291.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 177.7 |  |  |
|  | 118.5 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 66.1$ |  |  | 151.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 99.4 |  |  |
| Exports, including malts....-.-.............-do. | 40.2 | 17.8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 7 | 2.5 | . 5 | 1 | . 1 | . 7 | 2.4 |  |
|  | 1.30 | 1.18 | 1. 24 | 1.24 | 1. 19 | 1. 06 | 1.04 | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1. 16 | 1.19 |
|  | 1.29 | 1.18 | 1.23 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1. 19 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1. 17 | 1.19 |
| Corn: <br> Production (crop estimate, grain only) _ mill bu | 14,760 | 14,375 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period, total. -mil. bu.. | 4,257 |  |  |  | 2,177 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,162$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 011 |  |  |
|  | 3,391 |  |  |  | 1, 646 |  |  | 2782 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,194 |  |  |
|  | 866 |  |  |  | , 531 |  |  | 2380 |  |  |  |  |  | 817 |  |  |
| Exports, including meal and flour.-.-.-...-do.-.- | 515.3 | 594.0 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 46.7 | 60.7 | 50.2 | 40.8 | 54.1 | 59.9 | 3.1 | 16.5 | 49.8 | 38.6 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 3, yellow (Chicago) $\qquad$ per bu | 1. 27 | 1. 11 | 1.13 | 1.17 | 1.13 | 1. 10 | 1.06 | 1. 06 | 1. 06 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 1. 20 | 1.30 |
| Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades .....do..-- | 1.25 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 1. 16 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.21 | 1.28 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. bu.- | $1789$ | 1930 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period, total.....do.... On farms | 653 549 |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 273$ |  |  | 928 |  |  |  |  |  | 547 |  |  |
|  | 104 |  |  |  | 2206 267 |  |  | 773 |  |  |  |  |  | 110 |  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeal $\qquad$ do Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago) | 9.4 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | . 5 | .2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | . 7 | 1.0 | . 4 | .5 | . 4 | . 8 | .9 |  |
| \$ per bu.. | ${ }^{3} .75$ | 3.72 | . 81 | . 82 | . 74 | . 67 | . 60 | . 63 | . 58 |  | . 71 | . 74 | . 75 | . 68 | . 69 | . 69 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ...-...... mil. bags $9 .-$ California mills: | 189.4 | 1105.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, domestic, rough .-.-..-.......mil. lb_- | 1,913 | 2,020 | 206 | 122 | 83 | 91 | 54 | 170 | 371 | 115 | 215 | 221 | 272 | 286 | 225 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice -....-.-do.-.- | 1,403 | 1,376 | 188 | 119 | 63 | 80 | 28 | 76 | 69 | 58 | 170 | 179 | 289 | 214 | 235 | ----- |
| stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end <br>  | 254 | 312 | 142 | 106 | 88 | 69 | 79 | 110 | 286 | 315 | 312 | 298 | 229 | 245 | 197 |  |
| Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, from producers. mil. lb.Shipments from mills, milled rice $\qquad$ | 6,675 4,544 | 7,086 4,774 | 141 | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 126 | 1,182 | 1,732 | 1,584 | 749 | 339 | 139 | 146 | 153 | 313 | --... |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice......do.-.- | 4,544 | 4,774 | 434 | 410 | 299 | 248 | 305 | 372 | 481 | 519 | 347 | 212 | 188 | 214 | 423 | -..... |
| basis), end of period.....................mil. lb.- | 1,875 | 2, 013 | 988 | 644 | 417 | 272 | 784 | 1,547 | 2,122 | 2,119 | 2,013 | 1,903 | 1,812 | 1,713 | 1,509 |  |
|  | 4.066 | 4, 163 | 469 | 406 | 300 | 235 | 169 | . 342 | - 209 | , 336 | ${ }^{2} 361$ | 135 | 263 | . 245 | 1,492 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.)...-\$ per lb.- | . 085 | . 087 | . 090 | . 090 | . 090 | . 090 | . 087 | . 081 | 083 | . 083 | . 085 | . 085 | . 085 | . 085 |  |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.-...........mil. bu..- | ${ }^{1} 24.2$ | 123.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period...........do.... | 27.8 |  |  |  | 218.0 |  |  | 31.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 19.9 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis).-\$ per bu.. | 1.19 | 1. 14 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1. 17 | 1.17 | 1. 20 | 1.20 | $1.21{ }^{-7}$ | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.24 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total.......-.mil. bu_- | 11,522 | 11,570 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1} 1316$ | 1342 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1,207$ | 1 1, 229 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,365 |  |  |  | 299 |  |  | 446 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period, total .....do.... | 1,212 |  |  |  | 2539 |  |  | 1,678 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms .-................................................... Off farms | 1, 508 |  |  |  | $\bigcirc 230$ |  |  | -732 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{+} 462$ |  |  |
|  | 704 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 309$ |  |  | 947 |  |  |  |  |  | 650 |  |  |
| *Revised. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Crop estimate for the year. 2 Old crop only; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn). ${ }^{3}$ A verage for 11 months. |  |  |  |  |  | § Excludes pearl barley. $\quad$ \& Bags of 100 lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued



Price, wholesale, lambs, average (Chicago) $\$ 100 \mathrm{lb}$



| 51.1 48.0 | 50.2 46.5 | 30.4 25.2 | 42.6 37.9 | 50.7 44.0 | 66.3 60.3 | 14.7 13.9 | 16.5 15.1 | 40.7 37.4 | 53.3 48.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.74 | 1.68 | 1. 72 | 1. 79 | 1. 79 | 1.72 | 1. 78 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.78 |
| 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1. 49 | 1. 54 | 1.50 | 1. 52 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 1. 53 | 1.48 |
| 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.73 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| 20,422 369 45,852 | 21,873 391 48,950 | 21,533 389 48,042 | 23,506 411 53,606 | 22,080 386 49,523 | 21,279 374 4767 | 20,342 3628 45,888 | 18,974 4335 42,038 | r 20,625 $r 364$ $\times 46,121$ | 20,077 352 45,014 |  |
| 1,304 | 1,551 | 4,517 2,229 | 2, 020 | 2,903 | 4,638 2,570 | 371 | 609 | 4,489 1,433 | 2,096 |  |
| 5.775 | 5. 788 | 5.913 | 5.925 | 5. 950 | 5. 925 | 5. 888 | 5. 838 | 5. 863 |  |  |
| 5.350 | 5. 288 | 5.375 | 5.463 | 5. 513 | 5. 463 | 5.400 | 5. 375 | 5.350 |  |  |
| 288 | 311 | 323 | 373 | 344 | 337 | 364 | 317 | 352 | 312 |  |
| 2,609 | 2,648 | 2,540 | 2,813 | 2,416 | 2,380 | 2,676 | 2, 356 | 2,423 | 2,414 |  |
| 1,015 | 957 | 1,123 | 1,381 | 1,077 | -921 | 21,057 | -905 | 1,019 | 1,022 | 961 |
| 468 | 708 | 1,153 | 1,488 | 1,259 | 685 | 342 |  |  |  |  |
| 27.56 | 27.92 | 28.24 | 28. 22 | 28.38 | 28.83 | 29. 10 | 28.97 | 30.20 | 30.98 | 33.76 |
| 26.54 | 25.84 | 25.33 | 25.33 | 26.01 | 26. 39 | 26. 60 | 27.22 | 28.69 | 30.28 | 32.40 |
| 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 31.50 | 32.50 | 35.00 | 37.50 | 40.50 | 40, 50 |  |  |
| 5,454 | 5,942 | 6,348 | 7,410 | 6,571 | 6,619 | 6,814 | 6,245 | 6,816 | 6,852 |  |
| 1,221 | 1,186 | 1,319 | 1,612 | 1,388 | 1,410 | ${ }^{2} 1,460$ | 1,278 | 1,363 | 1,429 | 1,307 |
| 20.50 | 19.35 | 19.49 | 18. 19 | 17.56 | 17.87 | 18.94 | 19.68 | 20.41 | 20.23 | 22.71 |
| 20.0 | -19.5 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 18.7 |
| 928 | 930 | 973 | 1,063 | 835 | 832 | 1,007 | 768 | 815 | 839 |  |
| 266 | 233 | 300 | 376 | 243 | 210 | 2214 | 179 | 176 | 183 | 192 |
| 74 | 122 | 181 | 301 | 134 | 79 | 70 |  |  |  |  |
| 26.25 | 25.25 | 25.25 | 25.62 | 26. 12 | 25.00 | 26.50 | 27.50 | 29.25 | 30.75 | 32.25 |
| 2,661 | 2,738 | 2,738 | 3,132 | 2,770 | 2, 760 | 2,965 | 2,628 | 2,765 | 2,788 |  |
| 548 | 506 | 517 | 572 | 614 | 625 | 597 | 601 | 617 | ${ }^{+} 678$ | 630 |
| 34 | 45 | 55 | 48 | 62 | 54 | 29 | 35 | 57 | 54 |  |
| 151 | 148 | 171 | 147 | 144 | 97 | 65 | 88 | 198 | 149 |  |
| 1,592 | 1,608 | 1,536 | 1,714 |  | 1,475 |  |  | 1, 490 |  |  |
| 222 2 | 239 3 | 249 2 | 273 2 | 304 3 | 104 2 | 1888 2 2 | 1,278 2 2 | 283 3 | 1275 2 | 252 |
| 113 | 113 | 129 | 111 | 107 | 63 | 51 | 59 | 140 | 99 |  |
| . 477 | . 477 | . 477 | . 466 | . 471 | . 484 | . 492 | . 484 | . 496 | . 514 | . 556 |
| 45 | 45 | 47 | 53 | 42 | 43 | 52 | 40 | 43 | 43 |  |
| 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 12 | r 17 | 16 |
| 1,024 | 1,084 | 1,154 | 1,365 | 1,239 | 1,242 | 1,254 | 1,127 | 1,233 | 1,253 |  |
| 830 | 881 | 943 | 1,114 | 1,014 | 1,022 | 1,033 | 938 | 1,026 | 1,042 |  |
| 245 | 196 | 197 | 222 | 237 | 256 | 251 | 264 | 270 | - 324 | 300 |
| 4 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 10 | ........ |
| 27 | 24 | 30 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 10 | 21 | 39 | 33 | -..--- |
| . 544 | . 545 | . 543 | . 546 | . 567 | . 595 | . 547 | . 517 | . 559 |  |  |
| . 569 | . 515 | . 539 | . 484 | . 481 | . 484 | . 531 | . 507 | . 476 | . 495 | 572 |
| 140 | 146 | 154 | 182 | 164 | 160 | 160 | 138 | 149 | 152 |  |
| 121 | 105 | 94 | 89 | 78 | 94 | 92 | 97 | 「92 | 92 |  |
| 10 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 29 | 11 |  |
| . 108 | . 105 | . 105 | . 114 | . 123 | . 116 | . 130 | . 133 | . 144 |  |  |
| 805 | 880 | 858 | 984 | 803 | 764 | 726 | 567 | 631 | 661 |  |
| 332 | 413 | 492 | 607 | 486 | 417 | 394 | 351 | 287 | r 239 | 209 |
| 226 | 305 | 386 | 504 | 386 | 317 | 294 | 255 | 201 | 155 | 126 |
| 145 | 140 | 135 | 115 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 145 | 135 | 145 |

$r$ Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.
${ }^{2}$ Beginning Jan. 1969, data are for 38 markets; comparable Dec. 1968 receipts: Cattle and calves, 1,085 ; hogs 1,461; sheep and lambs, 213.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline POULTRY AND EGGS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Eggss \& \& \& \& \& 15.9 \& 16.1 \& 15.7 \& 15. 1 \& 15.8 \& 15.4 \& 15.9 \& 15.9 \& 14.7 \& 16.6 \& 16.3 \& 16.9 \\
\hline Production on farms-.--..-.-.-mil. cases \(\bigcirc\) \& 194.9 \& 192.6 \& 16.6 \& F16.9 \& 15.9 \& 16.1 \& 15.7 \& 15.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 16.3 \& 16.9 \\
\hline Shell \& 86 \& 59 \& 102 \& 191 \& 287 \& 262 \& 229 \& 150 \& 172 \& 91 \& 59 \& 56 \& 71 \& 52 \& -173 \& 233 \\
\hline  \& 89 \& 72 \& 86 \& 95 \& 108 \& 110 \& 109 \& 102 \& 92 \& 82 \& 72 \& 61 \& 56 \& 52 \& -50 \& 53 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Price, wholesale, extras, iarge (delivered; Chicago) \\
\$ per doz_-
\end{tabular} \& . 298 \& 1.372 \& . 303 \& . 287 \& . 332 \& . 369 \& . 390 \& . 501 \& . 399 \& . 437 \& . 480 \& . 485 \& . 413 \& . 445 \& . 404 \& . 334 \\
\hline Miscellaneous food products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cocoa (cacao) beans: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Imports (incl. shells)..--.-...thous. lg. tons.-- \& 282.6
.288 \& 228.2
.344 \& 25.7
.313 \& 27.9
.296 \& 21.8
.289 \& 18.6 \& 15.3
.300 \& 12.9
.363 \& 10.8
.394 \& 10.0
.465 \& 17.4
.505 \& 2.0
433 \& 23.4
+.436 \& 27.2
.460 \& 14.3
.455 \& . 443 \\
\hline Coffee (green): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Inventories (roasters', Importers', dealers'), end of period...........................thous. bagsor \& \& 5,076 \& \& \& 3,286 \& \& \& 5,205 \& \& \& 5,076 \& \& \& 3,249 \& \& \\
\hline Roastings (green weight) \& 21, 291 \& 21, 165 \& \& \& 4,954 \& \& \& 4,921 \& \& \& 5,603 \& \& \& 5,370 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 21,312 \& 25,377 \& 2,398 \& 1,956 \& 1,641 \& 2,481 \& 2,397 \& 2,322 \& 1. 687 \& 2, 132 \& 1,945 \& 363 \& 1,111 \& 2,015 \& 2,195 \& \\
\hline From Brazil --........-.............-do \& 6,069 \& 8,318 \& 766 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1599 \\ \hline 380\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{567}\) \& \({ }^{726}\) \& 773 \& 839
375 \& \({ }_{3}^{552}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
740 \\
378 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}699 \\ 375 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 135 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
345 \\
375 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& 643 \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N.Y.).-\$ per lb. Confectionery, manufacturers' sales_..........mil. \$. \& -1,645 \& 1,376
\(\mathbf{1 , 7 0 3}\) \& 375
126 \& 380
113 \& . 107 \& .

97 \& 378
127 \& 194 \& 188 \& 172 \& 139 \& 146 \& 156 \& 151 \& 133 \& <br>

\hline | Fish: |
| :--- |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period..........mll. lb.. | \& 253 \& 285 \& 176 \& 181 \& 188 \& 235 \& 258 \& 275 \& 288 \& 287 \& 285 \& 248 \& 219 \& r 193 \& '188 \& 191 <br>


\hline | Sugar (United States): |
| :--- |
| Dellveries and supply (raw basis): 8 Production and recelpts: | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Production..................thous. sh. tons.. \& 4.106 \& 4,396 \& 115 \& 105 \& 65 \& 72 \& 90 \& 158 \& 793 \& 1,066 \& 1,008 \& 690 \& 381 \& 70 \& \& <br>
\hline Entries from off-shore, totalo ..........do...- \& ${ }^{6}, 391$ \& ${ }^{6}, 663$ \& 154 \& ${ }_{199}^{218}$ \& 418
170 \& 714
184 \& 788
184 \& $\begin{array}{r}532 \\ 92 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 570
215 \& 439
128 \& 252
76 \& 2,034
35 \& 46
46 \& ${ }_{99}^{98}$ \& 174 \& <br>
\hline Hawail and Puerto Rico....-.........do \& 1,958 \& 1,696 \& 152 \& 199 \& 170 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,516 \& 11,098 \& 834 \& 943 \& 952 \& 1,028 \& 1,117 \& 1,029 \& ${ }_{921}^{932}$ \& 888 \& 1,087 \& 704 \& 620 \& ${ }_{903}^{919}$ \& \& <br>
\hline For domestic consumption-...........do
Stocks, raw and ref., end of period.....do \& 10,245
2,873 \& $\underset{\substack{10,932 \\ 2,954}}{ }$ \& 821
2,523 \& 2,
2,323 \& 940
2,092 \& 1,008 \& 1,102 \& 1,013 \& 1,723
1,723 \& 2, ${ }_{\text {, }}^{869}$ \& 2, ${ }_{2}^{1,977}$ \& 692
3,151 \& - $\begin{array}{r}611 \\ 3,146\end{array}$ \& + 2,9737 \& p 2,722 \& <br>
\hline Exports. raw and refined.................sh. tons \& 1,468 \& 1,320 \& 120 \& 89 \& 65 \& 94 \& 165 \& 120 \& 62 \& 118 \& 66 \& 94 \& 102 \& 76 \& 163 \& <br>
\hline Imports: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 452 \& 290 \& 431 \& \& \& 371 \& 486 \& <br>
\hline Raw sugar, totalo --...........thous, sh. tons-.-
From the Phillp \& 4,584
21,134 \& 4,879
1,075 \& 440
109 \& 494 \& ${ }_{253}^{457}$ \& 104 \& 161 \& \& 33 \& 32 \& 96 \& 0 \& \& 91 \& 140 \& <br>
\hline Refned sugar, total....................................-- \& - 97 \& 117 \& 3 \& 26 \& $\stackrel{8}{8}$ \& 2 \& , \& 2 \& 1 \& 48 \& 13 \& 1 \& ${ }^{(3)}$ \& 22 \& 1 \& <br>

\hline | Prices (New York): |
| :--- |
| Paw, wholesal | \& . 073 \& . 075 \& . 074 \& . 075 \& . 076 \& . 076 \& . 076 \& . 076 \& . 077 \& . 076 \& . 076 \& . 077 \& . 077 \& . 078 \& . 078 \& . 077 <br>

\hline Reffned: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Retall (incl. N.E. New Jersey) .... $\$$ per 5 lb. Wholesale (excl. excise tax) \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
4.620 \\
.099
\end{array}
$$ \& .624

.101 \& .614
.099 \& .615
.099 \& .622
.102 \& . 6103 \& .635
.102 \& .635
.102 \& .636
.102 \& . .102 \& . .103 \& .628
.103 \& . 6303 \& . 631 \& . 629 \& <br>
\hline Tea, imports...-.-........................-thous. lb.. \& 142, 583 \& 155, 335 \& 13, 121 \& 15,800 \& 13,734 \& 11,440 \& 16,354 \& 14,766 \& 7,677 \& 12,279 \& 15,633 \& 1,859 \& 4,046 \& 14,825 \& 16,785 \& <br>
\hline Baking or frying fats (incl, shortening):
Production \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 272.3 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3, 2225.7 \& 3, 311.9 \& 258.4
130.7 \& 273.6
133.8 \& ${ }_{130.3}^{258.4}$ \& ${ }_{124.3}^{238.9}$ \& 297.7
136.2 \& 292.4 \& 317.0
134.7 \& 296.6
119.2 \& 275.3
142.7 \& 286.4
127.3 \& 133.4 \& ${ }_{-132.7}$ \& 142.7 \& <br>
\hline Salad or cooking olls: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,922.1 \& $2,995.9$
79.4 \& 239.1
76.0 \& 271.2
79.7 \& 291.5
83.1 \& 230.1
69.6 \& 245.0
73.2 \& 239.4
64.9 \& 261.5
69.7 \& 230.8
74.8 \& 234.6
79.4 \& 241.5
84.8 \& 215.9
76.4 \& +248.9

$r 80.0$ \& $$
259.6
$$

$$
75.5
$$ \& <br>

\hline Margarine: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,114.1 \& 2, 140.9 \& ${ }_{6.3}^{170.8}$ \& 161.5
58.0 \& 160.9
62.2 \& 162.3
52.6 \& 168.0
52.8 \& 168.0
50.1 \& 199.7
56.3 \& 179.6
45.8 \& 196.6
49.1 \& 214.9
51.2 \& 175.3

60.2 \& $$
\begin{array}{|r}
\mathrm{r} \\
\begin{array}{r}
181.0 \\
56.1
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
169.8 \\
59.5
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Stocks, end of period $\oplus$----------.----- do --- \& 59.9 \& 49.1 \& 62.3 \& 58.0 \& 62.2 \& 52.6 \& 52.8 \& \& 56.3 \& 45.8 \& 49.1 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale (colored; mir. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered) $\qquad$ \$ per lb.. \& . 257 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 250 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& . 256 \& \& <br>
\hline fats, olls, and related products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Animal and fish fats: $\triangle$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Talow, edible: \& 577.8 \& 539.1 \& 41.0 \& 49.5 \& 44.4 \& 41.8 \& 44.9 \& 44.5 \& 48.1 \& 45.5 \& 40.6 \& 46.2 \& 45.8 \& 44.0 \& 41.4 \& <br>
\hline Consumption in end products...............-do...- \& 525.1 \& 517.3 \& 42.8 \& 42.5 \& 40.6 \& 40.5 \& 53.2 \& 47.2 \& 45.1 \& 46.3 \& 34.6 \& 39.7 \& 43.3 \& 49.0 \& 42.5 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - \& 73.2 \& 49.6 \& 76.0 \& 72.5 \& 69.8 \& 59.6 \& 47.5 \& 39.3 \& 40.9 \& 42.7 \& 49.6 \& 50.1 \& 54.0 \& - 44.2 \& 46.2 \& <br>
\hline Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 397.5 \& \& 431.9 \& 377.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (quantities rendered).-.-.-...--. do-..- \& 4,753.0 \& $4,745.2$
$2,478.0$ \& 379.4
198.7 \& 426.1
225.3 \& 314.1
298.1 \& 395.5 \& 310.1 \& 2311.7 \& 431.9
223.0 \& 193.8 \& 362.0
192.0 \& ${ }_{217.6}^{40.1}$ \& 205.0 \& ${ }_{r} 2158.7$ \& ${ }_{227} 38$ \& <br>

\hline $$
\text { Stocks. end of period } 9 \text {. }
$$ \& 2,424.6 \& ${ }^{2}, 458.5$ \& 428.1 \& 440.1 \& 407.1 \& 420.3 \& 400.0 \& 376.9 \& 386.7 \& 376.0 \& 358.5 \& 421.6 \& 425.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 419.1$ \& 335.4 \& <br>

\hline Fish and marine mammal oils: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production---.-.-..................-......-do-... \& 118.4 \& 170.8 \& 4.0 \& \& \& 36.2
6.5 \& 30.9
5 \& 26.3
5.8 \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{6.5}$ \& $\stackrel{.9}{9}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 6. ${ }^{6}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption in end products. $\qquad$ do Stocks, end of period f............................................. \& 73.0
146.3 \& 69.9
155.8 \& 6.3
113.1 \& 6.5
119.7 \& 5.7
145.8 \& 6.5
163.0 \& 177.8 \& 5.8
188.3 \& 178.2
178.8 \& 5.1
159.2 \& 155.8 ${ }^{4.6}$ \& 4.9
155.4 \& 122.5 \& - $\begin{array}{r}611.9\end{array}$ \& 6.8
93.3 \& <br>
\hline Vegetable oils and related products: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Coconut oil: |
| :--- |
| Production: Crude $\qquad$ mil. 1b. | \& 2350.5 \& 392.1 \& 39.9 \& 41.1 \& 37.7 \& 30.9 \& 34.9 \& 34.0 \& 27.5 \& 41.7 \& 32.4 \& 31.3 \& 38.8 \& 31.4 \& 30.5 \& <br>

\hline  \& 565.1 \& 548.7 \& 48.2 \& 44.3 \& 46.0 \& 41.9 \& 51.4 \& 44.1 \& 48.1 \& 44.9 \& 34.2 \& 45.2 \& 45.6 \& 46.1 \& 51.4 \& <br>
\hline Consumption in end products.-.-..........do \& 766.1 \& 730.7 \& 68.9 \& 67.9 \& 57.8 \& 54.2 \& 61.1 \& 57.2 \& 65.6 \& 61.5 \& 54.1 \& 58.6 \& 59.9 \& 63.8 \& 64.0 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, crude and ref., end of periody ....do... \& 133.6 \& 197.1 \& 95.9 \& 108.8 \& 129.0 \& 145.2 \& 152.8 \& ${ }^{130.2}$ \& 132.9 \& 172.0 \& 197.1 \& 187.6 \& 179.1 \& r 184.9 \& 153.3 \& <br>
\hline Imports...-....-...-...-- \& ${ }^{2} 523.0$ \& 442.8 \& 16.9 \& 34.2 \& 35.7 \& 40.5 \& 16.1 \& 30.7 \& 41.0 \& 17.5 \& 14.6 \& 152.3 \& 40.1 \& 10.3 \& 19.2 \& <br>
\hline Corn oil:
Production: Crude........................do \& 444.0 \& 452.8 \& 39.0 \& 40.7 \& 38.8 \& 36.6 \& 33.4 \& 34.4 \& 41.4 \& 39.5 \& 37.8 \& 38.0 \& 36.1 \& - 39.5 \& 40.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& 418.1 \& 429.6 \& 35.2 \& 34.3 \& 37.8 \& 33.6 \& 38.3 \& 31.9 \& 35. 2 \& 36.3 \& 38.8 \& 33.8 \& 31.8 \& 38.8 \& 33.4 \& <br>
\hline Consumption in end products-----.-.-do...- \& 420.6 \& 439.6 \& 35.6 \& ${ }_{50}^{37.3}$ \& 36.5 \& 37.4 \& 39.5
43.5 \& 33.5
41.1 \& 40.9
39 \& 40.2
39.0 \& 36.2
40.5 \& 34.1
43.3 \& 31.3
49.8 \& +36.6
+54.7 \& 33.7
66.8 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, crude and ref., end of periodT...-do.... \& 37.7 \& 40.5 \& 44.9 \& 50.1 \& 49.2 \& 51.2 \& 43.5 \& 41.1 \& 39.7 \& 39.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$$
\text { r Revised. }{ }^{\text {p Preliminary. }}
$$

${ }^{1}$ 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). ${ }^{2}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. ${ }^{3}$ Less than 500 short tons.
4 Beginning July 1967 , prices based on 1967 benchmark; 1967 average is for July-Dec. period. July 1967 price on old'basis, \$0.631.

| 1967 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils and related products-Continued Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .........thous. sh. tons.- | 1,564.7 | 1,574.8 | 107.8 | 73.8 | 47.8 | 39.1 | 33.5 | 54.5 | 231.5 | 240.3 | 246.7 | 255.3 | 215.9 | + 201.0 | - 174.9 | 152.7 |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period........do.... | 146.7 | 135.1 | 192.4 | 200.5 | 188.9 | 158.0 | 127.4 | 107.6 | 130.7 | 145.4 | 135.1 | 141.2 | 167.5 | 163.5 | r 192.5 | 219.3 |
| Cottonseed oil: ${ }^{\text {Production: }}$ Crude | 1,108.3 | 1,115. 1 | 76.1 | 52.6 |  | 27.4 | 22.9 | 39.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,050.8 | 1,001.5, | 77.7 | 71.4 | 35.5 50.3 | 27.4 34.4 | 22.9 29.4 | 39.6 30.0 | 162.6 99.3 | 167.7 | 173.7 125.4 | 186. 2 | 155.8 130.4 | +145.6 +119.8 | 126.7 |  |
| Consumption in end products...........-do..-- | 1,010.5 | 909.6 | 81.0 | 91.0 | 87.1 | 62.4 | 63.0 | 59.2 | 76.9 | 68.9 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 66.1 | 66.0 | 74.9 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse, end of period $\qquad$ mil. lb-- | 252.1 | 272.7 | 311.7 | 262.9 | 201.4 | 158.3 | 118.7 | 98.7 | 153.2 | 213.5 | 272.7 | +345. 5 | + $37 \% .2$ | + 430.0 | 480.6 |  |
| Exports (crude and refined) --...-------.- do.-- | 172.1 | 61.7 | 8.4 | . 8 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 18. 8 | 3.3 | 15.2 3.9 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 2.6 | + 20.7 | 9.5 | 19.5 |  |
| Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.)..----\$ per lb-- | ${ }^{2} .154$ | . 163 | . 160 | . 185 | . 183 | . 184 | . 193 | . 175 | . 134 | . 140 | . 140 | . 140 | . 140 | . 140 |  |  |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, crude (raw) --..-----.-...-mil. lb.- | 370.6 | 306. 6 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 23. 2 | 9.9 | 22.0 | 31.6 | 35.4 | 29.9 | 25.0 | 30.4 | 26.4 | 24.8 | 26.5 |  |
| Consumption in end products.-.-..-..-. -do...- | 209.8 | 195.6 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 15.1 | r 16.9 | 17, 0 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period mil. lb | 213.3 | 157.2 | 216.2 | 205.0 | 200.9 | 179.2 | 163.6 | 162.2 | 164.7 | 168.6 | 157.2 | 152.8 | 158.1 | r 164.2 | 156.4 |  |
| Price, wholesale (Minneapolis) .-...---\$ per lb-- | . 129 | . 127 | . 132 | . 132 | . 132 | . 132 | 126 | . 119 | . 119 | . 119 | . 119 | . 119 | . 119 | . 119 |  |  |
| Soybean cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-.--------.....thous. sh. tons. | 13,359.2 | 13,468. 4 | 1,028.9 | 1,128.2 | 1,098.9 | 1,102.1 | 1,022.7 | 893.4 | 1,257.3 | 1,281. 4 | 1. 207.1 | 1, 139.9 | 1,033. 1 | r1,260.4 | r1,163.4 | 1, 244.0 |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period...--...do..-- | 199.8 | 149.2 | 150.8 | 123.8 | 151.6 | 136.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 111.5 | 112.5 | 149.2 | 174.4 | 170.5 | г 150.7 | r 151.6 | 161.3 |
| Soybean oil: <br> Production: Crude mil. lb. | 6,149.9 | 6, 149.6 | 472.8 | 520.5 | 507.5 | 507.6 | 477.6 | 408.6 | 578.8 | 584.1 | 544.6 | 524.2 | 474.6 | 「578.5 | 537.1 |  |
|  | 5,072.8 | 5, 227.9 | 424.2 | 447.1 | 425.2 | 392.6 | 427. 1 | 444.4 | 446.7 | 439.5 | 462.4 | 460.1 | 448.3 | +506.4 | 480.5 |  |
| Consumption in end products...-.-......do..... | 5,202.7 | 5,401. 6 | 428.0 | 448. 1 | 457.0 | 413.3 | 444.9 | 457.0 | 496.0 | 442.1 | 467.8 | 489.0 | 429.3 | + 478.8 | 464.4 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period mil. 1 b | 663.2 | 588.6 | 747.0 | 745.6 | 705.0 | 743.2 | 685.7 | 539.9 | 541.4 | 562.6 | 588.6 | 525.8 | 517.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 611.0}$ | 508.1 |  |
|  | 1912.3 | 823.4 | 41.4 | 48.0 | 119.2 | 46.2 | 29.7 | 124.2 | 67.2 | 56.4 | 111.5 | 58.9 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 71.3 |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.).-.....\$ per lb-- | . 120 | . 103 | . 106 | . 107 | . 098 | . 092 | . 092 | . 093 | . 092 | . 099 | . 099 | . 106 | . 106 | .106 |  |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estimate) mil | ${ }^{3} 1,968$ | 31,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers' end of period | 1, 068 | 3,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evports, incl. scrap and stems .........thous. lb-- | 5,486 571,559 | 5,179 508,916 |  |  | 4,858 45,614 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,937 \\ \hline 7366\end{array}$ |  |  | 5,179 6343 |  |  | 5,005 42 410 |  |  |
| Erports, incl. serap and stems.-......-.thous. 1b. <br> Imports, incl. scrap and stems. do | 571,559 1197,109 | 508,916 217,708 | 36,934 22,830 | 43,727 16,680 | 45,614 17,824 | 43,696 18,427 | 63,939 18,335 | 73,366 16,656 | 38,781 18,990 | 71, 322 | 63,643 15,215 | 8,144 20,490 | 4,224 12,776 | 42,410 16,870 | 39,586 17,092 |  |
| Manufactured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-exempt.-.....-----.-...------- millions.- | 48,971 | 53, 846 | 3, 954 | 4,923 | 4,659 | 4,788 | 5,243 | 5, 470 | 4,478 | 4,350 | 4,312 | 3,122 | 3,009 | 3,820 | 3,590 |  |
|  | 527, 800 | 523, 007 | 40,015 | 47,305 | 43, 407 | 44,093 | 48,947 | 44, 159 | 50, 083 | 40,654 | 35, 161 | 45,580 | 41, 538 | 40, 138 | 40.221 |  |
|  | 6,846 | 6,759 | 569 | 641 | 535 | - 532 | ${ }^{616}$ | 558 | 682 | 602 | 400 | 484 | , 498 | 536 | 552 |  |
|  | 23, 652 | 26,510 | 2,298 | 2,244 | 2,455 | 1,810 | 3,088 | 3,329 | 1,579 | 2,089 | 2, 589 | 705 | 1,525 | 2,136 | 701, 7 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


| 127,893 | 128,679 | 9,644 | 10, 152 | 9,281 | 8,753 | 11, 724 | 10,937 | 13, 737 | 13,456 | 10,721 | 8,983 | 8,852 | 11,220 | 13,616 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,626 | 2, 212 | $\bigcirc$ | - 238 | - 212 | - 190 | 11, 111 | - 130 | 13, 163 | -158 | -124 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ \hline 95\end{array}$ | +100 | 11,226 | - 228 |  |
| 11, 987 | 12, 636 | 902 | 1,022 | 1,018 | 816 | 1,302 | 1,180 | 1,235 | I, 185 | 1,153 | 975 | 897 | 1,044 | 1,300 |  |
| 61, 300 | 78,400 | 8,200 | 8,700 | 7,300 | 7, 200 | 5,900 | 6, 300 | 5,200 | 3,700 | 3,300 | 2,000 | 4,200 | 6,300 | 11,200 |  |
| 36, 044 | 30, 912 | 3, 349 | 3,659 | 3, 034 | 3,469 | 2,214 | 2, 359 | 1,475 | 915 | 658 | 693 | 617 | 1,195 | 5,951 |  |
| 7,109 | 5, 203 | 572 | 419 | 483 | 352 | 295 | 344 | 330 | 369 | 274 | 73 | 178 | 763 | 683 |  |
| . 460 | . 555 | . 480 | . 500 | . 550 | . 550 | . 575 | . 625 | . 625 | . 625 | . 625 | . 650 | . 550 | . 650 |  |  |
| . 120 | . 112 | . 113 | . 123 | . 113 | . 108 | . 110 | . 114 | . 118 | .121 | . 123 | . 128 | . 122 | . 135 |  |  |
| 4,008 | 4,247 | 398 | 436 | 392 | 359 | 390 | 306 | 320 | 325 | 299 | 322 | 356 | 293 | 312 |  |
| 23,394 | +24,033 | 2,073 | 2,181 | 2, 002 | 1,616 | 2,094 | 1, 895 | 2, 201 | 1,911 | +1,910 | 2, 004 | r 1,882 | 1,955 | 1,986 |  |
| 8,456 | 6,764 | , 547 | , 536 | 466 | , 442 | -496 | - 573 | , 700 | ${ }^{6} 678$ | , 571 | , 584 | - 527 | , 450 | , 500 |  |
| 28,375 | 31, 413 | 2,807 | 2,910 | 2, 554 | 2,225 | 2,821 | 2,560 | 2, 651 | 2,443 | 2,325 | 2,335 | 2,183 | 2,189 | 2,330 |  |
| 71,769 | 77,266 | 8,746 | 6,733 | 5,619 | 4,249 | 5,777 | 5,220 | 6,078 | 7,853 | 5,158 | 3,623 | 3,090 | 8,239 | 7,330 |  |
| 97.7 | 95.1 | 90.5 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.0 |  |  |
| 92.4 | 91.7 | 88.8 | 88.4 | 88.8 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 94.5 | 98.2 | 94.9 | 94.2 |  |  |
| 599, 964 | 645,942 | 56,075 | 56,299 | 49,924 | 48,136 | 57,460 | 51,228 | 59,385 | 49,490 | 47, 564 | 53,224 | -48,651 | 52,847 |  |  |
| 495,380 | 529,461 | 45, 664 | 45,601 | 40,281 | 40,504 | 46, 710 | 41,387 | 47,459 | 39,356 | 39,935 | 45, 033 | r 40, 086 | 43,441 |  |  |
| 95, 620 | 106,902 | 9,535 | 9,875 | 8,809 | 7,072 | 9,933 | 9,057 | 11,057 | 9,316 | 6,859 | 7, 428 | г 7, 846 | 8,559 |  |  |
| 6,949 | 7,524 | 683 | 619 | 641 | 428 | 641 | 626 | 697 | 663 | 642 | 636 | ¢ 576 | 691 |  |  |
| 2,015 | 2,055 | 193 | 204 | 193 | 132 | 176 | 158 | 172 | 155 | 128 | 127 | 「143 | 156 |  |  |
| 2,217 | 2,884 | 232 | 185 | 165 | 156 | 193 | 737 | 213 | 195 | 242 | 143 | 132 | 232 | 217 |  |
| 122.9 | 129.7 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 131.3 | 134.2 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 131.2 |  |  |
| 113.1 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 121. 5 | 124.4 | 124.4 |  |  |
| 125.9 | 134.4 | 133.2 | 132.9 | 133.1 | 133.0 | 132.9 | 135.5 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 137.9 | 138.0 | 138.1 |  |  |

[^22]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## LUMBER AND PRODUCTS



METALS AND MANUFACTURES


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 184,179 183,016 | 85,860 83,411 | 6,697 6,881 | 9,492 11,210 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } 582 \\ 11,075\end{array}$ | 9,459 11,737 | 9,098 10,411 | 8,514 8,760 | 6,918 8,418 | 5,255 5,929 | 4, 8988 | 5,230 2220 | 4,967 2,043 | 5,884 2,456 |  |  |
| Shipments from mines | $\begin{array}{r}184,79 \\ 184,616 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83,411 43,941 | 6,881 2,859 | 11,210 5,243 | 11,075 4,650 | 11,737 4,591 | 10,411 4,555 | 8,760 5,082 | 8,418 4,742 | 5,929 3,114 | 2,836 | 1,402 | 1,673 | 1, 521 | 2, 856 |  |
| U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at iron and steel plants .-........ do | 119,435 | 118, 581 | 8,787 | 15, 437 | 15, 189 | 15, 325 | 13,915 | 12,904 | 12, 200 | 7,737 | 5,799 | 3,380 | 3,291 | 4,602 | 71,281 |  |
| Consumption at iron and steel plants .-. - do | 118,982 | 120, 449 | 11, 4625 | 11,770 570 | 11, 152 | 11,012 | 8,519 | $\begin{array}{r}7,343 \\ \hline 593\end{array}$ | 7,798 698 | 8, 358 | 9,483 426 | 10,145 306 | $\begin{array}{r}9,881 \\ \hline 328\end{array}$ | 11, 144 | 11,013 436 |  |
|  | 5,944 | 5,937 | 625 | 570 | 458 | 500 | 493 | 593 | 698 | 522 | 426 | 306 | 328 | 162 | 436 |  |
| Stocks, total, end of period...---.-.-..... do. | 71,238 | 71,649 | -54,352 | 56,113 | 58,708 | 61, 054 | 65, 413 | 71, 113 | 74,491 | 73,296 | 71,649 | 67,838 | 63,694 | 60,000 |  |  |
|  | 13,130 | 15, 620 | 22,586 | 20, 866 | 19,374 | 17,095 | 15, 782 | 15, 536 | 14, 230 | 13,556 | 15,620 | 18,801 | 21,725 | 25, 153 |  |  |
|  | 55, 121 | 53,232 | r30, 159 | 33,798 | 37,880 | 42, 195 | 47, 591 | 53, 153 | 57, 554 | 56, 934 | 53,232 | 46,534 | 39, 950 | 33,416 | 29,683 |  |
|  | 2,987 | 2,797 | 1,607 | 1,449 | 1,454 | 1,764 | 2, 040 | 2,424 | 2, 707 | 2,806 | 2,797 | 2,503 | 2,019 | 1,431 | 977 |  |
| Manganese (mn. content), general imports...-do | 1,086 | 953 | 82 | 72 | 68 | 61 | 92 | 103 | 28 | 52 | 83 | 92 | 40 | 60 | 126 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pigiron: <br> Production (excluding production of ferroalloys) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,020 |  |  | 8,196 | 8,150 | 8,414 |
| Consumption..-...........-. thous. sh. tons -- do...- | 186,984 87,371 | 88,780 89,890 | 8,443 8,568 | 8,706 8,650 | 8,244 8,220 | 8,021 7,957 | 6,333 6,376 | 5,481 5,666 | 5,916 6,039 | 6,218 6,288 | 7,020 | 7,296 | 7,225 |  | 8,150 | 8,414 |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of period thous. sh. tons. <br> Prices: | 87,311 2,842 | 8,30 2,340 | 8, 2,439 | 8,60 2,514 | 8,220 | 2,641 | 2,644 | 2, 584 | 6,039 2,456 | 2,386 | 2,340 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62. 70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 | 62.70 |  |  |
|  | 63.00 | 63. 00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 63. 00 |  |  |
| Foundry, No. 2, Northern --....-.-.-.-. do. | 63.50 | ${ }^{3} 63.50$ | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 |  | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments thous. sh. tons.- | 913 | 923 | 1,026 | 1,031 | 986 | 965 | 909 | 899 | 886 | 875 | 923 | 1,021 | r 1,019 | 1,039 |  |  |
| Shipments, total.---------------------.-- do .--- | 14,329 | 15, 071 | 1,352 | 1,455 | 1,291 | 1,144 | 1.184 | 1,223 | 1,307 | 1,187 | 1,099 | 1,255 | - 1, 288 | 1, 418 |  |  |
|  | 8, 128 | 8,747 | 802 | 835 | 774 | 703 | 723 | 747 | 768 | 675 | 607 | 676 | '718 | 780 |  |  |
| Castings, malleable iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 142 | 81 |  |  |
|  | 1. 1241 | 137 1,102 | 117 | 112 | 113 91 | 120 | 129 | 131 88 | 116 | 130 93 | 107 | 111 | 118 | 145 |  |  |
|  | 1,614 | 1, 588 | 50 | 55 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 56 | 46 | 51 | 56 | 64 | 77 |  |  |
| Steel, Raw and Semifinished |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel (raw): <br> Production thous. sh. tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1127,213 131.0 | 1131,462 1135.0 | 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 | 9,590 | 10,421 126.3 | 11,083 134.3 | 10,915 | 12,400 150.3 | 12, 12.1 | 149.8 |
| Steel castings: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total thous. sh. tons-- | 293 | 371 | 300 | 283 | 262 | 280 | 279 | 289 | 331 | 347 | 371 | ${ }_{153} 9$ | +432 +163 | 433 |  |  |
|  <br>  | 1,857 1,556 | 1,731 1,437 | 153 125 | 155 125 | 114 | 129 | 129 109 | 135 | 141 119 | 112 | 143 123 | 153 | +1133 $\times 138$ | 145 |  |  |
| Steel Mill Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel products, net shipments: <br> Total (all grades) $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. | 183,897 | 191,856 | 9,035 | 9,718 | 9,492 | 10,368 | 5,263 | 5,215 | 6,316 | 6,007 | 6,320 | 7,280 | 7,092 | 8,199 | 8,269 |  |
| By product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semifinished products. $\qquad$ do Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling....do | 4,061 6,133 | 4,821 6,149 | 439 586 | 439 648 | 433 627 | 530 671 | 254 370 | 291 | 350 438 | 479 428 | 497 421 | 458 458 | 453 462 | 514 | 494 533 |  |
|  | 6,133 | 6, 149 | 586 840 | 648 882 | 627 <br> 858 | 671 926 | 370 513 | 457 | 438 540 | 423 | 421 544 | 458 628 | 623 | 709 | 734 |  |
|  | 1,434 | 1,462 | 140 | 152 | 138 | 165 | 63 | 72 | 110 | 99 | 118 | 131 | 142 | 165 | 156 |  |
| Bars and tool steel, total .-...-.........do | 13,053 | 13,660 | 1,303 | 1,443 | 1,348 | 1,521 | 887 | 818 | 965 | 937 | 904 | 1,096 | 1,052 | 1,216 | 1,304 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) ... do. | 7,961 | 8,497 | 842 | -919 | 875 | 963 | 477 | 444 | 551 | 559 | 547 | -699 | 678 | 776 | 795 |  |
|  | 3,249 | 3,241 | 279 | 333 | 288 | 376 | 279 | 251 | 267 | 239 | 221 | 222 | 213 | 263 | 320 178 |  |
| Cold finished.......-............... do | 1,733 | 1,815 | 173 | 181 | 177 | 173 | 123 | 116 | 137 | 131 | 126 | 166 | 152 | 167 | 178 |  |
|  | 8,969 | 10,078 | 1,175 | 1,113 | 1,077 | 1, 113 | 666 | 520 | 600 | 626 | 657 | 749 | 732 | 1,017 | 930 |  |
|  | 3,133 | 3,393 | , 345 | 1,358 | - 343 | - 361 | 205 | 210 | 252 | 239 | 222 | 249 | 239 | - 286 | 303 |  |
| Tin mill products .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 6,591 | 7,267 | 654 | 842 | 882 | 960 | 320 | 544 | 770 | 334 | 310 | 504 | 497 | 576 | 553 |  |
| Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total do | 32, 574 | 36, 624 | 3,552 | 3,842 | 3,786 | 4, 121 | 1,984 | 1,919 | 2, 293 | 2,343 | 2,649 | 3,006 | 2,892 | 3,185 | 3. 263 |  |
| Sheets: Hot rolled .-...-..................do do | 9,312 | 10,782 | 986 | 1,093 | 1, 089 | 1,264 | 616 | 530 | 685 | 723 | , 941 | 897 1,379 | 914 1,294 | - 9688 | 1,034 |  |
| Cold rolled-.-----------.-.- do. | 14, 709 | 16,336 | 1,667 | 1,778 | 1, 726 | 1,830 | 787 | 789 | 943 | 985 | 1,054 | 1,379 | 1,294 | 1,419 | 1,448 |  |
| By market (quarterly shipments): Service centers and distributors.........do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 748 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,564 |  |
| Construction, incl. maintenance...-.-.-.-.-. do- | 1 11, 375 | 116,099 1 12,195 |  |  | 4,881 |  |  | 3, 3 30 |  |  | 3,279 |  |  | 2, 720 | 21,071 |  |
| Contractors' products.....--------.-...... do. |  | 14,922 |  |  | 1, 570 |  |  | 1,171 |  |  | , 953 |  |  | 1, 142 | ${ }^{2} 414$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 16,488$ | 119,269 |  |  | 6,108 |  |  | 3,962 |  |  | 3,642 |  |  | 4, 828 | ${ }^{2} 1,597$ |  |
|  | 13,225 | ${ }^{1} 3,048$ |  |  | 898 |  |  | 593 |  |  | 707 |  |  | 916 | ${ }^{2} 346$ |  |
| Machinery, industrial equip., tools .-...-- do---- | 1 4,994 | 15,469 |  |  | 1,730 |  |  | 1,174 |  |  | 1,028 |  |  | 1,401 | ${ }^{2} 529$ |  |
| Containers, packaging, ship. materials..-do...- | 17,255 | 17,902 |  |  | 2,594 |  |  | 1,949 |  |  | 1,493 |  |  | 1,741 | ${ }^{2} 619$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 21,115$ | ${ }^{1} 22,952$ |  |  | 6, 685 |  |  | 7,168 |  |  | 5,259 |  |  | 5,783 | ${ }^{2} 2,129$ |  |
| Steel mill products, inventories, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumers' (manufacturers only) . mil. sh. tons. | 9.1 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 13. 1 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 13.3 4 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.1 5.8 | $r 10.1$ $r 6.1$ | $p 10.1$ $p 6.2$ |  |
| Receipts during period.-.....-----..... do. | 62.5 | 70.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | r 6.1 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p} 6.2$ |  |
| Consumption during period......-.-.-.-. - do...- | 63.5 | 68.7 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | ${ }^{p} 6.2$ |  |
| Service centers (warehouses) .-...--- --....... do | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.9 | ${ }^{5} 5.6$ | p 5.6 |  |  |
| Producing mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In process (ingots, semifinished, etc.) .-...do | 12.5 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.3 9 | $p 10.4$ $p 9.5$ |  |
| Finished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, etc.) do | 9.6 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | ${ }^{p} 9.5$ |  |
| Steel (carbon), finished, composite price... \$ per Ib.. | . 0850 | . 0873 | . 0865 | . 0865 | . 0865 | . 0865 | . 0882 | . 0900 | . 0897 | . 0871 | . 0872 | . 0928 | . 0928 |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descrintive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


$r$ Revised. Preliminary. Annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
${ }^{2}$ Jan.-Aug. average. ${ }^{3}$ Less than 50 tons. ${ }^{4}$ Reported yearend stocks.
See Business Statistics note. ${ }^{3}$ A verage for Apr.-Dec.
$\Delta$ Data reflect sales from the Government stockpile.
$\dagger$ Revised. Beginning in the June 1969 Surver, averages are delivered prices; differential between delivered and former refinery price is 0.400 cents per lb .
o'Consumers' and secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base $\stackrel{\text { scrap. }}{\odot}$ Producers' stocks elsewhere, end of May 1969, 10,600 tons

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descrintive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

## HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXC. ELECTRIC

Radiators and convectors, shipments:
Cast-i ron Nonferrous Nonferrous
Oil burners:


set-in, high-oven ranges, and built-in oven
 Top burner sections (4-burner equiv.), ship...do...
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total...-do... Garm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow),
shipments, total.


## MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net
mo. avg. shipments $1957-59=100$.


Material handling equipment (industrial):
Orders (new), index, seas. adj $\delta^{7}-1957-59=100$
ndustrial trucks (electric), shipments:

Rider-t ype
ndustrial trucks and tractors (Internal combustion
engines), shipments ..-.-....-.-....................
Machine tools:
Metal cutting type tools: $\dagger$
Orders, new (net), total
Domestic
Shipments,
tal--


Metal forming type tools: $\dagger$
Domestic (net), total.
Shipments,
Domestic
tal.--------.
$\qquad$

Other machinery and equip., qtrly. shipments: Tractors used in construction:
Tracklaying, total.
Wheel (contractors' off-highway)-............................
Tractor shovel Ioaders (integral units only), wheel and tracklaying types...............il. $\$$,
Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors'
Farm machines and equipment (selected types),

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (auto. replacement), shipments . - thous Household electrical appliances:
Ranges, incl. built-ins, shipments (manufacturers'), domestic and export..........thous
Refrigerators and home freezers, output
Vacuum cleaners, sales billed $1957-59=100$ Vacuum cleaners, sales billed.............thous.
Washers, sales (dom. and export) $f \ldots . .$. do
Driers (gas and electric), sales (domestic and Driers gas and electric), sales (domestic and

Radio sets, production $\odot$
Television sets (inel. combination), prod. $\odot^{-- \text {do }}$ do
Electron tubes and semiconductors (excl. receiving, power, and spec. purpose tubes), sales.... mil. \$. Motors and generators:
New orders, index, qtrly $-\ldots-.--1947-49=100$ New orders (gross)
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$. . -mil. \$
D.C. motors and generators, $1-200 \mathrm{hp} . .$. do...


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS



## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and desriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued



RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBRER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubher: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption...-.-...............thous. lg. tons .- | 488.85 | 581.86 | 48.53 | 50.23 | 46.83 | 41.42 | 46.83 | 49. 70 | 54.57 | 48.97 | 46. 79 | 50.41 | \% 46.40 | 50.01 | 49.58 |  |
| Stocks, end of period.-..........---...-- do-.-- | 111.66 | ${ }^{107.76}$ | ${ }^{94.42}$ | 92.64 | ${ }^{92.07}$ | 99.57 | 103.02 | 107. 19 | 104.69 | 99.79 | 107.76 | ${ }^{98.00}$ | - 92.15 | 104.71 | 107. 10 |  |
| Imports, incl. latex and guayule .---.....-do.... | 452.80 | 540.17 | 42.17 | 42.72 | 36.73 | 51.26 | 46.06 | 63.30 | 36. 24 | 43.69 | 49.58 | 21.81 | 49.00 | 59.78 | 54. 39 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.)..\$ per lb.- | . 199 | . 198 | . 179 | . 186 | . 213 | . 208 | . 210 | . 201 | 215 | . 228 | . 228 | 221 | 231 | 259 | 270 | 260 |
| Synthetic rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-.----------...-. - - thous. lg. tons. | 1,911.87 | 2,131.10 | 177.88 | 184.77 | 173.42 | 171.50 | 178.63 | 172.89 | 178.43 | 180.62 | 183.03 | 181.63 | 174. 97 | 193.14 | 186.22 |  |
|  | 1,628.26 | 1.894.38 | 155.70 | 162.52 | 153.30 | 135.69 | 154.23 | 158.66 | 178.96 | 161.76 | 154.71 | 169.39 | 163.32 | 173.90 | 162.95 |  |
|  | 369.94 | 369.98 | 357.83 | 354.33 | 364.32 | 375.64 | 374.65 | 361.12 | 347.40 | 347.01 | 369.98 | 379.54 | 388.14 | 392.56 | 400.97 |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census)....................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 299.80 | 291.03 | 24.86 | 27.39 | 21. 23 | 23.67 | 30.71 | 37.76 | 13.86 | 18.28 | 18.77 | 4.50 | 7.03 | 13.55 | 25.03 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 243.65 | 257.22 | ${ }^{22.17}$ | 22.84 | 21.28 | 17.72 | 19.75 | 20.33 | 22.66 | 20.19 | 19.88 | 21.71 | + 20.22 | 22.12 | 21.69 |  |
|  | 239. 27 | 250.43 | ${ }_{2}^{22.07}$ | ${ }^{21.86}$ | ${ }^{20.70}$ | 15.90 | 19. 10 | ${ }^{20.19}$ | 22.42 | 19.86 | 19. 15 | ${ }^{21.32}$ | ${ }^{+} 21.02$ | 21. 90 | ${ }^{20.76}$ |  |
|  | 28.40 | 29.58 | 29.07 | 28.95 | 29.00 | 29.46 | 30.26 | 29.87 | 29.78 | 29.64 | 29. 58 | 29.76 | - 30.42 | 30.43 | 31.72 |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings, automotive: Production. thous. | 163, 192 | 203, 052 | 17,212 | 17,930 | 16,683 | 14, 429 | 15,694 | 16,506 | 18,695 | 16,831 | 16,186 | 18,081 | 17, 170 | 18,269 | 17,283 |  |
|  | 172,939 | 199, 337 | 18,876 | 19,059 | 18,427 | 15,782 | 15, 235 | 18,226 | 19,623 | 15,450 | 13,832 | 15,223 | 14, 160 | 17,095 | 20,046 |  |
| Original equipment | 47,733 | -58,365 | 5,176 | 5,603 | 5, 265 | 2,986 | 2, 542 | 5,305 | 5,679 | 5, 899 | 4,898 | 5,062 | 4, 551 | 5,212 | 4,966 |  |
| Replacement equipment....-............-. - do | 123,085 2,121 | $\begin{array}{r} 137,779 \\ 3,193 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,500 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 13, 025 | 12, 788 | 12, ${ }_{235}$ | 12,399 294 | 12, 514 | 13, 681 | 9, 372 178 | 8,743 | 10,074 | 9, 419 | 11,645 | 14, 860 |  |
| Stocks, end of period........................... ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 34,782 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census) .-...................do....- | 1,450 | 2, 518 | 126 | 280 | 416 | 185 | ${ }^{254}$ | 397 | 245 | 157 | - 144 | 45, 53 | 86 | $\xrightarrow{203}$ | 191 |  |
| Inner tubes, automotive: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,775 | 43,791 | 3, 598 | 3,770 | 3,492 | 3, 093 | 3,491 | 3,428 | 4,094 | 3,474 | 3,277 | 3,899 | 3,584 | 3,756 | 3,562 |  |
|  | 41,691 | 43,957 | $\begin{array}{r}3,532 \\ 11 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | - 3,675 | 3, ${ }^{3,574}$ | 3,440 | 3,595 | 3,658 | 4,230 | 3,200 | 3,031 | 4,720 | 3,466 | 3,602 | 3,600 |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census) --..................- do | 11,005 | 11,828 1,390 | 11,605 197 | 11,744 | 11,917 83 | 11, 518 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,437 \\ 115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 12,442 \\ 266 \end{aligned}$ | 11, 146 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,489 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | 11,828 87 | 11,203 73 | 11,190 51 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,546 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,586 \\ 115 \end{array}$ |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
${ }^{2}$ As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption.

8 Monthly data are averages for the 4 -week period ending on Saturday nearest the end of ths month; annual data are as of Dec. 31 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS



TEXTILE PRODUCTS


| Unless other wise stated, statistica through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued |
| :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |
| Exports |
|  |
| Price (farm), American upland....cents per lb.- |
|  |  |
|  |
| Consumption .------------.-.-.....- thous. bales. |
|  |  |
|  |

## TURES

Spindle activity (cotton system spindles)
Active spindiles, last working day, total $-\ldots$ mil
Consuming 100 percent cotton Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.......... bil. Average per working day. Consuming 100 percent cotton...................................

Cotton yarn, price, 36/2, combed, knit . . . $\$$ per lb. Cotton cloth:

Cotton broadwoven goods over $12^{\prime \prime}$ in width:
Production (qtrly.)
Orders, unfiled, end of period, as compared with Orders, unfilled, end of period, as compared with
avg. weekly production...-No. weeks' prod avg. weekly production -- - No. weeks' prod
Inventories, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly production - No. weeks' prodRatio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton

Exports, raw cotton equiv.*-......thous. bales. Imports, raw co
Mill margins:* Combed yarn cloth average Blends ( $65 \%$ polyester- $35 \%$ cotton) ...................... Print cloth, 39 inch, $68 \times 72 \ldots$ cents rer yard
Sheeting, class $B, 40$ inch, $48 \times 44-48$
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES Fiber production, qtrly, total. Filament yarn (rayon and acetate
Staple, incl. tow (ravon)
Noncellulosic, except textile glass: Yarn and monofilaments. Staple, incl, tow
Textile glass fiber.

Exports: Yarns and monofilaments


Stocks, producers', end of period:
Fllament yarn (rayon and acetate) . ....-mil. lb. Staple, incl. tow (rayon)
Noncellulosic fiber, except textile glass: Yarn and monofilaments Textile glass fiber

Prices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant: Staple: Polyester, 1.5 denier............- $\$$ per Ib
Yarn: Rayon (viscose), 150 denier Acrylic (spun), knitting, 2/20,3-6 $\mathrm{D}^{\text {* }}$-do Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics:
 Chiefly rayon and /or acetate Chiefly nylon fabries..

Rayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends Polyester hlends with cotton do Filament and spun yarn fabrics (combinations and mixtures) .-......................il. lin. yd...

## WOOL

Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):


Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston:
Good French combing and staple:

Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking---.-.-.-.-. do-

## WOOL MANUFACTURES

Knitting yarn, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}$ - $50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}$, American
system, wholesale price....-.-.-...-.-.-1957-59=100.
Wool broadwoven goods, exc. felts:
Production (qtrly.) --......................... lin . yd
Price (wholesale), suiting, flannel, men's and boys', f.o.b. mill .................-. $1957-59=100$ ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Season average. ${ }^{2}$ For 5 weeks, other months, 4 weeks. ${ }^{3}$ Beginning July 1968, average omits one cloth (July 1968 margins comparable with earlier data, 95.52 cents per pound); beginning Jan. 1969, the average omits two cloths previously included
vised total; revisions not distributed by months. ${ }^{6}$ Less than 500 bales. ${ }^{7}$ Avg. for 5
months, Aug.-Dec. ${ }^{8}$ Avg. for 6 months, July-Dec.
§For the period Sept. 1967-Feb. 1968, 14 markets; beginning Mar. 1968, 12 markets.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AEROSPACE VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Orders, new (net), qtrly. total...............mil. \$.- | 26,900 | 127,341 |  |  | 6, 731 |
| U.S. Government...................................... | 18,538 | 116,584 |  |  | 3,881 |
| Prime contract.-.-.-.-.-.-...........-- - do | 24, 423 | 124,606 |  |  | 6, 226 |
| Sales (net). receipts, or billings, gtrly. total.-do.. | 23,444 | 25, 579 |  |  | 6,221 |
|  | 16,334 | 16,600 |  |  | 3, 989 |
| Backlog of orders, end of period \% . . . . . . . . . - do. | 30,936 | ${ }^{1} 30,934$ |  |  | 30,589 |
|  | 17,950 | ${ }^{1} 16,352$ |  |  | 15, 768 |
| Aircraft (complete) and parts.................do | 16, 401 | 116,779 |  |  | 17,938 |
| Engines (aircraft) and parts.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.....do | 4,252 | 13,958 |  |  | 3,916 |
| Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propul- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sion units, and parts-.-....-......mil. \$... | 5,704 | 15,084 |  |  | 4,007 |
| tions), products, services..................mil. \$.- | 2,810 | 12,839 |  |  | 2,827 |
| Aircraft (complete): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments $\oplus$.-----........................ do | 2,981.5 | 4, 355.1 | 373.4 | 391.4 | 339.5 |
| Airframe weight $\oplus$.------...........thous. $1 \mathrm{lb} .$. | 56, 739 | 76, 202 | 6,858 | 6,931 | 5,831 |
|  | 786.5 | 1,403.1 | 115.4 | 130.2 | 125.8 |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales (from plants in U.S.), total..-.thous. | 8,976. 2 | 10,718.2 | 941.7 | 1, 103.5 | 990.1 |
|  | 8,484.6 | 10,172.2 | 895.8 | 1, 051.6 | 945.8 |
|  | 7,436.8 | 8,822.2 | 782.7 | 916.9 | 813.7 |
|  | 7,070.2 | 8,407. 1 | 747.8 | 876.2 | 781.6 |
| Trucks and buses, total....-.............-.-.-. do | 1,539.5 | 1,896. 1 | 159.0 | 186.6 | 176.4 |
|  | 1,414. 4 | 1,765.1 | 147.9 | 175.4 | 164.3 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger cars (new), assembled.-........-do | 280.58 | 330.46 | 29.90 | 30.19 | 26. 12 |
| To Canada*-.---........................ do | 236.64 | 286.78 | 25.65 | 27.62 | 23.22 |
| Trucks and buses (new), assembled.........do | 82.24 | 92.03 | 8.40 | 7.82 | 6.84 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger cars (new), complete units....... do. | 1, 020.62 | 31,620.45 | 117. 33 | 157.10 | 139.11 |
| From Canada*- | 323. 55 | ${ }^{3} 500.65$ | 34. 32 | 49.07 | 50.91 |
| Trucks and buses, complete units | 75.07 | ${ }^{3} 114.65$ | 6. 20 | 6.93 | 9.93 |
| Shipments, truck trailers: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complete trailers and chassis.-.........-number.- | 96,539 | p113, 928 | 9,814 | 10,918 | 8,942 |
| Trailer bodies and chassis (detachable), sold | 59, 147 | 75, 148 | 5,899 | 7,188 | 5,676 |
| separately .........................-- | 27, 497 | 33, 761 | 2,165 | 1,956 | 2,532 |
| Registrations (new vehicles): $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger cars | 38,357.4 | 39,403.9 | 859.4 | 824.3 | 800.6 |
| Foreign cars .-.-.-.-.......-............ do. | 3779.2 | ${ }^{3} 985.8$ | ra 84.2 | a 78.4 | - 78.0 |
| Trucks (commercial cars).............---- - do ...- | ${ }^{3} 1,518.4$ | ${ }^{3} 1,775.6$ | 161.6 | 149.6 | 145.9 |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (ARCI): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments -------.-....................number. | 83, 095 | - 56, 262 | 5,774 | 4,994 | 4,408 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total..----- - do | 64, 775 | - 38, 991 | 3,395 | 2,906 | 2,728 |
| Railroad shops, domestic....----.-......do. | 18, 320 | 17, 271 | 2,379 | 2, 088 | 1,680 |
|  | 53,703 | 363,561 | 3,294 | 4,057 | 3,233 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total | 38,468 | ${ }^{3} 49,391$ | 2, 502 | 2, 686 | 3,197 |
| Railiroad shops, domestic.--...-.-........do...- | 15, 235 | 14, 170 | 792 | 1,371 | 36 |
| Unfilled orders, end of period.....--------do. | 24,917 | 31,740 | 20,364 | 19, 281 | 17,810 |
| Equipment manufacturers, total..........do | 14, 276 | 24,540 | 10, 862 | 10,496 | 10,969 |
| Railroad shops, domestic...............-- do | 10,641 | 7,200 | $\stackrel{9}{9} 502$ | 8,785 | 6,841 |
| Freight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR) : \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned, end of period..........-.-.thous. |  | 1,458 | 1,476 | 1,473 | 1,473 |
| Held for repairs, \% of total owned | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Capacity (carrying), aggregate, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage per car -...-................. tons.-. | 93. 15 | ${ }_{64} 93.82$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.57 \\ & 63.40 \end{aligned}$ | 93. 62 | 93.80 |

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 ${ }_{2}$ data beginning 1st quarter 1968 (mil. dol.): Total net new orders 7,428; total backlog, 29,339. ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production. ${ }^{3}$ Annual total includes revisions not distributed ${ }^{\text {by months. }}{ }^{4}$ Includes delayed registrations for seven States. ${ }_{5}$ Beginning Jan. 1969, data exclude vehicles on runners and skis. ${ }_{8}$ Data for $1967-68$ are understated by from 3
to 5 percent and are not strictly comparable with figures beginning 1969. a Omits data
for Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
$\oplus$ Data include military-type planes shipped to foreign governments. *New series; source, Bureau of the Census. $\odot$ Courtesy of R. L. Polk \& Co; republication prohibited. §Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.

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| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{N r}_{1}^{\mathbf{r}} \\ & \mathbf{T r} \\ & \mathbf{T r} \end{aligned}$ |
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[^0]:    1. Includes industries not shown separately.

    Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commis-

[^1]:    1. Condition of actual inventories relative to sales and unfilled orders position as viewed by reporting companies. Percentage distribution of inventory book values according to companies' classifications of their inventory condition.

    Note.-Because of change in survey questionnaire, data starting December 31, 1968, are not strictly comparable to prior data.

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

[^2]:    *Begins new series.
    Nore.-Excludes travel by military personnel and other Government employees stationed abroad and by their dependents and U.S. citizens residing abroad; includes shore expenditures of cruise travelers; passenger fares exclude fares paid by emigrant aliens.
    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^3]:    1. Includes all special financial transactions.
    2. Includes only special financial transactions in lines 7, 9-13.

    Nore.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^4]:    See page 40 for footnotes.

[^5]:    1. The work on this model was financed by the Interagency Growth Study through a research contract with the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce. The author benefited from the comments of many individuals within and outside the Government.
    If this is the first econometric model the reader has encountered, an earlier report on a short-term forecasting model developed by the Office of Business Economics provides an excellent introduction to the subject. See Maurice Liebenberg, Albert A. Hirsch, and Joel Popkin, "A Quarterly Econometric Model of the United States: A Progress Report," Subvey of Current Business, May 1966. The description of the simplified model at the beginning of the report is especially useful.

    Note.-Dr. Thurow is Associate Professor of Economics and Management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

[^6]:    *Converted to current dollars.

[^7]:    3. Gross government product is measured in terms of the value of labor input only; the contribution of capital used by the government is not taken into account. Also, it is assumed that the productivity of government employees is constant over time; productivity increases are not allowed for. These procedures cause gross product per government employee to differ from gross product per private employee. As a result, the distribution of employment between the private and public sector affects the size of the supply-side estimate of GNP and must be taken into account.
[^8]:    4. For a detailed discussion of the choice of production function, see Lester C. Thurow and L. D. Taylor, "The Interaction Between the Actual and the Potential Rates of Growth," The Review of Economics and Statistics, November 1966.
[^9]:    5. John Lintner, "Distribution of Incomes of Corporations Among Dividends, Retained Earnings, and Taxes," American Economic Review, May 1956.
[^10]:    *Without regard to signs.

    1. Derived by subtracting from the supply-side estimate of GNP the sum of the model estimates of personal consumption expen litures, fixed investment, imports, State and local government purchases of goods and services, and the actual values for exports, Federal Government compensa tion, and inventory change.

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

[^11]:    6. H. S. Houthakker and Lester D. Taylor, Consumer Demand in the United States, 1929-1970, Harvard University Press, 1966.
[^12]:    7. Because planning horizons are longer than 1 year, perhaps averages for subperiods rather than annual data should be used to judge the model. However, subperiod averages can easily be derived from the annual data.
[^13]:    8. Since the equations were fitted to 1905 , the comparisons for the years 1966 and 1967 provide a more stringent test of the accuracy of the model than those for the earlier years.
[^14]:    9. It would also have been possible to test the accuracy of the model estimates of various other policy instruments. This could have been done by reversing the usual testing procedures. Instead of forecasting endogenous variables given exogenous policy variables, endogenous variables would be set at their actual values and exogenous policy variables would be forecast. Differences between the predicted and actual values of the policy variables would provide a measure of their accuracy. However, such a test would have the disadvantage of providing no combined measure of the impact on GNP of the errors in the various individual policy instruments. Therefore, it was decided to forecast the one policy variable that does provide this overall measure, Federal Government purchases (other than compensation of employee).
    10. As noted earlier, the equation for change in inventories is not designed to reflect changes associated with rapid movements in economic activity. Therefore, for this simulation, which does reflect marked annual variations in economic activity, actual rather than estimated inventory change was used.
[^15]:    11. These simulations were undertaken for 1967, and thus reflect the relative prices and tax structure prevailing in that year.
[^16]:    12. Actually the impact on personal demand is not solely on consumption. There are also minor impacts on imports and residential investment. For the sake of simplicity, the effects of the import and residential investment equations have been ignored in this explanation.
[^17]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\$$ See note marked " $\sigma$ "' on p. S-2. $\dagger$ See corresponding
    or $1965-68$, for dollar figures only, now include Alaska and data for $1960-68$ and monthly data appear on p. 39 of the Jan. 1969 issue of the SURVEY

[^18]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Number of carriers filing complete reports for the year. ther months, 4 weots by Assoclation of American Railroads. Data cover 5 weeks

[^19]:    ${ }^{5}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly or quarterly data.

[^20]:    FRevised. '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-

[^21]:    fication to another. $\wp$ Includes data not shown separately.

[^22]:    PRevised.
    ${ }^{1}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.
    ${ }^{2}$ Average for 11 months. ${ }^{3}$ Crop estimate for the year.

